

## Nonextendible Positive Maps

S. L. Woronowicz\*

ZiF, University of Bielefeld, D-4800 Bielefeld, Federal Republic of Germany

**Abstract.** Positive maps of ordered vector spaces into the algebra of all bounded operators acting on a Hilbert space are considered. A special class of so called nonextendible maps is introduced and investigated. This class is much smaller than the class of extreme maps.

Any positive map can be obtained from a nonextendible one by restriction.

In the  $C^*$ -algebra case, the nonextendibility of a normalized positive map  $\phi$  is related to the properties of the expression  $\phi(a^2) - \phi(a)^2$ . In particular Jordan representations are non-extendible.

2-positive nonextendible maps are representations. Similar result holds for copositive maps. For abelian  $C^*$ -algebras, notion of nonextendible map and that of representation coincide.

The nonextendible positive maps of the Jordan algebra  $M_{2s}$  of all  $2 \times 2$  symmetric matrices and of the full  $2 \times 2$  matrix algebra are especially investigated. Any nonextendible normalized positive map of  $M_{2s}$  is a Jordan representation.  $M_2$  admits nonextendible normalized positive maps not being Jordan representations. A large class of examples is given.

### 0. Introduction

Let  $\mathfrak{A}$  and  $\mathfrak{B}$  be  $C^*$ -algebras. We denote by  $\mathfrak{A}_+$  and  $\mathfrak{B}_+$  the cones of positive elements and by  $1_{\mathfrak{A}}$  and  $1_{\mathfrak{B}}$  the unity elements of these algebras. We shall consider linear maps  $\phi$  of  $\mathfrak{A}$  into  $\mathfrak{B}$  such that  $\phi(\mathfrak{A}_+) \subset \mathfrak{B}_+$  and  $\phi(1_{\mathfrak{A}}) = 1_{\mathfrak{B}}$ . To stress these properties we write

$$\phi: (\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_+, 1_{\mathfrak{A}}) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B}_+, 1_{\mathfrak{B}}). \quad (0.1)$$

We say that  $\phi$  is a normalized positive map. In recent years, positive maps have become of common interest to mathematicians and physicists in particular in connection with the operator theory (cf. [1]) and the quantum theory of open systems (cf. [6, 8, 12]). The notion of positive map generalizes that of state, re-

---

\* On leave of absence from: Department of Mathematical Methods in Physics, University of Warsaw, Hoża 74, 00-682 Warsaw, Poland