

Derivations of Tensor Product of Finite Number of Simple C*-Algebras.

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Abstract: In this paper we construct the derivations of $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ in terms of the derivations of some simple C^* -algebras $A_i \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Also we introduce the concept of relative compatibility of finite number of A_i -derivations $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. We express the general form of any element c in the kernel of $\delta_{x \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n I}$ where $c \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ and $x \in A_1$ in terms of some simple tensor product $c = I \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n b_k$, $b \in \bigotimes_{k=2}^n A_k$. Finally we get a precise form of A_i -derivations $(\delta_i) \forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ in terms of a sequence of derivation $(\xi_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ on A_i and their basis $(e_{i_j})_{j=1}^\infty \forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$. For recent results see [1],[3],[5] and [10]. [Journal of American Science 2010;6(8):31-38]. (ISSN: 1545-1003).

Key words: Simple C^* -algebra; Tensor product of C^* -algebra; A-derivation; Compatible derivation.

1. Introduction

If $d : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ is a derivation where $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ be a tensor product of finite number of simple C^* -algebras.

Then for $\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right), \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) \in \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \right)$, we have

$$d\left(\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i\right)\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n b_i\right)\right) = d\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i\right)\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n b_i\right) + \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i\right)d\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n b_i\right).$$

Let I be the identity of $A_i \forall i = 1, \dots, n$. By $A_i (\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ we shall always mean simple C^* -algebras with countable basis. Each simple C^* -algebra A_i has the property $\mathfrak{C}(A_i) = CI$, where $\mathfrak{C}(A_i)$ is the centre of A_i see [9]. Recall that by a simple C^* -algebra A_i , we shall always mean a C^* -algebras whose ideals are $\{0\}$ and A_i .

A linear map $D_i : A_i \rightarrow A_i, \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ is called a derivation if for each $a_i, b_i \in A_i$
 $D_i(a_i b_i) = D_i(a_i) b_i + a_i D_i(b_i)$.

It is called a $*$ -derivation if it satisfies $D_i(a_i)^* = D_i(a_i^*) \forall 1 \leq i \leq n$.

For a fixed element $a_i \in A_i$, we can define $D_{a_i} : A_i \rightarrow A_i$, where $D_{a_i}(b_i) = [a_i, b_i] = a_i b_i - b_i a_i$. It is known that D_{a_i} is a derivation, which is called an inner derivation [9].

A derivation D_{a_i} is called approximately inner if it is the limit of a sequence of inner derivations. For more details about the definitions and results we can refer to [7] and [8].

2. Compatible derivations of finite number of simple C*-algebras.

Now we are going to define a derivation of finite number of simple C^* -algebra.

Definition 2.1

Let $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ be a tensor product of finite number of simple C^* -algebras. A linear map $\delta_i : A_i \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ is

called an A_i - derivation with respect to $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ if it satisfies,

$$\delta_1(ab_1) = \delta_1(a_1)(b_1 \otimes (\bigotimes_{k=2}^n I)) + (a_1 \otimes (\bigotimes_{k=2}^n I))\delta_1(b_1),$$

$$\delta_i(a_i b_i) = \delta_i(a_i) \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes b_i \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) \right) + \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes a_i \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) \right) \delta_i(b_i), \quad 2 \leq i \leq n-1.$$

$$\delta_n(a_n b_n) = \delta_n(a_n) \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right) \delta_n(b_n).$$

It is called a * - derivation with respect to $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$, if

$$\delta_i(a_i)^* = \delta_i(a_i^*) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

Example 2.2

Let $C \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ and define

$$\delta_i : A_i \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ by}$$

$$\delta_1(a_1) = \delta_c \left(a_1 \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n I \right)$$

$$\delta_i(a_i) = \delta_c \left(\left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \right) \otimes a_i \otimes \left(\bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) \right)$$

$$\forall i = 2, \dots, n-1,$$

and $\delta_n(a_n) = \delta_c \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right)$. Then δ_i is an A_i -

derivation with respect to $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \quad \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

which is called an inner A_i - derivation.

Next we are introduce the notion of compatibility of A_i - derivations $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Definition 2.3

Let δ_i be A_i - derivation with respect to $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$,

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then δ_i 's are compatible if the map

$$d_i : \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i \text{ defined by}$$

$$d \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \delta_1(a_1) \left(I \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \delta_i(a_i) \otimes \bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes \delta_n(a_n) \right)$$

is a derivation of $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$. In this case we say that δ_i 's are

the i th components of d .

Note:

We can say that $\delta_i, i = 2, 3, \dots, n$ are compatible with δ_1 if the above condition is satisfied.

Example 2.4

Let $c \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ and $\forall a_i \in A_i$ let

$$\delta_i(a_i) = \begin{cases} \delta_c \left(a_1 \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n I \right) & i = 1 \\ \delta_c \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes a_i \otimes \bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) & 2 \leq i < n \\ \delta_c \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right) & i = n. \end{cases}$$

Then δ_i 's are compatible $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Therefore we have,

$$d \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) = \delta_c \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right).$$

Example 2.5

Let ξ_i be derivations on $A_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then

$$\delta_1(a_1) = \xi_1(a_1) \otimes \bigotimes_{i=2}^n I,$$

$$\delta_i(a_i) = \bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \xi_i(a_i) \otimes \bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I, \quad i = 2, \dots, n-1$$

and, $\delta_n(a_n) = \bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes \xi_n(a_n)$, are compatible for,

$$d = \left(\xi_1 \otimes \bigotimes_{k=2}^n I \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \xi_i \otimes \bigotimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) + \left(\bigotimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes \xi_n \right)$$

see [7].

3. Main Results

We will be in need to the following Proposition which gives a necessary and sufficient condition for some A_i - derivations to be compatible.

Proposition 3.1

For $1 \leq i \leq n$, δ_i 's are compatible if and only if

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{a_1}(\delta_1(a_1)) &= \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k}(\delta_2(a_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \\ &+ \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_n(a_n)). \end{aligned}$$

Proof:-

Let δ_i 's are compatible $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. then there

exists a derivation $d : \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$, where

$$\begin{aligned} d \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) &= \delta_1(a_1) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n). \quad (3.1) \end{aligned}$$

However,

$$\begin{aligned} d \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) &= d \left(\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \right) \\ &= d \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) d \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \\ &= \left\{ \delta_1(I) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^n I \right) \delta_2(a_2) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) \right. \\ &+ \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n) \left. \right\} \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) \delta_1(a_1) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^n I \right). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

From (3.1) and (3.2) we get,

$$\begin{aligned} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) (\delta_1(a_1)) - (\delta_1(a_1)) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) &= -(\delta_2(a_2)) \left(\left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) - \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n).$$

Therefore,

$$\delta_{a_1}(\delta_1(a_1)) = -\delta_2(a_2) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) +$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \delta_1(a_1) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) - \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) - \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) (\delta_n(a_n)). \end{aligned}$$

Then we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{a_1}(\delta_1(a_1)) &= \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_1(a_1)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n) \left(\delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_n(a_n)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand let,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{a_1}(\delta_1(a_1)) &= \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_1(a_1)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n) \left(\delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_n(a_n)) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Now we need to show that δ_i 's are compatibles, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

That is $d : \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ is a derivation where for each

$$\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right), \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) \in \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i,$$

$$\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) = \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n (a_i b_i) \right) = \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n (b_i a_i) \right) = \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} d \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) &= \delta_1(a_1) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_i(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_n(a_n). \end{aligned}$$

Since,

$$\sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-2} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i(a_i)) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} I \otimes b_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes b_2 \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(a_n)) \right) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) (\delta_i(b_i)) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=n-1}^n I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(a_{n-1})) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-2} I \otimes \otimes b_{n-1} \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes a_{n-1} \otimes I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(b_{n-1})) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(a_n)) \left(b_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes \otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(b_n)).$$

Then we have,

$$d \left(\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) \right) = \left\{ \delta_1(a_1) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \left(a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) (\delta_2(a_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) \right\} \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) + \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_1(b_1)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n I \right) \left\{ (\delta_2(b_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes b_2 \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n I \right) (\delta_3(a_3)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes b_3 \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes b_2 \otimes a_3 \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^n I \right) (\delta_3(b_3)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^3 I \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \sum_{i=4}^{n-2} \left(\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{i-1} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes b_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{i-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) (\delta_i(b_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=n-1}^n I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(a_{n-1})) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-2} I \otimes \otimes b_{n-1} \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes a_{n-1} \otimes I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(b_{n-1})) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right) \right\}$$

$$\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(b_n)).$$

Repeating the above process n-1 times, we get,

$$d \left(\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) \right) = \left\{ (\delta_1(a_1)) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_n \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(a_n)) \right\} \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right) + \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \right) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_1(b_1)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n I \right) \left\{ (\delta_2(b_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes b_2 \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n I \right) (\delta_3(a_3)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes b_3 \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes b_2 \otimes a_3 \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^n I \right) (\delta_3(b_3)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^3 I \otimes \otimes_{k=4}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \sum_{i=4}^{n-2} \left(\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{i-1} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes b_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{i-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) (\delta_i(b_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} a_k b_k \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=n-1}^n I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(a_{n-1})) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-2} I \otimes \otimes b_{n-1} \otimes a_n \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^{n-2} a_k b_k \otimes a_{n-1} \otimes I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(b_{n-1})) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes a_n \right) \right\}$$

which implies that $\delta_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are

compatible, that is, $d : \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ is a derivation

where

$$\left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_i(b_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes b_i \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_i(b_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} b_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^{n-1} I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^n I \right) (\delta_{n-1}(b_{n-1})) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-2} b_k \otimes I \otimes b_n \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} b_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n(b_n)) = d \left(\otimes_{i=1}^n b_i \right).$$

In the following we introduce the concept of relative compatibility of finite number of A_i -derivations

$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

Definition 3.2

If δ_i and $\delta'_i, i = 2, \dots, n$ are compatible with δ_1 , then we say that $(\delta_2, \delta_3, \dots, \delta_n)$ is δ_1 -compatible

to $(\delta'_2, \delta'_3, \dots, \delta'_n)$, written by $\delta_i \equiv \delta'_i \pmod{\delta_1} \quad \forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n.$

We express the general form of any element c in the kernel of $\delta_{x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}$ where $c \in \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$ and $x \in A_1$ in terms of some simple tensor product $c = I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n b_k$, $b \in \otimes_{k=2}^n A_k$.

Proposition 3.3

Let A_i be simple C^* -algebra $\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

Let $c \in \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$, for each

$x \in A_1$, $\delta_{x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(c) = 0.$ Then

$c = I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n b_k$ for some

$I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n b_k \in \otimes_{k=1}^n A_k.$ Moreover

$\delta_i \equiv \delta'_i \pmod{\delta_1} \quad \forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n,$ if for some

f_i derivations

of A_i , $(\delta_i - \delta'_i)(a_i) = \otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes f_i(a_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I$, for all

$2 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $(\delta_n - \delta'_n)(a_n) = \otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes f_n(a_n).$

Proof.

Firstly, let $c = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_{1_j} \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}$, where b_{i_j} 's are

linearly independent $\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n.$ Since

$$\delta_{x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(c) = \delta_c(x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I) = 0.$$

thus, $c(x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I) - (x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I)c = 0 \quad \forall x \in A_1,$

then,

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_{1_j} \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j})(x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I) - (x \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_{1_j} \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}) \right) = 0.$$

$$\text{thus, } \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \left((a_{1_j} x - x a_{1_j}) \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j} \right) = 0.$$

Secondly, since b_{i_j} 's are linearly independent

$\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n,$

Then $\delta_{a_{1_j}}(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in A_1$ see [7].

Thus, $a_{1_j} x - x a_{1_j} = 0, a_{1_j} \in Z(A_1) = CI$, then

$a_{1_j} = \alpha_j I, \alpha_j \in C$ see[9].

Finally,

$$c = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (a_{1_j} \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (\alpha_j I \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (I \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n \overline{\alpha_j} \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}).$$

Now let $(\overline{\alpha_j} \otimes_{i=2}^n b_{i_j}) = \otimes_{i=2}^n b'_{i_j}.$ Therefore,

$c = (I \otimes \otimes_{i=2}^n b'_{i_j})$ the first part of the Proposition is proved.

Let, $(\delta_2, \delta_3, \dots, \delta_n)$ be δ_1 -compatible to

$(\delta'_2, \delta'_3, \dots, \delta'_n)$, then there is a mapping

$$d_i : \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i \rightarrow \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i, \text{ defined by}$$

$$\forall \otimes_{i=1}^n a_i \in \otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$$

$$\begin{aligned} d\left(\otimes_{i=1}^n a_i\right) &= d(a_1) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n a_k \right) d(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes \right) d(a_n) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \right), \\ &= d(a_1) \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n a_k \right) d(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \otimes \right) d(a_n) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \right), \end{aligned}$$

is a derivations of $\otimes_{i=1}^n A_i.$

Moreover,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k}(\delta_1(a_1)) &= \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_2(a_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \\ &+ \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) \\ &+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta_n(a_n)). \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta'_i(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right)$$

$$+ \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I}(\delta'_n(a_n)).$$

Then,

$$\delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I} ((\delta_2 - \delta'_2)(a_2)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I} ((\delta_i - \delta'_i)(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) \delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I} ((\delta_n - \delta'_n)(a_n)) = 0.$$

Thus, $\delta_{a_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I} \{ (\delta_2 - \delta'_2)(a_2) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) ((\delta_i - \delta'_i)(a_i)) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) ((\delta_n - \delta'_n)(a_n)) \} = 0.$

Using the first part of this Proposition, we have,

$$(\delta_2 - \delta'_2)(a_2) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^2 I \otimes \otimes_{k=3}^n a_k \right) + \sum_{i=3}^{n-1} \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{i-1} a_k \otimes \otimes_{k=i}^n I \right) (\delta_i - \delta'_i)(a_i) \left(\otimes_{k=1}^i I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n a_k \right) + \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^{n-1} a_k \otimes I \right) (\delta_n - \delta'_n)(a_n) = d \left(I \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n a_k \right)$$

where d is a derivation on $\otimes_{i=1}^n A_i$.

Hence,

$$(\delta_i - \delta'_i)(a_i) = \otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes f_i(a_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I,$$

for

$$2 \leq i \leq n-1 \text{ and } (\delta_n - \delta'_n)(a_n) = \otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes f_n(a_n).$$

where, f_i are derivations of A_i , $i = 2, 3, \dots, n$.

The other direction of the Proposition can be proved by using example (2.5), that is, let ξ_i be derivations on A_i ,

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, then

$$\delta_1(a_1) = \xi_1(a_1) \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I,$$

$$\delta_i(a_i) = \otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \xi_i(a_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I, \quad i = 2, \dots, n-1$$

and, $\delta_n(a_n) = \otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes \xi_n(a_n)$, are compatibles, since

$$d = \left(\xi_1 \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n I \right) + \sum_{i=2}^{n-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \xi_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) + \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} I \otimes \xi_n \right)$$

And then the proof is completed.

Finally, we get a precise form of A_i - derivations $(\delta_i) \quad \forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$ in terms of a sequence of derivations $(\xi_{i_j})_{j=1}^\infty$ on A_i and their basis $(e_{i_j})_{j=1}^\infty$, $\forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$.

Proposition 3.4

Let $\{e_{i_j}\}_{j=1}^\infty$ are bases for $A_i \quad \forall i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n$,

and δ_i be A_i - derivations. Then there is sequence

$\{\xi_{i_j}\}_{j=1}^\infty$ of derivations of A_i , such that,

$$\delta_i(a_i) = \begin{cases} \sum_{j=1}^\infty \xi_{1_j}(a_1) \otimes \otimes_{k=2}^n e_{k_j} & i = 1. \\ \sum_{j=1}^\infty (\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} e_{k_j} \otimes \xi_{i_j}(a_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n e_{k_j}) & 1 \leq i \leq n. \\ \sum_{j=1}^\infty (\otimes_{k=1}^{n-1} e_{k_j} \otimes \xi_{n_j}(a_n)) & i = n. \end{cases}$$

Proof.

Let $a_i, b_i \in A_i, \quad \forall i = 2, 3, \dots, n-1$.

Then we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_i(ab_i) &= \sum_{j=1}^\infty \otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} e_{k_j} \otimes \xi_{i_j}(ab_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n e_{k_j} \\ &= \delta_i(a) \otimes \otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} I \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n I \right) \delta_i(b_i) \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^\infty \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} e_{k_j} \otimes \xi_{i_j}(a) b_i \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n e_{k_j} \right) + \sum_{j=1}^\infty \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} e_{k_j} \otimes \xi_{i_j}(b_i) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n e_{k_j} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus,

$$\sum_{j=1}^\infty \left(\otimes_{k=1}^{i-1} e_{k_j} \otimes (\xi_{i_j}(a) b_i) - (\xi_{i_j}(a) b_i + a_i \xi_{i_j}(b_i)) \otimes \otimes_{k=i+1}^n e_{k_j} \right) = 0.$$

Since, $(e_{i_j})_{j=1}^\infty$ are linear independent

$\forall i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, see [7].

Therefore, $\xi_{i_j}(a_i b_i) = (\xi_{i_j}(a_i) b_i + a_i \xi_{i_j}(b_i))$.

Then we have $\{\xi_i\}$ be sequence of derivations on

$A_i \quad \forall i = 2, \dots, n-1$.

Similarly, we can show that $\{\xi_1\}$ and $\{\xi_n\}$ are

sequences of derivations on A_1, A_n respectively.

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