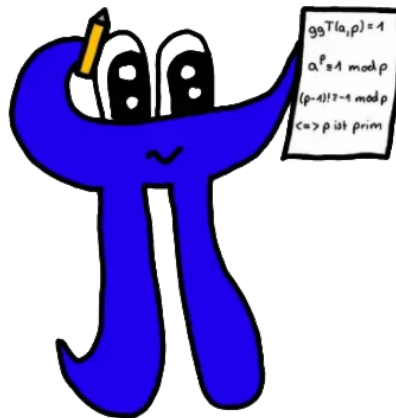


Exercise Sheet 03

Operator Algebras

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3.1

The first statement follows immediately from the fact that the canonical inclusion $\mathcal{B} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is an injective $*$ -homomorphism, so it is isometric as proven in the lecture.

If now \mathcal{B} is a dense proper $*$ -subalgebra of \mathcal{A} , assuming it could be turned into a C^* -algebra, the norm on that C^* -algebra would already have to be the norm on \mathcal{A} . But then the canonical inclusion is isometric and injective, so it has closed range and $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is closed and dense in \mathcal{A} . Now, however, we have $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}$, a contradiction.