

**Dang, T.; Friedman, Y.; Russo, B.**

**Affine geometric proofs of the Banach Stone theorems of Kadison and Kaup.** (English)

Zbl 0738.47029

Rocky Mt. J. Math. 20, No. 2, 409-428 (1990).

*R. V. Kadison*, Ann. Math. (2) 54, 325–338 (1951; Zbl 0045.06201), proved that a surjective linear isometry  $T$  between two unital  $C^*$ -algebras  $A, B$  is of the form  $Tx = u \cdot \rho(x)$ ,  $x \in A$ , where  $u$  is a unitary element of  $B$  and  $\rho : A \rightarrow B$  is a Jordan isomorphism. Using the complicated machinery of infinite dimensional holomorphy, *W. Kaup*, Math. Ann. 228, 39–64 (1977; Zbl 0335.58005), extended this result proving that every surjective linear isometry  $T$  between two  $JB^*$ -triples is a  $JB^*$ -triple isomorphism.

The aim of this paper is to give an elementary proof of Kaup’s result based on the affine geometric properties of faces (= extremal convex subsets) in the state space together with analogs of standard operator tools as spectral, polar and Jordan decompositions, biduals and a theorem of Effros.

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**MSC:**

47C15 Linear operators in  $C^*$ - or von Neumann algebras

46E40 Spaces of vector- and operator-valued functions

58B20 Riemannian, Finsler and other geometric structures on infinite-dimensional manifolds

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**Keywords:**

Banach Stone theorem; Jordan isomorphism; infinite dimensional holomorphy; surjective linear isometry;  $JB^*$ -triples;  $JB^*$ -triple isomorphism; affine geometric properties of faces; extremal convex subsets; state space; spectral, polar and Jordan decompositions; biduals; theorem of Effros

**Full Text:** DOI

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