# The second dual of a tensor product of $\mathrm{C}^{*}$-algebras III 

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## 1. Introduction

Let $D$ be a C*-algebra, and let $D^{*}$ denote its dual and $D^{* *}$ its second dual. Let $\pi_{D}$ be the universal representation of $D$ on the Hilbert space $H_{D}$, then $D^{* *}$ can be identified with the weak closure of $\pi_{D}(D)$.

Let $A$ and $B$ be $C^{*}$-algebras, and let $A \otimes B$ denote the $C^{*}$-tensor product of $A$ and $B$ and $A^{* *} \otimes B^{* *}$ the $W^{*}$-tensor product of $A^{* *}$ and $B^{* *}$. If $\pi_{A} \otimes \pi_{B}$ has a normal extension to $(A \otimes B)^{* *}$ which is a *-isomorphism onto $A^{* *} \otimes B^{* *}$, we shall say that $(A \otimes B)^{* *}$ is canonically ${ }^{\alpha}$-isomorphic to $A^{* *} \otimes B^{* *}$. It is known that $(A \otimes B)^{* *}$ is canonically ${ }^{\alpha}{ }^{*}$-isomorphic to $A^{* *} \otimes B^{* *}$ if and only if $(A \otimes B)^{*}=A^{*} \otimes B^{*}$, where $A^{*} \otimes B^{*}$ denotes the uniform closure of the algebraic tensor product of $A^{*}$ and $\stackrel{\alpha^{\prime}}{B^{*}}$ in $(A \otimes B)^{*} \stackrel{\alpha^{\alpha}}{([2], ~[4]) . ~}$

We are interested in $\mathrm{C}^{*}$-algebras $A$ having the property:
( $\left.^{*}\right)\left(\underset{\alpha}{\underset{\alpha}{~} B)^{* *}}\right.$ is canonically ${ }^{*}$-isomorphic to $A^{* *} \otimes B^{* *}$ for an arbitrary C*algebra $B$.

We shall present a characterization of commutative $C^{*}$-algebras having the property (*).

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## 2. Theorem

We first consider a commutative $\mathrm{C}^{*}$-algebra $A$ such that $(A \otimes A)^{* *}$ is not canonically *-isomorphic to $A^{* *} \otimes A^{* *}$.

Let $X$ be a locally compact Hausdorff space, and let $C_{0}(X)$ be the $\mathrm{C}^{*}$-algebra of all complex-valued continuous functions on $X$, which vanish at infinity. Let $M(X)$ be the set of all complex regular Borel measures on $X$ and $M(X)^{+}$the set of all positive measures of $M(X)$. From the Riesz-Markov representation theorem we can identify $M(X)$ with $C_{0}(X)^{*}$.

Throughout this paper, $\chi_{E}$ denotes the characteristic function of a set $E$, also $\boldsymbol{\delta}_{\boldsymbol{t}}$

