ON THE EXISTENCE OF E_0-SEMIGROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Product systems are the classifying structures for semigroups of endomorphisms of $\mathcal{B}(H)$, in that two E_0-semigroups are cocycle conjugate iff their product systems are isomorphic. Thus it is important to know that every abstract product system is associated with an E_0-semigrouop. This was first proved more than fifteen years ago by rather indirect methods. Recently, Skeide has given a more direct proof. In this note we give yet another proof by a very simple construction.

1. INTRODUCTION, FORMULATION OF RESULTS

Product systems are the structures that classify E_0-semigroups up to cocycle conjugacy, in that two E_0-semigroups are cocycle conjugate iff their concrete product systems are isomorphic [Arv89]. Thus it is important to know that every abstract product system is associated with an E_0-semigroup. There were two proofs of that fact [Arv90], [Lie03] (also see [Arv03]), both of which involved substantial analysis. In a recent paper, Michael Skeide [Ske06] gave a more direct proof. In this note we present a new and simpler method for constructing an E_0-semigroup from a product system.

Our terminology follows the monograph [Arv03]. Let $E = \{E(t) : t > 0\}$ be a product system and choose a unit vector $e \in E(1)$. *e will be fixed throughout.* We consider the Fréchet space of all Borel - measurable sections $t \in (0, \infty) \mapsto f(t) \in E(t)$ that are locally square integrable

$$\int_0^T \|f(\lambda)\|^2 \, d\lambda < \infty, \qquad T > 0. \tag{1.1}$$

Definition 1.1. A locally L^2 section f is said to be *stable* if there is a $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that

$$f(\lambda + 1) = f(\lambda) \cdot e, \qquad \lambda \geq \lambda_0.$$

Note that a stable section f satisfies $f(\lambda + n) = f(\lambda) \cdot e^n$ for all $n \geq 1$ whenever λ is sufficiently large. The set of all stable sections is a vector space $\mathcal{S}$, and for any two sections $f, g \in \mathcal{S}$, $\langle f(\lambda + n), g(\lambda + n)\rangle$ becomes independent of $n \in \mathbb{N}$ when λ is sufficiently large. Thus we can define a positive semidefinite inner product on $\mathcal{S}$ as follows

$$\langle f, g\rangle = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_n^{n+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \langle f(\lambda + n), g(\lambda + n)\rangle \, d\lambda. \tag{1.2}$$

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Let $\mathcal{N}$ be the subspace of $\mathcal{S}$ consisting of all sections f that vanish eventually, in that for some $\lambda_0 > 0$ one has $f(\lambda) = 0$ for all $\lambda \geq \lambda_0$. One finds that $\langle f, f\rangle = 0$ iff $f \in \mathcal{N}$. Hence $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ defines an inner product on the quotient $\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{N}$, and its completion becomes a Hilbert space H with respect to the inner product (1.2). Obviously, H is separable.

There is a natural representation of E on H. Fix $v \in E(t)$, $t > 0$. For every stable section $f \in \mathcal{S}$, let $\phi_0(v)f$ be the section

$$(\phi_0(v)f)(\lambda) = \begin{cases} v \cdot f(\lambda - t), & \lambda > t, \\ 0, & 0 < \lambda \leq t. \end{cases}$$

Clearly $\phi_0(v)\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{S}$. Moreover, $\phi_0(v)$ maps null sections into null sections, hence it induces a linear operator $\phi(v)$ on $\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{N}$. The mapping $(t, v), \xi \in E \times \mathcal{S}/\mathcal{N} \mapsto \phi(v)\xi \in H$ is obviously Borel-measurable, and it is easy to check that $\|\phi(v)\xi\|^2 = \|v\|^2 \cdot \|\xi\|^2$ (see Section 2 for details). Thus we obtain a representation ϕ of E on the completion H of $\mathcal{S}/\mathcal{N}$ by closing the densely defined operators $\phi(v)(f + \mathcal{N}) = \phi_0(v)f + \mathcal{N}$, $v \in E(t)$, $t > 0$, $f \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $\alpha = \{\alpha_t : t \geq 0\}$ be the associated E-semigroup on $\mathcal{B}(H)$*

$$\alpha_t(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \phi(e_n(t))X\phi(e_n(t))^*, \qquad X \in \mathcal{B}(H), \quad t > 0, \tag{1.3}$$

where $e_1(t), e_2(t), \dots$ is an orthonormal basis for $E(t)$ for every $t > 0$. Then for every $t \geq 0$ one has $\alpha_t(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$.

2. Proof of Theorem 1.2

The following observation implies that we could just as well have defined the inner product of (1.2) by

$$\langle f, g\rangle = \lim_{T\to\infty} \int_T^{T+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda.$$

Lemma 2.1. *For any two stable sections f, g, there is a $\lambda_0 > 0$ such that*

$$\langle f, g\rangle = \int_T^{T+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda$$

for all real numbers $T \geq \lambda_0$.

Proof. For integer values of k, the integral

$$\int_k^{k+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda$$

becomes independent of k when k is large. Thus, for sufficiently large T and the integer $n = n_T$ satisfying $T < n \leq T + 1$, it is enough to show that

$$\int_T^{T+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda = \int_n^{n+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle \, d\lambda. \tag{2.1}$$

The integral on the left decomposes into a sum $\int_T^n + \int_n^{T+1}$. For $\lambda \geq T$, $\langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle_{E(\lambda)} = \langle f(\lambda)\cdot e, g(\lambda)\cdot e\rangle_{E(\lambda+1)} = \langle f(\lambda+1), g(\lambda+1)\rangle_{E(\lambda+1)}$, hence

$$\int_T^n \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda = \int_T^n \langle f(\lambda+1), g(\lambda+1)\rangle\, d\lambda = \int_{T+1}^{n+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda.$$

It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\int_T^{T+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda &= (\int_{T+1}^{n+1} + \int_n^{T+1})\langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda \\ &= \int_n^{n+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda\end{aligned}$$

and (2.1) is proved. □

To show that ϕ is a representation, we must show that for every $t > 0$, every $v, w \in E(t)$, and every $f, g \in \mathcal{S}$ one has $\langle \phi_0(v)f, \phi_0(w)g\rangle = \langle v, w\rangle\langle f, g\rangle$. Indeed, for sufficiently large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \phi_0(v)f, \phi_0(w)g\rangle &= \int_n^{n+1} \langle \phi_0(v)f(\lambda), \phi_0(w)g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda \\ &= \int_n^{n+1} \langle v\cdot f(\lambda - t), w\cdot g(\lambda - t)\rangle\, d\lambda \\ &= \langle v, w\rangle \int_n^{n+1} \langle f(\lambda - t), g(\lambda - t)\rangle\, d\lambda \\ &= \langle v, w\rangle \int_{n-t}^{n-t+1} \langle f(\lambda), g(\lambda)\rangle\, d\lambda = \langle v, w\rangle\langle f, g\rangle,\end{aligned}$$

where the final equality uses Lemma 2.1.

It remains to show that ϕ is an essential representation, and for that, we must calculate the adjoints of operators in $\phi(E)$. The following notation from [Arv03] will be convenient.

Remark 2.2. Fix $s > 0$ and an element $v \in E(s)$; for every $t > 0$ we consider the left multiplication operator $\ell_v : x \in E(t) \mapsto v \cdot x \in E(s+t)$. This operator has an adjoint $\ell_v^* : E(s+t) \to E(s)$, which we write more simply as $v^*\eta = \ell_v^*\eta$, $\eta \in E(s+t)$. Equivalently, for $s < t$, $v \in E(s)$, $y \in E(t)$, we write v^*y for $\ell_v^* y \in E(s)$. Note that v^*y is undefined for $v \in E(s)$ and $y \in E(t)$ when $t \leq s$.

Given elements $u \in E(r)$, $v \in E(s)$, $w \in E(t)$, the "associative law"

$$u^*(v\cdot w) = (u^*v)\cdot w \tag{2.2}$$

makes sense when $r \leq s$ ($t > 0$ can be arbitrary), provided that it is suitably interpreted when $r = s$. Indeed, it is true *verbatim* when $r < s$ and $t > 0$, while if $s = r$ and $t > 0$, then it takes the form

$$u^*(v\cdot w) = \langle v, u\rangle_{E(s)} \cdot w, \qquad u, v \in E(s), \quad w \in E(t). \tag{2.3}$$

Lemma 2.3. *Choose $v \in E(t)$. For every stable section $f \in \mathcal{S}$, there is a null section $g \in \mathcal{N}$ such that*

$$(\phi_0(v)^* f)(\lambda) = v^* f(\lambda + t) + g(\lambda), \qquad \lambda > 0.$$

Proof. A straightforward calculation of the adjoint of $\phi_0(v) : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ with respect to the semidefinite inner product (1.2). □

Lemma 2.4. *Let $0 < s < t$, let $v_1, v_2, \dots$ be an orthornormal basis for $E(s)$ and let $\xi \in E(t)$. Then*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|v_n^* \xi\|^2 = \|\xi\|^2. \tag{2.4}$$

Proof. For $n \geq 1$, $\xi \in E(t) \mapsto v_n(v_n^* \xi) \in E(t)$ defines a sequence of mutually orthogonal projections in $\mathcal{B}(E(t))$. We claim that these projections sum to the identity. Indeed, since $E(t)$ is the closed linear span of the set of products $E(s)E(t-s)$, it suffices to show that for every vector in $E(t)$ of the form $\xi = \eta \cdot \zeta$ with $\eta \in E(s)$, $\zeta \in E(t-s)$, we have $\sum_n v_n(v_n^* \xi) = \xi$. For that, we can use (2.2) and (2.3) to write

$$v_n(v_n^* \xi) = v_n(v_n^*(\eta \cdot \zeta)) = v_n((v_n^* \eta) \cdot \zeta) = \langle \eta, v_n \rangle v_n \cdot \zeta,$$

hence

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n(v_n^* \xi) = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle \eta, v_n \rangle v_n) \cdot \zeta = \eta \cdot \zeta = \xi,$$

as asserted. (2.4) follows after taking the inner product with ξ. □

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Since the projections $\alpha_t(\mathbf{1})$ decrease with t, it suffices to show that $\alpha_1(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$; and for that, it suffices to show that for $\xi \in H$ of the form $\xi = f + \mathcal{N}$ where f is a stable section, one has

$$\langle \alpha_1(\mathbf{1}) \xi, \xi \rangle = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\phi_0(v_n)^* f\|^2 = \|f\|^2 = \|\xi\|^2, \tag{2.5}$$

$v_1, v_2, \dots$ denoting an orthonormal basis for $E(1)$. Fix such a basis (v_n) for $E(1)$ and a stable section f. Choose $\lambda_0 > 1$ so that $f(\lambda + 1) = f(\lambda) \cdot e$ for $\lambda > \lambda_0$. For $\lambda > \lambda_0$ we have $\lambda + 1 > 1$, so Lemma 2.4 implies

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|v_n^* f(\lambda + 1)\|^2 = \|f(\lambda + 1)\|^2 = \|f(\lambda) \cdot e\|^2 = \|f(\lambda)\|^2.$$

It follows that for every integer $N > \lambda_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_N^{N+1} \|v_n^* f(\lambda + 1)\|^2 \, d\lambda &= \int_N^{N+1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|v_n^* f(\lambda + 1)\|^2 \, d\lambda \\ &= \int_N^{N+1} \|f(\lambda)\|^2 \, d\lambda = \|f + \mathcal{N}\|_H^2. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.3 implies that when N is sufficiently large, the left side is

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_N^{N+1} \|(\phi_0(v_n)^* f)(\lambda)\|^2 \, d\lambda = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\phi_0(v_n) f\|^2,$$

and (2.5) follows. □

Remark 2.5 (Nontriviality of H). Let $L^2((0,1];E)$ be the subspace of $L^2(E)$ consisting of all sections that vanish almost everywhere outside the unit interval. Every $f \in L^2((0,1];E)$ corresponds to a stable section $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{S}$ by extending it from $(0,1]$ to $(0,\infty)$ by periodicity

$$\tilde{f}(\lambda) = f(\lambda - n) \cdot e^n, \qquad n < \lambda \le n+1, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

and for every $n = 1, 2, \dots$ we have

$$\int_n^{n+1} \|\tilde{f}(\lambda)\|^2 \, d\lambda = \int_n^{n+1} \|f(\lambda - n) \cdot e^n\|^2 \, d\lambda = \int_0^1 \|f(\lambda)\|^2 \, d\lambda.$$

Hence the map $f \mapsto \tilde{f} + \mathcal{N}$ embeds $L^2((0,1];E)$ isometrically as a subspace of H; in particular, H is not the trivial Hilbert space $\{0\}$.

Remark 2.6 (Purity). An E_0-semigroup $\alpha = \{\alpha_t : t \ge 0\}$ is said to be *pure* if the decreasing von Neumann algebras $\alpha_t(\mathcal{B}(H))$ have trivial intersection $\mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbf{1}$. The question of whether every E_0-semigroup is a cocycle perturbation of a pure one has been resistant [Arv03]. Equivalently, is every product system associated with a *pure* E_0-semigroup? While the answer is yes for product systems of type I and II, and it is yes for the type III examples constructed by Powers (see [Pow87] or Chapter 13 of [Arv03]), it is unknown in general.

It is perhaps worth pointing out that we have shown that the examples of Theorem 1.2 are not pure; hence the above construction appears to be inadequate for approaching that issue. Since the proof establishes a negative result that is peripheral to the direction of this note, we omit it.

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