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Unital dilations of completely positive semigroups

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University of Iowa

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UNITAL DILATIONS OF COMPLETELY POSITIVE SEMIGROUPS

by

David Gaebler

An Abstract

Of a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy
degree in Mathematics
in the Graduate College of
The University of Iowa

May 2013

Thesis Supervisor: Professor Paul S. Muhly

ABSTRACT

Semigroups of completely positive maps arise naturally both in noncommutative stochastic processes and in the dynamics of open quantum systems. Since its inception in the 1970's, the study of completely positive semigroups has included among its central topics the dilation of a completely positive semigroup to an endomorphism semigroup. In quantum dynamics, this amounts to embedding a given open system inside some closed system, while in noncommutative probability, it corresponds to the construction of a Markov process from its transition probabilities. In addition to the existence of dilations, one is interested in what properties of the original semigroup (unitality, various kinds of continuity) are preserved.

Several authors have proved the existence of dilations, but in general, the dilation achieved has been non-unital; that is, the unit of the original algebra is embedded as a proper projection in the dilation algebra. A unique approach due to Jean-Luc Sauvageot overcomes this problem, but leaves unclear the continuity of the dilation semigroup. The major purpose of this thesis, therefore, is to further develop Sauvageot's theory in order to prove the existence of continuous unital dilations. This existence is proved in Theorem 6.4.9, the central result of the thesis.

The dilation depends on a modification of free probability theory, and in particular on a combinatorial property akin to free independence. This property is implicit in some of Sauvageot's original calculations, but a secondary goal of this thesis is to present it as its own object of study, which we do in chapter 3.

Abstract Approved: _____

Thesis Supervisor

Title and Department

Date

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Graduate College
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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

PH.D. THESIS

This is to certify that the Ph.D. thesis of

David Gaebler

has been approved by the Examining Committee for the
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Sicut liliū inter spinas,

sic amica mea inter filias

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Semigroups of completely positive maps arise naturally both in noncommutative stochastic processes and in the dynamics of open quantum systems. Since its inception in the 1970's, the study of completely positive semigroups has included among its central topics the dilation of a completely positive semigroup to an endomorphism semigroup. In quantum dynamics, this amounts to embedding a given open system inside some closed system, while in noncommutative probability, it corresponds to the construction of a Markov process from its transition probabilities. In addition to the existence of dilations, one is interested in what properties of the original semigroup (unitality, various kinds of continuity) are preserved.

Several authors have proved the existence of dilations, but in general, the dilation achieved has been non-unital; that is, the unit of the original algebra is embedded as a proper projection in the dilation algebra. A unique approach due to Jean-Luc Sauvageot overcomes this problem, but leaves unclear the continuity of the dilation semigroup. The major purpose of this thesis, therefore, is to further develop Sauvageot's theory in order to prove the existence of continuous unital dilations. This existence is proved in Theorem 6.4.9, the central result of the thesis.

The dilation depends on a modification of free probability theory, and in particular on a combinatorial property akin to free independence. This property is implicit in some of Sauvageot's original calculations, but a secondary goal of this thesis is to present it as its own object of study, which we do in chapter 3.

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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND AND TERMINOLOGY

This thesis is intended to be readable by a graduate student with a working knowledge of the fundamentals of functional analysis and operator algebras, but without prior exposure to the theory of completely positive maps or of operator semi-groups. For instance, the preparation provided by [Mac09] and [Zhu93] should be adequate, and that by [KR83] ample.

Following [Sak98], we distinguish between W^* -algebras, which are abstractly defined as C^* -algebras having a Banach-space predual (necessarily unique, as it turns out), and von Neumann algebras, which are concretely defined as weakly closed self-adjoint subalgebras of $B(H)$ for some Hilbert space H . In this convention, every von Neumann algebra is also a W^* -algebra (with predual equal to a quotient of the predual $B(H)_* \simeq L^1(H)$), whereas every W^* -algebra is isomorphic to some von Neumann algebra ([Sak98] 1.16.7). We depart somewhat from Sakai in referring to the weak- $*$ topology on a W^* -algebra as the **ultraweak topology**, which he calls the σ -topology or weak topology, and the topology induced by the seminorms $x \mapsto \phi(x^*x)$ for positive weak- $*$ continuous functionals ϕ as the **ultrastrong topology**, which he calls the strong topology or s-topology. In the case of a von Neumann algebra, these topologies coincide with the ultraweak and ultrastrong operator topologies as usually defined ([Sak98] 1.15.6), and hence also with the weak and strong operator topologies on bounded subsets ([Sak98] 1.15.2). Because of this latter fact, we sometimes drop

the “ultra” and refer merely to the **weak** and **strong** topologies when working on a bounded subset of a W^* -algebra. We shall also make (rare) use of the **ultrastrong-*** **topology**, in which $x_\nu \rightarrow x$ iff $x_\nu \rightarrow x$ strongly and $x_\nu^* \rightarrow x^*$ strongly. Among the properties of these topologies that we will need are the following:

- Multiplication is separately continuous in both the ultraweak and ultrastrong topologies. However, it is jointly continuous in neither. On bounded sets, multiplication is jointly strongly and strong- $*$ continuous, but not jointly weakly continuous.
- The adjoint map $x \mapsto x^*$ is ultraweakly continuous, but not ultrastrongly nor even strongly continuous.
- On bounded subsets, one may relate the weak and strong topologies as follows: $x_\nu \rightarrow x$ strongly iff $x_\nu \rightarrow x$ weakly and $x_\nu^* x_\nu \rightarrow x^* x$ weakly.
- The **Kaplansky density theorem**: If A is a W^* -algebra and $A_0 \subset A$ an ultraweakly dense $*$ -subalgebra, then the unit ball of A_0 is strong- $*$ dense in the unit ball of A . In the case of a von Neumann algebra, the hypothesis of ultraweak density may be replaced by WOT-density.

A linear map between W^* -algebras which is continuous with respect to their ultraweak topologies is called **normal**; if the map in question is positive, this is equivalent to the property of preserving upward-convergent nets (in this case weak and strong convergence are equivalent) of positive elements, that is, a positive linear map is normal iff $\phi(x_\alpha) \uparrow \phi(x)$ whenever $x_\alpha \uparrow x$ ([Con00] Corollary 46.5). A C^* -isomorphism

between two W^* -algebras is automatically normal, but a $*$ -homomorphism or completely positive map need not be.

We refer to a W^* -algebra \mathcal{A} as **separable** if its predual \mathcal{A}_* is a separable Banach space; this can be shown to be equivalent to numerous other conditions, including the separability of either \mathcal{A} or its unit ball in either the ultraweak or ultrastrong topologies, and the existence of a faithful normal representation of \mathcal{A} on a separable Hilbert space. A related but strictly weaker property is that of **countable decomposability**, which can be defined as the property that every mutually orthogonal family of nonzero projections in \mathcal{A} is at most countable; this is equivalent to the existence of a faithful state, the existence of a faithful normal state, or the strong metrization of the unit ball ([Bla06] III.2.2.27).

Additional background material, such as free probability and Hilbert C^* -modules, will be addressed in the chapters where these topics first appear.

Throughout, we use the boldface symbol $\mathbf{1}$ to denote the unit of an algebra, while 1 will denote the natural number. The phrase “unital subalgebra” will always be taken to mean that the subalgebra contains the unit of the larger algebra.

CHAPTER 2

INTRODUCTION TO COMPLETELY POSITIVE SEMIGROUPS

2.1 Completely Positive Maps and Semigroups

In this section we introduce the basic objects of study.

Definition 2.1.1. Let A, B be C^* -algebras and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ a linear map. We say that ϕ is

1. **positive** if it maps positive elements of A to positive elements of B ,
2. **n -positive** if the map $I_n \otimes \phi : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \otimes A \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{C}) \otimes B$ is positive, and
3. **completely positive** if ϕ is n -positive for all $n \geq 1$.

We record here without proof some of the important properties of positive and completely positive maps. Throughout, A, B denote C^* -algebras and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ a linear map.

- Every positive linear map is a $*$ -map, that is, has the property that $\phi(a)^* = \phi(a^*)$ for all $a \in A$. ([Pau02] Exercise 2.1)
- Any two of the following properties implies the third:
 1. $\phi(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$
 2. $\|\phi\| = 1$
 3. ϕ is positive.

See [Pau02] Cor 2.9 and Prop 2.11.

- If ϕ is 2-positive, then $\phi(a)^*\phi(a) \leq \|\phi(\mathbf{1})\|\phi(a^*a)$ for all $a \in A$. This is known as the **Schwarz inequality for 2-positive maps**. In particular, if ϕ is unital and completely positive then $\phi(a)^*\phi(a) \leq \phi(a^*a)$ for all $a \in A$. ([Pau02] Proposition 3.3 and Exercise 3.4)
- If either A or B is commutative, the map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is positive iff it is completely positive. ([Pau02] Theorems 3.9 and 3.11)
- If A and B are W^* -algebras, a completely positive map $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is normal iff it is strongly continuous. ([Bla06] Proposition III.2.2.2). Strong continuity is equivalent to ultrastrong because of the boundedness of the map.
- If $\phi : A \rightarrow B(H)$ is a completely positive map, there exists a triple (K, V, π) , unique up to isomorphism, such that
 1. K is a Hilbert space
 2. $V : H \rightarrow K$ is a linear map such that $\|\phi\| = \|V\|^2$
 3. $\pi : A \rightarrow B(K)$ is a $*$ -homomorphism such that $V^*\pi(a)V = \phi(a)$ for all $a \in A$

and with the additional minimality property that $\overline{\pi(A)VH} = K$. The triple (H, V, π) is called the **minimal Stinespring dilation** of ϕ . If ϕ is unital, V is an isometry; if ϕ is normal, so is π . This is known as **Stinespring's**

dilation theorem ([Sti55], [Pau02] Theorem 4.1, [Bla06] Theorems II.6.9.7 and III.2.2.4).

Definition 2.1.2. Let \mathcal{A} be a C^* -algebra (resp. W^* -algebra).

1. A **cp-semigroup** on \mathcal{A} is a family $\{\phi_t : t \in [0, \infty)\}$ of (normal) completely positive contractive linear maps $\phi_t : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that $\phi_0 = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and

$$\phi_t \circ \phi_s = \phi_{t+s}$$

for all $s, t \geq 0$.

2. An **e-semigroup** on \mathcal{A} is a cp-semigroup in which each ϕ_t is a $*$ -endomorphism.
3. Capital letters (**CP-semigroup**, **E-semigroup**) indicate that for each $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $t \mapsto \phi_t(a)$ is a continuous function from $[0, \infty)$ to \mathcal{A} , where \mathcal{A} is given the norm (resp. ultraweak) topology. We refer to this continuity property of the semigroup as **strong continuity** or **point-norm continuity** in the C^* case, and **point-weak continuity** in the W^* case.
4. A subscript of 0 (**cp₀-semigroup**, **CP₀-**, **e₀-**, **E₀-**) indicates that \mathcal{A} contains a unit $\mathbf{1}$ and that $\phi_t(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$ for all $t \geq 0$.

Remark 2.1.3. The term **quantum Markov process** or **quantum Markov semigroup** is sometimes used in the literature to describe cp₀- or CP₀-semigroups.

Remark 2.1.4. In the case where \mathcal{A} is a W^* -algebra, the definitions of cp-semigroup and CP-semigroup remain unchanged when stated in terms of the strong topology

rather than the weak topology. That is, each map ϕ_t is normal iff it is strongly continuous, as noted above; and, as we shall show in more detail below, the map $t \mapsto \phi_t(a)$ for fixed a is continuous with respect to the weak topology iff it is continuous with respect to the strong topology (that is, point-weak continuity is equivalent to point-strong continuity).

Definition 2.1.5. Let $\phi = \{\phi_t\}$ be a cp-semigroup on \mathcal{A} . An **invariant state** for ϕ is a state $\omega : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with the property

$$\forall t \geq 0 : \quad \omega \circ \phi_t = \omega.$$

2.2 Dilation

In this section we introduce the ways in which cp-semigroups and e-semigroups may be related to each other.

Definition 2.2.1. Let A, B be C^* -algebras.

1. A **conditional expectation** on A is a linear map $E : A \rightarrow A$ such that $E^2 = E$, $\|E\| = 1$, and the range $E(A)$ is a C^* -subalgebra.
2. An **embedding from A to B** is an injective $*$ -homomorphism from A to B .
3. Given an embedding $i : A \rightarrow B$, a **retraction with respect to i** is a completely positive map $e : B \rightarrow A$ such that $e \circ i = \text{id}_A$.

Remark 2.2.2. A linear map $E : A \rightarrow A$ whose range is a C^* -subalgebra is a conditional expectation iff it is a completely positive contraction and is a bimodule map over its range, i.e. has the property that $E(E(a)x) = E(a)E(x) = E(aE(x))$ for

all $a, x \in A$; this is known as **Tomiyama's theorem** ([Tom57]). As a result, if $i : A \rightarrow B$ is an embedding and $e : B \rightarrow A$ a corresponding retraction, then $i \circ e$ is a conditional expectation on B with range $i(A)$. Hence, the distinction between a retraction and a conditional expectation is precisely the distinction between *identifying* A as a subalgebra of B , and *explicitly writing an inclusion map* from A to B . The difference is a matter of taste; we generally follow the latter approach.

Definition 2.2.3. Let $\phi = \{\phi_t\}$ be a cp-semigroup on a C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} . An **e-dilation** of (A, ϕ) is a tuple $(\mathfrak{A}, i, \mathbb{E}, \sigma)$ where \mathfrak{A} is a C^* -algebra, $i : A \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ an embedding, $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow A$ a retraction with respect to i , and $\sigma = \{\sigma_t\}$ an e-semigroup on \mathfrak{A} , satisfying

$$\forall t \geq 0 : \quad \phi_t = \mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \circ i.$$

We summarize the relationship in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_t} & \mathfrak{A} \\ i \uparrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{E} \\ A & \xrightarrow{\phi_t} & A \end{array}$$

We call $(\mathfrak{A}, i, \mathbb{E}, \sigma)$ a **strong e-dilation** if it satisfies $\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t = \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E}$, corresponding to the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathfrak{A} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_t} & \mathfrak{A} \\ \mathbb{E} \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathbb{E} \\ A & \xrightarrow{\phi_t} & A \end{array}$$

Note that this implies

$$\phi_t = \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E} \circ i = \mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \circ i$$

so that every strong dilation is a dilation, but the converse does not always hold. An e_0 -dilation of a cp_0 -semigroup is said to be **unital** if $i(\mathbf{1}) = \mathbf{1}$.

2.3 Motivation and Examples

Example 2.3.1 (Conjugation by Contractions). Let H be a Hilbert space and $\{T_t\}$ a semigroup of contractions on H . Then the maps $\phi_t : B(H) \rightarrow B(H)$ defined by

$$\phi_t(X) = T_t^* X T_t$$

form a cp -semigroup. It is a cp_0 -semigroup iff all the T_t are isometries, an e -semigroup iff all the T_t are coisometries, and hence an e_0 -semigroup iff all the T_t are unitaries. If $\{T_t\}$ is strongly continuous, in that $t \mapsto T_t$ is continuous with respect to the strong operator topology on $B(H)$, then $\{\phi_t\}$ is a CP -semigroup. A theorem of Cooper ([Coo47]) states that, given a strongly continuous contraction semigroup $\{T_t\}$ on H , there exist a Hilbert space K , an isometry $V : H \rightarrow K$, and a strongly continuous group $\{U_t\}$ of unitaries on K such that

$$T_t = V^* U_t V.$$

If the T_t are isometries, one obtains the stronger condition

$$V T_t = U_t V.$$

Given the Cooper dilation of the semigroup $\{T_t\}$, one can then define

1. the E_0 -semigroup $\{\alpha_t\}$ on $B(K)$ by $\alpha_t(Y) = U_t^* Y U_t$
2. the non-unital embedding $i : B(H) \rightarrow B(K)$ by $i(X) = V X V^*$

3. the retraction $\mathbb{E} : B(K) \rightarrow B(H)$ by $\mathbb{E}(Y) = V^*YV$

Then $(B(K), i, \mathbb{E}, \{\alpha_t\})$ is an E_0 -dilation of $(B(H), \{\phi_t\})$.

This example plays a role in the general theory; for instance, Evans and Lewis prove their dilation theorem ([EL77]) by relating certain more general semigroups to those of the form $X \mapsto T_t^*XT_t$, and then applying Cooper dilation.

Example 2.3.2 (Open Quantum Systems). In (one of the axiomatizations of) quantum mechanics, every physical system corresponds to a von Neumann algebra \mathcal{A} , with states of the system corresponding to positive elements of \mathcal{A} of trace 1. A physical transformation of the system must map states to states and hence, in particular, must be a positive map; a continuous-time evolution of the system corresponds therefore to a semigroup of positive maps. If the system is entangled with an environment, a physical transformation of the composite system must map composite states to composite states, which implies complete positivity of the restriction to the original system; hence, a continuous-time evolution of such an **open quantum system** is represented by a semigroup of completely positive maps. Continuity requirements are also natural to impose in this setting as one of the physical axioms.

Actually, the representation of such a system as a completely positive semigroup is an approximation to a more general **master equation**, which approximation holds under various simplifying physical assumptions such as those of “weak coupling” or a “singular reservoir.” Completely positive semigroups arise, for instance, in quantum thermodynamics, where the environment may be regarded as an infinite “heat bath” whose self-interactions are much faster than those of the system under study.

For more on these matters see [Haa73], [Dav74], [GKS76], [Lin76], [Dav76], [EL77], and [AJP06]. In the thermodynamic context one typically assumes the existence of a normal ϕ -invariant state ω on \mathcal{A} , representing a thermodynamic equilibrium of the system; correspondingly, one is interested in dilations $(\mathfrak{A}, i, \mathbb{E}, \sigma)$ for which there exists a normal σ -invariant state ϖ on \mathfrak{A} , which dilates ω in the sense that $\varpi \circ i = \omega$. In the case of a strong dilation this is automatic, as one can simply define $\varpi = \omega \circ \mathbb{E}$, and it follows that

$$\varpi \circ \sigma_t = \omega \circ \mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t = \omega \circ \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E} = \omega \circ \mathbb{E} = \varpi.$$

In this setting, dilation is a way of relating the dynamics of an open (or “dissipative”) system to the dynamics of a closed (or “non-dissipative”) system containing it.

Example 2.3.3 (Daniell-Kolmogorov Construction). Let \mathcal{A} be a commutative unital C^* -algebra, and let S be the maximal ideal space of \mathcal{A} , so that $\mathcal{A} \simeq C(S)$. Let $\{P_t\}$ be a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} . By Riesz representation we obtain for each $t \geq 0$ and each $x \in S$ a measure $p_{t,x}$ characterized by the property

$$\forall f \in C(S) : \quad \int_S f(y) dp_{t,x}(y) = (P_t f)(x).$$

Moreover, since $P_t f$ is a continuous function, the family $\{p_{t,x}\}$ varies weak- $*$ continuously in x . The property $P_0 = \text{id}$ implies that $p_{0,x}$ is the point mass at x , and the semigroup property $P_{s+t} = P_s P_t$ implies the **Chapman-Kolmogorov equation**

$$p_{t+s,x}(E) = \int_S p_{s,y}(E) dp_{t,x}(y).$$

Let \mathcal{S} denote the **path space** $S^{(0,\infty)}$, and $\mathfrak{A} = C(\mathcal{S})$. We have the embedding $i : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ given by $i(f)(\mathbf{p}) = f(\mathbf{p}(0))$. By the Stone-Weierstrass theorem, the $*$ -subalgebra $\mathfrak{A}_0 \subset \mathfrak{A}$ consisting of finite sums of functions of the form $f_1^{(t_1)} \cdots f_n^{(t_n)}$, where for a path $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{S}$ the value of $f_i^{(t_i)}$ depends only on $\mathbf{p}(t_i)$, is dense in \mathfrak{A} . We define a unital linear map $\mathbb{E}_0 : \mathfrak{A}_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ on \mathfrak{A}_0 by

$$\mathbb{E}_0[f_1^{(t_1)} \cdots f_n^{(t_n)}] = f_n P_{t_n - t_{n-1}} \left(f_{n-1} P_{t_{n-1} - t_{n-2}} \left(\cdots P_{t_2 - t_1} (f_1) \right) \cdots \right).$$

Clearly $\mathbb{E}_0 \circ i = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$. We will show shortly that \mathbb{E}_0 is well-defined and contractive, so that it extends to a unital contractive (hence positive, hence completely positive) linear map $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ which satisfies $\mathbb{E} \circ i = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and is therefore a retraction with respect to i .

We define for each $t \geq 0$ the continuous maps $\lambda_t : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ by $(\lambda_t \mathbf{p})(s) = \mathbf{p}(s + t)$, and the corresponding $*$ -endomorphisms $\sigma_t : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ by $\sigma_t f = f \circ \lambda_t$. It is immediate from the above that $\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \circ i = P_t$, so that we have obtained a unital e_0 -dilation of our CP_0 -semigroup.

Given any regular Borel probability measure μ_0 on S , we obtain through Riesz representation a regular Borel probability measure μ on \mathcal{S} characterized by the property

$$\forall f \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad \int_{\mathcal{S}} f d\mu = \int_S (\mathbb{E}f) d\mu_0.$$

This then implies that

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{A} : \quad (P_t f)(x) = \mathcal{E} \left[f(\mathbf{p}(t)) \middle| \mathbf{p}(0) = x \right]$$

where \mathcal{E} denotes conditional expectation in the probabilistic sense, so that we have

constructed a Markov process $\{\mathbf{p}(t)\}$ with specified transition probabilities. We thus obtain a C^* -algebraic version of the classical **Daniell-Kolmogorov construction**, at least in the context of **Feller processes** rather than general Markov processes.

We now consider an alternate perspective on the same construction, which enables us easily to prove that \mathbb{E}_0 is well-defined and contractive, and simultaneously offers a preview of the techniques used in this thesis. For each nonempty finite subset $\gamma \subset [0, \infty)$ let \mathcal{A}_γ denote a tensor product of $|\gamma|$ copies of $C(S)$. For $\beta \subset \gamma$ we obtain unital embeddings $\mathcal{A}_\beta \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ as follows: Writing γ as a disjoint union $\beta \cup \gamma'$, identify \mathcal{A}_γ with $\mathcal{A}_\beta \otimes \mathcal{A}_{\gamma'}$ and embed via $f \mapsto f \otimes \mathbf{1}$. This yields an inductive system and, using the general fact that $C(X \times Y) \simeq C(X) \otimes C(Y)$ for compact Hausdorff spaces X and Y , we see that $\varinjlim \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ is isomorphic to \mathfrak{A} . The domain of \mathbb{E}_0 is the union of the images of all the \mathcal{A}_γ inside \mathfrak{A} , and the well-definedness and contractivity of \mathbb{E}_0 reduce, by induction, to the well-definedness and contractivity of the maps $\theta_t : C(S) \otimes C(S)$ given on simple tensors by $\theta_t(f \otimes g) = (P_t f)g$. But such a map θ_t may be equivalently defined as

$$(\theta_t F)(x) = \int_S F(y, x) dp_{t,x}(y)$$

which obviously yields a well-defined contraction on $C(S) \otimes C(S)$.

We note that the e_0 -semigroup $\{\sigma_t\}$ is not continuous, even when the original semigroup $\{P_t\}$ is; that is, we obtain only an e_0 -dilation, not an E_0 -dilation, of a CP_0 -semigroup. We shall return to this point in chapter 6.

Remark 2.3.4. We view the last two examples as representing the two major streams of thought which motivate the dilation theory of completely positive semigroups. On

the one hand, in the physics setting such a dilation corresponds to an embedding of an open quantum system inside some closed quantum system. On the other hand, we have seen that dilating a CP_0 -semigroup defined on a *commutative* C^* -algebra amounts to construction of a Markov process; hence, we may think of dilations of general CP_0 -semigroups as a way of constructing “noncommutative Markov processes.”

2.4 Continuity Properties of Semigroups

In this section we examine in greater detail the continuity properties of completely positive semigroups, beginning with more general considerations regarding contraction semigroups on Banach spaces.

2.4.1 C_0 -Semigroups

We recount here some of the essentials of the theory of semigroups on Banach spaces, which can be found in [HP57], [DS88], [BR87], and [EN06].

A semigroup $\{T(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ of bounded linear operators on a Banach space \mathfrak{X} is said to be

1. **uniformly continuous** if $t \mapsto T(t)$ is continuous with respect to the norm topology on $B(\mathfrak{X})$; that is, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \|T(t) - T(t_0)\|_{B(\mathfrak{X})} = 0$
2. **strongly continuous** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$, $t \mapsto T(t)x$ is continuous with respect to the norm topology on \mathfrak{X} ; that is, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \|T(t)x - T(t_0)x\|_{\mathfrak{X}} = 0$ for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$
3. **weakly continuous** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$, $t \mapsto T(t)x$ is continuous with respect to the weak topology on \mathfrak{X} ; that is, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \ell(T(t)x - T(t_0)x) = 0$ for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$

and each $\ell \in \mathfrak{X}^*$

In case \mathfrak{X} is the dual of some Banach space \mathfrak{X}_* , we define the semigroup to be

4. **weak-* continuous** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$, $t \mapsto T(t)x$ is continuous with respect to the weak-* topology on \mathfrak{X} ; that is, if $\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \ell(T(t)x - T(t_0)x) = 0$ for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ and each $\ell \in \mathfrak{X}_*$.

These modes of continuity can, of course, be defined for other families $\{T(t)\}$ of operators which do not necessarily form a semigroup; however, when they do, it turns out that strong and weak continuity are equivalent ([EN06] Theorem 1.1.6). Furthermore, uniform continuity is too stringent a hypothesis to be attainable in most applications of interest, so that the bulk of semigroup theory revolves around strongly continuous semigroups, also known as **C₀-semigroups**. Many important C₀-semigroups are **contractive** (meaning $\|T(t)\| \leq 1$ for all t), including completely positive semigroups; as the theory is somewhat simpler for contractive C₀-semigroups, we shall focus on this case.

The most important object associated with a contractive C₀-semigroup is its **generator**, the operator \mathcal{L} on \mathfrak{X} defined by the formula

$$\mathcal{L}x = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t^{-1}[T(t)x - x].$$

This is in general a closed densely defined unbounded operator, and in fact is bounded iff the semigroup is uniformly continuous. Furthermore, the generator satisfies the resolvent growth condition $\|(\lambda \mathbf{1} - \mathcal{L})^{-1}\| \leq \lambda^{-1}$ for all $\lambda > 0$. The **Hille-Yosida theorem** provides a converse, stating that every closed densely defined operator

satisfying this resolvent growth condition is the generator of some contractive C_0 -semigroup. Intuitively, this semigroup is given by $T(t) = e^{t\mathcal{L}}$, but this exponential functional cannot be defined through the usual power series when \mathcal{L} is unbounded; one can, however, write

$$T(t)x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\mathbf{1} - \frac{t}{n} \mathcal{L} \right)^{-n} x$$

which is known as the **Post-Widder inversion formula** for C_0 -semigroups. We thus have a bijection between contractive C_0 -semigroups and closed densely defined operators satisfying a resolvent growth condition, with explicit formulas for both directions of the bijection.

A notable consequence of the semigroup property is the equivalence between certain notions of continuity and measurability. We define a family $\{T(t)\}$ of operators on \mathfrak{X} , equivalently viewed as a function $T : [0, \infty) \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{X})$, to be

1. **uniformly measurable** if T is the a.e. norm limit of a sequence of countably-valued functions from $[0, \infty)$ to $B(\mathfrak{X})$
2. **strongly measurable** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$, $t \mapsto T(t)x$ is the a.e. norm limit of a sequence of countably-valued functions from $[0, \infty)$ to \mathfrak{X}
3. **weakly measurable** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ and $\ell \in \mathfrak{X}^*$, $t \mapsto \ell(T(t)x)$ is a measurable function from $[0, \infty)$ to \mathbb{C}

In case \mathfrak{X} is the dual of another Banach space \mathfrak{X}_* , we also define $\{T(t)\}$ to be

4. **weak-* measurable** if, for each $x \in \mathfrak{X}$ and $\ell \in \mathfrak{X}_*$, $t \mapsto \ell(T(t)x)$ is a measurable function from $[0, \infty)$ to \mathbb{C} .

One might ask why we do not instead define the different types of measurability using the Borel σ -algebras generated by the corresponding continuity types; the short answer is that a better integration theory results from the definitions given here (the Bochner integral in the case of uniform measurability, the Pettis integral for the others).

It turns out that weak and strong measurability are equivalent when \mathfrak{X} is separable ([HP57] Corollary 2, p. 73) and, when $\{T(t)\}$ is a contraction semigroup, both are equivalent to strong and weak continuity at times $t > 0$ ([HP57] Theorem 10.2.3). This latter result is analogous to the fact that measurable solutions to the Cauchy functional equation $f(x + y) = f(x)f(y)$ on \mathbb{R} are exponentials, and hence are continuous. However, strong measurability at $t = 0$ is not enough to infer strong continuity at $t = 0$, but requires the additional hypothesis that $\bigcup_{t>0} T(t)\mathfrak{X}$ be dense in \mathfrak{X} ([HP57] Theorem 10.5.5).

A contraction semigroup $\{T(t)\}$ on \mathfrak{X} induces an **adjoint semigroup** $\{T(t)^*\}$ on \mathfrak{X}^* by the formula $(T(t)^*f)(x) = f(T(t)x)$. If \mathfrak{X} is the dual of \mathfrak{X}_* and if each $T(t)$ is weak- $*$ continuous, one obtains also a **pre-adjoint semigroup** $\{T(t)_*\}$ through the same formula; since the weak- $*$ topology is of much more interest than the weak topology for spaces having a predual, this is usually referred to in the literature as the adjoint semigroup (and of course is the restriction of the adjoint semigroup to $\mathfrak{X}_* \subset \mathfrak{X}^*$). Weak- $*$ continuity and measurability of $\{T(t)\}$ are equivalent to weak continuity and measurability of $\{T(t)_*\}$, so that in particular they are equivalent to each other at times $t > 0$ if \mathfrak{X}_* is separable.

The last topic to consider for contraction semigroups is the passage from separate to joint continuity. We summarize the results in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.4.1 (Joint Continuity of C_0 -Semigroups).

1. Let \mathfrak{X} be a Banach space and $\{T(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ a contractive C_0 -semigroup. Then $T(t)(x)$ is jointly continuous in t and x ; that is, the map $[0, \infty) \times \mathfrak{X} \xrightarrow{T} \mathfrak{X}$ is continuous with respect to the norm topology on \mathfrak{X} .
2. Let \mathfrak{X} be a Banach space with separable predual \mathfrak{X}_* , and $\{T(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ a weak-* continuous semigroup of weak-* continuous contractions on \mathfrak{X} . Then $T(t)(x)$ is jointly weak-* continuous in t and x on bounded subsets of \mathfrak{X} . That is, the map $[0, \infty) \times \mathfrak{X}_1 \xrightarrow{T} \mathfrak{X}_1$ is continuous with respect to the weak-* topology on \mathfrak{X}_1 .
3. Let \mathcal{A} be a W^* -algebra and $\{\phi_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ a C_0 -semigroup of strongly continuous contractions on \mathcal{A} . Then $\phi_t(a)$ is jointly strongly continuous in t and a at nonzero times. That is, the map $(0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{A}_1$ is continuous with respect to the strong topology on \mathcal{A}_1 .

Proof.

1. By the triangle inequality and the contractivity of the semigroup,

$$\|T(s)(y) - T(t)(x)\| \leq \|T(s)(y-x)\| + \|T(s)x - T(t)x\| \leq \|y-x\| + \|T(s)(x) - T(t)(x)\|$$

which tends to zero as $(s, y) \rightarrow (t, x)$.

2. By Alaoglu's theorem, \mathfrak{X}_1 is weak-* compact, and since \mathfrak{X}_* is assumed to be separable, another standard result implies that \mathfrak{X}_1 is weakly metrizable ([Con90])

V.5.1). Joint weak-* continuity at (t, a) with $t > 0$ is therefore a special case of Theorem 4 in [CM70]. Joint weak-* continuity at $(0, a)$ is more complicated to establish, but is a consequence of Corollary 3.3 of [Law74]. For the purposes of self-containment, we sketch here the relevant arguments.

- (a) If T is a Baire space, X a metric space, and $f : T \times X \rightarrow X$ a separately continuous function, then for each $x \in X$ there exists a dense G_δ subset $T_0 \subseteq T$ such that, for all $t_0 \in T_0$, f is jointly continuous at (t_0, x) . This standard result appears as Exercise XI.10.11 in [Dug66] and as Exercise 7.41 in [Roy88]. Given $x_0 \in X$, one defines for each $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$ the closed subset

$$F_{m,n} = \left\{ t \in T \mid \forall x \in B_{1/m}(x_0) : d(f(t, x), f(t, x_0)) < \frac{1}{m} \right\},$$

the union of all which is T . One then defines the open dense subsets

$$\mathcal{O}_m = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} F_{m,n}^\circ$$

of T , and the intersection $T_0 = \bigcap_m \mathcal{O}_m$ is therefore also dense by the Baire Category Theorem. The sets are constructed in such a way that f is jointly continuous at (t_0, x_0) for all $t_0 \in T_0$.

- (b) In the case where $T = [0, \infty)$ and f is additive in the first variable in the sense that $f(t + s, x) = f(t, f(s, x))$ and $f(0, x) = x$, one can conclude further that f is jointly continuous at (t, x) for all $x \in X$ and all $t > 0$. This is theorem 4 of [CM70], and is proved as follows: Let $x \in X$ and $t > 0$.

Choose $T_0 \subset [0, \infty)$ dense such that f is jointly continuous at all (t_0, x) with $t_0 \in T_0$. Because T_0 is dense in $[0, \infty)$, it must contain some element $t_0 < t$. Then for t' sufficiently close to t we will have $t' > \min(t_0, t - t_0)$, and can write for each $x' \in X$

$$f(t', x') = f(t - t_0, f(t_0 + t' - t, x')).$$

Now as $t' \rightarrow t$ and $x' \rightarrow x$, $f(t_0 + t' - t, x') \rightarrow f(t_0, x)$ by joint continuity at (t_0, x) . It follows that $f(t - t_0, f(t_0 + t' - t, x')) \rightarrow f(t - t_0, f(t_0, x)) = f(t, x)$ by separate continuity.

- (c) To establish joint continuity at points $(0, x)$, we add the assumption that X is compact. For each $x \in X$, let G be an open neighborhood of x . For each $y \in X \setminus G$, separate continuity implies $f(t, x) \rightarrow x$ and $f(t, y) \rightarrow y$ as $t \rightarrow 0$. Since T_0 defined as above is dense, one can therefore find a $t_0 \in T_0$ with the property $f(t_0, x) \neq f(t_0, y)$. Some straightforward calculations then imply that there exist open sets $W_y \ni 0$, $U_y \ni x$, and $V_y \ni y$ such that $f(W_y \times U_y)$ is disjoint from V_y . As the V_y form an open cover of the compact set $X \setminus G$, there exists a finite subcover; taking W and U to be the corresponding finite intersections of the W_y and U_y , one has $(0, x) \in W \times U$ and $f(W \times U) \subset G$.

A very different proof, using less topology and more semigroup theory, appears in Lemma A.2 of [Ske11]. Notably, this proof does not require separability of the predual; although stated for W^* -algebras, it uses only their Banach-space

structure.

3. For strong continuity, we use the same proof, plus the fact that \mathcal{A}_1 is also strongly metrizable ([Bla06] III.2.2.27). Since \mathcal{A}_1 is not strongly compact, however, we cannot infer joint continuity at $(0, a)$.

□

2.4.2 Completely Positive Semigroups

So far we have considered semigroups of contractions on Banach spaces. When the Banach space happens to be a W^* -algebra, and the contractions happen to be normal completely positive maps, some stronger continuity results hold than are true in the more general setting. Here we note three such results. First, recall that a CP-semigroup was defined by the property of point-weak continuity. It turns out that such a semigroup is automatically **point-strongly continuous**. This is Theorem 3.1 of [MS10]. Second, if a CP-semigroup on a W^* -algebra is point-norm continuous (which, confusingly enough, would be called “strongly continuous” in the setting of semigroups on general Banach spaces), then it is automatically uniformly continuous. This is Theorem 1 of [Ell00].

Our third continuity result which is specific to completely positive semigroups is an improved statement of joint continuity.

Theorem 2.4.2 (Joint Continuity for CP-Semigroups).

Let \mathcal{A} be a separable W^ -algebra and $\{\phi_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ a CP-semigroup on \mathcal{A} .*

1. $\phi_t(a)$ is jointly weakly continuous in t and a ; that is, the map $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{A}_1$ is continuous with respect to the weak topology on \mathcal{A}_1 .
2. $\phi_t(a)$ is jointly strongly continuous in t and a ; that is, the map $[0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\phi} \mathcal{A}_1$ is continuous with respect to the strong topology on \mathcal{A}_1 .

Proof.

1. This follows from Theorem 2.4.1; we mention it here in order to observe that a considerably simpler proof is available in this special case, which appears as Proposition 2.23 of [Sel97] and as Proposition 4.1(2) of [MS02]. See also Lemma 3.2 of [AMV96]. (Although the statement of that lemma does not restrict to bounded subsets of \mathcal{A} nor assume separability of \mathcal{A}_* , both seem to be necessary to justify the use of sequences rather than nets in the proof.)
2. This is an improvement on Theorem 2.4.1 because of the joint continuity at time 0, which we shall need later. Assume that $\mathcal{A} \subset B(H)$, with H separable. Let $t_n \rightarrow t$ be a convergent sequence in $[0, \infty)$ and $a_n \rightarrow a$ an SOT-convergent sequence in \mathcal{A}_1 . (We can use sequences rather than nets because \mathcal{A}_1 is SOT-metrizable.) By the first part of this theorem, $\phi_{t_n}(a_n) \rightarrow \phi_t(a)$ in WOT. Now for any $h \in H$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\phi_{t_n}(a_n)h - \phi_t(a)h\|^2 &= \|\phi_{t_n}(a_n)h\|^2 - 2\operatorname{Re} \langle \phi_{t_n}(a_n)h, \phi_t(a)h \rangle + \|\phi_t(a)h\|^2 \\
&= \langle \phi_{t_n}(a_n)^* \phi_{t_n}(a_n)h, h \rangle - 2\operatorname{Re} \langle \phi_{t_n}(a_n)h, \phi_t(a)h \rangle + \|\phi_t(a)h\|^2 \\
&\leq \langle \phi_{t_n}(a_n^* a_n)h, h \rangle - 2\operatorname{Re} \langle \phi_{t_n}(a_n)h, \phi_t(a)h \rangle + \|\phi_t(a)h\|^2
\end{aligned}$$

where we have used the Schwarz inequality for 2-positive maps plus the fact that $a_n^* a_n \rightarrow a^* a$ in WOT whenever $a_n \rightarrow a$ in SOT. Taking the limsup as $n \rightarrow \infty$, we see that $\phi_{t_n}(a_n) \rightarrow \phi_t(a)$ in SOT.

This appears as Lemma 4 in [VS84] and as Lemma 6.4 in [Sha08].

□

2.5 Survey of Extant Results

The first results concerning the existence of dilations for cp-semigroups date from the 1970's and pertain to uniformly continuous semigroups. Recall that a contraction semigroup is uniformly continuous iff its generator is bounded; [CE79], preceded in special cases by [GKS76] and [Lin76], showed that the generator of a uniformly continuous CP-semigroup on a W^* -algebra must have the form $a \mapsto \Psi(a) + k^* a + a k$ for some element $k \in \mathcal{A}$ and completely positive map $\Psi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. This structure theorem was used by [EL77] to construct dilations of uniformly continuous semigroups on $B(H)$ (more generally, on injective von Neumann algebras).

Dilations of point-weakly continuous CP-semigroups were shown to exist in special cases (for instance, on semigroups having specific forms, on semigroups satisfying additional hypotheses such as the existence of a faithful normal invariant state, in the case of discrete-time semigroups, or using a weaker sense of the word “dilation”) by [Emc78], [AFL82], [VS84], [Küm85], and others. However, progress on the general problem required a new insight. This insight was the notion of a **product system of Hilbert spaces**, developed by Arveson in [Arv89a], [Arv90a], [Arv89b],

and [Arv90b]. We shall say more about product systems in chapter 8; briefly, there is an equivalence of categories between E_0 -semigroups on $B(H)$ and product systems of Hilbert spaces, so that the problem of constructing E_0 -dilations reduces in some sense to the problem of building a product system out of a CP_0 -semigroup. Variants of this strategy were used in [Bha96] and [Sel97] to show that every CP_0 -semigroup on $B(H)$ has an E_0 -dilation, a result known as **Bhat's theorem**, and the corresponding result for separable W^* -algebras was established in [Arv03]. Later, the more general notion of a **product system of Hilbert modules** was introduced, leading to new proofs of these theorems in [BS00] and [MS02]. More recently, product systems have been used to study families of completely positive maps indexed by semigroups other than $[0, \infty)$, with the existence of dilations depending on an additional hypothesis known as strong commutativity ([Sha08]).

A different approach to dilation theory, standing outside this narrative, was proposed by Jean-Luc Sauvageot in [Sau86], [Sau88], and [Sau91]. Writing during the nascence of free probability (shortly after the publication of [Voi85], for instance), Sauvageot developed a modified version of the free product appropriate for use in dilation theory. Since the Daniell-Kolmogorov construction (Example 2.3.3) can be built using tensor products, which are the coproduct in the category of commutative unital C^* -algebras, and since free products play the corresponding role in the category of unital C^* -algebras, this is an attractively functorial way to conceptualize a non-commutative Markov process. Using his version of the free product, Sauvageot proved that every cp_0 -semigroup on a C^* -algebra has a unital e_0 -dilation. This dilation the-

orem was then used to solve a Dirichlet problem for C^* -algebras, much as classical Brownian motion can be used to solve the classical Dirichlet problem ([Kak45]).

Sauvageot's theorem is unusual in that it achieves a unital dilation; at some point, all the other dilation strategies mentioned so far rely upon the non-unital embedding of $B(H)$ into $B(K)$ for Hilbert spaces $H \subset K$. And although other unital dilation techniques exist (for instance, the quantum stochastic calculus pioneered in [HP84] and expounded more recently in [SG07]), they tend to require restrictions on the algebra or the semigroup or both, in contrast to the generality of Sauvageot's construction. However, although [Sau86] asserts that his dilation technique can be modified to yield continuous dilations on W^* -algebras, no detail is given as to how this modification would proceed. Hence, given a CP_0 -semigroup, it seems that one may be forced to choose either a *unital* e_0 -dilation or a *continuous* (that is, E_0 -) dilation. The present thesis will expound Sauvageot's dilation techniques in order to demonstrate the possibility of achieving both objectives together (Theorem 6.4.9).

CHAPTER 3

LIBERATION

3.1 Introduction

Free probability theory was introduced by Voiculescu in [Voi85], as a tool to address the free group factor problem. Free probability has since blossomed into its own area of study; its development has been an important success, even though the free group factor problem remains unresolved. Sauvageot's *ad hoc* modification of free probability, in contrast, does not appear to have inspired further pursuit beyond his first paper. This could be due in part to the relevant free independence property remaining implicit in that paper, appearing only in the midst of the proof of Proposition 1.7.

In the present chapter of this thesis, Sauvageot's version of free independence, which I refer to as **liberation** (meant to suggest something similar to freeness; not to be confused with Voiculescu's use of the same word in [Voi99]) is studied in its own right. As yet the only nontrivial liberated system I know of is the one originally used by Sauvageot in application to dilation theory. However, I still consider it advantageous to separate this part of the exposition, both (i) to clarify the *combinatorial* aspects of dilation, in contrast to its algebraic and analytic features, and (ii) to suggest possibilities for further investigation of connections with standard free probability theory.

3.2 Background: Free Independence and Joint Moments

We recall some of the basic notions of free probability, which can be found in references such as [Voi85], [VDN92], and [NS06].

A **noncommutative probability space** is a pair (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) where \mathcal{A} is a unital complex algebra and $\phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a unital linear functional. Subalgebras $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ of \mathcal{A} are said to be **freely independent** with respect to ϕ if $\phi(a_{i_1} a_{i_2} \dots a_{i_n}) = 0$ whenever

- i_1, \dots, i_n are elements of I such that adjacent indices are not equal, i.e. for $k = 1, \dots, n-1$ one has $i_k \neq i_{k+1}$; this condition is abbreviated as $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n$
- $a_{i_k} \in A_{i_k}$ for each $k = 1, \dots, n$
- $\phi(a_{i_k}) = 0$ for each $k = 1, \dots, n$.

Given noncommutative probability spaces $\{(A_i, \phi_i)\}$, a construction known as the **free product** of unital algebras yields, in a universal (i.e. minimal) way, a noncommutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) and injections $f_i : A_i \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ satisfying $\phi \circ f_i = \phi_i$, such that the images $f_i(A_i)$ are freely independent with respect to ϕ . Furthermore, this construction on unital algebras can be “promoted” to a construction on unital $*$ -algebras or C^* -algebras; in the latter case it is related to the free product of Hilbert spaces.

One implication of free independence which is essential for our present purposes is that it determines the value of ϕ on the subalgebra generated by $\{A_i\}$. Given $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n$ and elements $a_{i_k} \in A_{i_k}$, one can compute the **joint moment** $\phi(a_{i_1} \dots a_{i_n})$ as follows:

- **Center** each term a_{i_k} ; that is, rewrite it as $\mathring{a}_{i_k} + \phi(a_{i_k})\mathbf{1}$, where we define $\mathring{x} = x - \phi(x)\mathbf{1}$.
- **Expand** the product $(\mathring{a}_{i_1} + \phi(a_{i_1})\mathbf{1}) \cdots (\mathring{a}_{i_n} + \phi(a_{i_n})\mathbf{1})$, thus obtaining a sum of 2^n words.
- **Simplify** by pulling out scalars: rewrite, for instance, $\mathring{a}_{i_1}(\phi(a_{i_2})\mathbf{1})\mathring{a}_{i_3}$ as $\phi(a_{i_2})\mathring{a}_{i_1}\mathring{a}_{i_3}$.
- After simplification, the only remaining word of length n is the centered word $\mathring{a}_{i_1} \cdots \mathring{a}_{i_n}$. Applying the procedure iteratively to all the smaller words that have been generated, one can rewrite the original word as a sum of many centered words, plus a word of length 0, i.e. a scalar. Since ϕ vanishes on centered words and is unital, its value at the original word is therefore whatever scalar is left when this iterative procedure terminates.

Using this outline, one can calculate $\phi(a_{i_1} \cdots a_{i_n})$ whenever $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \cdots \neq i_n$. Of course, no generality is lost by this hypothesis, as neighboring terms belonging to the same subalgebra can be combined.

For use in proofs, it will be convenient to formalize the above procedure in terms of a recursive definition. I have not seen such a formalization in the literature, so I present the following.

- We use subset notation to indicate sub-tuples of an ordered tuple; thus, $(1, 3) \subset (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)$ and $(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) \setminus (1, 3) = (2, 4, 5)$. We also use $[n]$ to denote the tuple $(1, 2, \dots, n)$. For a set S we use $S^\# = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} S^n$ to denote the set of all finite ordered tuples from S .

- Given a set I and a tuple $\vec{i} \in I^n$, the **consecutivity tuples** of \vec{i} are the maximal consecutive sub-tuples of $[n]$ such that i_j is the same for all j in such a tuple. For instance, if $\vec{i} = (1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1)$ then the consecutivity tuples are $\vec{c}_1 = (1)$, $\vec{c}_2 = (2, 3)$, $\vec{c}_3 = (4, 5)$, $\vec{c}_4 = (6)$, and $\vec{c}_5 = (7)$. We say that \vec{i} is **nonstammering** if all its consecutivity tuples have length 1; this is another way of stating the condition $i_1 \neq i_2 \neq \dots \neq i_n$.
- For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $(\vec{i}, \vec{a}) \in (I \times \mathcal{A})^n$, we say that \vec{i} **locates** \vec{a} if $a_k \in A_{i_k}$ for each $k = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\mathcal{A}_{\text{loc}} \subset (I \times \mathcal{A})^\sharp$ consist of all (\vec{i}, \vec{a}) such that \vec{i} locates \vec{a} , and $\mathcal{A}_{\text{ns}} \subset \mathcal{A}^\sharp$ consist of all \vec{a} such that there exists a nonstammering tuple which locates \vec{a} .
- Given a noncommutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, ϕ) and a nonempty set I , we recursively define two moment functions, the **alternating moment function** $\text{AM} : \mathcal{A}^\sharp \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and the **general moment function** $\text{GM} : (I \times \mathcal{A})^\sharp \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$.
- In the base case $n = 1$ we define $\text{AM}(a_1) = \phi(a_1)$.
- Given $\vec{i} \in I^n$ with consecutivity tuples $\vec{c}_1, \dots, \vec{c}_\ell$, define

$$\text{GM}(\vec{i}, \vec{a}) = \text{AM} \left(\prod_{j \in \vec{c}_1} x_j, \dots, \prod_{j \in \vec{c}_\ell} x_j \right).$$

Note that this defines a general moment in terms of alternating moments of at most the same length.

- For $n > 1$ define

$$\text{AM}(a_1, \dots, a_n) = \sum_{\vec{j} \subseteq [n]} \text{GM} \left(\vec{j}; (\mathring{a}_{j_1}, \dots, \mathring{a}_{j_{|\vec{j}|}}) \right) \prod_{k \in [n] \setminus \vec{j}} \phi(a_k)$$

where $|\vec{j}|$ denotes the length of \vec{j} . By substituting the above definition of the general moment, we see that this defines an alternating moment in terms of alternating moments of strictly shorter words.

- Note that $\text{AM}(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$ whenever $\phi(a_1) = \dots = \phi(a_n) = 0$, as the sum is over proper subsets $\vec{j} \subsetneq [n]$ and hence the product $\prod_{k \in [n] \setminus \vec{j}} \phi(a_k)$ is always nonempty and therefore zero.
- Theorem: Let \mathcal{A}, ϕ, I be as above, and $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ a ϕ -freely independent family of unital subalgebras of \mathcal{A} . Then

1. for any $(\vec{i}, \vec{a}) \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{loc}}$,

$$\phi(a_1 \dots a_n) = \text{GM}(\vec{i}; \vec{a}).$$

2. for any $\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}_{\text{ns}}$,

$$\phi(a_1 \dots a_n) = \text{AM}(\vec{a}).$$

The proof is by induction on n ; using the center-expand-simplify procedure outlined above, one can see that $\phi(a_1 \dots a_n)$ satisfies the same recurrence and initial conditions as (the relevant restrictions of) the functions GM and AM.

3.3 Defining Liberation

We now develop two variations on free independence, which will be of use in dilation theory.

Definition 3.3.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a unital algebra, $\nu : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a unital linear functional, $\epsilon : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ a linear map. Given a triple (A, B, ρ) consisting of unital subalgebras

$A, B \subseteq \mathcal{C}$ and a unital linear map $\rho : A \rightarrow B$ between them, we introduce the notation $\mathring{a} = a - \rho(a)$ for elements $a \in A$; note that in general \mathring{a} is neither an element of A nor of B . We say the triple (A, B, ρ) is:

1. **right-liberated** (with respect to ν and ϵ) if ϵ is a B -bimodule map, i.e.

$\epsilon[b_1 x b_2] = b_1 \epsilon[x] b_2$ for all $b_1, b_2 \in B$ and $x \in \mathcal{C}$, and for every $n \geq 1$, every $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, and every $b_1, \dots, b_{n-1} \in B$ satisfying $\nu(b_1) = \dots = \nu(b_{n-1}) = 0$,

$$\epsilon[\mathring{a}_1 b_1 \dots \mathring{a}_n] = 0.$$

2. **left-liberated** if ϵ is an A -bimodule map and for every $n \geq 1$, every $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in$

A , and every $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ satisfying $\nu(b_0) = \dots = \nu(b_n) = 0$,

$$\epsilon[b_1 \mathring{a}_1 b_2 \dots \mathring{a}_{n-1} b_n] = 0.$$

We note that the criteria in these definitions resemble free independence, in that the alternating product of centered terms is centered. The key difference, however, is that the centering takes place with respect to several different maps—elements of B are centered with respect to ν , elements of A with respect to ρ , and the alternating product with respect to ϵ .

In some cases it will be useful to generalize this definition.

Definition 3.3.2. Let A, B be unital algebras and $\rho : A \rightarrow B$ a unital linear map. A **right-liberating representation** of the triple (A, B, ρ) is a quintuple $(\mathcal{A}, f, g, \epsilon, \nu)$ where

- \mathcal{A} is a unital algebra

- $f : A \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ and $g : B \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ are unital homomorphisms
- $\nu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a unital linear functional
- $\epsilon : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is a (not necessarily unital) linear map

satisfying the following criteria:

1. ϵ is a $g(B)$ -bimodule map
2. for every $n \geq 1$, every $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, and every $b_1, \dots, b_{n-1} \in B$ such that

$$\nu(g(b_1)) = \dots \nu(g(b_{n-1})) = 0,$$

$$\epsilon \left[(f(a_1) - g(\rho(a_1)))g(b_1) \cdots g(b_{n-1})(f(a_n) - g(\rho(a_n))) \right] = 0$$

and a **left-liberating representation** is such a quintuple satisfying

1. ϵ is an $f(A)$ -bimodule map
2. for every $n \geq 1$, every $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in A$, and every $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ such that

$$\nu(g(b_1)) = \dots \nu(g(b_n)) = 0,$$

$$\epsilon \left[g(b_1)(f(a_1) - g(\rho(a_1))) \cdots (f(a_{n-1}) - g(\rho(a_{n-1})))g(b_n) \right] = 0.$$

Remark 3.3.3. If there exists a map $\tilde{\rho} : f(A) \rightarrow g(B)$ with the property $\tilde{\rho} \circ f = g \circ \rho$, then Definition (3.3.2) reduces to the statement that $(f(A), g(B), \tilde{\rho})$ is liberated in the appropriate sense from Definition (3.3.1). Such a map $\tilde{\rho}$ need not exist in general, but it does in two important special cases:

1. If f is injective, one may define $\tilde{\rho} = g \circ \rho \circ f^{-1}$.

2. If $(\epsilon \circ g)$ is injective and $\epsilon \circ g \circ \rho = \epsilon \circ f$, one may define $\tilde{\rho} = g \circ (\epsilon \circ g)^{-1} \circ \epsilon$.

Then

$$\tilde{\rho} \circ f = g \circ (\epsilon \circ g)^{-1} \circ \epsilon \circ f = g \circ (\epsilon \circ g)^{-1} \circ \epsilon \circ g \circ \rho = g \circ \rho.$$

Both of these cases will be used subsequently.

3.4 Right Liberation and Joint Moments

Like free independence, liberation is a property that implies an algorithm. The idea is the same—by centering, expanding, and simplifying, one can write any word as a centered word plus shorter words—but since the centering takes place with respect to three different maps, the details of the procedure are more complicated.

Suppose \mathcal{C} is an algebra in which (A, B, ρ) is right-liberated with respect to ϵ, ν as above. We continue to use the notation $\mathring{a} = a - \rho(a)$ for $a \in A$. Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the subalgebra of \mathcal{C} generated by A and B . We consider two types of words in $\langle A, B \rangle$:

1. A word of the **first type** is of the form $b_0 a_1 b_1 \dots b_{\ell-1} a_\ell b_\ell$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in A$ and $b_0, \dots, b_\ell \in B$.
2. A word of the **second type** is of the form $b_0 \mathring{a}_1 b_1 \dots b_{\ell-1} \mathring{a}_\ell b_\ell$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in A$ and $b_0, \dots, b_\ell \in B$.

Since B is unital (so that we can take $b_0 = \mathbf{1}$ and/or $b_\ell = \mathbf{1}$), words of the first type span $\langle A, B \rangle$. However, we will have use for words of both types. We refer to the number ℓ above as the **length** of the word; hence a word of length zero is

simply an element of B . We say that a word of either type is in **standard form** if $\nu(b_1) = \cdots = \nu(b_{\ell-1}) = 0$.

To calculate ϵ on a word $b_0 a_1 \cdots a_\ell b_\ell$ of first type, we proceed thus:

- Center the b_i for $0 < i < \ell$, expand, and simplify. Here “center” means to write b_i as $\tilde{b}_i + \nu(b_i)\mathbf{1}$.

The result of this step is a sum of standard-form words of the first type, each with length at most ℓ . The lengths of some words are less, because $a_i(\nu(b_i)\mathbf{1})a_{i+1}$ is an element of A .

- For each of the resulting words, center the a_i , expand, and simplify. Here “center” means to write a_i as $\mathring{a}_i + \rho(a_i)$. Simplification can result in shorter words because $b_i\rho(a_{i+1})b_{i+1}$ is an element of B .

The result of this step is a sum of words of the second type. Not all of these words are in standard form, because simplification can create non-centered elements of B . However, all words are of length at most ℓ , and (crucially) the only word of length ℓ is in standard form.

- The resulting words which are not in standard form can be rewritten as sums of words of the first type, by un-centering the \mathring{a}_i (that is, writing \mathring{a}_i as $a_i - \rho(a_i)$), expanding, and simplifying. In the resulting sum of words of the first type, all have length strictly less than ℓ .
- By iterating, this procedure allows us to write our original word $b_0 a_1 b_1 \dots a_\ell b_\ell$ as a sum of standard-form words of the second type, plus words of length zero,

which are just elements of B . Since ϵ vanishes on standard-form words of the second type and is a B -bimodule map, this determines $\epsilon[b_0 a_1 \dots a_\ell b_\ell]$ in terms of $\epsilon[\mathbf{1}]$.

As in the case of ordinary free independence, we can parlay this algorithm into a recursive expression for joint moments. As the procedure is more complicated, however, we end up defining three “moment functions” rather than two.

- Given a noncommutative probability space (\mathcal{A}, ν) , subalgebras $A, B \subset \mathcal{A}$, and a linear map $\rho : A \rightarrow B$, let

$$\mathcal{W}_\ell = \{(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell) \mid a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in A; b_0, \dots, b_\ell \in B\}, \quad \ell \geq 0$$

denote the alternating tuples of length $2\ell + 1$ which start and end with an element of B , and $\mathcal{W}_I = \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{W}_\ell$. This corresponds to the set of type I words as described above. More precisely, if we define the product function $\Pi : \mathcal{W}_I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ by $\Pi(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell) = b_0 a_1 b_1 \dots a_\ell b_\ell$, then its range $\Pi(\mathcal{W}_I)$ is the set of type I words.

- Given $\ell \geq 1$, $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$, and a subset $\vec{i} \subset [\ell - 1]$, we define the **left collapse of \vec{x} determined by \vec{i}** , denoted $\text{LC}(\vec{x}; \vec{i})$, as follows: Let $\vec{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For each $k = 1, \dots, m + 1$ define $\alpha_k = \prod_{j=i_{k-1}+1}^{i_k} a_j$, where we adopt the convention $i_0 = 0$ and $i_{m+1} = \ell$.

Then $\text{LC}(\vec{x}; \vec{i}) = (b_0, \alpha_1, b_{i_1} - \nu(b_{i_1})\mathbf{1}, \dots, \alpha_m, b_{i_m} - \nu(b_{i_m})\mathbf{1}, \alpha_{m+1}, b_\ell)$. This is the vector that results by taking \vec{x} , replacing those b_j with $0 < j < \ell$ and $j \in \vec{i}$

by $b_j - \nu(b_j)\mathbf{1}$, replacing those b_j with $0 < j < \ell$ and $j \notin \vec{\tau}$ by $\mathbf{1}$, and then multiplying together adjacent terms from A . It is an element of $\mathcal{W}_{|\vec{\tau}|+1}$.

- Similarly, given $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$ and a subset $\vec{\tau} \subset [\ell]$, we define the **right collapse of \vec{x} determined by $\vec{\tau}$** , an element of $\mathcal{W}_{|\vec{\tau}|}$ denoted $\text{RC}(\vec{x}; \vec{\tau})$, as follows: Let $\vec{\tau} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For each $k = 0, \dots, m$ define $\beta_k = b_{i_k} \prod_{j=i_k+1}^{i_{k+1}-1} \rho(a_j)b_j$, where we retain the convention $i_0 = 0$ but now set $i_{m+1} = \ell + 1$. Then $\text{RC}(\vec{x}; \vec{\tau}) = (\beta_0, a_{i_1}, \beta_1, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m)$. This is the vector that results by taking \vec{x} , replacing those a_j with $j \notin \vec{\tau}$ by $\rho(a_j)$, and then multiplying together adjacent terms from B .
- Given $\vec{y} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$ and a subset $\vec{\tau} \subset [\ell]$, we define the **un-collapse of \vec{x} determined by $\vec{\tau}$** , an element of $\mathcal{W}_{|\vec{\tau}|}$ denoted $\text{UC}(\vec{x}; \vec{\tau})$, as follows: Let $\vec{\tau} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For each $k = 0, \dots, m$ define $\beta_k = b_{i_k} \prod_{j=i_k+1}^{i_{k+1}-1} (-\rho(a_j))b_j$, where we continue to interpret i_0 as 0 and i_{m+1} as $\ell + 1$. Then $\text{UC}(\vec{x}; \vec{\tau}) = (\beta_0, a_{i_1}, \beta_1, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m)$. This is the vector that results by taking $(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell)$, replacing each a_j with $j \notin \vec{\tau}$ by $-\rho(a_j)$, and then multiplying together adjacent terms from B .
- We define three functions $\text{LM}, \text{RM}, \text{UM} : \mathcal{W}_I \rightarrow B$, which we call the left-centering moment function, the right-centering moment function, and the un-

centering moment function, by

$$\text{LM}(b_0) = \text{RM}(b_0) = \text{UM}(b_0) = b_0, \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{LM}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subseteq [\ell]} \text{RM}(\text{LC}(\vec{x}; \vec{t})) \prod_{j \in [\ell] \setminus \vec{t}} \nu(x_{2j+1}), \quad (3.2)$$

$$\text{RM}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subsetneq [\ell+1]} \text{UM}(\text{RC}(\vec{x}; \vec{t})), \quad (3.3)$$

$$\text{UM}(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subseteq [\ell+1]} \text{LM}(\text{UC}(\vec{x}; \vec{t})), \quad (3.4)$$

for $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_{\ell+1}$. This produces a well-defined recursion because of the strict subset inclusion $\vec{t} \subsetneq [\ell+1]$ in the definition of RM, so that one obtains moments of strictly shorter words.

Remark 3.4.1. Note that evaluating the LM function on a word of length ℓ returns a sum of $2^{\ell-1}$ evaluations of the RM function on words of length up to ℓ ; on a word of size $k \leq \ell$, the RM function returns a sum of 2^{k-1} evaluations of the UM function on words of length strictly less than k ; and on a word of size $j < k$, the UM function returns a sum of 2^j evaluations of the LM function on words of length up to j . This implies that the number of terms in the evaluation of the LM on words of length ℓ is bounded above by the sequence $\{s_\ell\}$ determined by $s_0 = 1$ and $s_{\ell+1} = 8^{\ell+1}s_\ell$, which has the closed form $s_\ell = 8^{\ell(\ell+1)/2}$. Of course the actual number of terms is considerably less, due both to cancellation and to the fact that this estimate treats all words of length less than ℓ as if they had length ℓ .

Theorem 3.4.2. *Let (A, B, ρ) be right-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to ϵ, ν . Then for*

any $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_I$,

$$\mathbf{e}[\Pi(\vec{x})] = \text{LM}(\vec{x})\mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}].$$

Proof. We prove this for $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{A}_\ell$ by induction on ℓ . The base case $\ell = 0$ is trivial, and in general, the center-expand-simplify procedure shows that $\mathbf{e}[\Pi(\vec{x})]$ satisfies the same recursion as $\text{LM}(\vec{x})\mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}]$. The strict subset inclusion in the definition of RM arises because the $\vec{t} = [\ell]$ term corresponds to a centered word, which vanishes when \mathbf{e} is applied. \square

Corollary 3.4.3. *Let (A, B, ρ) be right-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to \mathbf{e}, ν . Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the subalgebra of \mathcal{A} generated by A and B . Then*

$$\mathbf{e}[\langle A, B \rangle] = \mathbf{e}[B].$$

The obvious generalizations of Theorem (3.4.2) and Corollary (3.4.3) to right-liberating representations is true as well, and are verified inductively in the same manner. We record them here without proof.

Theorem 3.4.4. *Let $(\mathcal{A}, f, g, \mathbf{e}, \nu)$ be a right-liberating representation of (A, B, ρ) .*

For $\vec{x} = (b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell) \in \mathcal{W}_I$, let $(f \times g)(\vec{x})$ denote the element

$g(b_0)f(a_1)g(b_1) \dots f(a_\ell)g(b_\ell) \in \mathcal{A}$. Define the functions $\text{LM}_r, \text{RM}_r, \text{UM}_r : \mathcal{W}_I \rightarrow B$ as

in equations (3.1)-(3.4), except with ν replaced by $\nu \circ g$.

Then for any $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_I$,

$$\mathbf{e}[(f \times g)(\vec{x})] = \text{LM}_r(\vec{x})\mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}].$$

Corollary 3.4.5. *Let $(\mathcal{A}, f, g, \mathfrak{e}, \nu)$ be a right-liberating representation of (A, B, ρ) .*

Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the subalgebra of \mathcal{A} generated by $f(A)$ and $g(B)$. Then

$$\mathfrak{e}[\langle A, B \rangle] = \mathfrak{e}[g(B)].$$

Later we shall be interested in the continuity properties of joint moments. We record here the following simple observation:

Proposition 3.4.6. *Let (A, B, ρ) be right-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to (\mathfrak{e}, ν) , where \mathcal{A} is a W^* -algebra and ρ, \mathfrak{e}, ν are all normal. Then*

1. *For any $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$, $\text{LM}(\vec{x})$ is normal in each entry of x . That is, given $\ell \geq 0$, $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$, and $1 \leq j \leq 2\ell + 1$, let x_k be fixed for all $1 \leq k \leq 2\ell + 1$ with $k \neq j$; then $\text{LM}(\vec{x})$, viewed as a function of x_j , is a normal linear map from A or B (depending on the parity of j) to \mathcal{A} .*
2. *If ρ is strongly continuous on the unit ball A_1 , then $\text{LM}(\vec{x})$ is jointly strongly continuous in the entries of \vec{x} on bounded subsets. That is, the corresponding map $A_1 \times B_1 \times \cdots \times A_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ is strongly continuous.*

The proof is a straightforward induction on ℓ . For the second part we use the fact that \mathfrak{e} and ν , being completely positive and normal, are therefore also strongly continuous ([Bla06] III.2.2.2), and that multiplication is jointly strongly continuous on the unit ball.

Later we will need to consider moments with respect to several maps. When need arises, we use $\text{LM}(\vec{x}; \rho)$ in place of $\text{LM}(\vec{x})$ for specificity.

Proposition 3.4.7. *Let \mathcal{A} be a W^* -algebra, ϵ and ν normal, $A \subset \mathcal{A}$ a W^* -subalgebra, and $\{\phi_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ a CP-semigroup on A . Then for each fixed $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_I$, $\text{LM}(\vec{x}; \phi_t)$ is strongly continuous in t .*

Proof. As discussed in section 2.4.2, $t \mapsto \phi_t(a)$ is strongly continuous for fixed $a \in A$. The result is now a straightforward induction, using this fact plus the joint strong continuity of multiplication on the unit ball of A . \square

3.5 Left Liberation and Joint Moments

The calculation of joint moments given the property of left liberation is essentially the same as for right liberation. We use a similar definition of words of the first and second types, but with the roles of A and B interchanged; that is, our new type I words are of the form $a_0 b_1 a_1 \dots b_\ell a_\ell$, and our new type II words of the form $a_0 b_1 \hat{a}_1 b_2 \hat{a}_2 \dots b_{\ell-1} \hat{a}_{\ell-1} b_\ell a_\ell$. A word of either type is in **standard form** if $\nu(b_1) = \dots = \nu(b_\ell) = 0$.

The new center-expand-simplify strategy is as follows:

- Given a word of type I, center the b_i , expand, and collapse. The result is a sum of type I words in standard form of length at most ℓ .
- Center the a_i for $0 < i < \ell$, expand, and collapse. The result is a sum of type II words of length at most ℓ , such that the only word of length ℓ is in standard form.
- For remaining words not in standard form, un-center the a_i , then apply the same procedure to the type I words that result.

We formalize this strategy in the following definitions:

- For each $\ell \geq 0$ let

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_\ell = \{(a_0, b_1, a_1, \dots, b_\ell, a_\ell) \mid a_0, \dots, a_\ell \in A; b_1, \dots, b_\ell \in B\}$$

and let $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I = \bigcup_{\ell=0}^{\infty} \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_\ell$. Define the product function $\widetilde{\Pi} : \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ by

$$\widetilde{\Pi}(a_0, b_1, a_1, \dots, b_\ell, a_\ell) = a_0 b_1 a_1 \dots b_\ell a_\ell. \text{ Note that the span of } \widetilde{\Pi}(\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I) \text{ is } \langle A, B \rangle.$$

- Given $\ell \geq 1$, $\vec{x} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_\ell$, and a subset $\vec{\iota} \subset [\ell]$, suppose that $\vec{\iota} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For each $k = 0, \dots, m$ define $\alpha_k = \prod_{j=i_k}^{i_{k+1}-1} a_j$, with the conventions $i_0 = 0$ and $i_{m+1} = \ell + 1$. Then we define

$$\text{LC}'(\vec{x}; \vec{\iota}) = (\alpha_0, b_{i_1} - \nu(b_{i_1})\mathbf{1}, \alpha_1, \dots, b_{i_m} - \nu(b_{i_m})\mathbf{1}, \alpha_m).$$

This is the vector that results by starting with \vec{x} , replacing those b_j with $j \in \vec{\iota}$ by $b_j - \nu(b_j)\mathbf{1}$, and the others by $\mathbf{1}$, and multiplying together adjacent terms from A . It is an element of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{|\vec{\iota}|}$.

- Given $\vec{x} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_\ell$ and a subset $\vec{\iota} \subset [\ell - 1]$, suppose $\vec{\iota} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For each $k = 1, \dots, m + 1$ let $\beta_k = b_{i_k} \prod_{j=i_k}^{i_{k+1}-1} \rho(a_j) b_{j+1}$, and define

$$\text{RC}'(\vec{x}; \vec{\iota}) = (a_0, \beta_1, a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m, a_\ell).$$

This is the vector that results from starting with \vec{x} , replacing those a_j with $j \notin \vec{\iota}$ by $\rho(a_j)$, and then multiplying together adjacent terms from B . It is an element of $\widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{|\vec{\iota}|+1}$.

- As before, the un-collapse is defined in the same way except with a minus sign;

that is, redefine $\beta_k = b_{i_k} \prod_{j=i_k}^{i_{k+1}-1} (-\rho(a_j))b_{j+1}$ and then let

$$\text{UC}'(\vec{x}; \vec{l}) = (a_0, \beta_1, a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m, a_\ell).$$

- Define $\text{LM}', \text{RM}', \text{UM}' : \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I \rightarrow A$ by

$$\text{LM}'(a_0) = \text{RM}'(a_0) = \text{UM}'(a_0) = a_0, \quad (3.5)$$

$$\text{LM}'(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{i} \subset [\ell+1]} \text{RM}'(\text{LC}'(\vec{x}; \iota)) \prod_{j \in [\ell+1] \setminus \vec{i}} \nu(x_{2j}), \quad (3.6)$$

$$\text{RM}'(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{i} \subset [\ell]} \text{UM}'(\text{RC}'(\vec{x}; \vec{l})), \quad (3.7)$$

$$\text{UM}'(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{i} \subset [\ell]} \text{LM}'(\text{UC}'(\vec{x}; \vec{l})) \quad (3.8)$$

for $\vec{x} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_{\ell+1}$.

We then have the following analogues of our prior results.

Theorem 3.5.1. *Let (A, B, ρ) be left-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to \mathbf{e}, ν . Then for any $\vec{x} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I$,*

$$\mathbf{e} \left[\widetilde{\Pi}(\vec{x}) \right] = \text{LM}'(\vec{x}) \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}].$$

Proof. The center-expand-simplify procedure shows that $\mathbf{e}[\widetilde{\Pi}(\vec{x})]$ satisfies the same recursion as $\text{LM}'(\vec{x}) \mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}]$. □

Corollary 3.5.2. *Let (A, B, ρ) be left-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to \mathbf{e}, ν . Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the subalgebra of \mathcal{A} generated by A and B . Then*

$$\mathbf{e} \left[\langle A, B \rangle \right] = \mathbf{e}[A].$$

Theorem 3.5.3. *Let $(\mathcal{A}, f, g, \mathbf{e}, \nu)$ be a left-liberating representation of (A, B, ρ) . For $\vec{x} = (a_0, b_1, a_1, \dots, b_\ell, a_\ell) \in \mathcal{W}_I$, let $(f \times g)(\vec{x})$ denote the element $f(a_0)g(b_1)f(a_1) \dots g(b_\ell)f(a_\ell) \in \mathcal{A}$. Define the functions $\text{LM}'_r, \text{RM}'_r, \text{UM}'_r : \mathcal{W}_I \rightarrow B$ as in equations (3.5)-(3.8), except with ν replaced by $\nu \circ g$.*

Then for any $\vec{x} \in \widetilde{\mathcal{W}}_I$,

$$\mathbf{e}[(f \times g)(\vec{x})] = \text{LM}'_r(\vec{x})\mathbf{e}[\mathbf{1}].$$

Corollary 3.5.4. *Let $(\mathcal{A}, f, g, \mathbf{e}, \nu)$ be a left-liberating representation of (A, B, ρ) .*

Let $\langle A, B \rangle$ denote the subalgebra of \mathcal{A} generated by $f(A)$ and $g(B)$. Then

$$\mathbf{e}[\langle A, B \rangle] = \mathbf{e}[f(A)].$$

CHAPTER 4

THE SAUVAGEOT PRODUCT

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter we develop a modification of the unital free product of C^* -algebras, adapted for use in dilation theory. As mentioned in example (2.3.3), the classical Daniell-Kolmogorov construction can be reduced to the construction of maps $\theta_t : C(S) \otimes C(S) \rightarrow C(S)$ given on simple tensors by $\theta_t(f \otimes g) = (P_t f)g$. We shall return to the details of this reduction in chapter 5; at present we only describe enough of its features to see what we shall need for the appropriate noncommutative analogue.

Among the many embeddings of $C(S)$ into $C(S) \otimes C(S)$ we distinguish two, the “left” embedding $f \mapsto f \otimes \mathbf{1}$ and the “right” embedding $f \mapsto \mathbf{1} \otimes f$. The map θ_t is a retraction with respect to the right embedding, and its composition with the left embedding is P_t . That is, by constructing θ_t we factor P_t into an embedding followed by a retraction (with respect to a different embedding), as depicted in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(S) \otimes C(S) & \xrightarrow{\theta_t} & C(S) \\
 \uparrow & \swarrow \text{dotted} & \\
 C(S) & \xrightarrow{P_t} & C(S)
 \end{array}
 \qquad \theta_t(f \otimes g) = P_t(f)g$$

More generally, the inductive process will work with tensor powers $C(S)^{\otimes \gamma}$ for finite sets $\gamma \subset [0, \infty)$, building for each one a retraction $\epsilon_\gamma : C(S)^{\otimes \gamma} \rightarrow C(S)$. Given

$\gamma' = \gamma \cup \{t_k\}$, where $\tau = t_k - \min_{t \in \gamma} t > 0$, we will seek to define $\epsilon_{\gamma'}$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 C(S)^{\otimes \gamma'} & \xrightarrow{\epsilon_{\gamma'}} & C(S) \\
 \uparrow & \swarrow \text{dotted} & \\
 C(S)^{\otimes \gamma} & \xrightarrow{P_\tau} & C(S)
 \end{array}
 \quad \epsilon_{\gamma'}(f \otimes g) = P_\tau(\epsilon_\gamma(f))g$$

We note in passing that Stinespring dilation produces a very similar diagram: Given a unital completely map $\phi : A \rightarrow B(H)$ with minimal Stinespring triple (K, V, π) , we obtain

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 B(K) & \xrightarrow{\theta} & B(H) \\
 \uparrow & \swarrow \text{dotted} & \\
 A & \xrightarrow{\phi} & B(H)
 \end{array}
 \quad \theta(T) = V^*TV$$

Crucially, however, the right embedding in this case is the non-unital map $X \mapsto VXV^*$, in contrast to the unital embedding in the commutative example. Hence, we take the tensor product as our model in what follows.

In addition to constructing tensor products $C(X) \otimes C(Y) \simeq C(X \times Y)$ of commutative unital C^* -algebras, one can also form tensor products of maps between them, and the resulting maps satisfy certain functorial properties. We summarize the properties of the tensor product which we shall seek to replicate in this chapter:

1. Given unital C^* -algebras A, B and a unital completely positive map $A \xrightarrow{\phi} B$, we construct a unital C^* -algebra $A \star B$ with unital embeddings of A and B , the images of which generate $A \star B$.
2. We also construct a retraction $A \star B \rightarrow B$ which factors ϕ in the sense of the above diagrams.

3. Given unital completely positive maps $A \xrightarrow{\phi} B$ and $C \xrightarrow{\psi} D$, and given unital $*$ -homomorphisms $A \xrightarrow{f} C$ and $B \xrightarrow{g} D$ such that the square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C & \xrightarrow{\psi} & D \\ f \uparrow & & \uparrow g \\ A & \xrightarrow{\phi} & B \end{array}$$

commutes, we construct a (necessarily unique) unital $*$ -homomorphism

$f \star g : A \star B \rightarrow C \star D$ such that the squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \star B & \xrightarrow{f \star g} & C \star D \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ A & \xrightarrow{f} & C \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} A \star B & \xrightarrow{f \star g} & C \star D \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ B & \xrightarrow{g} & D \end{array}$$

commute.

We now begin our development of a construction satisfying these requirements.

4.2 Sauvageot Products of Hilbert Spaces and Bounded Operators

Just as the free product of unital C^* -algebras can be constructed from a free product of Hilbert spaces ([Voi85]), our product construction on C^* -algebras will rely on an underlying construction on Hilbert space. Some notational preliminaries: For a Hilbert space H , H^+ denotes $H \oplus \mathbb{C}$, and if a unit vector has been distinguished, H^- denotes the complement of its span. A distinguished unit vector (such as $1 \in \mathbb{C}$ as an element of the direct sum $H \oplus \mathbb{C}$) is generally denoted by Ω . We also follow the convention (most common in physics and in Hilbert C^* -modules) that inner products are linear in the second variable.

Definition 4.2.1. Let \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{L} be Hilbert spaces. The **Sauvageot product** $\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$ is the space

$$\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[(\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \oplus (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \right]$$

with the convention $\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes 0} \otimes \mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}$.

Though defined as a direct sum, the Sauvageot product of Hilbert spaces may also be viewed as an infinite tensor product, as expressed in the following proposition.

Proposition 4.2.2. Let \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{L} be Hilbert spaces, and $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}$. Denote by $\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ the infinite tensor power of \mathcal{L}^+ with respect to Ω . Then there are unitary equivalences between $\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$ and both $\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ and $\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$, under which

- the subspace $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ of $\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ is identified with the subspace

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \text{ of } \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$$

- the subspace $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ of $\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ is identified with the subspace

$$\bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \text{ of } \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$$

- the subspace $\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ of $\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ is identified with the subspace

$$\mathcal{H} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \text{ of } \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$$

- the subspace $\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ of $\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ is identified with the subspace

$$\mathcal{L} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes(n-1)} \otimes \mathcal{L} \text{ of } \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$$

- the subspace $\mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ of $\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ is identified with the subspace

$$\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{L} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes(n-1)} \otimes \mathcal{L} \text{ of } \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$$

Proof. We will use the unitary equivalences $\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \simeq \mathcal{L}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}$, which is evident, and $\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \simeq \mathbb{C} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}$, which follows from the construction of the infinite tensor power: If $V_{\infty,n} : \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}$ denotes the limit map, then $\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} = \overline{\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} V_{\infty,n} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n}}$, and in order to get a direct sum we orthogonalize using

$(V_{\infty,n+1} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes(n+1)}) \ominus (V_{\infty,n} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n}) \simeq \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}$. Repeated application of these equivalences plus the associative, commutative, and distributive laws

$$H \otimes (K_1 \otimes K_2) \simeq (H \otimes K_1) \otimes K_2, \quad H \otimes K \simeq K \otimes H, \quad H \otimes (K_1 \oplus K_2) \simeq (H \otimes K_1) \oplus (H \otimes K_2)$$

and the identity $H \otimes \mathbb{C} \simeq H$ yield

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} &= (\mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \simeq (\mathcal{H} \oplus \mathcal{L}^+) \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \simeq (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}) \oplus (\mathcal{L}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}) \\ &\simeq (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}) \oplus \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \simeq (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}) \oplus (\mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}) \simeq \mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L} &= \mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \\ &\simeq (\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathbb{C}) \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \oplus \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \\ &\simeq (\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathbb{C}) \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} (\mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \simeq \mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \left(\mathbb{C} \oplus \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L} \right) \simeq \mathcal{H}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes\mathbb{N}}. \end{aligned}$$

The specific identifications arise by following subspaces through these equivalences.

□

As a simple corollary, we obtain the following identifications:

Proposition 4.2.3. *Let $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{L}$ be Hilbert spaces.*

1. $(\mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{H}_2)^+ \star \mathcal{L} \simeq (\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}) \oplus (\mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L})$

2. $\mathcal{H} \star \{0\} \simeq \mathcal{H}^+$
3. $\{0\} \star \mathcal{L} \simeq \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$

Our next goal is to define the product of maps between Hilbert spaces.

Definition 4.2.4. Let $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ be Hilbert spaces, $\mathcal{K}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}_1$ and $\mathcal{K}_2 = \mathcal{H}_2^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$, $S : \mathcal{H}_1^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2^+$ and $T : \mathcal{K}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_2$ bounded maps, and $V : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$ a contraction. Define the bounded maps $S \star V : \mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$ and $T \widehat{\star} V : \mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$ as follows: Let $V^+ = V \oplus \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathcal{L}_1^+ \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2^+$ and let $V^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} : \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ be the limit of the contractions $V^{+\otimes n} : \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes n} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2^{+\otimes n}$. Then $S \star V : \mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$ is the operator $S \otimes V^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} : \mathcal{H}_1^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}_2^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ composed with the unitary equivalences of Proposition 4.2.2; similarly, $T \widehat{\star} V$ is the operator $T \otimes V^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} : \mathcal{K}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_2 \otimes \mathcal{L}_2^{+\otimes \mathbb{N}}$ composed with the appropriate unitary equivalences.

By following the sequence of equivalences in the proof of Proposition 4.2.2, we can calculate how product maps act on the various summands of $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1$.

Proposition 4.2.5. Let $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ be Hilbert spaces, and for $i = 1, 2$ let $\mathcal{K}_i = \mathcal{H}_i^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}_i$. Let $\mathcal{H}_1^+ \xrightarrow{S} \mathcal{H}_2^+$ and $\mathcal{K}_1 \xrightarrow{T} \mathcal{K}_2$ be bounded operators and $\mathcal{L}_1 \xrightarrow{V} \mathcal{L}_2$ a contraction. For each $n \geq 0$ let $V^{(n)}$ denote $V^{+\otimes n} \otimes V : \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_2$.

Let $h \in \mathcal{H}_1^+$, $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}_1$, $k \in \mathcal{K}_1$, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}_1^+$, and $\xi \in \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}_1$ for some $n \geq 0$,

and suppose that

$$S\Omega_1 = \alpha\Omega_2 + y, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, y \in \mathcal{H}_2$$

$$Sh_0 = \beta\Omega_2 + z, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{C}, z \in \mathcal{H}_2$$

$$Th_0 = \eta + w, \quad \eta \in \mathcal{H}_2, w \in \mathcal{L}_2^+$$

$$T\ell = \zeta + u, \quad \zeta \in \mathcal{H}_2, u \in \mathcal{L}_2^+.$$

Then

$$(S \star V)h = Sh$$

$$(S \star V)\xi = \alpha V^{(n)}\xi + (y \otimes V^{(n)}\xi)$$

$$(S \star V)(h_0 \otimes \xi) = \beta V^{(n)}\xi + (z \otimes V^{(n)}\xi)$$

$$(T \widehat{\star} V)k = Tk$$

$$(T \widehat{\star} V)(h_0 \otimes \xi) = (\eta \otimes V^{(n)}\xi) + (w \otimes V^{(n)}\xi)$$

$$(T \widehat{\star} V)(\ell \otimes \xi) = (\zeta \otimes V^{(n)}\xi) + (u \otimes V^{(n)}\xi).$$

Next, we develop some of the essential properties of this construction.

Proposition 4.2.6. *Let $\mathcal{H}_1^+ \xrightarrow{S} \mathcal{H}_2^+ \xrightarrow{S'} \mathcal{H}_3^+$ and $\mathcal{K}_1 \xrightarrow{T} \mathcal{K}_2 \xrightarrow{T'} \mathcal{K}_3$ be bounded maps, and $\mathcal{L}_1 \xrightarrow{V} \mathcal{L}_2 \xrightarrow{V'} \mathcal{L}_3$ contractions.*

1. $(S' \star V') \circ (S \star V) = (S' \circ S) \star (V' \circ V)$ and $(T' \widehat{\star} V') \circ (T \widehat{\star} V) = (T' \circ T) \widehat{\star} (V' \circ V)$.

2. If S is the identity map on $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_2$, and V the identity map on $\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{L}_2$, then

$S \star V$ is the identity map on $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$. Similarly, if T and V are the

appropriate identity maps, then so is $T \widehat{\star} V$.

3. $\|S \star V\| \leq \|S\| \|V\|$ and $\|T \widehat{\star} V\| \leq \|T\| \|V\|$.
4. If S and V are isometries (resp. unitaries), so is $S \star V$; if T and V are isometries (resp. unitaries), so is $T \widehat{\star} V$.
5. $(S \star V)^* = S^* \star V^*$ and $(T \widehat{\star} V)^* = T^* \widehat{\star} V^*$.
6. If S decomposes as a direct sum $S_L \oplus S_R : \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \oplus \mathbb{C}$, then $S \star V$ maps the summands of $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1$ into the corresponding summands of $\mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$. That is, if P_1 is the projection from $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1$ onto any of \mathcal{H}_1^+ , $\mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}$, or $\mathcal{H}_1 \otimes \mathcal{L}_1^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}$, and P_2 the projection from $\mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$ onto its corresponding subspace, then

$$(S \star V)P_1 = P_2(S \star V). \quad (4.1)$$

Similarly, if T decomposes as a direct sum $T_L \oplus T_R : \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \oplus \mathcal{L}_2$ and P_1, P_2 are as before, then

$$(T \widehat{\star} V)P_1 = P_2(T \widehat{\star} V). \quad (4.2)$$

7. If S decomposes as the direct sum $S_L \oplus id_{\mathbb{C}} : \mathcal{H}_1 \oplus \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \oplus \mathbb{C}$ and $T = S \oplus V$, then $S \star V = T \widehat{\star} V$.

Proof. The first five assertions are simple consequences of the corresponding properties of tensor products of operators. The sixth follows as a special case of Proposition 4.2.5 with $y = \beta = 0$ or $w = \zeta = 0$, and the seventh is also an easy corollary of Proposition 4.2.5. \square

Remark 4.2.7. The first two properties say that $-\star-$ and $-\widehat{\star}-$ are bifunctors from (Hilbert spaces, bounded maps) \times (Hilbert spaces, contractions) to (Hilbert spaces,

bounded maps), and the third and fourth imply that they restrict to bifunctors from (Hilbert spaces, contractions)² to (Hilbert spaces, contractions), from (Hilbert spaces, isometries)² to (Hilbert spaces, isometries), and from (Hilbert spaces, unitaries)² to (Hilbert spaces, unitaries).

Remark 4.2.8. Together, the fourth and seventh parts of Proposition 4.2.6 imply that, given isometries $W : \mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2$ and $V : \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_2$, one obtains an isometry $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$ which may be constructed either as $(W \oplus \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}}) \star V$ or as $(W \oplus \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}} \oplus V) \widehat{\star} V$. The sixth part then implies that this induced isometry maps each summand of $\mathcal{H}_1 \star \mathcal{L}_1$ into the corresponding summand of $\mathcal{H}_2 \star \mathcal{L}_2$.

An important special case of Proposition 4.2.5 occurs when $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_2$, $\mathcal{L}_1 = \mathcal{L}_2$, and V is the identity map. In this case we obtain unital representations of both $B(\mathcal{H}^+)$ and $B(\mathcal{K})$ on $\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$, given by $S \mapsto S \star I$ and $T \mapsto T \widehat{\star} I$.

Proposition 4.2.9. *Let \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{L} be Hilbert spaces and $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}$. Let $\Phi : B(\mathcal{H}^+) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L})$ and $\Psi : B(\mathcal{K}) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L})$ be the representations induced by the unitary equivalences of Proposition 4.2.2. Let $b \in B(\mathcal{H}^+)$, $a \in B(\mathcal{K})$, $h \in \mathcal{H}^+$, $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}$, $k \in \mathcal{K}$, $\ell \in \mathcal{L}^+$, and $\xi \in \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}$ for some $n \geq 0$, and suppose that*

$$b\Omega = \alpha\Omega + y, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}, y \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$bh_0 = \beta\Omega + z, \quad \beta \in \mathbb{C}, z \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$ah_0 = \eta + w, \quad \eta \in \mathcal{H}, w \in \mathcal{L}^+$$

$$a\ell = \zeta + u, \quad \zeta \in \mathcal{H}, u \in \mathcal{L}^+.$$

Then

$$\Phi(b)h = h$$

$$\Phi(b)\xi = \alpha\xi + (y \otimes \xi)$$

$$\Phi(b)(h_0 \otimes \xi) = \beta\xi + (z \otimes \xi)$$

$$\Psi(a)k = ak$$

$$\Psi(a)(h_0 \otimes \xi) = (\eta \otimes \xi) + (w \otimes \xi)$$

$$\Psi(a)(\eta \otimes \xi) = (\zeta \otimes \xi) + (u \otimes \xi).$$

The following is an immediate consequence:

Corollary 4.2.10. *In the situation of Proposition 4.2.9, the subspaces \mathcal{H}^+ and $(\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \oplus (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L})$ of $\mathcal{H} \star \mathcal{L}$ are Φ -invariant, while the subspaces $\mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}$ and $(\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes n} \otimes \mathcal{L}) \oplus (\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes(n+1)} \otimes \mathcal{L})$ are Ψ -invariant.*

We visualize this corollary using a stairstep diagram:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 \mathcal{H}^+ & & & \\
 \mathcal{L} & (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}) & & \\
 (\mathcal{L}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}) & (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^+ \otimes \mathcal{L}) & & \\
 & (\mathcal{L}^{+\otimes 2} \otimes \mathcal{L}) & (\mathcal{H} \otimes \mathcal{L}^{+\otimes 2} \otimes \mathcal{L}) & \\
 & & \ddots &
 \end{array}$$

The rows here are Φ -invariant, while the columns are Ψ -invariant. Equivalently, Φ

and Ψ have staggered block-diagonal decompositions:

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}, \quad \Psi = \begin{bmatrix} * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ * & * & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & * & * & 0 & 0 & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & \dots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & * & * & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

We see that a sufficiently long word $\Phi(b_0)\Psi(a_1)\Phi(b_1)\Psi(a_2)\cdots$ applied to a vector in one of these subspaces could have a nonzero component in any other subspace. Keeping track of such components will become important later on.

Remark 4.2.11. For simplicity of definition, we have thus far begun with Hilbert spaces \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{L} , and defined the space $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{H}^+ \oplus \mathcal{L}$ in terms of them. In application, however, we will begin with an inclusion $H \subset K$ (obtained from Stinespring dilation), select a unit vector $\Omega \in H$, and form the Sauvageot product $H^- \star (K \ominus H)$. As noted above, $B(H^- \star (K \ominus H))$ contains unital copies of both $B(H)$ and $B(K)$. In this alone, however, it is no different from $B(H \otimes K)$ or $B(H * K)$, where $H * K$ denotes the free product of Hilbert spaces in the sense of [Voi85]. The crucial difference is that, when both are represented on $H^- \star (K \ominus H)$, the copy of $B(H)$ is a corner of the copy of $B(K)$; if $H \subset K$ is a Stinespring dilation, the compression will implement a given unital completely positive map.

4.3 Sauvageot Products of C^* -Algebras and W^* -Algebras

We now begin our construction of the Sauvageot product of unital C^* -algebras with respect to a unital completely positive map; the construction requires the choice of a state on one of the C^* -algebras, prompting the following definition.

Definition 4.3.1. A **CPC * -tuple** (resp. **CPW * -tuple**) is a quadruple (A, B, ϕ, ω) where A and B are unital C^* -algebras (resp. W^* -algebras), $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ a unital (normal) completely positive map, and ω a (normal) state on B . The term **CP-tuple** will refer to CPC * - and CPW * -tuples together. A CP-tuple is said to be **faithful** if ω is a faithful state.

Definition 4.3.2. A **representation** of a CPC * -tuple (A, B, ϕ, ω) is a sextuple $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$ where

1. H is a Hilbert space
2. $\Omega \in H$ is a unit vector
3. $\pi_R : B \rightarrow B(H)$ is a unital $*$ -homomorphism such that $\langle \Omega, \pi_R(\cdot)\Omega \rangle = \omega(\cdot)$
4. K is a Hilbert space
5. $V : H \rightarrow K$ is an isometry
6. $\pi_L : A \rightarrow B(K)$ is a unital $*$ -homomorphism such that $V^*\pi_L(\cdot)V = \pi_R(\phi(\cdot))$.

For a CPW * -tuple, we also require that π_R and π_L be normal. A representation is **right-faithful** if π_R is injective (which is automatically the case for a representation

of a faithful CP-tuple), and **left-faithful** if π_L is injective. We also refer to (H, Ω, π_R) satisfying the first three criteria as a **representation** of (A, ω) .

From now until Definition 4.3.9 we fix a CP-tuple (A, B, ϕ, ω) and a right-faithful representation $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$. We introduce the following additional notation:

- $L = K \ominus VH$
- $\mathfrak{H} = H^- \star L$
- $\psi_L : A \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{H})$ and $\psi_R : B \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{H})$ are the compositions of π_L and π_R with the representations of Proposition 4.2.9
- $A \star B$ is the C*-subalgebra (resp. von Neumann subalgebra) of $B(\mathfrak{H})$ generated by the images of ψ_L and ψ_R
- $H' = H \ominus \overline{\pi_R(B)\Omega}$, which could be zero
- q_n for $n \geq 0$ is the projection from \mathfrak{H} onto the subspace $H' \otimes L^{+\otimes n} \otimes L$ of $H \otimes L^{+\otimes n} \otimes L$
- $\mathfrak{E} : B(\mathfrak{H}) \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{H})$ is the non-unital conditional expectation

$$\mathfrak{E}(T) = P_H T P_H + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n T q_n$$

- ϖ is the vector state on $B(\mathfrak{H})$ corresponding to Ω .

Proposition 4.3.3.

$$\mathfrak{E} \circ \psi_L = \mathfrak{E} \circ \psi_R \circ \phi.$$

Proof. For $a \in A$ and $h \in H$, let $\pi_L(a)h = x + \ell$ with $x \in h$ and $\ell \in L$; then $x = P_H \pi_L(a) P_H h = \pi_R(\phi(a))h$. It follows from Proposition 4.2.9 that $\psi_L(a)h = x + \ell$, so that

$$P_H \psi_L(a) P_H = x = P_H \pi_R(\phi(a)) P_H.$$

Similarly, $q_n \psi_L(a) q_n = q_n \pi_R(\phi(a)) q_n$ for all $n \geq 0$. Summing over n yields the result. \square

For the next lemma and proposition we use E_n to denote the subspace $L^{+\otimes n} \otimes L$ of \mathfrak{H} .

Lemma 4.3.4. *Let $\zeta \in E_n$.*

1. *Let $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ with $\omega(b) = 0$. Then*

$$[\psi_L(a) - \psi_R(\phi(a))] \psi_R(b) \zeta = [P_{L^+} \pi_L(a) \pi_R(b) \Omega] \otimes \zeta - \omega(\phi(a)b) \zeta \in E_n \oplus E_{n+1}.$$

2. *More generally, given $a_1, \dots, a_k \in A$ and $b_1, \dots, b_k \in B$ such that $\omega(b_i) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, k$, if we define*

$$\zeta_k = \left(\prod_{i=1}^k [\psi_L(a_i) - \psi_R(\phi(a_i))] \psi_R(b_i) \right) \zeta,$$

then

$$\zeta_k \in \bigoplus_{i=0}^k E_{n+i} \text{ with } P_{E_n}(\zeta_k) = (-1)^k \prod_{i=1}^k \omega(\phi(a_i)b_i) \zeta.$$

Proof. The stipulation that $\omega(b) = 0$ implies that $\pi_R(b)\Omega \in H^-$, so that

$$\xi := \psi_R(b)\zeta = (\pi_R(b)\Omega) \otimes \zeta \in H^- \otimes E_n$$

where we have used the calculations in Proposition (4.2.9). We have now to apply two different operators to ξ and subtract the results. First, when we apply $\psi_R(\phi(a))$ we get

$$\psi_R(\phi(a))\xi = (\pi_R(\phi(a)b)\Omega) \otimes \zeta = [\omega(\phi(a)b)\Omega] \otimes \eta + [P_{H^-}\pi_R(\phi(a)b)\Omega] \otimes \zeta$$

by virtue of the fact that $\pi_R(\beta)\Omega = \omega(\beta)\Omega + P_{H^-}(\pi_R(\beta)\Omega)$ for all $b \in B$. Secondly, we apply $\psi_L(a)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_L(a)\xi &= (\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \otimes \zeta \\ &= \left[(P_{H^-}\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \oplus (P_{L^+}\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \right] \otimes \zeta \\ &= \left[(P_{H^-}P_H\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \oplus (P_{L^+}\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \right] \otimes \zeta \\ &= \left[(P_{H^-}\pi_R(\phi(a)b)\Omega) \otimes \zeta \right] \oplus \left[(P_{L^+}\pi_L(a)\pi_R(b)\Omega) \otimes \zeta \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting yields the desired result. The second assertion of the lemma follows by induction. □

We now connect the current material to chapter 3.

Proposition 4.3.5. $(B(\mathfrak{H}), \psi_L, \psi_R, \mathfrak{C}, \varpi)$ is a right-liberating representation of (A, B, ϕ) .

Proof. Since H and each $H' \otimes E_n$ are ψ_R -invariant subspaces by Proposition 4.2.9, their projections all commute with ψ_R , so that \mathfrak{C} is a $\psi_R(B)$ -bimodule map. Now let $\xi \in H$ and let $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ such that $\omega(b_2) = \dots = \omega(b_n) = 0$.

Define the operators

$$T_k = \left(\psi_L(a_k) - \psi_R(\phi(a_k)) \right) \psi_R(b_k)$$

on \mathfrak{H} , and the vectors

$$\zeta_k = T_k \dots T_1 \xi \in \mathfrak{H}.$$

We will show by induction that $\zeta_k \in \bigoplus_{j=0}^{k-1} E_j$, which is contained in the kernel of P_H ; it will follow that $P_H T_k \dots T_1 P_H = 0$. For the base case $k = 1$, we have $\psi_R(b_1)\xi = \pi_R(b_1)\xi$, so that $\psi_R(\phi(a_1))\psi_R(b_1)\xi = \pi_R(\phi(a_1)b_1)\xi$. We also have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_L(a_1)\psi_R(b_1)\xi &= \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \\ &= \left(P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus P_H \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \right) \\ &= \left(P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus P_H \pi_L(a_1)P_H \pi_R(b_1)\xi \right) \\ &= \left(P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus \pi_R(\phi(a_1))\pi_R(b_1)\xi \right) \end{aligned}$$

and subtracting yields

$$\zeta_1 = P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \in E_0$$

as desired. The inductive step is immediate from Lemma 4.3.4.

Similarly, for $\xi \in H'$ and $\eta \in E_n$, $\psi_R(b_1)(\xi \otimes \eta) = (\pi_R(b_1)\xi) \otimes \eta$ so that

$$\psi_R(\phi(a_1))\psi_R(b_1)(\xi \otimes \eta) = [\pi_R(\phi(a_1)b_1)\xi] \otimes \eta.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_L(a_1)\psi_R(b_1)(\xi \otimes \eta) &= \psi_L(a_1)[(\pi_R(b_1)\xi) \otimes \eta] \\ &= [\pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi] \otimes \eta \\ &= \left[P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus P_H \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \right] \otimes \eta \\ &= \left[P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus P_H \pi_L(a_1)P_H \pi_R(b_1)\xi \right] \otimes \eta \\ &= \left[P_L \pi_L(a_1)\pi_R(b_1)\xi \oplus \pi_R(\phi(a_1))\pi_R(b_1)\xi \right] \otimes \eta \end{aligned}$$

and subtracting yields

$$\zeta_1 = [P_L \pi_L(a_1) \pi_R(b_1) \xi] \otimes \eta \in E_{n+1}.$$

It follows by induction that $\zeta_k \in \bigoplus_{j=0}^{k-1} E_{j+n}$, so that $q_n \zeta_k = 0$; hence $q_n T_k \dots T_1 q_n = 0$.

Summing over n , we have $\mathfrak{C}(T_k \dots T_1) = 0$. \square

Corollary 4.3.6.

$$\mathfrak{C}(A \star B) = \mathfrak{C}(\psi_R(B)).$$

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.3.5 together with Corollary 3.4.5 and the norm continuity and normality of \mathfrak{C} . \square

Before making our next definition, we note that the right-faithfulness of our representation guarantees that $b \mapsto P_H \psi_R(b) P_H$ is injective, so that $\mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R$ is injective as well.

Definition 4.3.7. The **Sauvageot retraction** for the given tuple and representation is the map $\theta : A \star B \rightarrow B$ given by

$$\theta = (\mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{C}.$$

The Sauvageot retraction is well-defined by Corollary 4.3.6, and is a retraction with respect to ψ_R ; furthermore, as a consequence of Proposition 4.3.3, it factors ϕ in the sense that

$$\theta \circ \psi_L = \phi. \tag{4.3}$$

Furthermore, the following is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.3.5:

Corollary 4.3.8. $(A \star B, \psi_L, \psi_R, \psi_R \circ \theta, \varpi)$ is a right-liberating representation of (A, B, ϕ) .

Definition 4.3.9. Given a CP-tuple (A, B, ϕ, ω) and a right-liberating representation $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$, the **Sauvageot product of the tuple realized by the representation** is the tuple $(A \star B, \psi_L, \psi_R, \theta)$ of objects constructed as above.

4.4 Induced Morphisms and Uniqueness

We pause now to consider an analogy with other product constructions. In building either the (minimal) tensor product or the free product of C*-algebras (resp. W*-algebras) A and B , one can proceed as follows:

1. Represent A and B on Hilbert spaces H and K
2. Form the product Hilbert space $H \otimes K$ or $H * K$
3. Lift the representations of A and B to representations of each on this product Hilbert space
4. Take the C*-subalgebra (resp. von Neumann subalgebra) generated by the images of these representations.

In both cases, one can show that the resulting C*-algebra (resp. W*-algebra) $A \otimes B$ or $A * B$ is, up to isomorphism, independent of the choice of the representations of A and B provided both are faithful.

We have followed the same outline in constructing $A \star B$, and come now to the question of the independence of this object from the representations used to produce

it. It turns out that we need some more complicated hypotheses on the representation, resulting from the fact that a representation of a CP-tuple is more complicated than a representation of a C*-algebra or W*-algebra, as well as the fact that the product $A \star B$ comes with the additional information of a retraction onto B .

Definition 4.4.1. Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CP-tuple, $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$ a representation, and $L = K \ominus VH$.

- A **decomposition** of the representation is a pair (L', L'') of π_L -invariant subspaces $L' \subset L$ and $L'' \subset L^+$, with the properties

$$L \subset L' + \overline{\pi_L(A)VH}$$

$$L^+ \subset L'' + \overline{\pi_L(A)VH^-}.$$

- A decomposition is **faithful** if the subrepresentation $\pi_L|_{L'}$ is faithful.
- A representation for which there exists a faithful decomposition is **faithfully decomposable**.
- A representation is **right-faithful** if π_R is faithful; note that any representation of a faithful CPC*-tuple or CPW*-tuple is automatically right-faithful.
- A representation is **left-faithful** if π_L is faithful; note that every faithfully decomposable representation is left-faithful.
- A representation is **faithful** if it is right-faithful and faithfully decomposable.

Proposition 4.4.2. *Every CP-tuple has a faithful representation.*

Proof. We begin by letting (H, Ω, π_R) be the GNS construction for (B, ω) ; if ω is not faithful, we replace (H, π_R) by its direct sum with some faithful representation of B . This guarantees that our representation will be right-faithful.

Next, let (K, V, π_L) be the minimal Stinespring dilation of $\pi_R \circ \phi$, and let $L' = K \ominus \overline{\pi_L(A)VH}$ and $L'' = K \ominus \overline{\pi_L(A)H^-}$. If $\pi_L|_{L'}$ is not faithful, we replace (K, π_L) by its direct sum with some faithful representation of A , thereby guaranteeing faithful decomposability. \square

When some of these additional hypotheses are satisfied, we can define a retraction from $A \star B$ to A which has properties analogous to the retraction $A \star B \xrightarrow{\theta} B$ already discussed. We continue our standard notation for a CP-tuple, a right-faithful representation, and the corresponding realization of the Sauvageot product, and now fix a decomposition (L', L'') as well (not assumed faithful unless specified). We introduce additional notation:

- E'_0 is the subspace $L' \subset L$
- For $n \geq 1$, E'_n is the subspace $L'' \otimes L^{+\otimes(n-1)} \otimes L \subset E_n$
- For all $n \geq 0$, p_n is the projection from \mathfrak{H} onto E'_n
- For all $n \geq 0$, $F_n = H \otimes E_n$ and $F'_n = H' \otimes E_n$; recall that q_n is the projection onto F'_n
- $E_{-1} = \mathbb{C}\Omega$ and $F_{-1} = H^-$.

Definition 4.4.3. The **left corner map** for the given realization and decomposition is the non-unital conditional expectation \mathfrak{C}' on $B(\mathfrak{H})$ defined by

$$\mathfrak{C}'(T) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} p_n T p_n.$$

Lemma 4.4.4. *Let $J \subset A \star B$ be an ideal contained in the intersection of the kernels of \mathfrak{C} and \mathfrak{C}' . Then $J = \{0\}$.*

Proof. Let J^0 denote the annihilator of J in \mathfrak{H} , i.e. the largest (necessarily closed) subspace such that $JJ^0 = \{0\}$.

1. For any $\alpha \in J$, note that $\alpha^* \alpha \in J$; then

$$(\alpha P_H)^*(\alpha P_H) = P_H \alpha^* \alpha P_H \leq \mathfrak{C}[\alpha^* \alpha] = 0,$$

so that $\alpha P_H = 0$. Similarly, $\alpha q_n = \alpha p_n = 0$ for all n . Hence $H \subseteq J^0$, and for each $n \geq 0$, $E'_n \subseteq J^0$ and $H' \otimes E_n \subseteq J^0$.

2. We will prove by induction that $E_n \subseteq J^0$ and $F_n \subseteq J^0$; the base case $n = -1$ was just established, since $E_{-1} \oplus F_{-1} = H \subset J^0$.

3. Suppose $E_n \subseteq J^0$ and $F_n \subseteq J^0$.

(a) Since $J\psi_L(A)F_n \subseteq JF_n = \{0\}$, we have $\psi_L(A)F_n \subseteq J^0$.

(b) By Proposition (4.2.9), $[\psi_L(A)H^-] \otimes E_n \subseteq \psi_L(A)F_n$, so that $[\psi_L(A)H^-] \otimes E_n \subseteq J^0$, for the case $n \geq 0$; for $n = -1$, we have $\psi_L(A)H \subseteq J^0$.

(c) Since we already know $L' \subseteq J^0$ (in the case $n = -1$) or $L' \otimes E_n \subseteq J^0$ (in the case $n \geq 0$), it follows that $E_{n+1} = L \subset \overline{\psi_L(A)H} + L' \subseteq J^0$ for the

case $n = -1$, or $E_{n+1} = L^+ \otimes E_n \subset \overline{[\pi_L(A)H^- + L'']} \otimes E_n \subseteq J_0$ for the case $n \geq 0$.

(d) Since $J\psi_R(B)E_{n+1} \subseteq JE_{n+1} = \{0\}$, we have $\psi_R(B)E_{n+1} \subseteq J^0$.

(e) By Proposition (4.2.9), this implies $\overline{\pi_R(B)\Omega} \otimes E_{n+1} \subseteq \overline{\psi_R(B)E_{n+1}} \subseteq J^0$.

(f) Since we also have $F'_n \subseteq J^0$,

$$\begin{aligned} F_{n+1} &= H^- \otimes E_{n+1} \subseteq H \otimes E_{n+1} \\ &= (\overline{\pi_R(B)\Omega} + H') \otimes E_{n+1} \subseteq \overline{\psi_R(B)E_{n+1}} + F'_{n+1} \subseteq J^0. \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark 4.4.5. We note that if L' and L'' are both zero (for instance, when K is given by a minimal Stinespring dilation), then \mathfrak{C}' is the zero map; in this case, the lemma says that \mathfrak{C} has no nontrivial ideals in its kernel. This corresponds to the fact that A and B together move H around to all the other components of \mathfrak{H} , in the sense that $\overline{(A \star B)H} = \mathfrak{H}$. On the other extreme, if (L', L'') is a faithful decomposition, one has instead that $\overline{(A \star B)H + (A \star B)L' + (A \star B)L''} = \mathfrak{H}$, but none of H, L', L'' by itself is enough to reach all of \mathfrak{H} . As a result, \mathfrak{C} and \mathfrak{C}' may each contain ideals in their kernel, but these ideals are “orthogonal” in the sense of the lemma.

Proposition 4.4.6. $(B(\mathfrak{H}), \psi_L, \psi_R, \mathfrak{C}', \varpi)$ is a left-liberating representation of (A, B, ϕ) .

Proof. By Proposition 4.2.9, all of the E'_n are ψ_L -invariant, so their projections commute with ψ_L ; hence \mathfrak{C}' is a $\psi_L(A)$ -bimodule map. Now let $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ and

$b_0, \dots, b_n \in B$ with $\omega(b_i) = 0$. Let $m \geq 0$ and $\xi \in E'_m$. By Lemma 4.3.4,

$$\prod_{k=1}^n [\psi_L(a_k) - \psi_R(\phi(a_k))] \xi \in \bigoplus_{k=0}^m E_{n+k}.$$

Since $\omega(b_0) = 0$, it follows that $\pi_R(b_0)\Omega \in H^-$, so that by Proposition 4.2.9 we obtain

$$\psi_R(b_0) \prod_{k=1}^n [\psi_L(a_k) - \psi_R(\phi(a_k))] \xi \in \bigoplus_{k=0}^m H^- \otimes E_{n+k}.$$

From this we see that

$$p_n \psi_R(b_0) \prod_{k=1}^n [\psi_L(a_k) - \psi_R(\phi(a_k))] p_n = 0,$$

and summing over n finishes the proof. \square

Corollary 4.4.7. $\mathfrak{C}'(A \star B) = \mathfrak{C}'(A)$.

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of Proposition 4.4.6, Corollary 3.5.2, and the contractivity (and, in case (A, B, ϕ, ω) is a CPW*-tuple, the normality) of \mathfrak{C}' . \square

In the case of a faithful decomposition, $\mathfrak{C}' \circ \psi_L$ is injective, which allows us to make the following definition:

Definition 4.4.8. Given a CP-tuple, a faithful representation, and a choice of faithful decomposition, the **left retraction** for the given tuple and representation is the map $\theta : A \star B \rightarrow A$ given by

$$\theta = (\mathfrak{C}' \circ \psi_L)^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{C}'.$$

This is well-defined by Corollary 4.4.7, and is a retraction with respect to ψ_L .

We come now to the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.4.9. *Let $(A_1, B_1, \phi_1, \omega_1)$ and $(A_2, B_2, \phi_2, \omega_2)$ be CPC*-tuples (resp. CPW*-tuples), $(H_1, \Omega_1, \pi_R^{(1)}, K_1, V_1, \pi_L^{(1)})$ a faithful representation of the former, $(H_2, \Omega_2, \pi_R^{(2)}, K_2, V_2, \pi_L^{(2)})$ a right-faithful representation of the latter, and $(A_1 \star B_1, \psi_L^{(1)}, \psi_R^{(1)}, \varpi_1, \theta_1)$ and $(A_2 \star B_2, \psi_L^{(2)}, \psi_R^{(2)}, \varpi_2, \theta_2)$ the Sauvageot products realized by these representations. Let $f : A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ and $g : B_1 \rightarrow B_2$ be unital (normal) *-homomorphisms satisfying $\phi_2 \circ f = g \circ \phi_1$ and $\omega_2 \circ g = \omega_1$. Then there is a unique (normal) unital *-homomorphism $f \star g : A_1 \star B_1 \rightarrow A_2 \star B_2$ with the properties that*

1. $(f \star g) \circ \psi_L^{(1)} = \psi_L^{(2)} \circ f$
2. $(f \star g) \circ \psi_R^{(1)} = \psi_R^{(2)} \circ g$
3. $\varpi_2 \circ (f \star g) = \varpi_1$
4. $\theta_2 \circ (f \star g) = g \circ \theta_1$

If f and g are both injective and $(H_2, \Omega_2, \pi_R^{(2)}, K_2, V_2, \pi_L^{(2)})$ is faithful, then $f \star g$ is injective.

Proof. Let $H = H_1 \oplus H_2$, $\Omega = \Omega_1$, $\pi_R = \pi_R^{(1)} \oplus (\pi_R^{(2)} \circ g)$, $K = K_1 \oplus K_2$, $V = V_1 \oplus V_2$, $\pi_L = \pi_L^{(1)} \oplus (\pi_L^{(2)} \circ f)$. Then $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$ is another right-faithful representation of $(A_1, B_1, \phi_1, \omega_1)$. Moreover, if (L'_1, L''_1) is a decomposition for $(H_1, \dots, \pi_L^{(1)})$, then $L' = L'_1 \oplus L_2$, $L'' = L''_1 \oplus L_2$ defines a decomposition (L', L'') of (H, \dots, π_L) , and the faithfulness of $\pi_L^{(1)}$ on L'_1 implies the faithfulness of π_L on L' .

Let $(A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1, \psi_L, \psi_R, \varpi, \theta)$ be the Sauvageot product realized by (H, \dots, π_L) , on the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{M} = H^- \star L$.

The inclusions of H_1 into H and of L_1 into L induce an isometry $W : \mathfrak{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{H}$ as in Remark (4.2.8). Moreover, by Equation (4.1), this isometry satisfies

$$W \circ \psi_L^{(1)}(\cdot) = \psi_L(\cdot) \circ W, \quad W \circ \psi_R^{(1)}(\cdot) = \psi_R(\cdot) \circ W. \quad (4.4)$$

Let Ψ be the restriction to $A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1$ of the (normal) unital CP map $T \mapsto W^*TW$, which maps $B(\mathfrak{H})$ to $B(\mathfrak{H}_1)$. It follows from Equation (4.4) that the image of W is invariant under ψ_L and ψ_R , so that WW^* commutes with $A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1$. Then

$$\Psi(XY) = W^*XYW = W^*WW^*XYW = W^*XWW^*YW = \Psi(X)\Psi(Y)$$

for $X, Y \in A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1$, so that Ψ is a *-homomorphism.

Next, we show that Ψ intertwines the representations, states, and retractions:

- $\Psi \circ \psi_L = \psi_L^{(1)}$
- $\Psi \circ \psi_R = \psi_R^{(1)}$
- $\varpi_1 \circ \Psi = \varpi$
- $\theta_1 \circ \Psi = \theta$
- $\theta'_1 \circ \Psi = \theta'$

The first three are immediate consequences of Equation (4.4). For the fourth and fifth, we have by Equation (4.1) that

$$\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C}(T) = W^*P_H T P_H W^* + \sum_n W^*p_n T p_n W = P_{H_1} W^*TW P_{H_1} + \sum_n p_{n,1} W^*TW p_{n,1} = \mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \Psi(T)$$

so that $\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \Psi$, and similarly for \mathfrak{C}' and \mathfrak{C}'_1 . Now

$$\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R = \mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \Psi \circ \psi_R = \mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \psi_R^{(1)},$$

which is invertible; then

$$(\mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} = (\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} \circ \Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R \circ (\mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} = (\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} \circ \Psi$$

from which it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= (\mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{C} \\ &= (\Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \circ \psi_R)^{-1} \circ \Psi \circ \mathfrak{C} \\ &= (\mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \psi_R^{(1)})^{-1} \circ \mathfrak{C}_1 \circ \Psi \\ &= \theta_1 \circ \Psi \end{aligned} \tag{4.5}$$

and similarly

$$\theta' = \theta'_1 \circ \Psi. \tag{4.6}$$

Note that Ψ maps into $A_1 \star B_1$, as it maps both $\psi_L(A_1)$ and $\psi_R(B_1)$ into $A_1 \star B_1$, hence also the C^* -algebra (resp. von Neumann algebra) that they generate; moreover, it is onto $A_1 \star B_1$, since its range is a C^* -algebra (resp. von Neumann algebra) which includes both $\psi_L^{(1)}(A_1)$ and $\psi_R^{(1)}(B_1)$.

Next, Ψ is injective, because its kernel is an ideal in $A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1$ which, by equations 4.5 and 4.6, is contained in the kernels of both θ and θ' , therefore also in the kernels of both \mathfrak{C} and \mathfrak{C}' , and hence is the zero ideal by Lemma 4.4.4. So Ψ is an isomorphism from $A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1$ to $A_1 \star B_1$.

We repeat the above analysis for the inclusions of H_2 into H and K_2 into K to obtain a unital $*$ -homomorphism $\Xi : A_1 \tilde{\star} B_1 \rightarrow A_2 \star B_2$ such that

- $\Xi \circ \psi_L = \psi_L^{(2)} \circ f$

- $\Xi \circ \psi_R = \psi_R^{(2)} \circ g$
- $\varpi_2 \circ \Xi = \varpi$
- $\theta_2 \circ \Xi = g \circ \theta$

We can now define $f \star g = \Xi \circ \Psi^{-1} : A_1 \star B_1 \rightarrow A_2 \star B_2$. Then we obtain the enumerated properties of $f \star g$ by combining the lists of properties for Ψ and Ξ , as

$$(f \star g) \circ \psi_L^{(1)} = \Xi \circ \Psi^{-1} \circ \psi_L^{(1)} = \Xi \circ \psi_L = \psi_L^{(2)} \circ f$$

and similarly.

The uniqueness of $f \star g$ follows from the fact that it is contractive (resp. normal) and is determined on the dense subalgebra of $A_1 \star B_1$ generated by $\psi_L^{(1)}(A_1)$ and $\psi_R^{(1)}(B_1)$.

Finally, if f and g are both injective and $(H_2, \dots, \pi_L^{(2)})$ is faithful, we can prove the additional property $\theta'_2 \circ \Xi = \Xi \circ f$, after which we prove Ξ to be injective exactly as we did with Ψ was. Hence $f \star g$ is a composition of injective maps. \square

Corollary 4.4.10. *Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CP-tuple. Then the realizations of the Sauvageot product by any two faithful representations are isomorphic.*

For clarity, “isomorphic” here refers to an isomorphism which intertwines the appropriate maps. The proof is simply to take the map $\text{id}_A \star \text{id}_B$ constructed in the theorem. Based on this corollary, we may now speak of *the* Sauvageot product of a CP-tuple.

Another special case of interest occurs when one, but not both, of the initial maps is the identity. The results are summarized as follows.

Corollary 4.4.11. *Let A, B be unital C^* -algebras (resp. W^* -algebras), $A \xrightarrow{f} B$ a unital (normal) $*$ -homomorphism and C another unital C^* -algebra (resp. W^* -algebra).*

1. *Let $B \xrightarrow{\phi} C$ be a (normal) unital CP map and ω a (normal) state on C . Then, for the CP-tuples $(A, C, \phi \circ f, \omega)$ and (B, C, ϕ, ω) with Sauvageot retractions $A \star C \xrightarrow{\theta} C$ and $B \star C \xrightarrow{\eta} C$, the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ A \star C & \xrightarrow{f \star \text{id}} & B \star C \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} A \star C & \xrightarrow{f \star \text{id}} & B \star C \\ & \searrow \theta & \downarrow \eta \\ & & C \end{array}$$

commute.

2. *Let $C \xrightarrow{\phi} A$ be a (normal) unital CP map and ω a (normal) state on B . Then, for the CP-tuples $(C, A, \phi, \omega \circ f)$ and $(C, B, f \circ \phi, \omega)$, the square*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A & \xrightarrow{f} & B \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ C \star A & \xrightarrow{\text{id} \star f} & C \star B \end{array}$$

commutes.

The composition of Sauvageot products of maps obeys the obvious functorial property:

Proposition 4.4.12. *For $i = 1, 2, 3$ let $(A_i, B_i, \phi_i, \omega_i)$ be CP-tuples, and for $i = 1, 2$ let $A_i \xrightarrow{f_i} A_{i+1}$ and $B_i \xrightarrow{g_i} B_{i+1}$ be (normal) unital $*$ -homomorphisms, such that the*

diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 A_1 & \xrightarrow{f_1} & A_2 & \xrightarrow{f_2} & A_3 \\
 \phi_1 \downarrow & & \phi_2 \downarrow & & \phi_3 \downarrow \\
 B_1 & \xrightarrow{g_1} & B_2 & \xrightarrow{g_2} & B_3 \\
 & \searrow \omega_1 & \downarrow \omega_2 & \swarrow \omega_3 & \\
 & & C & &
 \end{array}$$

commutes. Then

$$(f_2 \circ f_1) \star (g_2 \circ g_1) = (f_2 \star g_2) \circ (f_1 \star g_1).$$

Next, we note that the Sauvageot retraction possesses a certain universal property.

Proposition 4.4.13. *Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CP-tuple, with Sauvageot product $A \star B$ and retraction $\theta : A \star B \rightarrow B$. Suppose $\hat{\theta} : A \star B \rightarrow B$ is another (normal) retraction with respect to ψ_R such that $(A \star B, \psi_L, \psi_R, \hat{\theta} \circ \psi_R, \varpi)$ is a right-liberating representation for (A, B, ϕ, ω) . Then $\hat{\theta} = \theta$.*

Proof. Applying Theorem 3.4.2 to the conditional expectations $\psi_R \circ \theta$ and $\psi_R \circ \hat{\theta}$, we see that they agree on a dense \ast -subalgebra of $A \star B$, hence on the whole by continuity. Since ψ_R is injective, this implies $\theta = \hat{\theta}$. \square

4.5 Trivial Cases of the Sauvageot Product

Tensor products have the property that $A \otimes \mathbb{C} \simeq A \simeq \mathbb{C} \otimes A$ for any commutative unital C^\ast -algebra A ; similarly, unital free products have the property that $A \ast \mathbb{C} \simeq A \simeq \mathbb{C} \ast A$ for any unital C^\ast -algebra A . Moreover, amalgamated free products satisfy $A \ast_A A \simeq A$. We now consider analogues of these properties for the Sauvageot

product. These are of interest not only for their own sake, but also as the base cases in the inductive system of the next chapter.

Proposition 4.5.1 ($\mathbb{C} \star \mathcal{A} \simeq \mathcal{A}$). *Let \mathcal{A} be any unital C^* -algebra (resp. W^* -algebra), $v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ the embedding of \mathbb{C} , and ω any (normal) state on \mathcal{A} . Then the Sauvageot product $\mathbb{C} \star \mathcal{A}$ of the CP-tuple $(\mathbb{C}, \mathcal{A}, v, \omega)$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{A} ; modulo this identification, the embedding $\psi_L : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \star \mathcal{A}$ is v , and $\psi_R : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \star \mathcal{A}$ and $\mathbb{E} : \mathbb{C} \star \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ are both the identity map.*

Proof. One can prove this by constructing a representation of this CP-tuple; on the space \mathfrak{H} , one has ψ_L mapping into $\psi_R(\mathcal{A})$, so that the algebra generated by both the images together is isomorphic to \mathcal{A} . Alternatively, right-liberation becomes trivial when one of the algebras involved is \mathbb{C} , so that \mathbb{E} is multiplicative and hence is a $*$ -homomorphic inverse for ψ_R . \square

Remark 4.5.2. One might conjecture that, more generally, the Sauvageot product with respect to an embedding is trivial; that is, if $A \xrightarrow{\iota} B$ is an embedding, or equivalently if $A \subset B$ is an embedding, that $A \star B \simeq B$.

This turns out not to be the case. We are interested in whether $\psi_L = \psi_R \circ \iota$; but on the subspace L' in a faithful decomposition, ψ_L acts faithfully, whereas $\psi_R \circ \iota$ acts in a trivial fashion (in particular, the component in L' of $\psi_R(\iota(a))\xi$ for $\xi \in L'$ must be a scalar multiple of ξ).

This illustrates an important feature of the Sauvageot product. If we were to start by representing B on some H through the GNS construction, then use Stinespring dilation to obtain a representation of A on K , then in the special case that

the map from A to B is an embedding (indeed, any homomorphism) one would have $K = H$ and therefore $L = \{0\}$, from which it would follow that $\mathfrak{H} \simeq H$ as well, and $A \star B \simeq B$. But the Sauvageot product is defined with respect to a *faithful* representation, which involves taking direct sums at various points in the process so as to avoid collapsing into triviality.

Proposition 4.5.3 ($\mathcal{A} \star \mathbb{C} \simeq \mathbb{C}$). *Let \mathcal{A} be any unital C^* -algebra (resp. W^* -algebra), and ω any (normal) state on \mathcal{A} . Then the Sauvageot product $\mathcal{A} \star \mathbb{C}$ of the CP-tuple $(\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{C}, \omega, \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}})$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{A} ; modulo this identification, the left embedding $\psi_L : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \star \mathbb{C}$ is the identity map, the right embedding $\psi_R : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \star \mathbb{C}$ is v , and the retraction $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{A} \star \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is ω .*

Proof. As with the previous proposition. □

Remark 4.5.4. Now given a CP-tuple (A, B, ϕ, ω) , one can identify A with $\mathbb{C} \star A$ (resp. $A \star \mathbb{C}$) and B with $\mathbb{C} \star B$ (resp. $B \star \mathbb{C}$); it is then natural to ask whether ϕ is thereby identified with $\text{id}_{\mathbb{C}} \star \phi$ (resp. $\phi \star \text{id}_{\mathbb{C}}$). The answer is yes; indeed, this is a special case of Corollary 4.4.11.

CHAPTER 5

ALGEBRAIC C*-DILATIONS THROUGH ITERATED PRODUCTS

5.1 Introduction

Having shown how to construct the Sauvageot product of a CP-tuple, we now broach the question of how to iterate this product in order to construct dilations. For motivation, we return again to the Daniell-Kolmogorov construction as viewed through the lens of the tensor product (Example 2.3.3).

Recall that we begin with a compact Hausdorff space S (the state space of a Markov process), with corresponding path space $\mathcal{S} = S^{[0, \infty)}$; we use \mathcal{A} to denote $C(S)$ and \mathfrak{A} to denote $C(\mathcal{S})$, though we seek here to construct \mathfrak{A} only through C*-algebraic means, without reference to \mathcal{S} except as a guide to understanding. For each finite subset $\gamma \subset [0, \infty)$, we let \mathcal{A}_γ denote a tensor product of $|\gamma|$ copies of $C(S)$ with itself. When we have constructed \mathfrak{A} , we will embed such an \mathcal{A}_γ into it, representing those functions on the path space which only depend on times in γ .

For $\beta \leq \gamma$ we can embed \mathcal{A}_β into \mathcal{A}_γ by tensoring with $\mathbf{1}$'s in all the missing coordinates. It is difficult to find notation which makes this more precise while maintaining the basic simplicity of the concept, but here are two attempts. First, an example. If $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_7\}$ with the times listed in increasing order, and $\beta = \{t_2, t_5, t_6\}$, then one embeds \mathcal{A}_β into \mathcal{A}_γ via

$$f \otimes g \otimes h \longmapsto \mathbf{1} \otimes f \otimes \mathbf{1} \otimes \mathbf{1} \otimes g \otimes h \otimes \mathbf{1}.$$

Second, a general observation: Such an embedding can be built from repeated em-

beddings corresponding to adding a single time, so we may reduce to the case $\beta = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ and $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_k, \tau, t_{k+1}, \dots, t_n\}$ where again we assume the times are in increasing order. In this case the embedding is

$$f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n \longmapsto f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_k \otimes \mathbf{1} \otimes f_{k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n.$$

It is easy to see that the family of embeddings under consideration form an inductive system, so that we may take the limit to obtain a C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} generated by copies of each \mathcal{A}_γ .

We note in passing that the limit construction becomes even simpler when viewed through the lens of the Gelfand functor. Since \mathcal{A}_γ may be identified with $C(S^\gamma)$, one can consider the inverse system of compact Hausdorff spaces $\{S^\gamma\}$ equipped with the canonical projections. The projective (aka inverse) limit is the path space \mathcal{S} , so applying the contravariant equivalence of categories, the inductive (aka direct) limit of the corresponding embeddings is isomorphic to $C(\mathcal{S})$. While elegant, however, this point of view will be of little use in our noncommutative generalizations, since there is no underlying path space to work with.

Having constructed the limit algebra \mathfrak{A} , with the embedding $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ corresponding to the identification of \mathcal{A} with $\mathcal{A}_{\{0\}}$, we are left with the task of constructing the retraction $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. We do this by first constructing a consistent family of retractions $\mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\beta$ for $\beta \leq \gamma$, then showing how to use a limiting process to induce the retraction $\mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$. First, we reduce as before to the case where γ contains one

more point than β , then retract

$$f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_k \otimes g \otimes f_{k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n \longmapsto f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes (f_k P_{\tau-t_k} g) \otimes f_{k+1} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n.$$

Note that in particular, when γ contains 0 and one identifies \mathcal{A} with $\mathcal{A}_{\{0\}}$, repeated application of this rule yields the retraction $\mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ given on simple tensors by

$$f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n \longmapsto f_1 P_{t_2-t_1} \left(f_2 P_{t_3-t_2} \left(f_3 \cdots P_{t_n-t_{n-1}}(f_n) \right) \cdots \right).$$

Again, one can check that this family of retractions is consistent with the inductive system, so that it yields a well-defined and contractive map onto \mathcal{A} from the dense subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} generated by the images of all the \mathcal{A}_γ ; as this map is contractive, it extends to a retraction on all of \mathfrak{A} .

When seeking to carry this method across to the Sauvageot product, one runs into several hurdles. First, one does not form the Sauvageot product merely of two C*-algebras, but rather of a CP-tuple; hence, one cannot begin by defining $\mathcal{A}_\gamma = \mathcal{A} \star \cdots \star \mathcal{A}$ without specifying what maps are used between the various copies of \mathcal{A} . Related, but more profound, is the failure of associativity; even when the relevant maps have been selected to make the notation well-defined, in general one does not have $(A \star A) \star (A \star A)$ isomorphic to $((A \star A) \star A) \star A$. Hence, we are led to adopt a more laborious inductive construction, though we follow the same high-level strategy as in the commutative case.

For the remainder of the chapter, we fix a unital C*-algebra (resp. W*-algebra) \mathcal{A} , a faithful (normal) state ω on \mathcal{A} , and a cp₀-semigroup $\{\phi_t\}$ on \mathcal{A} . We use \mathcal{F} to denote the set of finite subsets of $[0, \infty)$. Throughout, we assume unless otherwise

indicated that times within such sets are listed in increasing order; hence, writing $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ implies $t_1 < \dots < t_n$.

5.2 Construction of the Inductive System and Limit

5.2.1 Objects and Immediate-Tail Morphisms

Definition 5.2.1. Let $\beta, \gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ with $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$. We call β an **initial segment** of γ if $\beta = \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$ for some $1 \leq m \leq n$, and a **tail** of γ if $\beta = \{t_\ell, \dots, t_n\}$ for some $1 \leq \ell \leq n$. If $\ell = 2$ we call β an **immediate tail** with **distance** $t_2 - t_1$.

We are now able to define the objects of our inductive system, as well as some of the morphisms.

Definition 5.2.2. For nonempty $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ we define inductively

1. a unital C*-algebra (resp. W*-algebra) \mathcal{A}_γ
2. a unital embedding $\iota_\gamma : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$
3. a retraction $\epsilon_\gamma : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

as follows:

- If γ is a singleton, then $\mathcal{A}_\gamma = \mathcal{A}$ and both ι_γ and ϵ_γ are the identity.
- If β is an immediate tail of γ with distance τ , let $\Phi = \phi_\tau \circ \epsilon_\beta : \mathcal{A}_\beta \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, and form the CP-tuple $(\mathcal{A}_\beta, \mathcal{A}, \Phi, \omega)$. Then \mathcal{A}_γ is the Sauvageot product $\mathcal{A}_\beta \star \mathcal{A}$, ι_γ is the embedding of \mathcal{A} into $\mathcal{A}_\beta \star \mathcal{A}$ (denoted ψ_R in the previous chapter), and ϵ_γ is the Sauvageot retraction from $\mathcal{A}_\beta \star \mathcal{A}$ onto \mathcal{A} .

We also define $\mathcal{A}_\emptyset = \mathbb{C}$.

Note that this definition also implicitly gives us embeddings $\mathcal{A}_\beta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ in the special case where β is an immediate tail of γ ; this is just the canonical embedding of \mathcal{A}_β into $\mathcal{A}_\beta \star \mathcal{A}$, the map denoted in the previous chapter by ψ_L .

We turn next to the question of how to embed \mathcal{A}_β into \mathcal{A}_γ when $\beta \leq \gamma$ more generally.

5.2.2 General Morphisms

Consider now any inclusion $\beta \leq \gamma$ of nonempty elements of \mathcal{F} . Let $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$ and for each $\ell \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ define subsets $\gamma(\ell) \leq \gamma$ and $\beta(\ell) \leq \beta$ by

$$\gamma(\ell) = \gamma \cap \{t_\ell, \dots, t_n\}, \quad \beta(\ell) = \beta \cap \{t_\ell, \dots, t_n\}.$$

Then each $\gamma(\ell)$ is a tail of γ , with $\gamma(1) = \gamma$, and similarly for β . (Note that some of the $\beta(\ell)$ may be empty, if $t_n \notin \beta$.)

Definition 5.2.3. For β, γ as above, we define an embedding $\mathcal{A}_\beta \xrightarrow{f} \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ by recursively defining embeddings $\mathcal{A}_{\beta(\ell)} \xrightarrow{f_\ell} \mathcal{A}_{\gamma(\ell)}$ and letting $f = f_1$. The embeddings are as follows:

- In the base case $\ell = n$, the embedding f_n is the identity map in case $t_n \in \beta$, or the canonical embedding $\mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}$ otherwise.
- Given $f_{\ell+1}$, let \mathcal{B} denote either \mathcal{A} in the case that $t_\ell \in \beta$, or \mathbb{C} otherwise; more succinctly, $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}_{\beta \cap \{t_\ell\}}$. Let $\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{A}$ be either the identity map or the embedding of \mathbb{C} , accordingly. Then

$$f_\ell = f_{\ell+1} \star \psi.$$

Proposition 5.2.4. *The family of embeddings $\mathcal{A}_\beta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ in Definition 5.2.3 is an inductive system.*

Proof. Let $\beta \leq \gamma \leq \delta$ be nonempty sets in \mathcal{F} . Write $\delta = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$. We first prove that the embedding $\mathcal{A}_\delta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_\delta$ is the identity map. We prove this for the embeddings $\mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)}$ by reverse induction; the base case $\ell = n$ is trivial, and the inductive step is just Corollary 4.4.10.

Now for each $\ell = 1, \dots, n$ let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A}_{\beta(\ell)} &\xrightarrow{g_\ell} \mathcal{A}_{\gamma(\ell)} \\ \mathcal{A}_{\gamma(\ell)} &\xrightarrow{f_\ell} \mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)} \\ \mathcal{A}_{\beta(\ell)} &\xrightarrow{h_\ell} \mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)} \end{aligned}$$

be the embeddings from Definition 5.2.3. We will prove by reverse induction for $\ell = n, \dots, 1$ that $f_\ell \circ g_\ell = h_\ell$. The base case $\ell = n$ is trivial, as each of the three maps in question is either the identity map or the embedding $\mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}$. Supposing now the result to be established for $\ell + 1$, let $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{A}_{\beta \cap \{t_\ell\}}$ and $\mathcal{C} = \mathcal{A}_{\gamma \cap \{t_\ell\}}$, and let $\mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\psi} \mathcal{C} \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathcal{A}$ be the corresponding embeddings. Then by Proposition 4.4.12,

$$h_\ell = h_{\ell+1} \star (\eta \circ \psi) = (f_{\ell+1} \circ g_{\ell+1}) \star (\eta \circ \psi) = (f_{\ell+1} \star \eta) \circ (g_{\ell+1} \star \psi) = f_\ell \circ g_\ell.$$

□

5.3 Endomorphisms of the Limit Algebra

We have now constructed unital C^* -algebras (resp. W^* -algebras) \mathcal{A}_γ for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$, together with (normal) embeddings $\mathcal{A}_\beta \hookrightarrow \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ for $\beta \leq \gamma$, which we now denote

$f_{\gamma,\beta}$, satisfying the inductive properties

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\gamma,\gamma} &= \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}_\gamma} \\ f_{\delta,\beta} &= f_{\delta,\gamma} \circ f_{\gamma,\beta} \quad \text{for } \beta \leq \gamma \leq \delta. \end{aligned}$$

By a standard construction (see for instance section 1.23 of [Sak98], Proposition 11.4.1 of [KR86], or section II.8.2 of [Bla06]) we obtain an inductive limit, that is, a unital C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} and embeddings $f_{\infty,\gamma} : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ such that $f_{\infty,\gamma} \circ f_{\gamma,\beta} = f_{\infty,\beta}$ for all $\beta \leq \gamma$, and with the universal property that, given any other unital C^* -algebra \mathfrak{B} and $*$ -homomorphisms (not necessarily embeddings) $g_{\infty,\gamma} : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ satisfying $g_{\infty,\gamma} \circ f_{\gamma,\beta} = g_{\infty,\beta}$, there is a unique unital $*$ -homomorphism $\Phi : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ satisfying $g_{\infty,\gamma} = \Phi \circ f_{\infty,\gamma}$ for all γ .

We note that inductive limits do not always exist in the category of W^* -algebras and normal $*$ -homomorphisms; hence, \mathfrak{A} will not in general be a W^* -algebra even when \mathcal{A} is. There are a couple of standard “fixes” we could apply to replace \mathfrak{A} by a suitable W^* -algebra: First, we could represent \mathfrak{A} on some Hilbert space (for instance, by taking an inductive limit of appropriately intertwined representations of the \mathcal{A}_γ as in [KR86] Exercise 11.5.28) and take the weak closure. However, the limit representation will in general be on a non-separable Hilbert space, which creates problems further on. Second, we could apply the double dual functor ([Bla06] III.5.2, [Sak98] 1.17) to obtain a W^* -algebra \mathfrak{A}^{**} and normal embeddings $f_\gamma^{**} \circ \iota_\gamma : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}^{**}$, where $\mathcal{A}_\gamma \xrightarrow{\iota_\gamma} \mathfrak{A}_\gamma^{**}$ is the canonical embedding. However, this also creates problems, as \mathfrak{A}^{**} will in general have non-separable predual even if each of the \mathcal{A}_γ has separable predual. We postpone until the next chapter the question of how to adapt

our construction to the W^* -category, and continue for the time being with a purely C^* -construction.

Our next task is to define a semigroup of unital $*$ -endomorphisms of \mathfrak{A} . For this we note that for any $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ and any $\tau \geq 0$, if we let $\gamma + \tau$ denote the set $\{t + \tau \mid t \in \gamma\}$, then $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma + \tau} = \mathcal{A}_\gamma$. (Note that this is an *equality*, not just an isomorphism.) This is immediate from Definition 5.2.2 by induction on the size of γ . Similarly, $f_{\gamma + t, \beta + t} = f_{\gamma, \beta}$. But this latter equation implies that $f_{\infty, \gamma + t} \circ f_{\gamma, \beta} = f_{\infty, \beta + t}$ for any $\beta \leq \gamma$, allowing us to make the following definition.

Definition 5.3.1. For each $t \geq 0$ let $\sigma_t : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ denote the unique unital $*$ -endomorphism obtained through the inductive limit as the unique map for which all the diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{A}_\gamma & \xrightarrow{f_{\infty, \gamma}} & \mathfrak{A} \\ & \searrow f_{\infty, \gamma + t} & \downarrow \sigma_t \\ & & \mathfrak{A} \end{array}$$

commute.

The universal property of the inductive limit then immediately implies the following.

Proposition 5.3.2. *The maps $\{\sigma_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ form an e_0 -semigroup on \mathfrak{A} . That is, $\sigma_0 = id_{\mathfrak{A}}$, and for all $s, t \geq 0$,*

$$\sigma_t \circ \sigma_s = \sigma_{s+t}.$$

5.4 The Limit Retraction

We now turn to the construction of our retraction. In the commutative analogue, for a set γ with minimum time τ , the retraction ϵ_γ would (when composed with the embedding $\mathcal{A} \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{A}$) correspond to a conditional expectation onto the subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} consisting of functions which depend only on the location of a path at time τ . This does not form a consistent system with respect to the embeddings $f_{\gamma,\beta}$, because for $\beta \leq \gamma$ one could have times in γ earlier than any in β . However, the restriction to time sets which contain 0 is consistent, which we now show in the noncommutative case. We first consider how to relate the retraction for a given set to the retractions for its tails.

Lemma 5.4.1. *Let $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\} \in \mathcal{F}$ and $1 \leq \ell \leq n$. Then*

$$\epsilon_\gamma \circ f_{\gamma, \gamma^{(\ell)}} = \phi_{t_\ell - t_1} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma^{(\ell)}}.$$

Proof. We proceed by (forward!) induction on ℓ . The base case $\ell = 1$ is trivial. Now supposing the result is true for ℓ , recall that $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma^{(\ell)}}$ is the product $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma^{(\ell+1)}} \star \mathcal{A}$ with respect to the map $\phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma^{(\ell+1)}} : \mathcal{A}_{\gamma^{(\ell+1)}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, that $f_{\gamma^{(\ell)}, \gamma^{(\ell+1)}}$ is the embedding of $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma^{(\ell+1)}}$ into this product, and that $\epsilon_{\gamma^{(\ell)}}$ is the Sauvageot retraction. By Equation 4.3 we therefore have

$$\epsilon_{\gamma^{(\ell)}} \circ f_{\gamma^{(\ell)}, \gamma^{(\ell+1)}} = \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma^{(\ell+1)}}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
\epsilon_\gamma \circ f_{\gamma, \gamma(\ell+1)} &= \epsilon_\gamma \circ f_{\gamma, \gamma(\ell)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell), \gamma(\ell+1)} \\
&= \phi_{t_\ell - t_1} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell), \gamma(\ell+1)} \\
&= \phi_{t_\ell - t_1} \circ \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \\
&= \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_1} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 5.4.2. *Let $\beta \leq \gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ such that the minimum time in γ is also in β .*

Then

$$\epsilon_\gamma \circ f_{\gamma, \beta} = \epsilon_\beta.$$

Proof. Let $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\}$. We will prove that

$$\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell), \beta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\beta(\ell)}$$

for all ℓ such that $t_\ell \in \beta$. For the base case with the maximal such ℓ , $f_{\gamma(\ell), \beta(\ell)}$ is equal to $\iota_{\gamma(\ell)}$, and since $\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)}$ is a corresponding retraction, their composition is $\text{id}_{\mathcal{A}} = \epsilon_{\beta(\ell)}$.

Inductively, suppose $t_\ell \in \beta$ and $t_{\ell+k}$ is the next time in β , so that $\beta(\ell+1) = \beta(\ell+k)$;

then

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell+1), \beta(\ell+1)} &= \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell+1), \beta(\ell+k)} \\
&= \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell+1), \gamma(\ell+k)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell+k), \beta(\ell+k)} \\
&= \phi_{t_{\ell+1} - t_\ell} \circ \phi_{t_{\ell+k} - t_{\ell+1}} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+k)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell+k), \beta(\ell+k)} \\
&= \phi_{t_{\ell+k} - t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\beta(\ell+k)}
\end{aligned}$$

where the equalities follow respectively from the assumption that $\beta(\ell+1) = \beta(\ell+k)$, the consistency of the f 's, Lemma 5.4.1, and induction. It then follows from Corollary 4.4.11 that

$$\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ f_{\gamma(\ell), \beta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ (f_{\gamma(\ell+1), \beta(\ell+1)} \star \text{id}) = \epsilon_{\beta(\ell)}$$

as desired. The case $\ell = 1$ gives us the result. \square

Corollary 5.4.3. *The restriction of the family of retractions $\{\epsilon_\gamma\}$ to the subset $\mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{F}$ of sets containing 0 is consistent.*

Since \mathcal{F}_0 is a tail of \mathcal{F} , the limit \mathfrak{A} is generated by images of \mathcal{A}_γ with $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$. Hence, Corollary 5.4.3 implies the existence of a retraction $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with the property that $\mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma} = \epsilon_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}_0$.

Definition 5.4.4. The **Sauvageot dilation retraction** for $(\mathcal{A}, \{\phi_t\}, \omega)$ is the map $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ characterized by

$$\mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma} = \epsilon_\gamma \quad \text{for all } 0 \in \gamma \in \mathcal{F}.$$

We now prove that $(\mathbb{E}, \{\sigma_t\})$ provides a strong dilation of the semigroup $\{\phi_t\}$.

Theorem 5.4.5. *For all $t \geq 0$,*

$$\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t = \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E}.$$

Proof. The case $t = 0$ is trivial. Now let $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ be nonempty and $t > 0$. Let $\delta = (\gamma + t) \cup \{0\}$; then \mathcal{A}_δ is the Sauvageot product $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma+t} \star \mathcal{A}$ with respect to the map $\phi_t \circ \epsilon_\gamma$. By Equation 4.3, it follows that

$$\epsilon_\delta \circ f_{\delta, \gamma+t} = \phi_t \circ \epsilon_\gamma.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \circ f_{\infty, \gamma} &= \mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma+t} \\
&= \mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \delta} \circ f_{\delta, \gamma+t} \\
&= \epsilon_\delta \circ f_{\delta, \gamma+t} \\
&= \phi_t \circ \epsilon_\gamma \\
&= \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma}.
\end{aligned}$$

So $\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t$ and $\phi_t \circ \mathbb{E}$ agree on the dense subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} consisting of the images of all the $f_{\infty, \gamma}$; as both are contractive, they are equal. \square

This concludes our construction of unital e_0 -dilations for cp_0 -semigroups on C^* -algebras. We summarize the result in the following theorem.

Theorem 5.4.6. *Let \mathcal{A} be a unital C^* -algebra on which there exists a faithful state.*

Then every cp_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} has a strong unital e_0 -dilation.

CHAPTER 6

CONTINUOUS W^* -DILATIONS

In the previous chapter we saw how to construct a unital e_0 -dilation of a cp_0 -semigroup. It remains to investigate whether such a construction dilates a continuous semigroup to a continuous semigroup (that is, whether it produces a unital E_0 -dilation of a CP_0 -semigroup), or, failing that, whether the construction can be modified to achieve this result. Additionally, we have not yet resolved the question of how to adapt our C^* construction to the W^* setting. To these issues we now turn our attention.

6.1 Introduction: The Problem of Continuity

6.1.1 Establishing the Problem: Discontinuity of the Existing Dilation

The first question to consider is whether the existing dilation may already be continuous. It turns out that this is *never* the case unless $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{C}$. Consider a nontrivial \mathcal{A} with faithful state ω , and let a be any nonzero element of $\ker \omega$. Fixing some faithful representation (H, Ω, π_R) of (\mathcal{A}, ω) , let $h = \pi_R(a)\Omega$, which is orthogonal to Ω . For each $t > 0$ there is a faithful representation $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K^{(t)}, V^{(t)}, \pi_L^{(t)})$ of (A, A, ϕ_t, ω) . Form the Sauvageot product $\mathfrak{H}^{(t)} = H^- \star L^{(t)}$, and let ξ be any unit vector in $L^{(t)}$. By Proposition 4.2.9 we see that $\psi_L^{(t)}(a)\xi$ is a vector in $L^{(t)}$, whereas $\psi_R^{(t)}(a)\xi = h \otimes \xi$ is in $H^- \otimes L^{(t)}$. Since these are orthogonal subspaces of $\mathfrak{H}^{(t)}$,

$$\|\psi_L^{(t)}(a)\xi - \psi_R^{(t)}(a)\xi\| \geq \|h \otimes \xi\| = \|h\|\|\xi\|$$

which implies

$$\|\psi_L^{(t)}(a) - \psi_R^{(t)}(a)\| \geq \|h\|.$$

Now letting $\gamma = \{0, t\}$, we have \mathcal{A}_γ as the Sauvageot product $\mathcal{A} \star \mathcal{A}$ with respect to ϕ_t , so that $\psi_L^{(t)}(a) - \psi_R^{(t)}(a)$ is the element $f_{\gamma, \{t\}}(a) - f_{\gamma, \{0\}}(a)$ of \mathcal{A}_γ . By the above, this element has norm at least $\|h\|$. Now because $f_{\infty, \gamma}$ is isometric,

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sigma_t(\iota(a)) - \iota(a)\| &= \|f_{\infty, \{t\}}(a) - f_{\infty, \{0\}}(a)\| \\ &= \left\| f_{\infty, \gamma} \left(f_{\gamma, \{t\}}(a) - f_{\gamma, \{0\}}(a) \right) \right\| \\ &= \|f_{\gamma, \{t\}}(a) - f_{\gamma, \{0\}}(a)\| \geq \|h\|. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $\|\sigma_t(\iota(a)) - \iota(a)\| \not\rightarrow 0$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$.

Upon further reflection, the discontinuity of $\{\sigma_t\}$ is not surprising, because it appears in the commutative dilation that the Sauvageot construction mimics. Considering again the case $\mathcal{A} = C(S)$, $\mathfrak{A} = C(\mathcal{S})$ of Example 2.3.3. Given a regular Borel probability measure μ_0 on S , we obtain via Riesz representation a regular Borel probability measure μ on \mathcal{S} characterized by

$$\forall f \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad \int_{\mathcal{S}} f d\mu = \int_S (\mathbb{E}f) d\mu_0.$$

Now consider the strong, aka point-norm, continuity of the shift semigroup. For a function $f \in \mathfrak{A}$, we want to know whether $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \|\sigma_t f - f\| = 0$. We will show that in fact a less stringent form of continuity, fails, viz. the ‘‘point-pointwise’’ continuity defined by the property that for any fixed path $\mathbf{p} \in \mathcal{S}$ and any $f \in \mathfrak{A}$, $(\sigma_t f - f)(\mathbf{p}) \rightarrow 0$. The failure of point-pointwise continuity certainly implies the failure of point-norm continuity. Now let \mathbf{p} be any path not continuous at time 0, let $\phi : S \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a

continuous function such that $\phi(\mathbf{p}(t)) \not\rightarrow \phi(\mathbf{p}(0))$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ (which exists by Urysohn's lemma), and let $f \in \mathfrak{A}$ be defined by $f(p) = \phi(p(0))$. Then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\sigma_t f - f)(\mathbf{p}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(\lambda_t \mathbf{p}) - \phi(\mathbf{p}) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(\mathbf{p}(t)) - \phi(\mathbf{p}(0)) \neq 0.$$

6.1.2 Fixing the Problem: Skorohod Space?

This section is not used in the rest of the thesis, but is mentioned merely for the sake of interest.

The preceding considerations show that, in the commutative setting, continuity of $\{\sigma_t\}$ breaks down because the path space \mathcal{S} contains discontinuous paths. One could try to “repair” the construction by working instead with something like $C(\mathfrak{C})$, where $\mathfrak{C} \subset \mathcal{S}$ is the subspace of continuous paths. This runs into problems, however, because \mathfrak{C} is not closed in \mathcal{S} (the pointwise limit of continuous functions need not be continuous), hence not compact, so that one cannot form the commutative unital C^* -algebra $C(\mathfrak{C})$. One could instead endow \mathfrak{C} with the topology of uniform convergence; although it is complete in the corresponding metric, however, it is not compact nor even locally compact, so that attempts to form commutative C^* -algebras such as $BC(\mathfrak{C})$ run into trouble as well.

One way out is to consider instead the Skorohod space D of càdlàg paths, that is, paths which are continuous from the right and have limits from the left. Convergence in D can be defined as follows: For convenience we consider paths parametrized by $[0, 1)$ rather than $[0, \infty)$. Let Λ denote the set of all continuous strictly increasing self-maps of $[0, 1]$, and define $\gamma_n \xrightarrow{D} \gamma$ if there exists a sequence $\{\lambda_n\} \subset \Lambda$ such that

$\lambda_n \rightarrow \text{id}$ uniformly and $\gamma_n \circ \lambda_n \rightarrow \gamma$ uniformly. Heuristically, this may be contrasted with uniform convergence as follows: Identifying paths with their graphs in $[0, 1) \times S$, two paths are uniformly close if one may be obtained from the other by a small perturbation of the S coordinates, whereas two paths are Skorohod-close if one may be obtained from the other by a simultaneous small perturbation of both the S and the $[0, 1)$ coordinates.

It turns out that there is a metric on D which induces the aforementioned convergence, and that D is separable and complete with respect to this metric ([Bil68] chapter 14, cf. [Kal97] Theorem A2.2). Furthermore, it is easy to check that translation is Skorohod continuous, that is, $\lambda_t \mathbf{p} \xrightarrow{D} \mathbf{p}$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ for any $\mathbf{p} \in D$. It follows that one may define the semigroup $\{\widehat{\sigma}_t\}$ on the commutative unital C^* -algebra $C(D)$ by $(\widehat{\sigma}_t f)(\mathbf{p}) = f(\lambda_t(\mathbf{p}))$, and that this semigroup will be point-pointwise continuous. The embedding $\widehat{i} : C(S) \rightarrow C(D)$ is defined as always by $(\widehat{i}f)(\mathbf{p}) = f(\mathbf{p}(0))$. It remains to define a retraction $\widehat{\mathbb{E}} : C(D) \rightarrow C(S)$. For this we invoke the theorem that every Feller process has a càdlàg version ([Kal97] Theorem 17.15); that is, given a probability measure ν on S , one obtains a measure μ_ν on D such that the coordinate-projection process has $\{P_t\}$ as its transition semigroup. The assignment $\nu \mapsto \mu_\nu$ is a positive linear map from $M(S)$ to $M(D)$ which, one can verify, is weak-* continuous, and has the property that $\int_D \widehat{i}(f) d\mu_\nu = \int_S f d\nu$ for all $\nu \in M(S)$ and $f \in C(S)$; it is therefore the adjoint of a positive linear map $\mathbb{E} : C(D) \rightarrow C(S)$ with the property $\widehat{\mathbb{E}}(\widehat{i}(f)) = f$. Furthermore, $\widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ \widehat{\sigma}_t \circ \widehat{i} = P_t$, so that we have obtained a point-pointwise continuous dilation.

In attempting to adapt this fix to the noncommutative setting, several obstacles present themselves:

1. What is the right notion of a “noncommutative Skorohod space”? That is, given a noncommutative C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} , what C^* -algebra bears the same relation to \mathcal{A} that $C(D)$ does to $C(S)$?
2. What is the analogue of point-pointwise continuity in the noncommutative setting, when the elements of \mathcal{A} (and of whatever algebra we dilate to) may not be functions on some state space or path space?
3. How might we obtain a theorem corresponding to the existence of càdlàg versions of Feller processes?

I do not know how to address these questions; fortunately, another approach proved successful, so that the answers to these questions are not needed in the rest of this thesis.

6.1.3 Fixing the Problem: Dilations on L^∞

Another way to resolve the issue of continuity is to move from the C^* to the W^* category, by considering maps on $L^\infty(S)$ and $L^\infty(\mathcal{S})$ instead of $C(S)$ and $C(\mathcal{S})$. Given $\mathcal{A} = C(S)$ and $\mathfrak{A} = C(\mathcal{S})$ as before, we now select some regular Borel probability measure μ_0 on S , and let $\widehat{\mathcal{A}} = L^\infty(S, \mu_0)$. Let μ be the corresponding measure on \mathcal{S} as in Example 2.3.3, and $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}} = L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \mu)$. We define the completely

positive semigroup $\{\widehat{P}_t\}$ on \mathcal{A} by

$$(\widehat{P}_t f)(x) = \int_S f(y) dp_{t,x}(y)$$

which has the additional property that each map \widehat{P}_t is normal: If $f_\nu \uparrow f$ are positive elements of \mathcal{A} , then

$$(\widehat{P}_t f_\nu)(x) = \int_S f_\nu(y) dp_{t,x}(y) \rightarrow \int_S f(y) dp_{t,x}(y) = (\widehat{P}_t f)(x)$$

by the dominated convergence theorem.

We define the semigroup $\{\widehat{\sigma}_t\}$ of normal endomorphisms of $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ by $(\widehat{\sigma}_t f)(\mathfrak{p}) = f(\lambda_t(\mathfrak{p}))$, and the normal embedding $\widehat{i} : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ by $(\widehat{i} f)(\gamma) = f(\gamma(0))$. The image of \widehat{i} corresponds to $L^\infty(\mathcal{S}, \mathfrak{F}_0, \mu)$, where \mathfrak{F} is the Borel σ -algebra on \mathcal{S} and $\mathfrak{F}_0 \subset \mathfrak{F}$ is the σ -subalgebra of sets of the form $E \times [0, \infty)$ for a Borel subset $E \subset S$. We therefore obtain a normal retraction $\widehat{E} : \widehat{\mathfrak{A}} \rightarrow \widehat{\mathcal{A}}$ through the Radon-Nikodym derivative, and since $\widehat{E} \circ \widehat{\sigma}_t \circ \widehat{i}$ and \widehat{P}_t are both normal and agree on the weak-* dense subspace $C(S) \subset L^\infty(S, \mu_0)$, where they equal $\mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \circ i$ and P_t respectively, they are equal.

We have not yet shown that $t \mapsto \widehat{\sigma}_t$ is weak-* continuous on $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$. Since we are interested in the commutative case purely for heuristic purposes at this point, we shall set aside the question of what conditions on S , μ_0 , and $\{P_t\}$ are necessary for some of our subsequent assumptions to hold. Let π be the multiplication representation of \mathcal{A} on $H = L^2(S, \mu_0)$, and assume that the weak closure $\pi(\mathcal{A})''$ is isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$. By Stinespring dilation of $\pi \circ \mathbb{E}$ we obtain a representation ψ of \mathfrak{A} on some K (which we could imagine to be the multiplication representation on $L^2(\mathcal{S}, \mu)$, but we won't use that hypothesis). We assume that the weak closure $\psi(\mathcal{A})''$ is isomorphic to $\widehat{\mathcal{A}}$.

The semigroup $\widehat{\sigma}_t$ is related to $\{\sigma_t\}$ through the covariance relation $\widehat{\sigma}_t \circ \psi = \psi \circ \sigma_t$. Since vectors of the form $\psi(y)V\xi$ for $y \in \mathfrak{A}$, $\xi \in H$ are dense in K , the question of WOT-continuity of $\widehat{\sigma}_t(a)$ reduces to the continuity of the expression

$$\langle \widehat{\sigma}_t(a)\psi(y)V\xi, \psi(z)V\eta \rangle = \langle V^*\psi(z)^*\widehat{\sigma}_t(a)\psi(y)V\xi, \eta \rangle.$$

When we restrict to the weakly dense subset of $a \in \widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ of the form $\psi(x)$ for $x \in \mathfrak{A}$, this expression becomes (using the covariance relation)

$$\langle V^*\psi(z^*\sigma_t(x)y)V\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \pi \circ \mathbb{E}[z^*\sigma_t(x)y]\xi, \eta \rangle.$$

We are thus led to consider the WOT-continuity properties of how the retraction \mathbb{E} interacts with the translation semigroup σ_t . In particular, if we could find a way to reduce expressions of the form $\mathbb{E}[z^*\sigma_t(x)y]$ to expressions involving the semigroup \widehat{P}_t , we could use the assumed continuity properties of the latter. The search for such a reduction leads to the concept of **moment polynomials**, which we now take up.

6.2 Moment Polynomials

In the Sauvageot C*-dilation of chapter 5, the inductive limit algebra \mathfrak{A} is norm-generated as an algebra by elements $\sigma_t(i(a))$ for $t \geq 0$ and $a \in \mathcal{A}$. In studying the retraction \mathbb{E} , therefore, one is naturally led to consider expressions of the form

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\sigma_{t_1}i((a_1))\sigma_{t_2}(i(a_2))\dots\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))\right], \quad t_1, \dots, t_n \geq 0; \quad a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}. \quad (6.1)$$

In particular, it would be desirable to have a formula for the value of (6.1) in terms of the original semigroup $\{\phi_t\}$ and the state ω chosen for the dilation procedure. From

the construction of \mathbb{E} in previous chapters, we see that (6.1) can be evaluated as follows:

- If all the t_i are strictly positive, let τ denote the minimum; then, by Theorem 5.4.5,

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\sigma_{t_1}i((a_1))\sigma_{t_2}(i(a_2))\cdots\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))\right] = \phi_\tau\left(\mathbb{E}\left[\sigma_{t_1-\tau}i((a_1))\sigma_{t_2-\tau}(i(a_2))\cdots\sigma_{t_n-\tau}(i(a_n))\right]\right).$$

- If some of the t_i are zero, let τ be the minimum of the nonzero values, and let $\gamma + \tau$ be the set of nonzero values, where γ is a finite subset of $[0, \infty)$. Then $\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1))\cdots\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))$ may be viewed as an element of $\mathcal{A}_{\{0\}\cup(\gamma+\tau)}$, which we further break down as a word in \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{A}_γ , related through the map $\mathcal{A}_\gamma \xrightarrow{\phi_\tau \circ e_\gamma} \mathcal{A}$; we apply the right-liberation property to calculate the value of \mathbb{E} on this word.

As in the second chapter, we now formalize this strategy in terms of recursively defined functions.

Notation 6.2.1.

- For $n \geq 1$ let $[0, \infty)_0^n$ denote the subset

$$\{(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in [0, \infty)^n \mid \min(t_1, \dots, t_n) = 0\}.$$

- For $n \geq 1$ let $\psi_n : [0, \infty)^n \rightarrow [0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)_0^n$ denote the homeomorphism

$$\psi_n(t_1, \dots, t_n) = (\min t_i, t_1 - \min t_i, \dots, t_n - \min t_i)$$

with inverse

$$\psi_n^{-1}(\tau, s_1, \dots, s_n) = (s_1 + \tau, \dots, s_n + \tau).$$

- For $n \geq 1$, $\vec{s} \in [0, \infty)_0^n$, and $\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}^n$, the **standard decomposition** of (\vec{s}, \vec{a}) is as follows: Write $\vec{s} = \vec{n}_0 \vee \vec{s}_0 \vee \vec{n}_1 \vee \cdots \vee \vec{s}_{m-1} \vee \vec{n}_m$, where each entry in each \vec{n}_k is zero, each entry in each \vec{s}_k is nonzero, and some of \vec{n}_0 , \vec{s}_0 , and \vec{n}_m may be empty; here \vee denotes concatenation. Write $\vec{a} = \vec{z}_0 \vee \vec{w}_0 \vee \vec{z}_1 \vee \cdots \vee \vec{w}_{m-1} \vee \vec{z}_m$, where each \vec{z}_i has the same length as \vec{n}_i and each \vec{w}_i the same length as \vec{s}_i . We refer to $(\vec{n}_0, \vec{s}_0, \dots, \vec{n}_m)$ as the standard decomposition of (\vec{s}) , and $(\vec{z}_0, \vec{w}_0, \dots, \vec{z}_m)$ as the standard decomposition of \vec{a} with respect to \vec{s} . The **alternation number** of \vec{s} , denoted $\text{alt}(\vec{s})$, is the number m appearing in the standard decomposition; the alternation number of an element $\vec{t} \in [0, \infty)^n$ is the alternation number of $\psi_n(\vec{t})$.

- By $([0, \infty)_0 \times \mathcal{A})_L^\sharp$ we denote the set of tuples $(\vec{s}, \vec{a}, \vec{t})$ such that, for some $n \geq 1$, $\vec{s} \in [0, \infty)_0^n$, $\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}^n$, and $\vec{t} \in [\text{alt}(\vec{s}) - 1]$, with the convention $[-1] = \emptyset$. By $([0, \infty)_0 \times \mathcal{A})_R^\sharp$ we denote the same set except with $[\text{alt}(\vec{s})]$ in place of $[\text{alt}(\vec{s}) - 1]$.

We next introduce “diachronic” versions of the collapse and moment functions from chapter 3.

Definition 6.2.2. We recursively define functions

$$\mathfrak{S} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\# \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{DRM} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\# \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{DUM} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\# \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$$

$$\text{DRC} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})_R^\# \rightarrow ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\#$$

$$\text{DLC} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})_L^\# \rightarrow ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\#$$

$$\text{DUC} : ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})_L^\# \rightarrow ([0, \infty) \times \mathcal{A})^\#$$

as follows:

1. $\mathfrak{S}(t; a) = \text{DRM}(t; a) = \text{DUM}(t; a) = \phi_t(a)$.
2. For $n \geq 2$, $\vec{t} \in [0, \infty)^n$, and $\vec{a} \in \mathcal{A}^n$, let $m = \text{alt}(\vec{t})$; then

$$\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subset [m-1]} \text{DRM}(\text{DLC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}; \vec{t})) \prod_{j \in [m-1] \setminus \vec{t}} \omega(\Pi(\vec{z}_{2j+1}))$$

$$\text{DRM}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subset [m]} \text{DUM}(\text{DRC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}; \vec{t}))$$

$$\text{DUM}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}) = \sum_{\vec{t} \subset [m]} \mathfrak{S}(\text{DUC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}; \vec{t}))$$

3. For \vec{t}, \vec{a} as above, let $(\tau, \vec{s}) = \psi_n(\vec{t})$, $(\vec{n}_0, \dots, \vec{n}_m)$ be the standard decomposition of \vec{s} , and $(\vec{z}_0, \dots, \vec{z}_m)$ the corresponding standard decomposition of \vec{a} . Given also $\vec{t} \subset [m-1]$, let $\vec{t} = (i_1, \dots, i_\ell)$. For each $k = 1, \dots, \ell + 1$ define $\vec{\alpha}_k = \vec{w}_{i_{k-1}+1} \vee \dots \vee \vec{w}_{i_k}$, with the conventions $i_0 = 0$ and $i_{\ell+1} = m$, and corresponding time vectors $\vec{u}_k = \vec{s}_{i_{k-1}+1} \vee \dots \vee \vec{s}_{i_k}$. Let

$$\vec{u} = \vec{n}_0 \vee \vec{u}_1 \vee \{0\} \vee \vec{u}_2 \vee \{0\} \vee \dots \vee \{0\} \vee \vec{u}_{\ell+1} \vee \vec{n}_{m+1}$$

and

$$\vec{b} = \vec{z}_0 \vee \vec{\alpha}_1 \vee \{\Pi(\vec{z}_{i_1}) - \omega(\Pi(\vec{z}_{i_1}))\} \vee \cdots \vee \{\Pi(\vec{z}_{i_\ell}) - \omega(\Pi(\vec{z}_{i_\ell}))\} \vee \vec{\alpha}_{\ell+1} \vee \vec{z}_{m+1}.$$

Then $\text{DLC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}) = (\vec{u}; \vec{b})$.

4. For \vec{t}, \vec{a} as above and $\vec{t} = (i_1, \dots, i_\ell) \subset [m]$, with $i_0 = 0$ and $i_{\ell+1} = m + 1$, define

for each $k = 0, \dots, \ell$ the elements

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_k &= \Pi(\vec{z}_{i_k}) \prod_{j=i_k+1}^{i_{k+1}-1} \mathfrak{S}(\vec{s}_j; \vec{w}_j) \Pi(\vec{z}_j) \\ \gamma_k &= \Pi(\vec{z}_{i_k}) \prod_{j=i_k+1}^{i_{k+1}-1} -\mathfrak{S}(\vec{s}_j; \vec{w}_j) \Pi(\vec{z}_j) \end{aligned}$$

Let

$$\vec{u} = \{0\} \vee \vec{s}_{i_1} \vee \{0\} \vee \vec{s}_{i_2} \vee \cdots \vee \vec{s}_{i_m} \vee \{0\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{\beta_0\} \vee \vec{w}_{i_1} \vee \{\beta_1\} \vee \cdots \vee \vec{w}_{i_\ell} \vee \{\beta_\ell\}$$

$$\vec{c} = \{\gamma_0\} \vee \vec{w}_{i_1} \vee \{\gamma_1\} \vee \cdots \vee \vec{w}_{i_\ell} \vee \{\gamma_\ell\}$$

Then

$$\text{DRC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}; \vec{t}) = (\vec{u}; \vec{b})$$

$$\text{DUC}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}; \vec{t}) = (\vec{u}; \vec{c}).$$

We note that the DLC, DRC, and DUC functions output vector pairs at least as short as the input vector pairs; this together with the strict subset inclusion in the definition of DRM yield a well-defined recursion from the above formulas.

The reason for defining these functions is the following proposition:

Proposition 6.2.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a unital C^* -algebra, $\{\phi_t\}$ a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} , ω a faithful state on \mathcal{A} , and $(\mathfrak{A}, i, \mathbb{E}, \{\sigma_t\})$ the Sauvageot dilation. Then for every $t_1, \dots, t_n \geq 0$ and $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathcal{A}$,*

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))\right] = \mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a}).$$

Proof. Recall from Definition 5.4.4 that $\mathbb{E} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma} = \epsilon_\gamma(a)$ for any $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$. Here, letting γ be the union of \vec{t} , $\gamma(2)$ the immediate tail of γ with distance τ , and defining the elements $\mathfrak{a}_i \in \mathcal{A}_{\gamma(2)}$ corresponding to times \vec{s}_i and tuples \vec{w}_i , the above expectation is, by Definition 5.2.2, Corollary 4.3.8, and Theorem 3.4.2, equal to

$$\text{LM}(\Pi(\vec{z}_0), \mathfrak{a}_1, \Pi(\vec{z}_1), \dots, \mathfrak{a}_m, \Pi(\vec{z}_{m+1}); \phi_\tau \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(2)}).$$

Further consideration of what happens when $\epsilon_{\gamma(2)}$ is applied to the elements \mathfrak{a}_i , together with the recurrence that defines the LM function, shows that $\mathbb{E}[\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))]$ and $\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ satisfy the same recurrence and initial conditions, so they are equal. \square

6.3 Continuity Properties of Moment Polynomials

The continuity properties of $\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ in the case where \mathcal{A} is a W^* -algebra will be important in what follows. There are three types of continuity properties to consider: continuity in a_1, \dots, a_n with respect to both the weak and the strong topologies, and continuity in t_1, \dots, t_n . It turns out that weak continuity holds with respect to a_1, \dots, a_n separately (which is the best we could hope for, as multiplication is not jointly weakly continuous), whereas strong continuity holds jointly in a_1, \dots, a_n , and a restricted form of joint continuity in t_1, \dots, t_n holds as well.

Proposition 6.3.1. *Let \mathcal{A} be a W^* -algebra, $\{\phi_t\}$ a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} , ω a faithful normal state on \mathcal{A} . Fix $n \geq 1$, $t_1, \dots, t_n \geq 0$, $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and a_k for $k \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{j\}$. Then $\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$, viewed as a function of a_j , is a normal linear map from \mathcal{A} to itself.*

Proof. This is a straightforward induction from Definition (6.2.2); we show simultaneously that the six functions \mathfrak{S} , DRM, DUM, DLC, DRC, DUC are normal functions of a_j when the other a_i and all the t_i are fixed. This follows from the normality of the state ω and the maps ϕ_t , as well as the normality of multiplication by a fixed element of \mathcal{A} . \square

Definition 6.3.2. For $n \geq 1$ and elements $\{\vec{s}_k\}$ and \vec{t} of $[0, \infty)^n$, we say that \vec{s}_k **converges non-crossingly to** \vec{t} if $\vec{s}_k \rightarrow \vec{t}$ and, for all k , the order relations among the entries of \vec{s}_k are the same as those in \vec{t} ; that is, if

$$\forall k : \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n : (s_k)_i \leq (s_k)_j \Leftrightarrow t_i \leq t_j.$$

Proposition 6.3.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a separable W^* -algebra, $\{\phi_t\}$ a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} , ω a faithful normal state on \mathcal{A} . Let $n \geq 1$. Let $\vec{t}_k \rightarrow \vec{t}$ converge non-crossingly, and let $\vec{a}_k \rightarrow \vec{a}$ be a strongly convergent sequence of tuples in $(\mathcal{A}_1)^n$. Then $\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}_k; \vec{a}_k) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ strongly. That is, $\mathfrak{S}(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ is jointly strongly continuous in \vec{t} and \vec{a} , subject to the non-crossing restriction on \vec{t} .*

Proof. We induct on n , using definition (6.2.2) and the following observations:

- If $\vec{t}_k \rightarrow \vec{t}$ non-crossingly, then $\vec{s}_k \rightarrow \vec{s}$ non-crossingly, where \vec{s}_k, \vec{s} are the sub-tuples of \vec{t}_k, \vec{t} corresponding to a fixed subset of indices from $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

- If $\vec{t}_k \rightarrow \vec{t}$ non-crossingly and \vec{t} is given, let \vec{u} be defined from \vec{t} and \vec{u}_k from \vec{t}_k as in the DRC and DUC functions; then $\vec{u}_k \rightarrow \vec{u}$ non-crossingly.
- If $\vec{t}_k \rightarrow \vec{t}$ non-crossingly, then $\psi_n(\vec{t}_k)$ and $\psi_n(\vec{t})$ are zero at the same entries; moreover, the corresponding parts \vec{n}_i, \vec{s}_i of the standard decompositions of \vec{t}_k and of \vec{t} are all the same length.

These considerations plus the strong continuity of the state ω and the joint strong continuity of the semigroup ϕ (Theorem 2.4.2) imply the result. \square

6.4 The Continuous Theorem

We now return to the question of how to obtain a continuous W^* -dilation from an algebraic C^* -dilation. The technique in this section is adapted from the eighth chapter of [Arv03]. Throughout, we let \mathcal{A} denote a separable W^* -algebra, $\{\phi_t\}$ a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} , $(\mathfrak{A}, i, \mathbb{E}, \{\sigma_t\})$ the Sauvageot dilation from the previous chapter, $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathfrak{A}$ the subset

$$\mathcal{P} = \{\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \dots \sigma_{t_k}(i(a_k)) \mid t_1, \dots, t_k \geq 0; a_1, \dots, a_k \in \mathcal{A}\},$$

$\mathfrak{A}_0 \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$ the norm-dense linear span of \mathcal{P} , (H, π) a faithful normal representation of \mathcal{A} on a separable Hilbert space, (\mathfrak{H}, V, ψ) a minimal Stinespring dilation of $\pi \circ \mathbb{E}$, $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} = \psi(\mathfrak{A})''$, and $\tilde{\mathbb{E}} : \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ the map $\tilde{\mathbb{E}}[T] = \pi^{-1}(V^*TV)$, which is well-defined because $T \mapsto V^*TV$ is normal and maps the weakly dense subspace $\psi(\mathfrak{A}) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ into the weakly closed set $\pi(\mathcal{A})$, and because π is faithful; it satisfies $\tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \psi = \mathbb{E}$ and therefore is a normal retraction with respect to $\psi \circ i$.

We begin with the observation that weak-operator continuity of families of contractions can be checked on a dense subset of Hilbert space.

Lemma 6.4.1. *Let \mathcal{H} be a Hilbert space and $\{T_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ a family (not necessarily a semigroup) of contractions on \mathcal{H} . Let $\mathcal{H}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ be a dense linear subspace such that for all $\xi, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_0$, the map $t \mapsto \langle T_t \xi, \eta \rangle$ is continuous. Then $t \mapsto T_t$ is WOT-continuous.*

Proof. Let $\xi, \eta \in \mathcal{H}$ and $t_0 \geq 0$. Given $\epsilon > 0$, choose $\xi_0, \eta_0 \in \mathcal{H}_0$ with $\|\xi - \xi_0\| < \max(1, \epsilon)$ and $\|\eta - \eta_0\| < \epsilon$. Then for any $t \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (T_t - T_{t_0})\xi, \eta \rangle &= \langle (T_t - T_{t_0})\xi_0, \eta_0 \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle (T_t - T_{t_0})\xi_0, \eta - \eta_0 \rangle \\ &\quad + \langle (T_t - T_{t_0})(\xi - \xi_0), \eta \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

The first term tends to zero as $t \rightarrow t_0$ by hypothesis, so that in particular it is less than ϵ for t sufficiently close to t_0 . The second term is at most $2\|\xi_0\|\epsilon \leq 2(\|\xi\| + 1)\epsilon$ by Cauchy-Schwarz, and the third term at most $2\|\eta\|\epsilon$. Hence

$$|\langle (T_t - T_{t_0})\xi, \eta \rangle| \leq (3 + 2\|\eta\| + 2\|\xi\|)\epsilon$$

for t sufficiently near t_0 . □

The next lemma is rather technical, but it advances our study of how \mathbb{E} interacts with time translations, and in particular with translation of the middle term of a threefold product.

Lemma 6.4.2. *Let $y, z \in \mathcal{P}$ and $t \geq 0$. There exist $y_0, z_0 \in \mathcal{P}$ and a normal linear map $Q : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that, for every $x \in \mathfrak{A}$,*

$$\mathbb{E}[y\sigma_t(x)z] = Q\left(\mathbb{E}[y_0xz_0]\right). \quad (6.2)$$

Proof. Let $y = \sigma_{s_1}(a_1) \dots \sigma_{s_m}(a_m)$ and $z = \sigma_{t_1}(b_1) \dots \sigma_{t_n}(b_n)$. We proceed by strong induction on $m+n$. In the base case $m+n = 0$ (meaning that $y = z = \mathbf{1}$) the requisite map is $Q = \phi_t$, by Theorem 5.4.5. Inductively, letting $\tau = \min(s_1, \dots, s_m, t_1, \dots, t_n)$, the result is again trivial in case $t \leq \tau$, as then one can use $Q = \phi_t$,

$y_0 = \sigma_{s_1-t}(a_1) \dots \sigma_{s_m-t}(a_m)$, and $z_0 = \sigma_{t_1-t}(b_1) \dots \sigma_{t_n-t}(b_n)$. Hence we assume $t > \tau$.

We further assume $\tau = 0$, as the case $\tau > 0$ reduces to this by Theorem 5.4.5 again.

Let (s'_1, \dots, s'_q) be the (possibly empty) final segment of nonzero entries from (s_1, \dots, s_m) , and (a'_1, \dots, a'_q) the corresponding entries from (a_1, \dots, a_m) . Similarly, let (t'_1, \dots, t'_p) be the initial segment of nonzero entries from (t_1, \dots, t_n) , and (b'_1, \dots, b'_p) the corresponding entries from (b_1, \dots, b_n) . Let $y_0 = \sigma_{s'_1}(a'_1) \dots \sigma_{s'_q}(a'_q)$ and $z_0 = \sigma_{t'_1}(b'_1) \dots \sigma_{t'_p}(b'_p)$.

For any $x \in \mathcal{P}$, write $x = \sigma_{u_1}(c_1) \dots \sigma_{u_\ell}(c_\ell)$, so that $\sigma_t(x) = \sigma_{u_1+t}(c_1) \dots \sigma_{u_\ell+t}(c_\ell)$.

Now $\mathbb{E}[y\sigma_t(x)z] = \mathfrak{S}(\vec{s} \vee (\vec{u}+t) \vee \vec{t}; \vec{a} \vee \vec{c} \vee \vec{b})$ by Proposition 6.2.3. In the standard decomposition $\vec{s} \vee (\vec{u}+t) \vee \vec{t} = \vec{n}_1 \vee \vec{s}'_1 \vee \dots \vee \vec{n}_{m+1}$, we must have $\vec{u}+t$ contained in a single one of the \vec{s}'_i ; more specifically, for some i we have $\vec{s}'_i = (s'_1, \dots, s'_q) \vee (\vec{u}+t) \vee (t'_1, \dots, t'_p)$ and $\vec{w}_i = (a'_1, \dots, a'_q) \vee \vec{c} \vee (b'_1, \dots, b'_p)$. Then Propositions (6.2.3) and (3.4.6) imply that $\mathbb{E}[y\sigma_t(x)z]$ is the composition of $\mathbb{E}[y_0xz_0]$ with some normal map Q , which is independent of x . This gives us equation (6.2) for all $x \in \mathcal{P}$, and since both sides are linear and norm-continuous in x , it follows that (6.2) holds for all $x \in \mathfrak{A}$. \square

Theorem 6.4.3. *There exists a (necessarily unique) semigroup of normal unital *-endomorphisms $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ such that*

$$\forall t \geq 0 : \quad \tilde{\sigma}_t \circ \psi = \psi \circ \sigma_t. \quad (6.3)$$

Proof. We construct $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$ and verify its properties in the following sequence of steps.

1. For each $t \geq 0$ and $\xi, \eta \in \psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, we construct a normal linear functional $\rho_{t, \xi, \eta}$ on $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ as follows. Let $\xi = \psi(y)V\xi'$ and $\eta = \psi(z)V\eta'$ for $y, z \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\xi', \eta' \in H$. By Lemma (6.4.2), there exists a normal linear map $Q : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ and elements $y_0, z_0 \in \mathcal{P}$ such that $\mathbb{E}[z^*\sigma_t(x)y] = Q(\mathbb{E}[z_0^*xy_0])$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{A}$. We thus have

$$\forall x \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad \langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \pi \circ Q \circ \mathbb{E}[z_0^*xy_0]\xi', \eta' \rangle.$$

We now define $\rho_{t, \xi, \eta}$ by

$$\rho_{t, \xi, \eta}(T) = \langle \pi \circ Q \circ \tilde{\mathbb{E}}[\psi(z_0)^*T\psi(y_0)]\xi', \eta' \rangle, \quad T \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}.$$

Then the restriction to $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad \rho_{t, \xi, \eta}(\psi(x)) &= \langle \pi \circ Q \circ \tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \psi(z_0^*xy_0)\xi', \eta' \rangle \\ &= \langle \pi \circ Q \circ \mathbb{E}[z_0^*xy_0]\xi', \eta' \rangle \\ &= \langle \pi \circ \mathbb{E}[z^*\sigma_t(x)y]\xi', \eta' \rangle \\ &= \langle V^*\psi(z^*\sigma_t(x)y)V\xi', \eta' \rangle \\ &= \langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))\xi, \eta \rangle. \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

2. We extend the definition to ξ, η in the linear span of $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$ in the natural way; for $\xi = \sum_i c_i \xi_i$ and $\eta = \sum_j d_j \eta_j$ with $\xi_i, \eta_j \in \psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, we define $\rho_{t, \xi, \eta} =$

$\sum_{i,j} c_i \bar{d}_j \rho_{t,\xi_i,\eta_j}$. This is well-defined because, if $\sum_i c_i \xi_i = \sum_k \tilde{c}_k \tilde{\xi}_k$ and $\sum_j d_j \eta_j = \sum_\ell \tilde{d}_\ell \tilde{\eta}_\ell$ then equation (6.4) implies that, for x in the ultraweakly dense subspace $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$ of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{t,\sum c_i \xi_i, \sum d_j \eta_j}(\psi(x)) &= \left\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x)) \sum c_i \xi_i, \sum d_j \eta_j \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x)) \sum \tilde{c}_k \tilde{\xi}_k, \sum \tilde{d}_\ell \tilde{\eta}_\ell \right\rangle = \rho_{t,\sum \tilde{c}_k \tilde{\xi}_k, \sum \tilde{d}_\ell \tilde{\eta}_\ell}(\psi(x)). \end{aligned}$$

3. Next, we note that equation (6.4) also implies that $\|\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}\| \leq \|\xi\| \|\eta\|$. This allows us to extend the definition to ξ, η in the norm closure of the linear span of $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, which is all of \mathfrak{H} .
4. Having defined the family of functionals $\{\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}\}$, we now use them to define the family of endomorphisms $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$. Equation (6.4) implies that, for fixed $t \geq 0$ and $x \in \mathfrak{A}$, $\rho_{\xi,\eta}(\psi(x))$ is a bounded sesquilinear function of ξ and η , so that it corresponds to a unique operator in $B(\mathfrak{H})$, which we call $S_t(\psi(x))$, characterized by the property

$$\forall \xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H} : \quad \rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(\psi(x)) = \langle S_t(\psi(x))\xi, \eta \rangle. \quad (6.5)$$

5. Equations (6.4) and (6.5) together imply that

$$\forall x \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad S_t(\psi(x)) = \psi(\sigma_t(x)). \quad (6.6)$$

6. Because ψ and σ_t are unital *-homomorphisms, equation (6.6) implies that S_t is as well.

7. Because S_t is a unital $*$ -homomorphism of a C^* -algebra, it is contractive. This implies

$$\forall x \in \mathfrak{A} : \quad \|\psi(\sigma_t(x))\| \leq \|\psi(x)\|. \quad (6.7)$$

8. Given any $z \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$, we can now show that $\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z)$ is a bounded sesquilinear function of ξ and η . For boundedness, we will show more precisely that

$$|\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z)| \leq \|z\| \|\rho\| \|\xi\| \|\eta\|. \quad (6.8)$$

Let z, ξ, η be given, and choose $\epsilon > 0$. By the Kaplansky density theorem and the normality of $\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}$, there exists $x \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\|\psi(x)\| \leq \|z\|$ and $|\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| < \epsilon$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} |\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z)| &\leq |\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(\psi(x))| + |\rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| \\ &\leq \epsilon + |\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))\xi, \eta \rangle| \\ &\leq \epsilon + \|\psi(\sigma_t(x))\| \|\xi\| \|\eta\| \\ &\leq \epsilon + \|\psi(x)\| \|\xi\| \|\eta\| \\ &\leq \epsilon + \|z\| \|\xi\| \|\eta\|. \end{aligned}$$

Letting $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, we have 6.8.

To show linearity in ξ , let $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\xi_1, \xi_2, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}$ be given, and choose $\epsilon > 0$.

By Kaplansky density and the normality of $\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}$, $\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}$, and $\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}$, there

exists $x \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\|\psi(x)\| \leq \|z\|$ and the three inequalities

$$|\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| < \epsilon$$

$$|c_1| |\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| < \epsilon$$

$$|c_2| |\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| < \epsilon$$

all hold. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & |\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}(z) - c_1\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}(z) - c_2\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}(z)| \\ & \leq |\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| + |c_1| |\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| + |c_2| |\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}(z - \psi(x))| \\ & \quad + |\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}(\psi(x)) - c_1\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}(\psi(x)) - c_2\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}(\psi(x))| \\ & \leq 3\epsilon + |\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))(c_1\xi_1 + c_2\xi_2), \eta \rangle - c_1\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))\xi_1, \eta \rangle - c_2\langle \psi(\sigma_t(x))\xi_2, \eta \rangle| = 3\epsilon \end{aligned}$$

and as this is true for all $\epsilon > 0$, we conclude that

$$\rho_{t,c_1\xi_1+c_2\xi_2,\eta}(z) = c_1\rho_{t,\xi_1,\eta}(z) + c_2\rho_{t,\xi_2,\eta}(z).$$

Conjugate-linearity in η is, of course, established in the same way.

9. We therefore obtain an operator in $B(\mathfrak{H})$, which we call $\tilde{\sigma}_t(z)$, characterized by the property

$$\forall \xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H} : \quad \rho_{t,\xi,\eta}(z) = \langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(z)\xi, \eta \rangle. \quad (6.9)$$

We now have a function (not yet known to be linear, continuous, multiplicative, or self-adjoint) $\tilde{\sigma}_t : \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{H})$ which extends the unital *-endomorphism $S_t : \psi(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow \psi(\mathfrak{A})$.

10. The function $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ is contractive, because

$$\|\tilde{\sigma}_t(z)\| = \sup_{\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}_1} |\langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(z)\xi, \eta \rangle| = \sup_{\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}_1} |\rho_{t, \xi, \eta}(z)| \leq \sup_{\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}_1} \|z\| \|\xi\| \|\eta\| = \|z\|$$

by equation (6.8).

11. Weak continuity of $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ is a straightforward consequence of the normality of the $\rho_{t, \xi, \eta}$. Indeed, if $z_\nu \rightarrow z$ weakly in the unit ball $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_1$, then for all ξ, η it follows that

$$\langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(z_\nu)\xi, \eta \rangle = \rho_{t, \xi, \eta}(z_\nu) \rightarrow \rho_{t, \xi, \eta}(z) = \langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(z)\xi, \eta \rangle$$

so that $\tilde{\sigma}_t(z_\nu) \rightarrow \tilde{\sigma}_t(z)$ in the weak operator topology, which agrees with the weak topology of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ on bounded subsets.

12. Since $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ maps the unit ball of $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$ into $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$, it follows from the previous step and the Kaplansky density theorem that it maps the unit ball of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ into $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. Hence $\tilde{\sigma}_t$, initially defined as a map from $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ into $B(\mathfrak{H})$, is actually a self-map of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$.

13. Next, we prove that $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ is a *-endomorphism of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. For multiplicativity, let $x, y \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. Using Kaplansky density, choose nets $\{x_\nu\}, \{y_\nu\} \subset \mathfrak{A}$ with $\|\psi(x_\nu)\| \leq \|x\|$ and $\|\psi(y_\nu)\| \leq \|y\|$ for all ν , and $\psi(x_\nu) \rightarrow x$ and $\psi(y_\nu) \rightarrow y$ strongly. Then $\|\psi(x_\nu)\psi(y_\nu)\| \leq \|x\|\|y\|$ for all ν , and since multiplication is jointly strongly continuous, we have $\psi(x_\nu)\psi(y_\nu) \rightarrow xy$ strongly. Then since $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ is strongly con-

tinuous and is multiplicative on $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\sigma}_t(xy) &= \tilde{\sigma}_t \left(\lim_{\mu, \nu} \psi(x_\nu) \psi(y_\mu) \right) \\
&= \lim_{\mu, \nu} \tilde{\sigma}_t (\psi(x_\nu) \psi(y_\mu)) \\
&= \lim_{\mu, \nu} \tilde{\sigma}_t (\psi(x_\nu)) \tilde{\sigma}_t (\psi(y_\mu)) \\
&= \tilde{\sigma}_t(x) \tilde{\sigma}_t(y).
\end{aligned}$$

For linearity, let $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $z, w \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ be given. Choose $\{x_\nu\}$ and $\{y_\mu\}$ as before; then for all μ, ν we have $\|c_1 x_\nu + c_2 y_\mu\| \leq |c_1| \|z\| + |c_2| \|w\|$, so that $\{c_1 x_\nu + c_2 y_\mu\}$ is contained in a bounded subset of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. The calculation then proceeds as for multiplicativity. Self-adjointness is proved similarly.

14. Finally, it is clear that $\tilde{\sigma}_0 = id$, and for all $s, t \geq 0$ and all $x \in \mathfrak{A}$,

$$\tilde{\sigma}_{s+t}(\psi(x)) = \psi(\sigma_{s+t}(x)) = \psi(\sigma_s(\sigma_t(x))) = \tilde{\sigma}_s(\psi(\sigma_t(x))) = \tilde{\sigma}_s(\tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(x)))$$

so that $\tilde{\sigma}_{s+t}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}_s \circ \tilde{\sigma}_t$ agree on the ultraweakly dense subset $\psi(\mathfrak{A}) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$; as both are normal, they are equal.

□

As one corollary, we can now find many dense subspaces of \mathfrak{H} . Recall that $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$ is dense by the standard properties of the minimal Stinespring dilation plus the fact that \mathcal{P} is norm-dense in \mathfrak{A} .

Lemma 6.4.4. *For any finite set $F \subset [0, \infty)$ let $\mathcal{P}^{(F)}$ denote those elements of \mathcal{P} which do not use any time indices from F . Then for all finite $F \subset [0, \infty)$, $\psi(\mathcal{P}^{(F)})VH$ is dense in \mathfrak{H} .*

Proof. Consider a general vector of the form $\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))Vh$, which we already know to be total in \mathfrak{H} . We proceed by induction on n . In the case $n = 1$ we have for any \tilde{t} that

$$\|(\sigma_t(i(a)) - \sigma_{\tilde{t}}(i(a)))Vh\|^2 = \mathfrak{S}(t; a^*a) - \mathfrak{S}(\tilde{t}, t; a^*, a) - \mathfrak{S}(t, \tilde{t}; a^*, a) + \mathfrak{S}(\tilde{t}; a^*a).$$

As $\tilde{t} \rightarrow t$, this approaches zero by the continuity properties of \mathfrak{S} . Inductively, we can approximate $\sigma_{t_2}(i(a_2)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))Vh$ by a vector in $\psi(\mathcal{P}^{(F)})VH$, which we then use as our h and proceed as before. \square

Before establishing our main continuity result, one more preliminary is needed.

Proposition 6.4.5. *The Hilbert space \mathfrak{H} is separable.*

Proof. Let H_0 be a countable dense subset of H , and \mathcal{A}_0 a countable ultraweakly dense subset of \mathcal{A} . We may assume WLOG that \mathcal{A}_0 is a self-adjoint \mathbb{Q} -subalgebra, so that its unit ball is strongly dense in the unit ball of \mathcal{A} by Kaplansky's theorem.

We will show that the countable set

$$\left\{ \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(x_n)))Vh \mid 0 \leq t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{Q}; x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{A}_0; h \in H_0 \right\}$$

spans a dense subset of \mathfrak{H} . We already know that $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$ has dense span, so it suffices to show that vectors in $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$ can be norm-approximated by vectors of the prescribed form. Let $\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \geq 0$, $y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathcal{A}$, and $k \in H$. By the triangle

inequality, we have for any $h \in H_0$, any $t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{Q}_+$, and any $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{A}_0$ that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \psi(\sigma_{\tau_1}(i(y_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(y_n)))Vk - \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(x_n)))Vh \right\| \\ & \leq \left\| \psi(\sigma_{\tau_1}(i(y_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(y_n))) \right\| \|h - k\| \\ & \quad + \left\| \psi \left[\sigma_{\tau_1}(i(y_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(y_n)) - \sigma_{\tau_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(x_n)) \right] Vh \right\| \\ & \quad + \left\| \psi \left[\sigma_{\tau_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(x_n)) - \sigma_{t_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(x_n)) \right] Vh \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

The first term can be made small by choosing h sufficiently close to k . For the second, note that each composition $\psi \circ \sigma_t \circ i$ is normal, since it equals the composition $\tilde{\sigma}_t \circ \psi \circ i$; hence $\psi(\sigma_t(i(\mathcal{A}_0)))$ is weakly dense in $\psi(\sigma_t(i(\mathcal{A})))$. By Kaplansky's theorem, it follows that the unit ball of $\psi(\sigma_t(i(\mathcal{A}_0)))$ is strongly dense in the unit ball of $\psi(\sigma_t(i(\mathcal{A})))$; this plus the joint strong continuity of multiplication implies that

$\left\{ \psi(\sigma_{s_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_n}(i(x_n))) \mid s_1, \dots, s_n \geq 0; x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{A}_0 \right\}$ is strongly dense in $\left\{ \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(y_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(y_n))) \mid t_1, \dots, t_n \geq 0; y_1, \dots, y_n \in \mathcal{A} \right\}$. Hence, once h has been

fixed, an appropriate choice of x_1, \dots, x_n makes the second term arbitrarily small. So

far we have shown that vectors of the form

$$\psi(\sigma_{\tau_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(x_n)))Vh \quad \tau_1, \dots, \tau_n \geq 0; x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{A}_0; h \in H_0 \quad (6.10)$$

are total in \mathfrak{H} . It remains to prove that such vectors remain total under the added restriction that the τ_i be rational. Let $\xi \in \psi(\mathcal{P})VH$ be orthogonal to all vectors of the form (6.10). That is, we let $z_1, \dots, z_m \in \mathcal{A}$, $\eta \in H$, and $s_1, \dots, s_m \geq 0$ such that,

for all $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{A}_0$, all $0 \leq t_1, \dots, t_n \in \mathbb{Q}$, and all $h \in H_0$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \langle \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(x_n)))Vh, \psi(\sigma_{s_1}(i(z_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m}(i(z_m)))V\eta \rangle \\ &= \langle V^* \psi(\sigma_{s_m}(i(z_m^*)) \cdots \sigma_{s_1}(i(z_1^*))\sigma_{t_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(x_n)))Vh, \eta \rangle \\ &= \langle \mathfrak{S}(\vec{s}^* \vee \vec{t}; \vec{z}^* \vee \vec{x})\xi, \eta \rangle \end{aligned}$$

where we introduce the notation $(s_1, \dots, s_m)^* = (s_m, \dots, s_1)$ for $s_1, \dots, s_m \geq 0$ and $(z_1, \dots, z_m)^* = (z_m^*, \dots, z_1^*)$ for $z_1, \dots, z_m \in \mathcal{A}$. Now for any $\vec{t} \in [0, \infty)^n$, let $\{\vec{t}_k\} \subset \mathbb{Q}_+^n$ such that $\vec{s}^* \vee \vec{t}_k \rightarrow \vec{s}^* \vee \vec{t}$ non-crossingly; then by Proposition (6.3.3),

$$\langle \mathfrak{S}(\vec{s}^* \vee \vec{t}; \vec{z}^* \vee \vec{x})\xi, \eta \rangle = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \langle \mathfrak{S}(\vec{s}^* \vee \vec{t}_k; \vec{z}^* \vee \vec{x})\xi, \eta \rangle = 0.$$

We thus see that ξ must be orthogonal to a known total set and hence zero. \square

Theorem 6.4.6. *For any $a \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$, $t \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}_t(a)$ is ultraweakly continuous for all $t > 0$.*

Proof. We establish this in a series of steps.

1. For any $a \in \mathcal{A}_0$ and $\xi, \eta \in \psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, the value of $\langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(a))\xi, \eta \rangle = \langle \psi(\sigma_t(a))\xi, \eta \rangle$ is given by a certain Sauvageot moment polynomial; explicitly, if $a = \sigma_{\tau_1}(i(x_1)) \cdots \sigma_{\tau_n}(i(x_n))$, $\xi = \sigma_{s_1}(i(y_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m}(i(y_m))V\xi_0$, and $\eta = \sigma_{u_1}(i(z_1)) \cdots \sigma_{u_\ell}(i(z_\ell))V\eta_0$, then

$$\langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(a))\xi, \eta \rangle = \left\langle \pi \left(\mathfrak{S}(\vec{u}^* \vee (\vec{\tau} + t) \vee \vec{s}; \vec{z}^* \vee \vec{x} \vee \vec{y}) \right) \xi_0, \eta_0 \right\rangle.$$

2. Given $\vec{\tau}$ and a time $t_0 \geq 0$, let F be the set of times in $\vec{\tau} + t_0$. Taking any $\xi_0, \eta_0 \in \psi(P^{(F)})VH$, which is dense by lemma (6.4.4), we see by proposition (6.3.3) that the above expression is continuous at t_0 , since if $t \rightarrow t_0$ within a

sufficiently small neighborhood of t_0 then $\vec{u}^* \vee (\vec{\tau} + t) \vee \vec{s} \rightarrow \vec{u}^* \vee (\vec{\tau} + t_0) \vee \vec{s}$ non-crossingly. We therefore have that $t \mapsto \langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(a))\xi, \eta \rangle$ is continuous at t_0 for all $\xi, \eta \in \psi(\mathcal{P}^{(F)})VH$ and all $a \in \mathcal{A}_0$.

3. By Lemma (6.4.1), this implies that $t \mapsto \langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(a))\xi, \eta \rangle$ is continuous at t_0 for all $\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}$ and all $a \in \mathcal{A}_0$.
4. Now let $a \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. By Kaplansky density, there is a sequence $\{a_n\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_0$ such that $\psi(a_n) \rightarrow a$ in SOT. We can use a sequence rather than a net because the separability of \mathfrak{H} , established in Proposition (6.4.5), implies the SOT-metrizability of $B(\mathfrak{H})$ ([Bla06] III.2.2.27). Then for any $\xi, \eta \in \mathfrak{H}$,

$$\langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(a)\xi, \eta \rangle = \lim_n \langle \tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(a_n))\xi, \eta \rangle$$

so that the left-hand side, as a function of t , is a pointwise limit of a sequence of continuous functions, hence measurable. That is, $t \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}_t(a)$ is WOT-measurable; as the $\tilde{\sigma}$ are contractions and the WOT agrees with the ultraweak topology on bounded subsets, $t \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}_t(a)$ is ultraweakly measurable at all $t \geq 0$.

5. Since each $\tilde{\sigma}_t$ is normal, there is a corresponding preadjoint semigroup $\{\rho_t\}$ on $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_*$ given by $\rho_t f = f \circ \tilde{\sigma}_t$, as discussed in section 2.4.1, such that for each $f \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_*$, $t \mapsto \rho_t(f)$ is weakly measurable at all $t \geq 0$.
6. Since \mathfrak{H} is separable and $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \subset B(\mathfrak{H})$, it follows that $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}_*$ is a separable Banach space. By section 2.4.1, the weak measurability of $\{\rho_t\}$ is therefore equivalent to its weak continuity at times $t > 0$. This is then equivalent to the ultraweak continuity of $t \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}_t$.

□

Theorem 6.4.7. $(\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}, \psi \circ i, \tilde{\mathbb{E}}, \{\tilde{\sigma}_t\})$ is a strong dilation of $(\mathcal{A}, \{\phi_t\})$.

Proof. By the definition of $\tilde{\mathbb{E}}$, equation 6.3, and theorem 5.4.5,

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \tilde{\sigma}_t \circ \psi &= \tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \psi \circ \sigma_t \\ &= \mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t \\ &= \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E} \\ &= \phi_t \circ \tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \psi. \end{aligned}$$

Since both $\phi_t \circ \tilde{\mathbb{E}}$ and $\tilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \tilde{\sigma}_t$ are normal, and since they are equal on the ultraweakly dense subset $\psi(\mathfrak{A}) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$, they must be equal. □

So far, theorem 6.4.6 leaves open the question whether $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$ is point-weakly continuous at $t = 0$. I do not know when, if ever, that would fail to be the case; however, in case it does, we can remedy the situation by taking a suitable quotient.

Lemma 6.4.8. Let A be a separable W^* -algebra and $\{\alpha_t\}$ an e_0 -semigroup on A which is point-weakly continuous at all $t > 0$. Then α_t is point-weakly continuous at 0 iff

$$\bigcap_{t>0} \ker \alpha_t = \{0\}.$$

Proof. The point-weak continuity of α_t at $t = 0$ is equivalent to the weak (equivalently, strong) continuity at $t = 0$ of the preadjoint semigroup $\{\rho_t\}$ on A_* defined by $(\rho_t f) = f \circ \alpha_t$. As mentioned in section 2.4.1, this is equivalent to the condition

$$\overline{\bigcup_{t>0} \rho_t A_*} = A_*$$

since A_* is assumed separable. Now the annihilator of the left-hand side is

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\bigcup_{t>0} \rho_t A_*}^\perp &= \{a \in A \mid \forall t > 0 : \forall f \in A_* : (\rho_t f)(a) = 0\} \\ &= \{a \in A \mid \forall t > 0 : \forall f \in A_* : f(\alpha_t(a)) = 0\} \\ &= \{a \in A \mid \forall t > 0 : \alpha_t(a) = 0\} \\ &= \bigcap_{t>0} \ker \alpha_t \end{aligned}$$

because A_* separates points on A . □

Theorem 6.4.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be a separable W^* -algebra and $\{\phi_t\}$ a CP_0 -semigroup on \mathcal{A} . Then there exists a unital strong dilation of $\{\phi_t\}$ to an E_0 -semigroup on a separable W^* -algebra.*

Proof. The dilation $(\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}, \psi \circ i, \tilde{\mathbb{E}}, \{\tilde{\sigma}_t\})$ constructed in this chapter satisfies all the requirements except possibly point-ultraweak continuity at $t = 0$.

We now let

$$\mathcal{R} = \bigcap_{t>0} \ker \tilde{\sigma}_t.$$

This is an ultraweakly closed ideal in $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$; we use $\hat{\mathfrak{A}}$ for the quotient $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}/\mathcal{R}$, which is another separable W^* -algebra. Because $\tilde{\sigma}_t(\mathcal{R}) \subset \mathcal{R}$ for each $t > 0$, we obtain for each $t > 0$ a map $\hat{\sigma}_t : \hat{\mathfrak{A}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathfrak{A}}$ characterized by the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\sigma}_t} & \tilde{\mathfrak{A}} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \hat{\mathfrak{A}} & \xrightarrow{\hat{\sigma}_t} & \hat{\mathfrak{A}} \end{array}$$

Defining also $\hat{\sigma}_0 = \text{id}_{\hat{\mathfrak{A}}}$, we see that $\{\hat{\sigma}_t\}$ inherits from $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$ the properties of being an e_0 -semigroup and of point-ultraweak continuity at $t > 0$. Furthermore,

$\bigcap_{t>0} \ker \widehat{\sigma}_t = \{0\}$ by construction, so that $\{\widehat{\sigma}_t\}$ is point-weakly continuous at $t = 0$ and hence is an E_0 -semigroup. Our embedding of \mathcal{A} into $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ is given by $q \circ \psi \circ i$, where $\widetilde{\mathfrak{A}} \xrightarrow{q} \widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ is the quotient map; this is injective because, if $a \in \mathcal{A}$ is such that $q(\psi(i(a))) = 0$, then $\psi(i(a)) \in \mathcal{R}$, so that for all $t > 0$ one has

$$\widetilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(i(a))) = 0$$

$$\psi(\sigma_t(i(a))) = 0$$

$$\sigma_t(i(a)) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[\sigma_t(i(a))] = 0$$

$$\phi_t(\mathbb{E}[i(a)]) = 0$$

$$\phi_t(a) = 0$$

and since $\phi_t(a) \rightarrow a$ as $t \rightarrow 0^+$ this implies $a = 0$. To construct our retraction, we first note that $\mathcal{R} \subset \ker \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}$; indeed, if $a \in \mathcal{R}$ then for all $t > 0$ we have

$$\widetilde{\sigma}_t(a) = 0$$

$$\widetilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \widetilde{\sigma}_t(a) = 0$$

$$\phi_t \circ \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}(a) = 0$$

and by letting $t \rightarrow 0^+$ we conclude $\widetilde{\mathbb{E}}(a) = 0$. Hence, $\ker q \subset \ker \widetilde{\mathbb{E}}$, so there is a unique map $\widehat{\mathbb{E}} : \widehat{\mathfrak{A}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ with $\widetilde{\mathbb{E}} = \widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ q$. This map satisfies $\widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ q \circ \psi \circ i = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \psi \circ i = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$, so it is a retraction with respect to the given embedding. Finally,

$$\widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ \widehat{\sigma}_t \circ q = \widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ q \circ \widetilde{\sigma}_t = \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} \circ \widetilde{\sigma}_t = \phi_t \circ \widetilde{\mathbb{E}} = \phi_t \circ \widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ q,$$

and since the image of q generates $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}$ this implies $\widehat{\mathbb{E}} \circ \widehat{\sigma}_t = \phi_t \circ \widehat{\mathbb{E}}$. We therefore have a strong dilation of the original semigroup. \square

CHAPTER 7

COVARIANT FILTRATIONS FOR SAUVAGEOT DILATIONS

7.1 Introduction

In the commutative Daniell-Kolmogorov construction, the retraction $\mathbb{E} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ can be interpreted as follows: Given a function f on the path space \mathcal{S} , $\mathbb{E}f$ is the function on the state space S with the property that $(\mathbb{E}f)(x)$ is the best guess at the value of $f(p)$ if the only information we know about path p is that it starts at the point x . One can generalize this: For any time $t \geq 0$ one can define a retraction \mathbb{E}_t from \mathfrak{A} to the functions on **stopped path space** $S^{[0,t]}$. The value of $\mathbb{E}_t f$ at a stopped path q is the best guess at the value of $f(p)$ if the only information known about path p is that its history up to time t is given by q . The conditional expectations $\{E_t\}$ on \mathfrak{A} corresponding to the retractions $\{\mathbb{E}_t\}$ satisfy the **filtration property** $E_t E_s = E_s E_t = E_s$ for $s \leq t$, and the fact that the process is Markov implies the **covariance property** $\sigma_s E_t = E_{t+s} \sigma_s$ for $s, t \geq 0$.

If one is interested in dilations of cp_0 -semigroups in the context of a theory of noncommutative Markov processes, it may be desirable to construct not only a dilation of the given cp_0 -semigroup, but also a covariant filtration on the dilation algebra. This was done in the paper [Sau86], in a manner that we now relate.

7.2 Strong Right-Liberation

As we shall see shortly, our filtration will depend upon a method of constructing the Sauvageot product $A \star B$ which takes into account the additional information of a conditional expectation on A . In preparation for this we develop a modification of the liberation properties from chapter 3.

Definition 7.2.1. Let $C, \nu, \epsilon, A, B, \rho$ be as in Definition 3.3.1. Let $R : A \rightarrow A$ be a linear map such that $\epsilon \circ R = \epsilon$, and let $A_0 \subset A$ denote the range of R . We say that we say that (A, B, ρ, R) is **strongly right-liberated** if ϵ is a left $\langle A_0, B \rangle$ -module map and for every $n \geq 1$, $a_2, \dots, a_n \in A$, and $b_1, \dots, b_n \in B$ satisfying $\nu(b_1) = \dots = \nu(b_{n-1}) = 0$ and every $x \in A_0$,

$$\epsilon \left[x b_1 \overset{\circ}{a}_2 b_2 \dots \overset{\circ}{a}_n b_n \right] = 0.$$

A **strongly right-liberating representation** is the corresponding analogue of Definition 3.3.2.

As with right and left liberation, strong right liberation implies an algorithm for calculating ϵ on $\langle A, B \rangle$. Accordingly, we introduce three types of words in $\langle A, B \rangle$: A word of the **first type** is, as usual, of the form $b_0 a_1 b_1 \dots a_\ell b_\ell$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_\ell \in A$ and $b_0, \dots, b_\ell \in B$. A word of the **second type** is of the form $b_0 \tilde{a}_1 b_1 \overset{\circ}{a}_2 b_2 \overset{\circ}{a}_3 b_3 \dots \overset{\circ}{a}_\ell b_\ell$, where we retain the notation $\overset{\circ}{a} = a - \rho(a)$, and introduce the notation $\tilde{a} = a - R(a)$. A word of the **third type** is of the form $b_0 R(a_1) b_1 \overset{\circ}{a}_2 b_2 \overset{\circ}{a}_3 b_3 \dots \overset{\circ}{a}_\ell b_\ell$. As previously, words of all types are said to be in **standard form** if $\nu(b_1) = \dots = \nu(b_{\ell-1}) = 0$.

The relevant center-expand-simplify strategy for calculating ϵ on words of the

first type is as follows:

- Center the b_i for $0 < i < \ell$, expand, and collapse. The result is a sum of standard-form words of the first type, each with length at most ℓ .
- Center a_1 with respect to R (that is, write $a_1 = \tilde{a}_1 + R(a_1)$) and the a_i for $i > 1$ with respect to ρ . Expand and collapse. The result is a sum of words of the second and third types, with length at most ℓ , and with length equal to ℓ only when in standard form.
- For words not in standard form, un-center the a_i , expand, and simplify, thereby obtaining a sum of words of the first type with length strictly less than ℓ . The procedure can then be recursively applied to these.
- On standard-form words of the second type, ϵ vanishes by the hypothesis of strong right liberation.
- On standard-form words of the third type, ϵ can be calculated using the left $\langle A_0, B \rangle$ -module property:

$$\epsilon[b_0 R(a_1)w] = b_0 R(a_1)\epsilon[w]$$

where w is a strictly shorter word, on which ϵ can be calculated recursively.

We now formalize this strategy into a recursive definition.

- We modify our definitions of right collapse and un-collapse to account for the fact that a_1 is now centered by R rather than ρ . Given $\ell \geq 1$, $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$, and

a subset $\vec{i} \subset [\ell - 1]$, write $\vec{i} = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$. For $k = 1, \dots, m$ we define $\beta_k = b_{i_k} \prod_{j=i_k+1}^{i_{k+1}-1} \rho(a_j) b_j$ as before. However, β_0 is now always equal to b_0 . In the case $1 \in \vec{i}$ we define the modified right collapse $\text{RC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i}) = (\beta_0, a_1, \beta_1, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m)$ as before, but in the case $1 \notin \vec{i}$ we define $\text{RC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i}) = (\beta_0, R(a_1), \beta_1, a_{i_1}, \dots, a_{i_m}, \beta_m)$. Similar remarks apply to the modified un-collapse $\text{UC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i})$.

- We also define, for $\ell > 0$ and $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_\ell$, the **tail** \vec{x}_+ to be the tuple obtained by truncating the first two entries. That is, $(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell)_+ = (b_1, a_2, b_2, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell)$.
- We now recursively define

$$\text{LM}_s(b_0) = \text{RM}_s(b_0) = \text{UM}_s(b_0) = b_0 \quad (7.1)$$

$$\text{LM}_s(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{i} \subseteq [\ell]} \text{RM}_s(\text{LC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i})) \prod_{j \in [\ell+1] \setminus \vec{i}} \nu(x_{2j+1}) \quad (7.2)$$

$$\text{RM}_s(\vec{x}) = \sum_{1 \in \vec{i} \subseteq [\ell+1]} \text{UM}_s(\text{RC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i})) + \sum_{1 \notin \vec{i} \subseteq [\ell+1]} x_1 R(x_2) \text{UM}_s(\vec{x}_+; \vec{i} - 1) \quad (7.3)$$

$$\text{UM}_s(\vec{x}) = \sum_{\vec{i} \subseteq [\ell+1]} \text{LM}_s(\text{UC}_s(\vec{x}; \vec{i})) \quad (7.4)$$

for $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_{\ell+1}$.

We then arrive at the following theorems, which we state without proof.

Theorem 7.2.2. *Let (A, B, ρ, R) be strongly right-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to ϵ, ν . Then for any $\vec{x} \in \mathcal{W}_I$,*

$$\epsilon \left[\Pi(\vec{x}) \right] = \text{LM}_s(\vec{x}) \epsilon[1].$$

Corollary 7.2.3. *Let (A, B, ρ, R) be strongly right-liberated in \mathcal{A} with respect to ϵ, ν . Then*

$$\epsilon[\langle A, B \rangle] = \epsilon[\langle A_0, B \rangle].$$

Corollary 7.2.4. *Let \mathcal{A} be a unital algebra, $A, B \subset \mathcal{A}$ unital subalgebras, $\rho : A \rightarrow B$ a unital linear map, R a linear transformation on A , $\nu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a unital linear functional. Suppose $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ are linear maps satisfying*

- $\epsilon_i \circ \rho = \epsilon_i$
- $\epsilon_i \circ R = \epsilon_i$
- (A, B, ρ, R) is strongly right-liberated with respect to ϵ_i, ν

for $i = 1, 2$.

If $\epsilon_1[1] = \epsilon_2[1]$, then $\epsilon_1 = \epsilon_2$ on $\langle A, B \rangle$.

7.3 Lifting a Retraction to the Sauvageot Product

We begin this section with a lemma which is of independent interest.

Proposition 7.3.1. *Let A_0 and A be unital C^* -algebras, $\iota : A_0 \rightarrow A$ a unital embedding, and $\epsilon : A \rightarrow A_0$ a unital retraction with respect to ι . Let $\pi : A_0 \rightarrow B(H)$ be a representation. Then the minimal Stinespring triple (K, ψ, V) for the map $\pi \circ \epsilon : A \rightarrow B(H)$ has the property that the image of V is invariant under $\psi \circ \iota(A_0)$; that is, $VV^*\psi(\iota(\cdot))V = \psi(\iota(\cdot))V$.*

Proof. For any $a_0 \in A_0$ and $h \in H$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\|\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh - VV^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh\|^2 &= \langle \psi(\iota(a_0))Vh, \psi(\iota(a_0))Vh \rangle \\
&\quad - 2\operatorname{Re} \langle \psi(\iota(a_0))Vh, VV^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh \rangle \\
&\quad + \langle VV^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh, VV^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh \rangle \\
&= \langle V^*\psi(\iota(a_0^*a_0))Vh, h \rangle - \langle V^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh, V^*\psi(\iota(a_0))Vh \rangle \\
&= \langle \pi(\epsilon(\iota(a_0^*a_0)))h, h \rangle - \langle \pi(\epsilon(\iota(a_0)))h, \pi(\epsilon(\iota(a_0)))h \rangle \\
&= \langle \pi(a_0^*a_0)h, h \rangle - \langle \pi(a_0)h, \pi(a_0)h \rangle = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

□

We now apply this in the context of lifting a Sauvageot retraction.

Theorem 7.3.2. *Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CPC*-tuple (resp. CPW*-tuple), A_0 another unital C^* -algebra (resp. W^* -algebra), $A_0 \xrightarrow{\iota} A$ a (normal) unital embedding, $A \xrightarrow{\epsilon} A_0$ a corresponding (normal) retraction such that $\phi \circ \iota \circ \epsilon = \phi$. Forming the Sauvageot products of the CP-tuples (A, B, ϕ, ω) and $(A_0, B, \phi \circ \iota, \omega)$ with Sauvageot retractions θ and θ_0 respectively, and letting ι^* denote the map $\iota \star id_B : A_0 \star B \rightarrow A \star B$, there exists a unique retraction $\epsilon^* : A \star B \rightarrow A_0 \star B$ such that the diagrams*

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \longrightarrow & A \star B \\
\downarrow \epsilon & & \downarrow \epsilon^* \\
A_0 & \longrightarrow & A_0 \star B
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
A \star B & & \\
\downarrow \epsilon^* & \searrow \theta & \\
A_0 \star B & \xrightarrow{\theta_0} & B
\end{array}$$

commute, and such that $(A \star B, \psi_L, \psi_R, \theta \circ \psi_R, \varpi, \epsilon^* \circ \iota^*)$ is a strongly right-liberating representation of $(A, B, \phi, \epsilon \circ \iota)$.

Proof. First we show that there exists a faithful representation $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$ of (A, B, ϕ, ω) and an $\pi_L(\iota(A_0))$ -invariant subspace $VH \subset K_0 \subset K$ with the property that $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K_0, V, \pi_L \circ \iota)$ is a faithful representation of $(A_0, B, \phi \circ \iota, \omega)$. For this, we begin with a faithful representation (H, Ω, π_R) of (B, ω) . Then, applying Stinespring's theorem to the completely positive map $\pi_R \circ \phi \circ \iota : A_0 \rightarrow B(H)$, we obtain a triple $(K_0, V, \pi_L^{(0)})$ such that $V^* \pi_L^{(0)}(a_0) V = \pi_R(\phi(\iota(a_0)))$. We may assume WLOG that $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K_0, V, \pi_L^{(0)})$ is faithfully decomposable, as otherwise we take its direct sum with some faithful representation of A_0 . Applying Stinespring again to the completely positive map $\pi_L^{(0)} \circ \epsilon : A \rightarrow B(K_0)$, we obtain another triple (K, W, π_L) such that $W^* \pi_L(a) W = \pi_L^{(0)}(\epsilon(a))$. For simplicity, we suppress the notation and regard K_0 as a subspace of K ; by Proposition 7.3.1, $(K_0, \pi_L^{(0)})$ is a subrepresentation of $(K, \pi_L \circ \iota)$. Again we assume without loss of generality that $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K, V, \pi_L)$ is faithfully decomposable, as otherwise we replace (K, π_L) by its direct sum with some faithful representation of A .

Having completed this task, we now let $A \star B$ be the Sauvageot product realized by this representation on the Hilbert space $\mathfrak{H} = H^- \star L$; by 4.4.10, the C^* -subalgebra (resp. von Neumann subalgebra) generated by A_0 and B acting on \mathfrak{H} is $A_0 \star B$. Letting $\mathfrak{H}_0 = H^- \star L_0$, which by Remark 4.2.8 may be regarded as a subspace of \mathfrak{H} , we see from Proposition 4.2.9 that \mathfrak{H}_0 is $A_0 \star B$ -invariant. It follows that this and the faithfulness of $(H, \Omega, \pi_R, K_0, V, \pi_L^{(0)})$ that, letting $C : B(\mathfrak{H}) \rightarrow B(\mathfrak{H}_0)$ be the natural compression, then the image $C(A_0 \star B)$ is also isomorphic to $A_0 \star B$, and (modulo this isomorphism) C restricts to the identity map on $A_0 \star B$. Then the restriction of

C to $A \star B$, which we denote ϵ^* , is a retraction satisfying the commuting diagrams in the statement of the theorem. It remains to check strong right-liberation. Beginning with a vector in any summand $L_0^{+\otimes n} \otimes L_0$ or $H \otimes L_0^{+\otimes n} \otimes L_0$ and applying a word of the form

$$[\psi_L(a_1) - \psi_R(\phi(a_1))] \psi_R(b_1) \dots [\psi_L(a_n) - \psi_R(\phi(a_n))] \psi_R(b_n)$$

produces a vector in a sum of subspaces of the same form. But then applying an element $\psi_R(a) - \psi_R(\epsilon(\iota(a)))$ yields a sum of vectors in subspaces $(L \ominus L_0) \otimes L^{+\otimes n} \otimes L$, so that projection onto $\mathfrak{H}_0 \subset \mathfrak{H}$ again returns zero. \square

The next two results are more easily stated in terms of conditional expectations, but may be translated into the language of retractions if desired.

Proposition 7.3.3. *Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CP-tuple, E a conditional expectation on A , $A_1 \subset A$ a C^* -subalgebra (resp. W^* -subalgebra) such that $E(A_1) \subset A_1$. Then viewing $A_1 \star B$ as a subalgebra of $A \star B$, we have $E^*(A_1 \star B) \subset A_1 \star B$.*

Proof. This follows from the uniqueness of Sauvageot products and of the lifted retractions provided by Theorem 7.3.2, because the restriction of E is a conditional expectation on A_1 . \square

Corollary 7.3.4. *Let (A, B, ϕ, ω) be a CP-tuple and E_1, E_2 conditional expectations on A such that $E_1 \circ E_2 = E_1$ (resp. $E_1 \circ E_2 = E_2$). Then $E_1^* \circ E_2^* = E_1^*$ (resp. $E_1^* \circ E_2^* = E_2^*$).*

Proof. This follows from the uniqueness of E_1^* (resp. E_2^*) in Theorem 7.3.2, as $E_1^* \circ E_2^*$ satisfies the same properties. \square

7.4 The Inductive System: Retractions Onto Initial Segments

In the construction of our inductive system in chapter 5, we produce retractions $\epsilon_\gamma : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ for each $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$. We have now the tools to produce a consistent family of retractions $\epsilon_{\beta,\gamma} : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\beta$ whenever $\beta \leq \gamma$ is an initial segment.

Definition 7.4.1. Let $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_n\} \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\beta = \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$ for some $1 \leq m \leq n$. We define a retraction $\epsilon_{\beta,\gamma} : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_\beta$ as follows:

- We proceed by reverse induction to define retractions $\epsilon_{\beta^{(\ell)},\gamma^{(\ell)}}$ for $\ell = m, \dots, 1$.
- In the base case $\ell = m$ we define $\epsilon_{\beta^{(m)},\gamma^{(m)}}$ to be $\epsilon_{\gamma^{(m)}}$ as defined in chapter 5.
- Inductively, we define

$$\epsilon_{\beta^{(\ell)},\gamma^{(\ell)}} = \epsilon_{\beta^{(\ell+1)},\gamma^{(\ell+1)}}^*$$

in the sense of Theorem 7.3.2.

Proposition 7.4.2.

1. Each map $\epsilon_{\beta,\gamma}$ is a retraction with respect to $f_{\gamma,\beta}$.
2. If $\beta \leq \gamma \leq \delta$ are initial segments, then $\epsilon_{\beta,\gamma} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma,\delta} = \epsilon_{\beta,\delta}$.

Proof.

1. Given β, γ as in Definition 7.4.1, we inductively prove that $\epsilon_{\beta^{(\ell)},\beta^{(\ell)}} \circ f_{\gamma^{(\ell)},\beta^{(\ell)}} = \text{id}$.

The base case $\epsilon_\gamma \circ \iota_\gamma$ was established in Chapter 5, while the inductive step is just the property $\epsilon^* \circ \iota^* = \text{id}$ from Theorem 7.3.2.

2. Suppose $\beta = \{t_1, \dots, t_m\}$, $\gamma = \{t_1, \dots, t_{m+n}\}$, and $\delta = \{t_1, \dots, t_{m+n+k}\}$. We first prove inductively that $\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell), \delta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\delta(\ell)}$ for $\ell = m+n, \dots, 1$. The base case $\ell = m+n$ is trivial, since $\gamma(\ell)$ is a singleton and hence $\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell), \delta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\delta(\ell)}$ and $\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} = \text{id}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Inductively, recall that $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma(\ell)}$ is the Sauvageot product $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \star \mathcal{A}$ with respect to the map $\phi_{t_{\ell+1}-t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)}$, and similarly $\mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)} = \mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell+1)} \star \mathcal{A}_{\delta(\ell)}$ with respect to $\phi_{t_{\ell+1}-t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\delta(\ell)}$. We also have $\epsilon_{\delta(\ell+1)} \circ f_{\delta(\ell+1), \gamma(\ell+1)} = \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)}$ by Proposition 5.4.2. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{t_{\ell+1}-t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\delta(\ell+1)} \circ f_{\delta(\ell+1), \gamma(\ell+1)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1), \delta(\ell+1)} &= \phi_{t_{\ell+1}-t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell+1), \delta(\ell+1)} \\ &= \phi_{t_{\ell+1}-t_\ell} \circ \epsilon_{\delta(\ell+1)} \end{aligned}$$

and an application of Corollary 4.4.11 implies that $\epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell), \delta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\delta(\ell)}$.

As a particular case we obtain $\epsilon_{\gamma(m)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(m), \delta(m)} = \epsilon_{\delta(m)}$, which then becomes the base case of a new induction, proving that $\epsilon_{\beta(\ell), \gamma(\ell)} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell), \delta(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\beta(\ell), \delta(\ell)}$ for $\ell = m, \dots, 1$. In the case $\ell = m$ we have $\beta(\ell)$ a singleton, so that $\epsilon_{\beta(\ell), \gamma(\ell)} = \epsilon_{\gamma(\ell)}$ and we reduce to the result just established. The induction on ℓ follows by Corollary 7.3.4.

□

Fix now any $\tau \geq 0$. Let $\mathcal{F}_\tau \subset \mathcal{F}$ denote the finite subsets of $[0, \tau]$, and for $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$ let $\gamma\langle\tau\rangle$ denote $\gamma \cap [0, \tau]$. Now $\{\mathcal{A}_\gamma \mid \gamma \in \mathcal{F}_\tau\}$ with the same embeddings $f_{\gamma, \beta}$ from before is an inductive system; let \mathfrak{A}_τ denote its limit, with embeddings $g_{\infty, \gamma} : \mathcal{A}_\gamma \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_\tau$. (We note that we can equivalently obtain \mathfrak{A}_τ as the limit of a system indexed by \mathcal{F} , with the object $\mathcal{A}_{\gamma\langle\tau\rangle}$ corresponding to the set γ and the morphism

$f_{\gamma\langle\tau\rangle,\beta\langle\tau\rangle}$ corresponding to the inclusion $\beta \leq \gamma$.) Through the universal property of the limit we obtain an embedding $h_\tau : \mathfrak{A}_\tau \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$ characterized by

$$f_{\infty,\gamma} = h_\tau \circ g_{\infty,\gamma} \quad \text{for all } \gamma \in \mathcal{F}_\tau. \quad (7.5)$$

Now a slight adaptation of the proof of Proposition 5.4.2 shows that for any inclusion $\beta \leq \gamma$ in \mathcal{F} and any ℓ such that $t_\ell \in \beta$, one has

$$\epsilon_{\gamma\langle\ell\rangle,\gamma} \circ f_{\gamma,\beta} = f_{\gamma\langle\ell\rangle,\beta\langle\ell\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle\ell\rangle,\beta}.$$

It follows that if $\beta \leq \gamma$ are sets both of which contain τ , then

$$\epsilon_{\gamma\langle\tau\rangle,\gamma} \circ f_{\gamma,\beta} = f_{\gamma\langle\tau\rangle,\beta\langle\tau\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle\tau\rangle,\beta}.$$

Holding β fixed and taking a limit in γ , this implies the existence of a retraction $\mathbb{E}_\tau : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}_\tau$ characterized by

$$\mathbb{E}_\tau \circ f_{\infty,\beta} = g_{\infty,\beta\langle\tau\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle\tau\rangle,\beta} \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \mathcal{F}. \quad (7.6)$$

We let $E_\tau = h_\tau \circ \mathbb{E}_\tau$ denote the corresponding conditional expectation on \mathfrak{A} , which is characterized by the property

$$E_\tau \circ f_{\infty,\beta} = f_{\infty,\beta\langle\tau\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle\tau\rangle,\beta} \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \mathcal{F}. \quad (7.7)$$

Proposition 7.4.3 (Filtration). *For all $s \leq t$, $E_s E_t = E_s = E_t E_s$.*

Proof. Since $s \leq t$, we have $\beta\langle s\rangle\langle t\rangle = \beta\langle s\rangle = \beta\langle t\rangle\langle s\rangle$ for all $\beta \in \mathcal{F}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} E_s \circ E_t \circ f_{\infty, \beta} &= E_s \circ f_{\infty, \beta\langle t\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle t\rangle, \beta} \\ &= f_{\infty, \beta\langle s\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle s\rangle, \beta\langle t\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle t\rangle, \beta} \\ &= f_{\infty, \beta\langle s\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle s\rangle, \beta} \\ &= E_s \circ f_{\infty, \beta} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} E_t \circ E_s \circ f_{\infty, \beta} &= E_t \circ f_{\infty, \beta\langle s\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle s\rangle, \beta} \\ &= f_{\infty, \beta\langle s\rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\beta\langle s\rangle, \beta} \\ &= E_s \circ f_{\infty, \beta} \end{aligned}$$

and as the images of the $f_{\infty, \beta}$ generate \mathfrak{A} , this implies $E_t \circ E_s = E_s = E_s \circ E_t$. \square

Proposition 7.4.4 (Covariance). *For any $s, t \geq 0$,*

$$\sigma_s E_t = E_{t+s} \sigma_s.$$

Proof. First, we note that for any initial segment $\beta \leq \gamma$ in \mathcal{F} and any $s \geq 0$, $\epsilon_{\beta+s, \gamma+s} = \epsilon_{\beta, \gamma}$, since the definition of $\epsilon_{\beta, \gamma}$ depends only on the time differences in γ . We also

have $\gamma\langle t \rangle + s = (\gamma + s)\langle t + s \rangle$ for any $s, t \geq 0$ and $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
E_{t+s} \circ \sigma_s \circ f_{\infty, \gamma} &= E_{t+s} \circ f_{\infty, \gamma+s} \\
&= f_{\infty, (\gamma+s)\langle t+s \rangle} \circ \epsilon_{(\gamma+s)\langle t+s \rangle, \gamma+s} \\
&= f_{\infty, \gamma\langle t \rangle + s} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma\langle t \rangle + s, \gamma+s} \\
&= f_{\infty, \gamma\langle t \rangle + s} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma\langle t \rangle, \gamma} \\
&= \sigma_s \circ f_{\infty, \gamma\langle t \rangle} \circ \epsilon_{\gamma\langle t \rangle, \gamma} \\
&= \sigma_s \circ E_t \circ f_{\infty, \gamma}
\end{aligned}$$

which implies the result. \square

7.5 Covariant Filtrations on W^* -Dilations?

So far we have produced a filtration of conditional expectations $\{E_t\}_{t \geq 0}$ on the C^* -dilation algebra \mathfrak{A} , which is covariant with respect to the semigroup $\{\sigma_t\}$. In chapter 6, we showed how, when our initial semigroup acts on a W^* -algebra, we can modify the dilation to achieve a W^* -algebra $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ and a continuous semigroup of normal endomorphisms $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$ of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. It is natural, then, to seek a filtration $\{\tilde{E}_t\}$ of normal conditional expectations on $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ which is covariant with respect to $\{\tilde{\sigma}_t\}$, which is continuous in the sense that $t \mapsto E_t(a)$ is strongly continuous for fixed $a \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$, and which is also related to our C^* -filtration by the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathfrak{A} & \xrightarrow{E_t} & \mathfrak{A} \\
\psi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\
\tilde{\mathfrak{A}} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{E}_t} & \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}
\end{array}$$

This is very similar in spirit to the question of how to define the maps $\tilde{\sigma}_t$, which was addressed in Theorem 6.4.3. A strategy for answering it through similar methods would be as follows:

- For each $\tau \geq 0$, define “ τ -moment polynomials” $\mathfrak{S}_\tau(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ by modifying the recursion in Definition 6.2.2. The point of this would be to show that

$$\mathfrak{S}_\tau(\vec{t}; \vec{a}) = \mathbb{E}_\tau[\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))].$$

These τ -moment polynomials should also be weakly continuous in each entry of \vec{a} , and jointly strongly continuous in \vec{t} and \vec{a} subject to the non-crossing restriction (indeed, this restriction may only be needed among those times greater than or equal to τ) and possibly with an additional restriction that times not cross τ . Finally, for any fixed \vec{t} and \vec{a} , $\mathfrak{S}_\tau(\vec{t}; \vec{a})$ should be strongly continuous in τ for those τ not equal to any entry of \vec{t} .

- In the spirit of Lemma 6.4.2, one could find for each $y, z \in \mathcal{P}$ and $t \geq 0$ elements $y_0, z_0 \in \mathcal{P}$ and a normal linear map Q on \mathcal{A} such that $\mathbb{E}[yE_t(x)z] = Q \circ \mathbb{E}[y_0xz_0]$ for all $x \in \mathfrak{A}$.
- As in Theorem 6.4.3, one would have for all $x \in \mathfrak{A}$, $y_0, z_0 \in \mathcal{P}$, and $\xi', \eta' \in H$ that

$$\langle \psi(E_t(x))\psi(y)V\xi', \psi(z)V\eta' \rangle = \langle Q(\mathbb{E}[z_0^*\psi(x)y_0])\xi', \eta' \rangle$$

and could therefore define \tilde{E}_t by its sesquilinear form

$$\langle \tilde{E}_t(X)\psi(y)V\xi', \psi(z)V\eta' \rangle = \langle Q(\tilde{\mathbb{E}}[z_0^*Xy_0])\xi', \eta' \rangle.$$

At the time of thesis submission (May 8, 2013), I have not verified the success of this approach.

CHAPTER 8

PRODUCT SYSTEMS

8.1 Introduction

For a Hilbert space H , the Fock space

$$\mathcal{F}(H) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} H^{\otimes n}$$

can be understood as follows: The collection $\{H^{\otimes n}\}$ forms a **bundle** of Hilbert spaces over \mathbb{N} , and furthermore, a bundle which **tensors associatively**: there is a family of unitary equivalences $H^{\otimes n} \otimes H^{\otimes m} \rightarrow H^{\otimes(m+n)}$ which compose in such a way that $H^{\otimes n} \otimes H^{\otimes m} \otimes H^{\otimes k} \rightarrow H^{\otimes(m+n+k)}$ is unambiguous. The Fock space then consists of the **square summable sections** of this bundle.

When formulated in this way, one can naturally define a “continuous analogue of Fock space” ([Arv89a]-[Arv90b]), called a **product system of Hilbert spaces**, to be a bundle of Hilbert spaces over $(0, \infty)$ which tensors associatively. As usual when one forms bundles of Hilbert spaces, measurability hypotheses come into play, of which we omit the details here. (The analogue of Fock space is not the bundle itself, but rather the associated Hilbert space of its square-integrable sections.) Without stating all the results precisely, here are some of the relevant aspects of the theory.

1. Product systems of Hilbert spaces are naturally associated with E_0 -semigroups; indeed, once appropriate morphisms have been defined, there is an equivalence of categories between (equivalence classes of) product systems of Hilbert spaces

on the one hand, and E_0 -semigroups on $B(H)$ on the other.

2. There are several ways to construct a product system from a given E_0 -semigroup, one of which we mention is the following technique of Arveson: Given the semigroup $\{\alpha_t\}$ on $B(H)$, form the intertwining spaces

$$E_t = \{X \in B(H) \mid \forall Y \in B(H) : XY = Y\alpha_t(X).\}$$

A straightforward calculation shows that for $X, Y \in E_t$, the operator X^*Y must commute with everything in $B(H)$, so it corresponds to a scalar which we define to be $\langle X, Y \rangle$. Furthermore, E_t turns out to be complete in this inner product, hence a Hilbert space; moreover, these spaces “tensor” associatively, where for $X \in E_t$ and $Y \in E_s$ the “tensor product” $X \otimes Y \in E_{t+s}$ is just the composition of operators XY .

3. There is a classification of product systems into types I, II, and III, similar in spirit to the type theory of von Neumann algebras. The classification is based on the notion of a **unit** for a product system $\{E_t\}$, which is a family of (unit) vectors $u_t \in E_t$ that follow the given embeddings, that is, such that $u_t \otimes u_s$ is identified with u_{s+t} . If the units “span” the product system in the appropriate sense, it is type I; if there exists at least one unit but they do not span the system, it is type II; if there are no units, it is type III. Type I systems are further classified according to their **index**, which is a number in $\mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$ defined as the dimension of a certain Hilbert space associated to the set of units, and equal to the index (as defined by Powers in [Pow88]) of the

associated E_0 -semigroup.

8.2 Hilbert C^* -Modules and Correspondences

Given a C^* -algebra A , a **Hilbert A -module** is a right A -module E with an “ A -valued inner product” such that E is complete in the associated norm. A Hilbert space is precisely a Hilbert \mathbb{C} -module. As another notable example, if X is a locally compact Hausdorff space, a vector bundle over X (in which each fiber is a closed subspace of some fixed Hilbert space) is a Hilbert $C(X)$ -module; for this reason Hilbert C^* -modules are sometimes conceptualized as “noncommutative vector bundles.” The basic theory can be found in the seminal papers [Pas73] [Rie74], [Kas80] and the more recent sources [Lan95], [MT05], and [RW98]. Among the notable features are the replacement of bounded operators on E with the more restrictive notion of **adjointable** operators, the set of which is denoted $\mathcal{L}(E)$ and forms a C^* -algebra; if A is a W^* -algebra and E is **self-dual** (a property not enjoyed by all C^* -modules), then $\mathcal{L}(E)$ is a W^* -algebra. If A is a W^* -algebra and E is not self-dual, one typically works instead with its **self-dual completion**.

Given C^* -algebras A and B , a Hilbert B -module equipped with a left action of A (by which one means a $*$ -homomorphism from A to $\mathcal{L}(E)$) is called an **(A, B) -correspondence**. As with balanced tensor products of bimodules over rings, one can form the tensor product (sometimes called the **internal tensor product**) of an (A, B) -correspondence with a (B, C) -correspondence to obtain an (A, C) -correspondence. In particular, given an (A, A) -correspondence E , one can form tensor

powers $E^{\otimes n}$, and thereby also the Fock correspondence $\mathcal{F}(E) = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} E^{\otimes n}$. More generally, one can form a **product system of (A, A) -correspondences** in a fashion analogous to the last section.

As outlined above, Arveson's intertwining technique produces a product system of Hilbert spaces from an E_0 -semigroup on $B(H)$. When one considers an E_0 -semigroup on a general von Neumann algebra \mathcal{M} , however, the same technique produces a product system of correspondences over the commutant \mathcal{M}' . Hence, product systems of correspondences arise naturally in the study of E_0 -semigroups on von Neumann algebras.

The classification theory of product systems of correspondences is more complicated than that of product systems of Hilbert spaces, in part because it is more complicated even to define what a unit is. Following [Ske06], we define a unit to be a family of elements $\xi_t \in E_t$ which tensor associatively, a **unital** unit to be one for which $\langle \xi_t, \xi_t \rangle = \mathbf{1}$ for all t (this is not automatic even with the hypothesis that $\|\xi_t\| = 1$), and a **central** unit to be one for which the left and right actions of \mathcal{M} agree, i.e. $m \cdot \xi_t = \xi_t \cdot m$ for all t and all $m \in \mathcal{M}$. Central unital units are of particular importance in classification theory; fortunately, it is known that for product systems of von Neumann modules, the existence of a central **contractive** unit (meaning $\langle \xi_t, \xi_t \rangle \leq \mathbf{1}$ for all t) implies the existence of a central unital unit. A product system having such a unit is called either **spatial** or **non-type-III**, though sometimes those terms are distinguished.

8.3 Units for Product Systems Associated With Sauvageot Dilations

In this section we present some calculations toward the construction of a unit for the product system arising from a Sauvageot dilation. For convenience we work with the dilation $(\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}, \{\tilde{\sigma}_t\})$ instead of its quotient $(\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}, \{\widehat{\sigma}_t\})$.

- Define for each $t \geq 0$ an operator $U_t \in B(\mathfrak{H})$ by its action on $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$:

$$U_t \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1))) \cdots \psi(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))Vh = \psi(\sigma_{t_1+t}(i(a_1))) \cdots \psi(\sigma_{t_n+t}(i(a_n)))Vh.$$

- We omit the verification that this extends to a well-defined map on the linear span of $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, and show its contractivity. For simplicity, consider an element of $\psi(\mathcal{P})VH$, and compute

$$\begin{aligned} \|U_t \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1))) \cdots \psi(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))Vh\|^2 &= \|\psi(\sigma_{t_1+t}(i(a_1))) \cdots \psi(\sigma_{t_n+t}(i(a_n)))Vh\|^2 \\ &= \left\langle V^* \psi(\sigma_{t_n+t}(i(a_n))^* \cdots \sigma_{t_n+t}(i(a_n)))Vh, h \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \pi \circ \mathbb{E} \circ \sigma_t(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))^* \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))h, h \right\rangle \\ &= \left\langle \pi \circ \phi_t \circ \mathbb{E}(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))^* \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))h, h \right\rangle \\ &\leq \left\langle \pi \circ \mathbb{E}(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))^* \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))h, h \right\rangle \\ &= \|\psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1))) \cdots \psi(\sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))Vh\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

since each ϕ_t is contractive.

- Clearly $U_t U_s = U_{t+s}$. To show that $\{U_t\}$ is a unit, we need to verify that $U_t Y = \tilde{\sigma}_t(Y)U_t$ for all $Y \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. By the normality of both sides, it suffices to establish this for Y in the weakly dense subalgebra $\psi(\mathfrak{A})$, which reduces again

to consideration of elements $\psi(\mathcal{P})$. Now letting $\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n))$ be a typical element of $\psi(\mathcal{P})$ and $\sigma_{s_1}(i(b_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m}(i(b_m))Vh$ a typical vector in \mathfrak{H} ,

$$\begin{aligned} U_t \psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)) \sigma_{s_1}(i(b_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m}(i(b_m))) Vh \\ &= \psi(\sigma_{t_1+t}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n+t}(i(a_n)) \sigma_{s_1+t}(i(b_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m+t}(i(b_m))) Vh \\ &= \left[\tilde{\sigma}_t(\psi(\sigma_{t_1}(i(a_1)) \cdots \sigma_{t_n}(i(a_n)))) \right] U_t \left[\psi(\sigma_{s_1}(i(b_1)) \cdots \sigma_{s_m}(i(b_m))) Vh \right] \end{aligned}$$

as desired.

- So far we have a contractive unit. To show centrality, consider an operator $X \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}'$ and a typical vector $\psi(p)Vh$ for $p \in \mathcal{P}$. Note that X commutes with $\psi(p)$ and $\psi(\sigma_t(p))$, as both are elements of $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$. Then

$$U_t X \psi(p)Vh = U_t \psi(p) X Vh = \psi(\sigma_t(p)) X Vh = X \psi(\sigma_t(p)) Vh = X U_t \psi(p)Vh$$

so that $U_t X = X U_t$.

The existence of a central contractive unit implies that the dilation semigroup is non-type-III, as referenced above. In particular, this is the case even when the original CP-semigroup happens to be a type III E_0 -semigroup—a striking result indeed!

APPENDIX: MOMENT TABLES

In the tables to come, \vec{x}_ℓ denotes the tuple $(b_0, a_1, b_1, \dots, a_\ell, b_\ell)$, and \vec{y}_ℓ the tuple $(a_0, b_1, a_1, \dots, b_\ell, a_\ell)$.

Table of Right-Liberation Collapse Functions

$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_1; \emptyset) = \vec{x}_1$	$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_3; \emptyset) = (b_0, a_1 a_2 a_3, b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_1; \emptyset) = b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1$	$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_2 a_3, b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_1; \{1\}) = \vec{x}_1$	$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_3; \{2\}) = (b_0, a_1 a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_3, b_3)$
$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_1; \emptyset) = -b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1$	$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 2\}) = (b_0, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_3, b_3)$
$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_1; \{1\}) = \vec{x}_1$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \emptyset) = b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2 \rho(a_3) b_3$
$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_2; \emptyset) = (b_0, a_1 a_2, b_1)$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2 \rho(a_3) b_3)$
$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_2; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_2, b_2)$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{2\}) = (b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1, a_2, b_2 \rho(a_3) b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_2; \emptyset) = (b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2)$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{3\}) = (b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2, a_3, b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_2; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2)$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 2\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2 \rho(a_3) b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_2; \{2\}) = (b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1, a_2, b_2)$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1 \rho(a_2) b_2, a_3, b_3)$
$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_2; \{1, 2\}) = \vec{x}_2$	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{2, 3\}) = (b_0 \rho(a_1) b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3)$
	$\text{RC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 2, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3)$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_2; \emptyset) = (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_2; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, -b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_2; \{2\}) = (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_2; \{1, 2\}) = \vec{x}_2$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \emptyset) = -b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{2\}) = (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, -b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{3\}) = (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 2\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, -b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, -b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{2, 3\}) = (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3)$$

$$\text{UC}(\vec{x}_3; \{1, 2, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \emptyset) = (b_0, a_1a_2a_3a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1\}) = (b_0, a_1, \mathring{b}_1, a_2a_3a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2\}) = (b_0, a_1a_2, \mathring{b}_2, a_3a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{3\}) = (b_0, a_1a_2a_3, \mathring{b}_3, a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2\}) = (b_0, a_1, \mathring{b}_1, a_2, \mathring{b}_2, a_3a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, \mathring{b}_1, a_2a_3, \mathring{b}_3, a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1a_2, \mathring{b}_2, a_3, \mathring{b}_3, a_4, b_4)$$

$$\text{LC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 3\}) = (b_0, a_1, \mathring{b}_1, a_2, \mathring{b}_2, a_3, \mathring{b}_3, a_4, b_4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \emptyset) &= b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{3\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{4\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 3\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 3\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 4\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{3, 4\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 3\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 3, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 3, 4\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{RC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 3, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \emptyset) &= b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1\}) &= (b_0, a_1, -b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2\}) &= (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{3\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, -b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{4\}) &= (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 3\}) &= (b_0, a_1, -b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, -b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 3\}) &= (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, -b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 4\}) &= (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, -b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{3, 4\}) &= (b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 3\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, -b_3\rho(a_4)b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, -b_2\rho(a_3)b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 3, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, -b_1\rho(a_2)b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{2, 3, 4\}) &= (-b_0\rho(a_1)b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4) \\
\text{UC}(\vec{x}_4; \{1, 2, 3, 4\}) &= (b_0, a_1, b_1, a_2, b_2, a_3, b_3, a_4, b_4)
\end{aligned}$$

Table of Right-Liberation Moment Functions

$$\text{RM}(\vec{x}_1) = b_0\rho(a_1)b_1$$

$$\text{LM}(\vec{x}_1) = b_0\rho(a_1)b_1$$

$$\text{UM}(\vec{x}_1) = 0$$

$$\text{RM}(\vec{x}_2) = b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2$$

$$\text{LM}(\vec{x}_2) = \nu(b_1)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)]b_2 + b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2$$

$$\text{UM}(\vec{x}_2) = \nu(b_1)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)]b_2$$

$$\text{RM}(\vec{x}_3) = b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3 + \nu(b_1)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)]b_3$$

$$+ \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3 + \nu(b_2)b_0[\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$\text{LM}(\vec{x}_3) = \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1a_2a_3)b_3 + \nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2a_3)b_3$$

$$+ \nu(b_1)b_0\rho(a_1a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)b_3 + b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)b_3$$

$$+ \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$= b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3$$

$$+ \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1a_2)\rho(a_3) + \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$+ \nu(b_1)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)]b_2\rho(a_3)b_3 + \nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1[\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$+ [\nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2)$$

$$+ \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)]b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$\text{UM}(\vec{x}_3) = \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1a_2)\rho(a_3)$$

$$+ \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3 + [\nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2)$$

$$- \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2)]b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{RM}(\vec{x}_4) = & b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 + \nu(b_1)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)]b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1[\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1[\rho(a_2a_4) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2[\rho(a_3a_4) - \rho(a_3)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3a_4) - \rho(a_1a_3)\rho(a_4) \\
& + \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)\rho(a_4)]b_4 + [\nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_3)) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3) \\
& - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3))\nu(b_3)]b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2a_4) - \rho(a_1a_2)\rho(a_4) \\
& + \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)\rho(a_4)]b_4 + [\nu(b_1)\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)\nu(\rho(a_2)) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3) \\
& - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)]b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2a_3) - \rho(a_1a_2)\rho(a_3) \\
& + \rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)]b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 + [\nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2) \\
& - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2)]b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1[\rho(a_2a_3a_4) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_3a_4) - \rho(a_2a_3)\rho(a_4) \\
& + \rho(a_2)\rho(a_3)\rho(a_4)]b_4 + [\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_3)) - \nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3) \\
& - \nu(b_2\rho(a_3))\nu(b_3)]b_0\rho(a_1)b_1[\rho(a_2a_4) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_4)]b_4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LM}(\vec{x}_4) = & \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1a_2a_3a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2a_3a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1a_2a_3)\mathring{b}_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2)\nu(b_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2a_3)\mathring{b}_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2a_3)\mathring{b}_3)\nu(b_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)b_0\rho(a_1a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_2a_4) - \rho(a_1a_2)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2)b_0[\rho(a_1a_3) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_3)]\mathring{b}_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& + \nu(\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3)b_0\rho(a_1)\mathring{b}_1[\rho(a_2a_4) - \rho(a_2)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& - \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2)\mathring{b}_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4 \\
& - \nu(\mathring{b}_1\rho(a_2))\nu(\mathring{b}_2\rho(a_3)\mathring{b}_3)b_0[\rho(a_1a_4) - \rho(a_1)\rho(a_4)]b_4
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{LM}(\vec{x}_4) = & b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho_{[1,2,3,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_2))b_0\rho_{[1,3,4]}(a)b_4 + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_3))b_0\rho_{[1,2,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(b_3)\left[\nu(\rho(a_2a_3)) + 2\nu(\rho(a_2))\nu(\rho(a_3)) - \nu(\rho(a_2)\rho(a_3))\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2))b_0\rho_{[1,3]}(a)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0\rho_{[1,2,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\left[\nu(\rho_{[2,3]}(a)b_3) - 2\nu(\rho(a_2))\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3)\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho_{[1,2]}(a)b_2\rho_{[3,4]}(a)b_4 - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2)\rho_{[1,3,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(b_2\rho(a_3))b_0\rho_{[1,2,4]}b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\left[\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)) - \nu(\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)) - \nu(\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_3))\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho_{[2,3,4]}(a)b_4 - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_2))b_0\rho_{[1,3,4]}b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\left[\nu(b_1\rho_{[2,3]}(a)) + 2\nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(\rho(a_3))\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)b_0\rho_{[1,2]}(a)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2)b_0\rho_{[1,3]}(a)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0\rho_{[1,2,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_1)\left[\nu(\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3) - \nu(\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3) - \nu(\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3)\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho_{[2,3]}(a)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_1\rho(a_2))b_0\rho_{[1,3]}(a)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho_{[2,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_2)\left[\nu(b_1\rho_{[2,3]}(a)b_3) + 2\nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3)\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho_{[3,4]}b_4 + \nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)b_0\rho_{[1,3,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_3)\nu(b_2\rho(a_3))b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho_{[2,4]}(a)b_4 \\
& - \nu(b_3)\left[\nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_3))\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}b_4 \\
& + \left[\nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2\rho(a_3)b_3) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_3)b_3) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)\right]b_0\rho_{[1,4]}b_4 \\
& + \nu(b_1\rho(a_2)b_2)b_0\rho_{[1,3]}(a)b_3\rho(a_4)b_4 + \nu(b_2\rho(a_3)b_3)b_0\rho(a_1)b_1\rho_{[2,4]}(a)b_4
\end{aligned}$$

Table of Left-Liberation Collapse Functions

$LC'(\vec{y}_1; \emptyset) = a_0 a_1$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \emptyset) = a_0 a_1 a_2 a_3$
$LC'(\vec{y}_1; \{1\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1)$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1 a_2 a_3)$
$RC'(\vec{y}_1; \emptyset) = \vec{y}_1$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{2\}) = (a_0 a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2 a_3)$
$UC'(\vec{y}_1; \emptyset) = \vec{y}_1$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{3\}) = (a_0 a_1 a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_3, a_3)$
$LC'(\vec{y}_2; \emptyset) = a_0 a_1 a_2$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1, 2\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2 a_3)$
$LC'(\vec{y}_2; \{1\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1 a_2)$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1, 3\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1 a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_3, a_3)$
$LC'(\vec{y}_2; \{2\}) = (a_0 a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2)$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{2, 3\}) = (a_0 a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_3, a_3)$
$LC'(\vec{y}_2; \{1, 2\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2)$	$LC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1, 2, 3\}) = (a_0, \overset{\circ}{b}_1, a_1, \overset{\circ}{b}_2, a_2, \overset{\circ}{b}_3, a_3)$
$RC'(\vec{y}_2; \emptyset) = (a_0, b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2, a_2)$	$RC'(\vec{y}_3; \emptyset) = (a_0, b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2 \rho(a_2) b_3, a_3)$
$RC'(\vec{y}_2; \{1\}) = \vec{y}_2$	$RC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1\}) = (a_0, b_1, a_1, b_2 \rho(a_2) b_3, a_3)$
$UC'(\vec{y}_2; \emptyset) = (a_0, -b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2, a_2)$	$RC'(\vec{y}_3; \{2\}) = (a_0, b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2, a_2, b_3, a_3)$
$UC'(\vec{y}_2; \{1\}) = \vec{y}_2$	$RC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1, 2\}) = \vec{y}_3$
	$UC'(\vec{y}_3; \emptyset) = (a_0, b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2 \rho(a_2) b_3, a_3)$
	$UC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1\}) = (a_0, b_1, a_1, -b_2 \rho(a_2) b_3, a_3)$
	$UC'(\vec{y}_3; \{2\}) = (a_0, -b_1 \rho(a_1) b_2, a_2, b_3, a_3)$
	$UC'(\vec{y}_3; \{1, 2\}) = \vec{y}_3$

Table of Left-Liberation Moment Functions

$$\text{RM}'(\vec{y}_1) = 0$$

$$\text{LM}'(\vec{y}_1) = \nu(b_1)a_0a_1$$

$$\text{UM}'(\vec{y}_1) = \nu(b_1)a_0a_1$$

$$\text{RM}'(\vec{y}_2) = \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2)a_0a_2$$

$$\text{LM}'(\vec{y}_2) = \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)a_0a_1a_2 + \nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1)\overset{\circ}{b}_2)a_0a_2$$

$$= \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)a_0a_1a_2 + \left[\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2) \right. \\ \left. - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)) + \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2) \right] a_0a_2$$

$$\text{UM}'(\vec{y}_2) = \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)a_0a_1a_2 + \left[\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1)\overset{\circ}{b}_2) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2) \right] a_0a_2$$

$$= \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)a_0a_1a_2 + \left[\nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)) \right] a_0a_2$$

$$\text{RM}'(\vec{y}_3) = \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3)a_0a_1a_3 + \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(b_3)a_0a_2a_3$$

$$+ \left[\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_2))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) \right. \\ \left. - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2))\nu(b_3) - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) \right. \\ \left. + \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) + \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_1)\nu(\rho(a_2))\nu(b_3) \right] a_0a_3$$

$$\begin{aligned}
LM'(\vec{y}_3) &= \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)a_0a_1a_2a_3 + \nu(b_1)\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_2\rho(a_2)\overset{\circ}{b}_3)a_0a_1a_3 \\
&+ \nu(b_3)\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1)\overset{\circ}{b}_2)a_0a_2a_3 + \left[\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1)\overset{\circ}{b}_2\rho(a_2)\overset{\circ}{b}_3) \right. \\
&\quad - \nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1))\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_2\rho(a_2)\overset{\circ}{b}_3) - \nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1)\overset{\circ}{b}_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)\overset{\circ}{b}_3) \\
&\quad \left. + \nu(b_2)\nu(\overset{\circ}{b}_1\rho(a_1a_2)\overset{\circ}{b}_3) \right] a_0a_3 \\
&= \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)a_0a_1a_2a_3 + \nu(b_1) \left[\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu(b_3)\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)) + \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_2)) \right] a_0a_1a_3 + \nu(b_3) \left[\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2) - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)) + \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2) \right] a_0a_2a_3 \\
&+ \left[\nu(b_2)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_1a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1a_2)) \right. \\
&\quad + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_1a_2)) + \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) \\
&\quad - \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_2)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)b_3) \\
&\quad - \nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)) + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)b_3) \\
&\quad + \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2\rho(a_2)) + \nu(b_2)\nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)\rho(a_2)) \\
&\quad - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) + \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)b_3) \\
&\quad + 2\nu(b_2)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1))\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) + \nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)) \\
&\quad - 2\nu(b_1)\nu(b_2)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_1))\nu(b_2\rho(a_2)) \\
&\quad - \nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) + \nu(b_1)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)b_3) \\
&\quad \left. + \nu(b_3)\nu(b_1\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)) - \nu(b_1)\nu(b_3)\nu(\rho(a_1)b_2)\nu(\rho(a_2)) \right] a_0a_3
\end{aligned}$$

Table of Moment Polynomials

For the sake of brevity, we use 1, 2, 3 to denote t_1, t_2, t_3 , with the standing assumption that $0 < t_1 < t_2 < t_3$, and omit listing a_1, \dots, a_n ; hence $\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 3, 2)$ is an abbreviation for $\mathfrak{S}(t_1, 0, t_3, t_2; a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4)$, and ϕ_{2-1} for $\phi_{t_2-t_1}$.

After the first few, we omit polynomials in which 0 appears as the first or last index, since the bimodule property easily reduces these to others, viz.

$$\mathfrak{S}(0, s_1, \dots, s_k; a_0, a_1, \dots, a_k) = a_0 \phi_\tau(\mathfrak{S}(s_1 - \tau, \dots, s_k - \tau; a_1, \dots, a_k))$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(s_1, \dots, s_k, 0; a_1, \dots, a_k, a_{k+1}) = \phi_\tau(\mathfrak{S}(s_1 - \tau, \dots, s_k - \tau; a_1, \dots, a_k)) a_{k+1}$$

where $\tau = \min(s_1, \dots, s_k)$.

We also omit polynomials with consecutive time indices equal, since these can be reduced by multiplying consecutive terms with the same time index; for instance, $\mathfrak{S}(t_1, t_1, t_2, t_3, t_3; a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, a_5) = \mathfrak{S}(t_1, t_2, t_3; a_1 a_2, a_3, a_4 a_5)$.

$$\mathfrak{S}(0) = a_1$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(0, 1) = a_1 \phi_1(a_2)$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(1, 0) = \phi_1(a_1) a_2$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(0, 1, 0) = a_1 \phi_1(a_2) a_3$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 1) = \phi_1(a_1) a_2 \phi_1(a_3) + \omega(a_2) [\phi_1(a_1 a_3) - \phi_1(a_1) \phi_1(a_3)]$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(0, 1, 2) = a_1 \phi_1(a_2 \phi_{2-1}(a_3))$$

$$\mathfrak{S}(0, 2, 1) = a_1 \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_2) a_3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 2) &= \phi_1(a_1)a_2\phi_2(a_3) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_3)) - \phi_1(a_1)\phi_2(a_3)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 2, 0) &= \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))a_3 \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 0, 1) &= \phi_2(a_1)a_2\phi_1(a_3) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_3) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_1(a_3)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 1, 0) &= \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)a_3 \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 1, 2) &= \phi_1(a_1)a_2\phi_1(a_3\phi_{3-1}(a_4)) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(a_1a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4)) - \phi_1(a_1)\phi_1(a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4))] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 2, 1) &= \phi_1(a_1)a_2\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4) - \phi_1(a_1)\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 2, 0, 1) &= \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))a_3\phi_1(a_4) + \omega(a_3)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2)a_4) - \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))\phi_1(a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 1, 0, 1) &= \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)a_3\phi_1(a_4) + \omega(a_3)[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2a_4) - \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)\phi_1(a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 2, 0, 2) &= \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))a_3\phi_2(a_4) + \omega(a_3)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2)a_4) - \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))\phi_2(a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 0, 1, 2) &= \phi_2(a_1)a_2\phi_1(a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4)) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4)) \\
&\quad - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_1(a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4))] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)[\phi_2(a_1a_4) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_2(a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 0, 2, 1) &= \phi_2(a_1)a_2\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4) + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1a_3)a_4) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 1, 0, 2) &= \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)a_3\phi_2(a_4) + \omega(a_3)[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2\phi_{2-1}(a_4)) \\
&\quad - \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)\phi_2(a_4)] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)[\phi_2(a_1a_4) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_2(a_4)] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 2, 3) &= \phi_1(a_1)a_2\phi_2(a_3\phi_{3-2}(a_4)) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_3\phi_{3-2}(a_4))) - \phi_1(a_1)\phi_2(a_3\phi_{3-2}(a_4))] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 0, 3, 2) &= \phi_1(a_1)a_2\phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_3)a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(\phi_{3-2}(a_3)a_4)) - \phi_1(a_1)\phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_3)a_4)]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{S}(1, 2, 0, 3) &= \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))a_3\phi_3(a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2\phi_{3-2}(a_4))) - \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_2))\phi_3(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(1, 3, 0, 2) &= \phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(a_3))a_3\phi_2(a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(a_1\phi_{2-1}(\phi_{3-2}(a_2)a_4)) - \phi_1(a_1\phi_{3-1}(a_2))\phi_2(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 0, 1, 3) &= \phi_2(a_1)a_2\phi_1(a_3\phi_{3-1}(a_4)) + \omega(a_2)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_3\phi_{3-1}(a_4))\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_1(a_3\phi_{3-1}(a_4))\right] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)\left[\phi_2(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_4)) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_3(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 0, 3, 1) &= \phi_2(a_1)a_2\phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_3)a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_3))a_4) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_3)a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 1, 0, 3) &= \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)a_3\phi_3(a_4) + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2\phi_{3-1}(a_2))\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1)a_2)\phi_3(a_4)\right] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)\left[\phi_2(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_4)) - \phi_2(a_1)\phi_3(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(2, 3, 0, 1) &= \phi_2(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_2))a_3\phi_1(a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_3))a_4) - \phi_2(a_1\phi_{3-2}(a_2))\phi_1(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(3, 0, 1, 2) &= \phi_3(a_1)\phi_1(a - 3\phi_{2-1}(a_4)) + \omega(a_2)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_1)a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4))\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \phi_3(a_1)\phi_1(a_3\phi_{2-1}(a_4))\right] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)\left[\phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_4) - \phi_3(a_1)\phi_2(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(3, 0, 2, 1) &= \phi_3(a_1)a_2\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_3)a_4) - \phi_3(a_1)\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(a_3)a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(3, 1, 0, 2) &= \phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_1)a_2)a_3\phi_2(a_4) + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_1)a_2\phi_{2-1}(a_4))\right. \\
&\quad \left. - \phi_1(\phi_{3-1}(a_1)a_2)\phi_2(a_4)\right] + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_3)\left[\phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_4) - \phi_3(a_1)\phi_2(a_4)\right] \\
\mathfrak{S}(3, 2, 0, 1) &= \phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_2)a_3\phi_1(a_4) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_3)\left[\phi_1(\phi_{2-1}(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_2)a_4) - \phi_2(\phi_{3-2}(a_1)a_2)\phi_1(a_4)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

To illustrate possibilities of discontinuity, we consider the following

for $0 < \tau < t_1 < t_2 < t_3$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{S}(t_1, \tau, t_3, 0, t_2) &= \phi_\tau(\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)a_2\phi_{t_3-\tau}(a_3))a_4\phi_{t_2}(a_5) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\phi_\tau\left(\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1\phi_{t_3-t_1}(a_3)) - \phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)\phi_{t_3-\tau}(a_3)\right)a_4\phi_{t_2}(a_5) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_4)\phi_\tau\left(\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)a_2\phi_{t_2-\tau}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3)a_5)\right) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_4)\phi_\tau\left[\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1\phi_{t_2-\tau}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3)a_5))\right. \\
&\quad\quad\quad \left. - \phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)\phi_{t_2-\tau}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3)a_5)\right] \\
&\quad - \omega(a_4)\phi_\tau(\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)a_2\phi_{t_3-\tau}(a_3))\phi_{t_2}(a_5) \\
&\quad - \omega(a_2)\omega(a_4)\phi_\tau\left(\phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1\phi_{t_3-t_1}(a_3)) - \phi_{t_1-\tau}(a_1)\phi_{t_3-\tau}(a_3)\right)\phi_{t_2}(a_5)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{S}(t_1, 0, t_3, 0, t_2) &= \phi_{t_1}(a_1)a_2\phi_{t_3}(a_3)a_4\phi_{t_2}(a_5) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\omega(a_4)\left[\phi_{t_1}(a_1\phi_{t_2-t_1}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3))a_5) - \phi_{t_1}(a_1)\phi_{t_2}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3)a_5)\right. \\
&\quad\quad\quad \left. - \phi_{t_1}(a_1\phi_{t_3-t_1}(a_3))\phi_{t_2}(a_5) + \phi_{t_1}(a_1)\phi_{t_3}(a_3)\phi_{t_2}(a_5)\right] \\
&\quad + \omega(a_2)\left[\phi_{t_1}(a_1\phi_{t_3-t_1}(a_3)) - \phi_{t_1}(a_1)\phi_{t_3}(a_3)\right]a_4\phi_{t_2}(a_5) \\
&\quad + \omega(a_4)\phi_{t_1}(a_1)a_2\left[\phi_{t_2}(\phi_{t_3-t_2}(a_3)a_5) - \phi_{t_3}(a_3)\phi_{t_2}(a_5)\right] \\
&\quad + \left[\omega(a_2)\omega(a_4)\omega(a_3) - \omega(a_2)\omega(\phi_{t_3}(a_3)a_4) - \omega(a_2\phi_{t_3}(a_3))\omega(a_4)\right. \\
&\quad\quad\quad \left. + \omega(a_2\phi_{t_3}(a_3)a_4)\right]\left[\phi_{t_1}(a_1\phi_{t_2-t_1}(a_5)) - \phi_{t_1}(a_1)\phi_{t_3}(a_3)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{S}(t_1, 0, t_3, 0, t_2) - \lim_{\tau \rightarrow 0^+} \mathfrak{S}(t_1, \tau, t_3, 0, t_2) &= \left[\omega(a_2)\omega(a_4)\omega(a_3) - \right. \\
&\quad \left. \omega(a_2)\omega(\phi_{t_3}(a_3)a_4) - \omega(a_2\phi_{t_3}(a_3))\omega(a_4)\right. \\
&\quad \left. + \omega(a_2\phi_{t_3}(a_3)a_4)\right]\left[\phi_{t_1}(a_1\phi_{t_2-t_1}(a_5)) - \phi_{t_1}(a_1)\phi_{t_3}(a_3)\right]
\end{aligned}$$

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