

Here we will record results pertaining to the topologies one can put on an Op^* -algebra. Our notions of correctability and privacy for quantum channels of unbounded operators will be stated in terms of the seminorms generating a locally convex topology. However, it is not immediately clear which topology is best for the task of proving the desired results, which are most satisfying mathematically or physically, and how each topology relates to one another.

Definition. *An Op^* -algebra equipped with a locally convex topology for which multiplication is separately continuous is called a locally convex algebra. If the involution is also continuous, we say that it is a locally convex $*$ -algebra.*

Before we talk about topologies on \mathcal{A} , we will briefly outline how to topologize $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$.

Let \mathcal{A} be an Op^* -algebra. We denote by $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$ the coarsest locally convex topology on $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}(\mathcal{A})$ for which every operator $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is a continuous linear mapping of $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$. This topology is given by the seminorms $\|\psi\|_A = \|A\psi\|$, where $A \in \mathcal{A}$ on \mathcal{D} . This is stronger than the Hilbert space topology since \mathcal{A} is unital. Though we assumed the codomain to have the Hilbert space topology, every $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is continuous if it also has $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$, as seen in a theorem by Lassner.

Theorem. *Given an Op^* -algebra \mathcal{A} on a pre-Hilbert space \mathcal{D} we have the following.*

1. *Every linear operator $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is a continuous operator of $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}})$.*
2. *If every operator in \mathcal{A} is bounded, then $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$ coincides with the Hilbert space topology on \mathcal{D} .*
3. *Given an algebraic linear basis of \mathcal{A} , $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is generated by those seminorms q_A with A in the basis.*

The locally convex space $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}})$ is not in general complete. We may denote the completion of \mathcal{D} by $\overline{\mathcal{D}}$.

Lemma 1. *Let \mathcal{A} be an Op^* -algebra on $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{H}$. The injection $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ can be extended to a continuous injection of $\overline{\mathcal{D}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$. Moreover, $\overline{\mathcal{D}} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{A}} \mathcal{D}(\overline{A})$.*

We will now begin our overview of locally convex topologies on an Op^* -algebra \mathcal{A} .

Definition. Let \mathcal{A} be an Op^* -algebra on \mathcal{D} , \mathcal{B} a collection of bounded sets of a locally convex space $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T})$. We say that \mathcal{B} is admissible if

1. for $S \in \mathcal{B}$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}$, $A(S) \in \mathcal{B}$,
2. $\bigcup_{S \in \mathcal{B}} S$ is dense in $\mathcal{H}(\mathcal{D})$,
3. for $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{B}$, $S_1 \cup S_2 \in \mathcal{B}$.

These so-called admissible systems give class of locally convex topologies through the topology $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$ on \mathcal{D} .

Definition. Let \mathcal{A} be an Op^* -algebra on \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{B} an admissible system of bounded sets of $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}})$. We define the topology $\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{B}}$ by the seminorms

$$q_{B,S}(A) = \sup_{\psi \in S} \|A\psi\|_B, \quad S \in \mathcal{B}, B \in \mathcal{A}.$$

Similarly, we define the topology $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}}$ by the seminorms

$$\|A\|_S = \sup_{\phi, \psi \in S} |\langle \phi, A\psi \rangle|, \quad S \in \mathcal{B}.$$

If \mathcal{B} is the system of all bounded sets on $(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}})$, we write these topologies as $\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{D}}$ and $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$, respectively.

Under any admissible system \mathcal{B} with respect to an Op^* -algebra \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{D} , $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{B}})$ and $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}})$ are locally convex spaces. Moreover, we have the following;

Theorem. If \mathcal{A} is an Op^* -algebra, then $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{B}})$ is a locally convex algebra, and $(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{B}})$ is a locally convex $*$ -algebra.

Lassner calls this the uniform topology, as a generalization of the operator norm in the bounded case due to the next theorem.

Theorem. If every operator A of an Op^* -algebra \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{D} is bounded, then $\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}} = \mathcal{T}_{\|\cdot\|}$ where $\mathcal{T}_{\|\cdot\|}$ is the operator norm topology. $\mathcal{T}^{\mathcal{D}}$ is finer than $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and they are equivalent if and only if multiplication is $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$ -continuous.

There is something of a converse to the first part of the previous theorem.

Theorem. If there exists a norm on an Op^* -algebra \mathcal{A} on \mathcal{D} defining a stronger topology than $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$, then every operator $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is continuous.

Finally, Lassner gives a lemma characterizing the topology $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$ without reference to $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Lemma 2. *Let \mathcal{A} be an Op^* -algebra over \mathcal{D} . The topology $\mathcal{T}_{\mathcal{D}}$ is defined by all seminorms*

$$\|A\|_S = \sup_{\phi, \psi \in S} |\langle \phi, A\psi \rangle|,$$

where S is an arbitrary subset of \mathcal{D} such that the written supremum exists for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$.