

INJECTIVITY AND PROJECTIVITY IN ANALYSIS AND TOPOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. We give new proofs of many injectivity results in analysis that make more careful use of the duality between abelian C^* -algebras and topological spaces. We then extend many of these ideas to incorporate the case of a group action. This approach gives new insight into Hamana's theory of G -injective operator spaces and G -injective envelopes. Our new proofs of these classic results, use only topological methods and eliminate the need for results from the theory of Boolean algebras and AW^* -algebras.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper has several goals. The first is primarily pedagogical and expository. There are many results concerned with determining the injective objects in various settings in analysis, which we unify into one fairly straightforward result, whose proof exploits more fully the duality between topological spaces and abelian C^* -algebras than earlier proofs. In addition, we show that a number of other results in the theory of operator algebras can be given more simple proofs by exploiting this duality.

Recall that there is a contravariant functor between the category whose objects are compact, Hausdorff spaces with morphisms the continuous maps between them and the category whose objects are unital abelian C^* -algebras with morphisms the $*$ -homomorphisms. Because this functor reverses arrows, it carries the diagram that defines injective objects to the diagram that defines projective objects. This correspondence was utilized by A. Gleason[8], who was the first to define projective topological spaces and then used this functor to make some observations about injectivity for abelian C^* -algebras. This work was built upon by Gonshor[9],[10]. However, their work used Stone's [21] characterization of the maximal ideal space of complete Boolean algebras and Birkhof's characterization of the Boolean algebra generated by the regular sets in a topological space, which are both fairly non-trivial results. In particular, these results introduce non-topological

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methods into their work. Our first goal is to re-derive their work in a purely elementary, topological manner.

Once this is done, several fairly deep results, such as the Nachbin-Goodner-Kelley [19], [11], [18], characterization of the injective objects in the category of Banach spaces and contractive linear maps and the characterization of the maximal ideal spaces of abelian AW*-algebras can be combined into one relatively short theorem, whose proof uses more fully the correspondences between injectivity and projectivity. By carrying out all of our constructions in the topological setting, we also clarify the construction and properties of the injective envelopes, by dually, first constructing a minimal projective cover.

Finally, using projectivity of topological spaces, we can give simpler proofs of some of the results of [3], [4] and [20] concerning continuous matrix-valued functions defined on Stonian spaces. These latter proofs borrow ideas from Azoff's work [1], which originally simplified some results in measurable selection. In essence, Azoff's work recognized the utility of projectivity arguments in measurable selection theory.

Our second motivation is to better understand Hamana's work on G-injective operator systems and G-injective envelopes [14] [15], by first working out the corresponding parallel theory of G-projective topological spaces, where G denotes a discrete group acting on all of the spaces. Here we are less successful.

Even in the case of abelian C*-algebras there are subtle differences and similarities between injectivity and G-injectivity that we will explore.

In particular, if X is a compact, Hausdorff space, then injectivity of the C*-algebra of continuous functions on X , $C(X)$ in several different categories is known to be equivalent to the space, X , being *projective* in the sense of A. Gleason[8]. However, we shall show that these analogies fail in the presence of a group action. If X is G-projective, in a sense analogous to Gleason's, then $C(X)$ is G-injective in Hamana's sense, but not conversely. Thus, G-projectivity of X is a stronger condition than G-injectivity of $C(X)$, while when there is no group action these two conditions are equivalent.

Thus, in an attempt to understand these distinctions more clearly, we revisited the circle of results surrounding injectivity of $C(X)$ and projectivity of X . While section 2 is primarily expository, we feel that our proofs of the main results in the area are conceptually simpler and serve to better clarify why several definitions of injectivity in various categories all coincide with projectivity of the topological space. Moreover, this presentation serves to motivate the results of the later sections in the presence of group actions.

In section 3, we introduce the concept of a G-projective topological space and attempt to prove as many parallels with the results of section 2 as possible.

In section 4, we apply the results of section 3 to the study of G-injective operator systems and G-injective envelopes.

2. PROJECTIVE SPACES

In this section, we give an alternative presentation of Gleason's theory of projective topological spaces[8] that avoids the use of Boolean algebras and uses entirely topological means. Similarly, we develop the concept of an essential, projective cover of a topological space. We then use duality to apply these results to abelian C^* -algebras and show that the essential projective cover of a space X , corresponds to the injective envelope of $C(X)$. Somewhat similar ideas are worked out by Gonsior[9], but he immediately left the category of topological spaces and worked out the injective envelope in the category of abelian C^* -algebras first and then used duality to return to topological spaces.

We begin by studying projectivity in the category whose objects are compact, Hausdorff spaces and whose maps are continuous functions.

Definition 2.1 (Gleason). *A compact, Hausdorff topological space P is **projective**, if for any pair of topological spaces, X, Y and pair of continuous maps $h : Y \rightarrow X$ and $f : P \rightarrow X$, with h onto, there exists a continuous map $r : P \rightarrow Y$ such that $h \circ r(p) = f(p)$ for every $p \in P$. We will call r a **lifting** of f .*

Definition 2.2. *A compact, Hausdorff space X is **extremally disconnected** or **Stonian** if the closure of every open set is open.*

Stone proved that the maximal ideal space of a complete Boolean algebra is extremally disconnected, which is why these spaces are also called Stonian.

The following result of Gleason's uses only elementary topological methods.

Theorem 2.3 (Gleason). *A compact, Hausdorff space is projective if and only if it is extremally disconnected.*

The following results summarize the importance of these concepts and organizes several results that appear in different places. The direct proofs that we supply below have the advantage of not using any of the theory of Boolean algebras, but in turn can be used to prove Stone's theorem(see Remark 2.5).

Theorem 2.4. *Suppose \mathcal{A} is a unital commutative C^* -algebra with maximal ideal space X . The following are equivalent:*

- (1) \mathcal{A} is an injective operator system,
- (2) \mathcal{A} is injective in the category of commutative unital C^* -algebras and $*$ -homomorphisms,
- (3) X is projective,
- (4) Whenever \mathcal{E}, \mathcal{F} are nonempty subsets of \mathcal{A}^{sa} such that, $\mathcal{E} \leq \mathcal{F}$, there is an $a \in \mathcal{A}^{sa}$ such that $\mathcal{E} \leq a \leq \mathcal{F}$,
- (5) \mathcal{A} is injective in the category of Banach spaces and contractive, linear maps.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (4). Suppose $\mathcal{A} = C(X)$ is an injective operator system. Since $C(X) \subset \ell^\infty(X) = \{f \mid f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f \text{ bounded}\}$, there is a completely positive linear map $\varphi : \ell^\infty(X) \rightarrow C(X)$ that fixes each element of $C(X)$. Suppose \mathcal{E} and \mathcal{F} are as in (4). We can choose $g \in \ell^\infty(X)$ such that, for every $e \in \mathcal{E}$ and every $f \in \mathcal{F}$, $e \leq g \leq f$, which implies $e = \varphi(e) \leq \varphi(g) \leq \varphi(f) = f$.

(4) \Rightarrow (3) Suppose U is an open subset of X and let

$$\mathcal{E} = \{f \in C(X)^{sa} : f \leq \chi_{\bar{U}}\},$$

and let

$$\mathcal{F} = \{g \in C(X) : \chi_{\bar{U}} \leq g\}.$$

It follows from (4) that there is an $h \in C(X)$ such that

$$f \leq h \leq g$$

for every $f \in \mathcal{E}$ and every $g \in \mathcal{F}$. It is clear that $g = \chi_{\bar{U}}$. Hence \bar{U} is open. Therefore, X is extremally disconnected and hence projective.

(3) \Rightarrow (2). Suppose Y is compact Hausdorff space, \mathcal{B} is a unital C^* -subalgebra of $C(Y)$, and $\pi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow C(X)$ is a $*$ -homomorphism. Identifying $\mathcal{B} = C(Z)$ for some compact, Hausdorff space Z , the inclusion of $C(Z)$ into $C(Y)$ is given by composition with a continuous function, $f : Y \rightarrow Z$, which is onto because the inclusion is one-to-one. Similarly, there exists $h : X \rightarrow Z$ such that π is given by composition with h . Since X is projective, there exists a lifting of $h, r : X \rightarrow Y$. If we define $\rho : C(Y) \rightarrow C(X)$ to be composition with r , then this homomorphism extends π . Hence (2) follows.

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Suppose that we are given compact, Hausdorff spaces Y, Z a continuous onto function, $f : Z \rightarrow Y$ and a continuous function $h : X \rightarrow Y$. By composition, f induces a one-to-one $*$ -homomorphism $\pi_f : C(Y) \rightarrow C(Z)$ and h induces a $*$ -homomorphism $\pi_h : C(Y) \rightarrow C(X)$. By the injectivity of $C(X)$ in the category of abelian C^* -algebras, there exists a $*$ -homomorphism $\pi : C(Z) \rightarrow C(X)$ extending π_f . By Poincare duality, this $*$ -homomorphism is induced by a continuous function $s : X \rightarrow Z$, which can be seen to be a lifting of h . Hence, X is projective.

(3) \Rightarrow (5). Let $B \subset C$ be Banach spaces and let $T : B \rightarrow C(X)$ be a contractive linear map. Let B_1^* denote the unit ball of the dual of B equipped with the wk^* -topology. Composing T with the evaluation functionals on X yields a continuous map, $h : X \rightarrow B_1^*$. The containment of B in C yields, via Hahn-Banach a continuous map, $f : C_1^* \rightarrow B_1^*$. Taking any lifting, $s : X \rightarrow C_1^*$ yields a contractive, linear map, $T_s : C \rightarrow C(X)$ by setting $T_s(v)(x) = s(x)(v)$ and it is readily checked that this map extends T . Thus, $C(X)$ is injective in the category of Banach spaces and contractive linear maps.

(5) \Rightarrow (1). Let $S_1 \subseteq S_2$ be unital operator systems and let $\phi : S_1 \rightarrow C(X)$ be a unital, completely positive map. Then ϕ is contractive and so there exists a contractive, linear extension $\psi : S_2 \rightarrow C(X)$. But since ψ is an extension, it is unital and unital contractive maps are positive. Finally, since

$C(X)$ is abelian every positive map is completely positive and so $C(X)$ is injective in the category of operator systems and unital, completely positive maps.

□

- Remark 2.5.**
- (i) *The equivalence of (2) and (3) is due to Gleason and was his key motivation for introducing projective spaces.*
 - (ii) *Nachbin-Goodner-Kelley[19, 11, 18] prove that a Banach space is injective in the category of Banach spaces and contractive, linear maps if and only if it is isometrically isomorphic to $C(X)$ where X is extremally disconnected. However, it is easy to prove that if a Banach space is injective, then it is linearly isometrically isomorphic to $C(X)$ for some compact, Hausdorff space X . To see this assume that Y is injective and consider the canonical embedding of $Y \subseteq C(Y_1^*)$, into the continuous functions on the unit ball of the dual space. Since Y is injective, there is a contractive, projection $\psi : C(Y_1^*) \rightarrow Y$. Using this projection we may define a binary relation on Y by setting, $y_1 \circ y_2 = \psi(y_1 \cdot y_2)$, where \cdot is the product in $C(Y_1^*)$. One checks that this binary relation is a product that makes Y into an abelian C^* -algebra and hence, Y is isometrically isomorphic to $C(X)$ for some compact, Hausdorff space X . Thus, the equivalence of (3) and (5), together with this observation and Gleason's theorem yields the Nachbin-Goodner-Kelley theorem.*
 - (iii) *An abelian C^* -algebra is an AW^* -algebra if and only if every bounded set of self-adjoint elements has a least upper bound. It is easily seen that given the situation of (3), the least upper bound of the set will do for a . Thus, every abelian AW^* -algebra satisfies (4). Conversely, given any bounded set, \mathcal{E} , if we let \mathcal{F} denote the set of all upper bounds, then the element a that is assumed to exist in (4) is easily seen to be a least upper bound. Thus, (3) is equivalent to requiring that \mathcal{A} be an AW^* -algebra.*
 - (iv) *Isbell[17] proves that $C(X)$ is injective in the category of Banach spaces and contractive linear maps if and only if $C(X)$ is an abelian AW^* -algebra. Thus, Isbell's theorem follows from the equivalence of (4) and (5).*
 - (v) *Finally, Stone's theorem says that the maximal ideal space of a complete Boolean algebra is an extremally disconnected space. If \mathcal{B} is a complete Boolean algebra, then it can be shown that $C^*(\mathcal{B})$ is an abelian, AW^* -algebra, and, hence, Stone's theorem follows from Gleason's theorem and the equivalence of (3) and (4).*
 - (vi) *Hamana[12] uses Isbell's result to argue that $C(X)$ is an injective operator system if and only if $C(X)$ is an abelian AW^* -algebra. This follows from the equivalence of (2) and (4).*

We now illustrate how some of the results of [3, 4, 20], concerning continuous matrix-valued functions on Stonian spaces, can be deduced more readily,

using Gleason's characterization of these spaces as projective. Our proofs mimic the proofs given by Azoff[1] in the context of von Neumann's principle of measurable selection. In fact, Azoff seems to have recognized that the principle of measurable selection is really a statement about projectivity in a category with Borel measurable maps.

Proposition 2.6. [3, Theorem 1] *Let X be a Stonian space and let $p_0(x), \dots, p_{n-1}(x)$ be continuous complex-valued functions on X , then there exist continuous functions, $\lambda_1(x), \dots, \lambda_{n-1}(x)$ on X , such that*

$$z^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_i(x)z^i = \prod_{i=1}^n (z - \lambda_i(x)).$$

That is, every monic polynomial, whose coefficients are continuous functions on a Stonian space, can be factored with roots that are continuous functions.

Proof. Let \mathcal{P}_n denote the space of monic polynomials of degree n , identified with \mathbb{C}^n , and consider the map, $h : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_n$ defined by

$$h((\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)) = \prod_{i=1}^n (z - \lambda_i).$$

Note that h is onto, and that if C is a compact subset of \mathcal{P}_n , then $h^{-1}(C) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$ is compact.

Setting, $p(x) = z^n + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} p_i(x)z^i$ defines a continuous map, $p : X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_n$. Since X is projective, this map lifts to $\Lambda : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$, with $\Lambda(x) = (\lambda_1(x), \dots, \lambda_n(x))$ and these components define the root functions. \square

Proposition 2.7. [3, Corollary 3.3] *Let X be Stonian and let $h_{i,j} \in C(X)$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ be such that the matrix-valued function, $H(x) = (h_{i,j}(x))$ is Hermitian. Then there are continuous matrix-valued functions, $U(x)$ and $D(x)$, with U unitary-valued and D diagonal-valued, such that*

$$H(x) = U(x)^*D(x)U(x).$$

That is, every Hermitian-valued function on a Stonian space can be continuously diagonalized.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{U}_n \subseteq M_n$ denote the unitary matrices, let $\mathcal{D}_n \subseteq M_n$ denote the diagonal matrices and let $\mathcal{H}_n \subseteq M_n$ denote the Hermitian matrices and consider the continuous onto map, $q : \mathcal{U}_n \times \mathcal{D}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_n$ defined by $q((U, D)) = U^*DU$. Again, it can be shown that if C is a compact subset of \mathcal{H}_n , then $q^{-1}(C)$ is compact. Thus, since X is projective, the continuous function, $H : X \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_n$ has a continuous lifting, $(U(x), D(x))$. \square

In a similar fashion, one can use the projectivity of Stonian spaces to prove [20, Theorem 3] and [4, Theorem 1].

We now present the simplest example of a projective space. Given a locally, compact Hausdorff space E we let βE denote the Stone-Cech compactification of E .

Proposition 2.8. *Let E be an arbitrary set, endowed with the discrete topology. Then βE is projective and consequently, extremally disconnected.*

Proof. Let $P = \beta E, X, Y, h, f$ be as in the above definition. For each $e \in E$ choose $r(e) \in Y$ such that $h \circ r(e) = f(e)$. By the universal property of the Stone-Cech compactification, the map r extends uniquely to a continuous function from βE to Y , that we still denote by r . Since, E is dense in βE , by continuity we will have that $h \circ r(p) = f(p)$ for every $p \in \beta E$. \square

The following characterization of projective spaces is often useful.

Proposition 2.9. *Let P be a compact, Hausdorff space. Then P is projective if and only if for every compact, Hausdorff space W and continuous $g : W \rightarrow P$, onto, there exists a continuous $s : P \rightarrow W$ such that $g \circ s(p) = p$.*

Proof. Assume that P is projective and let s be a lifting of the identity map on P .

Conversely, assume that P has the above property and let h, f, X and Y be as in the definition of projectivity. Let $W = \{(p, y) \in P \times Y : f(p) = h(y)\}$ and define $g : W \rightarrow P$ by $g(p, y) = p$ and $q : W \rightarrow Y$ by $q(p, y) = y$. If $s : P \rightarrow W$ is as above then $r = q \circ s$ is a lifting of f . \square

Definition 2.10. *Let X be a compact, Hausdorff space, we call a pair (C, f) a **cover** of X , provided that C is a compact, Hausdorff space and $f : C \rightarrow X$ is a continuous map that is onto X . We call (C, f) an **essential cover** of X , if it is a cover and whenever Y is a compact, Hausdorff space, $h : Y \rightarrow C$ is continuous and $f(h(Y)) = X$, then necessarily $h(Y) = C$. We call (C, f) a **rigid cover** of X , if it is a cover and the only continuous map, $h : C \rightarrow C$ satisfying $f(h(c)) = f(c)$ for every $c \in C$ is the identity map.*

Proposition 2.11. *Let X be a compact, Hausdorff space and let (C, f) be an essential cover of X . Then (C, f) is a rigid cover of X .*

Proof. Let $h : C \rightarrow C$ satisfy $f(h(c)) = f(c)$ for every $c \in C$. Let $C_1 = h(C)$ which is a compact subset of C that still maps onto X . The inclusion map of $i : C_1 \rightarrow C$ satisfies, $f(i(C_1)) = X$ and hence must be onto C . Thus, $h(C) = C$.

Next, we claim that if $U \subseteq C$ is any non-empty open set, then $U \cap h^{-1}(U)$ is non-empty. For assume to the contrary, and let $F = C \setminus U$. Then F is compact and given any $c \in U$ there exists $y \in h^{-1}(U)$ with $h(y) = c$. Hence, $y \in F$ and $f(c) = f(h(y)) = f(y)$. Thus, $f(F) = X$, again contradicting the essentiality of C . Thus, for every open set U , we have that $U \cap h^{-1}(U)$ is non-empty.

Now fix any $c \in C$ and for every neighborhood U of c pick $x_U \in U \cap h^{-1}(U)$. We have that the net $\{x_U\}$ converges to c . Hence, by continuity, $\{h(x_U)\}$ converges to $h(c)$. But since $h(x_U) \in U$ for every U , we also have that $\{h(x_U)\}$ converges to c . Thus, $h(c) = c$ and since c was arbitrary, C is rigid. \square

We will see that the converse holds when C is also projective.

The following result shows that projective covers always exist. Gleason's proof of this result [8] used that every unital, abelian C^* -algebra, $C(X)$ could be embedded into a complete Boolean algebra and then appealed to a theorem of Stone's [21] that the maximal ideal space of a complete Boolean algebra is extremally disconnected.

Proposition 2.12. *Let X be a compact, Hausdorff space, then there exists a projective space P and a continuous $f : P \rightarrow X$, onto.*

Proof. Let $E = X$, endowed with the discrete topology and let $P = \beta E$. \square

The following results relate the concepts of essential cover and rigid cover and give us a means of obtaining Gleason's projective envelope that stays entirely in the context of topology, hence avoiding the deep results from Boolean algebras that Gleason used.

Proposition 2.13. *Let (C, f) be a cover of X with C a projective space. Then (C, f) is an essential cover if and only if (C, f) is a rigid cover.*

Proof. We already have that an essential cover is always a rigid cover. So assume that (C, f) is a rigid cover. Let $h : Y \rightarrow C$ with $f(h(Y)) = X$. Since C is projective, there exists a map $s : C \rightarrow Y$ with $(f \circ h) \circ s = f$. We have $h \circ s : C \rightarrow C$ and $f(h \circ s(c)) = f(c)$ and so by rigidity, $h \circ s(c) = c$ for every $c \in C$. In particular, h must be onto and so C is essential. \square

Remark 2.14. *In the linear theory, essential and injective is, generally, equivalent to rigid and injective [2]. The above result shows the analogue in the topological setting. However, we will later see that when one includes a G -action, then G -projective and G -essential do not imply G -rigid.*

Note that if (C, f) is a cover of X , then the compact subsets of C that still map onto X satisfy the hypotheses of Zorn's lemma, so that one can always choose a minimal such subset.

Proposition 2.15. *Let (Y, f) be a cover of X and let $C \subset Y$ be a minimal, compact subset of Y that maps onto X . Then (C, f) is a rigid, essential cover of X .*

Proof. First, we prove essential. Given any compact, Hausdorff space Z and $h : Z \rightarrow C$ such that $f(h(Z)) = X$, we have that $h(Z) \subseteq C$ is compact and hence $h(Z) = C$ by minimality.

Since, (C, f) is an essential cover of X , by the above results it is also a rigid cover. \square

The following result is only slightly different from results of Gleason and Gonshor. However, the proof below eliminates the need for the use of Stone's representation theorem for complete Boolean algebras and proves that the space we seek is really a minimal projective space that is a cover.

Theorem 2.16. *Let X be a compact, Hausdorff space, let (P, f) be any projective space that is a cover of X and let $C \subseteq P$ be a minimal, compact subset among all sets satisfying $f(C) = X$. Then (C, f) is a rigid, essential projective cover of X . Moreover, if (C', f') is a cover of X that is projective and either rigid or essential, then there exists a homeomorphism $h : C \rightarrow C'$ such that $f'(h(c)) = f(c)$ for every $c \in C$.*

Proof. By Proposition 2.12 we know that a cover (P, f) of X exists with P projective. If we let $C \subseteq P$ be any minimal compact subset of P that still maps onto X , then (C, f) will be a rigid, essential cover by the above. Since, P is projective there exists $h : P \rightarrow C$ such that $f(h(p)) = f(p)$ for every $p \in P$. Since C is essential, $h(P) = C$ and since C is rigid, $h(c) = c$ for every $c \in C$. Thus, h is an idempotent map of P onto C , that is, C is a retract of P . From this it follows easily that C is projective.

Finally, if (C', f') is a projective cover of X , then using the projectivity of C and C' one obtains maps $h : C \rightarrow C'$ and $h' : C' \rightarrow C$ such that $f' \circ h = f$ and $f \circ h' = f'$. From rigidity the rigidity of C , it follows that $h' \circ h$ is the identity on C and hence h is one-to-one. If C' is rigid, then $h \circ h'$ is the identity on C' and so h and h' are mutual inverses and homeomorphisms. If C' is essential, then $h(C) = C'$ and so h is one-to-one and hence a homeomorphism. \square

Definition 2.17. *Let X be a topological space, we call (C, f) a **projective cover of X** , provided that (C, f) is an essential cover of X and C is projective.*

Thus, by the above results, every compact, Hausdorff space X has a projective cover (C, f) and (C, f) is also a rigid cover. Moreover, the projective cover is unique, up to homeomorphisms that commute with the covering maps and we have a prescription for how to obtain it.

Since the category of operator systems strictly contains the category of abelian C^* -algebras and contains more injective objects, it is conceivable that the injective envelope of a $C(X)$ space in this larger category could be smaller. Hamana[13] remarks that the two are the same. Since we will be using this fact, we prove it below. Again, the use of projectivity leads to a simpler proof.

Corollary 2.18. *Let X be a compact, Hausdorff space and let (K, f) be its projective cover. Then $C(K)$ is $*$ -isomorphic to $I(C(X))$, Hamana's injective envelope of $C(X)$ in the category of operator systems and unital, completely positive maps, via a $*$ -isomorphism that fixes $C(X)$.*

Proof. Since $C(K)$ is injective in the category of operator systems and composition with f induces a $*$ -monomorphism $\pi_f : C(X) \rightarrow C(K)$, there will exist a complete order isometry of $I(C(X))$ into $C(K)$ together with a completely positive projection of $C(K)$ onto this subspace. This projection endows the image of $I(C(X))$ with an abelian product, making $I(C(X))$ into an abelian C^* -algebra. Thus, $I(C(X)) = C(Z)$ for some projective space Z

and the inclusion of $C(X)$ into $C(Z)$ is given by an onto continuous function $h : Z \rightarrow X$. Projectivity of Z and K yields continuous functions between K and Z and rigidity forces these maps to be one-to-one and onto. \square

One consequence of the preceding result is that if \mathcal{A} is a commutative unital C^* -algebra contained in a commutative unital injective C^* -algebra \mathcal{B} , then there is a copy of the injective hull of \mathcal{A} that contains \mathcal{A} and sits inside \mathcal{B} as a C^* -subalgebra. However, the commutativity of \mathcal{B} is not necessary here.

Proposition 2.19. *Suppose $\mathcal{S} \subset B(H)$ is a unital injective operator system, \mathcal{C} is a C^* -subalgebra of \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{C}' is injective. Then $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{C}'$ is injective.*

Proof. Let $\varphi : B(H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}$, and $\psi : B(H) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}'$ be completely positive projections. Since φ is a \mathcal{C} -bimodule map, $\varphi(\mathcal{C}') \subset \mathcal{C}'$. Thus $\varphi \circ \psi : B(H) \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{C}'$. However, both φ and ψ fix $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{C}'$, hence $\varphi \circ \psi$ is a completely positive projection onto $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{C}'$. Thus $\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{C}'$ is injective. \square

Corollary 2.20. *Suppose \mathcal{B} is a unital injective C^* -algebra. Then every maximal abelian C^* -subalgebra is injective.*

Proof. Regard \mathcal{B} as a C^* -subalgebra of $B(\mathcal{H})$ and let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ be a maximal abelian C^* -subalgebra of \mathcal{B} . Extend \mathcal{C} to a maximal abelian C^* -subalgebra \mathcal{M} of $B(\mathcal{H})$. Then $\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{M}$ is injective and hence $\mathcal{B} \cap \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{C}$ is injective. \square

Theorem 2.21. *Suppose \mathcal{A} is a commutative C^* -algebra, \mathcal{B} is an injective C^* -algebra and $\pi : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ is a 1-1 $*$ -homomorphism. Then π extends to a 1-1 $*$ -homomorphism $\rho : I(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{B}$ and π is the inclusion map. Let \mathcal{C} be a maximal abelian selfadjoint subalgebra of \mathcal{B} that contains \mathcal{A} . It follows from the preceding corollary that \mathcal{C} is injective in the category of abelian C^* -algebras and $*$ -homomorphisms. Thus, π extends to a $*$ -homomorphism $\rho : I(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$. Similarly, injectivity of $I(\mathcal{A})$ in the category gives a $*$ -homomorphism of \mathcal{C} to $I(\mathcal{A})$ that fixes \mathcal{A} . By rigidity this composition must be the identity on $I(\mathcal{A})$ and so ρ was one-to-one. \square

The above result has interesting consequences for the interplay between measure and topology. Recall that a set is called **meager** or **first category** if it is a countable union of nowhere dense sets. Given a compact, Hausdorff space X , let $\mathcal{B}(X)$ denote the C^* -algebra of bounded, Borel functions on X and let $\mathcal{M}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(X)$ denote the ideal of Borel functions that vanish off a meager set. The quotient, $\mathcal{D}(X) = \mathcal{B}(X)/\mathcal{M}(X)$ is called the *Dixmier algebra*, in honor of J. Dixmier who proved [5] that $\mathcal{D}(X)$ is the injective envelope of $C(X)$. More precisely, $\mathcal{D}(X)$ is an injective C^* -algebra, the inclusion of $C(X) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(X)$ restricts to a $*$ -monomorphism on $C(X)$ when one passes to the quotient, so that we may regard $C(X) \subseteq \mathcal{D}(X)$ and there is a $*$ -isomorphism between $I(C(X))$ and $\mathcal{D}(X)$ that fixes $C(X)$. Thus, identifying $\mathcal{D}(X) \equiv C(K)$ and the inclusion map as the $*$ -homomorphism given by

composition $\Pi_f : C(X) \rightarrow C(K)$ for some continuous function, $f : K \rightarrow X$, we see that (K, f) is the projective cover of X .

Recall also that there exist meager subsets of $[0,1]$ that are nonmeasurable and meager subsets that are Borel sets of arbitrary measure ("fat" Cantor sets will do). Moreover, there exist Borel sets of measure 0, i.e., null sets, that are not meager. For these reasons there are no "natural" maps between the algebras $\mathcal{D}([0, 1])$ and $L^\infty([0, 1]) = \mathcal{B}([0, 1])/\mathcal{N}([0, 1])$, where $\mathcal{N}([0, 1])$ denotes the ideal of Borel functions that vanish off a null set. Nevertheless, we have the following:

Theorem 2.22. *There exist *-homomorphisms, $\pi : \mathcal{D}([0, 1]) \rightarrow L^\infty([0, 1])$ and $\rho : L^\infty([0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}([0, 1])$ such that $\pi(f + \mathcal{M}([0, 1])) = f + \mathcal{N}([0, 1])$, $\rho(f + \mathcal{N}([0, 1])) = f + \mathcal{M}([0, 1])$ for every $f \in C([0, 1])$ and $\rho \circ \pi(a) = a$ for every $a \in \mathcal{D}([0, 1])$.*

Proof. The existence of the *-homomorphisms fixing $C([0, 1])$ follows from the injectivity of the two algebras in the category of abelian C*-algebras and *-homomorphisms, i.e., from the projectivity of their maximal ideal spaces. The fact that the composition must be the identity on $\mathcal{D}([0, 1])$ follows from Dixmier's result that $\mathcal{D}([0, 1])$ is the injective envelope of $C([0, 1])$ and the rigidity of the injective envelope. \square

3. G-PROJECTIVE SPACES

In this section we attempt to generalize the results of the previous section to a dynamical situation. We assume throughout this section that G is a discrete group with identity e . By an **action of G on a topological space X** , we mean a homomorphism of G into the group of homeomorphisms of X that sends the identity of G to the identity map. Given $g \in G$ and $x \in X$, we denote the image of x under the homeomorphism corresponding to g by $g \cdot x$. We shall call a compact, Hausdorff space X , equipped with an action by G a **G-space**. Given two G -spaces, X and Y by a **G-map** we mean a continuous map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ such that $f(g \cdot x) = g \cdot f(x)$. Such a map is also called **G-equivariant**.

We define **G-cover**, **G-projective**, **G-rigid cover**, and **G-essential cover** by analogy with the earlier definitions, by simply replacing "compact, Hausdorff spaces" by "G-spaces" and "continuous function" by "G-map".

Let X be any G -space and let (P, r) be its projective cover. Using the rigidity of P , for every $g \in G$ the homeomorphism $x \rightarrow g \cdot x$ extends uniquely to a homeomorphism of P , which we still denote by $p \rightarrow g \cdot p$ satisfying $r(g \cdot p) = g \cdot r(p)$ and this collection of homeomorphisms makes P into a G -space and r a G -equivariant map. Thus, the projective cover of any G -space is again a G -space and the covering map is a G -map. That is, the projective cover of X is a G -cover. Moreover, we have that (P, r) is a G -essential cover of X . But, unfortunately, P is generally not G -projective.

In fact, if we consider the simplest example, namely, a one point space, $X = \{x\}$, with the trivial G -action. Then X is clearly projective as a

topological space, but it is not G -projective. This can be seen by considering the identity map from X to X and the map from some G -space Y onto X , where Y has no fixed points. This map has no G -equivariant lifting.

Thus, in general, although the projective cover of a space is a G -essential cover, it need not be a G -projective space. In fact, this example shows that we will need to amend our definition/expectations of G -projective covers.

Proposition 3.1. *Let G be a non-trivial, countable discrete group and let $X = \{x\}$ be a singleton with the trivial G -action. Then X does not have a G -projective, G -rigid cover.*

Proof. Assume that P is a G -projective, G -rigid cover of X and let $f : P \rightarrow X$. Fix $g_1 \in G, g_1 \neq e$ so that $h : P \rightarrow P, h(p) = g_1 \cdot p$ is a G -map. Since, $f \circ h = f$, by G -rigidity, h must be the identity. Thus, the G -action on P must be trivial.

Now let Y be any G -space and $q : Y \rightarrow X$. Since P is G -projective, there exists a G -map, $r : P \rightarrow Y$. But since the action of G is trivial on P , the points in $r(P)$ must be fixed by the G -action on Y .

Thus, Y has a fixed point and so every space that G acts on must have a fixed point. Such a group is called **extremely amenable** and by [7], no countable group is extremely amenable.

Hence, X has no G -projective, G -rigid cover. \square

Definition 3.2. *Let G be a countable, discrete group and let X be a G -space, we call (P, f) a **G -projective cover of X** , provided that P is G -projective, $f : P \rightarrow X$ is a G -map and (P, f) is a G -essential cover of X .*

We have been unable to prove that every G -space has a G -projective cover, but we will show that certain "minimal" G -spaces have G -projective covers and derive various properties of G -projectivity that are related to topics in topological dynamics.

It is easy to see (and we prove this below) that G -projective spaces exist and that every G -space has a G -cover that is a G -projective space. To this end, let W be any (discrete) set. We define an action of G on $G \times W$ by setting $g_1 \cdot (g, w) = (g_1 g, w)$, for any $g_1 \in G$. It is clear that each element of G defines a permutation of the elements of $G \times W$, and hence by the universal properties of the Stone-Cech compactification, this permutation extends to a homeomorphism of $\beta(G \times W)$ and this collection of homeomorphisms defines an action of G on $\beta(G \times W)$, making it into a G -space.

Proposition 3.3. *Let W be any set. Then $\beta(G \times W)$ is a projective G -space.*

Proof. Let X, Y be G -spaces, let $f : Y \rightarrow X$ be an onto G -map and let $h : \beta(G \times W) \rightarrow X$ be a G -map. Let $e \in G$ denote the identity element and choose elements $y_w \in Y$ such that $h((e, w)) = f(y_w)$. Define a map $r : G \times W \rightarrow Y$ by setting $r((g, w)) = g \cdot y_w$. By the universal properties, this extends to a unique continuous function from $\beta(G \times W)$ to Y that is easily seen to be a G -map. \square

Proposition 3.4. *Every G -space has a G -cover that is a G -projective space.*

Proof. Let X be a G -space, let X_d denote X with the discrete topology. The map $(g, x) \rightarrow g \cdot x$ extends to a G -map from $\beta(G \times X_d)$ to X . \square

We now consider some analogues of our earlier results.

Proposition 3.5. *Let X be a G -space. Then X is G -projective if and only if $C(X)$ is G -injective, i.e., is injective in the category whose objects are abelian C^* -algebras, equipped with G -actions and whose morphisms are G -equivariant $*$ -homomorphisms. Every unital abelian C^* -algebra equipped with a G -action can be embedded $*$ -monomorphically and G -equivariantly into a unital, abelian C^* -algebra that is G -injective.*

Proposition 3.6. *Let X be a G -projective space. Then $C(X)$ is G -injective in each of the following categories:*

- (1) *the category of G -operator spaces and completely contractive G -equivariant maps,*
- (2) *the category of G -operator systems and completely positive G -equivariant maps,*
- (3) *the category of G -Banach spaces and contractive G -equivariant linear maps.*

Proof. The proofs of all three of these statements is similar to the proof that (3) implies (5) in Theorem 2.4. \square

Corollary 3.7. *Let W be any set and let G be any discrete group, then $\ell^\infty(G \times W) = C(\beta(G \times W))$ is G -injective in each of the three categories.*

Proposition 3.8. *Let G be a countable, discrete group, then $\beta(G)$ has no fixed points.*

Proof. Assume that βG has a fixed point, ω_0 . Let Y be any G -space and let $y_0 \in Y$. We can define a G -equivariant continuous map, $f : \beta G \rightarrow Y$ by setting $f(g) = g \cdot y_0$ and extending. Now $f(\omega_0)$ is a fixed point of Y , since $g \cdot f(\omega_0) = f(g \cdot \omega_0) = f(\omega_0)$. Thus, every space that G acts on has a fixed point and we are again done by [7]. \square

Definition 3.9. *A G -space is **extremally G -disconnected** if the closure of every G -invariant open set is open.*

Proposition 3.10. *If X is G -projective, then X is extremally G -disconnected.*

Proof. Given any open, G -invariant subset U of X , let Y be the disjoint union of the G -spaces $X \setminus U$ and \overline{U} . Define a G -map from Y onto X by the two inclusions. Since X is G -projective there is a G -map from $h : X \rightarrow Y$. Clearly, for $u \in U$, we have $h(u) = u$. Hence, $h^{-1}(\overline{U}) = \overline{U}$, but since \overline{U} is open in Y it must be open in X . \square

Remark 3.11. *The space consisting of a single point together with the trivial action is extremally G -disconnected, but is not G -projective.*

Problem 3.12. *Is there some property of the G -action such that together with extremally G -disconnected yields G -projective?*

Proposition 3.13. *Let X be a G -space, let C be a G -projective space such that (C, f) is a G -rigid cover of X , then (C, f) is a G -essential cover.*

Proof. The proof proceeds exactly as in Proposition 2.13. □

Proposition 3.14. *Let (Y, f) be a G -cover of a G -space X , and let $C \subset Y$ be a minimal, compact, G -invariant subset of Y that maps onto X . Then (C, f) is a G -essential cover of X .*

Proof. The proof proceeds exactly as in Proposition 2.15. □

Problem 3.15. *If Y is G -projective, then is C G -projective?*

If true, then this would prove that every G -space has a G -projective, G -essential cover. In our proof of the existence of projective covers (Theorem 2.16), we used that the cover was rigid in a key way to get that C was projective. Gleason's proof [8] uses Stone's Boolean algebra representation theorem. Thus, for that approach, we would need to first generalize Stone's theorem to a G -equivariant Boolean algebras.

We now proceed to the one key case for which we can prove the existence of a G -projective.

Definition 3.16. *We say that a G -space X is **minimal** if the G -orbit of every point is dense in X .*

It is easy to see that X is a minimal G -space if and only if $C(X)$ is **G -simple**, i.e., has no non-trivial two-sided G -invariant ideals.

To obtain the G -projective cover in this case, we will need to use some results on algebra in βG , taken from [16]. As we saw earlier, left multiplication on G , extends to define a G -action on βG . By the universal properties of the Stone-Cech compactification, for each $\omega \in \beta G$, the map, $g \rightarrow g \cdot \omega$, extends to continuous map, $\rho_\omega : \beta G \rightarrow \beta G$. Setting $\omega_2 \cdot \omega_1 = \rho_{\omega_1}(\omega_2)$, defines an associative product on βG that extends the product on G and makes βG a right topological semigroup, i.e., one for which multiplication on the left is continuous for each fixed element on the right, with the same identity as G [16, Chapter 4]. Moreover, the corona $G^* = \beta G \setminus G$ is a two-sided ideal in this semigroup [16, Corollary 4.33]. Thus, βG has minimal left ideals that are not all of βG . By [16, Corollary 2.6] and [16, Theorem 2.9] every minimal left ideal is closed and of the form $(\beta G) \cdot \omega$ with ω an idempotent element. Note that necessarily, $\omega \in G^*$. Finally, by [16, Theorem 2.11c] any two minimal left ideals, L and L' are homeomorphic, and if $\omega \in L$ is any element, then $\rho_\omega : L' \rightarrow L$ is a homeomorphism. Note that ρ_ω is also a G -map.

Theorem 3.17. *Let G be a countable discrete group, and let L be a minimal left ideal in βG , then L is G -projective.*

Proof. Choose an idempotent ω_1 such that $L = (\beta G) \cdot \omega_1$, and look at the G -map, $\rho_{\omega_1} : \beta G \rightarrow L$. By associativity of the product and the fact that ω_1 is idempotent, we have that $\rho_{\omega_1} \circ \rho_{\omega_1} = \rho_{\omega_1}$. Also, for $z = \omega \cdot \omega_1 \in L$, we have that $\rho_{\omega_1}(z) = z$.

This shows that ρ_{ω_1} is a G -equivariant retraction of βG onto L . Now a little diagram chase, shows that βG G -projective implies that L is G -projective. \square

Note that if X is any G -space, then the action of G on X extends to an action of βG on X . To see this, note that for each fixed $x \in X$, the map $g \rightarrow g \cdot x$, extends to a continuous function, $f_x : \beta G \rightarrow X$ and we set $\omega \cdot x = f_x(\omega)$. Since $f_x(g_1 \cdot g_2) = f_{g_2 \cdot x}(g_1)$, it follows by taking limits along nets first, that $(g_1 \cdot \omega_2) \cdot x = g_1 \cdot (\omega_2 \cdot x)$, and then that $(\omega_1 \cdot \omega_2) \cdot x = \omega_1 \cdot (\omega_2 \cdot x)$, i.e., that the action is associative.

Theorem 3.18. *Let G be a countable, discrete group, let X be a minimal G -space, and let L be a minimal left ideal in βG . If we fix any point, $x_0 \in X$ and let $f_0 : \beta G \rightarrow X$, be the map $f_0(\omega) = \omega \cdot x_0$, then (L, f_0) is a G -projective cover of X .*

Proof. We have that f_0 is a G -map by the associativity of the action. Write $L = (\beta G) \cdot \omega_0$, with ω_0 idempotent, then $f_0(L) = \{(\omega \cdot \omega_0) \cdot x_0 : \omega \in \beta G\} = \{\omega \cdot (\omega_0 \cdot x_0) : \omega \in \beta G\} = X$, since the orbit of $\omega \cdot x_0$ is dense and the image of L is compact. Hence, (L, f_0) is G -projective and a G -cover of X .

It remains to show that it is a G -essential cover. So assume that Y is a G -space, that $h : Y \rightarrow L$ is a G -map and that $f_0 \circ h(Y) = X$. Note that since h is a G -map, $G \cdot h(Y) \subseteq h(Y)$. Hence, $h(Y)$ is a closed left ideal and so by minimality, $h(Y) = L$. Thus, L is a G -essential cover. \square

Applying the duality between G -spaces and unital, abelian C^* -algebras quipped with G -actions leads to the following:

Corollary 3.19. *Let G be a countable discrete group, and let \mathcal{A} be a unital abelian C^* -algebra equipped with a G -action. If \mathcal{A} is G -simple, then there is an G -equivariant $*$ -monomorphic embedding of \mathcal{A} into a G -injective unital abelian C^* -algebra \mathcal{B} with the property that whenever \mathcal{C} is another C^* -algebra equipped with a G -action and $\pi : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is a G -equivariant $*$ -homomorphism that is one-to-one on \mathcal{A} , it follows that π is one-to-one.*

Proof. This is a combination of the fact that minimal is the same as G -simple, together with a translation of G -essential from the topological category to the category of abelian C^* -algebras. \square

In Ellis [6] and also in [16] it is proven that the minimal left ideals in βG , are the **universal** minimal dynamical systems. It can be shown quite easily, that the G -projectivity of minimal left ideals implies this universal property, but the converse is not so clear. In any case, the connections between Ellis' constructions and projectivity in the topological category seems to have gone unnoticed.

4. G-INJECTIVITY

We have seen that there is a strong correspondence between projectivity for topological spaces and various notions of injectivity for linear spaces. In this section, we explore those connections in the presence of an action by a countable discrete group.

The Gelfand duality carries through in this setting to a contravariant functor between the category whose objects are G-spaces with morphisms the G-maps and the category whose objects are abelian C^* -algebras equipped with G-actions and whose morphisms are G-equivariant $*$ -homomorphisms. In particular, a space P is G-projective if and only if $C(P)$ is G-injective in this latter category, i.e., G-equivariant $*$ -homomorphisms into $C(P)$ have G-equivariant $*$ -homomorphic extensions.

Moreover, if P is the projective cover of X , then we have seen that we may identify $I(C(X)) = C(P)$ and that P and hence, $I(C(X))$, is also endowed with a G-action. However, we have also seen that the ordinary projective cover of a space need not be G-projective, and hence not G-injective in the above category.

This leads naturally, to the question of whether or not $C(P)$ is G-injective in some appropriate category and whether or not it is the appropriate notion of the G-injective envelope.

Hamana [14] [15] studies injectivity in the presence of a G action for two larger categories, the category whose objects are operator spaces (respectively, systems) with a G-action consisting of a group of completely isometric isomorphisms (respectively, unital, complete order isomorphisms) and morphisms consisting of the completely contractive (respectively, unital completely positive) G-equivariant maps. In this setting, he proves that every operator space (respectively, operator system) V has a *G-injective envelope* $I_G(V)$, that is a “G-essential”, “G-rigid”, “G-injective” extension of V , where the quotation marks are used to indicate that these definitions have the analogous (but not necessarily equivalent) meanings in these categories. Moreover, for operator systems, their G-injective envelopes are the same in either category that Hamana considers. Hamana obtains his injective envelope by first embedding the G-operator system into a G-operator space that is injective in the usual sense and G-injective in an appropriate sense. He then obtains the G-injective envelope as the range of a minimal G-equivariant idempotent map. Because the G-injective envelope is the range of a projection applied to a space that is injective in the usual sense, it follows that the G-injective envelope is also injective in the usual sense.

For a simple example of Hamana’s construction, consider the complex numbers \mathbb{C} equipped with the trivial G-action and $\ell^\infty(G)$ equipped with the G-action induced by multiplication on G. We can consider \mathbb{C} as the subspace of $\ell^\infty(G)$ consisting of the scalar multiples of the identity. An extension of the identity map on \mathbb{C} to a (completely) positive G-equivariant map on $\ell^\infty(G)$ would be a G-invariant mean. Hence, \mathbb{C} is G-injective if and

only if G is amenable. On the other hand, Hamana shows that $\ell^\infty(G)$ is always G -injective. Thus, $I_G(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} = I(\mathbb{C})$ if and only if G is amenable. For G non-amenable, we have $I(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} \subset I_G(\mathbb{C}) \subseteq \ell^\infty(G)$. It follows readily from his work (we show this below) that $I_G(\mathbb{C}) \neq \ell^\infty(G)$, but an exact characterization of $I_G(\mathbb{C})$ unanswered.

Proposition 4.1. *Let G be a non-abelian group, then $\mathbb{C} \subset I_G(\mathbb{C}) \subset \ell^\infty(G)$.*

Proof. We have seen above why $\mathbb{C} \neq I_G(\mathbb{C})$. Since $\ell^\infty(G) = C(\beta G)$ and βG is G -projective, it is G -injective in Hamana's sense by Proposition 3.6. Thus, the inclusion $\mathbb{C} \subseteq \ell^\infty(G)$ extends to a completely order isomorphism of $I_G(\mathbb{C})$ into $\ell^\infty(G)$. If we compose this inclusion with the quotient map $q : \ell^\infty(G) \rightarrow \ell^\infty(G)/c_0(G)$, then since the quotient map is a complete isometry on \mathbb{C} , it must be a complete isometry on $I_G(\mathbb{C})$. This follows from the fact that the G -injective envelope is an essential extension and the definition of essential extension [14].

Thus, there exist inclusions of $I_G(\mathbb{C})$ into $\ell^\infty(G)$ extending the inclusion of \mathbb{C} into $\ell^\infty(G)$, but this map can never be onto. \square

Because Hamana obtains his G -injective envelope of a G -operator system as a subspace of a non-commutative crossed product algebra, it is not clear whether or not $I_G(C(X))$ is even an abelian C^* -algebra.

Theorem 4.2. *Let G be an arbitrary discrete group and let X be a G -space. Then $I_G(C(X))$ is an abelian C^* -algebra.*

Proof. Let (P, f) be a G -projective space that covers X . Then composition with f induces a G -equivariant, $*$ -monomorphism, $\Pi_f : C(X) \rightarrow C(P)$. Since $C(P)$ is G -injective in the category of G -operator systems, Π_f will extend to a G -equivariant complete order isomorphism of $I_G(C(X))$ into $C(P)$. Since $I_G(C(X))$ is also G -injective there will exist a G -equivariant completely positive projection of $C(P)$ onto $I_G(C(X))$. Endowing $I_G(C(X))$ with the Choi-Effros product induced by this projection makes it into a commutative C^* -algebra. \square

Theorem 4.3. *Let X be a minimal G -space and let L be a minimal left ideal in βG . Then there exists a G -equivariant $*$ -monomorphism of $I_G(C(X))$ into $C(L)$.*

Proof. Identify $I_G(C(X)) = C(Y)$ with Y a G -space, so that the inclusion of $C(X)$ into $C(Y)$ is given as Π_h for some onto G -map $h : Y \rightarrow X$. By Theorem 3.18, there is an onto G -map, $f : L \rightarrow X$ and by the G -projectivity of L , we have a G -map $r : L \rightarrow Y$ with $h \circ r = f$. Thus, $\Pi_r : C(Y) \rightarrow C(L)$, since $\Pi_r \circ \Pi_h = \Pi_f$ is a $*$ -monomorphism on $C(X)$, by the fact that Π_h is an essential extension, Π_r must also be a $*$ -monomorphism. \square

Problem 4.4. *Let X be a minimal G -space. If G is non-amenable, is $I_G(C(X)) = C(L)$ for L a minimal left ideal in βG ? In particular, is $I_G(\mathbb{C}) = C(L)$ when G is non-amenable?*

Since we do not have equality for G amenable, we suspect that the equality of $I_G(\mathbb{C})$ and $C(L)$ could be a measure of how badly non-amenable the group is.

Problem 4.5. *Let X be a minimal G -space. Give necessary and sufficient conditions to guarantee that $I_G(C(X)) = C(L)$. This would be especially interesting for G amenable.*

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