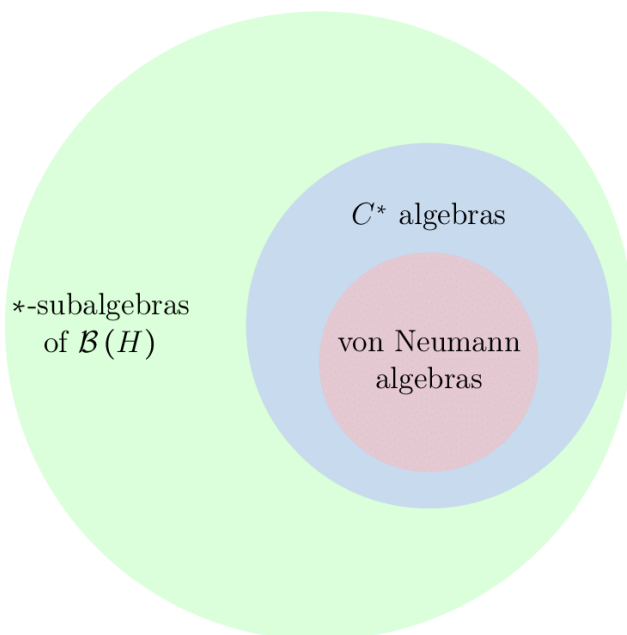


# von Neumann Algebras

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# Preface

$\mathcal{H}$  means a Hilbert space by default. If not specified, the base field is  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ .

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# Chapter 1

## Operators on Hilbert Spaces

### §1 Topologies on Spaces of Operators

**Definition 1.1:** Topology generated by semi-norms

Let  $V$  be a vector space over  $\mathbb{K}$ . If  $\{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i \in I}$  is a family of separated seminorms on  $V$ , where "separated" means that

$$\forall v \in V, \exists i_0 \in I, v \neq 0 \rightarrow \|v\|_{i_0} \neq 0, \quad (1-1)$$

then the **topology generated by**  $\{\|\cdot\|_i\}_{i \in I}$  is the unique Hausdorff topology on  $V$  s.t.

$$\forall \langle v_n \rangle \in V^{\mathbb{N}}, \quad v_n \rightarrow v \in V \leftrightarrow \forall i \in I, \|v_n - v\|_i \rightarrow 0. \quad (1-2)$$

The locally convexity is given by the the balanced local base

$$\left\{ \left\{ v \in V \left| \bigwedge_{k \in n} \|v\|_{i_k} < \varepsilon_k \right. \right\} \middle| n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \forall k \in n, \varepsilon_k \in \mathbb{R}_+ \right\}. \quad (1-3)$$

**Theorem 1.1** (Continuous linear functionals on a locally convex space). *Let  $V$  be locally convex, with topology generated by  $\{\| - \|_i \mid i \in I\}$ . A linear functional  $f \in V^*$  is continuous iff*

$$\begin{aligned} \exists C \in \mathbb{R}_+, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists \{i_k \mid k \in n\} \subset I, \forall v \in V, \\ |f(v)| \leq C \max_{k \in n} \|v\|_{i_k}. \end{aligned} \quad (1-4)$$

**Definition 1.2:** Strong-operator topology

Let  $\mathcal{H}$  be a Hilbert space. The ***strong-operator topology*** (***SO***) on the space of all bounded operators  $B(\mathcal{H})$  is the locally convex topology generated by the seminorms  $\| - \|_x$  ( $x \in \mathcal{H}$ ), defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\cdot\|_x: B(\mathcal{H}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ T &\mapsto \|Tx\|. \end{aligned} \quad (1-5)$$

In SO topology,  $T_n \rightarrow T$  iff  $\forall x \in \mathcal{H}, \|T_n x - Tx\| \rightarrow 0$ .

**Definition 1.3:** Weak-operator topology

The ***weak-operator topology*** (***WO***) on the space  $B(\mathcal{H})$  is the locally convex topology generated by the seminorms  $\| - \|_{x,y}$  ( $x, y \in \mathcal{H}$ ), defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\cdot\|_{x,y}: B(\mathcal{H}) &\rightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ T &\mapsto |\langle Tx, y \rangle|. \end{aligned} \quad (1-6)$$

In WO topology,  $T_n \rightarrow T$  iff  $\forall x, y \in \mathcal{H}, \langle T_n x, y \rangle \rightarrow \langle Tx, y \rangle$ . If  $T_n \rightarrow T$  in SO topology, then it is true also in WO topology.

**Theorem 1.2.** *Let  $\mathcal{S}$  be a convex subset of  $B(\mathcal{H})$ . The WO closure of  $\mathcal{S}$  coincides with the SO closure of  $\mathcal{S}$ .*

# Chapter 2

## Von Neumann Algebras

### §2 Von Neumann Algebras

**Definition 2.1:** Von Neumann algebra

A  $C^*$ -subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}$  of  $B(\mathcal{H})$  is called a *von Neumann algebra* if  $\mathcal{A}$  is closed in the SO topology.

By Theorem 1.2, a  $C^*$ -subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}$  is a von Neumann algebra iff  $\mathcal{A}$  is closed in the WO topology.

### §3 Existence of Projections

Recall that a projection is an element  $p \in \mathcal{A}$  s.t.  $p^2 = p = p^*$ , where  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $C^*$ -algebra.

Appendix A

Appendix



# Bibliography

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