

THE UPPER ENVELOPE OF INVARIANT FUNCTIONALS MAJORIZED BY AN INVARIANT WEIGHT

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Let A be a C^* -algebra, G a group of $*$ -automorphisms of A and φ a G -invariant weight. Assume that φ takes finite values on a dense subset of A^+ . It is shown that there is a largest element among the G -invariant weights ψ_0 majorized by φ and weakly adherent to the set of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals majorized by ψ_0 . Moreover this weight majorizes every G -invariant continuous positive linear functional majorized by φ . If A is a von Neumann algebra it is sufficient to assume that φ takes finite values on a σ -weakly dense subset of A^+ to get a similar result for normal functionals. Further characterisations of this weight are given in terms of the representation associated with φ . This relation is then used to prove that if φ is lower semi-continuous, the existence of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals majorized by φ is equivalent to the existence of fixed points in the associated Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and representation of G in \mathcal{H} .

Finally two examples are discussed.

1. Introduction and notations. Recently a great deal of information has been obtained about states on a C^* -algebra A , invariant under a group G of $*$ -automorphisms. Unfortunately the set of invariant states on A can be very small, in some cases it may be empty. So one may ask for the existence of G -invariant linear functionals on A which are eventually unbounded. The concept of unbounded linear functionals has been introduced in [1] and [8]. In this paper we will be concerned with weights as defined in [1] which are invariant under a group of $*$ -automorphisms. The theory of G -invariant weights must make it possible to give an unified treatment of the theory of G -invariant states and the theory of traces. Indeed a state is a special case of a weight and a trace is a weight invariant under the group of inner automorphisms. In this paper we will show that the study of invariant weights can essentially be divided in two parts. The first of them being related to the theory of invariant states, the second being more similar to that of traces.

This fact will be discussed in §2 where we construct to some G -invariant weights φ an other G -invariant weight ψ_0 with the property that ψ_0 is the largest weight majorized by φ which is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals.

In § 3 we will construct a G -invariant projection map of the set \mathcal{F} of continuous positive linear functionals majorized by φ onto the set \mathcal{F}_0 of G -invariant elements in \mathcal{F} . This mapping will be used in § 4 where we give more properties of the weight ψ_0 constructed in § 2. Among others we will give a necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals majorized by φ if the latter is lower semi-continuous. Finally in the last section we discuss two examples.

We recall some notions and results as they can be found in [1]. A weight on a C^* -algebra is a function φ defined on A^+ with values in $[0, \infty]$ satisfying the following conditions:

- (i) $\varphi(x + y) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(y)$ for all $x, y \in A^+$
- (ii) $\varphi(\lambda x) = \lambda\varphi(x)$ for all real numbers $\lambda \geq 0$ and $x \in A^+$
(we agree that $0 \cdot \infty = 0$).

The set of elements $x \in A$ such that $\varphi(x^*x) < \infty$ is a left ideal \mathfrak{N} in A and the set of elements $x \in A^+$ with $\varphi(x) < \infty$ is the positive part \mathfrak{M}^+ of the subalgebra \mathfrak{M} defined as $\mathfrak{N}^*\mathfrak{N}$. The norm closures $\overline{\mathfrak{N}}$ and $\overline{\mathfrak{M}}$ of respectively \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{M} satisfy the relation

$$\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = \overline{\mathfrak{N}^*\mathfrak{N}} = \overline{\mathfrak{N}} \cap \overline{\mathfrak{N}^*}.$$

The subalgebra \mathfrak{M} is spanned by its positive part and the restriction of φ to \mathfrak{M}^+ can be extended to a linear form on \mathfrak{M} , still denoted by φ . With φ is associated a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , a representation π of A and a mapping A of \mathfrak{N} into \mathcal{H} such that

- (i) $A\mathfrak{N}$ is dense in \mathcal{H}
- (ii) $\varphi(x^*y) = (Ay, Ax)$ for all $x, y \in \mathfrak{N}$
- (iii) $\pi(x)Ay = Ax y$ for $x \in A$ and $y \in \mathfrak{N}$.

Throughout the paper we will be concerned with a fixed weight φ so that it is unnecessary to write $\mathfrak{N}_\varphi, \mathfrak{M}_\varphi$ etc.; if we are given also another weight ψ we will write $\mathfrak{N}_\psi, \mathfrak{M}_\psi, \dots$ for the objects associated with ψ .

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2. The upper envelope of invariant functionals majorized by an invariant weight. Let A be a C^* -algebra and G a group of $*$ -automorphisms of A . Fix a weight φ on A and assume that it

is G -invariant i.e., $\varphi(g(x)) = \varphi(x)$ for all $x \in A^+$ and $g \in G$. As might be expected there is a unitary representation of G in \mathcal{H} that implements the automorphisms. The following lemma is more or less known (see [2] Lemma 4.7).

LEMMA 2.1. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A . Then \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{R} are G -invariant and there exists a unitary representation $\{U_g\}$ of G in \mathcal{H} such that*

- (i) $U_g Ax = Ag(x)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and $g \in G$
- (ii) $U_g \pi(y) U_g^{-1} = \pi(g(y))$ for $y \in A$ and $g \in G$.

Proof. The invariance of \mathfrak{N} and \mathfrak{M} follows trivially from the invariance of φ . From $\|Ag(x)\|^2 = \varphi(g(x)^*g(x)) = \varphi(x^*x) = \|Ax\|^2$ it follows that the mapping $Ax \rightarrow Ag(x)$ is well defined, continuous and can be extended to an isometry U_g of \mathcal{H} . Clearly $U_{g^{-1}}U_g = I$ so that U_g is unitary. It follows from a trivial calculation that $\{U_g\}$ is a representation of G and that the relations (i) and (ii) hold.

Definitions and notations 2.2. For any weight φ on a C^* -algebra A we will denote by \mathcal{F} the family of continuous positive linear functionals majorized by φ , i.e., $f(z) \leq \varphi(z)$ for all $z \in A^+$ and $f \in \mathcal{F}$. By \mathcal{K} we denote the set of operators $S \in \pi(A)'$ such that there is a positive real number λ such that $\|SAx\| \leq \lambda \|x\|$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. If moreover φ is G -invariant we denote by \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{K}_0 respectively the G -invariant elements in \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{K} . This makes sense if we let G act on \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{K} in the natural way.

From the work of Combes [1] we may expect that \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{K} , respectively \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{K}_0 , will be related to each other. We will clarify this relation without any restriction for the weight φ . Doing so we will be able to treat very general cases. The sets \mathcal{F} , \mathcal{K} , \mathcal{F}_0 , and \mathcal{K}_0 and the relations we are going to prove in the next lemmas will be extensively used throughout the paper.

LEMMA 2.3. *\mathcal{K} is a G -invariant left ideal in $\pi(A)'$. For any $S \in \mathcal{K}$ there is a unique vector α in the closure of $\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{K}$ such that $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

Proof. Take $S, S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{K}$, $T \in \pi(A)'$ and $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. The relations

$$\|(S_1 + S_2)Ax\| \leq \|S_1Ax\| + \|S_2Ax\|$$

and

$$\|TSAx\| \leq \|T\| \|SAx\|$$

show that \mathcal{K} is a left ideal. The relations $\|U_g^{-1}SU_gAx\| = \|SAg(x)\|$

and $\|g(x)\| = \|x\|$ for $g \in G$ show that \mathcal{H} is invariant. Assume $\|SAx\| \leq \|x\|$. Let $\{u_\lambda\}$ be an approximate left identity in \mathfrak{N} so that $\lim xu_\lambda = x$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and therefore $\lim \pi(x)SAu_\lambda = \lim SAxu_\lambda = SAx$ because $S \in \mathcal{H}$. Let $p = \sum_{i=1}^n \pi(x_i)^* \gamma_i$ be an arbitrary element in $\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}$. From the relation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (\gamma_i, SAx_i) = \lim \sum_{i=1}^n (\gamma_i, SAx_i u_\lambda) = \lim (p, SAu_\lambda)$$

it follows that $\omega(p) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n (\gamma_i, SAx_i)$ defines a linear functional ω on $\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}$. Moreover

$$|\omega(p)| = \lim |(p, SAu_\lambda)| \leq \lim \|p\| \|SAu_\lambda\| \leq \|p\|$$

so that ω is continuous, can be extended to $\overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ and that there exists a unique $\alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ such that $\omega(p) = (p, \alpha)$. This means $(\gamma, SAx) = (\pi(x^*)\gamma, \alpha)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{H}$ so that $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.

LEMMA 2.4. *\mathcal{H}_0 is a left ideal in the fixed point algebra of $\pi(A)'$. For any $S \in \mathcal{H}_0$ there is a unique G -invariant vector $\alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ such that $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

Proof. The first statement follows trivially from Lemma 2.3. By this lemma we have also the existence of α in $\overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ such that $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$. As $S \in \mathcal{H}_0$ it is G -invariant and

$$\begin{aligned} SAx &= U_g S U_g^{-1} Ax = U_g S A g^{-1}(x) \\ &= U_g \pi(g^{-1}(x))\alpha = \pi(x) U_g \alpha \end{aligned}$$

by the use of Lemma 2.1. By invariance of \mathfrak{N} we have that also $U_g \alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ and by uniqueness that $U_g \alpha = \alpha$. This completes the proof.

REMARK 2.5. In the previous lemmas we gave a first characterisation of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_0 , in the next we will show the relation between \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{F} , respectively \mathcal{H}_0 and \mathcal{F}_0 . But first remark that $\mathcal{H} = \pi(A)'$ implies that $I \in \mathcal{H}$ and so $Ax = \pi(x)\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$ so that

$$\varphi(x^*x) = (\pi(x^*x)\alpha, \alpha) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathfrak{N}.$$

It follows that φ coincides on \mathfrak{M}^+ with a continuous positive linear functional. Conversely this property would imply that

$$\varphi(x^*x) = \|Ax\|^2 \leq \lambda \|x\|^2$$

for some $\lambda > 0$ so that $I \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\pi(A)' = \mathcal{H}$.

LEMMA 2.6. For any $f \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a unique $S \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $0 \leq S \leq 1$ and $f(x^*x) = \|SAx\|^2$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. Conversely for any $S \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\|S\| \leq 1$ there is a $f \in \mathcal{F}$ such that

$$f(x^*x) = \|SAx\|^2 \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathfrak{N}.$$

Similarly for \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{K}_0 .

Proof. We prove the lemma for \mathcal{F}_0 and \mathcal{K}_0 . Let $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ then by ([1], Lemma 2.3) there is a $T_f \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T_f \leq 1$ and $f(x^*x) = (T_f Ax, Ax)$. Define $S = T_f^{1/2}$ then $0 \leq S \leq 1$ and $\|SAx\|^2 = f(x^*x) \leq \|f\| \|x\|^2$ so that $S \in \mathcal{K}$.

If S' is another element in $\pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq S' \leq 1$ and $f(x^*x) = \|S'Ax\|^2$ then $\|SAx\|^2 = \|S'Ax\|^2$ so that $S^2 = S'^2$ and by uniqueness of the square root that $S = S'$. It then follows from the invariance of f that S is also G -invariant so that $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$. Conversely let $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ such that $\|S\| \leq 1$. By Lemma 2.4 there is a G -invariant $\alpha \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$. A trivial calculation shows that f defined by $f(z) = (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha)$ for $z \in A$ is in \mathcal{F}_0 and satisfies the required relation.

We will proceed in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 13.11 of [10] in order to construct a largest G -invariant weight ψ_0 majorized by φ and with the property that it is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals. Therefore we will need a property of \mathcal{F}_0 called “ ε -filtrating” by Combes [1]. The following result can be found in ([4], Lemma 3.1) and is due to Dixmier. For sake of completeness we write down the short proof given there.

LEMMA 2.7. Let N be a left ideal in a von Neumann algebra M . For any two elements S_1, S_2 in the unit ball of N and $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a $S \in N$ such that

$$(1 - \varepsilon) S_i^* S_i \leq S^* S \leq 1 \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2.$$

Proof. Put

$$\begin{aligned} T_i &= (1 - \varepsilon) (1 - (1 - \varepsilon) S_i^* S_i)^{-1} S_i^* S_i & \text{for } i = 1, 2 \\ T &= T_1 + T_2 \\ S &= (1 + T)^{-1/2} T^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

We will show that S is the desired element. First a trivial calculation shows that $(1 - \varepsilon) S_i^* S_i = 1 - (1 + T_i)^{-1}$ and $S^* S = 1 - (1 + T)^{-1}$

so that $(1 - \varepsilon)S_i^*S_i \leq S^*S \leq 1$. Clearly $T_i \in N^*N$ since N is a left ideal, so $T \in N^*N$ and by ([2], Lemma 4.11) $T^{1/2} \in N$ and therefore also $S \in N$.

We can now prove our first main result.

THEOREM 2.8. *Let A be a C^* -algebra, G a group of $*$ -automorphisms of A and φ a G -invariant weight on A^+ such that \mathfrak{M} is norm dense in A . There exists a largest G -invariant weight ψ_0 majorized by φ such that ψ_0 is the upper envelope of a family of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals on A . Moreover ψ_0 majorizes every G -invariant continuous positive linear functional majorized by φ .*

Proof. Define the function ψ_0 on A^+ by

$$\psi_0(x) = \sup \{f(x), f \in \mathcal{F}_0\}.$$

It follows directly from the definition that $\psi_0(\lambda x) = \lambda\psi_0(x)$ for all real $\lambda > 0$ and that $\psi_0(x_1 + x_2) \leq \psi_0(x_1) + \psi_0(x_2)$ for all $x_1, x_2 \in A^+$. We claim that also $\psi_0(x_1 + x_2) \geq \psi_0(x_1) + \psi_0(x_2)$ so that ψ_0 is a weight on A^+ .

Suppose first that $\psi_0(x_i) = \infty$, then for every integer n there is a $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ such that $f(x_i) > n$ and so $\psi_0(x_1 + x_2) \geq f(x_1 + x_2) > n$. We get $\psi_0(x_1 + x_2) = \infty$. So we may suppose that $\psi_0(x_1)$ and $\psi_0(x_2)$ are finite. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ we find $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}_0$ such that $\psi_0(x_i) - \varepsilon < f_i(x_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$. By Lemma 2.6 there exist operators S_i in \mathcal{K}_0 such that $0 \leq S_i \leq 1$ and $f_i(y^*y) = \|S_iAy\|$ for all $y \in \mathfrak{N}$. By Lemma 2.4 \mathcal{K}_0 is a left ideal in the fixed point algebra of $\pi(A)'$ so we can apply Lemma 2.7 to get an $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ such that $(1 - \varepsilon)S_i^*S_i \leq S^*S \leq 1$. Again by Lemma 2.6 we find $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ such that $f(y^*y) = \|SAy\|^2$ for all $y \in \mathfrak{N}$. It follows that $(1 - \varepsilon)f_i(y^*y) \leq f(y^*y)$ and by continuity of f_i and f and the density of \mathfrak{M} that

$$(1 - \varepsilon)(\psi_0(x_i) - \varepsilon) \leq (1 - \varepsilon)f_i(x_i) \leq f(x_i).$$

Summing up we get

$$(1 - \varepsilon)(\psi_0(x_1) + \psi_0(x_2) - 2\varepsilon) \leq f(x_1 + x_2) \leq \psi_0(x_1 + x_2)$$

and this holds for all $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $\psi_0(x_1) + \psi_0(x_2) \leq \psi_0(x_1 + x_2)$ and that ψ_0 is a weight.

As \mathcal{F}_0 is G -invariant, so is ψ_0 . If $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ then $f \leq \varphi$ so that $\psi_0 \leq \varphi$. From the definition we have also that ψ_0 is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals. Finally suppose that ψ_1 is another G -invariant weight majorized by φ with this

property. So for any $x \in A^+$ such that $\psi_1(x) < \infty$ there is a G -invariant continuous positive linear functional $f \leq \psi_1$ such that

$$\psi_1(x) - f(x) < 1 .$$

But $\psi_1 \leq \varphi$ implies $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ and $f(x) \leq \psi_0(x)$ so that $\psi_1(x) < \psi_0(x) + 1$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{M}_{\psi_1}$ and therefore $\psi_1(x) \leq \psi_0(x)$. A similar argument holds for the case $\psi_1(x) = \infty$. So the proof is complete.

COROLLARY 2.9. For any weight φ on a C^* -algebra A such that \mathfrak{M} is dense in A there exists a largest weight ψ majorized by φ and lower semi-continuous on A^+ . This weight majorizes every functional in \mathcal{F} .

The corollary follows by taking for G the group consisting only of the identity automorphism. It is an extension of Proposition 1.10 of [1]. We next will show an analogous result for a σ -weakly lower semi-continuous weight on a von Neumann algebra. It is almost a consequence of Theorem 2.8.

THEOREM. 2.10. *Let A be a von Neumann algebra, G a group of $*$ -automorphisms of A and φ a G -invariant σ -weakly lower semi-continuous weight on A^+ such that \mathfrak{M} is σ -weakly dense in A . There exists a largest G -invariant weight ψ_0 majorized by φ such that ψ_0 is the upper envelope of normal G -invariant positive linear functionals on A .*

Proof. Define the function ψ_0 on A^+ by

$$\psi_0(x) = \sup \{f(x), f \in \mathcal{F}_0 \text{ and } f \text{ is normal}\} .$$

To prove that ψ_0 is a weight we can use the same argument as in Theorem 2.8. By ([10], Prop. 13.10) π is normal and all elements $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ constructed in Lemma 2.6 are of the form $\omega_\alpha \circ \pi$ and hence are normal. Further in this case we must use the σ -weakly density of \mathfrak{M} in A and the normality of f_i and f to get

$$(1 - \varepsilon) f_i(x_i) \leq f(x_i) .$$

Apart from these two remarks the proof carries over completely.

REMARKS 2.11. Theorem 2.10 reduces partly to Proposition 13.11 of [10] if G consists only of the identity automorphism. The proofs are then almost the same.

Let φ and ψ_0 be as in Theorem 2.8. Define the function ψ_1 on A^+ by $\psi_1(x) = \varphi(x) - \psi_0(x)$ if $x \in \mathfrak{M}^+$ and $\psi_1(x) = \infty$ for $x \notin \mathfrak{M}^+$. Clearly

ψ_1 is again a G -invariant weight with $\mathfrak{M}_{\psi_1} = \mathfrak{M}$ and $\psi_1 \leq \varphi$. If f is any G -invariant continuous positive linear functional majorized by ψ_1 then $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ and $f \leq \psi_0$. So for all $x \in \mathfrak{M}^+$, $f(x) \leq \psi_0(x)$ and $f(x) \leq \psi_1(x)$ so that $2f(x) \leq \varphi(x)$ and $2f \leq \varphi$. Similarly $nf \leq \varphi$ for all positive integers n so that $f(x) = 0$ for $x \in \mathfrak{M}^+$ and by continuity that $f = 0$.

We conclude that a G -invariant weight φ such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$ can be decomposed into two G -invariant weights ψ_0 and ψ_1 such that

(i) $\varphi(x) = \psi_0(x) + \psi_1(x)$ for $x \in A^+$

(ii) ψ_0 is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals.

(iii) ψ_1 majorizes no G -invariant continuous positive linear functional.

This result enables us to divide the theory of G -invariant weights into two parts. In the first case we may assume that the weight majorizes no G -invariant continuous positive linear functional, in the second case we may assume that the weight is the upper envelope of such functionals. It is clear that the last case will be treatable by the use of known results for G -invariant states.

In the next section we will construct a unique normal G -invariant projection map ϕ of the ultra-weak closure $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ of \mathcal{H} onto the ultra-weak closure $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ of \mathcal{H}_0 . We follow closely the arguments of ([6] Theorem 1). We will have that ϕ is also a projection map of \mathcal{H} onto \mathcal{H}_0 and of $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ onto $\mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0$. Therefore it will be possible to define a unique G -invariant projection map ϕ' of \mathcal{F} onto \mathcal{F}_0 that is w^* -continuous on bounded sets. The map ϕ will be used to prove more results on ψ_0 in § 4.

3. A G -invariant projection map of \mathcal{F} onto \mathcal{F}_0 .

NOTATIONS 3.1. Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A . We will denote by E_0 the projection onto the fixed points in \mathcal{H} . So we have $U_g E_0 = E_0$ for all $g \in G$ and therefore also $E_0 U_g = E_0$. Moreover there exists a net of convex combinations, which we denote by

$$\left\{ \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) U_g \right\}_{i \in I},$$

converging strongly to E_0 , ([9] sect. 144), (λ^i are functions on G with values in $[0, 1]$ such that $\lambda^i(g) = 0$ except on a finite set and $\sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) = 1$). By E_i we will denote the projection $[\pi(A) E_0 \mathcal{H}]$; clearly $E_i \in \pi(A)'$ and E_i is G -invariant because $\pi(A)$ and $E_0 \mathcal{H}$ are so.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A . There exists a unique normal G -invariant positive projection map ϕ of $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$ onto $\overline{\mathcal{K}_0}$, the ultra-weak closures of \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{K}_0 . We have*

$$\phi(S)E_0 = E_0SE_0 \quad \text{for any } S \in \overline{\mathcal{K}}.$$

In particular $\phi(\mathcal{K}) = \mathcal{K}_0$ and $\phi(\mathcal{K}^\mathcal{K}) = \mathcal{K}_0^*\mathcal{K}_0$.*

Proof. We first define ϕ on \mathcal{K} , then we prove strong continuity of ϕ on bounded sets and extend it to $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$. Let $S \in \mathcal{K}$, by Lemma 2.3 there is a vector α such that $S\lambda x = \pi(x)\alpha$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. Let $\{\sum_G \lambda^i(g)U_g\}_{i \in I}$ be a net of convex combinations converging strongly to E_0 . For all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and all $i \in I$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_gSU_g^{-1}\right)\lambda x &= \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_gSAg^{-1}(x) \\ &= \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_g\pi(g^{-1}(x))\alpha \\ &= \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)\pi(x)U_g\alpha \\ &= \pi(x)\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_g\right)\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Because the net $\{\sum \lambda^i(g)U_gSU_g^{-1}\}_{i \in I}$ is bounded, it then converges strongly to an operator $\phi(S) \in \pi(A)'$ such that $\phi(S)\lambda x = \pi(x)E_0\alpha$. So $\|\phi(S)\lambda x\| \leq \|x\| \|E_0\alpha\|$ and $\phi(S) \in \mathcal{K}$. As $E_0\alpha$ is G -invariant it follows by a similar calculation that $\phi(S)$ is G -invariant. Clearly ϕ is linear and positive. If $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ then $U_gSU_g^{-1} = S$ for all $g \in G$ so that $\phi(S) = S$ and ϕ is a positive projection map of \mathcal{K} onto \mathcal{K}_0 . Now let $g \in G$ then $S\lambda x = \pi(x)\alpha$ implies $U_gSU_g^{-1}\lambda x = \pi(x)U_g\alpha$ and

$$\phi(U_gSU_g^{-1})\lambda x = \pi(x)E_0U_g\alpha = \pi(x)E_0\alpha$$

so that $\phi(U_gSU_g^{-1}) = \phi(S)$ and ϕ is G -invariant. We also have that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(S)E_0 &= \text{str. lim}_{i \in I} \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_gSU_g^{-1}E_0 \\ &= \text{str. lim}_{i \in I} \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g)U_gSE_0 \\ &= E_0SE_0 \end{aligned}$$

Using this last relation we prove that ϕ is strongly continuous on bounded sets. Take $S_0 \in \mathcal{K}_0$, by Lemma 2.4 there is a G -invariant vector $\alpha_0 \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $S_0\lambda x = \pi(x)\alpha_0$. Let $S_0 = U|S_0|$ be the polar decomposition of S_0 . Then $|S_0|\lambda x = U^*S_0\lambda x = \pi(x)U^*\alpha_0$ and as S_0 is G -invariant, we have also that U^* and $U^*\alpha_0$ are G -invariant. It follows that $E_1|S_0| = |S_0|$ and so $S_0E_1 = S_0$. Now let $\gamma \in \mathcal{K}$, then $\phi(S)\gamma = \phi(S)E_1\gamma$ and for any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a vector

$$\sum_{i=1}^n T_i \gamma_i \in \pi(A) E_0 \mathcal{H}$$

such that $\|E_1 \gamma - \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \gamma_i\| < \varepsilon$ where $T_i \in \pi(A)$ and $\gamma_i \in E_0 \mathcal{H}$. So

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi(S)\gamma\| &= \|\phi(S)E_1\gamma\| \leq \left\| \phi(S) \left(E_1\gamma - \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \gamma_i \right) \right\| + \left\| \phi(S) \sum_{i=1}^n T_i \gamma_i \right\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|\phi(S)\| + \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_i\| \|\phi(S)\gamma_i\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|S\| + \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_i\| \|\phi(S)\gamma_i\|. \end{aligned}$$

But $\phi(S)\gamma_i = \phi(S)E_0\gamma_i = E_0SE_0\gamma_i = E_0S\gamma_i$ and therefore

$$\|\phi(S)\gamma\| \leq \varepsilon \|S\| + \sum_{i=1}^n \|T_i\| \|S\gamma_i\|.$$

Therefore if $S \in \mathcal{H}$ satisfies the conditions:

$$\|S\| \leq 1, \quad \|S\gamma_i\| \leq \varepsilon n^{-1} \|T_i\|^{-1}$$

then $\|\phi(S)\gamma\| \leq 2\varepsilon$. Thus ϕ is strongly continuous on bounded parts. So by continuity we can extend ϕ to the ultra-weak closure $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ of \mathcal{H} . The extension is still denoted by ϕ . Clearly ϕ will be a G -invariant projection map of $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ onto $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ and still satisfy $\phi(S)E_0 = E_0SE_0$. We show that the extension is also positive. Therefore let $S \in \overline{\mathcal{H}}$ and $0 \leq S \leq 1$; if F is the largest projection in $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ we have $S = SF = FSF$. So $S \in F\pi(A)'F = \overline{\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}}$. By ([3] Lemma 2.2) $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ is ultra-weakly dense in $\overline{\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}}$ and by the Kaplansky density theorem we have that the unit ball of the hermitian part of $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ is strongly dense in the unit ball of the hermitian part of $\overline{\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}}$. So S is strongly adherent to

$$\{T \mid T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}, T = T^*, \|T\| \leq 1\}.$$

We then have that S^2 is strongly adherent to

$$\{T^2 \mid T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}, T = T^*, \|T\| \leq 1\}$$

and by the work of Kaplansky [7] that $S = (S^2)^{1/2}$ is strongly adherent to $\{|T| \mid T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}, T = T^*, \|T\| \leq 1\}$. As \mathcal{H} is a left ideal $T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ implies $T \in \mathcal{H}$ and $|T| \in \mathcal{H}$ so that S is strongly adherent to $\{T \mid T \in \mathcal{H}, 0 \leq T \leq 1\}$. We may conclude that ϕ is positive and so that ϕ is a normal G -invariant positive projection map of $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ onto $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$. The normality follows from ([5], Appendix II).

If ϕ_1 is another normal G -invariant projection map of $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ onto $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ then for any $S \in \mathcal{H}$

$$\phi_1\left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) U_g S U_g^{-1}\right) = \phi_1(S)$$

and by continuity $\phi_1(\phi(S)) = \phi_1(S) = \phi(S)$. So ϕ and ϕ_1 coincide on \mathcal{H} and therefore also on $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$.

To complete the proof we must show that $\phi(\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0$. Take $S \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $\|S Ax\| \leq \|x\|$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) U_g S^* S U_g^{-1} Ax, Ax\right) &= \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) \|S U_g^{-1} Ax\|^2 \\ &= \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) \|S A g^{-1}(x)\|^2 \\ &\leq \sum_{g \in G} \lambda^i(g) \|x\|^2 = \|x\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

So that $(\phi(S^* S) Ax, Ax) \leq \|x\|^2$ and $\phi(S^* S)^{1/2} \in \mathcal{H}_0$ and $\phi(S^* S) \in \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0$. As $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ is spanned by its positive elements and those elements are of the form $S^* S$ with $S \in \mathcal{H}$ ([2] Lemma 4.11) we get

$$\phi(\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}) \subseteq \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0.$$

This completes the proof.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let F and F_0 be the largest projections in respectively $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$, the ultra-weak closures of \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_0 , then $\phi(F) = F_0$.*

Proof. As $F_0 \in \overline{\mathcal{H}}$ we have $F_0 \leq F$ and $F_0 = \phi(F_0) \leq \phi(F)$. As $\phi(F) \in \overline{\mathcal{H}_0}$ and $0 \leq \phi(F) \leq 1$ we have $\phi(F) \leq F_0$ so that $\phi(F) = F_0$.

PROPOSITION 3.4. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A . Then there exists a G -invariant projection map ϕ' of \mathcal{F} into \mathcal{F}_0 satisfying $\phi'(f_1 + f_2) = \phi'(f_1) + \phi'(f_2)$ and $\phi'(\lambda f) = \lambda \phi'(f)$ for all $f, f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ and positive real numbers λ . If moreover \mathfrak{M} is norm dense in A , then ϕ' is onto \mathcal{F}_0 , w^* -continuous on bounded sets and unique.*

Proof. First we define $\phi'(f)$ for $f \in \mathcal{F}$. Given $f \in \mathcal{F}$ there is a unique $S \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $0 \leq S \leq 1$ and $f(x^* x) = (S^* S Ax, Ax)$ by Lemma 2.6. Then $\phi(S^* S) \in \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0$ by Proposition 3.2 and

$$\phi(S^* S)^{1/2} \in \mathcal{H}_0 \quad \text{by ([2] Lemma 4.11) .}$$

By Lemma 2.4 there is a unique invariant vector $\alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*) \mathcal{H}}$ such that $\phi(S^* S)^{1/2} Ax = \pi(x) \alpha$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. Define $\phi'(f)$ by

$$\phi'(f)(z) = (\pi(z) \alpha, \alpha) .$$

Clearly ϕ' maps \mathcal{F} into \mathcal{F}_0 .

Let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $f_1 = \lambda f_2$ for a real number $\lambda \geq 0$. It is clear that the corresponding $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{K}$ satisfy $S_1 = \lambda^{1/2} S_2$ and that $\alpha_1 = \lambda^{1/2} \alpha_2$ for the corresponding vectors. Then $\phi'(f_1) = \lambda \phi'(f_2)$. Further suppose $f_1, f_2, f \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $f = f_1 + f_2$. We then have

$$S^*S = S_1^*S_1 + S_2^*S_2$$

for the corresponding elements in \mathcal{K} . By linearity of ϕ we get

$$\phi(S^*S) = \phi(S_1^*S_1) + \phi(S_2^*S_2).$$

As in the proof of ([5] Th. 1 p. 85) we can find operators

$$U_1, U_2 \in \pi(A)'$$

such that

$$\phi(S_i^*S_i)^{1/2} = U_i \phi(S^*S)^{1/2} \quad \text{for } i = 1, 2$$

and

$$(U_1^*U_1 + U_2^*U_2)\phi(S^*S)^{1/2} = \phi(S^*S)^{1/2}.$$

Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha$ be the vectors in $\overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ corresponding to $\phi(S_1^*S_1)^{1/2}, \phi(S_2^*S_2)^{1/2}$ and $\phi(S^*S)^{1/2}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(x)\alpha_i &= \phi(S_i^*S_i)^{1/2}Ax = U_i\phi(S^*S)^{1/2}Ax \\ &= \pi(x)U_i\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

So that $\alpha_i = U_i\alpha$ by unicity and invariance of $\overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$. A similar argument shows that $\alpha = (U_1^*U_1 + U_2^*U_2)\alpha$. We apply all this to find the following

$$\begin{aligned} [\phi'(f_1) + \phi'(f_2)](z) &= (\pi(z)\alpha_1, \alpha_1) + (\pi(z)\alpha_2, \alpha_2) \\ &= (\pi(z)\alpha, U_1^*U_1\alpha) + (\pi(z)\alpha, U_2^*U_2\alpha) \\ &= (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha) = \phi'(f)(z) \end{aligned}$$

for all $z \in A$, showing $\phi'(f_1 + f_2) = \phi'(f_1) + \phi'(f_2)$.

We next show that it is a projection map. Let f be in the image of ϕ' . Then there exists a $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ and a G -invariant vector $\alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ such that $f(x^*x) = (S^*SAx, Ax)$, $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$ for $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and $f(z) = (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha)$ for $z \in A$. Then $\phi(S^*S) = S^*S$ and $\phi'(f)(z) = (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha)$ for $z \in A$. The G -invariance of ϕ' follows straight forward from the G -invariance of ϕ . So we proved the first part.

Assume now that \mathfrak{M} is norm dense in A . If $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ there exists a $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ and an invariant vector $\alpha \in \overline{\pi(\mathfrak{N}^*)\mathcal{H}}$ such that $f(x^*x) = (S^*SAx, Ax)$ and $SAx = \pi(x)\alpha$ for $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. Then $\phi(S^*S) = S^*S$ and

$\phi'(f)(z) = (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha)$ for $z \in A$. But also $f(x^*x) = (\pi(x^*x)\alpha, \alpha)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ and it follows by the density of \mathfrak{M} in A that

$$f(z) = (\pi(z)\alpha, \alpha) = \phi'(f)(z)$$

for all $z \in A$. So ϕ' is a projection map onto \mathcal{F}_0 . To complete the proof it remains to show that ϕ' is ω^* -continuous on bounded sets for then a similar argument as in Proposition 3.2 provides the uniqueness.

Let f_i be a sequence in \mathcal{F} converging to f in the w^* -topology and such that $\|f_i\| \leq 1$. We must show that $\phi'(f_i)(z)$ converges to $\phi'(f)(z)$ for and $z \in A$. Denote by S_i, S the corresponding elements in \mathcal{H} and by α_i, α the vectors in \mathcal{H} corresponding to $\phi(S_i^*S_i)^{1/2}$ and $\phi(S^*S)^{1/2}$. Take first $z = x^*x$ with $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. From the relations

$$\phi'(f_i)(x^*x) = (\phi(S_i^*S_i)Ax, Ax)$$

$$f_i(x^*x) = (S_i^*S_iAx, Ax),$$

the corresponding one for f and the normality of ϕ we get that $\lim \phi'(f_i)(x^*x) = \phi^*(f)(x^*x)$. As \mathfrak{M} is linearly spanned by elements x^*x with $x \in \mathfrak{N}$ we have that $\lim \phi'(f_i)(z) = \phi'(f)(z)$ for all $z \in \mathfrak{M}$. Then by the fact that $\|\phi'(f_i)\| \leq \|f_i\| \leq 1$ and the density of \mathfrak{M} this relation holds for all $z \in A$.

So the proof is complete.

4. More properties of the upper envelope of \mathcal{F}_0 . In this section we will get some more information about the G -invariant weight ψ_0 , constructed in Theorem 2.8 and from now on called the upper envelope of \mathcal{F}_0 . We will also relate the existence of fixed points in \mathcal{H} to the existence of nontrivial elements in \mathcal{F}_0 . Finally we will consider the set of weights majorized by ψ_0 . In this section again F and F_0 will stand for the largest projections in the ultra-weak closures $\overline{\mathcal{H}}$ and $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_0$ of resp. \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{H}_0 .

THEOREM 4.1. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A such that \mathfrak{M} is norm dense in A . Let F_0 be the largest projection in the ultra-weak closure $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_0$ of \mathcal{H}_0 and ψ_0 the upper envelope of \mathcal{F}_0 . Then $\psi_0(x^*x) = (F_0Ax, Ax)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 2.4, \mathcal{H}_0 is a left ideal in the fixed point algebra \mathfrak{B} of $\pi(A)'$. Then by ([2] Lemma 4.11) $\mathcal{H}_0^*\mathcal{H}_0$ is a facial subalgebra of \mathfrak{B} and ultra-weak dense in $\overline{\mathcal{H}}_0^*\overline{\mathcal{H}}_0 = F_0\mathfrak{B}F_0$ by ([3] Lemma 2.2). So by ([3] Lemma 2.3) there is an increasing net $\{T_i\}_{i \in I}$ of positive elements in $\mathcal{H}_0^*\mathcal{H}_0$ tending ultra-weakly to F_0 . Again by

([2] Lemma 4.11) there exists a $S_i \in \mathcal{K}_0$ such that $T_i = S_i^* S_i$ and by Lemma 2.6 there exists a $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_0$ such that $f_i(x^*x) = \|S_i Ax\|$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. So $(F_0 Ax, Ax) = \sup_{i \in I} (S_i^* S_i Ax, Ax) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x^*x)$. But $f_i \in \mathcal{F}_0$ so by definition $f_i \leq \psi_0$ and $(F_0 Ax, Ax) \leq \psi_0(x^*x)$. On the other hand if $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$ there exists a $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ such that $0 \leq S \leq 1$ and $f(x^*x) = \|SAx\|^2$ by Lemma 2.6. This implies that $S^*S \leq F_0$ and so that $f(x^*x) \leq (F_0 Ax, Ax)$. It follows that also

$$\psi_0(x^*x) = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{F}_0} f(x^*x) \leq (F_0 Ax, Ax) .$$

This completes the proof.

COROLLARY 4.2. *Any weight φ on A , such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$, is lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ if and only if \mathcal{H} is ultra-weakly dense in $\pi(A)'$.*

Proof. Let G be the group consisting only of the identity automorphism, then $\mathcal{F}_0 = \mathcal{F}$, $\mathcal{K}_0 = \mathcal{K}$ and $F = F_0$. If $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = \pi(A)'$ then $F = I$ and $\psi_0(x^*x) = (Ax, Ax) = \varphi(x^*x)$. It follows that φ is lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ . If on the other hand φ is lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ , then by ([1], Prop. 1.7) $\varphi \upharpoonright \mathfrak{M}^+$ is weakly adherent to \mathcal{F} so that

$$(Ax, Ax) = \varphi(x^*x) = \psi_0(x^*x) = (F_0 Ax, Ax) .$$

So that $F_0 = F = I$ and $\overline{\mathcal{H}} = \pi(A)'$.

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A , assume \mathfrak{M} norm dense in A and φ lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ . Then $F_0 = [\pi(A)E_0\mathcal{H}]$. Moreover φ majorizes no nonzero G -invariant continuous positive linear functional iff \mathcal{H} has no fixed points.*

Proof. From the proof of Proposition 3.2 we know that for any $S \in \mathcal{K}_0$ we have $S_0 E_1 = S_0$ where $E_1 = [\pi(A)E_0\mathcal{H}]$. By continuity we get $F_0 \leq E_1$. From Corollary 4.2. we have $F = I$. So again from Proposition 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 we have

$$F_0 E_0 = \phi(I)E_0 = E_0 I E_0 = E_0 .$$

As $F_0 \in \pi(A)'$ we get $F_0 T E_0 = T E_0$ for all $T \in \pi(A)$ so that also $F_0 \geq E_1$. The last statement then follows from the relations $\psi_0(x^*x) = (F_0 Ax, Ax)$ and $F_0 = [\pi(A)E_0\mathcal{H}]$.

Remark that the existence of nonzero elements in \mathcal{F}_0 implies trivially the existence of fixed points. The converse however is not

so clear.

COROLLARY 4.4. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$. Then there is an increasing net $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{F}_0 such that $\psi_0(x) = \sup f_i(z)$ for all $z \in A^+$ such that $\psi_0(z) < \infty$.*

Proof. From the proof of the theorem there is an increasing net $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{F}_0 such that

$$(F_0Ax, Ax) = \psi_0(x^*x) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(x^*x) \quad \text{for all } x \in \mathfrak{N}.$$

In applying this result to the weight ψ_0 we get

$$\psi_0(z) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(z) \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathfrak{M}_{\psi_0}^+ \quad \text{i.e. ,}$$

for $z \in A^+$ such that $\psi_0(z) < \infty$.

Applying Corollary 4.4 with trivial G to any lower semi-continuous weight on A such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$ we get the existence of an increasing net $\{f_i\}_{i \in I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ such that $\varphi(z) = \sup_{i \in I} f_i(z)$ for all $z \in \mathfrak{M}^+$.

COROLLARY 4.5. *Let φ be G -invariant weight on A such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$. Assume there is a family $\{f_i\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{F} such that*

$$\varphi(x) = \sum_{i \in I} f_i(x) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathfrak{M}^+.$$

Then there is a family $\{f_i^0\}_{i \in I}$ in \mathcal{F}_0 such that $\psi_0(x) = \sum_{i \in I} f_i^0(x)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{M}^+$.

Proof. By Lemma 2.6 we get operators $T_i \in \mathcal{K}^* \mathcal{K}$ such that

$$\varphi(x^*x) = \sum_{i \in I} (T_iAx, Ax) = (Ax, Ax) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathfrak{N}.$$

So that $I = \sum_{i \in I} T_i$. As φ is lower semi-continuous we have $F = I$ by Corollary 4.2 and $\phi(I) = F_0$ by Corollary 3.3.

So by the normality of ϕ we get

$$F_0 = \sum_{i \in I} \phi(T_i)$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_0(x^*x) &= (F_0Ax, Ax) = \sum_{i \in I} (\phi(T_i)Ax, Ax) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I} \phi'(f_i)(x^*x) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathfrak{N} \end{aligned}$$

by the use of Proposition 3.4. As $\phi'(f_i) \in \mathcal{F}_0$. we proved the corollary.

REMARK 4.6. In Theorem 4.1, as well as in the Corollaries 4.4 and 4.5 we find that two lower semi-continuous weights coincide on \mathfrak{M}^+ . It is not yet known if this implies that they will coincide on all of A ([1], p. 74). However if we assume the existence of a two sided ideal \mathfrak{N}_1 contained in \mathfrak{N} and dense in A then this weights will coincide everywhere. Indeed there exists an approximate identity $\{u_\lambda\}$ in $\mathfrak{N}_1^*\mathfrak{N}_1$ for A . So for any $z \in A^+$, $\{z^{1/2}u_\lambda z^{1/2}\}$ is a net in \mathfrak{M}^+ tending to z from below. (see also [8], Cor. 3.2)

PROPOSITION 4.7. *Let φ be a G -invariant weight on A such that \mathfrak{M} is norm dense in A . For any G -invariant $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T \leq F_0$ there is a G -invariant weight ψ such that $\psi \leq \psi_0$ and $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. For any G -invariant weight ψ such that $\psi \leq \psi_0$ and ψ is lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ , $\psi|_{\mathfrak{M}^+}$ is the upper envelope of a family of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals. For any weight ψ on A such that $\psi \leq \varphi$ and $\psi|_{\mathfrak{M}^+}$ is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals there exists an operator $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that T is invariant, $0 \leq T \leq F_0$ and $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{N}$.*

Proof. First let $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T \leq F_0$. Define the function ψ on A^+ by

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x) &= (TAx^{1/2}, Ax^{1/2}) && \text{for } x \in \mathfrak{M}^+ \\ &= \infty && \text{for } x \in A^+, x \notin \mathfrak{M}^+ . \end{aligned}$$

Clearly $\psi(\lambda x) = \lambda\psi(x)$ for all real $\lambda > 0$ and

$$\psi(x) \leq \|F_0Ax^{1/2}\| \leq \|Ax^{1/2}\| = \varphi(x) \quad \text{for } x \in \mathfrak{M}^+ .$$

We prove that $\psi(x + y) = \psi(x) + \psi(y)$ for all $x, y \in A^+$. It is clearly sufficient to show it for $x, y \in \mathfrak{M}^+$. As $F_0 \leq F'$ we have $T \leq F'$ and

$$T \in F'\pi'(A)F' = \overline{\mathcal{H}}^* \overline{\mathcal{H}} = \overline{\mathcal{H}} \overline{\mathcal{H}}^* \quad \text{by ([3] Lemma 2.2)} .$$

So T is weakly adherent to elements of the form

$$\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^* T_i \quad \text{with } S_i, T_i \in \mathcal{H} .$$

But $\psi(x) = (TAx^{1/2}, Ax^{1/2})$ and if α_i, β_i are the vectors in \mathcal{H} corresponding to S_i and T_i (Lemma 2.3) we also have that

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n S_i^* T_i Ax^{1/2}, Ax^{1/2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\pi(x)\beta_i, \alpha_i) .$$

So given $x, y \in \mathfrak{M}^+$ we can find vectors $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\left| \psi(z) - \sum_{i=1}^n (\pi(z)\beta_i, \alpha_i) \right| < 1$$

for z equal to x, y or $x + y$. So we get $|\psi(x + y) - \psi(x) - \psi(y)| < 3$ and by homogeneity that $\psi(x + y) = \psi(x) + \psi(y)$. If moreover T is G -invariant then ψ is clearly G -invariant. So we proved the first part of the proposition.

Let ψ be a G -invariant weight, majorized by φ and lower semi-continuous on \mathfrak{M}^+ , then by ([1] Prop. 1.7) $\psi | \mathfrak{M}^+$ is weakly adherent to the family of positive continuous linear functionals majorized by ψ . So by ([1] Lemma 2.6) T is weakly adherent to the family

$$\{S \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H} \mid 0 \leq S \leq T\}$$

where T is the operator in $\pi(A)'$ such that $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ ([1] Lemma 2.3). So we may apply ϕ and use its normality to get that $\phi(T)$ is weakly adherent to

$$\{\phi(S) \mid S \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}, 0 \leq S \leq T\}.$$

But as ψ is G -invariant, so is T and $\phi(T) = T$. Also $\phi(\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}) = \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0$ so that T is weakly adherent to

$$\{S_0 \mid S_0 \in \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0, 0 \leq S_0 \leq T\}.$$

Again by ([1] Lemma 2.6) we have that $\psi_0 | \mathfrak{M}^+$ is weakly adherent to the family of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals majorized by ψ_0 .

To prove the third part, let ψ be a weight such that $\psi \leq \varphi$ and $\psi | \mathfrak{M}^+$ is the upper envelope of G -invariant continuous positive linear functionals. By ([1] Lemma 2.3) there is a $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T \leq 1$ and $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{X}$. Then again by ([1] Lemma 2.6) T is weakly adherent to the family

$$\{S \in \mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0 \mid 0 \leq S \leq T\}.$$

So $T \in \overline{\mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0} = \overline{\mathcal{H}_0^* \mathcal{H}_0}$ by ([3] Lemma 2.2). It follows that

$$T = F_0 T F_0 \leq F_0.$$

COROLLARY 4.8. *Let φ be any weight on A such that $\overline{\mathfrak{M}} = A$. Given $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T \leq F$ there exists a weight $\psi \leq \varphi$ such that $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{X}$.*

Proof. Apply the first part of Proposition 4.7 to the case where G is trivial.

REMARKS 4.9. Corollary 4.8 is in a sense the inverse of ([1] Lemma 2.3). On the other hand Lemma 2.6 shows a similar relation for the set $\{S \mid S \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}, 0 \leq S \leq 1\}$ and the set of continuous positive linear functionals majorized by φ . One may ask if for all $T \in \pi(A)'$ such that $0 \leq T \leq 1$ there exists a weight ψ such that $\psi \leq \varphi$ and $\psi(x^*x) = (TAx, Ax)$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. It can be shown to be true if A is a von Neumann algebra. Indeed the only trouble is to show that the function ψ defined on A^+ by $\psi(x) = (TAx^{1/2}, Ax^{1/2})$ if $x \in \mathfrak{M}^+$ and $\psi(x) = \infty$ if $x \in A^+$ but $x \notin \mathfrak{M}^+$ satisfies

$$\psi(x + y) = \psi(x) + \psi(y) .$$

If now A is a von Neumann algebra we can again find operators u and $v \in A$ such that

- (i) $x^{1/2} = u(x + y)^{1/2}, y^{1/2} = v(x + y)^{1/2}$
- (ii) $(u^*u + v^*v)(x + y)^{1/2} = (x + y)^{1/2}$, see proof of ([5] Th. 1 p. 85).

So that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x) + \psi(y) &= (TAx^{1/2}, Ax^{1/2}) + (TAy^{1/2}, Ay^{1/2}) \\ &= (TA(x + y)^{1/2}, \pi(u^*u)A(x + y)^{1/2}) \\ &\quad + (TA(x + y)^{1/2}, \pi(v^*v)A(x + y)^{1/2}) \\ &= (TA(x + y)^{1/2}, A(x + y)^{1/2}) = \psi(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

for $x, y \in \mathfrak{M}^+$.

5. EXAMPLES.

5.1. Let G be a compact group acting as $*$ -automorphisms on a von Neumann algebra A . Assume that the function $g \rightarrow g(x)$ is strongly continuous for all $x \in A$. Let φ be a G -invariant ultra-weakly lower semi-continuous weight on A such that \mathfrak{M} is ultra-weakly dense in A . We will show that $\varphi|_{\mathfrak{M}}$ is weakly adherent to the set of G -invariant normal functionals majorized by φ . Consider $T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$, there exist $S_i, T_i \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $T = \sum_{i=1}^n S_i^* T_i$. By Lemma 2.3 there exists vectors $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $S_i Ax = \pi(x)\alpha_i$ and $T_i Ax = \pi(x)\beta_i$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{N}$. For all $g \in G$ and $x, y \in \mathfrak{N}$ we have

$$(U_g^{-1} T U_g Ax, Ay) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\pi(g(y^*x))\beta_i, \alpha_i) .$$

By the normality of π ([10] Prop. 13.10) we have that the function $g \rightarrow U_g^{-1} T U_g$ is weakly continuous.

So we can define for all $T \in \mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ an operator $\phi_1(T)$ by

$$\phi_1(T) = \int_G U_g^{-1} T U_g dg$$

where dg is the normalized Haar measure on G .

It is clear that ϕ_1 is a linear positive G -invariant map into the fixed points of $\pi(A)'$. Consider now also the projection map ϕ of Proposition 3.2. As φ is ultra-weakly lower semi-continuous, $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ is dense in $\pi(A)'$ (Corollary 4.2) and ϕ is defined on $\pi(A)'$. By normality and G -invariance of ϕ we get

$$\phi(\phi_1(T)) = \int_G \phi(U_g^{-1} T U_g) dg = \phi(T).$$

On the other hand $\phi(\phi_1(T)) = \phi_1(T)$ because ϕ is a projection map onto the fixed points of $\pi(A)'$. Therefore $\phi_1 = \phi|_{\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}}$. Let S_α be an increasing net of positive elements in $\mathcal{H}^* \mathcal{H}$ tending to I . Clearly by the definition of ϕ_1 we will have that $\phi_1(S_\alpha) \rightarrow I$. On the other hand $\phi_1(S_\alpha) = \phi(S_\alpha)$ and ϕ is normal so that $\phi(S_\alpha) \rightarrow \phi(I)$. By Corollary 4.2 we have $F = I$ and by Corollary 3.2 that $\phi(F) = F_0$. It follows at once that $F_0 = I$ and by Theorem 4.1 we get that $\varphi|_{\mathfrak{M}} = \psi_0|_{\mathfrak{M}}$ where ψ_0 is the upper envelope of normal G -invariant continuous linear functionals.

5.2. In our first example we found that the weight φ was the upper envelope of invariant normal functionals. It is not hard to find an example for the other extreme. Let A be a semi-finite von Neumann algebra with no finite portion, i.e., with no finite nonzero central projection. Let φ be a faithful normal semi-finite trace on A . If G is the group of all inner automorphisms, then φ is a G -invariant σ -weakly lower semi-continuous weight on A and \mathfrak{M} is σ -weakly dense.

Since A is properly infinite there are no finite normal traces on A . The weight ψ_0 constructed in Theorem 2.10 is the upper envelope of normal finite traces majorized by φ , hence $\psi_0 = 0$.

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