

Remark 4.2. (a) If  $\dim \text{Fix}(R) \geq 2$  then it follows from the Jordan decomposition of self adjoint linear functionals, that there are at least two states in  $\text{Fix}(R)$  which have orthogonal support (compare the proof of D-III, Theorem 1.10.(a)).

(b) If  $R$  is a pseudo-resolvent with values in a  $W^*$ -algebra such that  $\text{Fix}(R')$  is contained in  $M_*$ , then it follows from the proof of D-III, Lemma 1.2 that there exists a sequence of normal states in  $\text{Fix}(R')$  with orthogonal supports in  $M$ .

Lemma 4.3. Let  $R$  be an identity preserving pseudo-resolvent of Schwarz type on  $D = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(\lambda) > 0\}$  with values in the predual of a  $W^*$ -algebra  $M$ . If the fixed space of the canonical extension  $\hat{R}$  of  $R$  to some ultrapower of  $M_*$  is infinite dimensional, then there exists a sequence  $(z_n)$  in  $M_1^+$  and a sequence of states  $(\phi_n)$  in  $M_*$  such that:

(a)  $\lim_n z_n = 0$  in the  $s^*(M, M_*)$ -topology.

(b)  $\lim_n \|(Id - \lambda R(\lambda))\phi_n\| = 0$  for all  $\lambda \in D$ .

(c)  $\phi_n(z_n) \geq \frac{1}{2}$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Proof. Let  $(M_*)^\wedge$  be the ultrapower of  $M_*$  with respect to some free ultrafilter  $\mathcal{U}$  on  $\mathbb{N}$ . Since  $(M_*)^\wedge$  is the predual of a  $W^*$ -subalgebra of  $\hat{M}'$  (see D-III, Remark 2.4.(b)), there exists a sequence of states  $(\hat{\psi}_n)$  in  $\text{Fix}(\hat{R})$  such that the corresponding support projections are mutually orthogonal in  $\hat{M}'$  (Lemma 4.1). For every  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  let  $(\psi_{n,k}) \in \hat{\psi}_n$  be a representing sequence of states, let

$$\phi := \sum_{n,k} 2^{-(n+k+1)} \psi_{n,k}$$

and let

$$p := \sup\{s(\psi_{n,k}) : n, k=1, \dots\}$$

in  $M$ . Then  $\phi$  is a normal state on  $M$  which is faithful on the  $W^*$ -algebra  $M_p$ . Since

$$1 = \langle \psi_{n,k}, s(\psi_{n,k}) \rangle = \psi_{n,k}(p) \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{N})$$

it follows  $\hat{\psi}_n(\hat{p}) = 1$  where  $\hat{p}$  is the canonical image of  $p$  in  $\hat{M}$ .