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Introduction

Finally, the last part of my notes on C^* -algebras and amenability as part of my Honors Thesis independent study. Specifically, I am going to focus more on the theory of C^* -algebras, discussing ideas such as amenability and nuclearity in C^* -algebras. There are a few central results I'm going to be working on understanding and proving: almost-invariant vectors, Kesten's criterion, Hulanicki's criterion, nuclearity, and the equivalence of $C_\lambda^*(G)$ and $C^*(G)$.

I will be using a variety of sources more focused on amenability, including but not limited to Volker Runde's *Amenable Banach Algebras*, Kate Juschenko's *Amenability of Discrete Groups by Examples*, and Brown and Ozawa's *C^* -Algebras and Finite-Dimensional Approximations*.

Review: Representations, the Reduced Group C^* -Algebra, and the Universal Group C^* -Algebra

Left-Regular Representation

Let Γ be a group. Consider the space $\ell_2(\Gamma)$. For every $s \in \Gamma$, we define the operator

$$\lambda_s(\xi)(t) = \xi(s^{-1}t).$$

The map is linear, well-defined, and an isometry, as

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_s(\xi)\|^2 &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} |\lambda_s(\xi)(t)|^2 \\ &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} \left| \xi(s^{-1}t) \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{r \in \Gamma} |\xi(r)|^2 \\ &= \|\xi\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Additionally, each λ_s admits an inverse, $\lambda_{s^{-1}} = \lambda_s^*$. Applying to the orthonormal basis $\{\delta_t\}_{t \in \Gamma}$, we get

$$\lambda_s(\delta_t) = \delta_{st}.$$

Thus, $\lambda_s \circ \lambda_r = \lambda_{sr}$, and we have the unitary representation of Γ , $\lambda: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\ell_2(\Gamma))$, where $\lambda(s) = \lambda_s$, for $s \in \Gamma$. This is the left-regular representation of Γ .

Note that the left regular representation is a faithful representation, hence injective.

Because the λ operator is linear, we may extend it to the case of any positive finitely supported function,

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_f(\xi)(t) &= \left(\sum_{s \in \Gamma} f(s) \lambda_s(\xi) \right)(t) \\ &= \sum_{s \in \Gamma} f(s) \xi(s^{-1}t)\end{aligned}$$

Note that the space of finitely supported functions on Γ , $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]^1$ is a $*$ -algebra, where multiplication is given by convolution:

$$\begin{aligned}f * g(t) &= \sum_{s \in \Gamma} f(s) g(s^{-1}t) \\ &= \sum_{r \in \Gamma} f(tr^{-1}) g(r).\end{aligned}$$

Note that we are using $*$ both to refer to the involution (when as a superscript) as well as the group operation (when not a superscript). This is to maintain coherence with the traditional way that convolution is written. The involution on $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$ is given by

$$f^*(t) = \overline{f(t^{-1})}.$$

A Bit on Representations and C^* -(Semi)norms

A C^* -seminorm on a $*$ -algebra is a seminorm such that defined by

- $\|ab\| \leq \|a\| \|b\|$;
- $\|a^*\| = \|a\|$;
- $\|a^*a\| = \|a\|^2$.

If A_0 is a $*$ -algebra, then a representation of A_0 is a pair (π_0, \mathcal{H}) , where \mathcal{H} is a Hilbert space and $\pi: A_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ is a $*$ -homomorphism.

Additionally, if A_0 is a $*$ -algebra with representation π_0 , then we have C^* -seminorm

$$\|a\|_{\pi_0} = \|\pi_0(a)\|_{\text{op}}.$$

If π_0 is injective, then $\|\cdot\|_{\pi_0}$ is a C^* -norm. If π_0 is a C^* -norm, then the completion of A_0 with respect to $\|\cdot\|_{\pi_0}$ is a C^* -algebra.

The universal norm on A_0 is defined as

$$\|a\|_{\text{u}} = \sup_{p \in \mathcal{P}} p(a),$$

where \mathcal{P} is the collection of all C^* -seminorms on A_0 . If $\|a\|_{\text{u}} < \infty$ for all $a \in A_0$, then $\|\cdot\|_{\text{u}}$ is a C^* -seminorm on A_0 . Note that if one of $p \in \mathcal{P}$ is a norm, then $\|\cdot\|_{\text{u}}$ defines a C^* -norm on A_0 .

If we have the unitary representation $u: \mathbb{C}[\Gamma] \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$, then

$$\pi_u(a) = \sum_{s \in \Gamma} u_s$$

¹Also known as the free vector space over \mathbb{C} with basis Γ .

is a representation of $\mathbb{C}[\Gamma]$. If $\lambda: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\ell_2(\Gamma))$ is the left-regular representation, then the left-regular group C^* -algebra is the group $*$ -algebra with C^* -norm defined by $\|a\| = \|\pi_\lambda(a)\|$.

The universal group C^* -algebra is defined as the norm completion of

$$\|a\|_u = \sup \left\{ \|\pi(a)\|_{\text{op}} \mid \pi: \mathbb{C}[\Gamma] \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_\pi) \right\}.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi(a)\| &= \left\| \pi \left(\sum_{s \in \Gamma} a_s \delta_s \right) \right\| \\ &= \left\| \sum_{s \in \Gamma} a_s \pi(\delta_s) \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{s \in \Gamma} \|a_s \pi(\delta_s)\| \\ &= \sum_{s \in \Gamma} |a_s|. \end{aligned}$$

Note that since $\|\cdot\|_\lambda$ is a norm, we must have $a = 0$ if and only if $\|a\|_u = 0$. The full group C^* -algebra admits a universal property.

Proposition: Let Γ be a discrete group. If $u: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$, then there is a contractive $*$ -homomorphism $\pi_u: C^*(\Gamma) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ that satisfies $\pi_u(\delta_s) = u(s)$.

Using the Left-Regular Representation to Establish Amenability

If $\pi: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ is a unitary representation of Γ , then a vector $\xi \in \mathcal{H}$ is called invariant for π if $\pi(g)(\xi) = \xi$ for all $g \in \Gamma$.

Proposition: The left-regular representation for Γ admits an invariant vector if and only if Γ is finite.

Proof. Let Γ be finite. Since Γ is finite, all functions $a: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are square-summable. Thus, $\xi = \mathbb{1}_\Gamma$ is square-summable, and since $s\Gamma = \Gamma$ for all $s \in \Gamma$, we have $\mathbb{1}_\Gamma$ is invariant for λ .

Now, let $\lambda: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\ell_2(\Gamma))$ be the left-regular representation, and suppose there is $\xi \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$ such that for all $s \in \Gamma$, we have

$$\lambda_s(\xi) = \xi.$$

In particular, this means that for any $t \in \Gamma$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_s(\xi)(t) &= \xi(s^{-1}t) \\ &= \xi(t). \end{aligned}$$

Since this holds for all $s \in \Gamma$, we have that $\xi = c \mathbb{1}_\Gamma$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$. However, since $\xi \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$, we must have that $\sum_{t \in \Gamma} |c|^2 < \infty$, which only holds if Γ is finite. \square

An almost-invariant vector for a representation $\pi: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\ell_2(\Gamma))$, as the name suggests,^{II} a sequence (or net) of unit vectors $(\xi_i)_{i \in I}$ such that

$$\lim_{i \in I} \|\pi(g)(\xi_i) - \xi_i\| = 0.$$

^{II}I'm only mostly being facetious here.

Theorem: A group Γ is amenable if and only if the left-regular representation has an almost-invariant vector.

Proof. Let Γ be amenable, and let F_i be a Følner sequence — $\frac{|sF_i \Delta F_i|}{|F_i|} \rightarrow 0$ for all $s \in \Gamma$. Define $\xi_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{|F_i|}} \mathbb{1}_{F_i}$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_s(\xi_i) - \xi_i\|^2 &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} |\lambda_s(\xi_i)(t) - \xi_i(t)|^2 \\ &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} \left| \lambda_s \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{|F_i|}} \mathbb{1}_{F_i} \right)(t) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|F_i|}} \mathbb{1}_{F_i}(t) \right|^2 \\ &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{|F_i|}} \mathbb{1}_{sF_i}(t) - \frac{1}{\sqrt{|F_i|}} \mathbb{1}_{F_i}(t) \right|^2 \\ &= \frac{|sF_i \Delta F_i|}{|F_i|}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, λ has an almost-invariant vector.

Suppose there exists an almost-invariant vector $(\xi_i)_i \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$. It is sufficient to construct an approximate mean. Since $\xi_i \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$, we have that $\xi_i^2 \in \ell_1(\Gamma)$. Setting $\mu_i = \xi_i^2$, we plug this into the expression for an approximate mean, and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_s(\mu_i) - \mu_i\|_{\ell_1} &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} \left| \lambda_s(\xi_i^2)(t) - \xi_i^2(t) \right| \\ &= \sum_{t \in \Gamma} |(\lambda_s(\xi_i)(t) - \xi_i(t))(\lambda_s(\xi_i)(t) + \xi_i(t))| \\ &= \|(\lambda_s(\xi_i) - \xi_i)(\lambda_s(\xi_i) + \xi_i)\|_{\ell_1} \\ &\leq \|\lambda_s(\xi_i) - \xi_i\|_{\ell_2} \|\lambda_s(\xi_i) + \xi_i\| \\ &\leq 2\|\lambda_s(\xi_i) - \xi_i\| \\ &\rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, μ_i is an approximate mean. □

Using the criterion of almost invariant vectors, we may show that a group is amenable if and only if the trivial representation — defined by $1_\Gamma: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $1_\Gamma(g) = 1$ is what is known as weakly contained in the left-regular representation.

A representation $\pi: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$ is weakly contained in another representation $\rho: \Gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{H})$, denoted $\pi < \rho$, if for every $\xi \in \mathcal{H}$, finite $E \subseteq \Gamma$, and $\varepsilon > 0$, then there are $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$\left| \langle \pi(g)(\xi), \xi \rangle - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \rho(g)(\eta_i), \eta_i \rangle \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Theorem: A discrete group Γ is amenable if and only if $1_\Gamma < \lambda$, where λ is the left-regular representation.

Proof. We show that $1_\Gamma < \lambda$ is equivalent to the existence of an almost invariant vector for λ . We assume λ admits an almost-invariant vector. It is sufficient to show that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and every finite set $E \subseteq \Gamma$, there are $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$ such that

$$\left| 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \lambda_t(\eta_i), \eta_i \rangle \right| < \varepsilon$$

for every $t \in E$. If we take $n = 1$ and $\eta_1 = \xi$, where ξ is almost-invariant for all $g \in E$ — i.e., $\|\lambda_g(\xi) - \xi\|_{\ell_2} < \varepsilon$ for all $g \in E$. Note that we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda_g(\xi) - \xi\|^2 &= \langle \lambda_g(\xi) - \xi, \lambda_g(\xi) - \xi \rangle \\ &= \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \lambda_g(\xi) \rangle + \langle \xi, \xi \rangle - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle) \\ &= 2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle) \\ &= 2 \operatorname{Re}(1 - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle) \\ &\leq 2|1 - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle|. \end{aligned}$$

Additionally,

$$\begin{aligned} |1 - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle|^2 &= (1 - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle)(1 - \overline{\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle}) \\ &= 1 - \overline{\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle} - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle + |\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle|^2 \\ &\leq 2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle) \\ &= \|\lambda_g(\xi) - \xi\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we have that

$$|1 - \langle \lambda_g(\xi), \xi \rangle| \leq \|\lambda_g(\xi) - \xi\| < \varepsilon.$$

Now, we suppose that $1_\Gamma < \lambda$. For every $\varepsilon > 0$ and finite subset $E \subseteq \Gamma$, there are $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_n \in \ell_2(\Gamma)$ such that

$$\left| 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \langle \lambda_t(\eta_i), \eta_i \rangle \right| < \varepsilon.$$

for all $t \in E$. We may assume that $e_G \in E$, yielding

$$\left| 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \|\eta_i\|^2 \right| < \varepsilon.$$

Furthermore, we may assume that $\sum_{i=1}^n \|\eta_i\|^2 = 1$.

Suppose toward contradiction that λ does not have an almost-invariant vector. Then, there exists $C > 0$ and $S \subseteq \Gamma$ such that

$$\|\xi\|^2 |S| - \sum_{\gamma \in S} \langle \lambda_\gamma(\xi), \xi \rangle > C \|\xi\|^2.$$

□