

Computation versus formulae for norms of elementary operators

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Hence can define $T|_I: I \rightarrow I$ and $T^I: A/I \rightarrow A/I$.

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We have $\|T^\pi\| \leq \|T\|$ and in fact $\|T\| = \sup_{\pi} \|T^\pi\|$

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Coroll. algorithm to check that $\|\delta_c\| = 2\|c - \lambda\|$ (if λ 'known')

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$(x, z) \mapsto (x + |\lambda|^2 - 2\Re(z\bar{\lambda}), z - \lambda)$ maps
 $W(c^*c, c)$ to $W((c - \lambda)^*(c - \lambda), c - \lambda)$

General T (still $A = \mathcal{B}(H)$).

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Fact: infimum is attained (without increasing ℓ).

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and also the subsets of their closures with maximal trace

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Now some algorithms. (from [IJ2003])

Recall $u = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i \otimes b_i \in \mathcal{B}(H) \otimes \mathcal{B}(H)$, $T = \theta(u)$,
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Trick: reduce computation of $\|T\|$ to computation of cb norms of ‘rank one’ elem. ops where $\|\cdot\|_{cb} = \|\cdot\|$.

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$$\|\delta_c\|$$

$$= \sup \text{tgm} \left(\begin{bmatrix} \langle cc^*\xi, \xi \rangle & \langle c\xi, \xi \rangle \\ \langle c^*\xi, \xi \rangle & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\langle c\eta, \eta \rangle \\ -\langle c^*\eta, \eta \rangle & \langle c^*c\eta, \eta \rangle \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

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For $\phi_1, \phi_2 \in P(A)$ say $\phi_1 \sim \phi_2$ if $[\pi_{\phi_1}] = [\pi_{\phi_2}]$ in $\hat{A}$.

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Example: Equality in $\|T\|_{cb} \leq \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j \otimes b_j \right\|_h$?

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 often $> \|T\|_{cb} = \sup\{\text{tgm}(Q(\mathbf{a}^*, \phi_1), Q(\mathbf{b}, \phi_2)) : \phi_1, \phi_2 \in$
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Proposition $T \in \mathcal{EL}(A)$,

$Tx = \sum_{j=1}^{\ell} a_j x b_j \Rightarrow \|T\|_{cb} \leq \sqrt{\ell} \|T\|.$