

IDEAL STRUCTURE OF GROUPOID CROSSED PRODUCT C^* ALGEBRAS

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We generalise to groupoid crossed products a theorem of E. Gootman and J. Rosenberg [GR], which asserts that every primitive ideal of the crossed product C^* -algebra is contained in an induced primitive ideal.

More precisely, if G is a second countable locally compact groupoid acting continually on a separable continuous field A of C^* -algebras over the unit space $G^{(0)}$ of G , then every representative L of the (full) crossed product C^* -algebra $C^*(G, A)$ weakly contains the representation induced from the restriction of L to the isotropy group bundle of the action of G on $\text{Prim } A$. The reverse inclusion holds if the action of G on $\text{Prim } A$ is amenable.

Just as in [GR], the key ingredient of the proof is a "local cross-section theorem" which is better phrased in the following topological setting. If G is a topological groupoid, x a point of continuity of the isotropy and K a neighbourhood of x in G , which is symmetric and conditionally compact (c.c. for short)—that is, KL is compact for each compact subset L of $G^{(0)}$, then there exists a neighbourhood V of x in $G^{(0)}$ such that the relation $y \stackrel{K}{\sim} z$ if $y \in Kz$ is non-void becomes on V an open and Hausdorff equivalence relation. This result is applied to the semi-direct product of the action of G on $\text{Prim } A$ endowed with the regularized topology. Another tool is a G -equivariant version of a decomposition theorem for representations of C^* -algebras of E. Effros [E]. If L is a representation of $C^*(G, A)$, then there exist a transverse measure class Λ on $\text{Prim } A$ and a covariant representation of (G, A) on a measurable field H of Hilbert spaces over $\text{Prim } A$, such that for almost every x the representation of A on H_x is homogeneous with kernel x , which provide by integration a representation unitarily equivalent to L .

This theorem, which compares a given representation with the representation induced from its restriction to the isotropy, does not give enough information on the