

Remarks 1.11. (a) Let ϕ be the normal state on M such that $\text{Fix}(T) = \mathbb{C}\phi$ and let $H := P_\sigma(A) \cap i\mathbb{R}$. From the proof of Theorem 1.10 it follows that there exists a family $\{u_\eta : \eta \in H\}$ of unitaries in M such that $A'u_\eta = -\eta u_\eta$ and $A(u_\eta \phi) = \eta(u_\eta \phi)$ for all $\eta \in H$.

(b) If the group H is generated by a single element, i.e., $H = i\gamma\mathbb{Z}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ then the family $\{u_\gamma^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is a complete family of eigenvectors pertaining to the eigenvalues in H , where $u_\gamma \in M$ is unitary such that $A'u_\gamma = i\gamma u_\gamma$.

Proposition 1.12. Suppose that T and M satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 1.10, and let N_\star be the closed linear subspace of M_\star generated by the eigenvectors of A pertaining to the eigenvalues in $i\mathbb{R}$. Denote by T_O the restriction of T to N_\star . Then

(a) $G := (T_O)^- \subseteq L_S(N_\star)$ is a compact, Abelian group.

(b) $\text{Id}|_{N_\star} \in \{T_O(t) : t > s\}^- \subseteq L_S(N_\star)$ for all $0 < s \in \mathbb{R}$.

Proof. For $\eta \in H := P_\sigma(A) \cap i\mathbb{R}$ let

$$U(\eta) := \{\psi \in D(A) : A\psi = \eta\psi\}$$

and $U = \{U(\eta) : \eta \in H\}$. Then $(\text{span } U)^- = N_\star$. For each $\psi \in U$ there exists $\eta \in H$ such that

$$\{T_O(t)\psi : t \in \mathbb{R}_+\} = \{e^{-\eta t} \psi : t \in \mathbb{R}_+\}.$$

Consequently this set is relatively compact in $L_S(N_\star)$. From [Schaefer (1966), III.4.5] we obtain that G is compact.

Next choose $\psi_1, \dots, \psi_n \in U$, $0 < s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\delta > 0$. Since $T_O(t)\psi_i = e^{\eta_i t} \psi_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) for some $\eta_i \in H$, it follows from a theorem of Kronecker (see, [Jacobs (1976), Satz 6.1., p.77]) that there exists $s < t$ such that

$$|(1, 1, \dots, 1) - (e^{\eta_1 t}, e^{\eta_2 t}, \dots, e^{\eta_n t})| < \delta,$$

hence

$$\sup\{\|\psi_i - T_O(t)\psi_i\| : 1 \leq i \leq n\} < \delta$$

or $\text{Id}|_{N_\star} \in \{T_O(t) : t > s\}^- \subseteq L_S(N_\star)$.