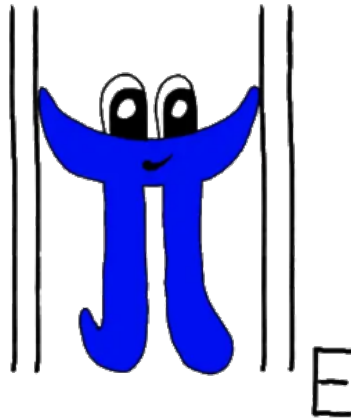


# Exercise Sheet 04

## Operator Algebras

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### 4.1

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.