

SUFFICIENCY AND RELATIVE ENTROPY IN *-ALGEBRAS WITH APPLICATIONS IN QUANTUM SYSTEMS

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The sufficiency and weak sufficiency in *-algebras are discussed. Some properties are studied concerning the relative entropy and the sufficiency for invariant states and KMS states in W^* - and C^* -dynamical systems.

Introduction. The concept of sufficiency is very important in mathematical statistics. The abstract measure theoretic investigation of sufficient statistics was initiated by Halmos and Savage [13]. Kullback and Leibler [19] gave the characterization of sufficiency in terms of the information (i.e., the classical relative entropy). Umegaki [33, 34] studied the sufficiency and the relative entropy in the noncommutative case of semi-finite von Neumann algebras.

Araki [4, 5] extended the relative entropy to the case for normal positive linear functionals of general von Neumann algebras and showed its several properties. Furthermore Uhlmann [32] showed the general WYDL concavity using a quadratic interpolation theory and defined the relative entropy of positive linear functionals of arbitrary *-algebras.

In the previous paper [14], we discussed the sufficiency and the relative entropy in von Neumann algebras and gave the characterizations of invariant states and KMS states with respect to the modular automorphism group of a faithful normal state.

In this paper, we further develop the sufficiency and the relative entropy in *-algebras. In §1, we introduce besides the sufficiency another notion of weak sufficiency and establish the relation between them. In §2, we deal with the weak sufficiency of positive linear maps between *-algebras. In §3, we mention the Araki's and Uhlmann's relative entropies which are equal in the von Neumann algebra case. We further give a formula of relative entropy for states of C^* -algebras. In §4, we establish some properties of invariant states and KMS states in W^* -dynamical systems and C^* -dynamical systems through the relative entropy and the sufficiency. The theorems there improve or extend the results obtained in [14]. Finally we give an application to the Gibbs states of quantum lattice systems.