

Positive linear maps on Hilbert space operators and noncommutative L_p spaces

Jean-Christophe Bourin* and Jingjing Shao†

Abstract. We extend some inequalities for normal matrices and positive linear maps related to the Russo-Dye theorem. The results cover the case of some positive linear maps Φ on a von Neumann algebra \mathcal{M} such that $\Phi(X)$ is unbounded for all nonzero $X \in \mathcal{M}$.

Keywords. Positive linear maps, operator inequalities, τ -measurable operators.

2010 mathematics subject classification. 47A63, 46L52.

1 Some matrix inequalities

We aim to study positive linear maps taking values in some spaces of not necessarily bounded Hilbert space operators. This study is driven by some recent matrix inequalities established in [2] and [3]. The space of $n \times n$ complex matrices is denoted by \mathbb{M}_n and its positive semi-definite cone by \mathbb{M}_n^+ . The identity, in any algebra through the text, is denoted by I . A linear map $\Phi : \mathbb{M}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_m$ is positive if $\Phi(\mathbb{M}_n^+) \subset \mathbb{M}_m^+$.

Let $\Phi : \mathbb{M}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_m$ be a positive linear map and let $N \in \mathbb{M}_n$ be normal. Then there exists a unitary $V \in \mathbb{M}_m$ such that

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \frac{\Phi(|N|) + V\Phi(|N|)V^*}{2}.$$

and

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \Phi(|N|) + \frac{1}{4}V\Phi(|N|)V^*.$$

These two inequalities and several consequences are proved in [2], [3]. As an application for the Schur product of two normal matrices $A, B \in \mathbb{M}_n$, one may infer that

$$|A \circ B| \leq |A| \circ |B| + \frac{1}{4}V(|A| \circ |B|)V^*$$

for some unitary $V \in \mathbb{M}_n$, where the constant $1/4$ is optimal. Another interesting consequence is the following improvement of the Russo-Dye theorem stating that every

*Funded by the ANR Projet (No. ANR-19-CE40-0002) and by the French Investissements d'Avenir program, project ISITE-BFC (contract ANR-15-IDEX-03).

†The research is partially supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China No. 11701255

positive linear map attains its norm at the identity: if $Z \in \mathbb{M}_n$ is a contraction, then

$$|\Phi(Z)| \leq \frac{\Phi(I) + V\Phi(I)V^*}{2}.$$

Applying this to the Schur product with $S \in \mathbb{M}_n^+$ yields some exotic eigenvalue inequalities such as

$$\lambda_3(|S \circ Z|) \leq \delta_2(S)$$

where $\lambda_3(\cdot)$ stands for the third largest eigenvalue, and $\delta_2(\cdot)$ for the second largest diagonal entry.

In the next section we shall extend these inequalities to the setting of Hilbert space operators, with a special emphasis on notions that do not exist on the matrix case, such as hyponormal or semi-hyponormal operators, and the Calkin theory of operator ideals.

Sections 3 and 4 are devoted to unbounded operators and unbounded positive linear maps. The correct setup is that of τ -measurable operators affiliated to semi-finite von Neumann algebras and positive linear maps, continuous with respect to the measure topologies. We recall these notions in Section 3, with some natural examples of positive linear maps, some of which can be regarded as purely unbounded. The proofs for measurable operators are rather different than those for matrices. In particular, contrarily to the matrix case, we will not use the geometric mean.

2 Positive maps taking values in $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$

Denote by \mathcal{A} a unital C^* -algebra acting on an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , and let $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ stand for the set of all bounded linear operators on \mathcal{H} . Let $A, B \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be positive and invertible. Their geometric mean is defined as

$$A \# B := A^{1/2}(A^{-1/2}BA^{-1/2})^{1/2}A^{1/2}$$

As in the matrix case, the geometric cannot be extended by continuity (in norm, or even in the strong operator topology) to positive, noninvertible operators, however, the natural definition for positive, not necessarily invertible operators, is the strong limit

$$A \# B := \text{sot} \lim_{r \rightarrow 0^+} (A + rI) \# (B + rI).$$

We then have the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality

$$A \# B \leq \frac{A + B}{2}$$

and, replacing A by $2A$, B by $(1/2)B$,

$$A \# B \leq A + \frac{1}{4}B.$$

Hence, the next theorem contains several arithmetic means inequalities.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map and let $N \in \mathcal{A}$ be normal. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \Phi(|N|) \# V \Phi(|N|) V^*.$$

Proof. The proof is the same as in the matrix case, see the proof of [3, Eq. (2.1)]. \square

Corollary 2.2. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map, and let $N \in \mathcal{A}$ be normal. If $\Phi(|N|)$ belongs to an ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$, then so does $\Phi(N)$.*

Proof. From the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \Phi(|N|) \# V \Phi(|N|) V^* \leq \frac{\Phi(|N|) + V \Phi(|N|) V^*}{2}$$

we infer that $|\Phi(N)|$, and so $\Phi(N)$, belong to \mathcal{I} . \square

To delete the normality assumption on N in Corollary 2.2, we first give one more consequence of Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.3. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map and let $X \in \mathcal{A}$. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$|\Phi(X \pm X^*)| \leq \frac{\Phi(|X| + |X^*|) + V \Phi(|X| + |X^*|) V^*}{2}.$$

Proof. Let $\Psi : \mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be defined as

$$\Psi \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \right) = \Phi(A + B + C + D).$$

Since

$$A + B + C + D = \begin{pmatrix} I & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} I \\ I \end{pmatrix},$$

Ψ is a positive map. Applying Theorem 4.3 to this map with the normal (Hermitian) operator in $\mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{A})$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & X \\ X^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

yields the result with the $+$ sign. Replacing X by iX yields the $-$ sign case. \square

We are now in a position to delete the normality assumption in Corollary 2.2.

Corollary 2.4. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map, and let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ be invertible. If $\Phi(|A|)$ belongs to an ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$, then so does $\Phi(A)$.*

Before giving the proof, we show that the invertibility assumption on A is crucial, even for completely positive linear maps. Let $\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ and pick the infinite direct sum copies

$$A := \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

so that

$$|A| = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider the Schur multiplier $\Phi(X) = S \circ X$ with

$$S = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1/n^2 & 1/n \\ 1/n & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence,

$$S \circ |A| = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 1/n^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

belongs to the Trace-class ideal, while

$$S \circ A = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1/n & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

does not belong to the Trace-class ideal.

We turn to the proof of Corollary 2.4.

Proof. Since A is invertible, so is A^* . Let

$$\|A^*A^{-1}\|_{\infty} = \nu.$$

Then,

$$A^{-1*}AA^*A^{-1} \leq \nu^2 I,$$

equivalently,

$$AA^* \leq \nu^2 A^*A,$$

and so,

$$|A^*| \leq \nu |A|. \tag{2.1}$$

Now, observe that

$$\Phi(A) = \frac{\Phi(A + A^*)}{2} + \frac{\Phi(A - A^*)}{2}$$

Now, from Corollary 2.3 and (2.1) we have a partial isometry $V_1 \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$|\Phi(A + A^*)| \leq \frac{\Phi(|A| + |A^*|) + V_1 \Phi(|A| + |A^*|) V_1^*}{2} \leq (1 + \nu) \frac{\Phi(|A|) + V_1 \Phi(|A|) V_1^*}{2}.$$

Hence, $\Phi(A + A^*) \in \mathcal{I}$. Similarly $\Phi(A - A^*) \in \mathcal{I}$, and so $\Phi(A) \in \mathcal{I}$. \square

We wish to extend Theorem 2.1 for normal operators to a larger class of operators. Recall the following classical extensions of normal operators:

$$\text{Normal} \subset \text{Quasinormal} \subset \text{Subnormal} \subset \text{Hyponormal} \subset \text{Semi-hyponormal}$$

where the inclusions are strict and the larger class of semi-hyponormal operators S is defined by the condition $|S^*| \leq |S|$. To this end we first need the following consequence of Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.5. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map and let $Z \in \mathcal{A}$ be a contraction. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$|\Phi(Z)| \leq \Phi(I) \# V \Phi(I) V^*.$$

This result is a far extension of the famous Russo-Dye Theorem asserting that every positive linear map Φ on a unital C^* -algebra attains its norm at the identity,

$$\|\Phi(Z)\|_\infty \leq \|\Phi(I)\|_\infty$$

for all contractions Z . In the matrix setting, we refer to [3] for more general results than Corollary 2.5 and several applications. The proof for operators is exactly the same and is given here for sake of convenience.

Proof. We may dilate Z into a unitary $U \in \mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{A})$, for instance with Halmos,

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} Z & -\sqrt{I - ZZ^*} \\ \sqrt{I - Z^*Z} & Z^* \end{pmatrix}$$

Now, let $\Psi : \mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be defined as

$$\Psi \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \right) = \Phi(A).$$

Applying Theorem 2.1 to Ψ and U , we have

$$|\Phi(Z)| = |\Psi(U)| \leq \Psi(|U|) \# V \Psi(|U|) V^* = \Phi(I) \# V \Phi(I) V^*$$

for some unitary $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$. □

Theorem 2.6. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map and let $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_m \in \mathcal{A}$ be semi-hyponormal. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$\left| \Phi \left(\sum_{k=1}^m S_k \right) \right| \leq \Phi \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |S_k| \right) \# V \Phi \left(\sum_{k=1}^m |S_k| \right) V^*.$$

Proof. By considering the semi-hyponormal operator

$$S := S_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus S_m \in \oplus^m \mathcal{A}$$

and the positive linear map $\Psi : \oplus^m \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ defined as

$$\Psi(X_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus X_m) = \Phi\left(\sum_{i=1}^m X_i\right)$$

it suffices to prove the theorem for $m = 1$, i.e, for the single semi-hyponormal operator S and the map Ψ .

Consider the map $\Lambda : \oplus^m \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$,

$$\Lambda(X) = \Psi(|S|^{1/2} X (S|^{1/2}).$$

Observe that

$$\Lambda(I) = \Psi(|S|), \quad \text{and} \quad \Lambda(Y) = \Psi(S) \tag{2.2}$$

where

$$Y = |S|^{-1/2} S |S|^{-1/2}$$

and $|S|^{-1}$ stands for the generalized inverse. Thanks to the polar decomposition $S = |S^*|U = U|S|$, we have

$$Y = |S|^{-1/2} |S^*|^{1/2} U |S|^{1/2} |S|^{-1/2}$$

and the semi-hyponormality assumption on S entails that $|S|^{-1/2} |S^*|^{1/2}$ and, of course, $|S|^{1/2} |S|^{-1/2}$, the support projection of $|S|$, are two contractions. Therefore Y is a contraction too. Applying Corollary 2.5 to Y and Λ yields

$$|\Lambda(Y)| \leq \Lambda(I) \# V \Lambda(I) V^*$$

for some partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$. Coming back to (2.2) we get

$$|\Psi(S)| \leq \Psi(|S|) \# V \Psi(|S|) V^*$$

which completes the proof. \square

We close this section by some application to Cartesian decomposition, following [3, Corollary 3.5].

Corollary 2.7. *Let $\Phi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ be a positive linear map and let $Z \in \mathcal{A}$ with Cartesian decomposition $Z = X + iY$. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ such that*

$$|\Phi(Z)| \leq \Phi(|X| + |Y|) \# V \Phi(|X| + |Y|) V^*.$$

A special case of this corollary with the identity map $\Phi(Z) = Z$ combined with the arithmetic-geometric mean inequality reads as

$$|Z| \leq \frac{|X| + |Y| + V(|X| + |Y|) V^*}{2}.$$

Corollary 2.7 also yields an inequality for the essential norm,

$$\|\Phi(Z)\|_{ess} \leq \|\Phi(|X| + |Y|)\|_{ess}.$$

3 Positive linear maps on τ -measurable operators

In Section 4, we will extend the results of Section 2 to unbounded operators. The correct framework consists in measurable operators affiliated to a semifinite von Neumann algebra \mathcal{M} , acting on a separable Hilbert space, with a faithful normal semifinite trace τ . In this short section we provide an example of a positive linear map which maps every nonzero positive operator in \mathcal{M} to an unbounded operator. Such a map cannot be norm continuous; for measurable operators, the notion of convergence in measure confers the good topology. We refer the reader to the Fack-Kosaki survey [5] for a nice detailed survey on this theory.

We recall the notion of convergence in measure. Let $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ denote the set of τ -measurable operators affiliated with \mathcal{M} and $\overline{\mathcal{M}}^+$ the positive cone of $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$. The spectral scale of $A \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}^+$ is defined as

$$\lambda_t(A) := \inf\{s \in \mathbb{R} : \tau(\mathbf{1}_{(s,\infty)}(A)) \leq t\}, \quad t \in (0, \tau(I)), \quad (3.1)$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{(s,\infty)}(A)$ is the spectral projection of A corresponding to (s, ∞) . The generalized s -numbers of $X \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ is $\mu_t(X) := \lambda_t(|X|)$, $t \in (0, \tau(I))$. A sequence $\{X_n\}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ converges in measure to $X \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ if for all $t > 0$, $\mu_t(X_n) \rightarrow \mu_t(X)$.

Hence, in case of $\mathcal{M} = \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{H})$ we merely have $\overline{\mathcal{M}} = \mathcal{M}$, and the convergence in measure coincides with the norm convergence. For a diffuse von Neumann algebra, the situation is more interesting, and it makes sense to consider unbounded positive linear maps which are continuous with respect to the measure topologies.

Example 3.1. Let $\{Z_i\}_{i=1}^m \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ and define the map $\Phi : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ by

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m Z_i^* x Z_i.$$

Since $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ is a complete topological (metrizable) algebra, Φ is the most basic and natural example of positive map, continuous with respect to the measure topology. If some of the weights Z_i are not bounded, then this map is not norm continuous.

The space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ is often denoted by $L_0(\mathcal{M})$ to recall the continuous embeddings of the noncommutative $L_p(\mathcal{M})$ spaces, $0 < p < \infty$, into $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$. However, some natural positive linear maps cannot be defined on the whole space $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$, for instance, the conditional expectation onto a subalgebra cannot be defined on $L_q(\mathcal{M})$, $0 \leq q < 1$.

Example 3.2. Let $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{N}$ be two type II_1 factors, and let $\mathbb{E} : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ be the (trace preserving) conditional expectation from \mathcal{M} to its subfactor \mathcal{N} . This map is continuous for both the norm topologies and the L_1 -norm topologies, in fact \mathbb{E} is a contractive map from $L_p(\mathcal{M})$ to $L_p(\mathcal{M})$, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, as in the standard commutative case. Let $\{Z_i\}_{i=1}^m \subseteq \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ and define the map $\Phi : L_1(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ by

$$\Phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^m Z_i^* \mathbb{E}(x) Z_i.$$

The map Φ is continuous (for the L_1 norm and the measure topology).

Example 3.3. Let \mathcal{M} be a type II₁ factor acting on the Hilbert space \mathcal{H} , let $\{h_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of vectors dense in the unit sphere of \mathcal{H} , and define a positive linear map on $\Phi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ by

$$\Phi(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \langle h_n, X h_n \rangle Y_n$$

where $Y_n \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}^+ \setminus \mathcal{M}^+$ satisfy $Y_n Y_k = 0$ for $n \neq k$. Then Φ is continuous (for the norm on \mathcal{M} and the measure topology on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$) and $\Phi(X) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}} \setminus \mathcal{M}$ for all nonzero $X \in \mathcal{M}$.

Example 3.4. Let \mathcal{M} be a type II₁ factor acting, let $\{H_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence in the unit ball of \mathcal{M} dense for the $*$ -weak topology $\sigma(\mathcal{M}, L_1(\mathcal{M}))$ and define a positive linear map on $\Phi : L_1(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ by

$$\Phi(X) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tau(|H_n|X) Y_n$$

where $Y_n \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}^+ \setminus L_1(\mathcal{M})^+$ satisfy $Y_n Y_k = 0$ for $n \neq k$. Then Φ is continuous (for the L_1 norm and the measure topology) and $\Phi(X) \in \overline{\mathcal{M}} \setminus L_1(\mathcal{M})$ for all nonzero $X \in L_1(\mathcal{M})$.

4 Maps taking values in a type II factor

There is no suitable definition of the geometric mean for positive τ -measurable operators in a diffuse semifinite von Neumann algebra, and though some candidates might be considered, their basic properties are still not understood. We thanks Fumio Hiai for interesting discussions [6] on the current state of art and for showing us his forthcoming work on this topic. It is worth mentioning that Hiai is able to define the geometric mean in the noncommutative L^p spaces, and one may expect that this could be extended to the set of all measurable operators.

Another difficulty for unbounded positive linear maps defined on a commutative domain is the lack of a Stinespring's lemma ensuring that the map is completely positive.

Therefore the main proof in this section is rather different from that in the matrix or bounded operator case.

To extend the results of Section 2 to the setting of τ -measurable operators, we cannot use the geometric mean but we are still able to establish interesting inequalities involving means in unitary (or partial isometry) orbits.

Let \mathcal{M} denote a semifinite von Neumann algebra and let \mathcal{F}_1 be a type II₁ factor with a normalized trace, i.e., taking the value 1 on the identity.

The *spectral scale* of a self-adjoint operator $A \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ is defined as

$$\lambda_t(A) := \inf\{s \in \mathbb{R} : \tau(\mathbf{1}_{(s,\infty)}(A)) \leq t\}, \quad t \in (0, 1), \quad (4.1)$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{(s,\infty)}(A)$ is the spectral projection of A corresponding to (s, ∞) . The function $t \mapsto \lambda_t(A)$ is non-increasing and right-continuous. We may write $\lambda_0(A)$ and $\lambda_1(A)$ for $\lim_{t \searrow 0} \lambda_t(A)$ and $\lim_{t \nearrow 1} \lambda_t(A)$, respectively, (which are the maximal and minimal

spectra of A when A is bounded). Note that the generalized s -numbers of $X \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}$ is $\mu_t(X) = \lambda_t(|X|)$, $t \in (0, 1)$.

The following two lemmas belong to the folklore.

Lemma 4.1. *For two self-adjoint operators $A, B \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$, the spectral dominance relation $\lambda_t(A) \leq \lambda_t(B)$ for all $t \in (0, 1)$ holds if and only if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a unitary $U \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $UAU^* \leq B + \varepsilon I$.*

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\{A_n\} \subset \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be a sequence of self-adjoint operators converging in measure to A . Then, for all points of continuity t of $s \mapsto \lambda_s(A)$, hence almost everywhere,*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_t(A_n) = \lambda_t(A).$$

For positive linear maps taking value into the space of measurable operators affiliated to a type II_1 factor, the following theorem holds.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $\Phi : L_p(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be a continuous positive linear map, let $N \in L_p(\mathcal{M})$ be normal, $\beta > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, there exists a unitary $V \in \mathcal{F}_1$ such that*

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \beta \Phi(|N|) + \frac{1}{4\beta} V \Phi(|N|) V^* + \varepsilon I.$$

The continuity assumption refers to the natural topology on $L_p(\mathcal{M})$ and $\overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$. The most important cases are $p = 0, 1, \infty$, i.e, when Φ is defined on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$, $L^1(\mathcal{M})$, or \mathcal{M} .

Proof. We write the proof for the case $p = 0$, the other cases being quite similar. We start with the case $N \in \mathcal{M}$ and $\Phi(I) \in \mathcal{F}_1$. Since any $X \in \mathcal{M}$ is a linear combination of four positive elements, the assumption $\Phi(I)$ is bounded is equivalent to the fact that Φ induces a bounded positive linear map from \mathcal{M} into \mathcal{F} . By confining Φ to the abelian unital C^* -algebra spanned by N , we may assume that Φ is completely positive thanks to Stinespring's lemma. Since in the algebra $\mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{M})$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} |N| & N \\ N^* & |N| \end{pmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (4.2)$$

we then infer that, in the algebra $\mathbb{M}_2(\mathcal{F})$,

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Phi(|N|) & \Phi(N) \\ \Phi(N^*) & \Phi(|N|) \end{pmatrix} \geq 0. \quad (4.3)$$

Now, let V^* be the unitary part in the polar decomposition $\Phi(N) = V^* |\Phi(N)|$. We have, for all $\alpha > 0$,

$$(\alpha^{-1/2} V \quad -\alpha^{1/2} I) \begin{pmatrix} \Phi(|N|) & \Phi(N) \\ \Phi(N^*) & \Phi(|N|) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha^{-1/2} V^* \\ -\alpha^{1/2} I \end{pmatrix} \geq 0.$$

Equivalently,

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \frac{\alpha\Phi(|N|) + \alpha^{-1}V\Phi(|N|)V^*}{2}$$

and setting $\beta = 2\alpha$ yields the inequalities of the theorem with $\varepsilon = 0$.

We turn to the the general case. Let

$$\Phi(I) = \int_0^\infty \lambda \, dE(\lambda)$$

and define

$$K_n = \int_0^\infty g_n(\lambda) \, dE(\lambda)$$

with $g_n(\lambda) = 1$ for $\lambda \leq n$ and $g_n(\lambda) = \lambda^{-1}$ for $\lambda > n$. Thus $K_n \in \mathcal{F}^+$ with $\|K_n\|_\infty = 1$. Then define the positive linear maps

$$\Phi_n(T) := K_n^{1/2}\Phi(T)K_n^{1/2}$$

and observe that these maps are bounded on \mathcal{M} as $\|\Phi_n(I)\|_\infty \leq n$. Since $\{K_n\}$ is a (bounded) sequence converging in measure (denoted by \rightarrow) to I , we infer that $K_n^{1/2}Y_nK_n^{1/2} \rightarrow Y$ for any sequence $\{Y_n\}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ such that $Y_n \rightarrow Y$. Hence $\Phi_n(T_n) \rightarrow \Phi(T)$ for any sequence $\{T_n\}$ in $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ such that $T_n \rightarrow T$.

Now, let $N \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}$ be normal and pick a normal sequence $\{N_n\} \subset \mathcal{M}$ such that $N_n \rightarrow N$. By the first step of the proof, we have

$$|\Phi_n(N_n)| - \beta\Phi(|N_n|) \leq \frac{1}{4\beta}V_n\Phi(|N|)V_n^*$$

where V_n^* is the unitary part in the polar decomposition $\Phi(N_n) = V_n^*|\Phi(N_n)|$. This entails that, for all $t \in [0, 1]$,

$$\lambda_t \{|\Phi_n(N_n)| - \beta\Phi(|N_n|)\} \leq \frac{1}{4\beta}\lambda_t\{\Phi_n(|N_n|)\}. \quad (4.4)$$

Since $\Phi_n(N_n) \rightarrow \Phi(N)$, we also have $|\Phi_n(N_n)| \rightarrow |\Phi(N)|$ thanks to Tykhonov's theorem [9] (see also [4, Theorem 1.1]), and $|N_n| \rightarrow |N|$. Therefore

$$|\Phi_n(N_n)| - \beta\Phi(|N_n|) \rightarrow |\Phi(N)| - \beta\Phi(|N|) \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi_n(|N_n|) \rightarrow \Phi(|N|) \quad (4.5)$$

Combining (4.4), (4.5), and Lemma 4.2, we obtain that for almost every $t \in (0, 1)$,

$$\lambda_t \{|\Phi(N)| - \beta\Phi(|N|)\} \leq \frac{1}{4\beta}\lambda_t\{\Phi(|N|)\}.$$

Since the function $t \mapsto \lambda_t(A)$ is right-continuous, this relation actually holds for all $t \in (0, 1)$ and Lemma 4.1 completes the proof. \square

Recall that \mathcal{M} denotes a semifinite von Neumann algebra and let \mathcal{F}_∞ be a type II_∞ factor.

Theorem 4.4. *Let $\Phi : L_p(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_\infty$ be a continuous positive linear map, let $N \in L_p(\mathcal{M})$ be normal, $\beta > 0$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, there exists a partial isometry $V \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$ such that*

$$|\Phi(N)| \leq \beta \Phi(|N|) + \frac{1}{4\beta} V \Phi(|N|) V^* + \varepsilon I.$$

The proof is similar to the type II_1 case, except that we use the following lemma instead of Lemma 4.1 (Lemma 4.2 still holds in the type II_∞ case with $t \in (0, \infty)$).

Lemma 4.5. *For two self-adjoint operators $A, B \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}_\infty$, the spectral dominance relation $\lambda_t(A) \leq \lambda_t(B)$ for all $t \in (0, \infty)$ holds if and only if for every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists a partial isometry $U \in \mathcal{F}_\infty$ such that $A \leq U B U^* + \varepsilon I$.*

Recall that the Russo-Dye theorem says that positive linear maps on a unital C^* -algebras attain their norms at the identity. A generalization of this theorem was given in Corollary 2.5. This can also be generalized to possibly unbounded positive linear maps as in our next two corollaries. We state the corollaries for type II_1 factors and for a map defined on $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$, of course similar statements hold for type II_∞ and/or for maps defined on $L_p(\mathcal{M})$, $p > 0$.

Corollary 4.6. *Let $Z \in \mathcal{M}$ be a contraction, let $\Phi : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be a positive linear map continuous with respect to the measure topologies, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, for some unitary $V \in \mathcal{F}_1$,*

$$|\Phi(Z)| \leq \frac{\Phi(I) + V \Phi(I) V^*}{2} + \varepsilon I.$$

Proof. We repeat the proof of Corollary 2.5: Dilate Z into a unitary $U \in \mathbb{M}_2(\overline{\mathcal{M}})$,

$$U = \begin{pmatrix} Z & -\sqrt{I - Z Z^*} \\ \sqrt{I - Z^* Z} & Z^* \end{pmatrix},$$

and define $\Psi : \mathbb{M}_2(\overline{\mathcal{M}}) \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ by

$$\Psi \left(\begin{pmatrix} A & B \\ C & D \end{pmatrix} \right) = \Phi(A).$$

Applying Theorem 4.3 to Ψ and U , we have

$$|\Phi(Z)| = |\Psi(U)| \leq \frac{\Psi(|U|) + V \Psi(|U|) V^*}{2} = \frac{\Phi(I) + V \Phi(I) V^*}{2}$$

for some unitary $V \in \mathcal{F}_1$. □

An immediate consequence of Corollary 4.6 is the following generalized s -number estimate.

Corollary 4.7. *Let $Z \in \mathcal{M}$ be a contraction and let $\Phi : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be a positive linear map continuous with respect to the measure topologies. Then, for all $t \in (0, 1/2)$,*

$$\mu_{2t}(\Phi(Z)) \leq \mu_t(\Phi(I)).$$

We close the paper by the following version of Corollary 2.3 whose proof is quite similar.

Corollary 4.8. *Let $X \in \overline{\mathcal{M}}$, let $\Phi : \overline{\mathcal{M}} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be a positive linear map continuous with respect to the measure topologies, and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, for some unitary $V \in \mathcal{F}_1$,*

$$|\Phi(X + X^*)| \leq \Phi(|X| + |X^*|) + \frac{1}{4}V\Phi(|X| + |X^*|)V^* + \varepsilon I.$$

References

- [1] R. Bhatia, Positive Definite Matrices. *Princeton University Press* Princeton, (2007).
- [2] J.-C. Bourin, E.-Y. Lee, Positive linear maps on normal matrices, *Internat. J. Math.* 29 (2018), 1850088(10 pages).
- [3] J.-C. Bourin, E.-Y. Lee, On the Russo-Dye Theorem for positive linear maps, *Linear Algebra Appl.* 571 (2019), 92–102.
- [4] P.G. Dodds, T.K. Dodds, B. de Pagter, F.A. Sukochev, Lipschitz continuity of the absolute value and Riesz projections in symmetric operator spaces, *J. Funct. Anal.* 148 (1997), 28–69.
- [5] T. Fack, H. Kosaki, Generalized s -numbers of τ -measurable operators, *Pac. J. Math.* 123 (1986), 269–300.
- [6] F. Hiai, private communication.
- [7] E. Nelson, Notes on non-commutative integration, *J. Funct. Anal.* 15 (1974), 103–116.
- [8] G. Pisier, Q. Xu, Noncommutative L^p -spaces, In: *Handbook of the Geometry of Banach spaces*, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 2 (2003), pp.1459–1517.
- [9] O.E. Tychonov, Continuity of operator functions in topologies connected with a trace on a von Neumann algebra, *Izv. Vyssh. Uchebn. Zaved. Mat.* (1987), 77–79. [in Russian; translated in *Sov. Math. (Iz. VUZ)* 31(1987), 110–114.]

Jean-Christophe Bourin

Laboratoire de mathématiques, Université de Franche-Comté, 25 000 Besançon, France.

Email: jcbourin@univ-fcomte.fr

Jingjing Shao

School of Mathematics and Statistic Sciences, Ludong University, Yantai 264001, China.

Email: jingjing.shao86@yahoo.com