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A non-unital algebra has UUNP iff its unitization has UUNP

M. El Azhari

Abstract. Let A be a non-unital Banach algebra, S. J. Bhatt and H. V. Dedania showed that A has the unique uniform norm property (UUNP) if and only if its unitization has UUNP. Here we prove this result for any non-unital algebra.

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Let A be a non-unital algebra and let $A_e = \{a + \lambda e : a \in A, \lambda \in C\}$ be the unitization of A with the identity denoted by e. For an algebra norm $\|.\|$ on A, define $\|a + \lambda e\|_{op} = \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)b\| : b \in A, \|b\| \le 1\}$ and $\|a + \lambda e\|_1 = \|a\| + |\lambda|$ for all $a + \lambda e \in A_e$. $\|.\|_{op}$ is an algebra seminorm on A_e , and $\|.\|_1$ is an algebra norm on A_e . An algebra norm $\|.\|$ on A is called regular if $\|.\|_{op} = \|.\|$ on A. A uniform norm $\|.\|$ on A is an algebra norm satisfying the square property $\|a^2\| = \|a\|^2$ for all $a \in A$; and in this case, $\|.\|$ is regular and $\|.\|_{op}$ is a uniform norm on A_e . An algebra has the unique uniform norm property (UUNP) if it admits exactly one uniform norm.

Theorem . A non-unital algebra A has UUNP if and only if its unitization A_e has UUNP.

Proof: Let $\|.\|$ and $\||.\||$ be two uniform norms on A_e , then $\|.\| = \||.\||$ on A since A has UUNP, and so $\|.\|_{op} = \||.\||_{op}$ on A_e . By [3, Corollary 2.2(1)] and since two equivalent uniform norms are identical, it follows that $(\|.\| = \|.\|_{op}$ or $\|.\| \cong \|.\|_1$) and $(\||.\|| = \||.\||_{op} = \|.\|_{op}$ or $\||.\|| \cong \||.\||_1 = \|.\|_1$; equivalently, at least one of the following holds:

(i) $\|.\| = \|.\|_{op}$ and $\|\|.\|\| = \|\|.\|\|_{op} = \|.\|_{op}$;

(ii) $\|.\| = \|.\|_{op}$ and $\|\|.\|\| \cong \|\|.\|_1 = \|.\|_1$;

(iii) $\|.\| \cong \|.\|_1$ and $\||.\|| = \||.\||_{op} = \|.\|_{op}$;

(iv) $\|.\| \cong \|.\|_1$ and $\|\|.\|\| \cong \|\|.\|\|_1 = \|.\|_1$.

If either (i) or (iv) is satisfied, then $\|.\| = |||.|||$. By noting that (ii) and (iii) are similar by interchanging the roles of $\|.\|$ and |||.|||, it is enough to assume (ii). Let $(c(A), \|.\|^{\sim})$ be the completion of $(A, \|.\|)$, we distinguish two cases: (1) c(A) has not an identity:

 $\begin{aligned} \|.\|^{\sim} \text{ is regular since it is uniform. By } [1, \text{ Corollary 2}], \|.\|_{op}^{\sim} \leq \|.\|_{1}^{\sim} \leq 3\|.\|_{op}^{\sim} \text{ on } \\ c(A)_{e} \text{ (unitization of } c(A)). \text{ Let } a + \lambda e \in A_{e} \subset c(A)_{e}, \|a + \lambda e\|_{1}^{\sim} = \|a\|^{\sim} + |\lambda| = \|a\| + |\lambda| = \|a\| + \lambda e\|_{op} = \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)b\|^{\sim} : b \in c(A), \|b\|^{\sim} \leq 1\} = \\ \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)b\| : b \in A, \|b\| \leq 1\} = \|a + \lambda e\|_{op}. \text{ Therefore } \|.\|_{op} \leq \|.\|_{1} \leq 3\|.\|_{op}. \end{aligned}$

By (ii), $\|.\|$ and $\||.\|\|$ are equivalent uniform norms, and so $\|.\| = \||.\|\|$. (2) c(A) has an identity e: Let $(c(A_e), \||.\||^{\sim})$ be the completion of $(A_e, \||.\|\|)$. Since $\|.\| = \||.\|\|$ on A, c(A)can be identified to the closure of A in $(c(A_e), \||.\||^{\sim})$ so that $\|.\|^{\sim} = \||.\||^{\sim}$ on c(A). Let $a + \lambda e \in A_e \subset c(A)$, $\|a + \lambda e\| = \|a + \lambda e\|_{op}$ by (ii) $= \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)b\| : b \in A, \|b\| \le 1\}$ $= \sup\{\|(a + \lambda e)b\|^{\sim} : b \in c(A), \|b\|^{\sim} \le 1\}$ $= \|a + \lambda e\|^{\sim}$ since c(A) is unital $= \||a + \lambda e\||^{\sim} = \||a + \lambda e\||$. Thus $\|.\| = \||.\||$. Conversely, let $\|.\|$ and $\||.\||$ be two uniform norms on A, then $\|.\|_{op}$ and $\||.\||_{op}$ are uniform norms on A_e , hence $\|.\|_{op} = \||.\||_{op}$ since A_e has UUNP. Therefore

 $\|.\| = \|.\|_{op} = |||.|||_{op} = |||.|||$ on A since $\|.\|$ and |||.||| are regular.

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