

MAXIMAL ABELIAN SUBALGEBRAS IN HYPERFINITE FACTORS

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1. **Introduction.** In this note we outline a construction which, together with a new invariant, gives still more maximal abelian subalgebras of the hyperfinite factor of type II_1 . We also state some results concerning maximal abelian subalgebras of hyperfinite factors of type III. Complete proofs will appear elsewhere.

First we will establish some notation and terminology. Let \mathfrak{M} and \mathfrak{N} be maximal abelian subalgebras of a factor \mathcal{A} . We call \mathfrak{M} and \mathfrak{N} equivalent (in \mathcal{A}) if there is an automorphism of \mathcal{A} carrying \mathfrak{M} onto \mathfrak{N} . Let $N(\mathfrak{M}) = N^1(\mathfrak{M})$ be the subalgebra of \mathcal{A} generated by all those unitary operators U in \mathcal{A} with $U\mathfrak{M}U^* = \mathfrak{M}$, and let $N^j(\mathfrak{M}) = N(N^{j-1}(\mathfrak{M}))$ for $j > 1$. Following Dixmier [2] and Anastasio [1], we call \mathfrak{M} regular if $N(\mathfrak{M}) = \mathcal{A}$, semiregular if $N(\mathfrak{M})$ is a factor distinct from \mathcal{A} , and n -semiregular ($n \geq 2$) if no $N^j(\mathfrak{M})$, $1 \leq j < n$ is a factor but $N^n(\mathfrak{M})$ is. We say that \mathfrak{M} has proper [improper] length n if n is the smallest positive integer such that $N^n(\mathfrak{M}) = N^{n+1}(\mathfrak{M})$ and if $N^n(\mathfrak{M}) = \mathcal{A}$ [$N^n(\mathfrak{M}) \neq \mathcal{A}$]. Notice that the length of a maximal abelian subalgebra is invariant under equivalence. We are now able to state our main results.

THEOREM 1. *For each choice of $n=2, 3$ and $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$, the hyperfinite II_1 factor contains an n -semiregular maximal abelian subalgebra of improper length $n+k$.*

THEOREM 2. *Let \mathcal{A} be one of the hyperfinite type III factors of Powers (cf. [5]). Then \mathcal{A} contains a regular and two inequivalent semiregular maximal abelian subalgebras. Also, for each choice of $n=2, 3$ and $k=0, 1, 2, \dots$, \mathcal{A} contains two n -semiregular maximal abelian subalgebras, one of proper length $n+k$ and one of improper length $n+k$.*

REMARKS. (1) These results are a summary of the author's doctoral thesis written at the University of British Columbia under the supervision of Dr. D. Bures.

(2) Anastasio has shown that Theorem 1 holds with "improper" replaced by "proper" [1]. Because of a previous remark, our subalgebras are mutually inequivalent as well as inequivalent to those of Anastasio.

(3) \mathfrak{M} has proper length n if and only if \mathfrak{M} has length $n-1$ in the sense of Tauer [7].