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J.-P. ANTOINE

F. BAGARELLO

C. TRAPANI

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Extension of representations in quasi $*$ -algebras

by

J.-P. ANTOINE

Institut de Physique Théorique, Université Catholique de Louvain
B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
Antoine@fyoma.ucl.ac.be

F. BAGARELLO

Dipartimento di Matematica dell' Università di Palermo
I-90123 Palermo, Italy
Bagarello@math.unipa.it

and

C. TRAPANI

Istituto di Fisica dell' Università di Palermo
I-90123 Palermo, Italy
Trapani@unipa.it

ABSTRACT. – Let $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ be a topological quasi $*$ -algebra, which means in particular that $\mathfrak{A}_o$ is a topological $*$ -algebra, dense in $\mathfrak{A}$. Let π^o be a $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ in some pre-Hilbert space $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{H}$. Then we present several ways of extending π^o , by closure, to some larger quasi $*$ -algebra contained in $\mathfrak{A}$, either by Hilbert space operators, or by sesquilinear forms on $\mathcal{D}$. Explicit examples are discussed, both abelian and nonabelian, including the CCR algebra. © Elsevier, Paris

Key words: topological quasi $*$ -algebras, closable $*$ -representations, closable positive sesquilinear forms, CCR algebra.

RÉSUMÉ. – Soit $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ une quasi $*$ -algèbre topologique, ce qui implique en particulier que $\mathfrak{A}_o$ est une $*$ -algèbre topologique, dense dans $\mathfrak{A}$. Soit π^o une $*$ -représentation de $\mathfrak{A}_o$ dans un espace préhilbertien $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{H}$.

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Dans ce contexte, nous présentons plusieurs manières d'étendre π° , par fermeture, à une quasi $*$ -algèbre plus grande contenue dans $\mathfrak{A}$, soit par des opérateurs dans un espace de Hilbert, soit par des formes sesquilineaires sur $\mathcal{D}$. Plusieurs exemples explicites sont discutés, tant abéliens que non abéliens, y compris l'algèbre des relations de commutation canoniques (CCR). © Elsevier, Paris

Mots clés : topological quasi $*$ -algebras, closable $*$ -representations, closable positive sesquilinear forms, CCR algebra.

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most familiar techniques in the description of a quantum system is to put first the system in a box Λ of finite volume V and then let V go to infinity, possibly with suitable boundary conditions (for instance, periodic b. c.). In quantum field theory, this would correspond to cut-off removals [1], while in statistical mechanics, the relevant operation is the thermodynamical limit [2].

A similar approach is common also in the algebraic version of quantum theory. One considers first a C^* -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_\Lambda$ of observables localized in Λ and then let $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$. This works in most cases and leads to the concept of quasi-local observable algebra. However, there are systems for which the technique fails, in the sense that the dynamics does not converge in a C^* -sense. Typical are systems with long range correlations, for instance the BCS-Bogoliubov model of a superconductor [3]-[5], the description of the CCR algebra [4], [6] and various lattice spin systems, called almost mean field models [7], [8]. In these cases, however, a solution may be found by taking for the algebra of the full system an O^* -algebra, that is, a $*$ -algebra of unbounded operators on a fixed invariant domain [9], or even a partial O^* -algebra [10], [11]. The simplest case for the latter is that of a quasi $*$ -algebra [4], [12], and indeed several of the physical systems listed above lead to such a structure.

First let us recall the basic definitions. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a vector space and $\mathfrak{A}_o$ a $*$ -algebra contained in $\mathfrak{A}$. We say that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a *quasi $*$ -algebra* with distinguished $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ (or, simply, over $\mathfrak{A}_o$) if (i) the right and left multiplications of an element of $\mathfrak{A}$ by an element of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ are always defined and linear; and (ii) an involution $*$ (which extends the involution of $\mathfrak{A}_o$) is

defined in $\mathfrak{A}$ with the property $(AB)^* = B^*A^*$ whenever the multiplication is defined. A quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ is said to have a unit I if there exists an element $I \in \mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $AI = IA = A$, $\forall A \in \mathfrak{A}$. Unless stated otherwise, all the quasi $*$ -algebras used in this paper are assumed to have a unit. Finally, the quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ is said to be *topological* if $\mathfrak{A}$ carries a locally convex topology τ such that (a) the involution is continuous and the multiplications are separately continuous; and (b) $\mathfrak{A}_o$ is dense in $\mathfrak{A}[\tau]$.

Assume now that the set of observables of a given physical system is a quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$. Then a problem arises. In the standard algebraic formalism, the concrete description of the system is obtained by selecting a state ω on the observable algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ and building the corresponding representation by the familiar GNS construction. Even if $\mathfrak{A}$ is only a quasi $*$ -algebra, the GNS construction is available, as for any partial $*$ -algebra [11], [12], but the notion of state becomes more involved and it is not always obvious to find concrete states. An alternative approach, possibly easier, would be to proceed in two steps. (1) Start from the subalgebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$, select a state ω over $\mathfrak{A}_o$ and build the corresponding GNS representation π_ω° . (2) Then extend π_ω° to the full quasi $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}$, or at least to a sufficiently large quasi $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_\pi \subset \mathfrak{A}$. The aim of this paper is to explore this extension process, and more generally, the extension of a given representation π° of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ within the quasi $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}$. Such an extension naturally proceeds by taking limits, but the representations π_ω° or π° are in general not continuous in the topology of $\mathfrak{A}_o$. Instead, we suggest to perform an extension by *closure*, which requires that we introduce some notion of closability of the representation.

We emphasize that this procedure has nothing to do with the familiar notion of closure of a $*$ -representation π , which is the extension $\bar{\pi}$ of π to the graph topology completion of the domain $\mathcal{D}(\pi)$ (in what follows, we may as well assume that π° is a closed $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$). The same comment applies to the extension theory developed in [13], which is of a similar nature. In both cases, the extended set of operators is defined on a larger domain, but remains in one-to-one correspondence with the original set. Here we want to obtain additional operators.

Let us be more precise. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a topological quasi $*$ -algebra over $\mathfrak{A}_o$ and π° be a $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$, that is, a map from $\mathfrak{A}_o$ into the $*$ -algebra $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$, where $\mathcal{D}$ is a dense subspace in some Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$, and $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$ is the set of all operators A in $\mathcal{H}$ such that both A and its adjoint A^* map $\mathcal{D}$ into itself. In general, extending π° beyond $\mathfrak{A}_o$ will force us to abandon the invariance of the domain $\mathcal{D}$. That is, for $A \in \mathfrak{A} \setminus \mathfrak{A}_o$, the extended

representative $\pi(A)$ will belong only to $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, which is defined as the set (actually a partial O^* -algebra) of all operators X in $\mathcal{H}$ such that $D(X) = \mathcal{D}$ and $D(X^*) \supset \mathcal{D}$. Then one may impose on π° to be closable in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, and study the corresponding extension of π° by closure. This will be done in Section 2. In addition, if π° is the GNS representation π_ω° associated to some state ω on $\mathfrak{A}_o$, there is another possibility of extension, using sesquilinear form techniques. We will study this case too in Section 2, and in particular compare the results of the two methods.

One can also go one step further. Putting on $\mathcal{D}$ a suitable (graph) topology, one builds the rigged Hilbert space $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{D}'$, where $\mathcal{D}'$ is the dual of $\mathcal{D}$ [14], and observes that

$$\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H}) \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}'),$$

where $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ denotes the space of all continuous linear maps from $\mathcal{D}$ into $\mathcal{D}'$. Then one may also require that π° be closable in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ and try to extend π° within $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$. This forms the subject matter of Section 3.

First we observe that, given a $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ and a $*$ -representation $\pi^\circ : \mathfrak{A}_o \rightarrow \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$, for some prehilbert space $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathcal{H}$, it is possible to build a topological quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ contained in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ and a $*$ -representation π of $\mathfrak{A}$ that extends π° . Then we come back to the general problem of extending a $*$ -representation π° of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ within a *given* quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$. Since the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ may be interpreted as sesquilinear forms on $\mathcal{D}$, we will say that the representation π is an *extension by sesquilinear forms*. Actually this problem was already addressed in an earlier paper [15], but in a restricted way, in the sense that only extensions to the whole quasi $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}$ were considered.

In both cases, extensions by operators and extensions by sesquilinear forms, concrete examples will be discussed, abelian ones (quasi $*$ -algebras of functions) as well as nonabelian ones (quasi $*$ -algebras of operators or matrices). Of course, this paper represents only a first step in the study of extension of representations. Our aim here is only to identify the problem properly and to suggest some possible solutions. Further work is in progress.

2. EXTENSIONS BY HILBERT SPACE OPERATORS

2.1. Closable $*$ -representations in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$

Let $(\mathfrak{A}[\tau], \mathfrak{A}_o)$ be a topological quasi $*$ -algebra and π_o a $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ on the domain $\mathcal{D}(\pi_o) := \mathcal{D}$. This means that $\pi_o(A) \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$, $\forall A \in$

$\mathfrak{A}_o$. Since $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, it make sense to ask the question as to whether π_o admits an extension to a subspace of $\mathfrak{A}$ taking values in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$.

As usual, we consider $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ as endowed with the strong*-topology t_{s^*} defined by the family of seminorms

$$A \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H}) \mapsto \max\{\|Af\|, \|A^\dagger f\|\}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

We remind that $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ is t_{s^*} -complete.

DEFINITION 2.1. – We say that π_o is t_{s^*} -closable in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ if, for any net $\{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o$, $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$ and $\pi_o(X_\alpha) \xrightarrow{t_{s^*}} Y \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ imply that $Y = 0$.

If π_o is t_{s^*} -closable in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, we put

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi) &= \{X \in \mathfrak{A} : \exists \{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o \text{ such that} \\ &\quad X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X \text{ and } \pi_o(X_\alpha) \text{ is } t_{s^*}\text{-convergent in } \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$, we set $\pi(X) = t_{s^*}\text{-}\lim \pi_o(X_\alpha)$. Clearly, π is well-defined and extends π_o .

Since the involution † is t_{s^*} -continuous, $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$ implies that $X^* \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$. Therefore $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$ is a *-invariant vector subspace of $\mathfrak{A}$, but it need not be a quasi *-algebra over $\mathfrak{A}_o$. Indeed, even if $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$ and $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, this does not imply that $XB \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$. However:

PROPOSITION 2.2. – Let π_o be a t_{s^*} -closable *-representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ in $\mathcal{D}$. Assume moreover that π_o is a bounded *-representation. Then $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$ is a quasi *-algebra over $\mathfrak{A}_o$.

Proof. – Let $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$ and $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$. We will show that $XB \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$. Since $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$, there exists a net $\{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X$ and $\pi_o(X_\alpha)$ is t_{s^*} -convergent in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. Therefore $X_\alpha B \xrightarrow{\tau} XB$ and

$$\|(\pi_o(X_\alpha B) - \pi_o(X_\beta B))f\| = \|(\pi_o(X_\alpha) - \pi_o(X_\beta))\pi_o(B)f\| \rightarrow 0,$$

since $\pi_o(B)f \in \mathcal{D}$. On the other hand

$$\begin{aligned} \|(\pi_o(X_\alpha B)^\dagger - \pi_o(X_\beta B)^\dagger)f\| &= \|\pi_o(B)^\dagger(\pi_o(X_\alpha)^\dagger - \pi_o(X_\beta)^\dagger)f\| \\ &\leq \|\pi_o(B)\| \|(\pi_o(X_\alpha)^\dagger - \pi_o(X_\beta)^\dagger)f\| \rightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\pi_o(X_\alpha)B$ is t_{s^*} -convergent and so $XB \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi)$. $\square$

2.2. Extension of GNS-representations

Let $(\mathfrak{A}[\tau], \mathfrak{A}_o)$ be a topological quasi $*$ -algebra and ω a state on $\mathfrak{A}_o$. As is well known [16], ω defines a (closed) $*$ -representation π_ω^o of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ on a domain $\mathcal{D}(\pi_\omega^o)$. We will now try to extend π_ω^o to elements of $\mathfrak{A}$. There are two ways of doing that, which we will discuss below.

The usual GNS-representation π_ω^o is built-up in the following way. One begins by considering the set

$$\mathfrak{N}_\omega = \{A \in \mathfrak{A}_o : \omega(A^*A) = 0\},$$

which turns out to be a left ideal of $\mathfrak{A}_o$. Then the quotient space $\mathcal{D}_\omega := \mathfrak{A}_o / \mathfrak{N}_\omega$ (whose elements will be denoted as $\lambda_\omega(X)$, $X \in \mathfrak{A}_o$) is a pre-Hilbert space with scalar product

$$\langle \lambda_\omega(X), \lambda_\omega(Y) \rangle = \omega(Y^*X), \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

The representation π_ω^o is then defined by

$$\pi_\omega^o(A)\lambda_\omega(X) = \lambda_\omega(AX).$$

One readily checks that $\pi_\omega^o(A^*) = \pi_\omega^o(A)^\dagger$, $\forall A \in \mathfrak{A}_o$ and so $\pi_\omega^o(A) \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}_\omega)$. Furthermore, $\lambda_\omega(I)$ is a cyclic vector for π_ω^o . Finally this representation can be continued to a *closed* representation in a standard fashion, but we are not interested here to this procedure.

If π_ω^o is t_{s*} -closable, then we can proceed as before and we obtain an extension π_ω of π_ω^o to a subspace $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega)$ of $\mathfrak{A}$. However, there is another possible way of extending π_ω^o outside of $\mathfrak{A}_o$, namely by closing the positive sesquilinear form Ω_o defined by ω .

The equation

$$\Omega_o(A, B) = \omega(B^*A), \quad A, B \in \mathfrak{A}_o \quad (2.1)$$

defines indeed a positive sesquilinear form on $\mathfrak{A}_o \times \mathfrak{A}_o$. We now assume that Ω_o is closable in $\mathfrak{A}$ in the sense we shall define in a while. Let $\{X_\alpha\}$ be a net in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ and $X \in \mathfrak{A}$. We say that X_α is Ω_o -convergent to X if $X_\alpha \tau \longrightarrow X$ and $\Omega_o(X_\alpha - X_\beta, X_\alpha - X_\beta) \rightarrow 0$.

DEFINITION 2.3. – We say that Ω_o is closable if $\Omega_o(X_\alpha, X_\alpha)$ converges to 0 for any net $\{X_\alpha\}$ that is Ω_o -convergent to 0.

If Ω_o is closable, we define

$$\mathcal{D}_\Omega = \{X \in \mathfrak{A} : \exists \{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o \text{ s.t. } X_\alpha \text{ is } \Omega_o\text{-convergent to } X\}. \quad (2.2)$$

For $X, Y \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega$, with $X = \lim_\alpha X_\alpha$ and $Y = \lim_\alpha Y_\alpha$ we put

$$\Omega(X, Y) = \lim_\alpha \Omega_\alpha(X_\alpha, Y_\alpha).$$

Remark. – The above definitions are slight modifications of the usual definition of closable sesquilinear form on a Hilbert space [17].

Let $\Gamma_\Omega^\circ := \mathcal{D}_\Omega \times \mathcal{D}_\Omega$. It is easily seen that Ω and Γ_Ω° satisfy the following conditions:

- (D1) Γ_Ω° preserves linearity : if $(X, Y) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$ and $(X, Z) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$, then $(X, Y + \lambda Z) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$, $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$;
- (D2) Γ_Ω° is symmetric, i.e. if $(X, Y) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$, then $(Y, X) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$;
- (D3) Ω is hermitian, i.e. $\Omega(X, Y) = \overline{\Omega(Y, X)}$, $\forall (X, Y) \in \Gamma_\Omega^\circ$;
- (D4) Ω is positive, i.e. $\Omega(X, X) \geq 0$, $\forall X \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega$.

Let us now define the set

$$\mathfrak{A}_\Omega = \{X \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega : X^* \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega \text{ and } XB \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega, \forall B \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega\}. \quad (2.3)$$

It is clear that $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega$ is a quasi $*$ -algebra over $\mathfrak{A}_o$. The form Ω may be regarded as an *everywhere defined* $\mathfrak{A}_o$ -weight in the sense of [18], Definition 3.1 with the obvious choice $\Gamma_\Omega = \mathfrak{A}_\Omega \times \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$. In fact the following conditions hold:

- (i) $\mathfrak{A}_o \times \mathfrak{A}_o \subseteq \Gamma_\Omega$;
- (ii) If $X \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$ and $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, then $(XB, C) \in \Gamma_\Omega, \forall C \in \mathfrak{A}_o$;
- (iii) $\Omega(XB_1, B_2) = \Omega(B_1, X^*B_2), \forall X \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega, B_1, B_2 \in \mathfrak{A}_o$;
- (iv) If $\Omega(X, X) = 0$ for some $X \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$, then $\Omega(X, Y) = 0, \forall Y \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$.

Indeed, (i) and (ii) are more or less obvious; (iii) follows from a simple limiting argument and (iv) is due to the fact that Ω is a positive sesquilinear form on $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega \times \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$ and thus satisfies the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality

$$|\Omega(X, Y)|^2 \leq \Omega(X, X)\Omega(Y, Y), \quad \forall X, Y \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega.$$

Conditions (i)-(iii) are characteristic of ips (invariant positive sesquilinear) forms on partial $*$ -algebras [10], [11]. (The complete definition of ips form on a partial $*$ -algebra actually includes an additional condition, but in

this case it follows immediately from (iii).) Nevertheless, the theory of $*$ -representations developed there can be applied only if an additional density condition is fulfilled. This is actually the case, as we shall see in a while.

One begins with considering the set

$$\mathfrak{N}_\Omega = \{A \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega : \Omega(A, A) = 0\}$$

and then takes the quotient $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega / \mathfrak{N}_\Omega := \lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_\Omega)$ whose elements are denoted as $\lambda_\Omega(A)$, $A \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$. Let $\mathcal{H}_\Omega$ be the completion of $\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_\Omega)$. Let $\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o) = \{\lambda_\Omega(B), B \in \mathfrak{A}_o\}$. Then $\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o)$ is dense in $\mathcal{H}_\Omega$. Indeed, $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega \subseteq \mathcal{D}_\Omega$. Therefore, by the construction itself, if $\lambda_\Omega(A) \in \lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_\Omega)$, there exists a net $\{\lambda_\Omega(A_\alpha)\} \subset \lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o)$ which converges to $\lambda_\Omega(A)$ with respect to the norm of $\mathcal{H}_\Omega$. Then Ω is an ips form on $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega$ (see the Remark above) and thus a GNS construction can be performed as in [10]; the operators obtained in this way live in the Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}_\Omega$. More precisely, one defines, for $A \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$:

$$\pi_\Omega(A)\lambda_\Omega(B) = \lambda_\Omega(AB), \quad B \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

Then $\pi_\Omega(A)$ is a well-defined linear operator from $\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o)$ into $\mathcal{H}_\Omega$. From (iii) it follows that, for each $A \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$, $\pi_\Omega(A) \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o), \mathcal{H}_\Omega)$. In particular, if $A \in \mathfrak{A}_o$ then $\pi_\Omega(A)$ maps $\lambda_\Omega(\mathfrak{A}_o)$ into itself.

The next step, of course, is to compare the results obtained in the two ways explained above. The first natural question is whether the closability of Ω_o implies, or is implied by, the closability of π_ω^o . The second question is, what kind of relation exists, if any, between $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega)$ and $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega$.

We begin by a subsidiary result that will be needed later. First, we define

$$\Omega_o^*(X, Y) = \Omega_o(Y^*, X^*), \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

Furthermore, for $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, we set

$$\Omega_B^o(X, Y) = \Omega_o(XB, YB), \quad X, Y \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

The forms Ω_o^* and Ω_B^o , $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, are still positive sesquilinear forms on $\mathfrak{A}_o \times \mathfrak{A}_o$. Then one has:

LEMMA 2.4. – *Let Ω_o a positive sesquilinear form on $\mathfrak{A}_o \times \mathfrak{A}_o$. The following statements are equivalent*

- (i) Ω_o is closable;
- (ii) Ω_o^* is closable;
- (iii) Ω_B^o is closable, for each $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$.

Proof. – (i) $\Rightarrow$ (ii): Let Ω_o be closable and let $\{X_\alpha\}$ be a net in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ that is Ω_o^* -convergent to 0. Then $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$ and $\Omega_o(X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*, X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*) \rightarrow 0$. Since also $X_\alpha^* \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$, we get that X_α^* is Ω_o -convergent to 0; thus $\Omega_o(X_\alpha^*, X_\alpha^*) = \Omega_o^*(X_\alpha, X_\alpha) \rightarrow 0$.

(ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i): this follows from the previous implication by taking into account that $(\Omega_o^*)^* = \Omega_o$.

(i) $\Rightarrow$ (iii): Let again X_α be a net that is Ω_B^o -convergent to 0. Then $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$ and $\Omega_o((X_\alpha - X_\beta)B, (X_\alpha - X_\beta)B) \rightarrow 0$. Since also $X_\alpha B \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$, we conclude that $\{X_\alpha B\}$ is Ω_o -convergent to 0. Therefore, by the closability of Ω_o , $\Omega_B^o(X_\alpha, X_\alpha) \rightarrow 0$. Hence Ω_B^o is closable, for each $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$.

(iii) $\Rightarrow$ (i): follows from the fact that $\mathfrak{A}_o$ contains the unit. $\square$

PROPOSITION 2.5. – *Let Ω_o be closable. Then π_ω^o is t_{s^*} -closable in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}_\omega, \mathcal{H}_\omega)$ and one has $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega) \subset \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$.*

Proof. – Let $\{X_\alpha\}$ be a net in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$ and $\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha) \xrightarrow{t_{s^*}} Y \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ with $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_\omega$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_\omega$. Recalling that elements of $\mathcal{D}_\omega$ are simply cosets $\lambda_\omega(B)$, $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, we get, in particular

$$\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha - X_\beta)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o((X_\alpha - X_\beta)B, (X_\alpha - X_\beta)B) \rightarrow 0,$$

$$\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o((X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)B, (X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)B) \rightarrow 0,$$

and

$$\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o(X_\alpha B, X_\alpha B) \rightarrow \|Y\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2,$$

$$\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha^*)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o(X_\alpha^* B, X_\alpha^* B) \rightarrow \|Y^\dagger \lambda_\omega(B)\|^2.$$

But by Lemma 2.4, it follows that $\|Y\lambda_\omega(B)\| = \|Y^\dagger \lambda_\omega(B)\| = 0$, $\forall B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$. Then π_ω^o is t_{s^*} -closable in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}_\omega, \mathcal{H}_\omega)$.

Let now $X \in \mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega)$; then, by definition, there exists a net $\{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X$ and $\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha) \xrightarrow{t_{s^*}} \pi_\omega(X)$. This implies that both $\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha - X_\beta)\lambda_\omega(B)\|$ and $\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)\lambda_\omega(B)\|$ tend to 0 for any $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$. But $\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha - X_\beta)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o((X_\alpha - X_\beta)B, (X_\alpha - X_\beta)B)$ and $\|\pi_\omega^o(X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)\lambda_\omega(B)\|^2 = \Omega_o((X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)B, (X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)B)$. These equalities imply easily that $X \in \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$. $\square$

The converse statements may be proven under the much stronger assumption that, if $\{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o$ is a net Ω_o -convergent to 0, then both $\Omega_B^o(X_\alpha - X_\beta, X_\alpha - X_\beta)$ and $\Omega_B^o(X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*, X_\alpha^* - X_\beta^*)$ converge to 0, for all $B \in \mathfrak{A}_o$. Then one gets $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega) = \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$, but this result does not seem very useful in practice.

EXAMPLES 2.6. – (1) Let $X = [0, 1]$, $\mathfrak{A} = L^p(X)$, $p \geq 1$ and $\mathfrak{A}_o = C(X)$, the C^* -algebra of continuous functions on X . Let ω be the linear functional on $C(X)$ defined by

$$\omega(f) = \int_X f(x) dx, \quad f \in C(X).$$

The sesquilinear form Ω_o associated with ω is then defined as

$$\Omega_o(f, g) = \int_X f(x) \overline{g(x)} dx, \quad f, g \in C(X).$$

If $p \geq 2$, then Ω_o is bounded, as it is easily seen, and so it can be extended to the whole space $L^p(X)$.

If $1 \leq p < 2$, the situation is different. In this case, in fact, Ω_o is only a closable sesquilinear form. Indeed, assume that $\|f_n\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and that $\Omega_o(f_n - f_m, f_n - f_m) = \|f_n - f_m\|_2^2$ is convergent to 0. Then, there exists an element $f \in L^2(X)$ such that $\|f_n - f\|_2^2 \rightarrow 0$. This implies that f_n converges to f in measure. The convergence of f_n to 0 in $L^p(X)$ in turn implies the convergence of f_n to 0 in measure. And so $f = 0$ a.e. in X . Therefore $\Omega_o(f_n, f_n) = \|f_n\|_2^2 \rightarrow 0$. Hence Ω_o is closable. It is easy to check that $L^2(X) \subset \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$. To get the opposite inclusion, let us consider $f \in \mathfrak{D}_\Omega$. Then there exists a sequence $\{f_n\}$ such that $\|f_n - f\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\Omega(f, f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^2 dx$. The convergence of f_n to f implies the existence of a subsequence f_{n_k} converging to f a.e. in X . Then also $|f_{n_k}|^2$ converges to $|f|^2$ a.e. in X and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_X |f_n|^2 dx$ exists by assumption. By Fatou's lemma, it follows that $f \in L^2(X)$ and therefore $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega = L^2(X)$.

In this case, we also have $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega) = L^2(X)$. From the previous discussion and from Proposition 2.5, we know that $\mathfrak{A}^\dagger(\pi_\omega) \subset \mathfrak{A}_\Omega = L^2(X)$. Let now $f \in L^2(X)$; so there exists a sequence $\{f_n\} \subset C(X)$ that converges to f in $L^2(X)$. Then we have

$$\|\pi_\omega(f_n - f_m)\varphi\|_2^2 = \|(f_n - f_m)\varphi\|_2^2 \leq \|\varphi\|_\infty^2 \|f_n - f_m\|_2^2 \rightarrow 0.$$

In an analogous way, we can prove that $\|\pi_\omega(\overline{f_n} - \overline{f_m})\varphi\|_2^2 \rightarrow 0$. Therefore the sequence $\pi_\omega(f_n)$ is t_{s^*} -Cauchy.

(2) Let $X = [0, 1]$, $\mathfrak{A}_o = C(X)$ and $\mathfrak{A} = L^p(X)$, $p \geq 1$, as in Example 1. Let, moreover, $w \in L^r(X)$, $r \geq 1$, and $w > 0$. Let ω be the linear functional on $C(X)$ defined by

$$\omega(f) = \int_X f(x) w(x) dx, \quad f \in C(X).$$

The sesquilinear form Ω_o associated with ω is then defined as

$$\Omega_o(f, g) = \int_X f(x) \overline{g(x)} w(x) dx, \quad f, g \in C(X).$$

Let us discuss the closability of Ω_o when p varies in $[1, \infty)$. The whole discussion can be reduced to the cases examined in Example 1, if we take into account the following facts:

- (i) $\Omega_o(f, f) = \|fw^{1/2}\|_2^2, \quad \forall f \in C(X);$
- (ii) If $\|f_n\|_p \rightarrow 0$, then $\|f_n w^{1/2}\|_s \rightarrow 0$, where $s^{-1} = p^{-1} + (2r)^{-1}$;
- (iii) $\int_X w(x) dx < \infty.$

The conclusion is that Ω_o is bounded if $s \geq 2$, while, for $1 \leq s < 2$, Ω_o is not bounded, but it is closable.

(3) We end this section with a nonabelian example. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be the vector space of all infinite matrices $A := (a_{mn})$ satisfying the condition

$$\|A\|^2 := \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2} |a_{mn}|^2 < \infty.$$

$\mathfrak{A}$ is a Banach space with respect to this norm. With the ordinary matrix multiplication and the usual involution $A \mapsto A^*$, $\mathfrak{A}$ may also be regarded as a topological quasi $*$ -algebra over the $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ of all matrices with a finite number of non-zero entries in each row and in each column (this is a quasi $*$ -algebra without unit, since $I \in \mathfrak{A} \setminus \mathfrak{A}_o$).

Let

$$\omega(A) = \text{tr}(A) = \sum_m^{\infty} a_{mm}, \quad A \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

The sesquilinear form Ω_o associated to ω is then defined by

$$\Omega_o(A, B) = \omega(B^* A) = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \overline{b_{mn}} a_{mn}, \quad A, B \in \mathfrak{A}_o,$$

with $B := (b_{mn})$. Let us show that Ω_o is closable. Let $\{A_k\}$, with $A_k = (a_{mn}^k)$, be a sequence in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $\|A_k\| \rightarrow 0$ and $\Omega_o(A_k - A_j, A_k - A_j)$ converges to 0. We will prove that $\Omega_o(A_k, A_k) \rightarrow 0$. In terms of matrices, the two conditions above read

$$\sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2} |a_{mn}^k|^2 \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2.4)$$

and

$$\sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} |a_{mn}^k - a_{mn}^j|^2 \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.5)$$

Let $\mathfrak{B}$ denote the vector space of all infinite matrices $A := (a_{mn})$ satisfying the condition

$$\|A\|_2^2 := \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} |a_{mn}|^2 < \infty.$$

$\mathfrak{B}$ also is a Banach space with respect to this norm. Then (2.5) means that $\{A_k\}$ is a Cauchy sequence with respect to $\|\cdot\|_2$ and it converges to a matrix $A \in \mathfrak{B}$. Thus necessarily

$$\|A_k\|_2^2 = \Omega_0(A_k, A_k) = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} |a_{mn}^k|^2 \rightarrow \|A\|_2^2 := a. \quad (2.6)$$

Now set $M = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2}$. Then (2.6) can be cast in the following form

$$\sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{m^2 n^2} \left(m^2 n^2 |a_{mn}^k|^2 - \frac{a}{M} \right) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow \infty. \quad (2.7)$$

This implies that, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$|a_{mn}^k|^2 - \frac{a}{m^2 n^2 M} \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{for } k \rightarrow \infty.$$

But from (2.4) we get also that, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|a_{mn}^k|^2 \rightarrow 0$, for $k \rightarrow \infty$. Hence $a = 0$.

The next point is to identify $\mathfrak{A}_\Omega$. We claim that, in this case, $\mathcal{D}_\Omega = \mathfrak{A}_\Omega = \mathfrak{B}$. The inclusion $\mathfrak{B} \subset \mathcal{D}_\Omega$ is easy. Let now $A = (a_{mn}) \in \mathcal{D}_\Omega$; then there exists a sequence $\{A_k\}$, with $A_k = (a_{mn}^k)$ such that $\|A - A_k\| \rightarrow 0$, for $k \rightarrow \infty$ and $\Omega_o(A_k, A_k)$ convergent. From $\|A - A_k\| \rightarrow 0$, it follows easily that a_{mn}^k converges to a_{mn} for each m, n . Moreover, $\Omega_o(A_k, A_k)$ converges to $\Omega(A, A)$ by definition. Finally, we get

$$\Omega(A, A) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} |a_{mn}^k|^2 = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} |a_{mn}|^2 < \infty.$$

Therefore $\mathcal{D}_\Omega \subset \mathfrak{B}$. The equality $\mathcal{D}_\Omega = \mathfrak{A}_\Omega$ is, in this case, obvious.

3. EXTENSIONS BY SESQUILINEAR FORMS

In Section 2, we have studied the extension of representations by Hilbert space operators, $\pi(A) \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. Now we turn to extensions in the space of sesquilinear forms $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$.

3.1. Quasi *-algebras generated by *-representations

First we consider a *-algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ on its own and show that a *-representation π_o of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ can be used to build up a quasi *-algebra related to π_o .

Let π_o be a *-representation of the *-algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ defined on a certain domain $\mathcal{D}(\pi) := \mathcal{D}$, dense subspace of a given Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$. This means that the linear map π_o , which maps $\mathfrak{A}_o$ into $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$, is such that $\pi_o(A^*) = \pi_o(A)^\dagger$ and $\pi_o(AB) = \pi_o(A)\pi_o(B)$ for all A and B in $\mathfrak{A}_o$.

Let us now endow $\mathcal{D}$ with the graph topology $t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}$ generated by the following family of seminorms:

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D} \mapsto \|X\varphi\|; \quad X \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}).$$

Then we construct the rigged Hilbert space (RHS) [14]:

$$\mathcal{D}[t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}] \subset \mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{D}'[t'_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}],$$

where $\mathcal{D}'[t'_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$ is the conjugate dual of $\mathcal{D}[t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$ endowed with the strong dual topology.

As usual we will denote with $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ the vector space of all the linear maps which are continuous from $\mathcal{D}[t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$ into $\mathcal{D}'[t'_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$. With this construction, we know that $(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}'), \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}))$ is a quasi *-algebra [12].

Many topologies may be introduced in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$. For instance:

(i) *Uniform topology* $\tau^\mathcal{D}$: It is defined by the seminorms

$$A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') \mapsto \|A\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \sup_{\varphi, \psi \in \mathcal{M}} | \langle A\varphi, \psi \rangle |,$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is a bounded subset of $\mathcal{D}$.

(ii) *Strong topology* τ_s : defined by the following seminorms

$$A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') \mapsto \|A\varphi\|_{\mathcal{M}} = \sup_{\psi \in \mathcal{M}} | \langle A\varphi, \psi \rangle |, \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{D},$$

with $\mathcal{M}$ as above.

(iii) *Strong* topology* τ_{s^*} : In this case the seminorms are

$$A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') \mapsto \max\{\|A\varphi\|_{\mathcal{M}}, \|A^\dagger\varphi\|_{\mathcal{M}}\},$$

where $\|A\varphi\|_{\mathcal{M}}$ is defined above.

(iv) *Weak topology* τ_w : The seminorms are

$$A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') \mapsto |\langle A\varphi, \psi \rangle|,$$

where φ and ψ belong to $\mathcal{D}$.

The involution $A \mapsto A^*$ is continuous for $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$, τ_{s^*} and τ_w , but of course not for τ_s . The multiplication from the right by elements from $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$ is continuous for $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$ and τ_w , and that from the left is continuous for $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$, τ_s and τ_w .

Whenever π_o is a faithful representation of the $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$, we can introduce on $\mathfrak{A}_o$ a topology which is linked to the one introduced in the representation space. Let us assume, for instance, that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ is endowed with the uniform topology $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$. Then, if $\mathcal{M}$ is a bounded set in $\mathcal{D}[t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$, we define a seminorm on $\mathfrak{A}_o$ by

$$p_{\mathcal{M}}(B) \equiv \|\pi_o(B)\|_{\mathcal{M}}, \quad B \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$$

Since π_o is faithful, this is a separating family of seminorms. Calling $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$ this topology, we can easily conclude that $\mathfrak{A}_o[\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}]$ is a locally convex $*$ -algebra.

Remark. – An analogous result holds if we replace the uniform topology by the weak one. However, $\mathfrak{A}_o$ fails to be a locally convex $*$ -algebra for the corresponding strong and the strong* topologies.

Let now $\mathfrak{A}$ be the completion of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ with respect to $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$. It is clear that $(\mathfrak{A}[\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}], \mathfrak{A}_o)$ is a topological quasi $*$ -algebra. By the construction itself, the representation π_o is continuous from $\mathfrak{A}_o[\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}]$ into $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau^{\mathcal{D}}]$. As a consequence we have the following

PROPOSITION 3.1. – *Let π_o be a $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ in $\mathcal{D}$. Then the following statements hold true:*

- (i) *If π_o is faithful, then there exist a locally convex topology $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$ on $\mathfrak{A}_o$ such that π_o is continuous from $\mathfrak{A}_o[\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}]$ into $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau^{\mathcal{D}}]$.*
- (ii) *If $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau^{\mathcal{D}}]$ is complete, then π_o has an extension π to the quasi $*$ -algebra $(\mathfrak{A}[\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}], \mathfrak{A}_o)$, where $\mathfrak{A}$ denotes the $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$ -completion of $\mathfrak{A}_o$. The map π has the following properties:*

- a) $\pi(A^*) = \pi(A)^\dagger, \quad \forall A \in \mathfrak{A};$
 b) $\pi(AB) = \pi(A)\pi_o(B), \quad \forall A \in \mathfrak{A}, \forall B \in \mathfrak{A}_o.$

We will discuss some examples of this situation below. Before that, it is worth remarking that the procedure outlined in this section for one faithful representation can be easily extended to a faithful family $\Pi_I = \{\pi_\alpha^o, \alpha \in I\}$ of $*$ -representations of $\mathfrak{A}_o$. Here *faithful* means that, for each non-zero $A \in \mathfrak{A}_o$, there exists $\alpha \in I$ such that $\pi_\alpha^o(A) \neq 0$. Of course, each π_α^o is a $*$ -representation on a domain $\mathcal{D}_\alpha$, that is, $\pi_\alpha^o(A) \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}_\alpha)$. Then we can define a locally convex topology τ_{Π_I} on $\mathfrak{A}_o$ as the weakest locally convex topology such that each π_α^o is continuous from $\mathfrak{A}_o$ into $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{D}'_\alpha)[\tau_{op}]$, where τ_{op} stands for any of the topologies $\tau^\mathcal{D}, \tau_{s^*}, \tau_s, \tau_w$, and proceed as before to get an obvious extension of Proposition 3.1.

EXAMPLES 3.2. – (1) Let $X := [0, 1]$ and P the self-adjoint operator defined on

$$D(P) \equiv \{f \in L^2(X) : \\ f \text{ is absolutely continuous, } f' \in L^2(X), f(0) = f(1)\}$$

by

$$(Pf)(x) \equiv -if'(x).$$

Define the domain

$$\mathcal{D} = \{f \in C^\infty(X) : f^{(n)}(0) = f^{(n)}(1), \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{D}$ coincides with $\mathcal{D}^\infty(P)$, and the topology $t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}$ coincides with the topology given by the following family of seminorms:

$$\varphi \in \mathcal{D} \mapsto \|\varphi\|_k^2 = \|(1 + P^2)^k \varphi\|, \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

It is easy to check that $\mathcal{D}$ is a $*$ -algebra and that the multiplication is jointly continuous [12]: for any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a positive constant c_k such that

$$\|\varphi \chi\|_k \leq c_k \|\varphi\|_k \|\chi\|_k, \quad \forall \varphi, \chi \in \mathcal{D}. \quad (3.1)$$

We can now define a $*$ -representation π_o of $\mathcal{D}$ on $\mathcal{D}$ itself by

$$\pi_o(f)g = fg, \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{D}.$$

This representation is faithful since the function $u(x) = 1, \forall x \in [0, 1]$, belongs to $\mathcal{D}$.

Let $\mathcal{D}'$ be the conjugate dual of $\mathcal{D}$ with respect to $t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}$. Using (3.1), we see that if Φ is an element of $\mathcal{D}'$ and f is any vector of $\mathcal{D}$, then $\Phi f \in \mathcal{D}'$, where the product is defined in the following natural way:

$$\langle \Phi f, g \rangle \equiv \langle \Phi, \bar{f}g \rangle, \quad g \in \mathcal{D}. \quad (3.2)$$

One has indeed:

$$|\langle \Phi f, g \rangle| = |\langle \Phi, \bar{f}g \rangle| \leq c \|\bar{f}g\|_k \leq c_k \|f\|_k \|g\|_k.$$

If we endow $\mathcal{D}'$ with the strong dual topology, then $(\mathcal{D}', \mathcal{D})$ is a topological quasi *-algebra [19]. In an obvious way we can define a *-representation of $\mathcal{D}'$:

$$\pi(\Phi)f = \Phi f, \quad \forall \Phi \in \mathcal{D}', \forall f \in \mathcal{D}. \quad (3.3)$$

In this case $\pi(\Phi) \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$, π extends the representation π_o and it is faithful too. We want to show that this representation is exactly the one defined in the first part of this section.

In order to do this, we start by introducing the sets $\mathcal{B} = \{\pi(\Phi) : \Phi \in \mathcal{D}'\}$ and $\mathcal{B}_o = \{\pi_o(f) : f \in \mathcal{D}\}$. We have to prove that $\mathcal{B}$ is uniformly complete and that $\mathcal{B}_o$ is dense in it. This can be proven easily by showing that the $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$ -topology on $\mathcal{D}$ is equivalent to the topology induced by $\mathcal{D}'$ on $\mathcal{D}$ itself. Let indeed $\mathcal{M}$ be a bounded subset of $\mathcal{D}[t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}]$, then we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi(\Phi)\|_{\mathcal{M}} &= \sup_{f, g \in \mathcal{M}} |\langle \pi(\Phi)f, g \rangle| \\ &= \sup_{f, g \in \mathcal{M}} |\langle \Phi, f^*g \rangle| = \sup_{h \in \mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{M}} |\langle \Phi, h \rangle| = \|\Phi\|_{\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{M}}. \end{aligned}$$

It may be worthwhile to remind that, of course, the joint continuity of the multiplication implies that the set $\mathcal{M} \cdot \mathcal{M}$ is bounded.

On the other hand if we consider the norm $\|\Phi\|_{\mathcal{M}}$, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Phi\|_{\mathcal{M}} &= \sup_{f \in \mathcal{M}} |\langle \Phi, f \rangle| = \sup_{f \in \mathcal{M}} |\langle \pi(\Phi)u, f \rangle| \\ &\leq \sup_{f, g \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{u\}} |\langle \pi(\Phi)g, f \rangle| = \|\pi(\Phi)\|_{\mathcal{M} \cup \{u\}}, \end{aligned}$$

where $u(x)$ is the unit function.

(2) Our second example is that of the CCR algebra on an interval [6]. The starting point is again the rigged Hilbert space considered in the previous example,

$$\mathcal{D} \subset L^2([0, 1]) \subset \mathcal{D}'.$$

Let now $\mathfrak{A}_o$ denote the vector space of all formal polynomials Q in one variable p with coefficients in $\mathcal{D}$, i.e. $Q = \sum_{k=0}^N \varphi_k p^k$, $N \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\varphi_k \in \mathcal{D}$.

$\mathfrak{A}_o$ can be made into an algebra by introducing a multiplication in the following way: if $Q_1 = \sum_{k=0}^N \varphi_k p^k$ and $Q_2 = \sum_{l=0}^M \psi_l p^l$, then we put

$$Q_1 Q_2 := \sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{l=0}^M \varphi_k \left(\sum_{r=0}^k (-i)^r \binom{k}{r} \frac{d^r \psi_l}{dx^r} p^{k-r+l} \right).$$

An involution can also be introduced easily in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ by means of the following formula:

$$\left(\sum_{k=0}^N \varphi_k p^k \right)^* := \sum_{k=0}^N \sum_{r=0}^k (-i)^r \binom{k}{r} \frac{d^r \overline{\varphi_k}}{dx^r} p^{k-r}.$$

With this definition $\mathfrak{A}_o$ is a $*$ -algebra. Let now P be the operator defined in Example 1. As already mentioned, in this case $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^\infty(P)$ and the topology $t_{\mathcal{L}^\dagger}$ coincides with the graph topology defined by P . Of course $P \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$, so that it admits a unique extension, again indicated with the same symbol, to $\mathcal{D}'$, defined by

$$\langle P\Phi, \varphi \rangle = \langle \Phi, P\varphi \rangle \quad \varphi \in \mathcal{D}, \quad \Phi \in \mathcal{D}'.$$

Let $\widehat{\Phi}$ be the multiplication operator defined, for $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}'$, as in (3.2). Then $\widehat{\Phi} P^k \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ and, in particular, if $\Phi \in \mathcal{D}$, then $\widehat{\Phi} P^k$ belongs to $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D})$. This allows us to define a representation π_o of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ on $\mathcal{D}$ in the following way:

$$\pi_o : Q = \sum_{k=0}^N \varphi_k p^k \in \mathfrak{A}_o \mapsto \pi_o(Q) = \sum_{k=0}^N \widehat{\varphi_k} P^k \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}).$$

The representation π_o is faithful; indeed if $\pi_o(Q) = 0$, then $\sum_{k=0}^M \widehat{\varphi_k} P^k \psi = 0$, for all $\psi \in \mathcal{D}$. Now, for $\psi(x) = u(x) = 1$, $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, we get $\varphi_0 = 0$; the choice of $\psi(x) = x$, $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, implies that $\varphi_1 = 0$, and so on. Thus we may have $\pi_o(Q) = 0$ only if all coefficients φ_k are zero. This in turn implies that $Q = 0$.

Let us now endow $\mathfrak{A}_o$ with the topology $\tau_o^{\mathcal{D}}$ defined by the seminorms

$$Q \in \mathfrak{A}_o \mapsto \|\pi_o(Q)\|_{\mathcal{M}},$$

where $\mathcal{M}$ is a bounded subset in $\mathcal{D}$. It is shown in [12] that the completion $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_o$ of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ with respect to this topology contains the following space

$$\mathfrak{A} = \left\{ \sum_{k=0}^N F_k p^k, \quad F_k \in \mathcal{D}' \right\}.$$

Incidentally we observe that $(\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_o, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ is a quasi $*$ -algebra. The representation π_o can be extended to the whole $\widehat{\mathfrak{A}}_o$. This extension is clearly given by:

$$\pi\left(\sum_{k=0}^N F_k p^k\right) = \sum_{k=0}^N \widehat{F}_k P^k.$$

It is easy to check (by means of the same technique as in the previous example) that π coincides again with the one discussed in the first part of this section.

3.2. Sesquilinear form extensions within a given quasi $*$ -algebra

We have proven in the previous section that a faithful $*$ -representation π_o of a $*$ -algebra $\mathfrak{A}_o$ generates a topological quasi $*$ -algebra, to which π_o can be extended. Now we consider the problem of the extension of a $*$ -representation when the topological quasi $*$ -algebra is given a priori.

Let $(\mathfrak{A}[\tau], \mathfrak{A}_o)$ be a topological quasi $*$ -algebra and π_o a $*$ -representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$ on the domain $\mathcal{D}(\pi_o) := \mathcal{D}$. As we have seen in the introduction, one has

$$\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H}) \subset \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}'). \quad (3.4)$$

Thus another possibility for extending π_o is to impose closability in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ instead of $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. This requires that we consider the various topologies described in Section 3.1. Thus we assume that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ is endowed with τ_{op} , where τ_{op} stands for any of the topologies $\tau^\mathcal{D}$, τ_{s^*} , τ_s , τ_w .

DEFINITION 3.3. – *We say that π_o is τ_{op} -extendible if it is closable as a linear map from $\mathfrak{A}_o[\tau]$ to $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau_{op}]$. This means that, for any net $\{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o$ such that $X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} 0$ and $\pi_o(X_\alpha) \xrightarrow{\tau_{op}} Y \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$, it follows that $Y = 0$.*

It is clear that the four notions of extendibility we have given compare in the following way:

$$\tau^\mathcal{D}\text{-extendible} \Rightarrow \tau_{s^*}\text{-extendible} \Rightarrow \tau_s\text{-extendible} \Rightarrow \tau_w\text{-extendible}.$$

If π_o is τ_{op} -extendible, then we put

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op}) &= \{X \in \mathfrak{A} : \exists \{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o \text{ s.t.} \\ &\quad X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X \text{ and } \pi_o(X_\alpha) \text{ is } \tau_{op}\text{-convergent in } \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')\}. \end{aligned}$$

For $X \in \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$, we set $\pi(X) = \tau_{op}\text{-}\lim \pi_o(X_\alpha)$. Thus π is well-defined and extends π_o .

LEMMA 3.4. – *If $\tau_{op} \neq \tau_s$, then $X \in \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$ implies $X^* \in \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$.*

If $\tau_{op} = \tau^D$ or $\tau_{op} = \tau_w$, then $X \in \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$, $A \in \mathfrak{A}_o$ imply $AX, XA \in \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$.

Proof. – The first statement depends on the continuity of the involution; the second on the continuity of the multiplications, as discussed in Section 3.1. $\square$

Thus we get two quasi $*$ -algebras over $\mathfrak{A}_o$.

PROPOSITION 3.5. – *$\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau^D)$ and $\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_w)$ are quasi $*$ -algebras over $\mathfrak{A}_o$.*

Of course, what we want are *topological* quasi $*$ -algebras, and this requires some additional input. Let p_α be a (directed) family of seminorms generating the topology τ of $\mathfrak{A}$ and q_β a (directed) family of seminorms generating τ_{op} , where $\tau_{op} = \tau^D$ or $\tau_{op} = \tau_w$. Then we can define a new topology η_{op} on $\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$ by the family of seminorms

$$\eta_{\alpha, \beta}(X) = p_\alpha(X) + q_\beta(\pi(X)).$$

By the construction itself it follows that

PROPOSITION 3.6. – *$\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})[\eta_{op}]$ is a topological quasi $*$ -algebra over $\mathfrak{A}_o$. If both $\mathfrak{A}[\tau]$ and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau_{op}]$ are complete, then $\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})[\eta_{op}]$ is complete.*

If $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ is τ_{op} -complete, then $\mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$ can be rewritten in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op}) &= \{X \in \mathfrak{A} : \exists \{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o \text{ s.t.} \\ &\quad X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X, \pi_o(X_\alpha) \text{ is a } \tau_{op}\text{-Cauchy net}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

It turns out that in several examples this domain $\mathcal{D}$ has a special form. This happens, for instance, when there exists a self-adjoint operator H in Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}$ such that $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^\infty(H)$.

In this case the topology $t_{\mathcal{L}\dagger}$ coincides with the topology defined by the seminorms

$$\phi \in \mathcal{D} \mapsto \|\phi\|_n = \|H^n \phi\|, \quad n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}.$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $H \geq 1$; in this case we have

$$\|\phi\|_n \leq \|\phi\|_{n+1}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}.$$

Furthermore, $\mathcal{D}$ is a reflexive Fréchet space, $\mathcal{D}'$ is complete for the strong dual topology and, when endowed with the uniform topology $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$, $(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}'), \mathcal{L}^{\dagger}(\mathcal{D}))$ is a topological quasi $*$ -algebra and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ is $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$ -complete [4], [12].

The same statement is true if $\tau_{op} = \tau_{s^*}$. Indeed

PROPOSITION 3.7. – *If $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^{\infty}(H)$, then $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau_{s^*}]$ is a complete locally convex space with continuous involution.*

Proof. – Let $\{A_{\alpha}\}$ be a τ_{s^*} -Cauchy net in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$. Then by the definition it follows that, for each $\phi \in \mathcal{D}$, $\{A_{\alpha}\phi\}$ and $\{A_{\alpha}^{\dagger}\phi\}$ are Cauchy nets in $\mathcal{D}'$ with the strong dual topology. Since $\mathcal{D}'$ is complete, there exist $\Phi, \Psi \in \mathcal{D}'$ such that $A_{\alpha}\phi \rightarrow \Phi$ and $A_{\alpha}^{\dagger}\phi \rightarrow \Psi$. Set $A\phi = \Phi$ and $B\phi = \Psi$. It is easy to see that the following equality is fulfilled

$$\langle A\phi, \psi \rangle = \langle \phi, B\psi \rangle, \quad \forall \phi, \psi \in \mathcal{D}.$$

By the reflexivity of $\mathcal{D}$, this implies that $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ and $B = A^{\dagger}$. The convergence of A_{α} to A is clear. $\square$

However, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau_{s^*}]$ is not a topological quasi $*$ -algebra on $\mathcal{L}^{\dagger}(\mathcal{D})$ since the multiplication may fail to be continuous for τ_{s^*} , as we mentioned already.

EXAMPLES 3.8.

(1) *Representations of the polynomial algebra*

Let $\mathfrak{A}_o$ be the $*$ -algebra of all polynomials in one real variable with complex coefficients and let A be a self-adjoint operator in $\mathcal{H}$, $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^{\infty}(A)$ and π_o the following representation of $\mathfrak{A}_o$:

$$\mathfrak{A}_o \ni \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k x^k \mapsto \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_k A^k \in \mathcal{L}^{\dagger}(\mathcal{D}).$$

Let $\mathfrak{A} = L^1(\mathbb{R}, e^{-x^2/2} dx)$. Then $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{A}_o)$ is a topological $*$ -algebra with respect to the L^1 -norm. We will now discuss the $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$ -extendibility of π_o .

Let $p_n(x)$ be a sequence of polynomials in $\mathfrak{A}_o$ such that

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} |p_n(x)| e^{-x^2/2} dx \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } n \rightarrow \infty.$$

As it is well known, when $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}^{\infty}(A)$, the topology $\tau^{\mathcal{D}}$ can be described by the seminorms

$$X \mapsto \|f(A)Xf(A)\|, \quad X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}'),$$

where f runs over the set $\mathcal{F}$ of all bounded continuous functions on $[0, \infty)$ such that $\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^+} x^k f(x) < \infty$, $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$. Let us now assume that

$$\pi_o(p_n(x)) = p_n(A) \xrightarrow{\tau^D} Y,$$

which in the present case means that

$$\|f(A)(p_n(A) - Y)f(A)\| \rightarrow 0.$$

By definition, π_o is τ^D -extendible if this condition implies $Y = 0$. If A is the multiplication operator by x on $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and $p_n(x)$ converges to zero in $L^1(\mathbb{R}, e^{-x^2/2} dx)$, then, since $\mu(\mathbb{R}) < \infty$, we can find a subsequence $p_{n_k}(x)$ which converges to 0 μ -a.e. This fact easily implies that, if $\|f^2(x)p_n(x)\|$ converges, then its limit is 0 and so $Y = 0$. Therefore, in this case, π_o is τ^D -extendible. However, this does not seem to be necessarily the case for an arbitrary self-adjoint operator A , so the question remains open in general.

(2) Multiplication operators

Let $X = [0, 1]$, $\mathfrak{A} = L^1(X)$ and $\mathfrak{A}_o = C(X)$, the C^* -algebra of continuous functions on X . We define a representation π_o of $C(X)$ on $\mathcal{D} = L^p(X)$ ($p > 2$), considered as a dense subspace of $L^2(X)$, by

$$\pi_o(f)\phi = f\phi, \quad \phi \in L^p(X).$$

The first step in our construction consists in getting sufficient information on $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(L^p(X))$. We claim that $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(L^p(X))$ consists only of bounded operators in $L^2(X)$. Indeed, if $T \in \mathcal{L}^\dagger(L^p(X))$, then T is closable in $L^2(X)$. Assume now that $\|f_n\|_p \rightarrow 0$ and $\|Tf_n - g\|_p \rightarrow 0$, then $\|f_n\|_2 \rightarrow 0$ and $\|Tf_n - g\|_2 \rightarrow 0$. Thus $g = 0$. Therefore T is closed and everywhere defined in $L^p(X)$ and so it is bounded in $L^p(X)$. Analogously T^* is bounded in $L^{\bar{p}}(X)$ with $p^{-1} + \bar{p}^{-1} = 1$. Exchanging the roles of T and T^* , it turns out that T is bounded in both $L^p(X)$ and $L^{\bar{p}}(X)$ and therefore (by interpolation) in any $L^r(X)$ with $\bar{p} \leq r \leq p$. We conclude that T is bounded in $L^2(X)$.

Hence, the graph topology on $\mathcal{D} = L^p(X)$ coincides with the L^2 -norm on $\mathcal{D}$; thus $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{H} = L^2(X)$. Therefore $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') = \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, the set of all bounded operators from $\mathcal{D}$ into $\mathcal{H}$ (which is isomorphic to $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$). We remark that $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ is complete for τ^D (which coincides with the uniform topology of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$), but not for τ_{s^*} . In fact, the τ_{s^*} -completion of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ is $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ (incidentally, this shows that $L^p(X) \neq \mathcal{D}^\infty(A)$ for

any self-adjoint operator A). We show now that π_o is *closed* as a densely defined linear map from $C(X) \subset L^1(X)$ into $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. First, π_o , like any representation of a C^* -algebra, is continuous from $C(X)$, with its C^* -norm, into $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. Moreover, π_o is faithful and so it is isometric, i.e.,

$$\|\pi_o(f)\| = \|f\|_\infty, \quad f \in C(X).$$

Let now $\{f_n\}$ be a sequence in $C(X)$ with the properties:

$$\|f_n - f\|_1 \rightarrow 0 \text{ and } \pi_o(f_n) \rightarrow Y \text{ uniformly.}$$

Then

$$\|f_n - f_m\|_\infty = \|\pi_o(f_n) - \pi_o(f_m)\| \rightarrow 0.$$

Hence, it follows from the completeness of $C(X)$ that $f \in C(X)$ and $Y = \pi_o(f)$. Thus π_o does not admit extensions by closure to $\mathfrak{A}$.

The situation changes drastically if we weaken somewhat the definition of τ_{op} -extendible representation.

Let π_o be τ_{op} -extendible in the sense of Definition 3.3 and let

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{op}) &= \{X \in \mathfrak{A} : \exists \{X_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{A}_o \text{ s.t.} \\ &\quad X_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} X \text{ and } \pi_o(X_\alpha) \text{ is a } \tau^D\text{-Cauchy net}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3.6)$$

Let $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ denote the completion of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')[\tau_{op}]$. Then for $X \in \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{op})$ we set

$$\pi(X) = \tau_{op}\text{-}\lim_{\alpha} \pi_o(X_\alpha) \in \tilde{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}').$$

Clearly, if $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')$ is τ_{op} -complete, then $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{op}) = \mathfrak{A}(\pi, \tau_{op})$.

Let us come back to Example 2. As we have seen before, in this case, $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}') = \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. Consider on it the topology τ_{s^*} , defined by the seminorms

$$A \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H}) \mapsto \max\{\|Af\|, \|A^\dagger f\|\}, \quad f \in \mathcal{D}.$$

$\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$ is not complete in this topology, its completion being $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$, as already noticed.

Now we show that π_o is τ_{s^*} -extendible. Indeed, let $\|f_n\|_1 \rightarrow 0$ and $\pi_o(f_n) \xrightarrow{\tau_{s^*}} Y$. Then in particular $f_n \phi \rightarrow Y\phi$, in the L^2 -norm for each $\phi \in \mathcal{D} = L^p(X)$.

Now, since $\|f_n\|_1 \rightarrow 0$, there exists a subsequence $\{f_{n_k}\}$ converging a.e. to 0. Similarly, since $f_{n_k}\phi \rightarrow Y\phi$, in the L^2 -norm, for each $\phi \in \mathcal{D} = L^p(X)$, we can find a sub-subsequence $\{f_{n_{k_l}}\}$ such that $f_{n_{k_l}}\phi$ converges a.e. to $Y\phi$. Then, necessarily, $Y\phi = 0$ a.e. and so $Y = 0$.

Let us now determine the τ_{s^*} -extension of π_o . We will show that $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{s^*}) = L^s(X)$ where $s = \frac{2p}{p-2}$. First, we prove that $L^s(X) \subset \tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{s^*})$. Indeed, if $f \in L^s(X)$ then there exists a sequence $\{f_k\} \subset C(X)$ such that $\|f_k - f\|_s \rightarrow 0$; then if $\phi \in L^p(X)$ we get

$$\|\pi_o(f_k)\phi - \pi_o(f_l)\phi\|_2 = \|f_k\phi - f_l\phi\|_2 \leq \|f_k - f_l\|_s \|\phi\|_p \rightarrow 0.$$

In the same way,

$$\|\pi_o(f_k)^\dagger\phi - \pi_o(f_l)^\dagger\phi\|_2 \rightarrow 0.$$

Then $\tau_{s^*}\text{-}\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \pi_o(f_k)$ exists in $\mathcal{L}^\dagger(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H})$. Calling this limit $\pi(f)$, we get, of course, $\pi(f)\phi = f\phi$, $\forall \phi \in L^p(X)$.

Finally, since [20]

$$\{f \in L^1(X) : f\phi \in L^2(X), \forall \phi \in L^p(X)\} = L^s(X), \quad s = \frac{2p}{p-2}, \quad (3.7)$$

we conclude that $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}(\pi, \tau_{s^*}) = L^s(X)$.

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