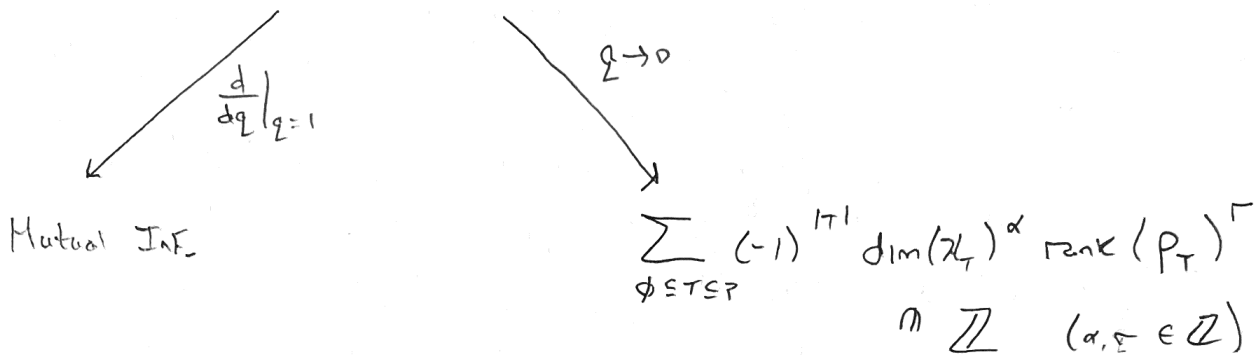


Part II

Recap: ρ a multipartite density state; we motivated:

$$\chi_{\alpha, q, r}(\rho) = \sum_{\phi \in TSP} (-1)^{|\Gamma|} \dim(\mathcal{H}_T)^\alpha \text{Tr}[\rho_T^q]^\Gamma$$



\Rightarrow is $\dim(\mathcal{H}_T)^\alpha \text{rank}(\rho_T)^\Gamma$ the dimension of some vector space?

Thm:

A state $\psi \in \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$ is Factorizable $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ (for $X = A, B$)

- Left $B\mathcal{H}_X$ -modules M_X
- Distinguished points $m_X \in M_X$
- Equivariant maps $\mu_X: M_X \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$

s.t.

- $B\mathcal{H}_X \cdot m_X = M_X$ (Cyclic)
- $\mu_X(m_X) = \psi$

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\lambda \mapsto (\lambda m_A, \lambda m_B)} M_A \times M_B \xrightarrow{d^0 = \text{pr}_A^* \mu_A - \text{pr}_B^* \mu_B} \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B = M$$

is exact ($\text{Ker } d^0 = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{C}}(m_A, m_B)$).

$$H^0(M) = 0$$

Thus, given $\psi \in \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$ we want to find $(M_\psi, m_\psi, \tau_\psi)$ w/
Smallest Cohomology.

The GNS-module (Gelfand - Neumark - Segal)

Quasi-DFS:

- A C^* -algebra is a \mathbb{C} -V.S. A w/
 - Norm $\| \cdot \|$
 - $m: A \times A \rightarrow A$ associative mult.
 - $*$: $A \rightarrow A$ an anti-linear involution

s.t.

- A is complete
- $*$ plays nicely w/ m
- $\|x^*x\| = \|x\|^2$ (C^* -Cond²)

Ex: $B\mathcal{H}$, $C^0(X) \leftarrow$ commutative, $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} M_{n_i} \mathbb{C} \leftarrow$ All F.d. C^* -algs \cong to this.

• A W^* -algebra is a C^* -algebra w/ a predual: A_*

$$\mathcal{L}: (A_*)^{\vee} \xrightarrow{\sim} A$$

"Normal linear functionals (density states)"

- Ex:
- $(B_1 \mathcal{H})^{\vee} \cong B\mathcal{H}$
 - $(L^1(X, \mu))^{\vee} \cong L^\infty(X, \mu)$.
 - Every F.d. C^* -algebra is W^* .

Def: • A state on a C^* -algebra A is a positive linear functional
 $p: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $p(a^*a) \geq 0$
 (No normalization in this talk: i.e. $p(1)$ not nec. 1).

• A normal state on a W^* -algebra is an element of $(A_*)_+$



Why? $(A_*)^\vee \cong A \Rightarrow A_* \xleftrightarrow{\sim} (A_*)^\vee \xrightarrow{\sim} A^\vee$

Ex: • $\text{Dens}(\mathcal{H}) \subseteq (B, \mathcal{H})_+$ $A = B\mathcal{K}$
 $\hat{p} \rightsquigarrow p(-) = \text{Tr}[\hat{p}(-)]: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

• $L^1(X) \ni f \rightsquigarrow \mu_f: a \mapsto \int_X a \, df$
 $L^\infty(X)$

The GNS-module

A a C^* -alg. ; $p: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a state. Define:
 w/ unit

$$\mathcal{I}_p = \{a \in A : p(a^*a) = 0\}$$

Cauchy-Schwarz
 $\{a \in A : p(x^*a) = 0 \ \forall x \in A\}$

$$\text{GNS}(p) = A/\mathcal{I}_p, \quad \mathfrak{G}_p = \mathbb{1}_A + \mathcal{I}_p$$

Claim: \mathcal{I}_p is a left ideal \Rightarrow $\text{GNS}(p)$ is a left A -module.

$r \cdot a \in \mathcal{I}_p \ \forall r \in A, a \in \mathcal{I}_p$

Interpretation:

- $GNS(p) =$ Right Essential equivalence classes of operators

$$a \stackrel{\text{r.e.c.}}{\sim} b \Leftrightarrow p(x^*a) = p(x^*b) \quad \forall x \in A.$$

Non-Commutative analog of a.c. equiv Functions
(take $a, b \in L^\infty(X)$).

Rmk: • $GNS(p)$ + Inner-prod + Completion \rightsquigarrow $GNS-\mathcal{H}_p$
($L^2(X, \mu)$ in commutative theory)

- Can recover p From $GNS-\mathcal{H}_p$: $p(x) = \langle g_p, x \cdot g_p \rangle$

- $A = B\mathcal{H} \Rightarrow$ Fits into a Family of $L^{1/2}$ -norms
 $x \mapsto \text{Tr} [|x \hat{p}^{1/2}|^2]^{1/2}$.

Submodules and Support Projections

Def: The Support Proj of a W^* -alg normal state $p: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is the smallest self-adj. proj S_p s.t.

$$p(x S_p) = p(x) \quad \forall x \in A$$

(equiv. $p(S_p x) = p(x)$)

Ex: • $\hat{p} \in \text{Dens}(\mathcal{H})$; $S_p = \text{Proj onto Image}(\hat{p})$

• μ : a measure on X ; " $S_p = \mathbb{I}_{\mu \neq 0}$ "

Claim: • $\mathcal{L}_p = A(1 - S_p)$

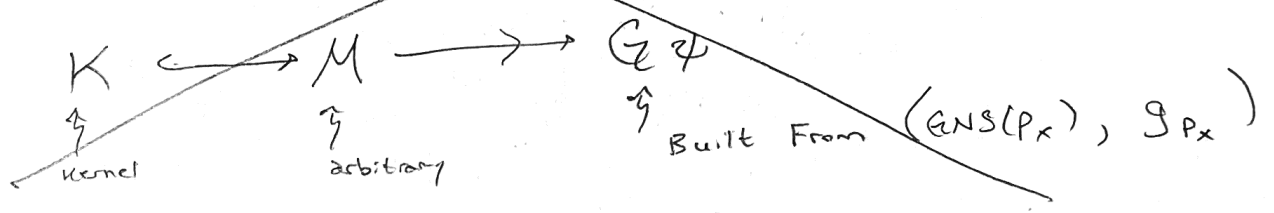
$$\begin{array}{ccc} AS_p & \xrightarrow{\sim} & GNS(p) \\ a & \longmapsto & a + \mathcal{L}_p \end{array}$$

Cor: $\hat{p} \in \text{Dens}(\mathcal{H}) \rightsquigarrow \text{GNS}(p) \cong B\mathcal{H} S_p$
 $p = \text{Tr}[\hat{p}(-)] \cong \text{Hom}^b(\text{Image}(\hat{p}), \mathcal{H})$
 $\cong \mathcal{H} \otimes \text{Image}(\hat{p})^\vee$
Finite dims. \uparrow $B\mathcal{H}$
 $\cong \mathcal{H} \oplus \text{rank}(\hat{p})$
Basis

PF that GNS-module is the smallest pointed module:

~~• Show $\text{GNS}(p_x) \cong \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B / \text{Ann}_{B\mathcal{H}_x}(\psi) = \{a \in B\mathcal{H}_x : a \cdot \psi = 0\}$~~

~~• Look @ short exact sequence of complexes~~



• Show that every morphism of pointed modules

$$f: (M, m) \longrightarrow (N, n)$$

factors through the "cyclification" of (N, n) uniquely

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \exists! \dashrightarrow & (N / \text{Ann}_A(n), n) & \cong (A \cdot n, n) \\
 \downarrow & & \\
 (M, m) & \xrightarrow{f} & (N, n)
 \end{array}$$

• Show $\exists!$ -map is surjective

• Take $N \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B$
 $A \rightsquigarrow B\mathcal{H}_x$

• Show $\text{GNS}(p_x) \cong \mathcal{H}_A \otimes \mathcal{H}_B / \text{Ann}_{B\mathcal{H}_x}(\psi)$

- Look @ SES of Complexes Arbitrary

$$0 \rightarrow K \rightarrow M \rightarrow G \rightarrow 0$$

↑ Kernel (via Componentwise Surjectivity) ↙ Built w/ GNS-module

- Show $H^k(K) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow H^0(M) \cong H^0(G) \oplus H^0(K)$$

Constructing Multipartite Complexes

Multipartite state over Set of \otimes -Factors P :

$$\underline{P}_P = \left((A_s)_{s \in P}, \rho_P: \bigotimes_{s \in P} A_s \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \right)$$

Claim: $\underline{P}_P \xrightarrow{(A)} \text{Presheaf of } \mathbb{C}\text{-vector Spaces over } P \xrightarrow[\text{(B)}]{\text{Čech}} \text{Cohomology}$

(A): Define

$$G = G(\underline{P}_P): \text{Open}(P) \rightarrow \text{Vect } \mathbb{C}$$

$$T \mapsto \text{GNS}(\rho_T)$$

$$\rho_T := \mathcal{L}_T^{\rho} \rho: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_T: \bigotimes_{t \in T} A_t \rightarrow \bigotimes_{t \in T} A_t$$

$$T \hookrightarrow V \mapsto \text{GNS}(\rho_T) \longrightarrow \text{GNS}(\rho_V)$$

$$a \mapsto (a \otimes S_{V \setminus T}) S_V$$

Claim: This is a Functor:

$$G(T \hookrightarrow W \hookrightarrow V) = G(W \hookrightarrow V) \circ G(T \hookrightarrow W)$$

Want a map

$$T \hookrightarrow V \mapsto \text{GNS}(\rho_T) \longrightarrow \text{GNS}(\rho_V)$$