

## Additivity of Jordan $*$ -maps between operator algebras

By Jōsuke HAKEDA and Kazuyuki SAITÔ

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The addition and Jordan product in operator algebras seem to be closely related. Our aim in this paper is to present a positive answer to the following problem.

Let  $M$  be a unital  $C^*$ -algebra and  $N$  be an associative  $*$ -algebra. A map  $\phi$  is said to be a Jordan  $*$ -map from  $M$  to  $N$ , if  $\phi$  satisfies the following conditions (i)~(iii) [2].

- (i)  $\phi(x \circ y) = \phi(x) \circ \phi(y)$  for all  $x$  and  $y$  in  $M$ , where  $x \circ y = (1/2)(xy + yx)$ .
- (ii)  $\phi(x^*) = \phi(x)^*$  for all  $x \in M$ .
- (iii)  $\phi$  is bijective.

Can we conclude that  $\phi$  is additive?

Unfortunately, the answer to this problem is negative in the one dimensional case, even if  $\phi$  is uniformly continuous, as the following example shows. Let  $\phi(\alpha) = \alpha|\alpha|$  for  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$  (the complex number field). Then  $\phi$  is a uniformly continuous Jordan  $*$ -map from  $\mathbb{C}$  to  $\mathbb{C}$  and it is not additive. If, however,  $M$  has a system of  $n \times n$  matrix units for some  $n \geq 2$ , we obtain the following:

**THEOREM.** *Let  $M$  be a  $C^*$ -algebra,  $N$  be an associative  $*$ -algebra and  $\phi$  be a Jordan  $*$ -map from  $M$  to  $N$ . Suppose that  $M$  has a system of  $n \times n$  matrix units for some  $n \geq 2$ . Then  $\phi$  is additive.*

In [2], additivity of a Jordan  $*$ -map on an  $AW^*$ -algebra with no abelian direct summand was established under the hypothesis of continuity. S. Sakai conjectured that the hypothesis of continuity is redundant (see [2]). This follows from our theorem:

**COROLLARY.** *Let  $M$  be a von Neumann algebra (or more generally an  $AW^*$ -algebra) which has no abelian direct summand, let  $N$  be a  $C^*$ -algebra and let  $\phi$  be a Jordan  $*$ -map from  $M$  to  $N$ . Then  $\phi$  is additive. Moreover, there exist central projections  $e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4$  in  $M$  such that  $\phi$  is a linear  $*$ -ring isomorphism on  $Me_1$ ,  $\phi$  is a linear  $*$ -ring antiisomorphism on  $Me_2$ ,  $\phi$  is a conjugate linear  $*$ -ring isomorphism on  $Me_3$  and  $\phi$  is a conjugate linear  $*$ -ring antiisomorphism on  $Me_4$ .*

Throughout this paper, we always assume that  $M$  is a unital  $C^*$ -algebra,  $N$