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## Change of base for operator space modules

MICHAEL ROSBOTHAM 

**Abstract.** We prove a change of base theorem for operator space modules over  $C^*$ -algebras, analogous to the change of rings for algebraic modules. We demonstrate how this can be used to show that the category of (right) matrix normed modules and completely bounded module maps has enough injectives.

**Mathematics Subject Classification.** 46H25, 46L05, 46L07, 46M10, 46M18.

**Keywords.** Operator space modules,  $C^*$ -algebras, Restriction of scalars, Extension of scalars, Change of base, Enough injectives.

**1. Introduction.** Let  $A$  be a Banach algebra. A right  $A$ -module  $E$  is called a right *Banach  $A$ -module* if it is a Banach space and, for each  $x \in E$ ,  $a \in A$ , we have  $\|x \cdot a\| \leq \|x\| \|a\|$ . The book of Helemskii [10], e.g., deals with homological algebra in this setting. For  $C^*$ -algebras, there are good reasons to employ modules which also carry an operator space structure; the most common ones are the  $h$ -modules and the matrix normed modules. In [14], Paulsen introduced the notions of relative injectivity and relative projectivity for  $h$ -modules, and various pieces of homological algebra, including results on homological dimension, have been obtained in this setting; see, e.g., [11, Section 7] and [17].

The categories that appear in functional analysis, such as  $Ban^\infty$  and  $Op^\infty$  whose objects are the (complex) Banach spaces and the operator spaces with bounded and with completely bounded linear mappings, respectively, as morphisms, are not abelian. Thus the standard homological algebra does not apply. The more general setting of exact categories in the sense of Quillen, see [5], has been successfully applied to  $Ban^\infty$  in [6], and exploited in [15] to define a cohomological dimension for  $C^*$ -algebras, and in [1] to develop a sheaf cohomology theory; cf. also [13]. In particular in the latter setting, there are too few projective objects; this is why we focus on injectives. The Arveson–Wittstock

Hahn–Banach theorem states that  $B(H)$ , the space of bounded operators on a Hilbert space  $H$ , is injective even in  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^1$  (which has the same objects as  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^\infty$  but the morphisms are the complete contractions), and injectivity in an additive category of  $h$ -modules has been investigated by Frank and Paulsen [9]. Injective matrix normed modules (see Definition 3.1 below) seem to be less well understood; we will discuss this in Sections 3 and 4 and prove that every injective operator space provides us with an injective matrix normed module in a canonical way (Corollary 4.11).

The main topic of this paper is a change of base procedure for matrix normed modules over unital  $C^*$ -algebras. Change of base, also called ‘change of rings’ in algebraic module theory, is an adjunction of module categories and as such more general than equivalence. Hence, it extends Morita equivalence of rings. The ‘extension of scalars’ (Definition 4.5) makes use of the module operator space projective tensor product, which we therefore recall in Section 3. The paper’s main theorem is Theorem 4.9; as a consequence of it, we find that every matrix normed module can be completely isometrically embedded into an injective one (Proposition 4.13). Change of base is a fundamental tool in algebraic geometry for sheaves of modules over ringed spaces and, in a similar vein, for operator module sheaves over  $C^*$ -ringed spaces in [1].

**2. Terminology, notations, and conventions.** Our standard references are [2] and [8]; in particular, we will always assume that operator spaces are complete. The category  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^\infty$  consists of objects: the operator spaces, and morphisms: completely bounded linear maps. The subcategory  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^1$  consist of the same objects, but the morphisms are the complete contractions. When  $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $E$  is a vector space, if we want to emphasise indexing, we will sometimes identify elements in the vector space  $M_{nm}(E)$  of  $(nm \times nm)$ -matrices as  $[[x_{ij}^{kl}]_{(i,j)}]_{(k,l)} \in M_m(M_n(E))$  where  $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$  and  $k, l \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ . If  $E, F$  are operator spaces, we will denote the operator space consisting of all completely bounded linear maps from  $E$  to  $F$  by  $CB(E, F)$ . We write the completely bounded norm of an element  $\phi \in CB(E, F)$  as  $\|\phi\|_{cb}$ . If moreover,  $E$  and  $F$  are right Banach  $A$ -modules for a  $C^*$ -algebra  $A$ , then the space  $CB_A(E, F)$ , of all completely bounded  $A$ -module maps, is a closed subspace of  $CB(E, F)$ .

We equip each matrix algebra  $M_n(A)$  with the unique  $C^*$ -algebra norm with respect to the involution  $[a_{ij}] \mapsto [a_{ji}^*]$ . This yields the *canonical operator space structure* on  $A$ . We will only consider the case where  $A$  is unital (with multiplicative identity  $1_A$ ).

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a category. To indicate that  $E$  belongs to the class of objects in  $\mathcal{A}$ , we write  $E \in \mathcal{A}$ . The set of morphisms from  $E \in \mathcal{A}$  to  $F \in \mathcal{A}$  is denoted  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, F)$ . If  $\mathcal{M}$  is a class of morphisms in  $\mathcal{A}$ , we denote the subset of  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, F)$  that consists only of the morphisms in  $\mathcal{M}$  by  $\mathcal{M}(E, F)$ . Suppose  $E, F, G \in \mathcal{A}$  and  $f \in \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(F, G)$ , we write  $f_E^*$  for the function  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(G, E) \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(F, E)$ ,  $g \mapsto gf$ , and  $f_E^*$  for the function  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, F) \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, G)$ ,  $g \mapsto fg$ . We often drop the subscript or superscript  $E$  when there is no danger of confusion.

Let  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  be categories. An *adjoint pair*  $(L, R)$  is a pair of functors  $L: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  and  $R: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$  such that, if  $E \in \mathcal{A}, F \in \mathcal{B}$ , there exists a natural bijection  $\sigma_{E,F}: \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{B}}(L(E), F) \rightarrow \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, R(F))$ . Natural here means that, if  $E \xrightarrow{f} E'$  is a morphism in  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $F \xrightarrow{g} F'$  is a morphism in  $\mathcal{B}$ , there exists a commutative diagram of sets and maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{B}}(L(E'), F) & \xrightarrow{L(f)^*} & \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{B}}(L(E), F) & \xrightarrow{g_*} & \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{B}}(L(E), F') \\
 \downarrow \sigma_{E',F} & & \downarrow \sigma_{E,F} & & \downarrow \sigma_{E,F'} \\
 \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E', R(F)) & \xrightarrow{f^*} & \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, R(F)) & \xrightarrow{R(g)_*} & \text{Mor}_{\mathcal{A}}(E, R(F'))
 \end{array} \tag{2.1}$$

where each vertical arrow is a bijection. If the morphism sets for both  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $\mathcal{B}$  are objects in a third category  $\mathcal{C}$ , the adjoint pairs considered are those such that the associated commutative diagram is of morphisms in  $\mathcal{C}$ . For more information on adjoint pairs, see, e.g., [12, Chapter IV].

**3. Injective operator space modules.** In this section, we fix a unital  $C^*$ -algebra  $A$ , and all modules will henceforth be assumed to be unital. We will discuss two types of modules over  $A$ , the  $h$ -modules and the matrix normed modules. Both are related to different notions of multilinear mappings on operator spaces and appeared in independent papers by Blecher–Paulsen [3] and Effros–Ruan [7].

**Definition 3.1.** Let  $E, F, G$  be operator spaces and  $\phi: E \times F \rightarrow G$  be a bilinear map. The map  $\phi$  is *multiplicatively completely bounded* if there exists  $K > 0$  such that, for each  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $[x_{ij}] \in M_n(E), [y_{ij}] \in M_n(F)$ ,

$$\left\| \left[ \sum_{k=1}^n \phi(x_{ik}, y_{kj}) \right] \right\|_n \leq K \| [x_{ij}] \|_n \| [y_{ij}] \|_n. \tag{3.1}$$

We say  $\phi$  is *jointly completely bounded* if there exists  $K > 0$  such that, for each  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ , and  $[x_{ij}] \in M_n(E), [z_{kl}] \in M_m(F)$ ,

$$\left\| [\phi(x_{ij}, z_{kl})]_{(i,j)(k,l)} \right\|_{nm} \leq K \| [x_{ij}] \|_n \| [z_{kl}] \|_m. \tag{3.2}$$

We denote the infimum of all  $K$  in equation (3.1) (respectively, in equation (3.2)) by  $\|\phi\|_{\text{mcb}}$  (resp.,  $\|\phi\|_{\text{jcb}}$ ). If  $\|\phi\|_{\text{mcb}} \leq 1$  (resp.,  $\|\phi\|_{\text{jcb}} \leq 1$ ), then  $\phi$  is *multiplicatively* (resp., *jointly*) *completely contractive*. Suppose  $E$  is a right  $A$ -module that is also an operator space. If the module action  $E \times A \rightarrow E, (x, a) \mapsto x \cdot a$ , is multiplicatively (resp., jointly) completely contractive, then  $E$  is a *right  $h$ -module over  $A$*  (resp., a *right matrix normed  $A$ -module*). There are similar definitions for left modules and bimodules.

For our modules, we have used the naming conventions of [2]; we will however avoid the term “operator module” as it has been used for matrix normed

modules elsewhere in the past. We use “operator space module” as the overarching terminology. It is not difficult to show that any multiplicatively completely contractive map is also jointly completely contractive so any right  $h$ -module over  $A$  is also a right matrix normed  $A$ -module. We also note that the operator spaces are precisely the right  $h$ -modules over  $\mathbb{C}$  which agree with the right matrix normed  $\mathbb{C}$ -modules. It has become customary to drop the adverb ‘multiplicatively’ whereas ‘jointly completely bounded’ was called ‘matricially bounded’ at a time [7].

For operator spaces  $E, F, G$ , the space  $MCB(E \times F, G)$  of all multiplicatively completely bounded bilinear maps (resp.,  $JCB(E \times F, G)$  of all jointly completely bounded bilinear maps) becomes a Banach space with norm  $\|\cdot\|_{\text{mcb}}$  (resp.,  $\|\cdot\|_{\text{jcb}}$ ). Definition 3.1 can be reformulated in terms of the following operator space tensor products.

**Definition 3.2.** Let  $E$  and  $F$  be operator spaces. The *operator space projective tensor product* (resp., *Haagerup tensor product*), denoted  $E \widehat{\otimes} F$  (resp.,  $E \otimes_h F$ ), is the unique (up to completely isometric isomorphism) operator space such that there is a jointly (resp., multiplicatively) completely contractive map  $\theta: E \times F \rightarrow E \widehat{\otimes} F$  (resp.,  $\theta': E \times F \rightarrow E \otimes_h F$ ) such that, for each operator space  $G$ , the map  $\theta_G^*: CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G) \rightarrow JCB(E \times F, G), \phi \mapsto \phi \theta$  (resp.,  $\theta_G'^*: CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G) \rightarrow MCB(E \times F, G), \phi \mapsto \phi \theta'$ ), is a surjective isometry.

For the existence of each of these tensor products, see [8, Chapters 7 and 9]. They involve the completion of the algebraic tensor product  $E \otimes F$  with respect to particular matrix norms. We denote an elementary tensor in  $E \otimes F$  by  $x \otimes y$ , where  $x \in E, y \in F$ . A right module  $E$  that is also an operator space is a right  $h$ -module (resp., matrix normed module) over  $A$  precisely when the module action induces a complete contraction  $E \otimes_h A \rightarrow E$  (resp.,  $E \widehat{\otimes} A \rightarrow E$ ). A benefit of working with the operator space projective tensor product is its relationship to spaces of completely bounded linear mappings.

**Proposition 3.3** ([8, Proposition 7.1.2]). *Let  $E, F$ , and  $G$  be operator spaces. Then there exists a completely isometric isomorphism*

$$CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G) \cong CB(E, CB(F, G)) \tag{3.3}$$

such that each  $\phi \in CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G)$  is associated with a mapping  $\psi \in CB(E, CB(F, G))$ , where for each  $x \in E, y \in F, \psi(x)(y) = \phi(x \otimes y)$ .

Using the language of Section 2, this states that the tensor product functor  $-\widehat{\otimes} F$  and the hom-functor  $CB(F, -)$  form an adjoint pair on the category  $\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^\infty$  as  $\text{Mor}_{\mathcal{O}\mathfrak{p}^\infty}(E, F) = CB(E, F)$ . There is no such relation for the Haagerup tensor product; on the other hand,  $h$ -modules are characterised by the CES-theorem ([2, Theorem 3.3.1]) which allows for a common completely isometric representation of the  $C^*$ -algebra and the module on one Hilbert space.

Turning towards injectivity, we note that the usual reference to all monomorphisms as the ‘embeddings of a subobject’ often is not the right

choice and it is therefore desirable to specify a particular class of morphisms as in the following definition.

**Definition 3.4.** Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be a class of monomorphisms in a category  $\mathcal{A}$  (which is typically assumed to be closed under composition and contains all isomorphisms). An object  $I \in \mathcal{A}$  is  $\mathcal{M}$ -*injective* if, for all  $E, F \in \mathcal{A}$  and morphisms  $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(E, F)$  and any morphism  $f \in \text{Mor}(E, I)$ , there exists a morphism  $\tilde{f} \in \text{Mor}(F, I)$  such that  $f = \tilde{f}\mu$ . That is, there exists a filler arrow making the following diagram commutative.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 E & \xrightarrow{\mu} & F \\
 f \downarrow & \swarrow \tilde{f} & \\
 I & & 
 \end{array}
 \tag{3.4}$$

A category  $\mathcal{A}$  is said to have *enough  $\mathcal{M}$ -injectives* if for every object  $E \in \mathcal{A}$ , there exists a morphism  $\mu \in \mathcal{M}(E, I)$  for some  $\mathcal{M}$ -injective  $I$ .

The Arveson–Wittstock Hahn–Banach theorem [8, Theorem 4.1.5] is equivalent to saying that  $B(H)$ , for any Hilbert space  $H$ , is  $\mathcal{M}^1$ -injective in  $\mathcal{O}p^1$ , where  $\mathcal{M}^1$  is the class of complete isometries. Blecher and Paulsen have shown [4, Theorem 2.6] that a right  $h$ -module over  $A$  is  $\mathcal{M}^1$ -injective in  $\mathcal{O}p^1$  if and only if it is  $\mathcal{M}_A^1$ -injective in  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^1$ , where  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^1$  is the category whose objects are the right  $h$ -modules over  $A$ , whose morphisms are the completely contractive  $A$ -module mappings, and  $\mathcal{M}_A^1$  is the class of completely isometric  $A$ -module maps. This relies on Wittstock’s result [16, Theorem 4.1] stating that, if  $A$  is a  $C^*$ -subalgebra of  $B(H)$ , then  $B(H)$  is  $\mathcal{M}_A^1$ -injective in  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^1$ .

In the additive category  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^\infty$ , of  $h$ -modules over  $A$  with completely bounded  $A$ -module maps, the class  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$  of embeddings to consider are the completely bounded injective module maps with closed range and completely bounded inverse from the range. The corresponding  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injectives are less studied; however, there are some nice results of Frank and Paulsen on when  $A$  is  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injective as an  $h$ -module over itself [9].

It is clear that every  $\mathcal{M}_A^1$ -injective object in  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^1$  is also  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injective. Thus the afore-mentioned CES-theorem yields the following.

**Proposition 3.5.** *Let  $A$  be a unital  $C^*$ -algebra. The additive category  $\mathfrak{hM}od_A^\infty$  has enough  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injectives.*

*Proof.* Let  $E \in \mathfrak{hM}od_A^\infty$ . By a version of the Christensen–Effros–Sinclair representation theorem (see [2, Theorem 3.3.1, Lemma 3.3.5]), there exist a Hilbert space  $H$ , an injective unital  $*$ -homomorphism  $\pi: A \rightarrow B(H)$ , and a complete isometry  $\phi: E \rightarrow B(H)$  such that  $\phi(x \cdot a) = \phi(x)\pi(a)$  for all  $x \in E, a \in A$ . That is,  $\phi$  is a morphism in  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$  into the  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injective object  $B(H)$ .  $\square$

Matrix normed modules are not necessarily representable; therefore we need a different device to ensure that there are enough injectives among them. This will be done in the next section.

**4. Change of base.** Restriction and extension of scalars for matrix normed modules turn out to form a pair of adjoint functors in the sense of diagram (2.1). We will use this to establish the existence of enough injectives in the appropriate module category.

In this section, we fix a unital  $*$ -homomorphism  $\pi: A \rightarrow B$  between unital  $C^*$ -algebras  $A$  and  $B$ . The category whose objects are the right matrix normed  $A$ -modules and whose morphisms are the completely bounded  $A$ -module maps will be denoted  $mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ . There is also the similarly defined category of left matrix normed  $A$ -modules  ${}_A mn\mathcal{M}od^\infty$ . If  $E, F \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ , we denote the set of morphisms from  $E$  to  $F$  by  $CB_A(E, F)$ , it is clear that this forms a closed subspace of  $CB(E, F)$ . For left matrix normed  $A$ -modules, we use the notation  ${}_A CB(E, F)$ . A matrix normed  $A$ - $B$ -bimodule is an operator space that is both an object in  ${}_A mn\mathcal{M}od^\infty$  and  $mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  with the associativity condition  $(a \cdot x) \cdot b = a \cdot (x \cdot b)$ . The corresponding category is denoted by  ${}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  and here the morphism sets are denoted by  ${}_A CB_B(E, F)$ . Thus  $B \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  via the left action of  $A$  given by  $a \cdot b = \pi(a)b$ ,  $a \in A$ ,  $b \in B$ , and the canonical right action of  $B$  on itself.

Like in the theory of modules over rings, we make use of module tensor products. Our source for operator space module tensor products is [2, Section 3.4].

**Definition 4.1.** Let  $E$  and  $F$  be right and left  $A$ -modules, respectively. Suppose  $\phi: E \times F \rightarrow G$  is a bilinear map, where  $G$  is a vector space. Then  $\phi$  is  *$A$ -balanced* if for  $x \in E, y \in F, a \in A$ , we have  $\phi(x \cdot a, y) = \phi(x, a \cdot y)$ . Suppose  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $F \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od^\infty$ . The *module operator space projective tensor product* is the quotient of  $E \otimes F$  by the closure of the subspace spanned by  $\{(x \cdot a) \otimes y - x \otimes (a \cdot y) \mid x \in E, y \in F, a \in A\}$ . This is denoted by  $E \widehat{\otimes}_A F$ . We still use the notation  $x \otimes y$ , now for the coset in  $E \widehat{\otimes}_A F$  of the elementary tensor  $x \otimes y$ .

It is not difficult to show, via the universal property of the operator space projective tensor product described in Definition 3.2, that the above tensor product ‘linearises jointly completely bounded balanced bilinear maps’. That is, we have the following:

**Proposition 4.2.** *Suppose  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $F \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od^\infty$ . Let  $u: E \times F \rightarrow E \widehat{\otimes}_A F$  be the canonical jointly completely contractive bilinear mapping. Given an operator space  $G$  and a jointly completely contractive  $A$ -balanced bilinear map  $\phi: E \times F \rightarrow G$ , there exists a unique completely contractive linear map  $\psi: E \widehat{\otimes}_A F \rightarrow G$  such that  $u = \psi \phi$ .*

Suppose  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $F \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ . Then  $E \otimes F \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  via the module action  $(x \otimes y) \cdot b = x \otimes (y \cdot b)$ , and the closed subspace spanned by

$$\{(x \cdot a) \otimes y - x \otimes (a \cdot y) \mid x \in E, y \in F, a \in A\}$$

is a submodule. Thus the quotient module  $E \widehat{\otimes}_A F$  is a right matrix normed  $B$ -module (for details, see [2, paragraph 3.4.9]). In order to define the extension of scalars, we need the following property for the module operator space projective tensor product.

**Lemma 4.3** ([2, Lemma 3.4.5]). *Let  $E_1, E_2 \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $F_1, F_2 \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ . Suppose  $\phi \in CB_A(E_1, E_2)$ ,  $\psi \in {}_A CB_B(F_1, F_2)$ . Then  $\phi \otimes \psi: E_1 \otimes F_1 \rightarrow E_2 \otimes F_2$  extends uniquely to a completely bounded  $B$ -module map  $\phi \otimes \psi: E_1 \widehat{\otimes}_A F_1 \rightarrow E_2 \widehat{\otimes}_A F_2$ , with  $\|\phi \otimes \psi\|_{cb} \leq \|\phi\|_{cb} \|\psi\|_{cb}$ .*

**Proposition 4.4** ([2, Lemma 3.4.6]). *Let  $A$  be a  $C^*$ -algebra. Suppose  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ . Then there exists a completely isometric isomorphism  $E \widehat{\otimes}_A A \cong E$  in  $mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ .*

We shall now introduce the main concepts of this paper.

**Definition 4.5.** The *extension of scalars* from  $A$  to  $B$  is the covariant functor

$$\begin{aligned} (-\widehat{\otimes}_A B): mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty &\rightarrow mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty, \\ E &\mapsto E \widehat{\otimes}_A B, \\ CB_A(E, F) \ni \phi &\mapsto (-\widehat{\otimes}_A B)(\phi), \end{aligned}$$

where  $(-\widehat{\otimes}_A B)(\phi)$  is the extension as in Lemma 4.3 of the map  $\phi \otimes \text{id}_B: E \otimes B \rightarrow F \otimes B$ .

Let  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ ; then we can consider  $E$  as a right matrix normed  $A$ -module when we define the module action  $x \cdot a = x \cdot \pi(a)$ . We will write  $E$  with this module action as  $E_\pi$ . Note then that the module action  $E \times B \rightarrow E$  is a jointly completely contractive  $A$ -balanced map and so by Proposition 4.2, we have a canonical completely contractive map  $E \widehat{\otimes}_A B \rightarrow E$ .

**Definition 4.6.** The covariant functor

$$\begin{aligned} (-\pi): mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty &\rightarrow mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty, \\ E &\mapsto E_\pi, \\ CB_B(E, F) \ni \phi &\mapsto \phi \in CB_A(E_\pi, F_\pi), \end{aligned}$$

is called the *restriction of scalars* from  $B$  to  $A$ .

That the extension and restriction of scalars are, in fact, functors is routinely checked. We aim to make use of a matrix normed module version of Proposition 3.3 involving the module operator space projective tensor product and use that for the change of base.

**Proposition 4.7.** *Let  $A$  and  $B$  be unital  $C^*$ -algebras. Suppose that  $E \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  and  $F \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ . Then  $CB_B(E, F) \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ .*

*Proof.* The canonical identifications  $M_n(CB_B(E, F)) \cong CB_B(E, M_n(F))$  yield the operator space structure. For each  $a \in A$ ,  $f \in CB_B(E, F)$ , define  $(f \cdot a)(x) = f(a \cdot x)$ . When  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $x \in M_n(E)$ , we have  $\|(f \cdot a)_n(x)\| = \|f_n(a[x_{ij}])\| \leq \|f\|_{cb} \|a\| \|x\|$ . So  $f \cdot a$  is completely bounded. Also it is clear that when  $b \in B$ ,  $(f \cdot a)(x \cdot b) = f(a \cdot (x \cdot b)) = f(a \cdot x) \cdot b$ , so  $f \cdot a$  is a  $B$ -module map. We have shown that  $CB_B(E, F)$  is a Banach right  $A$ -module.

Suppose  $f = [f_{ij}] \in M_n(CB_B(E, F))$  and  $a = [a_{kl}] \in M_m(A)$  for some  $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$ . We are done if we show  $\|([f_{ij} \cdot a_{kl}])_t\| \leq \|f\| \|a\|$  for all  $t \in \mathbb{N}$ . Let



$x = [x_{pq}] \in M_t$ , then

$$\begin{aligned} \|([f_{ij} \cdot a_{kl}]_t(x))\| &= \|[[[f_{ij} \cdot a_{kl}(x_{pq})]_{(i,j)}]_{(k,l)}]_{(p,q)}\| \\ &= \|[[[f_{ij}(a_{kl} \cdot x_{pq})]_{(i,j)}]_{(k,l)}]_{(p,q)}\| \\ &\leq \|f\| \|[[[a_{kl} \cdot x_{pq}]_{(k,l)}]_{(p,q)}\| \leq \|f\| \|a\| \|x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Before we arrive at our main result, we record the following.

**Lemma 4.8.** *Suppose  $F \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ . There exists a completely isometric  $A$ -module isomorphism  $\omega: F_\pi \rightarrow CB_B(B, F)$ .*

*Proof.* Considering the  $C^*$ -algebra  $B$  as a matrix normed  $A$ - $B$ -bimodule as above, by Proposition 4.7,  $CB_B(B, F) \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ . For each  $y \in F$ , define  $\omega(y)(b)$  to be  $y \cdot b$  for all  $b \in B$ . Then  $\omega: F \rightarrow CB_B(B, F)$  is a completely isometric surjective linear map ([2, Lemma 3.5.4]) and an  $A$ -module map. Indeed, if  $a \in A, y \in F$ , we have that, for each  $b \in B$ ,

$$\omega(y \cdot a)(b) = (y \cdot \pi(a)) \cdot b = y \cdot \pi(a)b = y \cdot (a \cdot b) = \omega(y)(a \cdot b) = (\omega(y) \cdot a)(b).$$

That is,  $\omega(y \cdot a) = \omega(y) \cdot a$ . □

The following theorem, the first part of which appears in [2, Proposition 3.5.9], is the main result of this paper. We will use the notation introduced in Section 2.

**Theorem 4.9.** *Let  $A$  and  $B$  be unital  $C^*$ -algebras.*

(i) *For each  $E \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$ ,  $F \in {}_A mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ , and  $G \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ , there is a completely isometric isomorphism*

$$\Psi_{EFG}: CB_B(E \widehat{\otimes}_A F, G) \longrightarrow CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G)).$$

(ii) *Moreover, if  $E' \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $G' \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  with  $\phi \in CB_A(E, E')$  and  $\psi \in CB_B(G, G')$ , we have the following commutative diagram of operator spaces and completely bounded linear maps.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} CB_B(E' \widehat{\otimes}_A F, G) & \xrightarrow{(\phi \otimes \text{id}_F)^*} & CB_B(E \widehat{\otimes}_A F, G) & \xrightarrow{\psi_*} & CB_B(E \widehat{\otimes}_A F, G') \\ \downarrow \Psi_{E'FG} & & \downarrow \Psi_{EFG} & & \downarrow \Psi_{EFG'} \\ CB_A(E', CB_B(F, G)) & \xrightarrow{\phi^*} & CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G)) & \xrightarrow{\psi_*} & CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G')) \end{array} \tag{4.1}$$

(iii) *Suppose  $\pi: A \rightarrow B$  is a unital  $*$ -homomorphism. Let  $(-\widehat{\otimes}_A B), (-\pi)$  be the extension of scalars from  $A$  to  $B$  and  $(-\pi)$  be the restriction of scalars from  $B$  to  $A$ . Then  $((-\widehat{\otimes}_A B), (-\pi))$  is an adjoint pair.*

*Proof.* (i) : Let  $q$  denote the canonical complete quotient map  $q: E \widehat{\otimes} F \rightarrow E \widehat{\otimes}_A F$ . Then we have the following complete isometry

$$\Phi: CB(E \widehat{\otimes}_A F, G) \longrightarrow CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G), f \mapsto fq.$$

Moreover, by Proposition 3.3, there exists a completely isometric isomorphism

$$\Theta: CB(E \widehat{\otimes} F, G) \longrightarrow CB(E, CB(F, G)).$$

Let  $\Psi$  denote  $\Theta\Phi$ . Let  $\Psi_{EFG}$  be  $\Psi$  restricted to  $CB_B(E\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G)$ . We show that  $\Psi_{EFG}$  is the desired isometric isomorphism. If  $f \in CB(E\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G)$ , we have

$$(\Psi(f)(x))(y) = f(x \otimes y)$$

for each  $x \in E, y \in F$ . Hence, if  $f$  is a  $B$ -module map, then  $\Psi(f)(x)$  is a  $B$ -module map and so  $\Psi(f) \in CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G))$ . So  $\Psi_{EFG}$  is a complete isometry

$$CB_B(E\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G) \rightarrow CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G)).$$

To prove the first statement of the theorem, all that remains is to show that  $\Psi_{EFG}$  is surjective. Suppose  $\kappa \in CB_A(E, CB_B(F, G))$ . Then  $\kappa \in CB(E, CB(F, G))$  and so there exists, by Proposition 3.3, a map  $f \in CB(E\widehat{\otimes} F, G)$  such that  $f(x \otimes y) = \kappa(x)(y)$  for each  $x \in E, y \in F$ . Then, for each  $a \in A$ , we also have

$$f(x \cdot a \otimes y) = \kappa(x \cdot a)(y) = (\kappa(x) \cdot a)(y) = \kappa(x)(a \cdot y) = f(x \otimes a \cdot y).$$

Therefore, by the universal property of the module operator space projective tensor product, there exists  $\nu \in CB(E\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G)$  such that  $\nu q = f$ . Then  $\Psi(\nu) = \kappa$  and it is easy to check that  $\nu$  is a  $B$ -module map as required.

- (ii) : We now show commutativity of the diagram. Let  $f \in CB_B(E'\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G)$ . For each  $x \in E, y \in F$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*(\Psi_{E'FG}(f))(x)(y) &= \Psi_{E'FG}(f)(\phi(x))(y) = f(\phi(x) \otimes y) \\ &= f(\phi \otimes \text{id}_F(x \otimes y)) = (\phi \otimes \text{id}_F)^*(f)(x \otimes y) \\ &= \Psi_{EFG}((\phi \otimes \text{id}_F)^*(f))(x)(y). \end{aligned}$$

Let  $g \in CB_B(E\widehat{\otimes}_A F, G)$ . For each  $x \in E, y \in F$ , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_*(\Psi_{EFG}(g))(x)(y) &= \psi g(x \otimes y) = \psi g(x \otimes y) \\ &= \Psi_{EFG'}(\psi g)(x)(y) = \Psi_{EFG'}(\psi_*(g))(x)(y). \end{aligned}$$

- (iii) : Statements (i) and (ii) show that the tensor product functor  $-\widehat{\otimes}_A F$  and the hom-functor  $CB_B(F, -)$  form an adjoint pair between the categories  $mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$ . Specialising to  $F = B$  and applying Lemma 4.8, we thus obtain, for each  $E' \in mn\mathcal{M}od_A^\infty$  and  $G' \in mn\mathcal{M}od_B^\infty$  with  $\phi \in CB_A(E, E')$  and  $\psi \in CB_B(G, G')$ , the following commutative diagram of operator spaces and bounded linear maps

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} CB_B(E'\widehat{\otimes}_A B, G) & \xrightarrow{(\phi \otimes \text{id}_B)^*} & CB_B(E\widehat{\otimes}_A B, G) & \xrightarrow{\psi_*} & CB_B(E\widehat{\otimes}_A B, G') \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ CB_A(E', G_\pi) & \xrightarrow{\phi^*} & CB_A(E, G_\pi) & \xrightarrow{\psi_*} & CB_A(E, G'_\pi) \end{array}$$

as required.  $\square$

**Remark 4.10.** The only connection between the  $C^*$ -algebras  $A$  and  $B$  that we require in parts (i) and (ii) is that there exists some  $F \in {}_A mnMod_B^\infty$ .

When we specialise the above to the canonical embedding  $\mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow B$ , where  $B$  is a unital  $C^*$ -algebra, the restriction of scalars becomes the forgetful functor  $mnMod_B^\infty \rightarrow Op^\infty$  and the extension of scalars the functor  $Op^\infty \ni E \mapsto E \otimes B \in mnMod_B^\infty$ .

On the other hand, noting that  $mnMod_{\mathbb{C}}^\infty$  and  $Op^\infty$  are isomorphic categories, we can take  $F = A$  in Theorem 4.9, part (i), and  $B = \mathbb{C}$ . Combining this with Propositions 4.4 and 4.7, we obtain, for every  $E \in mnMod_A^\infty$  and every operator space  $G$ , the following chain of isometric isomorphisms

$$CB(E, G) \cong CB(E \widehat{\otimes}_A A, G) \cong CB_A(E, CB(A, G)). \tag{4.2}$$

We apply this to prove the existence of enough injectives in the category of matrix normed modules. Recall, from Section 3, that  $\mathcal{M}^\infty$  denotes the class of all (not necessarily surjective) completely bounded isomorphisms and  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$  the subclass of those which are  $A$ -module maps.

**Corollary 4.11.** *Let  $A$  be a unital  $C^*$ -algebra and  $I$  be an  $\mathcal{M}^\infty$ -injective object in  $Op^\infty$ . Then  $CB(A, I)$  with matrix normed right  $A$ -module structure as in Proposition 4.7 is an  $\mathcal{M}_A^\infty$ -injective object in  $mnMod_A^\infty$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\mu \in \mathcal{M}_A^\infty(E, F)$  be an embedding of  $E \in mnMod_A^\infty$  into  $F \in mnMod_A^\infty$ . Suppose  $f \in CB_A(E, CB(A, I))$ . By (4.2) above,  $f$  corresponds to a unique  $g \in CB(E, I)$  with  $\|f\|_{cb} = \|g\|_{cb}$  such that  $f(x)(a) = g(x \cdot a)$  for  $x \in E, a \in A$ . As  $I$  is injective and  $\mu \in \mathcal{M}^\infty(E, F)$ , there exists  $\tilde{g} \in CB(F, I)$  such that  $g = \tilde{g} \mu$ . Setting  $\tilde{f}(y)(a) = \tilde{g}(y \cdot a), y \in F, a \in A$ , we get the extension as an  $A$ -module map from  $F$  into  $CB(A, I)$  of  $f$  as desired.  $\square$

**Remark 4.12.** Suppose  $I$  is an  $\mathcal{M}^1$ -injective object in  $Op^\infty$  (what is usually called an ‘injective operator space’). Then an extension of  $g \in CB(E, I)$  can be found such that the  $cb$ -norm of  $g$  is preserved, provided  $\mu$  is completely isometric. In this case,  $\|\tilde{f}\|_{cb} = \|\tilde{g}\|_{cb} = \|g\|_{cb} = \|f\|_{cb}$  so that  $CB(A, I)$  is  $\mathcal{M}^1$ -injective in  $mnMod_A^1$ .

**Proposition 4.13.** *Let  $A$  be a unital  $C^*$ -algebra. Then every matrix normed right  $A$ -module can be completely isometrically embedded into an injective one. In particular,  $mnMod_A^\infty$  has enough injectives.*

*Proof.* Let  $E \in mnMod_A^\infty$ . There exists a Hilbert space  $H$  such that  $E$  inherits its operator space structure as a closed subspace of  $B(H)$ . As  $B(H)$  is injective in  $Op^\infty, CB(A, B(H))$  is injective in  $mnMod_A^\infty$  by Corollary 4.11. By Lemma 4.8 (with  $B = A$ ), we have the following

$$E \cong CB_A(A, E) \subseteq CB(A, E) \subseteq CB(A, B(H)),$$

where the isomorphism is in  $mnMod_A^\infty$  and the inclusions are completely isometric embeddings in  $mnMod_A^\infty$ .  $\square$

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