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GLOBAL GLIMM HALVING FOR C*-BUNDLES

ETIENNE BLANCHARD AND EBERHARD KIRCHBERG

Abstract. A global notion of Glimm halving for C*-algebras is considered which implies that every non-zero quotient of an algebra with this property is antiliminal. We prove subtriviality and selection results for Banach spaces of sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field of Banach spaces. We use them to prove the global Glimm halving property for strictly antiliminal C*-algebras with Hausdorff primitive ideal space of finite dimension. This implies that a C*-algebra $A$ with Hausdorff primitive ideal space of finite dimension must be purely infinite if its simple quotients are purely infinite.

1. Introduction

A natural generalization of the notion of pure infiniteness to non-simple C*-algebras is given in the following Definition. It is equivalent in the case of simple algebras to the one given by J. Cuntz in [8].

Definition 1.1. ([19]) A C*-algebra $A$ is said to be purely infinite (for short p.i.) if and only if

(i) for every pair of positive elements $a, b \in A_+$ such that $b$ lies in the closed two-sided ideal $\text{span}(AaA)$ generated by $a$ and for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists an element $d \in A$ such that $\|b - d^*ad\| < \varepsilon$, and

(ii) there is no character on $A$.

By [19, thm. 4.16, prop. 3.3(ii)] this is equivalent to the property that for every $\varepsilon > 0$ and $a \in A$ there are $u, v \in \overline{aAa}$ with $u^*v = 0$ and $u^*u = v^*v = (a - \varepsilon)_+$. (Here $(a - \varepsilon)_+ \in A$ means the positive part of $a - \varepsilon.1$ in the multiplier algebra $\mathcal{M}(A)$ of $A$.) Thus $b = uv^*$ satisfies $b \in \overline{aAa}$, $b^2 = 0$ and $(a - \varepsilon)^2_+ = u^*bv \in AbA$.

The Glimm halving lemma ([21, lemma 6.7.1]) can be equivalently restated as follows: Given any non-zero positive element $a$ in a C*-algebra $A$ such that $a\overline{Aa}$ is not a commutative algebra, there exists a non-zero element $b \in \overline{aAa}$ with $b^2 = 0$. We put this local observation in a global setting by the following definition.

Definition 1.2. A C*-algebra $A$ is said to have the global Glimm halving property if for every positive $a \in A_+$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $b \in \overline{aAa}$ such that $b^2 = 0$ and $(a - \varepsilon)_+ \in \overline{aAa}$. (In this paper “ideal” will always mean “two-sided ideal”.)

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Above we have seen that purely infinite C*-algebras satisfy the global Glimm halving property. If a C*-algebra \( A \) has the global Glimm halving property then \( A \) is strictly antiliminal, i.e. every quotient of \( A \) is antiliminal (or equivalently: every hereditary C*-subalgebra of \( A \) has only zero characters). In section 4 we show that a strictly antiliminal C*-algebra \( A \) with Hausdorff primitive ideal space of finite dimension satisfies the global Glimm halving property (Theorem 4.3).

In section 5 we use the global Glimm halving property to derive that C*-algebras with Hausdorff primitive ideal space of finite dimension are purely infinite if and only if all their simple quotients are purely infinite (Theorem 5.1).

To make the proofs concerning the global Glimm having property as transparent as possible we study in the preliminary section 2 the Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules (respectively \( C_0(X) \)-algebras) of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field of Banach spaces (respectively C*-algebras). We call their axiomatic characterizations as Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules “Banach bundles” and “C*-bundles” respectively. Among others we obtain simple proofs of the following result:

A Banach \( C_0(X) \)-module \( B \) is a Banach bundle over a locally compact space \( X \) if and only if \( B \) is a \( C_0(X) \)-submodule of a commutative C*-bundle over \( X \) with non-zero commutative C*-algebras as fibers (Theorem 2.7).

We get from Theorem 2.7 the following corollaries.

a) Separable Banach bundles over compact metric spaces \( X \) are subtrivial, i.e. are closed \( C(X) \)-sub-modules of \( C(X \times [0,1]) \) (Corollary 2.8).

b) Suppose that \( B \) is a separable Banach bundle over a second countable locally compact space \( X \). Then, for every linear functional \( \varphi \) of norm \( \leq 1 \) on the fiber \( B_y \), there exists a contractive linear and \( C_0(X) \)-module map \( \psi \) from \( B \) into \( C_0(X) \) such that \( \psi(a)(y) = \varphi(a_y) \) for \( a \in B \) (Corollary 2.9).

We introduce a non-commutative (operator space) version of Banach bundles over non-commutative C*-algebras by these properties.

An other ingredient of our proofs is the notion of decomposition dimension. In the case of Hausdorff spaces it coincides with the usual covering dimension, cf. Lemma 3.2. (The covering dimension can be strictly smaller than decomposition dimension for general \( T_0 \) spaces, like primitive ideal spaces.) It allows to construct in some cases in a controlled way classical sub-bundles of finite dimension of some Banach subbundles of C*-bundles in the proofs of Theorems 4.3 and 5.1.

Suppose that \( A \) is a unital C*-algebra with primitive ideal space \( \text{Prim}(A) \) isomorphic to the Hilbert cube \( [0,1]^{\infty} \) and simple quotients isomorphic to \( O_2 \). Is \( A \) purely infinite? We have the feeling that this question is related to the observation that there are non-stable separable C*-algebras with the Hilbert cube as primitive ideal space and with simple quotients isomorphic to the compact operators on \( \ell_2(\mathbb{N}) \), cf. Corollary 3.7. We study some related questions in sections 3 and 6.

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The exposition of sections 2, 3 and 6 has benefited from the careful reading by the referee.

2. Preliminaries

We recall in this section a few basic results of the theory of (not necessarily locally trivial) continuous fields of C*-algebras, of “Banach bundles” and on representations of $C_0([0, 1], M_n)$. Since we need later to work also with Banach bundles (i.e. with those Banach $C_0(X)_{sa}$-modules which are Banach spaces of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field over $X$ of Banach spaces), we also list some basic results on them and outline how the reader can modify the corresponding arguments of [9], [10], [1], [2], [3] and [20] to get elementary proofs of these results. It requires that some of our formulas in the case of C*-bundles look more complicate than in the cited papers, but this is necessary to obtain sufficient generality also working in the case of Banach bundles. (In the subsection on Banach bundles we give detailed proofs of this general formulas.)

2.1. $C(X)$–algebras and C*-bundles.

Let $Y$ be a not necessarily separated topological space. By $C_b(Y)$ we denote the C*-algebra of bounded continuous functions on $Y$ with values in the complex numbers $\mathbb{C}$. Given a Hausdorff locally compact space $X$, let $C_0(X)$ denote the C*-algebra of continuous functions on $X$ with values in $\mathbb{C}$ and which vanish at infinity. Then we naturally identify $C_b(X)$ with the multiplier C*-algebra of $C_0(X)$.

Definition 2.1. ([15]) A $C(X)$–algebra is a C*-algebra $A$ endowed with a non–degenerate *-morphism from $C_0(X)$ in the center $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{M}(A))$ of the multiplier C*-algebra $\mathcal{M}(A)$ of $A$.

Here “non–degenerate” means that $C_0(X)A$ is dense in $A$. Thus $A$ is nothing else but a quotient of $C_0(X, A)$ by a closed ideal and the $C_0(X)$–module structure is defined by this epimorphism. The homomorphism from $C_0(X)$ to $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{M}(A))$ need not to be faithful.

The Cohen factorization theorem ([14], [12]), or the description of a $C(X)$-algebra $A$ as a quotient of $C_0(X, A)$ shows that the set of products $C_0(\Omega)A = \{fa; f \in C_0(\Omega), a \in A\}$ is a closed ideal of $A$ if $\Omega$ is an open subset of $X$. In particular $A = C_0(X)_+A$.

If $F \subset X$ is a closed subset we denote by $A_{1|F}$ the quotient of $A$ by the closed ideal $C_0(X \setminus F)A$. Note that $C_0(\Omega)A$ is also a $C_0(\Omega)$-algebra if $\Omega$ is an open subset of $X$ and that $A_{1|F}$ is also a $C_0(F)$-algebra, because $C_0(X \setminus F) \subset C_0(X)$ is the kernel of
the restriction map \( C_0(X) \to C_0(F) \) and \( C_0(X \setminus F) \) is contained in the kernel of the quotient-action of \( C_0(X) \) on \( A_f \).

If \( y \) is a point of the Hausdorff space \( X \), we write \( A_y \) for \( A_{\{y\}} \), and we call \( A_y \) the fiber of \( A \) at \( y \in X \).

Given an element \( a \in A \), let \( a_y \) be the image of \( a \) in the fiber \( A_y \) (\( y \in X \)).

Since \( C_0(X)_+A = A \) (and since \( C_0(X) \to \mathcal{M}(A) \) is contractive), we can naturally and uniquely extend the action \( C_0(X) \to \mathcal{M}(A) \) to a unital \(*\)-homomorphism from \( C_b(X) \cong C(\beta X) \) into the center of \( \mathcal{M}(A) \). This yields \( (fa)_y = f(y)a_y \) for \( f \in C_b(X) \), \( a \in A \) and \( y \in X \), because \( (f - f(y))C_0(X) \subset C_0(X \setminus \{y\}) \).

Thus, the function \( N(a) \colon y \mapsto \|a_y\| := \|a + C_0(X \setminus \{y\})A\| \) satisfies

\[
N(fa) = |f|N(a)
\]

for \( a \in A \) and \( f \in C_b(X) \).

M. Rieffel [26] has remarked that \( N(a) \) is also given by

\[
N(a) \colon y \in X \mapsto \|a_y\| = \inf\{\|[1 - f(y)]a + fa\| \colon f \in C_0(X)_{sa}\},
\]

and is always upper semi-continuous, because the function \( y \in X \mapsto \|[1 - f(y)]a + fa\| \) is continuous for fixed \( f \in C_0(X)_{sa} \).

Let \( \text{Prim}(A) \) denote the primitive ideal space of \( A \), cf. example 2.2.2. Since, by the Dauns–Hofmann theorem [24 cor. 4.4.8], there is a natural isomorphism from \( C_0(\text{Prim}(A)) \) onto the center of \( \mathcal{M}(A) \), we can equivalently define a \( C(X) \)-algebra \( A \) by a continuous map \( \eta \) from \( \text{Prim}(A) \) into the Stone–Čech compactification \( \beta X \) of \( X \) such that \( \|fa + J\| = |f(\eta(J))|\|a + J\| \) for \( f \in C(\beta X) \), \( a \in A \) and every primitive ideal \( J \) of \( A \). The non-degeneracy condition \( A = C_0(X)A \) in our definition implies that \( \eta(\text{Prim}(A)) \subset X \). Thus, \( \|a\| = \sup\{N(a)(y) \colon y \in X\} \), and for \( x \in \text{Im}(\eta) \) (and with the convention \( \sup \emptyset := 0 \) ), we have

\[
N(a)(x) = \|a_x\| = \sup\{\|a + J\| \colon J \in \text{Prim}(A), \eta(J) = x\}.
\]

Obviously, this implies for \( a \in A \) and \( t \in [0, \infty) \) that \( \eta \) maps the open set \( U(a, t) := \{J \in \text{Prim}(A) \colon \|a + J\| > t\} \) onto the set \( N(a)^{-1}(t, \infty) \subset X \). Since the open sets \( U(a, t) \) build a base of the (Jacobson) topology of \( \text{Prim}(A) \) (cf. 2.2.2), and since, by (2.2), the functions \( N(a) \) are upper semi-continuous, we get: The above introduced continuous map \( \eta \colon \text{Prim}(A) \to X \) is open if and only if the functions \( N(a) \) on \( X \) are continuous for all \( a \in A \). (If \( \eta \) is open then \( \eta(\text{Prim}(A)) \) is an open subset of \( X \), but e.g. the map \( \eta \colon (0, 1] \to [0, 1] \), induced by \( C([0, 1]) \to \mathcal{M}(C_0((0, 1])) \), has not a closed image.)

**Definition 2.2.** We say that the \( C(X) \)-algebra \( A \) is a \( C^* \)-bundle over \( X \) if the function \( N(a) \) is moreover continuous for every \( a \in A \) (20, [1]).

Sometimes we write continuous \( C^* \)-bundle if we want to underline that the functions \( N(a) \) are continuous.

Since we have assumed that \( C_0(X)A \) is dense in \( A \), we get \( A = C_0(X)_+A \) and then, from 2.1 and \( (C_0(X)_+)^2 = C_0(X)_+ \), that \( N(a) \) is even in \( C_0(X)_+ \) for \( a \in A \).
It is well-known that $A$ is a C*-bundle over $X$ if and only if $A$ is the C*-algebra of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field of C*-algebras over $X$ in the sense of [9, def. 10.3.1], such that the fibers are the $A_x$ and the *-morphism from $C_0(X)$ into $\mathcal{M}(A)$ coincides with the multiplication of continuous sections with functions, [1], see also subsections 2.6.3 and 2.6.4.

### 2.2. Examples of C*-bundles.

#### 2.2.1. If $C$ is a C($X$)-algebra and $D$ is a C*-algebra, the spatial tensor product $B = C \otimes D$ is endowed with a structure of C($X$)-algebra through the map $f \in C_0(X) \mapsto f \otimes 1_{\mathcal{M}(D)} \in \mathcal{M}(C \otimes D)$. This C($X$)-algebra is not in general a C*-bundle over $X$.

If $C = C_0(X)$, the tensor product $B = C_0(X) \otimes D \simeq C_0(X, D)$ is a “trivial” C*-bundle over $X$ with constant fiber $B_x \cong D$. Thus, if $A \subset B$ is a closed $C_0(X)$-submodule and $A$ is a C*-subalgebra of $B$ then $A$ is a C*-bundle over $X$. If $A$ is only a closed $C_0(X)$– or $C_0(X)_{sa}$–submodule of $B$, then $A$ is a complex or real Banach bundle over $X$ in the sense of the below given Definition 2.6, see 2.4.3 and Remark 2.5.

Let $A$ be a separable C*-bundle over $X$ with exact fibers $A_x$. If $O_2$ is the unital Cuntz algebra generated by two isometries $s_1, s_2$ satisfying the relation $1_{O_2} = s_1s_1^* + s_2s_2^*$ ([2]), then there exists a C($X$)-linear *-monomorphism $A \hookrightarrow C(X) \otimes O_2$ if and only if $A$ is itself exact as a C*-algebra, and this happens if and only if for every C*-algebra $D$, the C($X$)-algebra $A \otimes D$ is again a C*-bundle over $X$ ([3] thm. A.1] and [20]). There exists a separable continuous C*-bundle $A$ over $\{0\} \cup \{1/n ; n \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset [0,1]$ with exact fibers, such that $A$ is not exact, [20].

#### 2.2.2. Given a C*-algebra $A$, one calls primitive ideal space of $A$ the space $\text{Prim}(A)$ of kernels of irreducible representations of $A$. It is a $T_0$-space for the Jacobson topology (kernel-hull topology). A base of this topology is given by the open sets of the form $\{ K \in \text{Prim}(A) ; \|a+K\| > 0 \}$ for some $a \in A_+$. Since $\|(a-t)_+ + K\| = (\|a+K\|-t)_+$ for $t > 0$ and $a \in A_+$, this means that the Jacobson topology is the coarsest topology on $\text{Prim}(A)$ such that for every $a \in A$, the function $K \in \text{Prim}(A) \mapsto \|a+K\|$ is lower semi-continuous.

On the other hand, for $a \in A$ and $t > 0$, the $G_\delta$-subset $\{ K \in \text{Prim}(A) ; \|a+K\| \geq t \}$ of $\text{Prim}(A)$ is quasi-compact, [9] prop. 3.3.7.

If the space $\text{Prim}(A)$ is in addition Hausdorff, then this yields that $\text{Prim}(A)$ is locally compact and that the functions $N(a) : K \in \text{Prim}(A) \mapsto \|a+K\|$ are continuous functions on $\text{Prim}(A)$ which vanish at infinity, [9] cor. 3.3.9]. Then the Dauns–Hofmann theorem [24 cor. 4.4.8] implies that $A$ is naturally a C*-bundle over $\text{Prim}(A)$ with simple fiber $A_K = A/K$ at $K \in \text{Prim}(A)$, see also 2.6.3.

Note that the non-Hausdorff space $\text{Prim}(A)$ is not always locally compact in the sense that points have closed (!) quasi-compact neighborhoods: There exists a separable (non unital) C*-algebra $A$ with $\text{Prim}(A)$ isomorphic to $(0,1]$ as a set, but with the $T_0$-topology defined by the system of open subsets $\{(x,1] ; x \in (0,1]\}$, which have all the closure $(0,1]$ (cf. [29].) $(0,1]$ with this topology is locally quasi-compact but is not locally compact.

#### 2.2.3. Suppose that $A$ is a C($X$)-algebra and let $\pi : C_0(X,A) \rightarrow A$ denote the C*-epimorphism which corresponds to the non-degenerate *-homomorphism $L$ from $C_0(X)$
into the center of \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) (and satisfies \( \pi(f \otimes a) = L(f)a \)). Then \( \pi \) defines a homeomorphism \( \kappa \) from \( \operatorname{Prim}(A) \) onto a closed subset \( Z \) of \( \operatorname{Prim}(C_0(X, A)) \cong X \times \operatorname{Prim}(A) \). Obviously, the above described continuous map \( \eta \colon \operatorname{Prim}(A) \to X \) is the same as \( p_1 \circ \kappa \), where \( p_1 \) is defined by \( p_1(x, y) := x \).

Thus \( A \) is a C*-bundle over \( X \) if and only if the restriction of \( p_1 \) to \( Z \subseteq X \times \operatorname{Prim}(A) \) is an open map from \( Z \) to \( X \).

In the case of a commutative C*-bundle \( A \) over a locally compact space \( X \) with non-zero fibers \( A_x \) this yields the following observation:

Let \( Y := \operatorname{Prim}(A) \) be the locally compact space of its maximal ideals. The natural epimorphism from \( C_0(X, A) \cong C_0(X \times Y) \) onto \( A \) is (as well-known) in one-to-one correspondence with a homeomorphism \( \kappa \) from \( Y \) onto a closed subset \( Z \) of \( X \times Y \).

The subset \( Z \subseteq X \times Y \) satisfies:

(i) \( Z \) is closed,

(ii) for every \( x \in X \), there exists \( y \in Y \) such that \( (x, y) \in Z \), and

(iii) the map \( p_1 : (x, y) \in Z \mapsto x \in X \) is open (with respect to \( Z \)).

Conversely, a subset \( Z \) of a Tychonoff product \( X \times Y \) of (arbitrary) locally compact spaces \( X \) and \( Y \) defines in a natural way a commutative C*-bundle \( A := C_0(Z) \) over \( X \) with non-zero fibres if \( Z \) satisfies conditions (i)-(iii) above. The action is given by the epimorphism \( C_0(X) \otimes C_0(Y) \to C_0(Z) \) with \( f \mapsto f|_Z \) coming from (i). (Indeed, the natural embedding \( \kappa : z \mapsto (p_1(z), z) \) from \( Z \) into \( X \times Z \subseteq X \times X \times Y \) shows that here \( \eta = (p_1)_Z \) for \( \operatorname{Prim}(C_0(Z)) \cong Z \).

We use this example in subsection 2.4.4 to derive subtriviality of all separable Banach bundles.

2.3. Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules.

Let us now collect some basic properties of general Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules, which we need for our ("commutative") generalizations of C*-bundles to "Banach bundles". The Banach bundles (Definition 2.6) are defined by four requirements on Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules which allow to work completely in the framework of Banach modules, if we need later some properties of the Banach \( C_0(X) \)-modules of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of continuous fields of Banach spaces over \( X \).

In the following, denote \( X \) and \( Y \) locally compact spaces and \( A, B, E \) Banach spaces.

Recall that a Banach \( C_0(X) \)-module is a Banach space \( A \) with a bounded algebra homomorphism \( L : C_0(X) \to \mathcal{L}(A) \), cf. e.g. [5], def. I§9.12. Sometimes we call \( L \) the action of \( C_0(X) \) on \( A \) and we write \( fa \) for \( L(f)(a) \) if \( a \in A \) and \( f \in C_0(X) \). We say that the Banach \( C_0(X) \)-module \( A \) is non-degenerate if the action of \( C_0(X) \) on \( A \) is non-degenerate, i.e. if \( A \) is the closed linear span of \( C_0(X)_+A \).

The \( C_0(X) \)-module \( A \) is countably generated, if there is a countable subset \( C \) of \( A \), such that the \( C_0(X) \)-submodule generated by \( C \) is dense in \( A \).

In the sequel, we call the action \( L \) of \( C_0(X) \) on \( A \) contractive if \( L \) is a contraction, i.e. if \( \|fa\| \leq \|f\|\|a\| \) for \( a \in A \) and \( f \in C_0(X) \). Clearly the contractivity passes to the restrictions \( f \mapsto L(f)|_B \) of the action of \( C_0(X) \) on \( L(C_0(X)_+)\)-invariant closed linear subspaces \( B \) of \( A \). The restrictions provide \( B \) with the structure of Banach
$C_0(X)$–module. Such a closed vector subspace $B$ with $f \mapsto L(f)|B$ is called a Banach $C_0(X)$-submodule of $A$.

The action of $C_0(X)$ on $A/B$ given by $[L](f)\colon \pi_B(a) \mapsto \pi_B(fa)$ is also contractive and has the closed ideal $M(L, A, B) := \{f \in C_0(X); L(f)(A) \subset B\}$ as its kernel. Thus there is an open subset $\Omega_{\text{max}}$ of $X$ with $C_0(\Omega_{\text{max}}) = M(L, A, B)$ such that $A/B$ is naturally a Banach $C_0(F)$–module for every closed subset $F \supset X \setminus \Omega_{\text{max}}$ of $X$.

If $\Omega$ is an open subset of $X$, then the set $C_0(\Omega)^+ := \{fa; f \in C_0(\Omega), a \in A\}$ is a closed linear subspace of $A$. In fact, if $B$ is a Banach algebra with a bounded approximate unit and if $E$ is a Banach $B$–module, then Cohen factorization theorem yields that the product $B.E = \{be; b \in B$ and $e \in E\}$ is a closed linear subspace of $E$ (§). Now note that $C_0(\Omega)^+.C_0(\Omega) = C_0(\Omega)$.

Thus we can define “restrictions” $A_{\Omega^+} := A/C_0(X \setminus \Omega)^+.A$ of $A$ to closed subsets $F$ of $X$, i.e. we can use the same definition as in the case of $C(X)$-algebras $A$.

Note that $C_0(\Omega)^+$ is a $C_0(X)$-submodule of $A$. It is the biggest non-degenerate $C_0(\Omega)$-submodule of $A$ and $M(L, C_0(\Omega)^+, A, A) = C_0(\Omega_{\text{max}})$ contains $C_0(\Omega)$. In particular $A_{\Omega^+}$ is in a natural way a Banach $C_0(F)$–module.

As in the case of $C(X)$-algebras, we use the notations $a_{\Omega^+}$ for the element $a + C_0(X \setminus \Omega)^+.A$ in $A_{\Omega^+}$, $a_y$ for $A_{\Omega^+}(y)$ and $a_y$ for $a_{\Omega^+}(y)$, if $y \in A$. Further we define again the function $N(a)$ by $y \in X \mapsto \|a_y\|$, which can be everywhere zero, but plays an important role in the sequel.

The Cohen factorization, the identities $C_0(U) + C_0(V) = C_0(U \cup V), C_0(U).C_0(V) = C_0(U \cap V)$ and the inclusion $C_0(U) \subset C_0(W)$ imply the formulas $C_0(U).A + C_0(V).A = C_0(U \cup V).A, C_0(U)A \cap C_0(V).A = C_0(U \cap V).A$ and $C_0(U).A \subset C_0(W).A$ for open subsets $U, V, W \subset X$ with $U \subset W$. Consider now closed subsets $G \subset F \subset X$ and an open subset $\Omega \subset X$. Let $U := X \setminus F, W := X \setminus G$ and $V := \Omega$. Then, this formulas and the definitions give the following observations $a)–f)$ and equations $(2.4), (2.5)$ and $(2.6)$:

a) The natural map $\pi_{F,G^+} : A_F \to A_G$ given by $\pi_{F,G^+}(a|_F) := a_{|G}$, maps the open unit ball of $A_F$ onto the open unit ball of $A_G$ for closed subsets $G \subset F$ (i.e. the quotient map) and thus defines an isometric isomorphism $(A_f|_G) \cong A_G$.

b) If we take here $G = \{y\}$ for a point $y \in F$, we get $A_y \cong (A_f)_y$ and thus

\begin{equation}
N(a|_F) = N(a|_F).
\end{equation}

c) The epimorphism $\pi_F : A \to A_F$ maps $C_0(\Omega)A$ onto $C_0(F \cap \Omega).A|_F$ if $\Omega$ is open and $F$ is closed, because $fb$, with $b \in A_F$ and $f \in C_0(F \cap \Omega)$, is the image of $ga$ where $a \in A, g \in C_0(\Omega), b = a|_F$ and $g|_{F \cap \Omega} = f$ (it exists by Tietze extension). Its kernel is $C_0(\Omega).A \cap C_0(X \setminus F).A = C_0(\Omega \setminus F).A$. Thus it defines a natural isomorphism

\begin{equation}
(C_0(\Omega).A|_{\Omega \cap F}) \cong C_0(\Omega \setminus F).A|_F.
\end{equation}

d) If the action of $C_0(X)$ is contractive, then the isomorphism $(2.5)$ is isometric and $N(a|_y) = N_{C_0(\Omega)}(a)$ for $a \in C_0(\Omega)A$, because then $\|a + C_0(\Omega \setminus F).A\| = \|a + C_0(X \setminus F).A\|$ for $a \in C_0(\Omega)A$ (where $C_0(\emptyset) := 0, A_\emptyset := 0$ etc. ).

e) Consider the natural extension $L^e$ of $L : C_0(X) \to \mathfrak{L}(A)$ to $C(\hat{X}) = C_1 + C_0(X)$ with $L^e(1) = \text{id}_A$, and let $\kappa(L) := \sup\{\|L^e(1 - f)\|; f \in C_0(X)^+, \|f\| \leq 1\}$. Then for
\[ a \in A \text{ and every closed } F \subset X \text{ one has directly from the definition of } a_{|F} \text{ that} \]

\[(2.6) \quad \|a_{|F}\| \leq \inf\{\|a - fa\|; \ f \in C_0(X \setminus F)_+, \ \|f\| \leq 1\} \leq \kappa(L)\|a_{|F}\|, \]

cf. [11 lemma 1.10]. It implies that every closed \(C_0(X)\)-submodule \(B\) of \(A\) is non-degnerate and contractive. In particular, then \(B\) is a vector subspace of \(A\).

The inequalities (2.6) become equalities if the natural extension \(L^\alpha\) of \(L \cong C1 + C_0(X)\) is contractive. Then the norms \(\|a_{|F}\|\) in \(A_{|F}\) are equal to the norms \(\|a_{|F}\|\) in \(A_{|F}\) for \(a \in B\) if \(B\) is a Banach \(C_0(X)\)-submodule of \(A\). Thus, for \(a \in B\) the function \(N(a)\) is then the same with respect to \(B\) as the function \(N(a)\) build with respect to \(A\), and the natural algebraic monomorphism \(B_{|F} \to A_{|F}\) is an isometric isomorphism onto \(\pi_x(B) \subset A_{|F}\). We get:

1) The \(C(\beta X)\)-linear map \(A \to A_{|F}\) with kernel \(C_0(X \setminus F)A \supset C_0(X \setminus F)B\) induces a linear isometry from \(B_{|F}\) into \(A_{|F}\), which is an \(C_0(F)\)-module morphism, if the action on \(A\) is non-degenerate and contractive. In particular, then \(\pi_x(B) \subset A_x\) is isometrically isomorphic to \(B_x\).

**Lemma 2.3.** Suppose that \(A\) is a Banach \(C_0(X)\)-module. The following properties (i), (ii) and (iii) of \(A\) are equivalent.

1. The action \(L\) of \(C_0(X)\) on \(A\) is contractive and non-degenerate, i.e. satisfies \(\|L\| \leq 1\) and \(C_0(X)_+A = A\).

2. \(A\) is the quotient of the Banach \(C_0(X)\)-module \(D := C_0(X) \hat{\otimes} l_1(Z)\) for a suitable set \(Z\) by some Banach submodule \(B\) of \(D\).

3. There is a unital, contractive and strongly continuous algebra-morphism \(L^\beta\) from \(C(\beta X) \cong C_0(X) = M(C_0(X)) \subset \mathfrak{L}(C_0(X))\) into \(\mathfrak{L}(A)\) which extends the given algebra morphism from \(L : C_0(X) \to \mathfrak{L}(A)\).

**Proof.** Here \(\hat{\otimes}\) means the projective tensor product (=maximal uniform tensor product) of Banach spaces, \(Z\) is a dense subset of the open unit ball of \(A\), and the non-degenerate and contractive action \(L : C_0(X) \to \mathfrak{L}(D)\) is given by \(L(f)(g \otimes h) := (fg) \otimes h\). The submodule \(B\) is the kernel of the natural Banach \(C_0(X)\)-module epimorphism onto \(A\) which maps the open unit ball onto the open unit ball of \(A\). Note that \(D = C_0(X)_+D_\beta\), where \(D_\beta := C(\beta X) \hat{\otimes} l_1(Z)\). This implies that each \(C_0(X)\)-invariant closed subspace \(B\) of \(D\) is also a \(C(\beta X)\)-invariant subspace of the \(C(\beta X)\)-invariant subspace \(C_0(X)D_\beta\): By (2.6) every element \(a\) of \(B\) must be in the closure of \(C_c(X)_+a \subset B\). 

It follows from part (iii) of Lemma 2.3 that the formulas \((fa)_y = f(y)a_y\), (2.1) and (2.2) still apply in this context, and that all the above formulas of this subsection hold, because the identity \(C_0(\beta X \setminus \{y\})_+C_0(X)_+ = C_0(X \setminus \{y\})\) and the inequalities \(\|(1 - f)b\| \leq \|b\|\) for \(b \in A, 0 \leq f \leq 1\) in \(C(\beta X)\) can be used for the proofs as in the case of \(C(X)\)-algebras. So the function \(N(a)\) is upper semi-continuous for all \(a \in A\) by formula (2.2).

Let us summarize some of the later needed facts:
Lemma 2.4. Suppose that $A$ is a Banach $C_0(X)$–module with non-degenerate and contractive action of $C_0(X)$, and that $B$, $C$ are closed $C_0(X)$-submodules of $A$ with $C \subset B$. Then

(i) $B$ and $C$ are vector subspaces of $A$, i.e. $B$ and $C$ are a Banach $C_0(X)$-submodules of $A$;

(ii) the actions of $C_0(X)$ on $B$, $C$, $A/C$ and $B/C$ are non-degenerate and contractive;

(iii) $B_x$ is isometrically isomorphic to the image of $B$ in $A_x$ for $x \in X$, i.e. $N_B(b) = N_A(b)$ for $b \in B$;

(iv) $(A/C)_x$ is isometrically isomorphic to $A_x/C_x$ and thus, by (ii), $(B/C)_x \subset A_x/C_x$ in a natural way;

(v) $\dist(a_x, \pi_x(C)) = N_B/C(a + C)(x) = N_{A/C}(a + C)(x) for a \in B$.

Proof. We have already seen everything but (iv) and (v). Clearly $B/C$ is a Banach $C_0(X)$-submodule of $A/C$, and $(B/C)_x$ is a Banach subspace of $(A/C)_x$ by (iii).

Let $M$ denote the closure of $C + C_0(X \setminus \{x\})A$ (in fact it is closed), and let $N$ denote $C_0(X \setminus \{x\})A$. Then $\pi_C(N) = C_0(X \setminus \{x\})(A/C)$, e.g. by Cohen factorization. Since $\pi_C(N)$ is closed, we get $\pi_C(N) = \pi_C(M)$ and, thus, $\dist(a, M) = \| (\pi_C(a))_x \|$. On the other hand, $\pi_x(C)$ is closed by (iii) and thus, $\pi_x(C) = \pi_x(M)$, $\dist(\pi_x(a), \pi_x(C)) = \dist(a, M)$.

If we now identify $\pi_x(C)$ and $C_x$ naturally by (iii), then we get natural isometric isomorphisms from $(A/C)_x$ onto $A_x/C_x$, and, in the same way, from $(B/C)_x$ onto $B_x/C_x$.

This implies (v) by (iii).

Remark 2.5. To simplify the notations, we have only considered complex Banach $C_0(X)$–modules. Later (in sections 3 and 4) we use also the corresponding results on real Banach $C_0(X, \mathbb{R})$–modules.

Indeed, one can also work with real Banach $C_0(X, \mathbb{R})$–modules i.e. real Banach spaces $A$ with a bounded algebra homomorphism $L: C_0(X, \mathbb{R}) = C(X)_{sa} \to \mathfrak{L}(A)$. The results in sections 2 remain valid if we replace in the statements and proofs of subsections 2.3–2.6 by $\mathbb{R}$; $C_0(X)$ ($= C_0(X, \mathbb{C})$) by $C_0(X, \mathbb{R})$ ($= C_0(X)_{sa}$), and read “Banach spaces” as “real Banach spaces”.

In particular, every complex Banach $C_0(X)$–module $A$ defines a real Banach $C_0(X, \mathbb{R})$–module if we restrict $L$ to $C_0(X)_{sa}$ and if we consider $A$ only as a real Banach space. As the sets $C_0(\Omega)A$, $C_0(\Omega)_{sa}A$ and $C_0(\Omega)_{+}A$ coincide for all $\Omega$, we get the same real vector subspace $C_0(\Omega)A$, the same norms $\| a_{L} \|$ and the same function $N(a)$, if we consider a complex Banach $C_0(X)$–module $A$ with action $L$ as a real Banach $C_0(X)_{sa}$–module $A$ with action $L$ restricted to $C_0(X)_{sa}$.

If a (complex) Banach $C_0(X)$–module $A$ is a continuous real Banach bundle (cf. Definition 2.6 read with our “real-case” convention), then $A$ is also a continuous complex Banach bundle, as assertion 2.4.5 shows.

2.4. Banach bundles. We generalize the (commutative) C*-bundles as follows:
Definition 2.6. A Banach bundle over a locally compact space $X$ is a Banach space $A$ together with an algebra homomorphism $L$ from $C_0(X)$ into the bounded linear operators $\mathfrak{L}(A)$ on $A$, the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$, such that, for every $a \in A$,

(i) $\|f \cdot a\| \leq \|f\| \cdot \|a\|$ for $f \in C_0(X)$,
(ii) $C_0(X)_+ A$ is dense in $A$.
(iii) the function $N(a) : y \in X \mapsto \|a_y\| := \|a + C_0(X) \setminus \{y\}_+ A\|

is a continuous function on $X$, and
(iv) $(2.7) \|a\| = \sup\{N(a)(y); \ y \in X\}$.

Note that the Banach bundles correspond to continuous fields of Banach spaces introduced by Dixmier in [9], as will be made clear in 2.6.4. But we prefer to use in this paper the Banach-module picture.

Examples of Banach bundles are e.g. the $C^*$-bundles introduced in Definition 2.2: the formula $\|a\| = \sup N(a)$ was derived in 2.1 from formula (2.3). Clearly, for every Banach space $B$, the $C_0(X)$–module $C_0(X, B)$ is a Banach bundle over $X$. It easily follows from (ii) and equation 2.7, that a Banach bundle $A$ is a quotient Banach $C_0(X)$–module of $C_0(X,A)$.

We prove (at the end of subsection 2.4.4) the following Theorem 2.7, which explains a lot of the general structure, and which might be implicitly contained in other papers:

Theorem 2.7. A Banach $C_0(X)$–module $B$ is a Banach bundle over a locally compact space $X$ if and only if $B$ is $C_0(X)$-submodule of a commutative $C^*$-bundle over $X$ (with non-zero commutative fibers).

Since separable commutative $C^*$-bundles $A$ over a compact metric space $X$ are $C(X)$–$C^*$-subalgebras of $C(X, O_2)$, cf. [3], and since every separable Banach space is isometrically isomorphic to a closed subspace of $C([0,1])$, we immediately get from Theorem 2.7 the following corollary.

Corollary 2.8. Separable Banach bundles over compact metric spaces $X$ are subtrivial, i.e. are closed $C(X)$-sub-modules of $C(X \times [0,1])$.

This and (classical) Hahn-Banach extension yield directly the following:

Corollary 2.9. Suppose that $B$ is a separable Banach bundle over a second countable locally compact space $X$. Then for every linear functional $\varphi$ of norm $\leq 1$ on the fiber $B_y$, there exist a contractive linear and a $C_0(X)$–module map $\psi$ from $B$ into $C_0(X)$ such that $\psi(a)(y) = \varphi(a_y)$ for $a \in B$.

Equation (2.1) and the non-degeneracy of the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$ imply that even $N(a) \in C_0(X)_+$ if $N(a)$ is continuous (by requirements (ii) and (iii) in Definition 2.6).

The convex span of $\{N(a); a \in A\}$ is dense in the positive part of an ideal $J \cong C_0(\Omega)$ of $C_0(X)$, where $\Omega$ is the open subset of points $y \in X$ with non-zero quotient spaces $A_y$. We do not require in Definition 2.6 that $A_y \neq 0$ for every $y \in X$, or that the
algebra morphism from $C_0(X)$ into $L(A)$ is faithful.

The algebra morphism from $C_0(X)$ into $L(A)$ is an isometry if and only if $\Omega$ is dense in $X$.

Next we list some later used properties of Banach bundles $A$ over a locally compact space $X$.

2.4.1. The Banach module $C_0(\Omega)A$ (respectively $A_{|F}$) is a Banach bundle over $\Omega$ (respectively over $F$), and its fiber-norm function $N$ is given by the restriction of the fiber-norm function on $A$, if $\Omega \subset X$ is open (respectively $F \subset X$ is closed).

Moreover, the quotient map from $A_{|F}$ onto $A_{|G}$ maps the closed unit ball of $A_{|F}$ onto the closed unit ball of $A_{|G}$, if $G \subset F \subset X$ are closed.

**Proof.** Suppose, more generally, that $C_0(X)$ acts contractively on $A$, that the span of $C_0(X).A$ is dense in $A$, and that the $A$ satisfies $\|a\| = \sup N(a)$ for every $a \in A$. Then, for every closed subset $F$ of $X$ and $a \in A$,

$$\tag{2.8} \|a_{|F}\| = \sup\{N(a)(y); \ y \in F\}. $$

Indeed, we have $C_0(X).A = A$. So there are $h \in C_0(X)_+$ and $b \in A$ with $a = hb$. Then $g := N(b)$ is a bounded upper semi-continuous function by equation \((2.2)\) and $N(a) = hg$ by \((2.1)\). Formulas \((2.1)\) and \((2.6)\) imply that

$$\|a_{|F}\| = \inf\{\sup((1-f)hg)(X); \ f \in C_0(X \setminus F)_+, f \leq 1\}. $$

The right side is just $\sup(hg)(F)$ by an (obvious) application of Tietze extension theorem, which shows \((2.8)\).

The non-degeneracy and the contractivity of the action of $C_0(F)$ on $A_{|F}$ follow from this properties of the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$, as we have explained above. The formula \((2.8)\) for the norms $\|a_{|F}\|$ and the identity \((2.4)\) imply that, for every closed subset $F \subset X$, the restriction $A_{|F}$ is a Banach bundle over $F$, if we now suppose in addition that $A$ is a Banach bundle over $X$.

The action of $C_0(\Omega)$ on the Banach space $C_0(\Omega)A$ is always a non-degenerate action, i.e. $C_0(\Omega)_+C_0(\Omega)A = C_0(\Omega)A$. Moreover $C_0(\Omega)A$ satisfies the contractivity condition (i) for $C_0(\Omega)$, because $A$ satisfies (i) for $C_0(X)$. Thus the norm function of $a \in C_0(\Omega)A$ with respect to $C_0(\Omega)A$ is just the restriction to $\Omega$ of the norm function $N(a)$ with respect to $A$, as we have explained below formula \((2.5)\). Since formula \((2.1)\) holds for the non-degenerate and contractive action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$, we get that $N(a) = hN(b)$ for suitable $h \in C_0(\Omega)_+$ and $b \in A$. Thus $\|a\| = \sup \_X N(a) = \sup_\Omega N(a)$ and the properties (iii) and (iv) for the action of $C_0(\Omega)$ on $C_0(\Omega)A$ follow from (i), (iii) and (iv) of \((2.6)\).

The natural epimorphism from $A_{|F}$ onto $A_{|G}$ maps the closed unit ball of $A_{|F}$ onto the closed unit ball of $A_{|G}$, because, by the non-degeneracy and the contractivity of the action and by (iii) of Lemma \(2.3\), we can multiply $a \in A$ with elements of $C_0(X)$: Let $b \in A_{|G}$, $\|b\| \leq 1$, and $a \in A$ with $a_{|G} = b$. Consider the bounded continuous function $f(x) = g(N(a)(x))$, where $g(t) = 1$ on $[0,1]$ and $g(t) = t^{-1}$ for $t > 1$. Then $(fa)_{|G} = b$ and $\|fa\| = \sup fN(a) \leq 1$ by \((2.1)\) and \((2.7)\). \(\square\)

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2.4.2. Let $F$ and $G$ be closed subsets of $X$. The natural epimorphism $A_{|F \cup G} \to A_F$ and $A_{|F \cup G} \to A_G$ defines $A_{|F \cup G}$ as the pullback of the epimorphism $A_F \to A_{|F \cap G}$ and $A_G \to A_{|F \cap G}$.

**Proof.** Let $\Omega := X \setminus G$. In subsection 2.3 we have seen that the epimorphism $A \to A_F$ maps $C_0(\Omega)A$ onto $C_0(F \cap \Omega)A_F$, that there is a natural isometric isomorphism $(A_F)_{|F \cap G} = A_{|F \cap G}$, and that $a_{|F}$ and $a_{|G}$ have the same image $a_{|F \cap G}$ in $A_{|F \cap G}$ by definition of the “restrictions”.

By formula (2.8), the map $a_{|F \cup G} \mapsto (a_{|F}, a_{|G})$ defines a linear isometry from $A_{|F \cup G}$ to the Banach space sum $A_F \oplus \infty A_G$ with supremum norm.

Now let $a \in A_F$ and $b \in A_G$ be such that $a_{|F \cap G} = b_{|F \cap G}$. We take $c \in A$ with $c_{|G} = b$. Then $d := c_{|F} - a$ is in the kernel $C_0(F \cap \Omega)A_F$ of the epimorphism $A_F \to A_{|F \cap G}$. Therefore, we can find $e \in C_0(\Omega)A$ such that $e_{|F} = d$. Let $f := c - e$, then $f_{|F} = a$ and $f_{|G} = b$. Thus $(a, b)$ is in the image of the natural isometry from $A_{|F \cup G}$ into $A_{|F} \oplus \infty A_{|G}$.

$\square$

2.4.3. If $A$ is a Banach bundle over $X$ and $B$ is a closed $C_0(X)$-submodule of $A$, then $B$ is again a Banach bundle over $X$, $N_B(b) = N_A(b)$ for $b \in B$, and $B_{|F}$ is a closed $C_0(F)$-submodule of $A_{|F}$ for every closed subset $F$ of $X$.

Moreover, $B = A$ if and only if $B_x = A_x$ for every $x \in X$.

We call $B$ a Banach sub-bundle of $A$.

**Proof.** Since $A$ is a non-degenerate and contractive Banach $C_0(X)$-module, we get from Lemma 2.4 that $B$ is a Banach $C_0(X)$-submodule of $A$, that the action of $C_0(X)$ on $B$ is non-degenerate and that $N_B(b) = N_A(b)$ for $b \in B$. Thus $\|a\| = \sup N_B(a)$ for $a \in B$ by (2.7), and the Banach $C_0(X)$-module $B$ satisfies the conditions of Definition 2.6. We have seen below the inequalities (2.6) that the natural linear $C_0(F)$-module map from $B_{|F}$ into $A_{|F}$ is an isometry, if the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$ is non-degenerate and contractive.

Suppose that $B$ is a Banach sub-bundle of $A$ such that $B_x = A_x$ for every $x \in X$, and let $a \in A$, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then for every $y \in X$, there exists $b^y \in B$ with $N(a - b^y)(y) = 0$. By continuity of $x \mapsto N(a - b^y)(x)$ there is a neighborhood $U(y)$ of $y$ such that $N(a - b^y)(x) < \varepsilon$ for $x \in U(y)$.

Since $N(a) \in C_0(X)$, the set $F := \{x \in X; \varepsilon \leq N(a)(x)\}$ is compact, and we can find open subsets $U_1, \ldots, U_n$ of $X$ and $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$ such that $F \subset U_1 \cup \ldots \cup U_n$ and $N(a - b_j)(x) < \varepsilon$ for $x \in U_j$. There exist $e_1, \ldots, e_n \in C_0(X)$, such that $e_j \in C_0(U_j)$ and $e := \sum e_j$ satisfies $0 \leq e \leq 1, e_{|F} = 1$. Then $N(a - ea)(x) = (1 - e(x))N(a)(x) < \varepsilon$ and $N(ea - b)(x) < \varepsilon$ for $x \in X$, with $b := \sum e_jb_j$, by (2.1). Thus $\|a - b\| \leq 2\varepsilon$.

$\square$

2.4.4. Suppose that $B$ is a Banach $C_0(X)$-module with a non-degenerate and contractive action of $C_0(X)$ on $B$. Then there is a commutative $C_0(X)$-algebra $A$ with non-zero fibers and a $C_0(X)$-module homomorphism $\psi: B \to A$ such that $\|\psi(b)x\| = \|b_x\|$ for $x \in X$ and $b \in B$. (Thus $\|\psi(b)\| = \sup N(b).$)

If $B$ is a Banach bundle, then $A$ can be chosen as a $C^*$-bundle with commutative fibers, and such that $\psi$ is isometric.

**Proof.** Consider the map $\gamma: x \in X \mapsto E_x := \{y \in E; y(C_0(X) \setminus \{x\})B = 0\}$ from $X$ into the set of weakly closed convex sets of the unit ball $E$ of the dual space of $B$,
where $E_x$ is (naturally isomorphic to) the unit ball of the dual spaces of $B_x$. Then $E$ with the $\sigma(B^*,B)$-topology is a compact space. The subset $Z := \{(x,y); y \in E_x\}$ of $X \times E$ contains $X \times \{0\}$ and is closed in $X \times E$: Indeed, $Z$ is the intersection of all the sets $Z_b := \{(x,y) \in X \times E : |y(b)| \leq N(b)(x)\}$, where $b \in B$. Since $N(b)$ is lower semi-continuous, $Z_b$ is closed in $X \times E$.

Let $b \in B \mapsto \hat{b} \in C(E)$ be given by the evaluation maps $\hat{b}(y) := y(b)$. This defines a natural isometry from $C_0(X,B) \cong C_0(X) \otimes B$ into $C_0(X) \otimes C(E) \cong C_0(X \times E)$.

The restriction map $f \mapsto f|_Z$ defines an epimorphism $\varphi: C_0(X \times E) \to C_0(Z)$, which induces a $C_0(X)$-algebra structure on $C_0(Z)$, because the kernel is a closed ideal, which is automatically $C_0(X) \otimes 1$-invariant.

For $f, g \in C_0(X)$, $x, y \in E_x$ and $b \in B$ we have $(f \otimes \hat{g}, b)(x, y) = ((fg) \otimes \hat{b})(x, y)$, because $f(x)y(g, b) = f(x)g(x)(y(b))$. Thus

$$(f \otimes \hat{g}, b)|_Z = ((fg) \otimes \hat{b})|_Z.$$ 

Since Cohen factorization applies to the non-degenerate $C_0(X)$–module $B$, we get a well-defined $C_0(X)$–module homomorphism $\psi$ from $B$ into $C_0(Z)$ by $\psi(b) = \varphi(f \otimes \hat{a})$ for a factorization $b = fa$, with $a \in B$, $f \in C_0(X)$.

The fiber maps $f \mapsto f_x$ on $C_0(Z)$ are given by the restrictions to $Z \cap \{x\} = \{x\} \times E_x$. Thus $\|\psi(b)_x\| = |f(x)|\sup\{|y(a)|; y \in E_x\}$, which means $N(\psi(b)) = N(b)$.

Now, suppose that $N(a)$ is continuous for every $a \in B$. We show that the map $p_1: (x, y) \in Z \mapsto x \in X$ is open. Then $Z \subset X \times E$ satisfies the requirements of (i)-(iii) of Example 2.2.3, and $C_0(Z)$ is a C* bundle over $X$.

Let $(s, t) \in Z$ and $U \times V$ a neighborhood of $(s, t)$. Suppose that $p_1(Z \cap (U \times V))$ does not contain a neighborhood of $s$. Then there exists a net $(x_\beta)$ in $U$ such that $x_\beta$ converges to $s$, but $E_{x_\beta} \cap V = \emptyset$.

Upon replacing $V$ by a smaller neighborhood of $t$, we may assume that $V$ is the set $\{y \in E; \sum_{i=1}^n |y(b_j) - t(b_j)|^2 < 1\}$ for suitable $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$.

Since $E_{x_\beta}$ is compact and convex, for each $\beta$ there is $w_\beta = (w_{1,\beta}, \ldots, w_{n,\beta}) \in \mathbb{C}^n$ such that $\|w_\beta\|_2 = 1$ and $\text{Re}(y(c_\beta)) \leq 1 + \text{Re}(t(c_\beta)) \leq 1 + N(c_\beta)(s)$ for all $y \in E_{x_\beta}$, where $c_\beta := \sum w_{j,\beta}b_j$. On the other hand, $N(c_\beta)(x_\beta) = \sup\{|\text{Re}(y(c_\beta))|; y \in E_{x_\beta}\}$.

We can pass to suitable subnets $(x_\alpha)$, $(w_\alpha)$ such that $(w_\alpha)$ converges to a vector $w_0 = (w_{1,0}, \ldots, w_{n,0})$, because the unit sphere in $\mathbb{C}^n$ is compact. Then $c_\alpha$ converges in $B$ (in norm) to $a := \sum w_{j,\alpha}b_j$. Thus $N(c_\alpha)$ converges uniformly to $N(a)$. It follows that $\limsup N(a)(x_\alpha) < 1/2 + N(a)(s)$, which contradicts the continuity of $N(a)$.

**Proof of Theorem 2.7** If $B$ is a Banach $C_0(X)$–module of a C*–bundle $A$ over $X$, then $B$ is a Banach bundle over $X$, by 2.4.3. Conversely, $B$ is isomorphic to a Banach $C_0(X)$–module of the commutative C*–bundle $C_0(Z)$ over $X$ constructed in the proof of assertion 2.4.4.

**2.4.5.** Suppose that $Y$ is a locally compact Hausdorff space, that $B$ is a complex vector space which is an algebraic $C_0(Y)$–module, and that $P: B \to C_0(Y)_+$ is a sub-additive map from $B$ into $C_0(Y)_+$, which satisfies $P(fa) = |f|P(a)$ and $P(za) = |z|P(a)$ for
a ∈ B, f ∈ C₀(Y)₀ and z ∈ C.

Then \(\|a\|_p = \sup P(a)\) is a semi-norm on B.

If \(\|\cdot\|_p\) is a norm and if B is complete with respect to this norm, then \(B\) is equal to the fiber-wise norm-function \(N\), i.e. \(P(a)(y) = \|a + C₀(Y \setminus \{y\}) + B\|_p\) for \(a \in B\) and \(y \in Y\), and \(B\) is a Banach bundle over \(Y\).

**Proof.** The map \(a \in B \mapsto \|a\|_P := \sup_{x \in Y} P(a)(x)\) is sub-additive and satisfies \(\|za\| = |z|\|a\|_p\) for \(z \in C\), because \(P\) is sub-additive and \(C\)-homogeneous. It also satisfies \(\|fa\|_p \leq \|f\|\|a\|_p\) for \(f \in C₀(Y)₀\) and so \(\|ga\|_p \leq \sqrt{2}\|g\|\|a\|_p\) for \(g \in C₀(Y)\).

Let us now assume that \(\|\cdot\|_p\) is a norm on \(B\). First we show that the action of \(C₀(Y)\) on \(B\) is non-degenerate (with respect to \(\|\cdot\|_p\)):

Let \(\varepsilon > 0\). Since \(P(a) \in C₀(Y)_+\), we can find a compact subset \(F \subset Y\) such that \(P(a)(x) \leq \varepsilon\) for \(x \in Y \setminus F\). Take a function \(g \in C₀(Y)_+\) with \(g \leq 1\) and \(g(x) = 1\) for \(x \in F\). Given any \(y \in Y\), there is \(f \in C₀(Y)_+\) with \(f(y) = 1\), \(f \leq 1\). Then the identities \(P(a - ga)(y) = f(y)P(a - ga)(y) = P((f(1-g)a)(y)\) and \((1-g)(y)P(a)(y) = ((f(1-g))(y)P(a)(y)\) imply that \(P(a - ga)(y) \leq \varepsilon\), because \(f(1-g) \in C₀(Y)_+\). Thus \(\|a - ga\|_p \leq \varepsilon\), which means that the action of \(C₀(Y)\) on \(B\) is non-degenerate.

Now suppose such that \(B\) is complete with respect to the norm \(\|\cdot\|_p\). Since \(C₀(Y)_+B\) is dense in \(B\), the contragredient algebra morphism from \(C₀(Y)_+\) into \(Ω(B, \|\cdot\|_p)\) extends to a contragredient algebra morphism from \(C₀(Y)_+\) into \(Ω(B)\) by the real variant of Lemma 2.3 (cf. Remark 2.5 for this).

Thus formula (2.6) applies and \(\|a + C₀(Y \setminus \{x\}) + B\|_p = \|a + C₀(Y \setminus \{x\}) + B\|_p\) is the same as \(\inf\{\sup(1-f)P(a); f \in C₀(Y \setminus \{x\}+\}, f \leq 1\). Since \(P(a) \in C₀(Y)_+\), the latter is equal to \(P(a)(x)\), and so \(P = N\), \(\|a\|_p = \sup N(a)\), and \((fa)y = f(y)a\) for every \(f \in C₀(Y)\) and \(a \in A\), because the map \(a \mapsto a\) is complex linear and the equality \((ha)y = h(y)a\) holds for \(h \in C₀(Y)_+\). Thus \(N(fa) = |f|N(a)\) and \(\|fa\|_p \leq \|f\|\|a\|\) for \(a \in A\) and every \(f \in C₀(X)\), which implies that the (complex) Banach \(C₀(Y)\)-module \((B, \|\cdot\|_p)\) satisfies all conditions of Definition 2.6

**2.4.6.** Suppose that \(A\) and \(B\) are Banach bundles over a compact space \(X\), that \(ψ\) is a \(C(X)\)-module map from \(A\) into \(B\), and that \(ψ\) is bounded (as linear map). Then for every \(x \in X\), there is a unique linear map \(ψ_x\) from \(A_x\) into \(B_x\), such that \(\|ψ_x\| \leq \|ψ\|\) and \(ψ_x(a_x) = (ψ(a))(x)\) for \(a \in A\).

Suppose moreover, that the kernel of \(ψ\) is trivial and \(ψ(A)\) is dense in \(B\). Then \(ψ(A) = B\) holds if and only if there is \(γ < \infty\) such that \(\|a\| \leq γ\|ψ(a)\|\) for all \(x \in X\) and \(a \in A_x\) (Then \(ψ_x\) is an isomorphism from \(A_x\) onto \(B_x\) for \(x \in X\).)

**Proof.** The image \(ψ(a + C₀(X \setminus \{x\})A)\) is contained in \(ψ(a) + C₀(X \setminus \{x\})B\) because \(ψ\) is a \(C(X)\)-module map. Thus \(ψ_x(A_x) = B_x\) is well-defined and satisfies \(\|ψ_x\| \leq \|ψ\|\).

If, moreover, \(ψ\) is faithful and surjective, then \(ψ\) has a bounded linear inverse \(φ: B \rightarrow A\) by the inverse mapping theorem. It is necessarily a \(C(X)\)-module map. Since \(ψ_x(A_x)\) is dense in \(B_x\) (because \(ψ(A)\) is dense in \(B\), \(φ\) is the inverse of \(ψ_x\), and \(γ := \|φ\|\) is the desired bound.

Conversely, by (2.7), \(γ\|ψ(a)\| \geq \|a\|\) for all \(a \in A\), if the uniform bound is given on the fibers of \(A\) and \(B\). Thus \(ψ(A) = B\).
Lemma 2.10. Let \( \psi \) be a linear functional on \( \mathcal{A} \), a submodule of \( \mathcal{A} \) is a C*-subalgebra of \( \mathcal{A} \) if it is compact, as observed in 2.4.7. Thus \( \mathcal{D} \) is a compact space. \( \mathcal{Y} \) is a complex C*-bundle and if \( \mathcal{B} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) over \( \mathcal{X} \) in \( \mathcal{Y} \). Moreover, \( \mathcal{D} \) is the closure of \( \mathcal{Y} \). We generalize [1, thm. 3.3] in the below given Lemma 2.10 to countably generated \( C(X) \)-bundles. In order to do so, we need the following statements:

Suppose that \( G \) is a separable subset of \( A \), and let \( \mathcal{B} \) denote the Banach sub-bundle of \( \mathcal{A} \) which is (topologically) generated by \( \mathcal{G} \).

Then there are

(i) a \( \sigma \)-compact open subset \( \Omega \) of \( X \),
(ii) a locally compact separable and metrizable space \( Y \),
(iii) a continuous (not necessarily open) map \( \psi \) from \( \Omega \) onto \( Y \), such that the inverse images of compact subsets of \( Y \) are compact subsets of \( X \) (i.e. \( \psi \) is proper: \( \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \subset C_0(\Omega) \)),
(iv) a separable closed linear subspace \( \mathcal{D} \) of \( \mathcal{B} \), with \( G \subset \mathcal{D} \),

such that \( \mathcal{D} \) is the closure of \( \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \mathcal{D} \) and, for every \( d \in \mathcal{D} \) and \( x \in \Omega \), \( N(d) \in \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \mathcal{D} \) and \( \|d_x\|_B = \|d_{\psi(x)}\|_D \).

Then \( \mathcal{D} \) is in a natural way a Banach bundle over \( \mathcal{Y} \), \( \mathcal{B} \) is the closed linear span of \( C_0(X) \mathcal{D} \) in \( \mathcal{A} \), and there are natural isomorphisms \( B_{\psi^{-1}(y)} \cong C((\psi^{-1}(y)), D_y) \) for \( y \in \mathcal{Y} \). The natural map \( \pi_x: \mathcal{D} \to B_x \) defines an isomorphism \( B_x \cong D_{\psi(x)} \) if \( x \in \Omega \), and \( B_x = 0 \) for \( x \in X \setminus \Omega \). If \( B_x \neq 0 \) for every \( x \in X \), then \( \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \mathcal{C}(X) = \mathcal{C}(X) \).

But in general \( \mathcal{C}(\Omega) \) is not a C*-bundle over \( \mathcal{Y} \), because \( \psi \) is not open.)

Moreover, \( \mathcal{D} \) is the closed linear span of \( \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \mathcal{G} \), \( \mathcal{D} \) is a separable C*-bundle over \( \mathcal{Y} \) with non-zero fibers, and \( \mathcal{B} \) is the closed linear span of \( C_0(X) \mathcal{D} \), if \( A \) is a complex C*-bundle and if \( \mathcal{G} \) is a separable C*-subalgebra of \( A \).

Proof. We can find separable C*-subalgebras \( C_1 \subset C_2 \subset \ldots \subset C_0(X) \), and separable closed linear subspaces \( G \subset D_1 \subset D_2 \subset \ldots \subset B \) such that \( N(D_n) \subset C_n \), \( C_nD_n \subset D_{n+1} \), for \( n = 1, 2, \ldots \). Then the closure \( \mathcal{D} \) of the union of the \( D_n \), the character space \( \mathcal{Y} \) of the closure \( C \) of the union of the \( C_n \), the union \( \Omega \) of the supports of the functions in \( \mathcal{C} \) and the natural epimorphism \( \psi \) from \( \Omega \) onto \( \mathcal{Y} \) are as desired, as one can easily check.

Suppose that \( A \) is a C*-bundle and \( \mathcal{G} \) is a separable C*-subalgebra of \( A \). The closed linear subspace \( \mathcal{E} \) (respectively \( \mathcal{F} \)) generated by \( \psi^*(C_0(Y)) \mathcal{G} \) (respectively \( C_0(X) \mathcal{G} \)) is a C*-subalgebra of \( \mathcal{A} \), which is a \( C_0(Y) \)-submodule of \( \mathcal{D} \) (respectively a \( C_0(X) \)-submodule of \( \mathcal{B} \)) and which contains the generating set \( \mathcal{G} \) of \( \mathcal{B} \). Thus \( F_x \mathcal{E} = B_x \) for \( x \in X \) and \( E_y = D_y \) for \( y \in Y \). This implies \( F = B \) and \( E = D \) by 2.4.3.

\[ \square \]

Lemma 2.10. Let \( \mathcal{A} \) be a countably generated C*-bundle over a compact space \( X \), such that every fiber \( \mathcal{A}_x \) is non-zero.

Then there is a positive \( C(X) \)-module map \( \psi \) from \( \mathcal{A} \) into \( C(X) \) such that the positive linear functionals \( \psi_x \) on \( \mathcal{A}_x \) given by \( \psi_x(a_x) = \psi(a)(x) \) for \( a \in \mathcal{A} \), are faithful for every \( x \in \mathcal{X} \).

Proof. Let \( a_1, a_2, \ldots \) be a generating sequence of \( \mathcal{A} \) as a Banach \( C(X) \)-module, and let \( \mathcal{G} \) be the C*-algebra which is generated by this sequence. We consider \( D \subset B := \mathcal{A} \), \( Y, \psi: \Omega \to Y \) as in 2.4.7. Since \( \mathcal{A}_x \neq 0 \) for every \( x \in X \), here \( \Omega = X \) and \( Y = \psi(X) \) is compact, as observed in 2.4.7. Thus \( D \) is a separable C*-bundle over a metrizable compact space \( Y \), and \( \mathcal{A} \) is the closed linear span of \( C(X) \mathcal{D} \).

There exists a unital \( C(Y) \)-linear positive map \( \mu \) from \( D \) to \( C(Y) \) such that for every
Let \( \nu \) be the (\( C(X) \))-linear positive map from \( C(X) \otimes D \) into \( C(X) \), which is the composition of the min-tensor product \( \text{id}_{C(X)} \otimes \text{min} \mu \) with the adjoint of the map \( x \mapsto (x, \psi(x)) \). Then \( \nu \) maps the elementary tensor \( g \otimes d \in C(X) \otimes D \) to \( g.(\mu(d)\psi) \in C(X) \). Hence \( \nu \) is zero on the linear span \( \mathcal{I} \) of the elements \( (g \otimes fd) - (fg \otimes d) \), with \( f \in C(Y) \), \( g \in C(X), d \in D \).

The reader can easily check that \( \mathcal{I} \) is a \(*\)-ideal of the algebraic tensor product \( C(X) \otimes D \). Thus the closure \( K \) of \( \mathcal{I} \) is a closed ideal of \( C(X) \otimes D \) with \( \nu(K) = 0 \).

It is shown in [2] that \( K \) is the intersection of the kernels of the natural epimorphisms \( C(X) \otimes D \rightarrow C(X)_y \otimes D_y \). Since \( C(X)_y \otimes D_y \) is isomorphic to \( C(\psi^{-1}(y), A_x) \) for \( x \in X \) with \( \psi(x) = x \) (cf. 2.4.7), it follows that the natural \( C^*\)-algebra epimorphism \( \lambda \) from \( C(X) \otimes D \) onto \( A \) with \( \lambda(g \otimes d) = gd \) has \( K \) as its kernel. Thus \( \nu \) is zero on the kernel of \( \lambda \), and therefore \( \nu = \varphi \lambda \) for a (unique) positive \( C(X)\)-linear map \( \varphi : A \rightarrow C(X) \).

For every \( x \in X \) the induced state \( \varphi_x : A_x \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \) is faithful, because for \( a_x \in (A_x)_+ \setminus \{0\} \) there is \( d \in D \) with \( d_{\psi(x)} = a_x \), if we identify \( A_x = \pi_x(A) = \pi_x(D) \) and \( \pi_{\psi(x)}(D) = D_{\psi(x)} \) naturally, and note that \( \varphi_x(a_x) = \mu_{\psi(x)}(d_{\psi(x)}) > 0 \), cf. 2.4.7.

### 2.5. Quotients of Banach bundles by everywhere non-zero sections

If \( A \) is a Banach \( C_0(X) \)-module and \( B \subset A \) is a closed \( C_0(X) \)-submodule of \( A \) such that \( A/B \) is a (continuous) Banach bundle over \( X \), then, for every \( d \in A/B \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there is \( a \in A \) with \( \|a_x\| \leq \|d_x\| + \varepsilon \) for all \( x \in X \). (Indeed, \( a := (\varepsilon + N(d))e \) is as desired for some \( e \) in the open unit ball of \( A \) with \( e + B = (\varepsilon + N(d))^{-1}d \).

Unfortunately, quotients of Banach bundles over \( X \) by Banach sub-bundles are not always Banach bundles (see also 6.6). But one of the later needed good cases is the following result.

**Lemma 2.11.** Suppose that \( X \) is compact, \( A \) is a Banach bundle over \( X \) and that \( a \in A \) satisfies that \( N(a) \) is everywhere (strictly) positive on \( X \).

Then the sub-module \( C(X)a \) is closed in \( A \), is module-isomorphic to \( C(X) \), and the quotient Banach module \( A/C(X)a \) is a (continuous) Banach bundle over \( X \).

**Proof.** Step 1: The submodule generated by \( a \) is closed in \( A \) and is isometrically module-isomorphic to \( C(X) \). Indeed, \( C(X)a \) is a Banach sub-bundle of \( A \), and \( \|a_y\|_{C(X)a} = \|a_y\|_A \) for \( y \in X \) by 2.4.3. Since \( X \) is compact, we have \( \inf N(a) > 0 \). Thus an isometric module-isomorphism from \( C(X) \) onto \( C(X)a \) is given by \( h \mapsto hc \), where \( c := N(a)^{-1}a \).

Step 2: The action of \( C(X) \) on the quotient Banach \( C(X) \)-module \( A/C(X)a \) is non-degenerate and contractive, the fibers of \( A/C(X)a \) are naturally isomorphic to \( A_y/C_y \), and

\[
\|d_y\| = \inf \{\|ta_y + b_y\| ; t \in \mathbb{C} , \|t\| \leq 2\|b_y\|/\|a_y\| \}
\]

for \( y \in X \) and \( d = b + C(X)a \), with \( b \in A \).

Indeed, by Lemma 2.4, the quotient \( E := A/C(X)a \) is a Banach \( C(X) \)-module with a contractive and non-degenerate action of \( C(X) \), with fibers \( E_x \) isomorphic to \( A_y/(C.y) \) by an isometry which maps \( d_x \in E_x \) to \( b_x + C.a_x \) for \( d = b + C(X)a \). The norm of \( d_x = b_x + C.a_x \) in \( A_x/(C.a_x) \) is given by \( \inf \{\|b_x + ta_x\| ; t \in \mathbb{C} \} \).
The convex continuous function \( t \in \mathbb{C} \mapsto \|ta_y + b_y\| \) takes its minimum \( \text{dist}(b_y, Ca_y) \) at a point \( t_y \in \mathbb{C} \) with \( |t_y| \leq 2\|b_y\|/\|a_y\| \), as the triangle inequality shows.

Step 3: The map \( y \in X \mapsto \|d_y\| \) is continuous for \( d \in A/C(X)a \), and for \( b \in A \), \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exists \( f \in C(X) \) such that
\[
N(fa + b)(y) \leq \varepsilon + \inf \{ \|ta_y + b_y\|; t \in \mathbb{C} \}
\]
and \( |f(y)| \leq (2\|b_y\| + \varepsilon)/\|a_y\| \) for every \( y \in X \).

Indeed, let \( b \in A \) and define the compact set \( F := \{ t \in \mathbb{C}; |t| \leq 2\|b\|/\inf N(a) \} \) and let \( E := A/C(X)a \). Then, by step 2, the function \( N_E(b + C(X)a) \) satisfies, for \( y \in X \), that
\[
N_E(b + C(X)a)(y) = \inf \{ \|b_y + t a_y\|; t \in F \}.
\]
Moreover, this function is continuous with respect to \( y \):
Indeed, the function \( (t, y) \in (F \times X) \mapsto N(a + tb)(y) \) is continuous, because the map \( (c, y) \mapsto N(c)(y) \) is continuous. Since \( F \) is compact, it also follows that \( y \mapsto \inf \{ N(a + tb)(y); t \in F \} \) is continuous on \( X \).

Now we use Step 2 and the continuity of \( N_E(d) \) and of \( y \mapsto N(ta + b)(y) \) to construct the function \( f \in C(X) \) with the desired properties:
Given \( b \in A \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \) (fixed), we define \( g := N(a)^{-1}N(b) \) and \( r := N(a)^{-1}(N(b) + \varepsilon) \).
For \( x \in X \), there exists \( t_x \in \mathbb{C} \) and a neighborhood \( U(x) \) of \( x \) such that \( |t_x| \leq 2g(x) \), \( N(t_xa + b)(x) = N_E(d)(x) \), \( g(x) < r(y) \) and \( N(t_xa + b)(y) < \varepsilon + N_E(d)(y) \) for \( y \in U(x) \).

Since \( X \) is compact, we find \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \in X, t_1, \ldots, t_n \in \mathbb{C} \) and neighborhoods \( U_1, \ldots, U_n \) of the \( x_i \), such that \( \mathcal{U} = \{ U_1, \ldots, U_n \} \) is a covering of \( X \) with \( |t_i| < 2r(x) \)
and \( N(t_i a + b)(x) < N_E(d)(x) + \varepsilon \) for \( x \in U_i \). Further let \( e_1, \ldots, e_n \in C(X)_+ \) be a decomposition of \( 1 \) which is subordinate to \( \mathcal{U} \), i.e. \( \sum e_i = 1 \) and \( e_i(x) > 0 \) implies \( x \in U_i \). Then \( f := \sum t_i e_i \in C(X) \) satisfies \( |f(x)| < 2r(x) \)
and \( N(fa + b) \leq \varepsilon + N_E(d) \).

Step 4: Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \). With \( f \) as in step 3 we get
\[
\|d\| = \|b + C(X)a\| \leq \|fa + b\| = \sup N(fa + b) \leq \varepsilon + \sup N_E(d).
\]
Since \( N_E(d)(y) = \|d_y\| \leq \|d\| \), it follows \( \|d\| = \sup N_E(d) \). We have seen in Step 3, that \( N_E(d): y \in X \mapsto \|d_y\| \) is continuous for \( d \in A/C(X)a \). Thus \( A/C(X)a \) satisfies (i)-(iv) of Definition 2.6.

Lemma 2.12. Suppose that \( X \) is compact and that the elements \( a_1, \ldots, a_n \in A \) are such that \( (a_1)_x, \ldots, (a_n)_x \) are linearly independent for every \( x \in X \).

Then the \( C(X) \)-submodule \( D \) of \( A \) which is algebraically generated by \( \{a_1, \ldots, a_n\} \) is closed, and the quotient \( A/D \) is a Banach bundle.

The Banach bundle \( D \) is naturally (but not necessarily isometrically) isomorphic to \( C(X)^n \) as a Banach \( C(X) \)-module.

Moreover, for \( b \in A \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there exists \( d \in D \) such that \( N_A(d + b) \leq \varepsilon + N_A(D + D) \).

For every closed subset \( F \) of \( X \), \((A/D)_{|F}\) is naturally isometrically isomorphic to \((A_{|F})/(D_{|F})\), and the natural epimorphism from \( A_{|F} \) onto \((A/D)_{|F}\) maps the open unit ball onto the open unit ball (i.e. is the quotient map of the underlying normed spaces).
2.6.1. **Hilbert C₀(X)–modules** (or real Hilbert C₀(X)sa–modules) A in the sense of Kasparov [14] are exactly the complex (or real) Banach bundles A over X where the fiber-norm function \( N: A \to C₀(X)_⁺ \) satisfies the parallelogram law

\[
N(a + b)^2 + N(a - b)^2 = 2(N(a)^2 + N(b)^2),
\]
i.e. where the quotient spaces \( A_x = A / C_0(X \setminus \{ x \}) \) are Hilbert spaces with the quotient norms.

To see this, apply for the Banach bundle \( A \) the standard (real or complex) polar formula to the quadratic form \( \beta_N : a \in A \mapsto N(a)^2 \in C_0(X) \) to get the desired \( C_b(X) \)-hermitian form \((a,b) \mapsto \langle a,b \rangle \) on \( A \times A \) with values in \( C_0(X) \) and with \( \|a\|^2 = \|\langle a,a \rangle\|_\infty \).

Conversely, if \( A \) is a Hilbert module, let \( P(a) := (\langle a,a \rangle)^{1/2} \) and use 2.4.5 to see that \( A \) is a Banach bundle with \( N(a) = P(a) \).

2.6.2. Suppose that \( B \) is a (real or complex) Banach space (respectively a C*-algebra) and that \( Y \) is a set. We consider \( Y \) as discrete locally compact space and let \( Z := \beta Y \) denote the Stone-\v{C}ech compactification of \( Y \). Note that \( C(Z) \cong \ell_\infty(Y) \).

Then the Banach \( \ell_\infty(Y) \)-module \( A := \ell_\infty(Y,B) \) is a Banach bundle (respectively C*-bundle) over \( Z \). (This follows from 2.4.5 if one considers the map \( N \) from \( \ell_\infty(Y,B) \) into \( \ell_\infty(Y) \) which is given by \((b_y) \mapsto (\|b_y\|)_y \).

If \( Y = \mathbb{N} \), then we write \( \ell_\infty(B) \). For the Banach bundle \( A := \ell_\infty(B) \) over \( \beta(\mathbb{N}) \) we have the natural fibers \( A_n \cong B \) if \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) and \( A_\omega \) is the “ulpowers” \( B_\omega := \ell_\infty(B)/J_\omega \) if \( \omega \in \beta(\mathbb{N}) \setminus \mathbb{N} \). Here \( J_\omega \) is the closed space (respectively closed ideal) of bounded sequences \((b_n)_n \) in \( B \) with \( \lim_\omega (\|b_n\|) = 0 \).

One can also consider closed subspaces (respectively C*-subalgebras) \( B_y \) of \( B \) for every \( y \in Y \) and the closed subspace \( \prod_{y \in Y} B_y \) is a \( \ell_\infty(Y) \)-submodule of \( A \) and hence is also a Banach bundle (respectively C*-bundle) over \( Z := \beta Y \). (One can also directly apply 2.4.5 to see that for any family \((B_y)_{y \in Y} \) of Banach spaces the direct product of Banach space \( A := \prod_{y \in Y} B_y \) is a Banach bundle over \( Z \).)

2.6.3. Suppose that \( X \) is locally compact. Let \( Y := X_d \) be the set \( X \) with discrete topology and assume that to each \( y \in X \) is attached a Banach space (respectively a C*-algebra) \( B_y \). Let \( A := \prod_{y \in X} B_y \) denote the Banach space of bounded maps \( b : y \in X \rightarrow b_y \in B_y \). As pointed out in example 2.6.2 it is a Banach bundle (respectively a C*-bundle) over \( Z = \beta Y \).

Now consider a linear subspace \( D \) of \( A \) which is a \( C_0(X) \)-submodule of \( A \) and satisfies that \( N(d) \in C_0(X)_+ \) for \( d \in D \), where we consider \( C_0(X) \) naturally as a subalgebra of \( \ell_\infty(X) \cong C(Z) \).

Then the closure \( E \) of \( D \) (in \( A \)) is a Banach bundle over \( X \), because the \( C_0(X) \)-module \( E \), and \( P := N \) satisfy the requirements of 2.4.5.

If, moreover, the \( B_y \) are Hilbert spaces, then the closure \( E \) of \( D \) is a Hilbert bundle, i.e. a Hilbert \( C_0(X) \)-module in the sense of Kasparov, \cite{Kasparov} by example 2.6.1, because the parallelogram law holds for the norm of \( B_x \) an thus for \( N \) on \( A \).

2.6.4. A Banach \( C_0(X) \)-module \( A \) is a Banach bundle over \( X \) if and only if \( A \) is the Banach space of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field of Banach spaces over \( X \), cf. \cite[def. 10.1.2]{Loots}, such that the fibers are the \( A_x \) and the algebra morphism from \( C_0(X) \) into \( \Omega(A) \) coincides with the multiplication of continuous sections by functions.

**Proof.** It follows from 2.6.3 that the algebras of continuous sections vanishing at infinity of a continuous field of Banach spaces over \( X \) is a Banach bundle in the sense
of our Definition 2.6.

Conversely, if \( A \) is a Banach bundle over \( X \), then we can consider \( A \) as a vector subspace of the (unbounded) Cartesian product \( \prod_{y \in X} A_x \) and can multiply there the elements of \( A \) with unbounded continuous functions \( f \) on \( X \) (where it is possible). We get a subspace \( \Gamma \) of \( \prod_{y \in X} A_x \).

It is easy to check with the help of [21 §10.2] that \( \Gamma \subset \prod_{y \in X} A_x \) is a continuous field of Banach spaces over \( X \) with fibers \( A_x \) in the sense of [21 def. 10.1.2] (more precisely: it is the set of all continuous sections of this field), and that \( A \) is just the Banach space of continuous sections vanishing at infinity. \( \square \)

2.7. Projectivity of \( M_n(\mathbb{C}_0([0,1])) \): Let \( \{e_{i,j}\}_{i,j \in \mathbb{N}} \) denote the canonical system of matrix units of the \( \mathcal{C}^* \)-algebra \( \mathcal{K} := \mathcal{K}(\ell_2(\mathbb{N})) \) of compact operators acting on the separable infinite dimensional Hilbert space \( \ell_2(\mathbb{N}) \). These operators satisfy the relations \( e_{i,j} e_{k,l} = \delta_{j,k} e_{i,l} \) and \( e_{i,j}^* = e_{j,i} \).

As the function \( h_0 \colon t \in (0,1] \mapsto t \in \mathbb{C} \) generates \( \mathbb{C}_0((0,1]) \), one gets that for \( n > 1 \), \( \mathbb{C}_0((0,1]) \otimes M_n(\mathbb{C}) \) is the universal \( \mathcal{C}^* \)-algebra generated by \( n-1 \) contractions \( f_2, \ldots, f_n \) satisfying the relations

\[
(2.9) \quad f_i f_j = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f_i^* f_j = \delta_{i,j} f_2^* f_2 \quad \text{for} \quad 2 \leq i, j \leq n.
\]

The natural \( \mathcal{C}^* \)-algebra epimorphism \( \Phi \) from \( \mathbb{C}_0((0,1]) \otimes M_n(\mathbb{C}) \) onto \( \mathcal{C}^*(f_2, \ldots, f_n) \) is uniquely determined by

\[
\Psi \colon h_0 \otimes e_{j,1} \mapsto f_j \quad \text{for} \quad 1 < j \leq n.
\]

Note that \( f_j := g_j (g_1)^* \) (1 < \( j \leq n \)) satisfy (2.9) if \( g_1, \ldots, g_n \) just satisfy \( g_i^* g_j = \delta_{i,j} g_1^* g_1 \).

The \( \mathcal{C}^* \)-algebra \( \mathbb{C}_0((0,1], M_n(\mathbb{C})) \) is projective, i.e. for every closed ideal \( J \subset A \) and every *-homomorphism of \( \mathcal{C}^* \)-algebras \( \psi \colon \mathbb{C}_0((0,1], M_n(\mathbb{C})) \rightarrow A/J \) there is a *-homomorphism \( \varphi \colon \mathbb{C}_0((0,1], M_n(\mathbb{C})) \rightarrow A \) with \( \pi_J \varphi = \psi \) (cf. [21 thm. 10.2.1], [22]).

3. Finite dimensional Hausdorff spaces.

We recall here some properties of finite dimensional compact spaces, prove that the ordinary covering-dimension is the same as the later used decomposition-dimension, and we study a counter-example, originally due to Dixmier and Douady, for global stability of a Banach bundle in the case when the locally compact Hausdorff base space is not finite dimensional (Corollary 3.7).

Recall that a compact Hausdorff space \( X \) has (covering-) dimension \( \dim(X) \leq n \in \mathbb{N} \) if for every finite open covering of \( X \) there is another covering of \( X \) by open subsets which refines the given covering and is such that the intersection of every \( n+2 \) distinct sets of this covering is always empty, i.e. a given finite open covering admits a refinement whose nerve is a simplicial complex of dimension \( \leq n \).

Here an open covering \( \mathcal{V} \) of \( X \) is a refinement of an open covering \( \mathcal{U} \) of \( X \) if for every \( V \in \mathcal{V} \) there exists \( U \in \mathcal{U} \) such that \( V \subset U \).

The typical example of a metrizable finite dimensional space is a closed subset of the Euclidean space \( \mathbb{R}^n = \mathbb{R} \times \ldots \times \mathbb{R} \) (\( n < \infty \)) which is (at most) \( n \)-dimensional as
topological product of $n$ copies of the 1-dimensional space $\mathbb{R}$ ([13] thm. III.4)). This also happens for (affinely) $n$-dimensional polyhedra.

Let us define open cubes as follows:

a) $O_r = \left[r - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, r + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}\right) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ for $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and

b) $O_s = O_{s_1} \times \cdots \times O_{s_n} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ for $s = (s_1, \ldots, s_n) \in \mathbb{Z}^n$.

If $r \mapsto \hat{r}$ is the quotient map $\mathbb{Z}^n \to (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n$, then $\mathbb{R}^n = \bigcup \{Z_t; t \in (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^n\}$, where each open set $Z_t = \bigcup \{O_s; s = t\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ is the disjoint union of the cubes $O_s$, $s = t$, and these cubes have moreover disjoint closures $\overline{O_s} \subset O'_s$.

Since we can scale this construction by $\varepsilon > 0$, we get that, for any finite open covering $X = \bigcup \Omega_i$ of a compact subset $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, there is a covering of $X$ which refines this covering and consists of intersections of $X$ with open cubes holding the above disjointness properties.

Hurewicz and Wallman have shown that every metrizable compact space $X$ of finite dimension $n$ is homeomorphic to a closed subset of $[0,1]^{2n+1}$ ([13] thm. V.3). As a consequence, there is a monotonous function $n \mapsto \Psi(n)$ on $\mathbb{N}$, e.g. $\Psi(n) = 2^{2n+1}$, such that every $n$-dimensional compact space has decomposition-dimension $\leq m = \Psi(n) - 1$ in the sense of the following definition:

**Definition 3.1.** We say that a topological space $X$ has the decomposition-dimension $\leq m$ if for every finite covering $\mathcal{O}$ of the topological space $X$, there is a finite open covering $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \ldots, U_q\}$ which refines $\mathcal{O}$ and for which there exists a map $\iota : \{1, \ldots, q\} \to \{1, \ldots, m+1\}$, such that for each $1 \leq k \leq m+1$, the open set $Z_k = \bigcup_{j \in \iota^{-1}(k)} U_j$ is the disjoint union of the open sets $U_j$, $j \in \iota^{-1}(k)$.

3.1. We shall later use that one can actually take $\Psi(n) = n+1$ in the previous statement (and this is the best possible choice, because it is obvious that $X$ has covering-dimension $\leq n$ if $X$ has decomposition-dimension $\leq n$). We could however not find explicit references for this. But it is likely that a proof of the following lemma is implicitly contained in the proof of [13] thm.V.1. For completeness we add a proof which is our elementary reformulation of an idea of W. Winter.

**Lemma 3.2.** Let $X$ be a compact Hausdorff space of topological dimension $\leq n$, let $\mathcal{O} = \{O_1, \ldots, O_p\}$ be an open covering of $X$ and let $\mathcal{U} = \{U_1, \ldots, U_q\}$ be an open covering of $X$ which is a refinement of $\mathcal{O}$ such that every intersection of $n+2$ different elements of $\mathcal{U}$ is empty.

Then there is a finite open covering $\mathcal{V}$ of $X$ which is a refinement of $\mathcal{U}$ (and thus of $\mathcal{O}$) and is such that the set $\mathcal{V}$ can be partitioned into $n+1$ subsets, consisting of elements with pairwise disjoint closures.

The lemma says that a compact Hausdorff space $X$ has covering-dimension $\leq n$ if and only if it has decomposition-dimension $\leq n$.

In general the covering $\mathcal{U}$ itself can not be partitioned in the desired way, i.e. there is no pure combinatorial proof of Lemma 3.2 as a study of the covering $\mathcal{U}_1$ of $P$ in the below given proof can show. (In fact our proof only needs $X$ to be normal.) There are $T_0$-spaces, e.g. primitive ideal spaces $\text{Prim}(A)$ of separable C*-algebras $A$, having
covering-dimension which is strictly smaller than its decomposition dimension, cf. [18, remark before prop. 3.4].

**Proof.** Note that the covering $\mathcal{U}$ exists by definition of the topological dimension $n$. Note also that it is enough to construct a finite refinement $\mathcal{W} := \{W_1, \ldots, W_r\}$ of $\mathcal{U}$ and a partition of the set $\mathcal{W}$ into $n + 1$ subsets such that the elements of the partition consist of pairwise disjoint elements: Let $f_1, \ldots, f_r \in C(X)$ be a partition of unity subordinate to $\mathcal{W}$, i.e. $f_i \in C_0(W_i)$ and $\sum f_i = 1$ in $C(X)$. Then $\mathcal{V} = \{V_1, \ldots, V_r\}$, with $V_i := f_i^{-1}(1/(1 + 2), 1) \subset W_i$, is a covering of $X$ and has a partition into $n + 1$ subsets, consisting of elements with pairwise disjoint closures.

By Tietze extension, we find a partition of unity $\eta_1, \ldots, \eta_q$ subordinate to $\mathcal{U}$. Let $\psi(x) := (\eta_1(x), \ldots, \eta_q(x))$, which is in the $(q - 1)$-dimensional standard simplex $\sigma_{q-1} \subset \mathbb{R}^q$, i.e. the convex span of standard basis elements of $\mathbb{R}^q$. Each value $\psi(x)$ of $\psi$ has at most $n + 1$ coordinates different from zero. It follows that the image is in the union $P$ of the $q!/(n + 1)! (q - n - 1)!$ simplices $\sigma_S$ of affine dimension $n$, which are the intersections of $\sigma_{q-1}$ with the $n + 1$-dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{R}^q$ spanned by a subset $S$ of $n + 1$ different elements of the natural basis of $\mathbb{R}^q$. Thus the image of $\psi$ is contained in the polyhedron $P$ (of affine dimension $n$).

Let $H_i := \{y_1, \ldots, y_q \in P; y_k > 0\}$. Then $\psi^{-1}(H_i) = \{x \in X; \eta_k(x) > 0\}$, is contained in $U_i$.

The (relatively) open subsets $H_i \cap P$ define a covering $\mathcal{U}_1$, which we are going to refine to a covering $\mathcal{W}_1$ of $P$, which has a map $\iota: \mathcal{W}_1 \to \{1, \ldots, n + 1\}$ such that $Y \cap Z = \emptyset$ if $Y, Z \in \mathcal{W}_1, Y \neq Z$ and $\iota(Y) = \iota(Z)$. Such a map $\iota$ is called a $(n + 1)$-coloring (of the covering $\mathcal{W}_1$).

Then $\mathcal{W} := \{\psi^{-1}(Y); Y \in \mathcal{W}_1\}$ is the desired refinement of $\mathcal{U}$ with a $(n + 1)$-coloring.

The construction of $\mathcal{W}_1$ is very simple (following an idea of W.Winter): $\mathcal{W}_1$ consists of the open stars (of the new vertices = old barycentres) of the first barycentric subdivision of the (affine) $n$-dimensional polyhedron $P$ together with its standard $(n + 1)$-coloring.

This is the complete proof. But since the reader is possibly not familiar with this terminology, we finish the proof with an elementary description of $\mathcal{W}_1$ and $\iota: \mathcal{W}_1 \to \{1, \ldots, n + 1\}$:

Let from now on $e_j := (\delta_{i,j})$ $(i, j = 1, \ldots, q)$ denote the standard basis of $\mathbb{R}^q$. For any subset $S$ of $\{1, \ldots, q\}$ with cardinality $|S| \leq n + 1$, let $e(S) := |S|^{-1} \sum_{j \in S} e_j \in \mathbb{R}^q$. (This are the barycentre corresponding to the first barycentric subdivision of $P$.) Then $e(S) = e(T)$ if and only if $S = T$. Further, let $\sigma(S_1, \ldots, S_{n+1})$ denote the convex span of $e(S_1), \ldots, e(S_{n+1})$, and if $|S| = n + 1$, let $\sigma_S$ denote the convex span of $\{e_j; j \in S\}$. The above defined polyhedron $P$ is the union of the simplices $\sigma_S$ and every simplex $\sigma_S$ is the union of the (affine) $n$-dimensional simplices $\sigma(S_1, \ldots, S_{n+1})$, with $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset \ldots \subset S_{n+1}, |S_k| = k$ and $S_{n+1} = S$.

If we define $\Sigma$ as the collection (i.e. finite set) of the simplices $\sigma(S_1, \ldots, S_{n+1})$ with $S_1 \subset S_2 \subset \ldots \subset S_{n+1}$ and $|S_k| = k$ $(k = 1, \ldots, n + 1)$, then $P = \bigcup \Sigma$.

The star $\text{st}(y)$ of a point $y \in P$ is defined as the subset

$$\text{st}(y) := P \setminus \bigcup \{\sigma \in \Sigma; y \notin \sigma\}.$$
Then \( \text{st}(y) \) is a (relatively) open subset of \( P \) and contains \( y \), because the simplices \( \sigma \in \Sigma \) are compact.

Now the reader is ready to check the following properties (i)–(vii) step by step:

(i) \( y \in \sigma \in \Sigma \) if and only if \( e(T) \in \sigma \) for the support \( T \subset \{1, \ldots, q\} \) of \( y \), considered as a function on \( \{1, \ldots, q\} \).

(ii) \( \sigma_S \) is covered by the stars \( \text{st}(e(T)) \) for \( T \subset S \), because \( \text{st}(y) = \text{st}(e(T)) \) if \( y \in \sigma_S \) has \( T \) as its support, by (i).

(iii) \( \text{st}(y) \) is (in our special situation) the union of those half-open rays (intervals) \( [y, z) \) beginning in \( y \) and ending in \( z \in P \) which are contained in \( P \). Here \( [y, z) := \{ y + t(z - y); t \in [0,1) \} \).

(iv) \( \text{st}(e(S)) \subset H_k \) for every \( k \in S \), by (iii).

(v) \( S = T \) if \( \text{st}(e(S)) = \text{st}(e(T)) \), by (iv), because if \( e.g. k \in S \setminus T \) then \( e(S) \subset H_k \) but \( e(T) \notin H_k \).

(vi) If \( e(S) \) and \( e(T) \) are both contained in the same \((n\text{-dimensional})\) simplex \( \sigma \) of \( \Sigma \), then \( S = T \), or \( |S| \neq |T| \) and \( S \subset T \) or \( T \subset S \).

(vii) If \( S \neq T \) but \( |S| = |T| \), then \( \text{st}(e(S)) \) and \( \text{st}(e(T)) \) are disjoint by (vi).

Summing up we get, that \( \tau: S \mapsto \text{st}(e(S)) \) defines a one-to-one map from the subsets \( S \subset \{1, \ldots, n+1\} \) of cardinality \( |S| \leq n+1 \) into the open subsets of \( P \), such that \( \mathcal{W}_1 := \text{Im}(\tau) \) is an open covering of \( P \) which is a refinement of \( \mathcal{U}_t \) and the map

\[
\nu: Y \in \mathcal{U}_t \mapsto |\tau^{-1}(Y)| \in \{1, \ldots, n+1\}
\]

is an \((n+1)\text{-coloring}\) of the covering \( \mathcal{U}_t \). \( \square \)

**Remark 3.3.** Suppose that \( X \) is compact and at most \( n\text{-dimensional} \), that \( k \geq n \), that \( Y \subset X \) is closed, and that \( \varphi: Y \to \mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\} \) is a continuous map.

Then there exists a continuous map \( \overline{\varphi}: X \to \mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\} \) with \( \overline{\varphi}|_Y = \varphi \).

(Indeed, since \( \mathbb{R}^k \setminus \{0\} \) is homeomorphic to \( S^{k-1} \times \mathbb{R} \), this follows from \( \text{[13, thm. VI.4]} \) and the Tietze extension theorem.)

### 3.2. The below given Corollary \[3.5\] is a reformulation of a result of Dixmier and Douady ([10, thm. 5], [9, lemma 10.8.7]) in our terminology. A generalization of it will be one of the key ingredients for our constructions in the next section. The original paper [10] considers continuous fields of Hilbert spaces over paracompact spaces and use different methods for the proofs. We deduce it from a more refined result on Banach bundles (in the case of a compact base-space). We note that the Weyl–von Neumann theorem of [23] (in conjunction with the Kasparov stabilization theorem) also induces Corollary \[3.5\] (We discuss some of this aspects at the end of this subsection.)

Let us give here a similar result with an elementary proof which is more qualitative and is more near to the corresponding results on locally trivial topological vector bundles.

**Proposition 3.4.** Suppose that \( X \) is a compact Hausdorff space of dimension \( \leq n \) and that \( E \) is a real (respectively complex) Banach bundle over \( X \), such that every fiber of \( E \) has real dimension \( > n + k - 1 \) (respectively complex dimension \( > \lfloor n/2 \rfloor + k \)).
Then for every integer $1 \leq l \leq k$, for every sequence $1 > \varepsilon_1 \geq \varepsilon_2 \geq \ldots \geq \varepsilon_l > 0$ and every $l$ sections $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_l$ in $E$ there exist sections $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_l$ in $E$ such that, for all $x \in X$, and $j = 1, \ldots, l$,

(i) $1 \leq \| (\xi_j)_x \| < 1 + \varepsilon_j$,

(ii) the distance from $\langle \xi_j \rangle_x$ to the span of $(\xi_1)_x, \ldots, (\xi_j)_x$ is smaller than $\varepsilon_j$, and

(iii) $(\xi_j)_x$ has distance $1$ from the span of $(\xi_1)_x, \ldots, (\xi_{j-1})_x$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ (in particular the $\xi_j$ are linearly independent).

**Proof.** We consider the real case. The proof of the complex case is similar.

It suffices to consider the case $j = 1$, because if $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_l$ have been found with the desired properties, then the quotient $E/F_j$ of $E$ by the $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear span $F_j$ of $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_l$ defines a Banach bundle over $\mathcal{C}(X)$, and $\xi_1, \ldots, \xi_l$ defines a Banach bundle over $\mathcal{C}(X)$, cf. Lemma 2.12. If $E/F$ is a Banach bundle over $\mathcal{C}(X)$, and every point $x \in X$ is compact, this shows that we can find $g_1, \ldots, g_m \in E$ such that, for every $x \in X$ the linear span of $(g_1)_x, \ldots, (g_m)_x$ is a subspace of $E_x$ of dimension $\geq n + 1$. Let $F$ denote the closed $\mathcal{C}(X)$-submodule of $E$ which is generated by $\{g_1, \ldots, g_m\}$. Then every fiber $E_x$ has dimension $n_x$ with $n < n_x \leq m$. By 2.5.1, the function $x \mapsto n_x$ is lower semi-continuous. Thus we get closed subspaces $X_0 := \emptyset \subset X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \ldots \subset X_l = X$, such that the dimension of $E_x$ is $n_x > n$ for $x$ in the locally compact spaces $Y_i := X_{i+1} \setminus X_i$ ($0 \leq i < l$). By 2.5.1 and Lemma 2.12, every point $x$ of $Y_i$ has a closed neighborhood $U$ (with relatively open interior in $Y_i$ containing $x$), such that $F|_U \cong \mathcal{C}(U, \mathbb{R}^{n_x})$. Therefore, it follows from Remark 3.3 that $F$ and $U$ have the sphere-section extension (cf. 2.5.2), because $U$ has dimension $\leq n < n_i$. By induction we get from assertion 2.5.2 that $X$ has the sphere-section extension property with respect to $F$.

In the following we omit the subscript $1$, i.e. we write $\zeta$, $\xi$, $\varepsilon$ for $\zeta_1$, $\xi_1$, $\varepsilon_1$.

Let $Z := \{x \in X; \| (\xi)_x \| < \varepsilon / 2\}$. Take $G := X \setminus Z$ and let $f \in \mathcal{C}(X)_+$ with $f|_G = (N(\xi)|_G)^{-1}$. Then $N(f\xi)|_G = 1$. Since $F$ and $X$ have the sphere-section extension property 2.5.2 we find $\xi \in F \subset E$ with $N(\xi) = 1$ and $(f\xi)|_G = \xi|_G$.

Then $(N(\xi)|_G = \xi|_G$ and $N(N(\xi)|_G = \xi|_G(x) < \varepsilon$ for $x \in Z$, thus $\| \xi + C(X)\xi \| < \varepsilon$. $\square$

**Corollary 3.5.** Let $X$ be a compact space of finite dimension, and let $E$ be a real Hilbert bundle which is countably generated as Banach $\mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$-module and which has fibers $E_x$ of infinite dimension. Then there exists a $\mathcal{C}(X, \mathbb{R})$-linear isometric isomorphism $\alpha$ from $E$ onto $\mathcal{C}(X, \ell_2(\mathbb{N}; \mathbb{R}))$.

The same proof applies in the complex case and gives a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-module isomorphism $E \cong \mathcal{C}(X, \ell_2(\mathbb{N}; \mathbb{C}))$.

The proof of Dixmier and Douady uses a subtriviality result (which translates in our terminology to a special case of the Kasparov stabilization theorem) and relies on
a selection construction of Michael for special continuous fiber bundles over a finite dimensional space, ([23] thm. 2.1). We use the inductive argument in the proof of Proposition 3.4 for a proof of Corollary 3.5. One can imagine that the proof can not be essentially simpler than below given, by the fact mentioned in Remark 6.9.

**Proof of Corollary 3.5** Let \((\zeta_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}\) be a sequence in the unit ball of \(E\), which generates \(E\) topologically as a Banach \(C(X, \mathbb{R})\)–module, such that every element in the sequence appears infinitely often in the sequence. Now let \(\varepsilon_j := 4^{-j}\). Then the induction procedure in the proof of Proposition 3.4 does not stop, because all fibers of \(E\) are of infinite dimension. We obtain a sequence of elements \(\xi_j \in E\), which satisfy (i)-(iii) of Proposition 3.4. Thus also \((\xi_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}\) generates \(E\) as a Banach \(C(X, \mathbb{R})\)–module by (ii) and by our choice of the sequences \(\xi_j\) and \(\varepsilon_j\).

By (i), (iii) and by our choice of \(\varepsilon_j\), the Gram–Schmidt orthonormalization process for \((\xi_j)\) works well, and defines a fiber-wise orthonormal sequence \((\epsilon_j)\) in \(E\), which generates \(E\) as Banach \(C(X, \mathbb{R})\)–module. The sequence \((\epsilon_j)\) defines the desired isometric \(C(X, \mathbb{R})\)–module isomorphism from \(C(X, \ell_2(\mathbb{R}))\) onto \(E\).

### 3.3.

The above assertion does not hold in full generality, as was proved by Dixmier and Douady ([10] paragraph II.17). We remind here the simplest example for this phenomenon: Let \(K := \mathbb{C}\) or \(\mathbb{R}\), \(H_0 := \ell_2(K)\), \(H := \ell_2(K) \oplus_2 K \cong H_0\), and let \(X\) be the unit ball of \(H_0\) endowed with the weak topology. By a theorem of Keller [16], the norm-compact convex sets of infinite dimension in a Hilbert space are all homeomorphic to the Hilbert cube \([0,1]^\infty\). Since the compact linear map \((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots) \mapsto (2^{-1}\alpha_1, 2^{-2}\alpha_2, \ldots)\) maps \(X\) homeomorphic onto a norm-compact subset of \(H_0\), we get the well-known fact that \(X\) is homeomorphic to the Hilbert cube.

We consider the map

\[
\eta: x \in X \mapsto \eta(x) := (x, \sqrt{1 - \|x\|^2}) \in H
\]

as an element \(\eta\) of \(\ell_\infty(X, H)\). (The interesting idea of this construction is that \(\eta\) is not in \(C(X, H)\).) Then we can define a \(C(X, K)\)–module map \(T\) from \(C(X, H_0) \oplus C(X, K)\) into \(\ell_\infty(X, H)\) which assigns to \((\xi, f) \in C(X, H_0) \oplus C(X, K)\) the map

\[
T(\xi, f): x \in X \mapsto (\xi(x) + f(x)x, f(x)\sqrt{1 - \|x\|^2}) \in H,
\]

i.e. \(T(\xi, f) = \xi + f\eta \in \ell_\infty(X, H)\) under the natural embedding of \(C(X, K)\) into \(\ell_\infty(X, K)\) and of \(C(X, H_0)\) into \(\ell_\infty(X, H_0 \oplus 0) \subset \ell_\infty(X, H)\).

The function \(x \mapsto N(\xi)(x) := \|\xi(x)\|\) is continuous for \(\xi = T(\xi, f)\), because \(\|\xi(x)\| = \|\xi(x) + f(x)x, f(x)\sqrt{1 - \|x\|^2}\|\) and the function

\[
x \in X \mapsto \|\xi(x)\|^2 + 2\text{Re}(f(x)(\xi(x), x)) + |f(x)|^2
\]

is continuous for the weak topology on \(X\).

Thus assertions 2.4.5 and 2.6.1 apply, and the norm-closure \(D\) of \((C(X, H_0) \oplus 0) \oplus C(X, K)\eta\) in \(\ell_\infty(X, H)\) is a Hilbert bundle (Hilbert \(C(X, K)\)–module), and we have \(\|\xi(x)\|_H = \|\xi_\iota\|_{D_\iota}\) for \(\xi \in D\). Note that \(\eta \in D\), but \(\eta\) is not contained in \(C(X, H)\).

**Proposition 3.6.** *(Reformulation of [11] lemma 15, prop. 19]*)

Each section \(\zeta\) in the orthocomplement \(E \subset D\) of the section \(\eta \in D\) satisfies \(\zeta(x) = 0\) for at least one point \(x \in X\).
Proof. (Proof of [10] lemma 14 transferred to our terminology.) Suppose that the section \( \zeta' \in E \) is everywhere non-zero. Let \( \delta := \inf N(\zeta')/3 \). Since \( \zeta' \in D \), \( N(\zeta') \) is continuous and \( \delta > 0 \). By definitions of \( D \) and \( E \), we find \( \xi \in C(X, H_0) \) and \( g \in C(X, \mathbb{K}) \), such that \( \| \zeta' - T(\xi, g) \| < \delta \). Let \( f := -\langle \eta, \xi \rangle \in C(X, \mathbb{K}) \). Then \( \zeta := T(\xi, f) \) is in \( E \) and \( \| \zeta' - \zeta \| < 3\delta \). Thus, the continuous function \( N(\zeta)(x) \) is everywhere non-zero. The equality \( 0 = \langle \eta, \zeta \rangle (x) = f(x) + \langle x, \xi(x) \rangle \) then implies that \( \xi(x) \neq 0 \) for all \( x \in X \) and so the map \( x \in X \mapsto \xi(x)/\|\xi(x)\| \in H_0 \) is a well defined continuous map from \( X \) with weak topology to \( X \) with norm topology. The Schauder fixed point theorem applied to the convex compact set \( X \) and this map yields the existence of a fixed point \( x_0 = \xi(x_0)/\|\xi(x_0)\| \), whence \( \eta(x_0) = (x_0, 0) \). But this contradicts the two hypotheses \( \zeta(x_0) = \xi(x_0) + f(x_0) \eta(x_0) \neq 0 \) and \( \langle \eta, \zeta \rangle (x_0) = \langle x_0, \xi(x_0) \rangle + f(x_0) = 0 \). \( \square \)

3.4. Let us focus on the involved problem in the complex case. Let \( \mathcal{L}(E) \) be the C*-algebra of \( C(X) \)-linear operators acting on \( E \), which admit an adjoint. For \( x \in X \), denote by \( \theta_x \) the quotient map \( \mathcal{L}(E) \to \mathcal{L}(E_x) \cong \mathcal{L}(\ell_2(N, \mathbb{C})) \).

The above given example has the following properties:

**Corollary 3.7.** With the above notations,

(i) the unit \( e \in \mathcal{L}(E) \) is not proper infinite but has properly infinite images \( \theta_x(e) \) in \( \mathcal{L}(E_x) \);

(ii) \( K(E) \) is a separable C*-bundle over the Hilbert cube with stable fibers. But \( K(E) \) is not a stable C*-algebra.

**Proof.** (i): Given \( x \in X \) and \( \zeta \in E \), the relation \( \zeta_x \neq 0 \) implies by continuity that \( \| \zeta(y) \| > 0 \) for \( y \) in a neighborhood of \( x \). Thus, there exists by compactness a finite family \( \xi_1, \ldots, \xi_m \in E \) such that \( f := N(\xi_1)^2 + \ldots + N(\xi_m)^2 \in C(X)_+ \) is strictly positive.

Suppose now that \( e \) is properly infinite. Then one can find isometries \( s_1, s_2, \ldots, s_m \in \mathcal{L}(E) \) which commute with \( C(X) \) and with mutually orthogonal ranges. Thus \( f = N(\xi)^2 \) with \( \xi = s_1 \xi_1 + \ldots + s_m \xi_m \in E \), but this contradicts Proposition 3.6.

(ii) follows from (i): Indeed, if \( K(E) \) is stable, then the unit \( e \) of \( \mathcal{L}(E) \cong \mathcal{M}(K(E)) \) is properly infinite. \( \square \)

**Questions 3.8.**

(i) Is the unit \( e \in \mathcal{L}(E) \) a finite projection?

(ii) Does there exist a positive integer \( n \) such that \( \mathcal{L}(E \oplus \ldots \oplus E) \cong \mathcal{L}(E \otimes \mathbb{C}^n) \) has a properly infinite unit? (The point is here that the base space \( X \) is contractible.) Note that this (together with (i)) is the case with \( n = 2 \) for certain “Bott-type” examples of Hilbert bundles \( E \) over the highly non-contractible space \( (S^2)\infty \), which have been constructed by Dixmier and Douady (10] or Rørdam (27, 28]).

Rørdam 28 defines a sequence of projections \( Q_n \) in \( \mathcal{M}(C((S^2)\infty, \mathbb{K})) \) such that \( E_n := Q_n(C((S^2)\infty, \ell_2)) \) does not have non-singular sections, that \( E_n \oplus E_n \cong C((S^2)\infty, \ell_2) \) and (eventually) \( Q_{n_0} \) must be finite for sufficiently large \( n_0 \).

(iii) One can show that each fiber \( \mathcal{T}(E_x) \) of the (by Pimsner) generalized Fock-Toeplitz \( C(X) \)-algebra \( \mathcal{T}(E) \) built over \( E \) is isomorphic to the C*-algebra \( \mathcal{O}_\infty \).

Does there exist an isomorphism of \( C(X) \)-algebras \( \mathcal{T}(E) \cong C(X) \otimes \mathcal{O}_\infty \)?

(It would be also interesting to know the answer of the same question for the space
$X := S^2 \times S^2 \times \cdots$ and the generalized Fock-Toeplitz $C(X)$-algebra $\mathcal{T}(E_{n_0})$ built over the $C(X)$-Hilbert module $E_{n_0}$ of Rørdam in \cite{28}, cf. (ii).)

4. A global Glimm halving for $C^*$-bundles

We study in this section a global version of the Glimm halving (see end of subsection 2.7 \cite[lemma 4.6.6]{30}, \cite[lemma 6.7.1]{24}) for non-simple $C^*$-algebras (Definition 1.2), and prove that this property holds for $C^*$-algebras with Hausdorff finite dimensional primitive ideal space and which do not admit any non-zero type $I$ quotient (Theorem 4.3).

Remark 4.1. The global Glimm halving property (Definition 1.2) of a $C^*$-algebra $A$ implies by induction that for all $a \in A_+$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $n \geq 2$, there exists a *-morphism $\pi_n : C_0(\{0,1\}) \otimes M_n(\mathbb{C}) \to \overline{aAa}$ such that $(a - \varepsilon)_+$ is in the ideal generated by the image of $\pi_n$. (In particular $A$ can not have any irreducible representation which contains the compact operators in its image, hence $A$ is strictly antiliminal, i.e. every non-zero quotient of $A$ is antiliminal.)

Indeed, let $\delta := \varepsilon/3$ and let $f_2, \ldots, f_n$ be $n - 1$ contractions in $\overline{aAa}$ satisfying (2.9) and such that $(a - \delta)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $f_1 := (f_2f_2)^{1/2}$. Then there exists $\nu > 0$ such that $(a - 2\delta)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $(f_1 - 2\nu)_+$. Take a contraction $b$ of $(f_1 - \nu)_+A(f_1 - \nu)_+$ such that $(f_1 - 2\nu)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $b$ and such that $b^2 = 0$. Then $(a - \nu)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $g_2, \ldots, g_{n+1}$ where $g_2 := b$, $g_{1+j} := f_jh(f_1)b$ for $j > 1$ and $h \in C_0(\{0,1\})$ is the function with $h_{\{0,\nu/2\}} = 0$, $h(t) = t^{-1}$ for $t \in [\nu,1]$, linear on $[\nu/2,\nu]$. Note that $g_ig_j = 0$ and $g_i^*g_j = \delta_{i,j}b^*b$ for $1 < i, j \leq n + 1$ and that $(a - 3\delta)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $b^*b$.

Proposition 4.2. A $C^*$-algebra $A$ satisfies the global Glimm halving property in the following cases:

(i) $A$ is simple and not isomorphic to the compact operators on a Hilbert space.

(ii) The commutant $A' \cap \mathcal{M}(A)_\omega$ contains for every $a \in A_+$ elements $d,e$ with $0 \leq e \leq 1$, $ea = a$, $d^2 = 0$ and $e$ is in the ideal of $A' \cap \mathcal{M}(A)_\omega$ generated by $d$.

(iii) $A$ is approximately divisible, i.e. for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a sequence of unital *-homomorphism $\varphi_k : M_n(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_{n+1}(\mathbb{C}) \to \mathcal{M}(A)$ such that $\|\varphi_k(e)a - a\varphi_k(e)\| \to 0$ for all $e$ in $M_n(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_{n+1}(\mathbb{C})$ and all $a \in A$ (\cite[def. 5.5]{19}).

(iv) $A$ is an infinite tensor product $A \cong A_0 \otimes B_1 \otimes B_2 \otimes \ldots$ with simple unital $C^*$-algebras $B_n \neq \mathbb{C}$. for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$.

We do not know whether $C([0,1[^\infty) \otimes C^*_r(F_2) \otimes C^*_r(F_2) \otimes \ldots$ is approximately divisible. It is an open question whether strictly antiliminal algebras of real rank zero have the global Glimm halving property.

Proof. (i) follows from the Glimm halving lemma and the simplicity of $A$. (ii) is stronger than the global Glimm halving property: Let $a \in A_+$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and let $d,e \in \mathcal{M}(A)_\omega$ be as in (ii). Then $b := da$ satisfies $b^2 = 0$ and $a = ea$ is in the ideal of $\mathcal{M}(A)_\omega$ generated by $b$. Thus $(a - \varepsilon)_+$ belongs to the ideal of $A$ generated by $b$.

Further (iii) or (iv) implies (ii). \qed
Theorem 4.3. Let $A$ be a continuous $C^*$-bundle over a finite dimensional locally compact Hausdorff space $X$ and assume that each fiber $A_x$ is simple and not of type I.

Then the global Glimm halving property \[\ref{glimm-halving} \] holds for $A$.

In conjunction with Remark \[\ref{remark-glimm-halving} \] this says that a $C^*$-algebra $A$ with Hausdorff primitive ideal space of finite dimension satisfy the global Glimm halving property if and only if $A$ has no simple quotient of type I.

We shall use two lemmas in order to prove this theorem.

Lemma 4.4. Let $X$ be a finite dimensional compact space and let $A$ be a $C^*$-bundle over $X$, whose fibers $A_x$ have (complex) dimension $\geq n + 1$. Then there exist elements $a, b \in A_+$ such that $ab = 0$, but $a_y \neq 0$ and $b_y \neq 0$ for every $y \in X$.

Proof. Let $n := \text{Dim}(X)$. For each fiber $A_y$, one can find $n + 2$ elements $e_1, \ldots, e_{n+2}$ of $A_{sa}$ such that the span of $(e_1)_y, \ldots, (e_{n+2})_y$ is of dimension $n + 2$. This linear independence also happens in a neighborhood of $y \in X$ by \[\text{2.5.1} \] . By compactness of $X$, we find a finite subset $E$ of $A_{sa}$, with the property that the images $E_x$ of $E$ in the fibers of $A$ generate real linear subspaces of $(A_x)_{sa}$ of dimension $> n + 1$. Let $G \subset A$ be the separable $C^*$-subalgebra of $A$ which is generated by $E$. By \[\text{2.4.3} \quad \text{2.4.7} \quad \text{and Lemma} \ [\text{2.10}] \] , the closure $\overline{B}$ of the span of $C(X)G$ is a countably generated $C^*$-subbundle of $A$ and there is a positive $C(X)$-module morphism $\psi$ from $B$ into $C(X)$ such that the positive functionals $\psi_y$ on $B_y$ are faithful for $y \in X$, where $\psi_y$ is defined by $\psi_y(a_y) := \psi(a)(y)$.

As the $C^*$-norm is monotone on $(B_y)_+$ and each fiber $B_y$ has complex dimension $> n + 1$, there is $b \in B_+$ such that $N(b)(y) > 0$ and thus, $\psi(b)(y) > 0$ for every $y \in X$.

Let $e := \psi(b)^{-1}b$. Then the map $a \mapsto P(a) := a - \psi(a)e$ is a bounded $C(X)$-module projection from $B$ onto the kernel of $\psi$, which satisfies $P(a^*) = P(a)^*$ and $P(a)y = a_y - \psi_y(a)e_y$. Thus the intersection of $B_{sa}$ with the kernel of $\psi$ is a real Banach subbundle $C$ of $B_{sa}$, and the fibers of $C$ have real dimension $> n$. Accordingly, by Proposition \[\text{3.4} \] there exists $d \in C$ such that $d_y \neq 0$ and $\psi_y(d_y) = 0$ for every $y \in X$. Let $a := d_+$ and $b := d_-$ be the polar decomposition of $d$ in $B$. Then $a, b \in B_+ \subset A_+$, $ab = 0$ and $d_y = a_y - b_y$ is the polar decomposition of $d_y$ in $B_y$.

The elements $a_y$ and $b_y$ must be non-zero for every $y \in X$, because $\psi_y(d_y) = 0$, $d_y \neq 0$ and $\psi_y$ is faithful.

Lemma 4.5. Let $A$ be a continuous $C^*$-bundle over a finite dimensional compact Hausdorff space $X$ such that for every $y \in X$, $A_y$ is non-zero and does not contain any hereditary $C^*$-subalgebra of (linear) dimension 1.

Then there exists a sequence of mutually orthogonal elements $(a_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $A_+$ satisfying $(a_n)_x \neq 0$ for every pair $(n, x) \in \mathbb{N} \times X$.

Proof. The assumptions imply that every non-zero hereditary $C^*$-subalgebra $D_y$ of $A_y$ is of infinite linear dimension (in fact this is even equivalent to the conditions on the fibers of $A$). Thus we can use Lemma \[\text{4.4} \] for an induction argument as follows.
If we have already found mutually orthogonal elements \(a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n, b_n\) in \(A_+\) which have non-zero values \((a_j)_y, (b_n)_y\) in every fiber \(A_y\) of \(A\), then we can consider the hereditary \(C^*\)-subalgebra \(D_n := b_nAb_n\) of \(A\). By Lemma 4.4 we find orthogonal \(a_{n+1}, b_{n+1} \in D_n\) which have non-zero values in every fiber \(A_y\) of \(A\). Then \(a_1, \ldots, a_n, a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}\) are mutually orthogonal and have non-zero values in each fiber.

**Proof of Theorem 4.3** Fix a non-zero positive element \(a \in A_+\), a constant \(0 < \varepsilon < \|a\|\), and let us construct an element \(b \in aAa\) such that \(b^2 = 0\) and \((a - \varepsilon)_+ \in AbA\).

Let \(\delta := \varepsilon/3\), \(m := \text{Dim}(X)+1\) and let \(Y\) be the closure of the support of \((N(a) - \delta)_+\).

Notice that \(Y\) is a compact subset of \(X\) of dimension \(< m\), that for \(x \in Y\), \(a_x \neq 0\) and there is no projection \(p\) in \(A_x\) with \(pA_xp \cong \mathbb{C}p_x\), because otherwise the simple \(C^*\)-algebra \(A_x\) would be of type I. Thus, by Lemma 4.5 there are pairwise orthogonal positive elements \(a_0, \ldots, a_m\) in the hereditary \(C^*\)-subalgebra \(B := aAa|_Y\) of \(A|_Y\) which satisfy the relation \((a_j)_x \neq 0\) for \(x \in Y\), \(0 \leq j \leq m\).

Since \(B\) is a continuous \(C^*\)-bundle over \(Y\) with non-zero simple fibers, one can find for every \(x \in Y\) an open neighborhood \(U\) of \(x\) and elements \(d(1, U), \ldots, d(m, U)\) in \(B\) such that, for all \(1 \leq k \leq m\), one has

\[
d(k, U) \in a_0BA_k \quad \text{and} \quad \forall y \in U, \quad \|d(k, U)_y\| = 1.
\]

The compactness of \(Y\) leads to a finite open covering \(U = \{U_1, \ldots, U_n\}\) of \(Y\) and elements \(d(k, U_j)\) satisfying (4.1) for \(1 \leq k \leq m\) and \(1 \leq j \leq n\) (with \(U_j\) in places of \(U\)). By Lemma 3.2 one can moreover assume, up to taking a suitable refinement of \(U\), that there exits a map \(\iota: \{1, \ldots, n\} \to \{1, \ldots, m\}\) such that for each \(1 \leq k \leq m\), the open set

\[Y_k = \bigcup_{j \in \iota^{-1}(k)} U_j\]

is the disjoint union of the open sets \(U_j, j \in \iota^{-1}(k)\).

Take a partition of unity \(1_{C(Y)} = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq n} \eta_j\) subordinate to the open covering \(U\), and set for \(k \in \{1, \ldots, m\}\)

\[
d_k := \sum_{j \in \iota^{-1}(k)} \eta_j d(k, U_j) \in \overline{(a_0A|_Y a_k)}.
\]

Then \(\|(d_k)_x\| = \max\{\eta_j(x); j \in \iota^{-1}(k)\}\) for \(x \in Y\), and the sum \(d = \sum_k d_k \in B\) satisfies the desired equality

\[
d^2 = \sum_{i,j} d_id_j = 0,
\]

because \(a_i a_0 = 0\) for all \(i \geq 1\). Moreover, for any point \(x \in Y\),

\[
\|d_x\|^2 = \|(\sum_k d_k d_k^*)_x\| \geq \max_j \eta_j(x)^2 > 0.
\]

We multiply \(d \in A|_Y\) by \((N(a) - 2\delta)_+\), to get an element \(b\) of \(aAa\) with \(b^2 = 0\) such that \((a - \varepsilon)_+\) is in the ideal generated by \(b\). \(\square\)
5. An application to purely infinite C*-algebras

Recall that a C*-algebra $A$ is purely infinite if $A$ has no non-zero character and for $a, b \in A_+$, $\varepsilon > 0$ with $b$ in the closed ideal of $A$ generated by $a$, there exists $d \in A$ with $\|b - d'ad\| < \varepsilon$.

**Theorem 5.1.** Suppose that Prim($A$) is a Hausdorff space of finite topological dimension. Then $A$ is purely infinite if and only if every simple quotient of $A$ is purely infinite.

**Proof.** The simple quotients of $A$ are purely infinite if $A$ is purely infinite by [19, prop. 4.3].

Conversely, suppose that all simple quotients of $A$ are purely infinite. The compact operators on a Hilbert space are not purely infinite [19, prop. 4.4]. Thus $A$ satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 4.3 and has the global Glimm halving property.

Let $X := \text{Prim}(A)$, $n := \text{Dim}(X) < \infty$, and let $a, b \in A_+$ be positive elements, where $b$ is in the closed ideal of $A$ generated by $a$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, there are $\eta > 0$ and $g_1, \ldots, g_m \in A$ such that $\|b - c\| < \varepsilon$ for $c := \sum g_k(a - 3\eta)_+g_k$, because $(b - \varepsilon/2)_{+1/2}$ is in the minimal dense ideal of the closure of the linear span of $\{g(a - 4\eta)_+H; \eta > 0, g, h \in A\}$.

Since $A$ has the global Glimm halving property, we find $a_2, \ldots, a_{n+1}$ in $(a - \eta)_+A(a - \eta)_+$ which satisfy the relations (2.9) and such that $(a - 2\eta)_+$ is in the ideal generated by $a_1 := (a_2a_2)_{1/2}$. Let $a_0 := a_1^2$. Then $c_x$ is in the ideal generated by $(a_0)_x$ for every $x \in X$. Let $g_\eta(t) := (1/\eta)[(\max(t - \eta, 0) - \max(t - 2\eta, 0)]$ then $g_\eta(a_0a_i - a_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$.

The function $p(x) := g_\eta(\|c_x\|)^{1/2}$ is a continuous function on $X$ with compact support and satisfies $\|p^2c - c\| = \sup(1-p^2)N(c) < \varepsilon$, because the fiber norm function $x \mapsto N(c)(x) := \|c_x\|$ is in $C_0(X)_+$. One can find for each point $x$ in the compact closure $F$ of $\{x \in X ; p(x) > 0\}$ an element $d(x) \in A$ such that $\|\{c - d(x)^*a_0d(x)\}_x\| < \varepsilon$, whence by upper semi-continuity of the norm-functions, there is an open neighborhood $U_x \ni x$ on which $\|\{c - d(x)^*a_0d(x)\}_x\| < \varepsilon$ for all $y$ in $U_x$.

There is a finite open covering $U = \{U_1, \ldots, U_p\}$ of $F$ and elements $d^{(1)}, \ldots, d^{(p)} \in A$ satisfying $\max\|b - (d^{(j)})^*a_0d^{(j)}\| < \varepsilon$ for all $1 \leq j \leq p$ and $y$ in $U_j$. By Lemma 3.2 one can moreover assume, up to taking a suitable refinement of $U$, that there exits a map $t : \{1, \ldots, p\} \rightarrow \{1, \ldots, n + 1\}$ such that for each $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$, the open set

$$Y_i = \bigcup_{j \in t^{-1}(i)} U_j$$

is the disjoint union of the open sets $U_j$, $j \in t^{-1}(i)$, because $F$ has dimension $\leq n$.

Now take $e_j \in C_0(U_j)_+ \subset C(X)_+$ with $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq p} e_j \leq 1$ and $(\sum e_j)_F = 1$, and define, for $i \in \{1, \ldots, n + 1\}$, $\eta_i := \sum_{j \in t^{-1}(i)} e_j$ and

$$d_i := \sum_{j \in t^{-1}(i)} (e_j)^{1/2}d^{(j)} \in A.$$

Then $\|\eta_ic - d_i^*a_0d_i\| < \eta_i(y)\varepsilon$ if $\eta_i(y) > 0$ and $1 \leq i \leq n + 1$.

Since $(\sum_{1 \leq j \leq n+1} \eta_i)_F = 1$, we get $N(c - f^*(a_0 \otimes 1_{n+1})f)|_F \leq \varepsilon$ for the column $f = (d_1, \ldots, d_{n+1})^t \in M_{n+1,1}(A)$. 

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Let $h(t) := (g_n(t)/t)^{1/2}$ and $d := \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n+1} p_i h(a_i) a_i d_i$. Then
\[
N(p^2 c - d^* a d) = p^2 N(e - f^* (a_0 \otimes 1_{n+1}) f) \leq \varepsilon,
\]
because $d_i^* a_i^* h(a) a b d_k = \delta_{ik} d_i^* a_0 d_i$. Thus $\|b - d^* a d\| < 3\varepsilon$.

\[\square\]

6. More on Banach bundles and its non-commutative version

Since we did not want to interrupt the stream of arguments in sections 2 and 3, we have transferred a few additional observations and remarks to this section.

Remark 6.1. For the validity of formulas \((2.1)\) and \((2.2)\) it is very important that we assume the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$ to be non-degenerate, because their proofs (implicitly) need the formula $C_0(\beta X \setminus \{y\})C_0(X) = C_0(\tilde{X} \setminus \{y\})C_0(X) = C_0(X \setminus \{y\})$, where $\tilde{X}$ is the one-point compactification of $X$. Here is an example where \((2.1)\) and \((2.2)\) do not hold, but $\|a\| = \|N(a)\|$ for $a \in A$: If we consider $A := C((0, 1])$, $X := (0, 1]$ with action given by $C_0((0, 1]) \subset C((0, 1])$ then for $y = 1$, $f \in C_0((0, 1])$ with $f(t) = t$, $a \in A$ with $a(t) = 1 - t$, we get $A_y \cong \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$, $a_y = (1, 0)$, $(fa)_y = (0, 0) \neq f(y)a_y$, $N(a)(y) = \|a_y\| = 1$, $N(fa)(y) = 0 \neq f(y)N(a)(y) = 1$. The right side of equation \((2.2)\) is equal to $|a(1)| = 0 \neq 1 = \|a_y\|$.

Remark 6.2. To understand the difference between continuous fields in the sense of [9] chap. 10] and our definition of $C^*$-bundles (or Banach bundles), let us consider $A := C_0(\mathbb{R})$ as a $C^*$-bundle over the space $\mathbb{R}$. Then $A_t = \mathbb{C}$ for $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and the corresponding continuous field is $E = (\langle A_t \rangle_{t \in \mathbb{R}}, C(\mathbb{R}))$ where the unbounded continuous functions in $C(\mathbb{R})$ are considered as elements of $\prod_{t \in \mathbb{R}} A_t$.

Remark 6.3. (Concerning assertion $e$) in subsection 2.3] There are examples of degenerate Banach $C_0((0, 1])$–modules $A$ with dimensions of fibers $\leq 2$ and contractive action $L: C_0((0, 1]) \to L(A)$, such that $\|a f\|$ is strictly bigger than $\inf \{\|a - fa\|; f \in C_0(X \setminus F)_+, \|f\| \leq 1\}$ for suitable $a \in A$ and suitable closed $F \subset (0, 1]$ (cf. Remark 6.1). Thus $\kappa(L) > 1$ and the contractivity of $L$ does not imply the contractivity of $L^c$ in general. This phenomenon can not happen if the action is also non-degenerate, see Lemma 2.3.

Remark 6.4. A “bounded” modification of Lemma 2.3 shows that the non-degeneracy of the action $L: C_0(X) \to L(A)$ is the crucial point for the proof of the formulas $(fa)_y = f(y)a_y$, \((2.1)\) and \((2.2)\), see Remark 6.1.

Remark 6.5. The closed subgroup $B := Z\{1\} \cup C_0((0, 1])$ is a closed $C_0((0, 1])$–submodule of (the degenerate Banach $C_0((0, 1])$–module) $A := C((0, 1])$ in the sense of the algebraic definition of modules of given rings, but $B$ is a vector subspace of $A$! For non-degenerate Banach $C_0(X)$–modules $A$, every closed algebraic $C_0(X)$–submodule $B$ of $A$ is automatically also a vector subspace by the inequalities \((2.6)\).

Remark 6.6. (1) Continuity of all the functions $N(a)$ does not imply in general equation \((2.7)\), even if the action of $C_0(X)$ on $A$ is contractive and non-degenerate: For instance, the $C((0, 1])$–module $L^2((0, 1])$ satisfies $N(a) = 0$ for every $a \in L^2((0, 1])$. (Thus (i), (ii) and (iii) do not imply (iv) of Definition 2.6).
A C*-algebras should be the right one: suppose that the following definition of separable "quantized" bundles over non-commutative spaces (respectively C*-algebras) are in natural correspondence to the bundles of Definition 2.6. We use the picture of such Banach bundles over non-commutative "spaces" as those are the topological spaces fulfilling (i) of Definition 2.6. (Indeed, an obvious modification of the arguments in the proofs of assertions 2.4.5 and Lemma 2.4.3 (and maps $a \in P \mapsto a^* \in P$, $(a,b) \in P \mapsto ab \in P$ in the case of C*-bundles), which map the fibers $C \times P_\pi$ of $C \times P$ (respectively the fibers $P_\pi \times P_\pi$ of the fiber product $P \times P := \{(a, b); a, b \in P, \pi(a) = \pi(b)\}$ into $P_\pi$ for every $x \in X$, and which define on $P_\pi$ the structure of a Banach space (respectively of a C*-algebra). We require that the continuous map $(a,b) \in P \times P \mapsto (\pi(a),\|b\|) \in X \times \mathbb{R}_+$ is open. Then our requirements on $P$ are equivalent to the definition of topology: by a result of A. Douady and L. dal Saglio-Hérault, for every $a \in P$, there exists a continuous cross-section $f: X \to P$ with $f(\pi(a)) = a$ such that the function $x \in X \mapsto \|f(x)\|$ is in $C_0(X)_+$ if $X$ is locally compact (cf. [11] appendix C]).

The continuous cross-sections $f: X \to P$ with $N(f): x \in X \mapsto \|f(x)\|$ in $C_0(X)_+$ build a Banach $C_0(X)$–module $B$ with norm $\|f\| := \sup_{x \in X} \|f(x)\|$. It is a Banach bundle in the sense of Definition 2.6 by subsection 2.4.5.

Conversely, given a Banach bundle $B$ in the sense of 2.6, one finds on the set $P := \bigcup_{x \in X} B_x$ (disjoint union of fibers) a unique topology such that $\pi: P \to X$ becomes a continuous bundle of Banach spaces in the above described sense, such that $B$ is naturally isomorphic to the Banach $C_0(X)$–module of continuous sections $f: X \to P$ vanishing at infinity (cf. [11] sec. 13.18).

It is this correspondence which justifies our terminology "Banach bundle" over $X$ in Definition 2.6. We use the picture of $C_0(X)$–modules, because there are ideas for quantizations of this kind of "Bundles" over non-commutative "spaces" as e.g. defined in the following remark.

**Remark 6.7.** It is known that the continuous fields of Banach spaces (respectively of C*-algebras) are in natural correspondence to the bundles $\pi: P \to X$ of Banach spaces (respectively of C*-algebras) over $X$ in the ordinary sense of topology:

Those are the topological spaces $P$ together with an open and continuous map $\pi$ from $P$ onto $X$ (i.e. $P$ is a general topological bundle over $X$ with fibers $P_x := \pi^{-1}(x)$) and continuous maps $\mathbb{C} \times P \to P$, $(a, b) \in P \times P \mapsto a + b \in P$, $a \in P \mapsto \|a\| \in \mathbb{R}_+$ (and maps $a \in P \mapsto a^* \in P$, $(a,b) \in P \times P \mapsto ab \in P$ in the case of C*-bundles), which map the fibers $\mathbb{C} \times P_\pi$ of $\mathbb{C} \times P$ (respectively the fibers $P_\pi \times P_\pi$ of the fiber product $P \times P := \{(a, b); a, b \in P, \pi(a) = \pi(b)\}$ into $P_\pi$ for every $x \in X$, and which define on $P_\pi$ the structure of a Banach space (respectively of a C*-algebra). We require that the continuous map $(a,b) \in P \times P \mapsto (\pi(a),\|b\|) \in X \times \mathbb{R}_+$ is open. Then our requirements on $P$ are equivalent to the definition of topology: by a result of A. Douady and L. dal Saglio-Hérault, for every $a \in P$, there exists a continuous cross-section $f: X \to P$ with $f(\pi(a)) = a$ such that the function $x \in X \mapsto \|f(x)\|$ is in $C_0(X)_+$ if $X$ is locally compact (cf. [11] appendix C]).

The continuous cross-sections $f: X \to P$ with $N(f): x \in X \mapsto \|f(x)\|$ in $C_0(X)_+$ build a Banach $C_0(X)$–module $B$ with norm $\|f\| := \sup_{x \in X} \|f(x)\|$. It is a Banach bundle in the sense of Definition 2.6 by subsection 2.4.5.

Conversely, given a Banach bundle $B$ in the sense of 2.6, one finds on the set $P := \bigcup_{x \in X} B_x$ (disjoint union of fibers) a unique topology such that $\pi: P \to X$ becomes a continuous bundle of Banach spaces in the above described sense, such that $B$ is naturally isomorphic to the Banach $C_0(X)$–module of continuous sections $f: X \to P$ vanishing at infinity (cf. [11] sec. 13.18).

It is this correspondence which justifies our terminology "Banach bundle" over $X$ in Definition 2.6. We use the picture of $C_0(X)$–modules, because there are ideas for quantizations of this kind of "Bundles" over non-commutative "spaces" as e.g. defined in the following remark.

**Remark 6.8.** The considerations in section 2 (in particular in assertion 2.4.4) suggest that the following definition of separable “quantized” bundles over non-commutative C*-algebras should be the right one: suppose that $A$ is a separable C*-algebra and $B$
is a separable operator space which is a Banach $A$–module with a non-degenerate and completely contractive action of $A$ on $B$.

We call $B$ an operator space bundle over $A$, if there exist

(i) a separable $C^*$-algebra $C$ and a closed ideal $J$ of $A \otimes C$,
(ii) a completely isometric $A$–module map from $B$ into $(A \otimes C)/J$, and
(iii) a completely isometric $A$–module isomorphism from $(A \otimes C)/J$ into $\mathcal{M}(A \otimes K)$.

Above we have shown, that in the case of a commutative $C^*$-algebra $A$ this characterizes separable $C^*$-bundles over $X = \text{Prim}(A)$, if the Banach space $B$ in question is considered as an operator space with its minimal operator space structure, which is e.g. given by the embedding $B \subset C(E)$, as considered in the proof of 2.4.4.

We say that an operator space bundle $B$ is subtrivial if there exists a completely isometric linear $A$–module map from $B$ into $A \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$.

Is $B$ subtrivial if $A$ is exact and $B$ has exactness constant one?

The question has a positive answer if $A$ is commutative (by a generalization of [3]).

**Remark 6.9.** Let $X$ be a metrizable compact space $X$, which is not finite as a set, and let $E$ be a real Hilbert bundle over $X$, which is countably generated as Banach $C(X,\mathbb{R})$–module and has fibers of infinite dimension. Then for every non-isolated point $y$ of $X$, there is a section $\zeta \in E$ such that $\zeta_y = 0$, but, for every section $\eta \in E$ in the orthogonal complement of $\zeta$, $\eta_y = 0$. This can be deduced from the special case, where $X$ is the one-point compactification $\mathbb{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$ of the positive integers $\mathbb{N}$. There it is easy to see. Thus the Michael selection does not work for orthogonal complements of sections with a singularity, and the Gram–Schmidt orthonormalization anyway is not defined for them. (This argument also works in the complex case.)

**Remark 6.10.** Let $X \cong [0,1)^\infty$ and let $T : C(X,H_0) \oplus C(X) \rightarrow D \subset \ell_\infty(X,H)$ be the $C(X)$–module map constructed above Proposition 3.6. Then the image $(C(X,H_0) \oplus 0) + C(X)\eta$ of $C(X,H_0) \oplus C(X)$ in $D$ is not closed. This results from assertion 2.4.6 because the $C(X)$–module map $T : (\xi,f) \mapsto T(\xi,f)$ is injective and has norm $\leq \sqrt{2}$ (where we identify the algebraic sum $C(X,H_0) \oplus C(X)$ naturally with $C(X,H)$): The implication $\{ T(\xi,f) = 0 \rightarrow f = 0 \}$ follows here from the density in $X$ of the $y \in X$ with $||y|| < 1$. Further $||T|| \leq \sqrt{2}$, because $s + t \leq \sqrt{2(s^2 + t^2)}$, for $s,t \in \mathbb{R}_+$. If $x \in X$ and $||x|| = 1$, then the map $T_x$ from $(C(X,H))_x \cong H$ to $D_x \cong H_0 \oplus 0 \subset H$ of 2.4.6 is explicitly given by $(\xi,\alpha) \mapsto (\xi - \alpha x,0)$, and is not injective. Thus the image of $T$ can not be closed by 2.4.6.

**Remark 6.11.** Let $E$ be the Hilbert $C(X)$–module, for $X = [0,1]^\infty$, as defined above Proposition 3.6, i.e. the orthogonal complement of $\eta$ in $D$. Since $E \oplus C(X,\ell_2) \cong C(X,\ell_2)$ by the Kasparov stabilization theorem [14] (or by the more special [10] thm. 4) we get that $\mathcal{K}(E)$ is isomorphic to a full corner of $C(X,K)$ which is given by $eC(X,K)e$, where $e = 1 - SS^*$ for an isometry $S \in \mathcal{M}(C(X,K))$. In particular, $\mathcal{K}(E)$ satisfies the condition of Fell (see [11] def. 10.5.7]) and $E \cong eC_0(X,\ell_2)$.

Note that the $C(X)$–module map $\psi : \xi \in C(X,H_0) \mapsto T(\xi,f_\xi) \in E \subset C(X,\ell_2)$, where $f_\xi(x) := -\langle \xi(x),x \rangle$, has fiber-wise image equal to $E_x$ and defines for $x \in X$ on $H_0 \cong \ell_2$ the quadratic form $q_x(y) = ||y||^2 - \langle y,x \rangle^2 = ||\psi_x(y)||^2 \leq ||y||^2$.
(the norm \( \|\psi_x(y)\| \) is taken in \( E_x \subset D_x \)). Thus (by Halmos-Nagy dilation) there are a \(*\)-strongly continuous map \( x \in X \mapsto S_x \in \mathcal{L}(\ell_2) \) and a strongly (but not \(*\)-strongly) continuous map \( x \in X \mapsto I_x \in \mathcal{L}(\ell_2) \) into the isometries of \( \ell_2 \), such that 
\[
(1 - S_x S_x^*) I_x(y), I_x(y) = q_x(y) \quad \text{and} \quad (1 - S_x S_x^*) I_x(\ell_2) \text{ is dense in } (1 - S_x S_x^*) \ell_2.
\]
It would be desirable to have explicit formulas for minimal realizations of these maps.

**Question 6.12.** ("Locally of infinite dimension" versus "locally trivial")

Let \( Y \) denote a compact metric space such that every neighborhood of every point of \( Y \) has infinite dimension. Does there exist:

(a) a (separable) Hilbert bundle \( F_a \) over \( Y \) such that \( F_a \) contains a trivial Hilbert bundle with fibers of infinite dimension, but \( F_a \) is not itself trivial (and, thus, the trivial bundle is not complemented in \( F_a \) by Kasparov stable isomorphism theorem),

(b) a Hilbert bundle \( F_b \) over \( Y \) with fibers of infinite dimension, such that \( F_b \) has no non-singular section,

(c) a full projection in \( \mathcal{M}(C(Y, K)) \) which is finite (respectively infinite but not properly infinite, respectively such that, in addition, the corresponding Hilbert bundles satisfy likewise (a) or (b))? 

(An example \( F_a \) for (a) in the case of the Hilbert cube \([0, 1]^{\infty} \cong X\) was introduced in [10]. We have used this \( F_a \) to define the example \( E \) for (b) in the case of \( X \) (cf. Proposition 3.6). Clearly, this applies for every \( Y \) which contains the Hilbert cube as a subspace, because the Hilbert cube is an abstract retract.)

More generally, one can consider full corners \( D \) of a stable separable C*-algebra \( A \), such that \( D \) has no unital quotient and no finite 2-quasi-trace, but \( D \) has one of the following properties:

(d) \( D \) contains a stable full hereditary C*-subalgebra, but is not stable and the support projection \( e \) of \( D \) in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) is not full in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \).

(e) There is \( a \in A_+ \), such that \( D \) does not contain an element which is Cuntz equivalent to \( a \).

(f) The support projection \( e \) of \( D \) in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) is full in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \) but is not properly infinite, i.e. \( D \) is not stable.

(g) \( e \) is properly infinite, but is not full in \( \mathcal{M}(A) \).

Which C*-algebras \( A \) have the property that one of the cases (d)–(g) can not appear for every full corner of \( D \)?

Is there a C*-algebra \( A \) in which one of the cases (d)–(g) appears and not all of them?

**References**


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