

## On a tensor product $C^*$ -algebra associated with the free group on two generators

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Let  $G$  be the free group on two generators, and  $L^2$  the Hilbert space of square summable complex valued functions on  $G$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  be the  $C^*$ -algebras generated respectively by the left and right regular representations of  $G$  on  $L^2$  and let  $\mathfrak{A}$  be the  $C^*$ -algebra generated by  $\mathcal{L}$  and  $\mathcal{R}$  jointly. In [1] the authors provided a formula for computing the norm of certain operators in  $\mathcal{L}$ . In this paper the results of [1] are applied to the study of  $\mathfrak{A}$ , which may be regarded as a  $C^*$ -tensor product. (See the remark preceding Lemma 4.) We prove that  $\mathfrak{A}$  contains the compact operators  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $L^2$  (Theorem 1) as its only closed two-sided ideal (Theorem 3), and that there is a derivation of  $\mathfrak{A}$  into  $\mathcal{C}$  which is not inner (Example 5). This investigation was suggested by Jun Tomiyama and Masamichi Takesaki at the Japan-U. S. Seminar on  $C^*$ -Algebras and Applications to Physics in Kyoto in May of 1974. Some related papers are listed in the references.

### §1. Notation and Terminology.

Let  $S$  be a non-empty set. By  $L^2(S)$  we mean the vector space of square summable complex valued functions on  $S$ . We prefer, however, to write the elements of  $L^2(S)$  as (generally) infinite linear combinations, identifying the complex valued function  $f$  on  $S$  with the vector  $\sum_{w \in S} f(w)w$ . Thus we have

$$L^2(S) = \left\{ \sum_{w \in S} \lambda_w w \mid \sum_{w \in S} |\lambda_w|^2 < \infty \right\}.$$

$L^2(S)$  is a Hilbert space with inner product

$$\left( \sum_{w \in S} \lambda_w w, \sum_{w \in S} \mu_w w \right) = \sum_{w \in S} \lambda_w \bar{\mu}_w,$$

and resulting  $l_2$  norm

$$\left\| \sum_{w \in S} \lambda_w w \right\|_2 = \left( \sum_{w \in S} |\lambda_w|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

By  $L(S)$  we mean the subspace of  $L^2(S)$  spanned by  $S$ ; i. e.,  $L(S)$  consists of

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