# THE PEDERSEN IDEAL AND THE REPRESENTATION OF C*-ALGEBRAS 

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#### Abstract

Let $A$ be a $C^{*}$-algebra, $Z$ the center of $A$, and $K$ the Pedersen ideal of $A$. It is proved that if $Z A$ is dense in $A$, then $K$ is equal to $(K \cap Z) A$. It is known from the Dauns-Hofmann representation theory that given a $C^{*}$-algebra $A$, there exists a $C^{*}$-bundle such that $A$ is isometrically ${ }^{*}$-isomorphic to the ring of sections which vanish at infinity. This, together with the above characterization of the Pedersen ideal, is used to prove that if $Z A$ is dense in $A$, then $K$ is isometrically ${ }^{*}$-isomorphic to the ring of sections with compact support. Under the same assumption it is observed that $M(A)$, the multiplier algebra of $A$, is isometrically *-isomorphic to the ring of bounded sections and that $M(K)$, the multiplier algebra of $K$, is *-isomorphic to the ring of all sections.


1. Introduction. Let $A$ be a $C^{*}$-algebra. If $A$ is commutative, then $A=C_{\infty}(X)$, the continuous, complex-valued functions which vanish at infinity on a locally compact, Hausdorff space $X$. The algebra $A$ contains the ideal $C_{K}(X)$, the functions with compact support. The multiplier algebra of $A, M(A)$, is equal to $C_{b}(X)$, the bounded, continuous functions on $X$ and the multiplier algebra of $C_{K}(X)$ is equal to $C(X)$, the space of all continuous functions on $X$. The purpose of this note is to develop a non-commutative analogue of these relationships in terms of sections in a $C^{*}$-bundle. This will be done by use of the Pedersen ideal.

In order to develop an integration theory for arbitrary $C^{*}$-algebras, G.K. Pedersen introduced in [11] an ideal which is generally accepted as the non-commutative analogue of $C_{K}(X)$. This ideal will be referred to as the Pedersen ideal. Extensive studies of the Pedersen ideal and its multiplier algebra have been made by Lazar and Taylor [8], [9], Pedersen and Petersen [13], Akemann, Pedersen, and Tomiyama [1].

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The notation in this note is approximately that of [3]. The letter $A$ will

