

Zbl 1042.46514

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On prime JB\*-triples. (English)

Q. J. Math., Oxf. II. Ser. 49, No. 195, 279-290 (1998).

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/qjmath/49.195.279><http://qjmath.oxfordjournals.org/archive/>

A complex Banach space  $A$  together with a continuous triple product  $A^3 \ni (a, b, c) \mapsto \{abc\} \in A$  is called a JB\*-triple if it satisfies the following conditions (i)–(iv): (i)  $\{abc\}$  is symmetric and bilinear in  $a, c$  and conjugate linear in  $b$ ; (ii)  $\{xy\{abc\}\} = \{\{xya\}bc\} + \{ab\{xyc\}\} - \{a\{yxb\}c\}$ ; (iii) the operator  $x \mapsto \{aa x\}$  is Hermitian with positive spectrum; (iv)  $\|\{aaa\}\| = \|a\|^3$ . Every  $C^*$ -algebra is a JB\*-triple via  $\{abc\} = \frac{1}{2}(ab^*c + cb^*a)$ . More generally, every JB\*-algebra with Jordan product  $(a, b) \mapsto a \circ b$  is a JB\*-triple with respect to  $\{abc\} = (a \circ b^*) \circ c + (b^* \circ c) \circ a - (a \circ c) \circ b^*$ . A JB\*-triple isometric to a subtriple of a  $C^*$ -algebra is called a JC\*-triple. A JB\*-triple  $A$  is said to be prime if for  $x, y \in A$ ,  $Q_{x,y} = 0$  implies  $x = 0$  or  $y = 0$ , where  $Q_{a,b}$  is defined as  $Q_{a,b}(x) = \{axb\}$ .

This paper is devoted to results concerning the existence of a universal constant  $K > 0$  such that for any prime JB\*-triple  $A$  and  $a, b \in A$  we have  $\|Q_{a,b}\| \geq K\|a\| \cdot \|b\|$ . For prime JB\*-algebras representable on a complex Hilbert space, known as JC\*-algebras, an admissible value of  $K = \frac{1}{20412}$  was given for the universal constant, and the problem for a prime exceptional JB\*-algebra was left open. The purpose of the present paper is both to sharpen and to extend this result for any prime JB\*-triples.

The main result of the paper is Theorem 4.3: Let  $A$  be a prime JB\*-triple, and let  $a, b \in A$ . Then  $\|Q_{a,b}\| \geq \frac{1}{6}\|a\| \cdot \|b\|$ . Further, if  $A$  is (i) a JC\*-triple, then  $\|Q_{a,b}\| \geq \frac{1}{4}\|a\| \cdot \|b\|$ ; (ii) a  $C^*$ -algebra, then  $\|Q_{a,b}\| \geq (\sqrt{2} - 1)\|a\| \cdot \|b\|$ .

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Keywords : prime JB\*-triple; JC\*-algebras; universal constant

Classification :

\*46L70 Nonassociative selfadjoint operator algebras

17C65 Jordan structures on Banach spaces and algebras