

## Positive Maps

We will start by focusing our discussion of positive maps on a subclass of linear subspaces of  $C^*$ -algebras.

**Definition:** Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a  $C^*$ -algebra, and let  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$  be a self-adjoint linear subspace that contains 1. We call such an  $\mathcal{S}$  an *operator system*.

Note that if  $h$  is a self-adjoint element of  $\mathcal{S}$ , then it is possible to write  $h$  as the difference of two positive elements in  $\mathcal{S}$ ,

$$h = \frac{1}{2}(\|h\|1 + h) - \frac{1}{2}(\|h\|1 - h).$$

**Definition:** If  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$  is an operator system,  $\mathcal{B}$  is a  $C^*$ -algebra, and  $\phi: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  is a linear map, then we say  $\phi$  is positive if it maps positive elements of  $\mathcal{S}$  to positive elements of  $\mathcal{B}$ .

In the special case where the  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{B}$  is the complex numbers (i.e.,  $\phi$  is a positive linear functional), then we know from results in  $C^*$ -algebra theory that  $\|\phi\| = \phi(1)$ . If  $\mathcal{B}$  is an arbitrary  $C^*$ -algebra, it turns out that  $\phi$  is still positive, but that the bound is different.

**Proposition:** If  $\phi: \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  is a positive map, then  $\|\phi\| \leq 2\|\phi(1)\|$ .

*Proof.* If  $p$  is positive, then since  $0 \leq p \leq \|p\|1$ , it follows that  $0 \leq \phi(p) \leq \|p\|\phi(1)$ , so that  $\|\phi(p)\| \leq \|p\|\|\phi(1)\|$ .

If  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are positive, then  $\|p_1 - p_2\| \leq \max(\|p_1\|, \|p_2\|)$ , so if  $h$  is self-adjoint in  $\mathcal{S}$ , we have

$$\phi(h) = \frac{1}{2}\phi(\|h\|1 + h) - \frac{1}{2}\phi(\|h\|1 - h),$$

giving

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi(h)\| &\leq \frac{1}{2} \max(\|\phi(\|h\|1 + h)\|, \|\phi(\|h\|1 - h)\|) \\ &\leq \|h\|\|\phi(1)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Finally, if  $a$  is an arbitrary element of  $\mathcal{S}$ , then we may write the Cartesian decomposition  $a = h + ik$ , and find

$$\begin{aligned} \|\phi(a)\| &\leq \|\phi(h)\| + \|\phi(k)\| \\ &\leq 2\|a\|\|\phi(1)\|. \end{aligned}$$

□

It turns out that this bound is strict.

## Completely Positive Maps

### Dilations and Extensions

### Nuclearity and Exactness

### Application to Amenability

## References

- [Pau02] Vern Paulsen. *Completely bounded maps and operator algebras*. Vol. 78. Cambridge Studies in Advanced Mathematics. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2002, pp. xii+300. ISBN: 0-521-81669-6.

- [BO08] Nathaniel P. Brown and Narutaka Ozawa.  *$C^*$ -algebras and finite-dimensional approximations*. Vol. 88. Graduate Studies in Mathematics. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, 2008, pp. xvi+509. ISBN: 978-0-8218-4381-9; 0-8218-4381-8. DOI: [10.1090/gsm/088](https://doi.org/10.1090/gsm/088). URL: <https://doi.org/10.1090/gsm/088>.