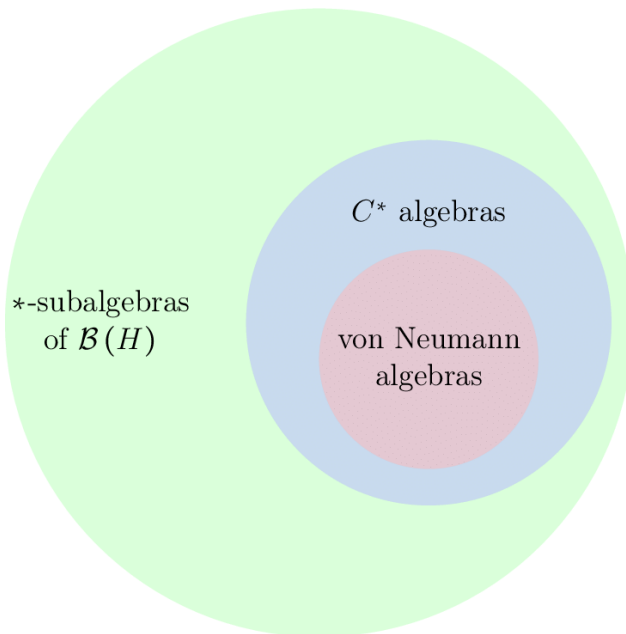


# $C^*$ -Algebras

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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

## Banach Algebras

### §1 Banach Algebras & Invertible Group

**Definition 1.1:** Banach algebra

A *Banach algebra* is a unital algebra  $\mathcal{B}$  together with a norm  $\| - \|$  s.t.

1.  $\|1_{\mathcal{B}}\| = 1$ ;
2.  $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{B}, \|ab\| \leq \|a\|\|b\|$ .

The most important example of Banach algebras may be the algebra  $B(\mathcal{H})$  of bounded linear operators on a Banach space  $\mathcal{H}$  with the operator norm:

$$\|L\|_{B(\mathcal{H})} = \sup_{\|v\|=1} \|Lv\|. \quad (1-1)$$

# Chapter 2

## $C^*$ -Algebras

### §2 $C^*$ -Algebras

**Definition 2.1:**  $C^*$ -algebra

A  $C^*$ -*algebra* is a Banach algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  together with an *involution*  $*$ :  $\mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  s.t.

1.  $\forall a \in \mathcal{A}, a^{**} = a$ ;
2.  $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{A}, (ab)^* = b^*a^*$ ;
3.  $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{A}, \forall \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{K}, (\alpha a + \beta b)^* = \bar{\alpha}a^* + \bar{\beta}b^*$ <sup>a</sup>;
4.  $\forall a \in \mathcal{A}, \|a^*a\| = \|a\|^2$ .

The element  $a^*$  is called the *adjoint* of  $a$ .

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<sup>a</sup>If  $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ , then  $\bar{\alpha} := \alpha$ .

**Definition 2.2:** Projection

An element  $p \in \mathcal{A}$  is called a *projection* if  $p^2 = p = p^*$ .

## §3 Commutative $C^*$ -Algebras

Appendix A

Appendix



# Bibliography

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Here listed the important symbols used in this notes.

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adjoint, [2](#)

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