



# special elements in a $C^*$ -algebra and their spectral properties

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Owner	asteroid (17536)
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Entry type	Definition
Classification	msc 46L05
Defines	normal elements and spectral radius
Defines	spectrum of self-adjoint elements
Defines	spectrum of unitary elements
Defines	spectrum of projections
Defines	spectrum of positive elements

**Definition** - Suppose  $\mathcal{A}$  is a [http://planetmath.org/CAgebraC\\*-algebra](http://planetmath.org/CAgebraC*-algebra). An element  $x \in \mathcal{A}$  is said to be:

- **normal** if  $x^*x = xx^*$
- **self-adjoint** if  $x^* = x$
- **unitary** if  $\mathcal{A}$  has an identity element  $e$  and  $x^*x = xx^* = e$
- **positive** if  $x = y^*y$  for some element  $y \in \mathcal{A}$
- **projection** if  $x^* = x$  and  $x^2 = x$
- **partial isometry** if  $x^*x$  and  $xx^*$  are both projections

### 0.0.1 Properties of the special elements in terms of their spectrum

In the following  $\sigma(x)$  denotes the spectrum of an element  $x$  and  $R_\sigma(x)$  its spectral radius.

**Theorem 1** - Suppose  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $C^*$ -algebra and  $x \in \mathcal{A}$ . If  $x$  is normal then  $\|x\| = R_\sigma(x)$

**Theorem 2** - Suppose  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $C^*$ -algebra and  $x \in \mathcal{A}$ .

- If  $x$  is self-adjoint, then  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}$ .
- If  $x$  is unitary, then  $\sigma(x) \subset \partial D$ , where  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is the unit disk.
- If  $x$  is positive, then  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}^+$
- If  $x$  is a projection, then  $\sigma(x) \subset \{0, 1\}$

**Theorem 3** - Suppose  $\mathcal{A}$  is a commutative  $C^*$ -algebra and  $x \in \mathcal{A}$ . Then

- $x$  is self-adjoint if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}$ .
- $x$  is unitary if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \partial D$ , where  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is the unit disk.
- $x$  is positive if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}^+$
- $x$  is a projection if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \{0, 1\}$

**Theorem 4** - Suppose  $\mathcal{A}$  is a  $C^*$ -algebra and  $x$  is normal in  $\mathcal{A}$ . Then

- $x$  is self-adjoint if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}$ .
- $x$  is unitary if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \partial D$ , where  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is the unit disk.
- $x$  is positive if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \mathbb{R}^+$
- $x$  is a projection if and only if  $\sigma(x) \subset \{0, 1\}$