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On the paper: Numerical radius preserving linear maps on Banach algebras

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Abstract. We give an example of a unital commutative complex Banach algebra having a normalized state which is not a spectral state and admitting an extreme normalized state which is not multiplicative. This disproves two results by Golfarshchi and Khalilzadeh.

Keywords and phrases: Banach algebra, regular norm, normalized state, spectral state.

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1. Preliminaries

Let $(A, \|.\|)$ be a complex normed algebra with an identity e such that $\|e\| = 1$. Let $D(A, e) = \{f \in A' : f(e) = \|f\| = 1\}$, where A' is the dual space of A. The elements of D(A, e) are called normalized states on A. For $a \in A$, let $V(A, a) = \{f(a) : f \in D(A, e)\}$, V(A, a) is called the numerical range of a. Let sp(a) be the spectrum of $a \in A$, and let co(sp(a)) be the convex hull of sp(a). We say that a linear functional f on A is a spectral state if $f(a) \in co(sp(a))$ for all $a \in A$. We denote by M(A) the set of all non-zero continuous multiplicative linear functionals on A.

2. Result

2.1. Counterexample

Golfarshchi and Khalilzadeh proved the following results [4]:

- [4, Theorem 2]. Let A be a unital complex Banach algebra, and let f be a linear functional on A. Then f is a normalized state on A if and only if $f(a) \in co(sp(a))$ for all $a \in A$.
- [4, Theorem 3]. Let A be a unital commutative complex Banach algebra. Then each extreme normalized state on A is multiplicative.

Here we give a counterexample disproving the above results. We also remark that Theorems 5 and 6 [4] are called into question since the authors used Theorem 3 [4] to prove these results.

Let $(A, \|.\|)$ be a non-zero commutative radical complex Banach algebra [6, p.316]. Let $A_e = \{a + \lambda e : a \in A, \lambda \in C\}$ be the unitization of A with the identity e, and the norm $\|a + \lambda e\|_1 = \|a\| + |\lambda|$ for all $a + \lambda e \in A_e$. $(A_e, \|.\|_1)$ is a unital commutative complex Banach algebra, and $M(A_e) = \{\varphi_\infty\}$, where φ_∞ is the continuous multiplicative linear functional on A_e defined by $\varphi_\infty(a + \lambda e) = \lambda$ for all $a + \lambda e \in A_e$.

- (1) Let a be a non-zero element of A, $V(A_e, a) = \{z \in C : |z| \le ||a||\}$ by [2, Remark 3.8], and $sp(a) = \{\varphi_{\infty}(a)\} = \{0\}$, hence $co(sp(a)) = \{0\}$ is strictly included in $V(A_e, a)$ since $||a|| \ne 0$. Therefore the direct implication of [4, Theorem 2] does not hold.
- (2) By [1, lemma 1.10.3], $D(A_e, e)$ is a non-empty weak* compact convex subset of A'_e , then $ext(D(A_e, e))$ is a non-empty set. Assume that each extreme normalized state on A_e is multiplicative, then $ext(D(A_e, e)) = \{\varphi_\infty\}$. Let a be a non-zero element of A, by [1, Corollary 1.10.15] there exists $f \in D(A_e, e)$ such that $f(a) \neq 0 = \varphi_\infty(a)$. Therefore $\overline{co}(ext(D(A_e, e))) = \{\varphi_\infty\}$ is strictly included in $D(A_e, e)$, which contradicts the Krein-Milman Theorem. This shows that [4, theorem 3] is not valid.

2.2. Regular norm and the operator seminorm

Let $(A, \|.\|)$ be a non-unital complex Banach algebra, and let $A_e = \{a + \lambda e : a \in A, \lambda \in C\}$ be the unitization of A with the identity e. Let $\|a + \lambda e\|_{op} = \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)x\|, \|x(a + \lambda e)\| : x \in A, \|x\| \le 1\}$ for all $a + \lambda e \in A_e$, $\|.\|_{op}$ is an algebra seminorm on A_e . We say that $\|.\|$ is regular if $\|.\|_{op} = \|.\|$ on A. If $\|.\|$ is regular, it is well known that $(A_e, \|.\|_{op})$ is a complex Banach algebra. The following question was asked [3]: If $(A_e, \|.\|_{op})$ is a complex Banach algebra, is the norm $\|.\|$ regular?

Orenstein tried to give an answer to this question in the commutative case [5], but his proof is not correct since it is essentially based on the direct implication of [4, Theorem 2].

3. Conclusion

In this note, we show that Theorems 2 and 3 [4] are false by giving a counterexample. We also remark that Theorems 5 and 6 [4] and Theorem 1.1 [5] are called into question since the authors used Theorems 2 or 3 [4] to prove these results.

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