

## ON TWO-SIDED $H^*$ -ALGEBRAS

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We call a Banach algebra  $A$ , whose norm is a Hilbert space norm, a *two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra* if for each  $x \in A$  there are elements  $x^l, x^r$  in  $A$  such that  $(xy, z) = (y, x^l z)$  and  $(yx, z) = (y, z x^r)$  for all  $y, z \in A$ . A two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra is called *discrete* if each right ideal  $R$  such that  $\{x^r \mid x \in R\} = \{x^l \mid x \in R\}$  contains an idempotent  $e$  such that  $e^r = e^l = e$ . The purpose of this paper is to obtain a structural characterization of those two-sided  $H^*$ -algebras  $M$  which consist of complex matrices  $x = (x_{ij} \mid i, j \in J)$  ( $J$  is any index set) for which

$$\sum_{i,j} t_i |x_{ij}|^2 t_j$$

converges. Here  $t_i$  is real and  $1 \leq t_i \leq a$  for all  $i \in J$  and some real  $a$ . The inner product in  $M$  is

$$(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} t_i x_{ij} \bar{y}_{ij} t_j$$

and

$$x_{ij}^r = (t_i/t_j) \bar{x}_{ji}, \quad x_{ij}^l = (t_j/t_i) \bar{x}_{ji}.$$

Then every algebra  $M$  is discrete simple and proper ( $Mx = 0$  implies  $x = 0$ ). Conversely every discrete simple and proper two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra is isomorphic to some algebra  $M$ . An incidental result is that the radical of a two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra is the right (left) annihilator of the algebra.

In this paper we will refer to such an algebra  $M$  above as a *canonical algebra*. We studied two-sided  $H^*$ -algebras (and more general algebras) in two previous papers [4, 5]. When  $x^r = x^l$  for all  $x$  in  $A$  we have the  $H^*$ -algebras of Ambrose [1] and if we omit  $x^l$  we have the right  $H^*$ -algebra of Smiley [6]. Incidentally, in [4, Theorem 2] we proved that a proper right  $H^*$ -algebra is a two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra. So most of the theory of this paper applies to a right  $H^*$ -Algebra.

Our proof of the main result (Theorem 4) uses the technique of Ambrose [1] and the lemmas about existence of minimal two-sided projections (Theorem 3 and Lemma 6).

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2. A general theorem. The following theorem may be of an independent interest (compare with § 2 in [1]).

**THEOREM 1.** *The radical  $\mathfrak{R}$  of each two-sided  $H^*$ -algebra  $A$*

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