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Journal of Functional Analysis

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Noncommutative reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history: Received 3 February 2016 Accepted 16 June 2016 Available online 22 June 2016 Communicated by K. Seip

MSC: 47B32 47A60

Keywords: Reproducing kernel Hilbert space Contractive multiplier Free noncommutative function Completely positive and completely

ABSTRACT

The theory of positive kernels and associated reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces, especially in the setting of holomorphic functions, has been an important tool for the last several decades in a number of areas of complex analysis and operator theory. An interesting generalization of holomorphic functions, namely free noncommutative functions (e.g., functions of square-matrix arguments of arbitrary size satisfying additional natural compatibility conditions), is now an active area of research, with motivation and applications from a variety of areas (e.g., noncommutative functional calculus, free probability, and optimization theory in linear systems engineering). The purpose of this article is to develop a theory of positive kernels and associated reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces for the setting of free noncommutative function theory.

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1. Introduction

The goal of the present paper is to incorporate the classical theory of positive kernels and reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces (see [4,1]) into the new setting of free noncommutative function theory (see [29]).

We use the following operator-valued adaptation of the notion of positive kernel developed in some depth by Aronszajn in [4]. Let Ω be a point set and K a function from the Cartesian product set $\Omega \times \Omega$ into the space $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{Y})$ of bounded linear operators on a Hilbert spaces \mathcal{Y} . We say that K is a **positive kernel** if

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{N} \langle K(\omega_i, \omega_j) y_j, y_i \rangle_{\mathcal{E}} \ge 0 \tag{1.1}$$

for all $\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_N \in \Omega, y_1, \ldots, y_N \in \mathcal{Y}, N = 1, 2, \ldots$ Equivalent conditions are:

- There is a Hilbert space $\mathcal{H}(K)$ consisting of \mathcal{Y} -valued functions on Ω such that K has the following **reproducing kernel** property with respect to $\mathcal{H}(K)$:
 - (1) for any $\omega \in \Omega$ and $y \in \mathcal{Y}$ the function $K_{\omega,y}$ given by $K_{\omega,y}(\omega') = K(\omega',\omega)y$ belongs to $\mathcal{H}(K)$, and
 - (2) for all $f \in \mathcal{H}(K)$ and $y \in \mathcal{Y}$, the reproducing property

$$\langle f, K_{\omega,y} \rangle_{\mathcal{H}(K)} = \langle f(\omega), y \rangle_{\mathcal{Y}}$$
 (1.2)

holds.

• There is a Hilbert space \mathcal{X} and a function $H \colon \Omega \to \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}(K), \mathcal{Y})$ so that the following **Kolmogorov decomposition** holds:

$$K(\omega', \omega) = H(\omega')H(\omega)^*. \tag{1.3}$$

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