PUBLICATIONS DE L'INSTITUT MATHÉMATIQUE

The space of operator valued functions seen as Hilbert H^*-module

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Abstract. Let M be a space of weakly*-measurable functions $\mathcal{F}\colon \Omega \to B(H)$ on measure space (Ω, Σ, μ), for which the function $\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}$ is Gel'fand integrable and $\oint_{\Omega} \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F} \mathrm{d}\mu$ is a nuclear operator on Hilbert space H. We show that M is Hilbert H^*-module which contains an orthonormal basis.

1. Introduction

A Hilbert H^*-module W over an H^*-algebra Λ is a right Λ-module which possesses a $\tau(\Lambda)$-valued product, where $\tau(\Lambda) = \{ab \mid a, b \in \Lambda\}$ is the trace-class. At the same time, W is a Hilbert space with the inner product given by the action of the trace on the $\tau(\Lambda)$-valued product.

The notion of H^*-module is introduced by Saworotnow in [**7**] under the name of generalized Hilbert space. It has been studied by Smith [**9**], Giellis [**4**] Molnar [**6**], Cabrera et al. [**3**], Bakić and Guljaš [**2**] and others.

Unlike Hilbert C^*-modules, it is well known that each Hilbert H^*-module contains basic elements, orthonormal systems and orthonormal bases (see [**3**] and [**6**]). Moreover, all orthonormal bases for W have the same cardinal number.

In the present paper we construct an example of right Hilbert H^*-module over the algebra of Hilbert-Schmidt operators and find basic elements, orthonormal system and orthonormal basis.

2. Basic notations and preliminary results

We recall that an H^*-algebra is a complex associative Banach algebra Λ with an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ such that $\langle a, a \rangle = \|a\|^2$ for all $a \in \Lambda$ and for each $a \in \Lambda$ there exists some $a^* \in \Lambda$ such that $\langle ab, c \rangle = \langle b, a^*c \rangle$ and $\langle ba, c \rangle = \langle b, ca^* \rangle$ for all $b, c \in \Lambda$. The adjoint a^* of a need not be unique (see [**1**]). Throughout this paper, Λ will always denote a proper H^*-algebra, i.e. H^*-algebra where each element has a unique adjoint.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 46H25, 46E40; Secondary 47B10.

Key words and phrases. H^*-algebra, Hilbert H^*-module, Schatten ideals.

An idempotent in an H^*-algebra is an element e such that $e^2 = e \neq 0$. A projection e is a selfadjoint idempotent in Λ. A projection e is minimal if $e \neq 0$ and $e\Lambda e = \mathbb{C}e$.

The trace-class in a H^*-algebra Λ is defined as the set $\tau(\Lambda) = \{ab \mid a, b \in \Lambda\}$. The trace-class is selfadjoint ideal of Λ and it is dense in Λ, with respect to norm $\tau(\cdot)$. The norm τ is related to the given norm $\|\cdot\|$ on Λ by $\tau(a^*a) = \|a\|^2$ for all $a \in \Lambda$. There exists a continuous linear form sp on $\tau(\Lambda)$ (trace) satisfying $\mathrm{sp}(ab) = \mathrm{sp}(ba) = \langle a^*, b\rangle$. In particular, $\mathrm{sp}(a^*a) = \mathrm{sp}(aa^*) = \langle a, a\rangle = \|a\|^2 = \tau(a^*a)$.

Let $C_\infty(H)$ be the space of all compact and $B(H)$ the space of all bounded linear operators acting on a separable, infinite-dimensional and complex Hilbert space H. In addition, let $s_j(A)$ be the sequence of singular values of the operator A. The algebra $C_2 = \{A \in C_\infty(H) \mid \|A\|_2^2 = \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} s_j^2(A) < +\infty\}$ is H^*-algebra with minimal projections of rank one $\Theta_{e,f}$, given by $\Theta_{e,f}(g) = e\langle f, g\rangle$, for $e, f, g \in H$; and with inner product $\langle A, B\rangle = \mathrm{sp}(A^*B)$ which satisfies $\langle AB, C\rangle = \mathrm{sp}(B^*A^*C) = \langle B, A^*C\rangle$ and $\langle BA, C\rangle = \mathrm{sp}(A^*B^*C) = \mathrm{sp}(B^*CA^*) = \langle B, CA^*\rangle$ for all $A, B, C \in C_2$.

A Hilbert Λ-module is a right module W over a H^*-algebra Λ provided with a mapping $[\cdot,\cdot]\colon W \times W \to \tau(\Lambda)$ which satisfies following conditions: $[x, \alpha y] = \alpha[x, y]$; $[x, y + z] = [x, y] + [x, z]$; $[x, ya] = [x, y]\,a$; $[x, y]^* = [y, x]$; W is Hilbert space with the inner product $\langle x, y\rangle = \mathrm{sp}\,([x, y])$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, $x, y, z \in W$, $a \in \Lambda$ and for all $x \in W$, $x \neq 0$ there is $a \in \Lambda$, $a \neq 0$ such that $[x, x] = a^*a$. Since M is a Hilbert space, it is complete in the derived scalar-valued inner product $\mathrm{sp}\,([x, y])$.

An element u in a Hilbert H^*-module W is said to be basic if there exists a minimal projection $e \in \Lambda$ such that $[u, u] = e$. An orthonormal system in W is a family of basic elements $(u_\lambda), \lambda \in \Upsilon$, satisfying $[u_\lambda, u_\mu] = 0$, for all $\lambda, \mu \in \Upsilon$, $\lambda \neq \mu$. An orthonormal basis in W is an orthonormal system generating a dense submodule of W. It is well known that each Hilbert H^*-module contains basic elements, orthonormal systems and orthonormal bases (see [**3**] and [**6**]).

The following theorems are very important for Hilbert H^*-module.

Theorem 2.1. [**3**, Remark 1.] *Let W be a Hilbert H^*-module over an algebra Λ. Then 1) $\|x\|^2 = \mathrm{sp}([x, x]) = \tau([x, x])$; 2) $\|[x, y]\| \leqslant \tau([x, y]) \leqslant \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$; 3) $\|xa\| \leqslant \|a\| \cdot \|x\|$ for all $x, y \in W$, $a \in \Lambda$.*

Theorem 2.2. [**3**, Theorem 1.6] *If $(u_\lambda), \lambda \in \Upsilon$ is orthonormal basis for a Hilbert H^*-module W over an algebra Λ, then 1) $x = \sum_\lambda u_\lambda[u_\lambda, x]$ (Fourier expansion); 2) $[x, x] = \sum_\lambda [x, u_\lambda][u_\lambda, x]$ (Parseval's identity); 3) $\|x\|^2 = \sum_\lambda \|[u_\lambda, x]\|^2$ for all $x \in W$.*

For more details, we refer to Saworotnow [**7**], Smith [**9**], Giellis [**4**], Molnar [**6**], Cabrera et al. [**3**], Bakić and Guljaš [**2**] and others.

Next, we introduce weak*-integrals of operator valued functions and state some preliminary results. Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be a measure space. A mapping $\mathcal{A}\colon \Omega \to B(H)$ is called weakly*-measurable if the scalar function $t \mapsto \langle \mathcal{A}_t f, f\rangle$ is measurable for any $f \in H$. A mapping $\mathcal{A}$ is weak*-integrable if the function $t \mapsto \langle \mathcal{A}_t f, f\rangle$ is integrable for any $f \in H$. Let $C_p = C_p(H)$ $(1 \leqslant p < +\infty)$ be the space of all compact linear operators acting on H with norm $\|A\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} s_i^p(A)} < +\infty$, where s_i are s-numbers of the operator A, and let C_∞ be the space of all compact operators with norm $\|A\|_\infty = \|A\| = s_1(A)$. If $\mathcal{A}\colon \Omega \to B(H)$ is weak*-integrable, then the sesquilinear form $\sigma\colon H \times H \to \mathbb{C}$, defined by $\sigma(f,f) = \int_\Omega \langle \mathcal{A}_t f, f\rangle \,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)$, is bounded, so there exists unique bounded operator A (or $\int_\Omega \mathcal{A}\,\mathrm{d}\mu$) which satisfies

$$\langle A f, f\rangle = \int_\Omega \langle \mathcal{A}_t f, f\rangle \,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) \quad \text{for all } f \in H.$$

We formalize this in the following definition.

Definition 2.1. Let $\mathcal{A}\colon \Omega \to B(H)$ be a weak*-integrable function. The bounded operator $\int_\Omega \mathcal{A}\,\mathrm{d}\mu$ is unique operator for which

$$\left\langle \left(\int_\Omega \mathcal{A}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right) f, f \right\rangle = \int_\Omega \langle \mathcal{A}_t f, f\rangle \,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)$$

holds for all $f \in H$.

For $p \geqslant 1$, denoted by $l^2_G(\Omega, \mathrm{d}\mu, C_p)$ the set

$$\left\{ \mathcal{F}\colon \Omega \to B(H) \mid \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F} \text{ is weak*-integrable}, \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \in C_p \right\}.$$

On this set introduce the following equivalence relation $\mathcal{F} \sim \mathcal{G}$ iff $(\mathcal{F}_t - \mathcal{G}_t)f = 0$ for all $f \in H$, except on a set of zero measure. The quotient space denote by M_p for $p > 1$, and by M for $p = 1$.

We now state a theorem which will be necessary for the proof of main results.

Theorem 2.3. [**5**, Theorem 2.1] *The space* $(M, \|\cdot\|)$ *is Banach space with norm* $\|\cdot\|\colon M \to [0, +\infty)$,

$$\|\mathcal{F}\|_M = \left\| \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F} d\mu \right\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}}, \textit{ for all } \mathcal{F} \in M.$$

3. Main result

The aim of this section is to study an example of H^*-module.

Theorem 3.1. *The space* M *is a right Hilbert* H^**-module over* H^**-algebra* C_2*, with the inner product* $[\cdot,\cdot]\colon M \times M \to C_1$ *defined by*

$$[\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}] = \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \quad \textit{for all } \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in M.$$

Proof. We shall prove that it satisfies the conditions of Hilbert H^*-module.

For $\mathcal{F} \in M$, we have $\left\langle \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\, f, f \right\rangle = \int_\Omega \|\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2 \,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) \geqslant 0$, so $[\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}] = \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \geqslant 0$.

If $[\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}] = 0$, then $0 = \left\langle \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\, f, f \right\rangle = \int_\Omega \|\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2 \,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)$ for all $f \in H$, so $\|\mathcal{F}_t f\| = 0$ for all $f \in H$, except on a set of zero measure. Therefore, $\mathcal{F} = 0$.

We define the norm in the space M by $\|\mathcal{F}\| = \|[\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}]\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

We have $\langle[\mathcal{F},\alpha\mathcal{G}]f,f\rangle = \left\langle\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\alpha\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu f,f\right\rangle = \left\langle\alpha\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu f,f\right\rangle = \langle\alpha[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]f,f\rangle$, for all $\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\in M$,$\alpha\in\mathbb{C}$, hence $[\mathcal{F},\alpha\mathcal{G}]=\alpha[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]$.

For $\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G},\mathcal{H}\in M$, we have $\langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}+\mathcal{H}]f,f\rangle = \int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*(\mathcal{G}+\mathcal{H})_t f,f\rangle\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) = \int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t f,f\rangle\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) + \int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{H}_t f,f\rangle\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) = \langle\langle\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\rangle f,f\rangle + \langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{H}]f,f\rangle$. Hence $[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}+\mathcal{H}]=[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]+[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{H}]$.

Next, we have $\langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}C]f,f\rangle = \int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t Cf,f\rangle\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) = \langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]Cf,f\rangle$ for $\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\in M$, $C\in C_2$. Thus $[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}C]=[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]C$.

Let $\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\in M$. The function $t\mapsto\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t f,f\rangle$ is measurable for each $f\in H$. Indeed, it follows by the Parseval identity that $\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t f,f\rangle=\sum_{n=1}^\infty\langle\mathcal{G}_t f,e_n\rangle\langle e_n,\mathcal{F}_t f\rangle$ for an orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}$ of H, and thus the pointwise limit of measurable functions is also a measurable one. Moreover, for each $f\in H$ the function above is integrable since

$$|\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*G_t f,f\rangle|\leqslant\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t f,f\rangle^{\frac12}\langle\mathcal{G}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t f,f\rangle^{\frac12}\leqslant\frac12\left(\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t f,f\rangle+\langle\mathcal{G}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t f,f\rangle\right).$$

For each orthonormal basis $\{e_n\}$ of H holds

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=1}^\infty\left|\left\langle\left(\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu\right)e_n,e_n\right\rangle\right| = \sum_{n=1}^\infty\left|\int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t e_n,e_n\rangle\,d\mu\right|\\
&\leqslant\sum_{n=1}^\infty\int_\Omega|\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t e_n,e_n\rangle|\,d\mu\leqslant\sum_{n=1}^\infty\int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t e_n,e_n\rangle^{\frac12}\langle\mathcal{G}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t e_n,e_n\rangle^{\frac12}\,d\mu\\
&\leqslant\sum_{n=1}^\infty\left(\int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t e_n,e_n\rangle\,d\mu\right)^{\frac12}\left(\int_\Omega\langle\mathcal{G}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t e_n,e_n\rangle\,d\mu\right)^{\frac12}\\
&=\left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty\left\langle\left(\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}d\mu\right)e_n,e_n\right\rangle\right)^{\frac12}\left(\sum_{n=1}^\infty\left\langle\left(\int_\Omega\mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu\right)e_n,e_n\right\rangle\right)^{\frac12}\\
&=\left\|\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}d\mu\right\|_1^{\frac12}\cdot\left\|\int_\Omega\mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu\right\|_1^{\frac12},
\end{aligned}$$

hence $\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu$, $\int_\Omega\mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{F}d\mu\in C_1$ and

$$\left\|\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu\right\|_1\leqslant\left\|\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}d\mu\right\|_1^{\frac12}\cdot\left\|\int_\Omega\mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{G}d\mu\right\|_1^{\frac12}.$$

Next, $\left\langle\left(\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right)^*f,g\right\rangle=\int_\Omega\overline{\langle\mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{G}_t\,g,f\rangle}\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)=\left\langle\int_\Omega\mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\,f,g\right\rangle$. We have proved $[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]^*=[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]$.

The space M is a Hilbert space with the scalar product $\langle\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\rangle=\mathrm{sp}([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}])=\mathrm{sp}\left(\int_\Omega\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right)$. Indeed, since

$$\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle=\overline{\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]e_k,e_k\rangle},\quad\sum_k\langle[\alpha\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle=\alpha\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle$$

$$\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{F}+\mathcal{H},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle=\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle+\sum_k\langle[\mathcal{H},\mathcal{G}]e_k,e_k\rangle$$

for some orthonormal basis $\{e_k\}$ of H, we have $\langle \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}\rangle = \overline{\langle \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}\rangle}$, $\langle \alpha\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}\rangle = \alpha \langle \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}\rangle$ and $\langle \mathcal{F} + \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}\rangle = \langle \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}\rangle + \langle \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G}\rangle$, for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$, $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in M$. We proved that if $\langle \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}\rangle = 0$, then $\mathcal{F} = 0$. The completeness of space M follows from Theorem 2.3. □

4. Applications

In this section we will show how the structure theorems for Hilbert H*-modules can be applied to our case.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in M$ and let $X \in C_2$. Then*

1) $\left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1 \leqslant \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}}$;
2) $\left\|\int_\Omega X^*\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}X\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1 \leqslant \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1 \cdot \|X\|_2^2$;
3) $\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \int_\Omega \mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \leqslant \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{G}^*\mathcal{G}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_{B(H)} \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu$.

Proof. The properties 1) and 2) follow directly from Theorem 2.1. To prove 3), let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in M$ and let φ be a positive linear functional on $B(H)$. Applying the Cauchy-Bunyakovskii inequality for degenerate inner product $\varphi([\cdot,\cdot])$ on M we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}][\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]) = \varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]]) &\leqslant \varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}])^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi([\mathcal{G}[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}],\mathcal{G}[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]])^{\frac{1}{2}}\\ &= \varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}])^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}][\mathcal{G},\mathcal{G}][\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}])\\ &\leqslant \varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}])^{\frac{1}{2}}\|[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{G}]\|_{B(H)}^{\frac{1}{2}}\varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}][\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}])^{\frac{1}{2}}.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we have the inequality $\varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}][\mathcal{G},\mathcal{F}]) \leqslant \|[\mathcal{G},\mathcal{G}]\|_{B(H)}\varphi([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}])$ for any positive linear functional φ, hence the statement 3) is proved. □

In the following proposition we apply some properties of the Hilbert H-module to the particular module M.

Proposition 4.1. a) *The space M has orthonormal basis $\mathcal{U}_\lambda$ which for all $\mathcal{F} \in M$ satisfies*

i) $\mathcal{F} = \sum_\lambda \mathcal{U}_\lambda([\mathcal{U}_\lambda, \mathcal{F}])$;
ii) $[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}] = \sum_\lambda [\mathcal{F},\mathcal{U}_\lambda][\mathcal{U}_\lambda,\mathcal{F}]$;
iii) $\|[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}]\|_1 = \sum_\lambda \|[\mathcal{U}_\lambda,\mathcal{F}]\|_1^2$.

b) *Let $\mathcal{F}_n, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}_n, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H} \in M$. If*

1) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \operatorname{sp}([\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H}]) = 0$ *holds for each* $\mathcal{H} \in M$,
2) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \operatorname{sp}([\mathcal{G}_n - \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}_n - \mathcal{G}]) = 0$,

then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \operatorname{sp}([\mathcal{F}_n, \mathcal{G}_n] - [\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}]) = 0.$$

c) *Let $\mathcal{F}_n, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}_n, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{H} \in M$. If*

1') $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|[\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{H}]\|_1 = 0$ *holds for each* $\mathcal{H} \in M$,
2') $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|[\mathcal{G}_n - \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}_n - \mathcal{G}]\|_1 = 0$,

then

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|[\mathcal{F}_n, \mathcal{G}_n] - [\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}]\|_1 = 0.$$

d) *Let* $[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}]$ *be a projection in* C_2 *(not necessarily minimal) for some* $\mathcal{F} \in M$*. Then* $\mathcal{F}[\mathcal{F},\mathcal{F}] = \mathcal{F}$.
e) *Let* $\Theta_{f,g} \in C_2$ *be a minimal projection for some* $f, g \in H$*. Then there exists an orthonormal basis* $(\mathcal{U}_\lambda) \in M$ *such that* $[\mathcal{U}_\lambda,\mathcal{U}_\lambda] = \Theta_{f,g}$.
f) *If there exists* $N > 0$ *such that* $\|[\mathcal{U}_\lambda,\mathcal{U}_\lambda]\|_1 \leqslant N$ *for some mutually orthogonal elements* $(\mathcal{U}_\lambda)$ *in* M*, then* $\|[\mathcal{U}_\lambda,\mathcal{F}]\|_1$ *converges to 0, for all* $\mathcal{F} \in M$.

Proof. The property a) follows directly from Theorem 2.2.

Since M is Hilbert space with inner product $\langle \mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}\rangle = \mathrm{sp}([\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}])$ it satisfies property b).

The inequality $\|([\mathcal{F}_n,\mathcal{G}_n] - [\mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}])\|_1 \leqslant \|\mathcal{F}_n\|_M \cdot \|\mathcal{G}_n - \mathcal{G}\|_M + \|[\mathcal{F}_n - \mathcal{F},\mathcal{G}]\|_1$ holds, as in the case of Hilbert spaces. From the uniform boundedness principle, we have $\sup_n \|\widetilde{\mathcal{F}_n}\| < \infty$, hence property c) follows.

Properties d), e) and f) follow from [**2**, Lemma 1.4 or Propositions 1.5,1.9] applied to Hilbert H^*-module M. □

Remark 4.1. Properties b) and c) hold for any Hilbert H^*-module with the trace replaced by the scalar product and the norm with the appropriate one.

Remark 4.2. The special case of [**5**, Theorem 3.4 a)], for $p = 1$, is a corollary of Theorems 3.1 and 4.1.

Define the set $M_\mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{F}X \mid X \in C_2\}$, for some $\mathcal{F} \in M$. The hilbertian dimension C_2-dim $M_\mathcal{F}$, generated by an element $\mathcal{F}$, is equal to the cardinal number of the set I of indices such that $\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu = \sum_{\lambda\in I} \alpha_\lambda \Theta_{e_\lambda,e_\lambda}$, where $(\Theta_{e_\lambda,e_\lambda})$ are orthogonal minimal projections in C_2 and $\alpha_\lambda > 0$. The hilbertian dimension of a submodule $M_\mathcal{F}$ can be greater than 1. Hence $\mathcal{F} = \sum_{\lambda\in I} \sqrt{\alpha_\lambda}\mathcal{F}_\lambda$ for $\mathcal{F}_\lambda = (\sqrt{\alpha_\lambda})^{-1}\mathcal{F}\Theta_{e_\lambda,e_\lambda}$, and $(\mathcal{F}_\lambda)$ is orthonormal basis in $M_\mathcal{F}$ (see [**2**]).

An operator $A\colon M \to M$ is called C_2-linear if it is linear and satisfies $A(\mathcal{F}X) = A(\mathcal{F})X$, for all $\mathcal{F} \in M$, $X \in C_2$. The set of all bounded C_2-linear operators on M is denoted by $B_{C_2}(M)$.

Theorem 4.2. *Let* $X \in B(H)$ *and* $\mathcal{X} \in M$*, where* $\sup_{t\in\Omega}\|\mathcal{X}_t\| = N < \infty$*. The operators* $L_X, L_\mathcal{X}\colon M \to M$ *defined by*

$$L_X(\mathcal{F}) = X\mathcal{F}, \quad L_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{F}) = \mathcal{X}\mathcal{F},$$

belong to $B_{C_2}(M)$ *and the inequalities* $\|L_X\| \leqslant \|X\|$, $\|L_\mathcal{X}\| \leqslant N$ *hold.*

Proof. The operators are well-defined, because $X\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{X}\mathcal{F} \in M$ when $\mathcal{F} \in M$. Indeed, $t \to \mathcal{F}_t^* X^* X \mathcal{F}_t$ is weak*-integrable since

$$\left\langle \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^* X^* X \mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\, f, f \right\rangle = \int_\Omega \|X\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) \leqslant \|X\|^2 \int_\Omega \|\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) < +\infty.$$

From the inequality $\mathcal{F}_t^* X^* X \mathcal{F} \leqslant \|X\|^2 \mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t$ for all $t \in \Omega$, we have $\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \in C_1$ and

$$\|L_X(\mathcal{F})\|_M = \|X\mathcal{F}\|_M = \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^* X^* X \mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \leqslant \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|X\|.$$

Hence $\|L_X\| \leqslant \|X\|$.

Next, $\mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}$ is weak*-integrable since

$$\begin{aligned}\left\langle \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\, f, f\right\rangle &= \int_\Omega \|\mathcal{X}_t\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) \leqslant \int_\Omega \|\mathcal{X}_t\|\cdot\|\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)\\ &\leqslant N\int_\Omega \|\mathcal{F}_t f\|^2\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) = N\int_\Omega \langle \mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t f, f\rangle\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)\\ &= N\left\langle \int_\Omega \mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t) f, f\right\rangle\\ &\leqslant N\left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}_t^*\mathcal{F}_t\,\mathrm{d}\mu(t)\right\|_{B(H)}\cdot\|f\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

Hence $\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \in B(H)$.

We will prove that $\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu \in C_1$. We have

$$\begin{aligned}\|L_\mathcal{X}(\mathcal{F})\|_M^2 = \|\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\|_M^2 = \left\|\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right\|_1 &= \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} s_j\left(\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{X}^*\mathcal{X}\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right)\\ \leqslant \sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} s_j\left(N^2\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right) = N^2\sum_{j=1}^{+\infty} s_j\left(\int_\Omega \mathcal{F}^*\mathcal{F}\,\mathrm{d}\mu\right) &= N^2\|\mathcal{F}\|^2.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\|L_\mathcal{X}\| \leqslant N$. □

Acknowledgement. The author is thankful to the anonymous reviewer for insightful remarks that significantly improved of the paper. The author was supported in part by the Ministry of education and science, Republic of Serbia, Grant 174034.

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