

AUTOMORPHISMS AND INVARIANT STATES OF OPERATOR ALGEBRAS

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1. Introduction

Let \mathfrak{A} be a von Neumann algebra and G a group of *-automorphisms of \mathfrak{A} with fixed point algebra \mathfrak{B} in \mathfrak{A} . If \mathfrak{A} is semi-finite and \mathfrak{B} contains the center of \mathfrak{A} the normal G -invariant states of \mathfrak{A} were analysed in [3], [12], [13]. In the present paper we shall extend these studies to the general situation, in which the center is not necessarily left fixed by G . The main result, from which the rest follows, states that if \mathfrak{A} is semi-finite and ω a faithful normal G -invariant state of \mathfrak{A} , and if G acts ergodically on the center of \mathfrak{A} , then there exists a faithful normal G -invariant semi-finite trace τ of \mathfrak{A} which is unique up to a scalar multiple, and a positive self-adjoint operator $B \in L^1(\mathfrak{A}, \tau)$ affiliated with \mathfrak{B} such that $\omega(A) = \tau(BA)$ for all $A \in \mathfrak{A}$. For example, if G is ergodic on \mathfrak{A} then ω is a trace, hence \mathfrak{A} is finite. As an application to C^* -algebras we show that if \mathcal{A} is an asymptotically abelian C^* -algebra (more specifically G -abelian) and ϱ is an extremal G -invariant state, then either the weak closure of its representation, viz $\pi_\varrho(\mathcal{A})''$, is of type III, or the cyclic vector x_ϱ such that $\varrho(A) = (\pi_\varrho(A)x_\varrho, x_\varrho)$, $A \in \mathcal{A}$, is a trace vector for the commutant of $\pi_\varrho(\mathcal{A})$. This has previously been shown for invariant factor states [12].

The basic technical tool used in this paper is the theory of Tomita [15] and Takesaki [14] on the modular automorphisms associated with faithful normal states of von Neumann algebras. It will, however, mainly be applied to semi-finite algebras. We recall from [14] that if \mathfrak{A} is a von Neumann algebra with a separating and cyclic vector x_0 then the *-operation $S: Ax_0 \rightarrow A^*x_0$ is a pre-closed conjugate linear operator with polar decomposition $S = J\Delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$, where J is a conjugation of the underlying Hilbert space, and Δ is a positive self-adjoint operator—the modular operator defined by x_0 . The modular automorphism σ_t of \mathfrak{A} associated with x_0 (or rather the state ω_{x_0}) is given by $\sigma_t(A) = \Delta^{it}A\Delta^{-it}$. Furthermore, J satisfies the relation $J\mathfrak{A}J = \mathfrak{A}'$. For details and further results from this