

# Unitary equivalence of automorphisms of $C^*$ -algebras

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A representation of  $\Gamma$  on  $\mathcal{H}$  can be regarded as an **action of  $\Gamma$  on  $\mathcal{H}$  by unitary linear transformations**.

# Irreducible representations

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### **Problem:**

classify of the irreducible representations of a group  $\Gamma$  up to equivalence.

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Is it possible to extend such classification to the case of infinite groups?

# Abelian groups

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The **compact group**  $\widehat{\Gamma}$  of **homomorphisms from  $\Gamma$  to  $\mathbb{T}$**  is a natural **classifying space** for representations of  $\Gamma$ .

This offers a concrete (smooth) classification of representations of  $\Gamma$ .

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The quotient space  $Irr(\Gamma, \mathcal{H}) / \approx$  of  $Irr(\Gamma, \mathcal{H})$  modulo the relation  $\approx$  of unitary equivalence parametrizes the equivalence classes of representations of dimension  $\dim \mathcal{H}$ .

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What happens when  $\mathcal{H}$  is infinite-dimensional?

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In particular, if there is at least one infinite-dimensional representation, then the quotient topology does not provide a nice classifying space for infinite-dimensional representations.

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- ③  $\text{Irr}(\Gamma, \mathcal{H}) / \approx$  is **standard** for  $\mathcal{H}$  infinite dimensional
- ④ the relation  $\approx_{\Gamma}$  of equivalence of representations of  $\Gamma$  is **smooth**

# Dichotomy

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The proof of such result uses **Hjorth's theory of turbulence**.

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The proof of such result uses **Hjorth's theory of turbulence**.  
Hjorth's theorem shows a **dichotomy** in the Borel complexity.

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## Theorem (Hjorth, 1997)

If  $G \curvearrowright X$  is turbulent, then the associated orbit equivalence relation is **not classifiable by countable structures**.

It is in fact even ***F-ergodic*** for every equivalence relation  $F$  that is classifiable by countable structures.

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### Problem

*Are there  $\Gamma, \Gamma'$  non type I such that  $\approx_\Gamma$  and  $\approx_{\Gamma'}$  are not bi-reducible?*

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If  $X$  is a **compact Hausdorff space**, the space  $C(X)$  of complex-valued continuous functions is a commutative C\*-algebra.

Moreover every commutative C\*-algebra is of this form (Gelfand-Naimark).

## CAR algebra

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The direct union

$$\bigcup_k M_{2k}$$

is a  $*$ -algebra whose completion

$$M_{2\infty}$$

is a  $C^*$ -algebra called **CAR algebra**.

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If  $\mathcal{H}$  is a Hilbert space then the \*-algebra  $B(\mathcal{H})$  of **bounded linear operators** on  $\mathcal{H}$  is a C\*-algebra with respect to the operator norm.



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In the following all C\*-algebras and Hilbert spaces are assumed to be **separable** and all representations **irreducible**.

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$C^*(\Gamma)$  is a **universal object for representations** of  $\Gamma$

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Glimm's result in particular shows that

$$\approx \mathbb{M}_{2^\infty} \leq \approx A$$

for any other non type I C\*-algebra  $A$ .

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Kerr-Li-Pichot proof prove directly (generic) turbulence for the Polish group action that has  $\approx_A$  as orbit equivalence relation.

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This problem is equivalent to the corresponding one for groups.

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1 Groups

2  $C^*$ -algebras

**3 Automorphisms**

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The group  **$\text{Aut}(A)$**  of automorphisms of  $A$  is Polish with respect to the **topology of pointwise norm convergence**.

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The group  $\text{Inn}(A)$  of inner automorphisms is a **Borel normal subgroup** of  $\text{Aut}(A)$ .

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John Phillips characterized such  $C^*$ -algebras.

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## Theorem (J. Phillips, 1985)

$\text{Inn}(A)$  is closed in  $\text{Aut}(A)$  iff  $A$  is locally homogeneous

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More generally the same is true when  $A$  is a **strongly self absorbing  $C^*$ -algebra** (such as  $\mathbb{M}_{n^\infty}$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_2$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_\infty$ ,  $\mathcal{Z}, \dots$ ).



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