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positive linear functional

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### 0.0.1 Definition

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a [http://planetmath.org/CAlgebraC\\*-algebra](http://planetmath.org/CAlgebraC*-algebra) and  $\phi$  a linear functional on  $\mathcal{A}$ .

We say that  $\phi$  is a **positive linear functional** on  $\mathcal{A}$  if  $\phi$  is such that  $\phi(x) \geq 0$  for every  $x \geq 0$ , i.e. for every positive element  $x \in \mathcal{A}$ .

### 0.0.2 Properties

Let  $\phi$  be a positive linear functional on  $\mathcal{A}$ . Then

- $\phi(x^*) = \overline{\phi(x)}$  for every  $x \in \mathcal{A}$ .
- $|\phi(x^*y)|^2 \leq \phi(x^*x)\phi(y^*y)$  for every  $x, y \in \mathcal{A}$ . This is an analog of the Cauchy-Schwartz inequality

Let  $\phi$  be a linear functional on a  $C^*$ -algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  with identity element  $e$ . Then

- $\phi$  is positive if and only if  $\phi$  is <http://planetmath.org/ContinuousLinearMappingbounded> and  $\|\phi\| = \phi(e)$ .

### 0.0.3 Examples

- Let  $X$  be a locally compact Hausdorff space and  $C_0(X)$  the  $C^*$ -algebra of continuous functions  $X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  that vanish at infinity. Let  $\mu$  be a regular Radon measure on  $X$ . The linear functional  $\phi$  defined by integration against  $\mu$ ,

$$\phi(f) := \int_X f \, d\mu, \quad f \in C_0(X)$$

is a positive linear functional on  $C_0(X)$ . In fact, by the <http://planetmath.org/RieszRepresentationTheorem>, all positive linear functionals of  $C_0(X)$  are of this form.