## INDUCED REPRESENTATIONS OF C\*-ALGEBRAS

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Communicated by Calvin C. Moore, December 2, 1971

In this announcement we will indicate how Mackey's definition [7] of induced representations of locally compact groups can be generalized to the setting of  $C^*$ -algebras, and how the imprimitivity theorem [8] can be formulated in this setting. Proofs, as well as discussion of other theorems in the theory of induced representations, will appear elsewhere.

Let G be a locally compact group, and let H be a closed subgroup of G. Let  $C_c(G)$  and  $C_c(H)$  denote the algebras (under convolution) of continuous complex-valued functions of compact support on G and H respectively, viewed as dense involutory subalgebras of the group  $C^*$ -algebras [5] of G and H. Then elements of  $C_c(G)$  can be convolved on the right by elements of  $C_c(H)$ , and under this action  $C_c(H)$  acts as an algebra of right centralizers [6] on  $C_c(G)$ .

Let  $\Delta$  and  $\delta$  denote the modular functions of G and H respectively, and let  $\gamma$  be the function on H defined by

$$\gamma(s) = (\Delta(s)/\delta(s))^{1/2}$$

for  $s \in H$ . Let P denote the linear map from  $C_c(G)$  onto  $C_c(H)$  defined by

$$P(f)(s) = \gamma(s)f(s)$$

for  $f \in C_c(G)$  and  $s \in H$ . Then P commutes with the involutions. Furthermore, a reformulation of a theorem of Blattner [4] says that P is a positive map, in the sense that  $P(f^**f)$  is a positive element of the pre- $C^*$ -algebra  $C_c(H)$  for all  $f \in C_c(G)$ . Now let the right action of  $C_c(H)$  on  $C_c(G)$  be redefined by  $f \cdot \phi = f * (\gamma \phi)$  for  $f \in C_c(G)$  and  $\phi \in C_c(H)$ , where  $\gamma \phi$  denotes the pointwise product of  $\gamma$  and  $\phi$ . Under this new action  $C_c(H)$  still acts as an algebra of right centralizers on  $C_c(G)$ , but now P satisfies the conditional expectation property

 $P(f \cdot \phi) = P(f) * \phi$ 

for  $f \in C_c(G)$  and  $\phi \in C_c(H)$ . In general P is not norm-continuous. However, P is relatively bounded, in the sense that for any  $g \in C_c(G)$  the map

AMS 1970 subject classifications. Primary 22D30, 46K10, 46L05; Secondary 16A64, 20C15, 43A95, 46H25, 46M15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The research reported in this announcement was conducted while I was visiting at the University of Pennsylvania last year. I would like to thank the members of the Department of Mathematics of the University of Pennsylvania for their warm hospitality during my stay there. Special thanks go to J. M. G. Fell, with whom I had many extremely helpful conversations about this research. My work on this research was partially supported by National Science Foundation grant GP-25082.