Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

University of Alberta

Leeds, June 2, 2010

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Amenability



Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a Banach algebra,

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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If there is $x \in E$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a Banach algebra, and let E be a Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule. A bounded linear map $D : \mathfrak{A} \to E$ is called a derivation if

$$D(ab) := a \cdot Db + (Da) \cdot b$$
 $(a, b \in \mathfrak{A}).$

If there is $x \in E$ such that

$$Da = a \cdot x - x \cdot a$$
 $(a \in \mathfrak{A}),$

Banach **A-bimodules** and derivations

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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we call D an inner derivation.

Dual Banac
algebras: a
overview
Volker Rund
Amenability
Amenability
Connes-
Dual Banach
Representati
Open

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

If *E* is a Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule, then so is E^* :

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Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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 $oldsymbol{a}\cdot\phi$ $oldsymbol{(a\in\mathfrak{A},\phi\in E^*)}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

If *E* is a Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule, then so is E^* :

 $\langle x, a \cdot \phi \rangle$ $(a \in \mathfrak{A}, \phi \in E^*, x \in E)$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Remark

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

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Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

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Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

 \mathfrak{A} is called amenable if,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

If *E* is a Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule, then so is E^* :

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We call E^* a dual Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule.

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

 \mathfrak{A} is called **amenable** if, for every **dual** Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule *E*,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

If *E* is a Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule, then so is E^* :

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We call E^* a dual Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule.

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

 \mathfrak{A} is called amenable if, for every dual Banach \mathfrak{A} -bimodule E, every derivation $D : \mathfrak{A} \to E$,

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Remark

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Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

The following are equivalent for a locally compact group G:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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1 M(G) is amenable;

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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2 *G* is amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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The following are equivalent:

1 M(G) is amenable;

2 *G* is amenable and discrete.

Virtual digaonals

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overview
Volker Runde
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Connes-
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Open .

Virtual digaonals

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

- Connesamenability
- Dual Banach algebras
- Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals
- Representation theory
- Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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An element $\mathbf{D} \in (\mathfrak{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathfrak{A})^{**}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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where $\Delta : \mathfrak{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{A}$ denotes multiplication.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

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where $\Delta : \mathfrak{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{A}$ denotes multiplication.

Theorem (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

 \mathfrak{A} is amenable if and only if

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (B. E. Johnson, 1972)

An element $\mathbf{D} \in (\mathfrak{A} \hat{\otimes} \mathfrak{A})^{**}$ is called a virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{A} if

$$a \cdot \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \cdot a \qquad (a \in \mathfrak{A})$$

and

$$a\Delta^{**}\mathbf{D} = a$$
 $(a \in \mathfrak{A}),$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Volker Runde
Connes-

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, U. Haagerup, et al.)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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1 \mathfrak{A} is nuclear;

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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 $\mathfrak{M}\cong M_{n_1}(\mathfrak{M}_1)\oplus\cdots\oplus M_{n_k}(\mathfrak{M}_k)$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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with $n_1, \ldots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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with $n_1, \ldots, n_k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\mathfrak{M}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{M}_k$ abelian.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (S. Sakai, 1956)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (S. Sakai, 1956)

A C^{*}-algebra can be faithfully represented on a Hilbert space as a von Neumann algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (S. Sakai, 1956)

A C^{*}-algebra can be faithfully represented on a Hilbert space as a von Neumann algebra if and only if

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (S. Sakai, 1956)

A C*-algebra can be faithfully represented on a Hilbert space as a von Neumann algebra if and only if it is the dual space of some Banach space.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (S. Sakai, 1956)

A C^{*}-algebra can be faithfully represented on a Hilbert space as a von Neumann algebra if and only if it is the dual space of some Banach space. The predual space is unique.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

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Dual Banach
algebras: an overview
Volker Runde
Connes- amenability

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Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

▲日▶ ▲圖▶ ▲国▶ ▲国▶ 三国 - 釣Aで

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let ${\mathfrak M}$ a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach ${\mathfrak M}\text{-}{\rm bimodule}.$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D: \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal
Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Theorem (R. Kadison, BEJ, & J. Ringrose, 1972)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Theorem (R. Kadison, BEJ, & J. Ringrose, 1972)

Suppose that \mathfrak{M} is a von Neumann algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

Theorem (R. Kadison, BEJ, & J. Ringrose, 1972)

Suppose that \mathfrak{M} is a von Neumann algebra containing a weak^{*} dense amenable C^{*}-subalgebra.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Definition (A. Connes, 1976; A. Ya. Helemskiĭ, 1991)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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 \mathfrak{M} is Connes-amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

Let \mathfrak{M} a von Neumann algebra, and let E be a normal Banach \mathfrak{M} -bimodule. We call a derivation $D : \mathfrak{M} \to E$ normal if it is weak*-weak* continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Connes- amenability
Dual Banach algebras
Open questions

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

| ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ● ○ ○ ○ ○

ヘロン 人間 とくほとう ほとう

3

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called

ヘロン 人間 とくほとう ほとう

3

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called

1 injective

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called

1 injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}'$

・ロト ・ 一下・ ・ ヨト・

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Definition

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called **1** injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$

 injective if there is a norm one projection E : B(𝔅) → 𝔐' (this property is independent of the representation of 𝔐 on 𝔅);

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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3

2 semidiscrete

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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20

2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Definition

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

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・ロト ・ 一下・ ・ ヨト・

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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 - 2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital, weak*-weak* continuous, completely positive

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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 - 2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital, weak*-weak* continuous, completely positive finite rank maps

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Definition

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 - **2** semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital, weak*-weak* continuous, completely positive finite rank maps such that

$$\mathcal{S}_\lambda a \stackrel{\mathsf{weak}^*}{\longrightarrow} a \qquad (a \in \mathfrak{M});$$

・ロト ・ 一下・ ・ ヨト・

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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3 hyperfinite

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Definition

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital, weak*-weak* continuous, completely positive finite rank maps such that

$$S_{\lambda} a \stackrel{\mathsf{weak}^*}{\longrightarrow} a \qquad (a \in \mathfrak{M});$$

3 hyperfinite if there is a directed family $(\mathfrak{M}_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Definition

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called **1** injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}'$

- (this property is independent of the representation of \mathfrak{M} on \mathfrak{H});
- 2 semidiscrete if there is a net $(S_{\lambda})_{\lambda}$ of unital, weak*-weak* continuous, completely positive finite rank maps such that

$$S_\lambda a \stackrel{\mathsf{weak}^*}{\longrightarrow} a \qquad (a \in \mathfrak{M});$$

3 hyperfinite if there is a directed family (𝔐_λ)_λ of finite-dimensional *-subalgebras of 𝔐

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Definition

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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3 hyperfinite if there is a directed family (𝔐_λ)_λ of finite-dimensional *-subalgebras of 𝔐 such that ⋃_λ 𝔐_λ is weak* dense in 𝔐.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview Theorem (A. Connes, et al.) Connesamenability

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, et al.)

The following are equivalent:

< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, et al.)

The following are equivalent:

1 M is Connes-amenable;

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, et al.)

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▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, et al.)

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< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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A C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} is amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (A. Connes, et al.)

The following are equivalent:

1 \mathfrak{M} is Connes-amenable;

- **2** \mathfrak{M} is injective;
- 3 M is semidiscrete;
- 4 M is hyperfinite.

Corollary

A C^{*}-algebra \mathfrak{A} is amenable if and only if \mathfrak{A}^{**} is Connes-amenable.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Connes- amenability
Dual Banach algebras
Open questions



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Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_\sigma(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

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Observations

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

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Observations

1 $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ is a closed submodule of $(\mathfrak{M}\hat{\otimes}\mathfrak{M})^*$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

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Observations

B²_σ(M, C) is a closed submodule of (M^ô⊗M)*.
Δ*M_{*} ⊂ B²_σ(M, C),

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

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Observations

B²_σ(M, C) is a closed submodule of (M^ô⊗M)*.
Δ*M_{*} ⊂ B²_σ(M, C), so that Δ** drops

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Notation

Let $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ denote the separately weak^{*} continuous bilinear functionals on \mathfrak{M} .

Observations

1 $\mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})$ is a closed submodule of $(\mathfrak{M}\hat{\otimes}\mathfrak{M})^*$.

2 Δ^{*}M_{*} ⊂ B²_σ(M, C), so that Δ^{**} drops to a bimodule homomorphism Δ_σ : B²_σ(M, C)^{*} → M.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

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An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})^*$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})^*$ is called a normal virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{M}

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M},\mathbb{C})^*$ is called a normal virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{M} if

 $a \cdot \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \cdot a$ $(a \in \mathfrak{M})$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

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An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M}, \mathbb{C})^*$ is called a normal virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{M} if

$$\mathsf{a}\cdot\mathsf{D}=\mathsf{D}\cdot\mathsf{a}\qquad(\mathsf{a}\in\mathfrak{M})$$

and

$$\mathsf{a} \Delta_\sigma \mathsf{D} = \mathsf{a} \qquad (\mathsf{a} \in \mathfrak{M}).$$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals and

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M}, \mathbb{C})^*$ is called a normal virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{M} if

$$a \cdot \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \cdot a$$
 $(a \in \mathfrak{M})$

 $a\Delta_{\sigma}\mathbf{D}=a$ $(a\in\mathfrak{M}).$

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Theorem (E. G. Effros, 1988)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (E. G. Effros, 1988)

An element $\mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{B}^2_{\sigma}(\mathfrak{M}, \mathbb{C})^*$ is called a normal virtual diagonal for \mathfrak{M} if

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{D} = \mathbf{D} \cdot \mathbf{a} \qquad (\mathbf{a} \in \mathfrak{M})$$

and

$$\mathsf{a}\Delta_{\sigma}\mathsf{D}=\mathsf{a}$$
 $(\mathsf{a}\in\mathfrak{M}).$

Theorem (E. G. Effros, 1988)

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 \mathfrak{M} is Connes-amenable if and only if \mathfrak{M} has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Amenability Connes-
amenability
Dual Banach algebras



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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra ${\mathfrak A}$ is called dual if there is a Banach space ${\mathfrak A}_*$ with $({\mathfrak A}_*)^*={\mathfrak A}$

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト 三三 - のへぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called **dual** if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

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Remarks

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

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Remarks

1 There is no reason for \mathfrak{A}_* to be unique.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

Remarks

There is no reason for A_{*} to be unique. The same Banach algebra A can therefore carry different dual Banach algebra structures.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

Remarks

■ There is no reason for \mathfrak{A}_* to be unique. The same Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} can therefore carry different dual Banach algebra structures. (Often, the predual is clear from the context.)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

Remarks

■ There is no reason for 𝔄_{*} to be unique. The same Banach algebra 𝔅 can therefore carry different dual Banach algebra structures. (Often, the predual is clear from the context.)

2 The notions of Connes-amenability

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

Remarks

■ There is no reason for 𝔄_{*} to be unique. The same Banach algebra 𝔅 can therefore carry different dual Banach algebra structures. (Often, the predual is clear from the context.)

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The notions of Connes-amenability and normal virtual diagonals

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} is called dual if there is a Banach space \mathfrak{A}_* with $(\mathfrak{A}_*)^* = \mathfrak{A}$ such that multiplication in \mathfrak{A} is separately weak^{*} continuous.

Remarks

■ There is no reason for 𝔄_{*} to be unique. The same Banach algebra 𝔅 can therefore carry different dual Banach algebra structures. (Often, the predual is clear from the context.)

The notions of Connes-amenability and normal virtual diagonals carry over to dual Banach algebras without modifications.

Some examples

Dual Banach
overview
Volker Runde
Dual Banach algebras
Open questions

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Some examples

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

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Some examples

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

1 Every von Neumann algebra.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

1 Every von Neumann algebra.

2 M(G) for every locally compact group G

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

1 Every von Neumann algebra.

2 M(G) for every locally compact group G $(M(G)_* = C_0(G)).$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C0(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open question

Examples

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C0(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C0(G)).
- 3 B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- **4** $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C0(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$

 4 B(E) for every reflexive Banach space E (B(E)_{*} = E ⊗ E^{*}).

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Examples

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C0(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 B(E) for every reflexive Banach space E (B(E)_{*} = E ⊗ E^{*}).

5 Let \mathfrak{A} be a Banach algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)_{*} = C₀(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E $(\mathcal{B}(E)_* = E \hat{\otimes} E^*).$
- Let A be a Banach algebra and let A^{**} be equipped with either Arens product.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)_{*} = C₀(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E $(\mathcal{B}(E)_* = E \hat{\otimes} E^*).$
- Let A be a Banach algebra and let A^{**} be equipped with either Arens product. Then A^{**} is a dual Banach algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- 2 M(G) for every locally compact group G $(M(G)_* = C_0(G)).$
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E $(\mathcal{B}(E)_* = E \hat{\otimes} E^*).$
- Let A be a Banach algebra and let A^{**} be equipped with either Arens product. Then A^{**} is a dual Banach algebra if and only if A is Arens regular.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)_{*} = C₀(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E $(\mathcal{B}(E)_* = E \hat{\otimes} E^*).$
- Let A be a Banach algebra and let A^{**} be equipped with either Arens product. Then A^{**} is a dual Banach algebra if and only if A is Arens regular.
- 6 All weak* closed subalgebras of a dual Banach algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

- **1** Every von Neumann algebra.
- 2 M(G) for every locally compact group G (M(G)* = C₀(G)).
- **3** B(G) for every locally compact group G $(B(G)_* = C^*(G)).$
- 4 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for every reflexive Banach space E $(\mathcal{B}(E)_* = E \hat{\otimes} E^*).$
- Let A be a Banach algebra and let A^{**} be equipped with either Arens product. Then A^{**} is a dual Banach algebra if and only if A is Arens regular.
- 6 All weak* closed subalgebras of a dual Banach algebra are again dual Banach algebras.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtue

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra, and let ${\mathfrak B}$ be a norm closed, amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A}

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} .

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

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Corollary

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

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Corollary

If \mathfrak{A} is amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

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Corollary

If \mathfrak{A} is amenable and Arens regular.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

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Corollary

If \mathfrak{A} is amenable and Arens regular. Then \mathfrak{A}^{**} is Connes-amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Theorem (VR, 2001)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Suppose that ${\mathfrak A}$ is Arens regular

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Theorem (VR, 2001)

Suppose that \mathfrak{A} is Arens regular and an ideal in \mathfrak{A}^{**} .

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a norm closed, amenable subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} that is weak^{*} dense in \mathfrak{A} . Then \mathfrak{A} is Connes-amenable.

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Dual Banac algebras: a
Volker Rund
Connes- amenability Normal virtua diagonals



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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let E be reflexive

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtu diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let E be reflexive and have the approximation property.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

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1 $\mathcal{K}(E)$ is amenable;

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

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Let $p,q\in(1,\infty)\setminus\{2\}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

Let *E* be reflexive and have the approximation property. Then the following are equivalent:

1 $\mathcal{K}(E)$ is amenable;

2 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is Connes-amenable.

Example (N. Grønbæk, BEJ, & G. A. Willis, 1994)

Let $p, q \in (1, \infty) \setminus \{2\}$ such that $p \neq q$. Then $\mathcal{K}(\ell^p \oplus \ell^q)$ is not amenable.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Corollary

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Example (N. Grønbæk, BEJ, & G. A. Willis, 1994)

Let $p, q \in (1, \infty) \setminus \{2\}$ such that $p \neq q$. Then $\mathcal{K}(\ell^p \oplus \ell^q)$ is not amenable. Hence, $\mathcal{B}(\ell^p \oplus \ell^q)$ is not Connes-amenable.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals



Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that \mathfrak{A} has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that ${\mathfrak A}$ has a normal virtual diagonal. Then ${\mathfrak A}$ is Connes-amenable.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Theorem (VR, 2003)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (VR, 2003)

The following are equivalent for a locally compact group G:

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Corollary

 $\ell^1(G)$ is amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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The following are equivalent for a locally compact group G:

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- **2** M(G) is Connes-amenable;
- **3** M(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

Corollary

 $\ell^1(G)$ is amenable if and only if

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that ${\mathfrak A}$ has a normal virtual diagonal. Then ${\mathfrak A}$ is Connes-amenable.

Theorem (VR, 2003)

The following are equivalent for a locally compact group G:

- **1** *G* is amenable;
- **2** M(G) is Connes-amenable;
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Corollary

 $\ell^1(G)$ is amenable if and only if it is Connes-amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview	Definition
Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals	
Open questions	

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆臣▶ ◆臣▶ 三臣 - のへぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f: G \to \mathbb{C}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

 $WAP(G) := \{ f \in C_b(G) : f \text{ is weakly almost periodic} \}.$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

 $WAP(G) := \{ f \in C_b(G) : f \text{ is weakly almost periodic} \}.$

Remark

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Remark

WAP(G) is a commutative C^* -algebra.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

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WAP(G) is a commutative C^* -algebra. Its character space wG

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

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Remark

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called weakly almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

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Remark

WAP(G) is a commutative C^* -algebra. Its character space wG is a compact semigroup with separately continuous multiplication

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Remark

WAP(G) is a commutative C^* -algebra. Its character space wG is a compact semigroup with separately continuous multiplication containing G as a dense subsemigroup.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Remark

WAP(G) is a commutative C*-algebra. Its character space wG is a compact semigroup with separately continuous multiplication containing G as a dense subsemigroup. This turns WAP(G)* $\cong M(wG)$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Remark

WAP(G) is a commutative C^* -algebra. Its character space wG is a compact semigroup with separately continuous multiplication containing G as a dense subsemigroup.

This turns $WAP(G)^* \cong M(wG)$ into a dual Banach algebra.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals



Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual

diagonals Representatio

theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

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1 *G* is amenable;

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

1 *G* is amenable;

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

1 *G* is amenable;

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Theorem (VR, 2006)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Suppose that G has small invariant neighborhoods, e.g, is compact,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

The following are equivalent:

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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1 WAP(G)* has a normal virtual diagonal;

2 *G* is compact.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Volker Runde
Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual diagonals

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview Definition Normal virtual diagonals

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f: G \to \mathbb{C}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

 $AP(G) := \{ f \in C_b(G) : f \text{ is almost periodic} \}.$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

 $AP(G) := \{ f \in C_b(G) : f \text{ is almost periodic} \}.$

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We call G minimally weakly almost periodic

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

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We call G minimally weakly almost periodic (m.w.a.p.)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

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We call G minimally weakly almost periodic (m.w.a.p.) if

 $WAP(G) = AP(G) + C_0(G).$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition

A bounded continuous function $f : G \to \mathbb{C}$ is called almost periodic if $\{L_x f : x \in G\}$ is relatively compact in $\mathcal{C}_b(G)$. We set

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representatio

Open

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Examples

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Examples

1 All compact groups are m.w.a.p..

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Examples

All compact groups are m.w.a.p..

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2 SL(2, \mathbb{R}) is m.w.a.p.,
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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Examples

1 All compact groups are m.w.a.p..

2 SL $(2, \mathbb{R})$ is m.w.a.p., but not amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

Examples

- **1** All compact groups are m.w.a.p..
- **2** SL $(2, \mathbb{R})$ is m.w.a.p., but not amenable.
- **3** The motion group $\mathbb{R}^N \rtimes SO(N)$ is m.w.a.p. for $N \ge 2$

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

Examples

- **1** All compact groups are m.w.a.p..
- **2** SL $(2, \mathbb{R})$ is m.w.a.p., but not amenable.
- 3 The motion group $\mathbb{R}^N \rtimes SO(N)$ is m.w.a.p. for $N \ge 2$ and amenable.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Question

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

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Examples

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Question

Does $WAP(G)^*$ have a normal virtual diagonal

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Proposition

Suppose that G is amenable and m.w.a.p. Then WAP(G) has a normal virtual diagonal.

Examples

- **1** All compact groups are m.w.a.p..
- **2** SL(2, \mathbb{R}) is m.w.a.p., but not amenable.
- **3** The motion group $\mathbb{R}^N \rtimes SO(N)$ is m.w.a.p. for $N \ge 2$ and amenable.

Question

Does $WAP(G)^*$ have a normal virtual diagonal if and only if G is amenable and m.w.a.p.?

Daws' representation theorem

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Representation theory

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Daws' representation theorem



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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a dual Banach algebra for reflexive E,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a dual Banach algebra for reflexive E, as is each weak^{*} closed subalgebra of it.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall. . .

 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a dual Banach algebra for reflexive E, as is each weak^{*} closed subalgebra of it.

Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and an isometric,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a dual Banach algebra for reflexive E, as is each weak^{*} closed subalgebra of it.

Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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In short...

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall. . .

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$.

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In short...

Every dual Banach algebra

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

 $\mathcal{B}(E)$ is a dual Banach algebra for reflexive E, as is each weak^{*} closed subalgebra of it.

Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$.

In short...

Every dual Banach algebra "is" a subalgebra of $\mathcal{B}(E)$ for some reflexive E.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Representatior theory

Dual Banach algebras: an overview Recall. . . Representation theory

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Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M}\subset\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called injective

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}'$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

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Question

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}'$.

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Question

How does the notion of injectivity extend to dual Banach algebras?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

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Question

How does the notion of injectivity extend to dual Banach algebras? And how does this extended notion

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is called injective if there is a norm one projection $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}'$.

Question

How does the notion of injectivity extend to dual Banach algebras? And how does this extended notion relate to Connes-amenability?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a C^* -algebra,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a C^* -algebra, let \mathfrak{B} be a C^* -subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} ,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a C^* -algebra, let \mathfrak{B} be a C^* -subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} , and let $\mathcal{E} : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{B}$ be a norm one projection,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a C^* -algebra, let \mathfrak{B} be a C^* -subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} , and let $\mathcal{E} : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{B}$ be a norm one projection, an expectation.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a C^* -algebra, let \mathfrak{B} be a C^* -subalgebra of \mathfrak{A} , and let $\mathcal{E} : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathfrak{B}$ be a norm one projection, an expectation. Then

 $\mathcal{E}(abc) = a(\mathcal{E}b)c$ $(a, c \in \mathfrak{B}, b \in \mathfrak{A}).$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Definition

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

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Definition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a Banach algebra,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Definition

Let \mathfrak{A} be a Banach algebra, and let \mathfrak{B} be a closed subalgebra. A bounded projection $\mathcal{Q}:\mathfrak{A}\to\mathfrak{B}$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

diagonals Representation

theory

Open questions

Theorem (J. Tomiyama, 1970)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Representation theory

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

"Definition"

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

"Definition"

We call \mathfrak{A} "injective"

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

"Definition"

We call \mathfrak{A} "injective" if there are a reflexive Banach space E,

"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

We call \mathfrak{A} "injective" if there are a reflexive Banach space E, an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$,
"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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"Definition"

Easy

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Easy

Connes-amenability implies "injectivity",

"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Easy

Connes-amenability implies "injectivity", but...

"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

We call \mathfrak{A} "injective" if there are a reflexive Banach space E, an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$, and a quasi-expectation $\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{B}(E) \to \pi(\mathfrak{A})'$.

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Easy

Connes-amenability implies "injectivity", but...

Example

"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

We call \mathfrak{A} "injective" if there are a reflexive Banach space E, an isometric, weak*-weak* continuous algebra homomorphism $\pi : \mathfrak{A} \to \mathcal{B}(E)$, and a quasi-expectation $\mathcal{Q} : \mathcal{B}(E) \to \pi(\mathfrak{A})'$.

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Easy

Connes-amenability implies "injectivity", but...

Example

For $p,q\in(1,\infty)\setminus\{2\}$ with p
eq q,

"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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"Definition"

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Easy

Connes-amenability implies "injectivity", but...

Example

For $p, q \in (1, \infty) \setminus \{2\}$ with $p \neq q$, $\mathcal{B}(\ell^p \oplus \ell^q)$ is not Connes-amenable, but trivially "injective".

Representation theory

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (M. Daws, 2007)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (M. Daws, 2007)

A dual Banach algebra $\mathfrak A$ is called injective if,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (M. Daws, 2007)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (M. Daws, 2007)

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The following are equivalent for a dual Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} :

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

The following are equivalent for a dual Banach algebra Ω:
1 Ω is injective;

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Definition (M. Daws, 2007)

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1 \mathfrak{A} *is injective;*

2 A is Connes-amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Connes- amenability
Dual Banach algebras
Representation theory
Open questions

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Question



Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

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Example

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

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Then $\mathfrak{A} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is a dual Banach algebra,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

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Then $\mathfrak{A} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{C}^2)$ is a dual Banach algebra, but $\mathfrak{A}'' = \mathcal{B}(\mathbb{C}^2)$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a unital dual Banach algebra.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a unital dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and a unital,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a unital dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and a unital, isometric,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

Let \mathfrak{A} be a unital dual Banach algebra. Then there are a reflexive Banach space E and a unital, isometric, weak*-weak* continuous

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

$$\mathfrak{A} := \left\{ \left[\begin{smallmatrix} a & b \\ 0 & c \end{smallmatrix}
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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does von Neumann's bicommutant theorem extend to general dual Banach algebras?

Example

Let

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2010)

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview Question Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra with predual \mathfrak{A}_* .

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra with predual ${\mathfrak A}_*.$ To what extent is ${\mathfrak A}_*$ unique?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtual diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

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Example

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation

Open questions

Question

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra with predual \mathfrak{A}_* . To what extent is \mathfrak{A}_* unique?

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Example

Let E be a Banach space with two different preduals,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Representatio

Open questions

Question

Let \mathfrak{A} be a dual Banach algebra with predual \mathfrak{A}_* . To what extent is \mathfrak{A}_* unique?

Example

Let *E* be a Banach space with two different preduals, e.g., $E = \ell^1$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra with predual ${\mathfrak A}_*.$ To what extent is ${\mathfrak A}_*$ unique?

Example

Let *E* be a Banach space with two different preduals, e.g., $E = \ell^1$. Equip *E* with the zero product.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra with predual ${\mathfrak A}_*.$ To what extent is ${\mathfrak A}_*$ unique?

Example

Let *E* be a Banach space with two different preduals, e.g., $E = \ell^1$.

Equip E with the zero product.

Then E is dual Banach algebra,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be a dual Banach algebra with predual ${\mathfrak A}_*.$ To what extent is ${\mathfrak A}_*$ unique?

Example

Let *E* be a Banach space with two different preduals, e.g., $E = \ell^1$.

Equip E with the zero product.

Then E is dual Banach algebra, necessarily with two different preduals.



Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (G. Godefroy & P. D. Saphar, 1988)

If E is reflexive,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (G. Godefroy & P. D. Saphar, 1988)

If E is reflexive, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (G. Godefroy & P. D. Saphar, 1988)

If *E* is reflexive, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique isometric

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (G. Godefroy & P. D. Saphar, 1988)

If *E* is reflexive, then $E \otimes E^*$ is the unique isometric predual of $\mathcal{B}(E)$.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras Connes-

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Theorem (G. Godefroy & P. D. Saphar, 1988)

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banaci algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

If E is reflexive and has the approximation property,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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If *E* is reflexive and has the approximation property, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique isomorphic

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banac algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

If *E* is reflexive and has the approximation property, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique isomorphic predual of $\mathcal{B}(E)$

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banacl algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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If *E* is reflexive, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique isometric predual of $\mathcal{B}(E)$.

Theorem (M. Daws, 2007)

If *E* is reflexive and has the approximation property, then $E \hat{\otimes} E^*$ is the unique isomorphic predual of $\mathcal{B}(E)$ turning it into a dual Banach algebra.

Dual Banach algebras Connes- amenability Normal virtual
Open questions



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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak * dense,

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak * dense, amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

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Question

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

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Question

Let \mathfrak{A} be Arens regular

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable.

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable. Is ${\mathfrak A}$ amenable?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable. Is ${\mathfrak A}$ amenable?

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Theorem (VR, 2001)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable. Is ${\mathfrak A}$ amenable?

Theorem (VR, 2001)

Suppose that every bounded linear map from ${\mathfrak A}$ to ${\mathfrak A}^*$ is weakly compact

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

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Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable. Is ${\mathfrak A}$ amenable?

Theorem (VR, 2001)

Suppose that every bounded linear map from \mathfrak{A} to \mathfrak{A}^* is weakly compact and that \mathfrak{A}^{**} has a normal virtual diagonal.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

Does every Connes-amenable dual Banach algebra contain a closed, weak* dense, amenable subalgebra?

Question

Let ${\mathfrak A}$ be Arens regular such that ${\mathfrak A}^{**}$ is Connes-amenable. Is ${\mathfrak A}$ amenable?

Theorem (VR, 2001)

Suppose that every bounded linear map from \mathfrak{A} to \mathfrak{A}^* is weakly compact and that \mathfrak{A}^{**} has a normal virtual diagonal. Then \mathfrak{A} is amenable.
Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall. . .

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is injective

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall. . .

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M}\subset\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is injective if and only if

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall...

A von Neumann algebra $\mathfrak{M} \subset \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H})$ is injective if and only if there is an expectation $\mathcal{E} : \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{H}) \to \mathfrak{M}$.

▲ロト ▲帰 ト ▲ヨト ▲ヨト - ヨ - の々ぐ

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Question

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Recall. . .

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connes-

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability

Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

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How does this property relate to injectivity?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview
Open questions

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras Connesamenability Normal virtual

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Conjecture

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

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Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable if and only if

< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

amenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable if and only if G has an abelian subgroup of finite index.

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Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable if and only if G has an abelian subgroup of finite index.

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Theorem (F. Uygul, 2007)

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable if and only if G has an abelian subgroup of finite index.

< □ > < 同 > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > < □ > <

Theorem (F. Uygul, 2007)

The following are equivalent

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

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Theorem (F. Uygul, 2007)

The following are equivalent for discrete G:

Dual Banach algebras: an overview

Volker Runde

Amenability

Connesamenability

Dual Banach algebras

Connesamenability Normal virtua diagonals

Representation theory

Open questions

Question

For which G is B(G) Connes-amenable?

Conjecture

B(G) is Connes-amenable if and only if G has an abelian subgroup of finite index.

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The following are equivalent for discrete G:

- **1** B(G) is Connes-amenable;
- **2** *G* has an abelian subgroup of finite index.