

A Theorem on Canonical Commutation and Anticommutation Relations

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Abstract. The aim of this note is to characterize representations of the canonical commutation or anticommutation relations which, on a subspace of the "space of test-functions", reduce to a sum of copies of the Fock representation.

1. Generalities¹

Let \mathcal{L} be a real separated prehilbert space. We assume that \mathcal{L} is separable. One may in a standard way construct a complex Hilbert space \mathcal{H} (Fock space) and, for each $f \in \mathcal{L}$, operators $a(f)$, $a^*(f)$ forming the Fock representation of the canonical commutation relations (CCR) or anticommutation relations (CAR) of \mathcal{L} .

In the case of the CAR the operators $a(f)$, $a^*(f)$ are bounded and the C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} associated with the Fock representation of the CAR is defined as the uniform closure of the algebra generated by all operators $a(f)$, $a^*(f)$. In the case of the CCR the operators $\varphi(f) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(a(f) + a^*(f))$ and $\pi(f) = \frac{1}{i\sqrt{2}}(a(f) - a^*(f))$ are self-adjoint and one may define the Weyl operators $U(f) = \exp(i\varphi(f))$, $V(f) = \exp(i\pi(f))$. The C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} associated with the Fock representation of the CCR is defined as the uniform closure of the algebra generated by all operators $U(f)$, $V(f)$. \mathfrak{A} is irreducible and contains the identity operator $\mathbf{1}$ of \mathcal{H} .

A (CCR or CAR) representation of \mathcal{L} in a complex Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} is defined by a $*$ -homomorphism γ of \mathfrak{A} into the bounded operators on \mathfrak{H} such that $\gamma(\mathbf{1})$ is the identity on \mathfrak{H} and, in the case of the CCR the

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¹ For a general description of CCR and CAR see GARDING and WIGHTMAN [4]; for CCR see LEW [5] and references given there to earlier work, in particular by SEGAL; for C^* -algebras see DIXMIER [3].