

SPECTRAL PERMANENCE FOR JOINT SPECTRA

BY

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ABSTRACT. For a C^* -subalgebra A of a C^* -algebra B and a commuting n -tuple $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of elements of A , we prove that $\text{Sp}(a, A) = \text{Sp}(a, B)$, where Sp denotes Taylor spectrum. As a consequence we prove that $0 \notin \text{Sp}(a, A)$ if and only if

$$\hat{a} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & \\ d_2^* & d_3 & \\ & d_4^* & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \in L(A \otimes \mathbb{C}^{2^{n-1}})$$

is invertible, where d_i is the i th boundary map in the Koszul complex for A . More generally, we show that $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, B)$ and $\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B)$ (all k), where $\sigma_{\delta,\cdot}$ and $\sigma_{\pi,\cdot}$ are the joint spectra considered by Z. Słodkowski.

1. Introduction. Let A be a C^* -subalgebra of a unital C^* -algebra B and $1 \in A$. It is well known that for an element a in A , the spectrum of a in A coincides with its spectrum in B , or, to say it differently, if $A \subset L(H)$ for some Hilbert space H , then a is invertible in A iff a is invertible on H . This property is called spectral permanence. J. L. Taylor has developed in [8] and [9] a notion of joint invertibility for an n -tuple $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of operators on a Banach space X , that relies upon the actions of the a_i 's in X . The following question arises naturally: assuming that the a_i 's are in A , is it true that the n -tuple a is invertible on A iff a is invertible on B ? (Here, we consider each a_i acting on A or B as a left multiplication.) We have posed this question in [2], where we answered it in the affirmative in case A and B are von Neumann algebras and indicated a proof of the general case when $n = 2$.

In this paper we prove the spectral permanence property for general C^* -algebras and arbitrary n . More generally, we consider Słodkowski's joint spectra and show that they also have this property. Our main result is then the following: let $A \subset B$, $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be an n -tuple of elements of A , $E(A, a)$, $E(B, a)$ be the associated Koszul complexes and $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$, $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, B)$, $\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$ and $\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B)$ be the joint spectra considered by Z. Słodkowski [6] (see §2 below for a summary of definitions). Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) &= \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, B) \\ \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) &= \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{all } k).$$

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In particular, since the Taylor spectra $\text{Sp}(a, A)$, $\text{Sp}(a, B)$ correspond to the case $k = n$ for both σ_δ and σ_π we have

$$\text{Sp}(a, A) = \text{Sp}(a, B);$$

in other words, $E(a, A)$ is exact iff $E(a, B)$ is exact.

As a direct consequence of the last identity and the proof of Proposition 3.4 in [2], we show that a is invertible on A if

$$\hat{a} = \begin{pmatrix} d_1 & & & \\ d_2^* & d_3 & & \\ & d_4^* & \ddots & \\ & & & \end{pmatrix} \in L(A \otimes \mathbb{C}^{2^{n-1}})$$

is invertible. Moreover, if $\Phi: A \rightarrow C$ is a $*$ -homomorphism into a C^* -algebra C , then $\sigma_{\delta,k}(\Phi(a), C) \subset \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ and $\sigma_{\pi,k}(\Phi(a), C) \subset \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$. If Φ is one-to-one, equality holds.

Given a C^* -subalgebra A of $L(H)$ (H a Hilbert space) and a commuting n -tuple $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of elements of A , there are two natural Koszul complexes to associate with a : the one on A and the one on H . Spectral permanence implies that the exactness of one of them is equivalent to the exactness of the other.

As a final consequence we can show that for C^* -algebras, the notion of invertibility considered by Taylor is equivalent to the more restrictive one suggested by R. Harte [4] (see §5 below).

The results in this paper have been announced in [1].

2. Definitions and notations. We shall briefly recall the definition of Taylor spectrum. Let E^n be the complex exterior algebra on n generators e_1, \dots, e_n with multiplication denoted by \wedge . Let X be a Banach space and a_1, \dots, a_n be a commuting n -tuple of operators on X . Define $E_k^n(X) = E_k^n \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} X$ and for $k \geq 1$, $D_k: E_k^n(X) \rightarrow E_{k-1}^n(X)$ by

$$D_k(x \otimes e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_k}) = \sum_{j=1}^k (-1)^{j+1} a_{i_j} x \otimes e_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \tilde{e}_{i_j} \wedge \dots \wedge e_{i_k},$$

where \sim means deletion. Also define $D_k = 0$ for $k \leq 0$.

It is easily seen that $D_k D_{k+1} = 0$ for all k , that is, $\{E_k^n(X), D_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ is a chain complex, called the Koszul complex associated with a and X and denoted $E(X, a)$. a is said to be invertible on X if $E(X, a)$ is exact, i.e., $\ker D_k = \text{ran } D_{k+1}$ for all k . The Taylor spectrum of a on X is $\text{Sp}(a, X) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n: a - \lambda \text{ is not invertible}\}$.

Ślodkowski has considered in [6] the following more general situation: let $E(X, a)$ be the Koszul complex

$$0 \rightarrow E_n^n(X) \xrightarrow{D_n} E_{n-1}^n(X) \xrightarrow{D_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{D_2} E_1^n(X) \xrightarrow{D_1} E_0^n(X) \rightarrow 0$$

and define $E(X, a)$ to be exact at j when $\ker D_j = \text{ran } D_{j+1}$. Let $\Sigma_j(a, X) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n: E(X, a - \lambda) \text{ is not exact at } j\}$. Then

$$\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, X) = \bigcup_{0 \leq j \leq k} \Sigma_j(a, X)$$

and

$$\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, X) = \bigcup_{n-k \leq j \leq n} \Sigma_j(a, X) \cup \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^n : \text{ran } D_{n-k}(a - \lambda) \text{ is not closed}\}.$$

(The latter is precisely the dual definition of $\sigma_{\delta,k}$.) As special cases one observes that

$$\text{Sp}(a, X) = \sigma_{\delta,n}(a, X) = \sigma_{\pi,n}(a, X),$$

and $\sigma_{\delta,0}(a, X)$, $\sigma_{\pi,0}(a, X)$ are the right spectrum and approximate point spectrum, respectively. Ślodkowski has shown in [6] that the $\sigma_{\delta,k}$'s and $\sigma_{\pi,k}$'s have the projection property, the spectral mapping property, the upper semicontinuity property and are nonempty and compact, thus generalizing the basic results of J. L. Taylor, although basing them in Taylor's paper [8] and his joint work with Zelazko [7].

We shall have occasion to use the universal representation associated with a C^* -algebra A . We shall recall here the main facts needed for our work. Let Q be the set of positive continuous linear functionals on A . For $f \in Q$ let π_f be the cyclic representation obtained via the GNS construction. The universal representation $\pi: A \rightarrow L(H_\pi)$ is $\bigoplus_{f \in Q} \pi_f$. The weak closure of $\pi(A)$ is denoted $\overline{\pi(A)}$ and called the enveloping algebra for A . There is a canonical isometric isomorphism φ between $\overline{\pi(A)}$ and A'' (the second Banach space dual of A) such that $\varphi \circ \pi = i$, the natural injection of A into A'' . φ is also a homeomorphism between $(\overline{\pi(A)}, \text{weak operator top.})$ and $(A'', \text{weak}^*\text{-top.})$. Finally, if A is a C^* -subalgebra of B , and π and ρ are the respective universal representations, then $\overline{\pi(A)}$ can be identified with $\overline{\rho(A)}$ ([3, §12], [5]).

The following form of the polar decomposition for maps between von Neumann algebras will be needed in §3.

Let A be a von Neumann algebra acting on a Hilbert space H , $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $A_k = A \otimes C^k$, $A_l = A \otimes C^l$. Let $\alpha: A_k \rightarrow A_l$ be the operator induced by an $l \times k$ -matrix over A acting on A_k as a left multiplication. If $\alpha = (\alpha_{ij})$ let $\alpha^* = (\alpha_{ji}^*)$: $A_l \rightarrow A_k$. Then $\alpha = vp$, where $v: A_k \rightarrow A_l$ is a partial isometry (i.e., v^*v is a projection) and $p = (\alpha^*\alpha)^{1/2} \in M_k(A)$. If $\text{im } \alpha$, $\text{im } v$, $\text{im } p$, $\ker \alpha$, $\ker v$ and $\ker p$ denote the images and kernels of α , v and p (e.g., $\text{im } \alpha = \{\alpha a : a \in A_k\}$ and $\ker \alpha = \{a \in A_k : \alpha a = 0\}$), then $\text{im } \alpha \subset \text{im } v$ and $\ker \alpha = \ker v = \ker p$. Also, $\alpha = qw$, where $q = (\alpha\alpha^*)^{1/2}$, w is a partial isometry, $\text{im } \alpha = \text{im } q$, $\ker \alpha = \ker w$ and $\ker \alpha^* = \ker q = \ker w^*$.

3. Preliminary facts. The first two lemmas are probably well known. We have not been able to find a reference for the formulation we need here, however, so we shall give their proofs for the sake of completeness.

LEMMA 1. *Let A be a von Neumann algebra, $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $A_k = A \otimes C^k$, $A_l = A \otimes C^l$ and $\alpha: A_k \rightarrow A_l$ be the operator induced by an $l \times k$ -matrix over A . Let $\alpha = vp$ be its polar decomposition. Then*

- (i) $\text{im } \alpha$ is closed iff $\text{im } p$ is closed.
- (ii) $\text{im } p$ closed $\Rightarrow A_k = \ker p + \text{im } p$ (algebraic sum).
- (iii) $\text{im } \alpha$ closed $\Rightarrow \text{im } \alpha = \text{im } v$.

PROOF. (i) $\text{im } p$ closed $\Rightarrow \text{im } \alpha$ closed: assume that $\alpha a_n = v p a_n \rightarrow b$. Then $p a_n \rightarrow v^* b$, so that $v^* b = p a$ for some $a \in A_k$. Also, $v v^* \alpha = \alpha$ implies $v v^* b = b$. Thus $b = v v^* b = v p a = \alpha a$. $\text{im } \alpha$ closed $\Rightarrow \text{im } p$ closed: let $\alpha = q w$ be the polar decomposition. Then $\text{im } q (= \text{im } \alpha)$ is closed, so that by the preceding argument $\text{im } p (= \text{im } \alpha^*)$ is closed.

(ii) Notice that $p^{1/2}$ is always in the closure of $p M_k(A)$, so that in the present situation, $p^{1/2} = p a$ for some a . Then $p = p^{1/2} p^{1/2} = p^{1/2} p a = p p^{1/2} a = p p a = p^2 a^2$. Thus $\text{im } p = \text{im } p^2$. Given $a_k \in A_k$, $p a_k = p^2 b_k$ for some b_k , or $a_k - p b_k \in \ker p$.

(iii) Clearly $\text{im } \alpha \subset \text{im } v$. Let $a \in A_k$. By (i) and (ii), $a = b + p c$, with $p b = 0$. Then $v a = v b + v p c = \alpha c$, because $\ker v = \ker p$, as desired.

If $X \xrightarrow{\alpha} Y \xrightarrow{\beta} Z$ is a sequence of Banach spaces and bounded operators and $Z' \xrightarrow{\beta'} Y' \xrightarrow{\alpha'} X'$ is the dual sequence, then $\text{im } \alpha = \ker \beta$ and $\text{im } \beta$ is closed iff $\text{im } \beta' = \ker \alpha'$ and $\text{im } \alpha'$ is closed. Lemma 2 below is a von Neumann algebra analogue.

LEMMA 2. Let A be a von Neumann algebra, $k, l, m \in \mathbf{Z}$, $A_i = A \otimes \mathbf{C}^i$ for $i = k, l, m$, and $\alpha: A_k \rightarrow A_l$ and $\beta: A_l \rightarrow A_m$ be operators induced by matrices over A . Let α^* and β^* denote the adjoints in the matrix sense (i.e., $\alpha^* = (\alpha_{ji}^*)$ if $\alpha = (\alpha_{ij})$). The following are equivalent.

- (i) $\text{im } \alpha = \ker \beta$ and $\text{im } \beta$ is closed.
- (ii) $\text{im } \beta^* = \ker \alpha^*$ and $\text{im } \alpha^*$ is closed.

PROOF. Let $\alpha = v p$ and $\beta = q w$ be the polar decompositions. By Lemma 1, we can assume that $\alpha = v$ and $\beta = w$. Suppose that $\text{im } v = \ker w$. Then $w^* w - 1 (\in \ker w)$ is in $\text{im } v$, so that $v v^* (w^* w - 1) = w^* w - 1$. Thus $v v^* + w^* w = 1$. It readily follows that $\ker v^* \subset \text{im } w^*$, the other inclusion being obvious.

LEMMA 3. Let A be a C^* -algebra, $\pi: A \rightarrow L(H_\pi)$ be its universal representation and $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of elements of A acting on A as left multiplications.

- (i) $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ iff $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(\pi(a), \overline{\pi(A)})$ (all k).
- (ii) $0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$ iff $0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(\pi(a), \pi(A))$ (all k).

PROOF. Let L_{a_i} ($i = 1, \dots, n$) denote the left multiplications induced by the a_i 's. Let $\varphi: \overline{\pi(A)} \rightarrow A''$ be the canonical isomorphism. Then $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ iff $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(L_{a_i}'', A'')$ iff $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(\varphi^{-1}(L_{a_i}''), \overline{\pi(A)})$. Now $\varphi^{-1}(L_{a_i}'') \pi(b) = \varphi^{-1}(L_{a_i}'' b) = \varphi^{-1}(a_i b) = \pi(a_i b) = \pi(a_i) \pi(b)$, so that $\varphi^{-1}(L_{a_i}'')|_{\pi(A)} = L_{\pi(a_i)}$. Since both maps are weakly continuous we conclude that $\varphi^{-1}(L_{a_i}'') = L_{\pi(a_i)}$. This completes the proof.

4. Spectral permanence. We have shown in [2] that spectral permanence holds for von Neumann algebras and Taylor spectrum. A minor variation of [2, Proposition 3.4] gives the result for the $\sigma_{\delta,k}$'s, while Lemma 2 above is required to deal with the $\sigma_{\pi,k}$'s.

PROPOSITION 4. Let A be a von Neumann algebra, $\{n_i\}_{i \in \mathbb{Z}}$ be a sequence of nonnegative integers with $n_i = 0$ for $i < 0$, $A_i = A \otimes \mathbb{C}^{n_i}$ and $d_i: A_i \rightarrow A_{i-1}$ be a linear operator induced by left multiplication by an $(n_{i-1} \times n_i)$ -matrix over A ($i \in \mathbb{Z}$). Assume that $d_i \circ d_{i+1} = 0$ for all i and let k be given. Then the complex

$$(d): \cdots \xrightarrow{d_{k+1}} A_k \xrightarrow{d_k} A_{k-1} \cdots \xrightarrow{d_2} A_1 \xrightarrow{d_1} A_0 \rightarrow 0$$

(i) is exact at $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$ iff $l_i = d_i^* d_i + d_{i+1} d_{i+1}^*$ is invertible (as an operator on A_i) for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$, and (ii) is exact at $i = n, n-1, \dots, n-k$ and $\text{im } d_{n-k}$ is closed iff $l_i = d_i^* d_i + d_{i+1} d_{i+1}^*$ is invertible (as an operator on A_i) for all $i = n, n-1, \dots, n-k$.

PROOF. (i) follows immediately from [2, Proposition 3.4]. (ii) follows from (i) and Lemma 2.

COROLLARY 5. Let A be a von Neumann algebra, $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of elements of A , $E(A, a)$ be the Koszul complex associated with A and a , and D_i be the i th boundary map of $E(A, a)$. Then

- (i) $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ iff $D_i^* D_i + D_{i+1} D_{i+1}^*$ is invertible (all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$).
- (ii) $0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$ iff $D_{n-i}^* D_{n-i} + D_{n-i+1} D_{n-i+1}^*$ is invertible for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$.
- (iii) If B is another von Neumann algebra and $A \subset B$, then

$$\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, B) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B) \quad (\text{all } k).$$

PROOF. (i) and (ii) are immediate from the proposition. (iii) follows from (i), (ii) and the classical spectral permanence ($n = 1$).

THEOREM 1 (SPECTRAL PERMANENCE). Let A be a C^* -subalgebra of a unital C^* -algebra B , $1 \in A$, and $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of elements of A . Then

- (i) $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, B)$ (all k).
- (ii) $\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B)$ (all k).

PROOF. Let k be given. It suffices to show that $0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$ if and only if $0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B)$. Let $\pi: A \rightarrow L(H_\pi)$ and $\rho: B \rightarrow L(H_\rho)$ be the universal representations. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) & \quad \text{iff} \quad 0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(\pi(a), \overline{\pi(A)}) \quad (\text{by Lemma 3}) \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad 0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(\rho(a), \overline{\rho(A)}) \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad 0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(\rho(a), \overline{\rho(B)}) \quad (\text{by Corollary 5(iii)}) \\ & \quad \text{iff} \quad 0 \notin \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, B) \quad (\text{by Lemma 3}). \end{aligned}$$

5. Some consequences. As in [2], given an n -tuple $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ of elements of a C^* -algebra A we denote by \hat{a} the 2^{n-1} by 2^{n-1} -matrix over A

$$\begin{pmatrix} D_1 & & & \\ D_2^* & D_3 & & \\ & D_4^* & \ddots & \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is easy to see that if $D_i \circ D_{i+1} = 0$ for all i (i.e., if a is commutative) then a is invertible iff $L_i = D_i^* D_i + D_{i+1} D_{i+1}^*$ is invertible for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$. A combination of this fact and Theorem 1 gives the following corollary.

COROLLARY 6. *Let A be a unital C^* -algebra, $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of elements of A and D_i be the i th boundary map in the Koszul complex associated with A and a . Then a is invertible iff \hat{a} is invertible.*

COROLLARY 7. *Let A and C be unital C^* -algebras, $\Phi: A \rightarrow C$ be a unital $*$ -homomorphism and $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of elements of A . Then $\sigma_{\delta,k}(\Phi(a), C) \subset \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ and $\sigma_{\pi,k}(\Phi(a), C) \subset \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A)$. If Φ is one-to-one, there is equality in both containments.*

PROOF. Let k be given. Define $\Phi_i: M_{(\cdot)}(A) \rightarrow M_{(\cdot)}(C)$ by $\Phi \otimes \text{id}$. Clearly Φ_i is a $*$ -homomorphism and by Corollary 5, $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A)$ iff $L_i(a) = D_i^*(a)D_i(a) + D_{i+1}(a)D_{i+1}^*(a)$ is invertible for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$, so that $L_i(\Phi(a)) = \Phi_i(L_i(a))$ is invertible for all $i = 0, 1, \dots, k$, or $0 \notin \sigma_{\delta,k}(\Phi(a), C)$.

COROLLARY 8. *Let A be a unital C^* -algebra and $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ be a commuting n -tuple of normal elements of A . Then*

- (i) $0 \notin \text{Sp}(a, A)$ iff $a_1^* a_1 + \dots + a_n^* a_n$ is invertible.
- (ii) $E(A, a)$ is exact iff there exists k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, such that $\ker d_k = \text{im } d_{k+1}$ and $\text{im } d_k$ is closed.
- (iii) $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) = \text{Sp}(a, A)$ for all k .

From Theorem 1 above and [2, Proposition 3.4] we immediately get the following fact.

COROLLARY 9. *If $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n)$ is a commuting n -tuple of elements of a C^* -subalgebra A of $L(H)$, then $\sigma_{\delta,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\delta,k}(a, H)$ and $\sigma_{\pi,k}(a, A) = \sigma_{\pi,k}(a, H)$ for all k .*

REMARKS. It can easily be shown that under the hypotheses of Proposition 4 for a general C^* -subalgebra A of $L(H)$, (d_A) is exact iff $(d_{L(H)})$ is exact iff (d_H) is exact.

R. Harte has suggested in [4] a definition of joint spectrum more restrictive than Taylor's: a commuting pair $A = (A_1, A_2)$ is "invertible in the sense of Joseph Taylor" iff its Koszul complex has an interpolation, or chain homotopy, i.e., iff there exist operators B_1, B_2, C_1 and C_2 such that

$$(C_1 C_2) \begin{pmatrix} -A_2 \\ A_1 \end{pmatrix} = I; \quad \begin{pmatrix} -A_2 \\ A_1 \end{pmatrix} (C_1 C_2) + \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} (A_1 A_2) = \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix};$$

and

$$(A_1 A_2) \begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = I.$$

In [4, Problem 2], he asks whether the new notion is equivalent to Taylor's only for Hilbert spaces. From what we have shown in this note, however, it is enough to take $(C_1 C_2) = (D_2^* D_2)^{-1} D_2^*$ and $\begin{pmatrix} B_1 \\ B_2 \end{pmatrix} = D_1^* (D_1 D_1^*)^{-1}$ to prove that the two notions agree

for C^* -algebras. Harte's definition can of course be generalized to n -tuples and again, suitable combinations of the D_i 's show that, for C^* -algebras, it is equivalent to Taylor's nonsingularity. In a sense this justifies our use of the word invertible instead of nonsingular.

We finally mention that an analogue of spectral permanence in the case when A or B are not unital can be easily obtained by using [7, Lemma 1.2].

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