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OPERATOR ALGEBRAS FOR ANALYTIC VARIETIES

KENNETH R. DAVIDSON, CHRISTOPHER RAMSEY,
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Dedicated to the memory of William B. Arveson

ABSTRACT. We study the isomorphism problem for the multiplier algebras of irreducible complete Pick kernels. These are precisely the restrictions \mathcal{M}_V of the multiplier algebra \mathcal{M} of Drury-Arveson space to a holomorphic subvariety V of the unit ball \mathbb{B}_d .

We find that \mathcal{M}_V is completely isometrically isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_W if and only if W is the image of V under a biholomorphic automorphism of the ball. In this case, the isomorphism is unitarily implemented. This is then strengthened to show that, when $d < \infty$, every isometric isomorphism is completely isometric.

The problem of characterizing when two such algebras are (algebraically) isomorphic is also studied. When V and W are each a finite union of irreducible varieties and a discrete variety in \mathbb{B}_d with $d < \infty$, then an isomorphism between \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W determines a biholomorphism (with multiplier coordinates) between the varieties; and the isomorphism is composition with this function. These maps are automatically weak-* continuous.

We present a number of examples showing that the converse fails in several ways. We discuss several special cases in which the converse does hold—particularly, smooth curves and Blaschke sequences.

We also discuss the norm closed algebras associated to a variety, and point out some of the differences.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we study operator algebras of multipliers on reproducing kernel Hilbert spaces associated to analytic varieties in the unit ball of \mathbb{C}^d . The model is the multiplier algebra \mathcal{M}_d of the Drury-Arveson space, a.k.a. symmetric Fock space. The generators, multiplication by

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coordinate functions, form a d -tuple which is universal for commuting row contractions [8]. The Hilbert space is a reproducing kernel Hilbert space which is a complete Nevanlinna-Pick kernel [15]; and in fact when $d = \infty$ is the universal complete NP kernel [1]. For these reasons, this space and its multiplier algebra have received a lot of attention in recent years.

In this paper, we are concerned with multipliers on subspaces of Drury-Arveson space spanned by the kernel functions they contain. By results in [14], these operator algebras are also complete quotients of \mathcal{M}_d by WOT-closed ideals. The zero set is always an analytic variety V in the ball, and the multiplier algebra \mathcal{M}_V is a space of holomorphic functions on V .

The main question that we address is when two such algebras are isomorphic. We find first that two such algebras \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W are completely isometrically isomorphic if and only if there is a biholomorphic automorphism of the ball that carries V onto W . In this case, the isomorphism is unitarily implemented.

The question of algebraic isomorphism (which implies continuous algebraic isomorphism because the algebras are semisimple) is much more subtle, and there are results only for the case $d < \infty$. In an earlier paper [16], the authors considered the case of homogeneous varieties. We showed, under some extra assumptions on the varieties, that the algebras are isomorphic if and only if there is a biholomorphic map of one variety onto the other. In a recent paper, Michael Hartz [20] was able to establish this result in complete generality.

In this paper, we establish a special case of what should be the easy direction, showing that an isomorphism determines a biholomorphism of V onto W . This turns out to be rather subtle, and we need to restrict our attention to the case in which the varieties are a finite union of irreducible varieties and a discrete variety. The isomorphism is just composition with this biholomorphism.

These methods also allow us to show that an isometric isomorphism is just composition with a conformal automorphism of the ball, and thus is completely isometric and unitarily implemented.

Some counterexamples show that a biholomorphism between varieties does not always yield an isomorphism of the multiplier algebras. We discuss a number of cases where we can establish the desired converse.

Arias and Latrémolière [5] have an interesting paper in which they study certain operator algebras of this type in the case where the variety is a countable discrete subset of the unit disc which is the orbit of a

point under the action of a Fuchsian group. They establish results akin to ours in the completely isometric case using rather different methods.

2. REPRODUCING KERNEL HILBERT SPACES ASSOCIATED TO ANALYTIC VARIETIES

Basic notation. Let H_d^2 be Drury-Arveson space (see [8]). H_d^2 is the reproducing kernel Hilbert space on \mathbb{B}_d , the unit ball of \mathbb{C}^d , with kernel functions

$$k_\lambda(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \langle z, \lambda \rangle} \quad \text{for } z, \lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d.$$

We also consider the case $d = \infty$, and then \mathbb{C}^d is understood as ℓ^2 . We denote by \mathcal{M}_d the multiplier algebra $\text{Mult}(H_d^2)$ of H_d^2 .

Let Z_1, \dots, Z_d denote multiplication by the coordinate functions on H_d^2 , given by

$$(Z_i h)(z) = z_i h(z) \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, d.$$

Let \mathcal{A}_d denote the norm closed algebra generated by I, Z_1, \dots, Z_d . By [8, Theorem 6.2], \mathcal{A}_d is the universal (norm-closed) unital operator algebra generated by a commuting row contraction (see also [25]).

We write $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(E)$ for the full Fock space

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathbb{C} \oplus E \oplus (E \otimes E) \oplus (E \otimes E \otimes E) \oplus \dots,$$

where E is a d -dimensional Hilbert space. Fix an orthonormal basis $\{e_1, \dots, e_d\}$ for E . On \mathcal{F} , we have the natural shift operators L_1, \dots, L_d given by

$$L_j e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} = e_j \otimes e_{i_1} \otimes \dots \otimes e_{i_k} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq d.$$

The *non-commutative analytic Toeplitz algebra* \mathcal{L}_d is defined to be the unital WOT-closed algebra generated by L_1, \dots, L_d .

When d is understood, we may write $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{M}, \mathcal{L}$ and H^2 instead of $\mathcal{A}_d, \mathcal{M}_d, \mathcal{L}_d$ and H_d^2 .

The RKHS of a variety. For our purposes, an *analytic variety* will be understood as the common zero set of a family of H^2 functions. If F is a subset of H_d^2 , considered as functions on \mathbb{B}_d , let

$$V(F) := \{\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d : f(\lambda) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in F\}.$$

Propositions 2.1 and 2.2 below both show that there is not much loss of generality in taking this as our definition in this context. In particular, if $f \in \mathcal{M}_d$, then $M_f 1 = f$ is a function in H_d^2 . So the zero set of a set of multipliers is an analytic variety.

Define

$$J_V = \{f \in \mathcal{M} : f(\lambda) = 0 \text{ for all } \lambda \in V\}.$$

Observe that J_V is a WOT-closed ideal in \mathcal{M} .

Proposition 2.1. *Let F be a subset of H^2 , and let $V = V(F)$. Then*

$$V = V(J_V) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d : f(\lambda) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in J_V\}.$$

Proof. Obviously $V \subseteq V(J_V)$. For the other inclusion, recall that [2, Theorem 9.27] states that a zero set of an H^2 function is a weak zero set for \mathcal{M} (i.e. the intersection of zero sets of functions in \mathcal{M}). Since V is the intersection of zero sets for H^2 , it is a weak zero set for \mathcal{M} ; i.e., there exists a set $S \subseteq \mathcal{M}$ such that $V = V(S)$. Now, $S \subseteq J_V$, so $V = V(S) \supseteq V(J_V)$. \blacksquare

Given the analytic variety V , we define a subspace of H_d^2 by

$$\mathcal{F}_V = \overline{\text{span}}\{k_\lambda : \lambda \in V\}.$$

The Hilbert space \mathcal{F}_V is naturally a reproducing kernel Hilbert space of functions on the variety V . One could also consider spaces of the form $\mathcal{F}_S = \overline{\text{span}}\{k_\lambda : \lambda \in S\}$ where S is an arbitrary subset of the ball. The following proposition shows that there is no loss of generality in considering only analytic varieties generated by H^2 functions.

Proposition 2.2. *Let $S \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$. Let J_S denote the set of multipliers vanishing on S , and let I_S denote the set of all H^2 functions that vanish on S . Then*

$$\mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F}_{V(I_S)} = \mathcal{F}_{V(J_S)}.$$

Proof. Clearly $\mathcal{F}_S \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{V(I_S)}$. Let $f \in \mathcal{F}_S^\perp$. Then $f(x) = 0$ for all $x \in S$; so $f \in I_S$. Hence by definition, $f(z) = 0$ for all $z \in V = V(I_S)$; whence $f \in \mathcal{F}_{V(I_S)}^\perp$. Therefore $\mathcal{F}_S = \mathcal{F}_{V(I_S)}$. The extension to zero sets of multipliers follows again from [2, Theorem 9.27]. \blacksquare

Remarks 2.3. In general, it is not true that $V(I_S)$ is equal to the smallest analytic variety *in the classical sense* containing $S \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$. In fact, by Weierstrass's Factorization Theorem, every discrete set $Z = \{z_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ in \mathbb{D} is the zero set of some holomorphic function on \mathbb{D} . However, if the sequence Z is not a Blaschke sequence, then there is no nonzero function in H^2 that vanishes on all of it. So here $I_Z = \{0\}$, and therefore $V(I_Z) = \mathbb{D}$.

One very nice property of classical varieties is that the definition is local. Because our functions must be multipliers, a strictly local definition does not seem to be possible. However one could consider the following variant: V is a variety if for each point $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$, there is an $\varepsilon > 0$ and a finite set f_1, \dots, f_n in \mathcal{M}_d so that

$$b_\varepsilon(\lambda) \cap V = \{z \in b_\varepsilon(\lambda) : 0 = f_1(z) = \dots = f_n(z)\}.$$

We do not know if every variety of this type is actually the intersection of zero sets.

In particular, we will say that a variety V is *irreducible* if for any regular point $\lambda \in V$, the intersection of zero sets of all multipliers vanishing on a small neighbourhood $V \cap b_\varepsilon(\lambda)$ is exactly V . However we do not know whether an irreducible variety is connected. A local definition of our varieties would presumably clear up this issue.

Ideals and invariant subspaces. We will apply some results of Davidson-Pitts [14, Theorem 2.1] and [15, Corollary 2.3] to the commutative context.

In the first paper, a bijective correspondence is established between the collection of WOT-closed ideals J of \mathcal{L}_d and the complete lattice of subspaces which are invariant for both \mathcal{L}_d and its commutant \mathcal{R}_d , the algebra of right multipliers. The pairing is just the map taking an ideal J to its closed range $\mu(J) := \overline{J\mathcal{F}}$. The inverse map takes a subspace N to the ideal J of elements with range contained in N .

In [15, Theorem 2.1], it is shown that the quotient algebra \mathcal{L}_d/J is completely isometrically isomorphic and WOT-homeomorphic to the compression of \mathcal{L}_d to $\mu(J)^\perp$. In particular, [15, Corollary 2.3] shows that the multiplier algebra \mathcal{M}_d is completely isometrically isomorphic to $\mathcal{L}_d/\mathcal{C}$, where \mathcal{C} is the WOT-closure of the commutator ideal of \mathcal{L}_d . In particular, $\mu(\mathcal{C})^\perp = H_d^2$.

It is easy to see that there is a bijective correspondence between the lattice of WOT-closed ideals $\text{Id}(\mathcal{M}_d)$ of \mathcal{M}_d and the WOT-closed ideals of \mathcal{L}_d which contain \mathcal{C} . Similarly there is a bijective correspondence between invariant subspaces N of \mathcal{M}_d and invariant subspaces of \mathcal{L}_d which contain $\mu(\mathcal{C}) = H_d^{2\perp}$. Since the algebra \mathcal{M}_d is abelian, it is also the quotient of \mathcal{R}_d by its commutator ideal, which also has range $H_d^{2\perp}$. So the subspace $N \oplus H_d^{2\perp}$ is invariant for both \mathcal{L}_d and \mathcal{R}_d . Therefore an application of [14, Theorem 2.1] yields the following consequence:

Theorem 2.4. *Define the map $\alpha : \text{Id}(\mathcal{M}_d) \rightarrow \text{Lat}(\mathcal{M}_d)$ by $\alpha(J) = \overline{J1}$. Then α is a complete lattice isomorphism whose inverse β is given by*

$$\beta(N) = \{f \in \mathcal{M}_d : f \cdot 1 \in N\}.$$

Moreover [15, Theorem 2.1] then yields:

Theorem 2.5. *If J is a WOT-closed ideal of \mathcal{M}_d with range N , then \mathcal{M}_d/J is completely isometrically isomorphic and WOT-homeomorphic to the compression of \mathcal{M}_d to N^\perp .*

The multiplier algebra of a variety. The reproducing kernel Hilbert space \mathcal{F}_V comes with its multiplier algebra $\mathcal{M}_V = \text{Mult}(\mathcal{F}_V)$. This is

the algebra of all functions f on V such that $fh \in \mathcal{F}_V$ for all $h \in \mathcal{F}_V$. A standard argument shows that each multiplier determines a bounded linear operator $M_f \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_V)$ given by $M_f h = fh$. We will usually identify the function f with its multiplication operator M_f . We will also identify the subalgebra of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{F}_V)$ consisting of the M_f 's and the algebra of functions \mathcal{M}_V (endowed with the same norm). One reason to distinguish f and M_f is that sometimes we need to consider the adjoints of the operators M_f . The distinguishing property of these adjoints is that $M_f^* k_\lambda = \overline{f(\lambda)} k_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in V$, in the sense that if $A^* k_\lambda = \overline{f(\lambda)} k_\lambda$ for $\lambda \in V$, then f is a multiplier.

The space \mathcal{F}_V is therefore invariant for the adjoints of multipliers; and hence it is the complement of an invariant subspace of \mathcal{M} . Thus an application of Theorem 2.5 and the complete Nevanlinna-Pick property yields:

Proposition 2.6. *Let V be an analytic variety in \mathbb{B}_d . Then*

$$\mathcal{M}_V = \{f|_V : f \in \mathcal{M}\}.$$

Moreover the mapping $\varphi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_V$ given by $\varphi(f) = f|_V$ induces a completely isometric isomorphism and WOT-homeomorphism of \mathcal{M}/J_V onto \mathcal{M}_V . For any $g \in \mathcal{M}_V$ and any $f \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $f|_V = g$, we have $M_g = P_{\mathcal{F}_V} M_f|_{\mathcal{F}_V}$. Given any $F \in M_k(\mathcal{M}_V)$, one can choose $\tilde{F} \in M_k(\mathcal{M})$ so that $\tilde{F}|_V = F$ and $\|\tilde{F}\| = \|F\|$.

Proof. Theorem 2.5 provides the isomorphism between \mathcal{M}/J_V and the restriction of the multipliers to N^\perp where $N = \overline{J_V \mathbb{1}}$. Since J_V vanishes on V , if $f \in J_V$, we have

$$\langle M_f h, k_\lambda \rangle = \langle h, M_f^* k_\lambda \rangle = 0 \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in V \text{ and } h \in H_d^2.$$

So N is orthogonal to \mathcal{F}_V . Conversely, if M_f has range orthogonal to \mathcal{F}_V , the same calculation shows that $f \in J_V$. Since the pairing between subspaces and ideals is bijective, we deduce that $N = \mathcal{F}_V^\perp$. The mapping of \mathcal{M}/J_V into \mathcal{M}_V is given by compression to \mathcal{F}_V by sending f to $P_{\mathcal{F}_V} M_f|_{\mathcal{F}_V}$.

It is now evident that the restriction of a multiplier f in \mathcal{M} to V yields a multiplier on \mathcal{F}_V , and that the norm is just $\|f + J_V\| = \|P_{\mathcal{F}_V} M_f|_{\mathcal{F}_V}\|$. We need to show that this map is surjective and completely isometric. This follows from the complete Nevanlinna-Pick property as in [15, Corollary 2.3]. Indeed, if $F \in M_k(\mathcal{M}_V)$ with $\|F\| = 1$, then standard computations show that if $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ lie in V , then

$$\left[(I_k - F(\lambda_j) F(\lambda_i)^*) \langle k_{\lambda_i}, k_{\lambda_j} \rangle \right]_{n \times n}$$

is positive semidefinite. By [15], this implies that there is a matrix multiplier $\tilde{F} \in M_k(\mathcal{M})$ with $\|\tilde{F}\| = 1$ such that $\tilde{F}|_V = F$. ■

We can argue as in the previous subsection that there is a bijective correspondence between WOT-closed ideals of \mathcal{M}_V and its invariant subspaces:

Corollary 2.7. *Define the map $\alpha : \text{Id}(\mathcal{M}_V) \rightarrow \text{Lat}(\mathcal{M}_V)$ by $\alpha(J) = \overline{J1}$. Then α is a complete lattice isomorphism whose inverse β is given by*

$$\beta(N) = \{f \in \mathcal{M}_V : f \cdot 1 \in N\}.$$

Remark 2.8. By Theorem 4.2 in [1], every irreducible complete Nevanlinna-Pick kernel is equivalent to the restriction of the kernel of Drury-Arveson space to a subset of the ball. It follows from this and from the above discussion that every multiplier algebra of an irreducible complete Nevanlinna-Pick kernel is completely isometrically isomorphic to one of the algebras \mathcal{M}_V that we are considering here.

Remark 2.9. By the universality of Z_1, \dots, Z_d [8], for every unital operator algebra \mathcal{B} that is generated by a *pure* commuting row contraction $T = (T_1, \dots, T_d)$, there exists a unital homomorphism $\varphi_T : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$ that gives rise to a natural functional calculus

$$f(T_1, \dots, T_d) = \varphi_T(f) \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{M}.$$

So it makes sense to say that a commuting row contraction T annihilates J_V if φ_T vanishes on J_V . By Proposition 2.6, we may identify \mathcal{M}_V with the quotient \mathcal{M}/J_V , thus we may identify \mathcal{M}_V as the universal WOT-closed unital operator algebra generated by a *pure* commuting row contraction $T = (T_1, \dots, T_d)$ that annihilates J_V .

3. THE CHARACTER SPACE OF \mathcal{M}_V

If A is a Banach algebra, denote the set of multiplicative linear functionals on A by $M(A)$; and endow this space with the weak-* topology. We refer to elements of $M(A)$ as *characters*. Note that all characters are automatically unital and continuous with norm one. When A is an operator algebra, characters are automatically completely contractive.

When V is an analytic variety in \mathbb{B}_d , we will abuse notation and let Z_1, \dots, Z_d also denote the images of the coordinate functions Z_1, \dots, Z_d of \mathcal{M} in \mathcal{M}_V . Since $[Z_1, \dots, Z_d]$ is a row contraction,

$$\|(\rho(Z_1), \dots, \rho(Z_d))\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } \rho \in M(\mathcal{M}_V).$$

The map $\pi : M(\mathcal{M}_V) \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{B}}_d$ given by

$$\pi(\rho) = (\rho(Z_1), \dots, \rho(Z_d))$$

is continuous as a map from $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$, with the weak-* topology, into $\overline{\mathbb{B}}_d$ (endowed with the weak topology in the case $d = \infty$). We define

$$\overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}} = \pi((M(\mathcal{M}_V))).$$

Since π is continuous, $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}}$ is a (weakly) compact subset of $\overline{\mathbb{B}}_d$. For every $\lambda \in \overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}}$, the *fiber* over λ is defined to be the set $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$ in $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$. We will see below that $V \subseteq \overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}}$, and that when $d < \infty$ the fiber over every $\lambda \in V$ is a singleton.

Every unital homomorphism $\varphi : A \rightarrow B$ between Banach algebras induces a mapping $\varphi^* : M(B) \rightarrow M(A)$ by $\varphi^*\rho = \rho \circ \varphi$. If φ is an isomorphism, then φ^* is a homeomorphism. We will see below that in many cases the map $\varphi^* : M(\mathcal{M}_W) \rightarrow M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ has additional structure, the most important aspect being that φ^* induces a holomorphic map from W into V .

The weak-* continuous characters of \mathcal{M}_V . In the case of \mathcal{M}_d , the weak-* continuous characters coincide with the point evaluations at points in the open ball [6, 13]

$$\rho_\lambda(f) = f(\lambda) = \langle f\nu_\lambda, \nu_\lambda \rangle \quad \text{for } \lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d,$$

where $\nu_\lambda = k_\lambda/\|k_\lambda\|$. The fibers over points in the boundary sphere are at least as complicated as the fibers in $M(H^\infty)$ [14], which are known to be extremely large [22].

As a quotient of a dual algebra by a weak-* closed ideal, the algebra \mathcal{M}_V inherits a weak-* topology. As an operator algebra concretely represented on a reproducing kernel Hilbert space, \mathcal{M}_V also has the weak-operator topology (WOT). In [16, Lemma 11.9] we observed that, as is the case for the free semigroup algebras \mathcal{L}_d [13], the weak-operator and weak-* topologies on \mathcal{M}_V coincide. The setting there was slightly different, but the proof remains the same. It relies on the observation [7] that \mathcal{M}_V has property $\mathbb{A}_1(1)$.

Lemma 3.1. *The weak-* and weak-operator topologies on \mathcal{M}_V coincide.*

Proposition 3.2. *The WOT-continuous characters of \mathcal{M}_V can be identified with V via the correspondence $\lambda \leftrightarrow \rho_\lambda$. If $d < \infty$, then $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathbb{B}_d = V$, and for every $\lambda \in V$ the fiber $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$ is a singleton.*

Proof. As \mathcal{M}_V is the multiplier algebra of a reproducing kernel Hilbert space on V , it is clear that for each $\lambda \in V$, the evaluation functional

$$\rho_\lambda(f) = f(\lambda) = \langle f\nu_\lambda, \nu_\lambda \rangle$$

is a WOT-continuous character.

On the other hand, the quotient map from the free semigroup algebra \mathcal{L} onto \mathcal{M}_V is weak-operator continuous. Thus, if ρ is a WOT-continuous character of \mathcal{M}_V , then it induces a WOT-continuous character on \mathcal{L} by composition. Therefore, using [14, Theorem 2.3], we find that ρ must be equal to the evaluation functional ρ_λ at some point $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$. Moreover ρ_λ annihilates J_V . By Proposition 2.1, the point λ lies in V . Thus we have an identification of the WOT-continuous characters with V .

Now assume that $d < \infty$. If ρ is a character on \mathcal{M}_V such that $\pi(\rho) = \lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$, then again it induces a character $\tilde{\rho}$ on \mathcal{L} with the property that $\tilde{\rho}(L_1, \dots, L_d) = \lambda$. Since $d < \infty$, we have by [14, Theorem 3.3], that $\tilde{\rho}$ is WOT-continuous and coincides with point evaluation. Hence by the previous paragraph, λ belongs to V , so $\rho = \rho_\lambda$. This provides the identification of $\pi^{-1}(V)$ with V in the case $d < \infty$. \blacksquare

Thus the character space $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ consists of V and $M(\mathcal{M}_V) \setminus V$, which we call the *corona*. By definition, the corona is fibered over $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}} \setminus V$, and by the above proposition, when $d < \infty$ this latter set is contained in $\partial\mathbb{B}_d$.

Remark 3.3. When $d = \infty$, it may happen that $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$ has more than one element, and it may also happen that $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap \mathbb{B}_d \not\supseteq V$. Such examples were found by Michael Hartz (private communication).

Isomorphisms and induced maps.

Proposition 3.4. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathcal{B}_d , and let $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ be a unital homomorphism. Then φ gives rise to function $F_\varphi : W \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{B}_d}$ by*

$$F_\varphi = \pi \circ \varphi^*|_W.$$

Moreover, there exist multipliers $F_1, F_2, \dots \in \mathcal{M}_\infty$ such that $F_\varphi = (F_1|_W, F_2|_W, \dots)$. For every $\lambda \in W$, $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ lies in the fiber over $F_\varphi(\lambda)$. If φ is completely bounded or $d < \infty$, then F_φ extends to a holomorphic function defined on \mathbb{B}_d .

Proof. By Proposition 3.2, we may identify W as a subset of $M(\mathcal{M}_W)$, so the definition $F_\varphi = \pi \circ \varphi^*|_W$ makes sense. Now for every $i = 1, 2, \dots$, we compute for every $\lambda \in W$

$$\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)(Z_i) = \varphi(Z_i)(\lambda).$$

Now, $\varphi(Z_i) \in \mathcal{M}_W$ for all i . By Proposition 2.6, for every i there is an element $F_i \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\varphi(Z_i) = F_i|_W$ and $\|F_i\| = \|\varphi(Z_i)\|$. Moreover, the norm of the row operator $[M_{F_1}, \dots, M_{F_d}]$ can be chosen

equal to the multiplier norm of $[\varphi(Z_1), \dots, \varphi(Z_d)]$, in case the latter is finite. In any case we find that for all $\lambda \in W$,

$$F_\varphi(\lambda) = (F_1(\lambda), F_2(\lambda), \dots). \quad \blacksquare$$

Proposition 3.5. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d . If $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ is a unital homomorphism such that φ^* takes weak-* continuous characters to weak-* continuous characters, then $F_\varphi(W) \subseteq V$ and φ is given by*

$$\varphi(f) = f \circ F_\varphi \quad , \quad f \in \mathcal{M}_V.$$

Proof. Since φ^* takes weak-* continuous functionals to weak-* continuous functional, $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ is an evaluation functional. Since it lies in the fiber $\pi^{-1}(F_\varphi(\lambda))$ by definition, then $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda) = \rho_{F_\varphi(\lambda)}$ and $F_\varphi(\lambda) \in V$ for every $\lambda \in W$.

Let $f \in \mathcal{M}_V$ and let $\lambda \in W$. Then

$$\varphi(f)(\lambda) = \rho_\lambda(\varphi(f)) = \varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)(f) = f(F_\varphi(\lambda)).$$

This shows that φ is implemented by composition with F_φ . \blacksquare

Corollary 3.6. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d . If $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ is a unital homomorphism that is weak-* continuous, then $F_\varphi(W) \subseteq V$ and φ is given by*

$$\varphi(f) = f \circ F_\varphi \quad , \quad f \in \mathcal{M}_V.$$

Moreover, if there there exists a weak-* continuous isomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$, then $F_\varphi(W) = V$, $F_{\varphi^{-1}}(V) = W$, and there are sequences of multipliers $F_1, F_2, \dots \in \mathcal{M}$ and $G_1, G_2, \dots \in \mathcal{M}$ such that

$$F_\varphi = (F_1|_W, F_2|_W, \dots),$$

and

$$F_{\varphi^{-1}} = (G_1|_V, G_2|_V, \dots).$$

Proof. The first follows from Proposition 3.5. The second part follows easily once we note that the inverse of a weak-* continuous isomorphism is weak-* continuous. \blacksquare

Remark 3.7. In the case $d < \infty$, since the maps F_i and G_i above are defined on the whole unit ball \mathbb{B}_d , the maps F_φ and $F_{\varphi^{-1}}$ extend to the ball, and we find that V and W are biholomorphic. Since the maps involved are multipliers — not merely bounded holomorphic functions — then we say that V and W are *multiplier biholomorphic*. When $d = \infty$ we do not say that V and W are biholomorphic because for $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_\infty \setminus W$, we do not know if $(F_1(\lambda), F_2(\lambda), \dots)$ is in ℓ^2 .

Corollary 3.8. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d for $d < \infty$. If there exists a weak-* continuous isomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$, then V and W are multiplier biholomorphic.*

In the next sections we will try to control F_φ given assumptions on the variety or the isomorphisms involved, in order to obtain a classification. Without the assumption of finite dimensionality or weak-* continuity, the situation becomes significantly more involved.

4. COMPLETELY ISOMETRIC ISOMORPHISMS

The (completely) isometric automorphisms of \mathcal{M} arise as composition with an automorphism of the ball (i.e., a biholomorphism of the ball onto itself). This can be deduced from [14, Section 4], or alternatively from Theorems 3.5 and 3.10 in [27]. In [16, Section 9], we wrote down the explicit form of the unitaries on H^2 that implement these automorphisms. We will use these unitaries to construct unitarily implemented, completely isometric isomorphisms of the multiplier algebras that we are studying. In addition, we will show that all completely isometric isomorphisms of these algebras arise in this way.

Proposition 4.1. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d . Let F be an automorphism of \mathbb{B}_d that maps W onto V . Then $f \mapsto f \circ F$ is a unitarily implemented completely isometric isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W ; i.e. $M_{f \circ F} = UM_fU^*$. The unitary U^* is the linear extension of the map*

$$U^*k_w = c_w k_{F(w)} \quad \text{for } w \in W,$$

where $c_w = (1 - \|F^{-1}(0)\|^2)^{1/2} \overline{k_{F^{-1}(0)}(w)}$.

Proof. Let F be such an automorphism, and set $\alpha = F^{-1}(0)$. By [16, Theorem 9.2], the unitary map $U \in \mathcal{B}(H^2)$ is given by

$$Uh = (1 - \|\alpha\|^2)^{1/2} k_\alpha(h \circ F) \quad \text{for } h \in H^2.$$

As $F(W) = V$, U takes the functions in H^2 that vanish on V to the functions in H^2 that vanish on W . Therefore it takes \mathcal{F}_V onto \mathcal{F}_W .

Let us compute U^* . For $h \in H^2$ and $w \in W$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle h, U^*k_w \rangle &= \langle Uh, k_w \rangle \\ &= \langle (1 - \|\alpha\|^2)^{1/2} k_\alpha(h \circ F), k_w \rangle \\ &= (1 - \|\alpha\|^2)^{1/2} k_\alpha(w) h(F(w)) \\ &= \langle h, c_w k_{F(w)} \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

where $c_w = (1 - \|F^{-1}(0)\|^2)^{1/2} \overline{k_{F^{-1}(0)}(w)}$. Thus $U^*k_w = c_w k_{F(w)}$. Note that since U^* is a unitary, $|c_w| = \|k_w\|/\|k_{F(w)}\|$.

Finally, we show that conjugation by U implements the isomorphism between \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W given by composition with F . Observe that $Uc_wk_{F(w)} = k_w$. For $f \in \mathcal{M}_V$ and $w \in W$,

$$UM_f^*U^*k_w = UM_f^*c_wk_{F(w)} = \overline{f(F(w))}Uc_wk_{F(w)} = \overline{(f \circ F)(w)}k_w.$$

Therefore $f \circ F$ is a multiplier on \mathcal{F}_W and $M_{f \circ F} = UM_fU^*$. \blacksquare

Now we turn to the converse.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{d'}$ be varieties. Let φ be a unital, completely contractive algebra isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V into \mathcal{M}_W . If $d = \infty$ then assume also that φ is isometric. Then there exists a holomorphic map $F : \mathbb{B}_{d'} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_d$ such that*

- (1) $F(W) \subseteq V$.
- (2) $F|_W = \varphi^*|_W$.
- (3) the components F_1, \dots, F_d of F form a row contraction of operators in $\mathcal{M}_{d'}$.
- (4) φ is given by composition with F , that is

$$\varphi(f) = f \circ F \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{M}_V.$$

Proof. We define $F = F_\varphi$ to be the row contractive multiplier $F_\varphi = [F_1, \dots, F_d]$ with coefficients in $\mathcal{M}_{d'}$ as in Proposition 3.4. As F is contractive as a multiplier, it is also contractive in the sup norm. Moreover, since φ is injective, the F_i and F are non-constant holomorphic functions. Therefore F must have range in the open ball \mathbb{B}_d .

By Proposition 3.5 it remains to show that φ^* takes weak-* continuous characters to weak-* continuous characters. When $d < \infty$ this follows from Propositions 3.2 and 3.4 and the fact noted above that F takes values in \mathbb{B}_d .

If $d = \infty$ we invoke [24, Corollary 6.6], which states that \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W both have strongly unique preduals. It then follows that if φ is an isometric isomorphism between these algebras, then φ is also a weak-* homeomorphism. Therefore φ^* takes weak-* continuous characters to weak-* continuous characters. \blacksquare

Remark 4.3. For the following lemma, we need some results of Cartan and Rudin on bounded domains in \mathbb{C}^n for the case of \mathbb{B}_∞ .

Cartan's uniqueness theorem [28, Theorem 2.1.1] says that a holomorphic function $F : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$, where Ω is a bounded domain in \mathbb{C}^n , that satisfies $F(p) = p$ and $F'(p) = I$ is the identity function $F(z) = z$. This remains valid for bounded domains in ℓ^2 using the same proof. This yields the corollary [28, Theorem 2.1.3] that if Ω is a bounded circular domain containing 0, and F is a biholomorphism of Ω such

that $F(0) = 0$, then F is linear. This only relies on the previous result, so is also valid for \mathbb{B}_∞ .

We also need a result of Rudin [28, Theorem 8.2.3] that if $F : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_d$ is holomorphic, then the fixed point set is affine. This is deduced from a result that if Ω is a balanced, bounded, strictly convex domain in \mathbb{C}^n , and $F : \Omega \rightarrow \Omega$ is holomorphic and $F(0) = 0$, then the fixed points of F coincide with the fixed points of $F'(0)$. The main idea is that Ω is the unit ball of a Banach space. So again, these results are also valid for \mathbb{B}_∞ .

Lemma 4.4. *Let $0 \in V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $0 \in W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{d'}$ be varieties. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ be a completely isometric isomorphism such that $\varphi^* \rho_0 = \rho_0$. Then there exists an isometric linear map F of $\mathbb{B}_{d'} \cap \text{span } W$ onto $\mathbb{B}_d \cap \text{span } V$ such that $F(W) = V$, $F(0) = 0$ and $F|_W = \varphi^*$.*

Proof. By making d smaller, we may assume that $\mathbb{C}^d = \text{span } V$. Similarly, we may assume $\mathbb{C}^{d'} = \text{span } W$.

By Lemma 4.2 applied to φ , there is a holomorphic map F of $\mathbb{B}_{d'}$ into \mathbb{B}_d that implements φ^* . Thus $F(W) \subseteq V$ and $F(0) = 0$. By the same lemma applied to φ^{-1} , there is a holomorphic map G of \mathbb{B}_d into $\mathbb{B}_{d'}$ that implements $(\varphi^{-1})^*$. Hence $G(V) \subseteq W$ and $G(0) = 0$. Now, φ^* and $(\varphi^{-1})^*$ are inverses of each other. Therefore $F \circ G|_V$ and $G \circ F|_W$ are the identity maps.

Let $H = F \circ G$. Then H is a holomorphic map of \mathbb{B}_d into itself, such that $H|_V$ is the identity. In particular $H(0) = 0$. By [28, Theorem 8.2.2] and Remark 4.3, the fixed point set of H is an affine set equal to the fixed point set of $H'(0)$ in \mathbb{B}_d . Therefore H is the identity on \mathbb{B}_d since $\mathbb{C}^d = \text{span } V$. Applying the same reasoning to $G \circ F$, we see that F is a biholomorphism of $\mathbb{B}_{d'}$ onto \mathbb{B}_d such that $F(W) = V$. In particular, $d' = d$. It now follows from a theorem of Cartan [28, Theorem 2.1.3] and Remark 4.3 that F is a unitary linear map. ■

Now we combine these lemmas to obtain the main result of this section.

If $V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{d'}$ are varieties, then we can consider them both as varieties in $\mathbb{B}_{\max(d,d')}$. Therefore, we may assume that $d = d'$. This does not change the operator algebras. See [16, Remark 8.1].

Theorem 4.5. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d . Then \mathcal{M}_V is completely isometrically isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_W if and only if there exists an automorphism F of \mathbb{B}_d such that $F(W) = V$.*

In fact, every completely isometric isomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ arises as composition $\varphi(f) = f \circ F$ where F is such an automorphism. In this case, φ is unitarily implemented by the unitary sending the

kernel function $k_w \in \mathcal{F}_W$ to a scalar multiple of the kernel function $k_{F(w)} \in \mathcal{F}_V$.

Proof. If there is such an automorphism, then the two algebras are completely isometrically isomorphic by Proposition 4.1; and the unitary is given explicitly there.

Conversely, assume that φ is a completely isometric isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W . By Lemma 4.2, φ^* maps W into V . Pick a point $w_0 \in W$ and set $v_0 = \varphi^*(w_0)$. By applying automorphisms of \mathbb{B}_d that move v_0 and w_0 to 0 respectively, and applying Proposition 4.1, we may assume that $0 \in V$ and $0 \in W$ and $\varphi^*(0) = 0$.

Now we apply Lemma 4.4 to obtain an isometric linear map F of the ball $\mathbb{B}_d \cap \text{span } W$ onto the ball $\mathbb{B}_d \cap \text{span } V$ such that $F|_W = \varphi^*$. In particular, $\text{span } W$ and $\text{span } V$ have the same dimension. We may extend the definition of F to a unitary map on \mathbb{C}^d , and so it extends to a biholomorphism of \mathbb{B}_d .

Now Proposition 4.1 yields a unitary which implements composition by φ^* . By Lemma 4.2, every completely isometric isomorphism φ is given as a composition by φ^* . So all maps have the form described. ■

There is a converse to Lemma 4.2, which may provide an alternative proof for one half of Theorem 4.5. Arguments like the following are not uncommon in the theory of RKHS; see for example [23, Theorem 5].

Proposition 4.6. *Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ be varieties. Suppose that there exists a holomorphic map $F : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_d$ that satisfies $F(W) \subseteq V$, such that the components f_1, \dots, f_d of F form a row contraction of operators in \mathcal{M}_d . Then the map given by composition with F*

$$\varphi(f) = f \circ F \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{M}_V$$

yields a unital, completely contractive algebra homomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V into \mathcal{M}_W .

Proof. Composition obviously gives rise to a unital homomorphism, so all we have to demonstrate is that φ is completely contractive. We make use of the complete NP property of these kernels.

Let $G \in M_k(\mathcal{M}_V)$ with $\|G\| \leq 1$. Then for any N points w_1, \dots, w_N in W , we get N points $F(w_1), \dots, F(w_N)$ in V . The fact that $\|G\| \leq 1$ implies that the $N \times N$ matrix with $k \times k$ matrix entries

$$\left[\frac{I_k - (G \circ F)(w_i)(G \circ F)(w_j)^*}{1 - \langle F(w_i), F(w_j) \rangle} \right]_{N \times N} \geq 0.$$

Also, since $\|F\| \leq 1$ as a multiplier on \mathcal{F}_W , we have that

$$\left[\frac{1 - \langle F(w_i), F(w_j) \rangle}{1 - \langle w_i, w_j \rangle} \right]_{N \times N} \geq 0.$$

Therefore the Schur product of these two positive matrices is positive:

$$\left[\frac{I_k - (G \circ F)(w_i)(G \circ F)(w_j)^*}{1 - \langle w_i, w_j \rangle} \right]_{N \times N} \geq 0.$$

Now the complete NP property yields that $G \circ F$ is a contractive multiplier in $M_k(\mathcal{M}_W)$. ■

5. ISOMORPHISMS OF ALGEBRAS AND BIHOMOMORPHISMS

We turn now to the question: *when does there exist an (algebraic) isomorphism between \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W ?* This problem is more subtle, and we frequently need to assume that the variety sits inside a finite dimensional ambient space. Even the construction of the biholomorphism seems to rely on some delicate facts about complex varieties.

We begin with a well-known automatic continuity result. Recall that a commutative Banach algebra is *semi-simple* if the Gelfand transform is injective.

Lemma 5.1. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d . Every homomorphism from \mathcal{M}_V to \mathcal{M}_W is norm continuous.*

Proof. The algebras that we are considering are easily seen to be semi-simple. A general result in the theory of commutative Banach algebras says that every homomorphism into a semi-simple algebra is automatically continuous (see [11, Prop. 4.2]). ■

Lemma 5.2. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d and $\mathbb{B}_{d'}$, respectively, with $d' < \infty$. Let $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$ be an algebra isomorphism. Suppose that λ is an isolated point in W . Then $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ is an evaluation functional at a point in V .*

Proof. The character ρ_λ is an isolated point in $M(\mathcal{M}_W)$. (Here is where we need $d' < \infty$). Since φ^* is a homeomorphism, $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ must also be an isolated point in $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$. By Shilov's idempotent theorem (see [9, Theorem 21.5]), the characteristic function $\chi_{\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)}$ of $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ belongs to \mathcal{M}_V . Now suppose that $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ is in the corona $M(\mathcal{M}_V) \setminus V$. Then $\chi_{\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)}$ vanishes on V . Therefore, as an element of a multiplier algebra, this means that $\chi_{\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)} = 0$. Therefore $\chi_{\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)}$ must vanish on the entire maximal ideal space, which is a contradiction. Thus $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ lies in V . ■

Next we want to show that any algebra isomorphism φ between \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W must induce a biholomorphism between W and V . This identification will be the restriction of φ^* to the characters of evaluation at points of W . In order to achieve this, we need to make some additional assumptions.

Our difficulty is basically that we do not have enough information about varieties. In the classical case, if one takes a regular point $\lambda \in V$, takes the connected component of λ in the set of all regular points of V , and closes it up (in \mathbb{B}_d), then one obtains a subvariety. Moreover the closure of the complement of this component is also a variety [29, ch.3, Theorem 1G].

However our varieties are the intersections of zero sets of a family of multipliers. Let us say that a variety V is *irreducible* if for any regular point $\lambda \in V$, the intersection of zero sets of all multipliers vanishing on a small neighbourhood $V \cap b_\varepsilon(\lambda)$ is exactly V . We do not know, for example, whether an irreducible variety in our sense is connected. Nor do we know that if we take an irreducible subvariety of a variety, then there is a complementary subvariety as in the classical case.

A variety V is said to be *discrete* if it has no accumulation points in \mathbb{B}_d .

We will resolve the isomorphism problem in two situations. The first is the case of a finite union of irreducible varieties and a discrete variety. The second is the case of an isometric isomorphism. In the latter case, the isomorphism will turn out to be completely isometric. This yields a different approach to the results of the previous section. In either case we will need to assume that $d < \infty$.

We need some information about the maximal ideal space $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$. Recall that there is a canonical projection π into $\overline{\mathbb{B}}_d$ obtained by evaluation at $[Z_1, \dots, Z_d]$. For any point μ in the unit sphere, $\pi^{-1}(\mu)$ is the fiber of $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ over μ . We saw in Proposition 3.2 that when $d < \infty$, for $\lambda \in \mathbb{B}_d$, $\pi^{-1}(\lambda)$ is the singleton $\{\rho_\lambda\}$, the point evaluation at λ .

By Proposition 3.5, in order to show that an isomorphism is given by composition with a biholomorphism, we need to show that φ^* takes weak-* continuous characters to weak-* continuous characters. Since fibers over internal points of the ball are singletons, it suffices to show that F_φ takes values in the open ball. Since π is injective on $\pi^{-1}(V)$ (when $d < \infty$) we may identify $\varphi^*|_W$ with F_φ .

The following lemma is analogous to results about Gleason parts for function algebras. However part (2) shows that this is different from Gleason parts, as disjoint subvarieties of V will be at a distance of less than 2 apart. This is because \mathcal{M}_V is a (complete) quotient of \mathcal{M}_d ,

and thus the difference $\|\rho_\lambda - \rho_\mu\|$ is the same whether evaluated as functionals on \mathcal{M}_V or \mathcal{M}_d . In the latter algebra, λ and ν do lie in the same Gleason part.

Lemma 5.3. *Let V be a variety in \mathbb{B}_d .*

- (1) *Let $\varphi \in \pi^{-1}(\mu)$ for $\mu \in \partial\mathbb{B}_d$. Suppose that $\psi \in M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ satisfies $\|\psi - \varphi\| < 2$. Then ψ also belongs to $\pi^{-1}(\mu)$.*
- (2) *If λ and μ belong to V , then $\|\rho_\mu - \rho_\lambda\| \leq 2r < 2$, where r is the pseudohyperbolic distance between μ and λ .*

Proof. If $\psi \in \pi^{-1}(\nu)$ for $\nu \neq \mu$ in the sphere, then there is an automorphism of \mathbb{B}_d that takes μ to $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and ν to $(-1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Proposition 4.1 shows that composition by this automorphism is a completely isometric automorphism. So we may suppose that $\mu = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $\nu = (-1, 0, \dots, 0)$. But then

$$\|\psi - \varphi\| \geq |(\psi - \varphi)(Z_1)| = 2.$$

Similarly, if $\psi = \rho_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in V$, then for any $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, there is an automorphism of \mathbb{B}_d that takes μ to $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$ and ν to $(-1 + \varepsilon, 0, \dots, 0)$. The same conclusion is reached by letting ε decrease to 0.

If λ and μ belong to V , then there is an automorphism γ of \mathbb{B}_d sending λ to 0 and μ to some $v := (r, 0, \dots, 0)$ where $0 < r < 1$ is the pseudohyperbolic distance between λ and μ . Given any multiplier $f \in \mathcal{M}_V$ with $\|f\| = 1$, Proposition 2.6 provides a multiplier \tilde{f} in \mathcal{M}_d so that $\tilde{f}|_V = f$ and $\|\tilde{f}\| = 1$. In particular, $\tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}$ is holomorphic on \mathbb{B}_d and $\|\tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}\|_\infty \leq 1$. Hence the Schwarz Lemma [28, Theorem 8.1.4] shows that

$$\left| \frac{f(\mu) - f(\lambda)}{1 - f(\mu)\overline{f(\lambda)}} \right| = \left| \frac{\tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}(v) - \tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}(0)}{1 - \tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}(v)\overline{\tilde{f} \circ \gamma^{-1}(0)}} \right| \leq r.$$

Hence

$$\|\rho_\mu - \rho_\lambda\| = \sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |(\rho_\mu - \rho_\lambda)(f)| \leq r \sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |1 - f(\mu)\overline{f(\lambda)}| \leq 2r. \quad \blacksquare$$

This provides some immediate information about norm continuous maps between these maximal ideal spaces.

Corollary 5.4. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d , $d < \infty$. Suppose that φ is a continuous algebra homomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V into \mathcal{M}_W .*

- (1) *Then φ^* maps each irreducible subvariety of W into V or into a single fiber of the corona.*

- (2) *If φ is an isomorphism, and V and W are the disjoint union of finitely many irreducible subvarieties, then φ^* must map W onto V .*
- (3) *If φ is an isometric isomorphism, then φ^* maps W onto V and preserves the pseudohyperbolic distance.*

Proof. (1) Let W_1 be an irreducible subvariety of W , and let λ be any regular point of W_1 . We do not assert that W_1 is connected.

Suppose that $\varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)$ is a point evaluation at some point μ in \mathbb{B}_d . Then by Proposition 3.2, μ belongs to V . Since φ is norm continuous, by Lemma 5.3 it must map the connected component of λ into a connected component of V .

Similarly, suppose that ρ_λ is mapped by φ^* into a fiber of the corona. Without loss of generality, we may suppose that it is the fiber over $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Since φ is norm continuous, by Lemma 5.3 it must map the connected component of λ into this fiber as well. Suppose that there is some point μ in W_1 mapped into V or into another fiber. So the whole connected component of μ is also mapped into V or another fiber. Then the function $h = \varphi(Z_1) - 1$ vanishes on the component of λ but does not vanish on the component containing μ . This contradicts the fact that W_1 is irreducible. Thus the whole subvariety must map entirely into a single fiber or entirely into V .

(2) Suppose that W is the union of irreducible subvarieties W_1, \dots, W_n . Fix a point $\lambda \in W_1$. For each $2 \leq i \leq n$, there is a multiplier $h_i \in \mathcal{M}_d$ which vanishes on W_i but $h_i(\lambda) \neq 0$. Hence $h = h_2 h_3 \cdots h_n|_W$ belongs to \mathcal{M}_W and vanishes on $\cup_{i=2}^n W_i$ but not on W_1 . Therefore $\varphi^{-1}(h) = f$ is a non-zero element of \mathcal{M}_V . Suppose that $\varphi^*(W_1)$ is contained in a fiber over a point in the boundary of the sphere, say $(1, 0, \dots, 0)$. Since $Z_1 - 1$ is non-zero on V , we see that $(Z_1 - 1)f$ is not the zero function. However, $(Z_1 - 1)f$ vanishes on $\varphi^*(W_1)$. Therefore $\varphi((Z_1 - 1)f)$ vanishes on W_1 and on $\cup_{i=2}^n W_i$. Hence $\varphi((Z_1 - 1)f) = 0$, contradicting injectivity. We deduce that W_1 is mapped into V .

By interchanging the roles of V and W , we deduce that φ^* must map W onto V .

(3) In the isometric case, we can make use of [24, Corollary 6.6], which says that \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W have strongly unique preduals, from which it follows that φ^* preserves weak-* continuous functionals. Thus W is mapped into V . Reversing the role of V and W shows that this map is also onto V .

The proof of Lemma 5.3(2) actually yields more information, namely that $\|\rho_\lambda - \rho_\mu\|$ is a function of the pseudohyperbolic distance r ,

$$\|\rho_\lambda - \rho_\mu\| = r \sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |1 - f(\mu)\overline{f(\lambda)}|.$$

In the proof of that lemma we only used that the left hand side is less than or equal to the right hand side, but it is easy to see that one obtains equality by choosing a particular f . So the fact that the quantities $\|\rho_\lambda - \rho_\mu\|$ and $\sup_{\|f\| \leq 1} |1 - f(\mu)\overline{f(\lambda)}|$ are preserved by an isometric isomorphism implies that the pseudohyperbolic distance r is also preserved. ■

Remarks 5.5. (1) In a previous version of this paper, we claimed incorrectly that if φ is a surjective continuous homomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W , then φ^* must map W into V . This is false, and we thank Michael Hartz for pointing this out. This follows from Hoffman's theory [21] of analytic disks in the corona of H^∞ . There is an analytic map L of the unit disk \mathbb{D} into the corona of $M(H^\infty)$, mapping onto a Gleason part, with the property that $\varphi(h)(z) = h(L(z))$ is a homomorphism of H^∞ onto itself [17, ch.X§1]. Therefore the map φ^* maps the disk into the corona via L .

(2) The main obstacle preventing us from establishing part (2) of the corollary in greater generality is that we do not know that if $\lambda \in W$, then there is an irreducible subvariety $W_1 \subset W$ containing λ and another subvariety $W_2 \subset W$ so that $\lambda \notin W_2$ and $W = W_1 \cup W_2$. As mentioned in the introduction, for any classical analytic variety this is possible [29, ch.3, Theorem 1G]. But our definition requires these subvarieties to be the intersection of zero sets of multipliers. Moreover our proof makes significant use of these functions. So we cannot just redefine our varieties to have a local definition as in the classical case even if we impose the restriction that all functions are multipliers. A better understanding of varieties in our context is needed.

(3) Costea, Sawyer and Wick [10] establish a corona theorem for the algebra \mathcal{M}_d for $d < \infty$. That is, the closure of the ball \mathbb{B}_d in $M(\mathcal{M}_d)$ is the entire maximal ideal space. This result may also hold for the quotients \mathcal{M}_V , but we are not aware of any direct proof deducing this from the result for the whole ball.

A corona theorem for \mathcal{M}_V would resolve the difficulties in case (2). The topology on $V = \mathbb{B}_d \cap M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ coincides with the usual one. In particular, each component has closed complement. The corona theorem would establish that every open subset of any fiber is in the closure of its complement. Thus any homeomorphism φ^* of $M(\mathcal{M}_W)$

onto $M(\mathcal{M}_V)$ must take W onto V . However it is likely that the corona theorem for \mathcal{M}_V is much more difficult than our problem.

Now we can deal with the case in which our variety is a finite union of nice subvarieties, where nice will mean either irreducible or discrete.

Theorem 5.6. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d , with $d < \infty$, which are the union of finitely many irreducible varieties and a discrete variety. Let φ be a unital algebra isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W . Then there exist holomorphic maps F and G from \mathbb{B}_d into \mathbb{C}^d with coefficients in \mathcal{M}_d such that*

- (1) $F|_W = \varphi^*|_W$ and $G|_V = (\varphi^{-1})^*|_V$
- (2) $G \circ F|_W = \text{id}_W$ and $F \circ G|_V = \text{id}_V$
- (3) $\varphi(f) = f \circ F$ for $f \in \mathcal{M}_V$, and
- (4) $\varphi^{-1}(g) = g \circ G$ for $g \in \mathcal{M}_W$.

Proof. First we show that φ^* maps W into V . Write

$$W = D \cup W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_n$$

where D is discrete and each W_i is an irreducible variety. The points in D are isolated, and thus are mapped into V by Lemma 5.2. A minor modification of Corollary 5.4(2) deals with the irreducible subvarieties. Since D is a variety, there is a multiplier $k \in \mathcal{M}_d$ which vanishes on D and is non-zero at a regular point $\lambda \in W_1$. Proceed as in the proof of the lemma, but define $f = h_2 \dots h_n k$. Then the argument is completed in the same manner. Reversing the roles of V and W shows that φ^* maps W onto V . Similarly, one obtains that $(\varphi^{-1})^*$ maps V onto W . The remaining statements therefore follow from Proposition 3.5. ■

Remark 5.7. Note that in the above theorem, the map F can be chosen to be a polynomial if and only if the algebra homomorphism φ takes the coordinate functions to (restrictions of) polynomials; and hence takes polynomials to polynomials. Likewise, F can be chosen to have components which are continuous multipliers if and only if φ takes the coordinate functions to continuous multipliers; and hence takes all continuous multipliers to continuous multipliers.

Corollary 5.8. *Every algebraic automorphism of \mathcal{M}_d for d finite is completely isometric, and is unitarily implemented.*

Proof. The previous theorem shows that every automorphism is implemented as composition by a biholomorphic map of the ball onto itself, i.e. a conformal automorphism of \mathbb{B}_d . Proposition 4.1 shows that these automorphisms are completely isometric and unitarily implemented. ■

Now we consider the isometric case.

Theorem 5.9. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d , with $d < \infty$. Every isometric isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W is completely isometric, and thus is unitarily implemented.*

Proof. Let φ be an isometric isomorphism of \mathcal{M}_V onto \mathcal{M}_W . By Corollary 5.4(3), φ^* maps W onto V and preserves the pseudohyperbolic distance. Let F be the function constructed as in Theorem 5.6. As in Lemma 4.2 and Theorem 5.6, F is a biholomorphism of W onto V and $\varphi(h) = h \circ F$.

After modifying both V and W by a conformal automorphism of the ball, we may assume that 0 belongs to both V and W , and that $F(0) = 0$. Set $w_0 = 0$ and choose a basis w_1, \dots, w_k for $\text{span } W$. Let $v_p = F(w_p)$ for $1 \leq p \leq k$.

Suppose that $\|w_p\| = r_p$. This is the pseudohyperbolic distance to $w_0 = 0 = v_0$, so $\|v_p\| = r_p$ as well. Write $v_p/r_p = \sum_{j=1}^d c_j e_j$. Let $h_p(z) = \langle z, v_p/r_p \rangle = \sum_{j=1}^d \bar{c}_j Z_j(z)$. This is a linear function on V , and thus lies in \mathcal{M}_V . Since Z is a row contraction, f has norm at most one. Therefore $k_p := \varphi(h_p) = h_p \circ F$ has norm at most one in \mathcal{M}_W .

Now let $w_{k+1} = w$ be an arbitrary point in W , and set $v_{k+1} = v = F(w) \in V$. By a standard necessary condition for interpolation [2, Theorem 5.2], the fact that $\|k_p\| \leq 1$ means that in particular interpolating at the points w_0, \dots, w_k, w_{k+1} , we obtain

$$0 \leq \left[\frac{1 - h_p(v_i) \overline{h_p(v_j)}}{1 - \langle w_i, w_j \rangle} \right]_{0 \leq i, j \leq k+1}.$$

In particular, look at the 3×3 minor using rows $0, p, k+1$ to obtain

$$0 \leq \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \frac{1 - \langle v, v_p \rangle}{1 - \langle w_p, w \rangle} \\ 1 & \frac{1 - \langle v, v_p \rangle}{1 - \langle w, w_p \rangle} & \frac{1 - |\langle v, v_p/r_p \rangle|^2}{1 - \|w\|^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

By the Cholesky algorithm, we find that $\frac{1 - \langle v, v_p \rangle}{1 - \langle w, w_p \rangle} = 1$. Therefore

$$\langle v, v_p \rangle = \langle w, w_p \rangle \quad \text{for } 1 \leq p \leq k.$$

In particular, we obtain

$$\langle v_i, v_j \rangle = \langle w_i, w_j \rangle \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i, j \leq k.$$

Therefore there is a unitary operator U acting on \mathbb{C}^d such that $Uw_i = v_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Now since $w \in W$ lies in $\text{span}\{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$, it is uniquely determined by the inner products $\langle w, w_i \rangle$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. Since v has

the same inner products with v_1, \dots, v_k , we find that $Uw = P_N v$ where $N = \text{span}\{v_1, \dots, v_k\}$. However we also have

$$\|v\| = \|w\| = \|Uw\| = \|P_N v\|;$$

whence $v = Uw$.

Therefore F agrees with the unitary U , and hence φ is implemented by an automorphism of the ball. So by Proposition 4.1, φ is completely isometric and is unitarily implemented. \blacksquare

With these results in hand, we may repeat the arguments in [16, Section 11.3] word for word to obtain the following automatic continuity result. Recall that the weak-operator and the weak-* topologies on \mathcal{M}_V coincide by Lemma 3.1.

Theorem 5.10. *Let $\varphi : \mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$, for $d < \infty$, be a unital algebra isomorphism given by composition: $\varphi(h) = h \circ F$ where F is a holomorphic map of W onto V whose coefficients are multipliers. Then φ is continuous with respect to the weak-operator and the weak-* topologies.*

6. EXAMPLES

In this section, we examine a possible converse to Theorem 5.6 in the context of a number of examples. What we find is that the desired converse is not always true. That is, suppose that V and W are varieties in \mathbb{B}_d and F and G are holomorphic functions on the ball satisfying the conclusions of Theorem 5.6. We are interested in when this implies that the algebras \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W are isomorphic.

Finitely many points in the ball. Let $V = \{v_1, \dots, v_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$. Then $\mathcal{A}_V = \mathcal{M}_V$ and they are both isomorphic to $\ell_n^\infty = C(V)$. The characters are evaluations at points of V . If W is another n point set in \mathbb{B}_d , then \mathcal{M}_W is isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_V . Also, there are (polynomial) maps $f : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ and $g : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ which are inverses of one another when restricted to V and W . And if W is an m point set, $m \neq n$, then obviously \mathcal{M}_V is not isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_W , and there also exists no biholomorphism. In this simple case we see that $\mathcal{M}_V \cong \mathcal{M}_W$ if and only if there exists a biholomorphism, and this happens if and only if $|W| = |V|$.

Nevertheless, the situation for finite sets is not ideal. Let V and W be finite subsets of the ball, and let $F : W \rightarrow V$ be a biholomorphism. It is natural to hope that the norm of the induced isomorphism can be bounded in terms of the multiplier norm of F . The following example shows that this is not possible.

Example 6.1. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r \in (0, 1)$. Put $\xi = \exp(\frac{2\pi i}{n})$ and let

$$V = \{0\} \cup \{r\xi^j\}_{j=1}^n,$$

and

$$W = \{0\} \cup \{\frac{r}{2}\xi^j\}_{j=1}^n.$$

The map $F(z) = 2z$ is a biholomorphism of W onto V that extends to an H^∞ function of multiplier norm 2. We will show that the norm of the induced isomorphism $\mathcal{M}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_W$, given by $f \mapsto f \circ F$, is at least 2^n .

Consider the following function in \mathcal{M}_V :

$$f(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f(r\xi^j) = r^n \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

We claim that the multiplier norm of f is 1. By Proposition 2.6, $\|f\|$ is the minimal norm of an H^∞ function that interpolates f . The function $g(z) = z^n$ certainly interpolates and has norm 1. We will show that it is of minimal norm.

The Pick matrix associated to the problem of interpolating f on V by an H^∞ function of norm 1 is

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi\xi} & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi\xi^2} & \cdots & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi\xi^n} \\ 1 & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^2\xi} & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^2\xi^2} & \cdots & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^2\xi^n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^n\xi} & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^n\xi^2} & \cdots & \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^n\xi^n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

To show that g is the (unique) function of minimal norm that interpolates f , it suffices to show that this matrix is singular. (We are using well known facts about Pick interpolation. See Chapter 6 in [2]).

We will show that the lower right principal sub-matrix

$$A = \left[\frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2\xi^i\xi^j} \right]_{i,j=1}^n$$

has the vector $(1, \dots, 1)^t$ as an eigenvector with eigenvalue n . It follows that $(n, -1, -1, \dots, -1)^t$ is in the kernel of the Pick matrix. (The matrix A is invertible, so the Pick matrix has rank n).

Indeed, for any i ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^2 \xi^i \overline{\xi^j}} &= (1-r^{2n}) \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (r^2 \xi^i \overline{\xi^j})^k \\
&= (1-r^{2n}) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=1}^n r^{2k} \xi^{ik} \overline{\xi^{jk}} \\
&= (1-r^{2n}) \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} nr^{2mn} \xi^{imn} \\
&= n \frac{1-r^{2n}}{1-r^{2n}} = n.
\end{aligned}$$

We used the familiar fact that $\sum_{j=1}^n \xi^{jk}$ is equal to n for $k \equiv 0 \pmod{n}$ and equal to 0 otherwise. Therefore $\|f\| = 1$.

Now we will show that $f \circ F \in \mathcal{M}_W$ has norm 2^n , where $F(z) = 2z$. The function $f \circ F$ is given by

$$f \circ F(0) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad f \circ F\left(\frac{r}{2} \xi^j\right) = r^n \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

The unique H^∞ function of minimal norm that interpolates $f \circ F$ is $h(z) = 2^n z^n$. This follows from precisely the same reasoning as above. Therefore the isomorphism has norm at least 2^n .

Blaschke sequences. We will now provide an example of two discrete varieties which are biholomorphic but yield non-isomorphic algebras.

Example 6.2. Let

$$v_n = 1 - 1/n^2 \quad \text{and} \quad w_n = 1 - e^{-n^2} \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

Set $V = \{v_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ and $W = \{w_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$. Both V and W satisfy the Blaschke condition so they are analytic varieties in \mathbb{D} . Let $B(z)$ be the Blaschke product with simple zeros at points in W . Define

$$h(z) = 1 - e^{\frac{1}{z-1}},$$

and

$$g(z) = \frac{\log(1-z) + 1}{\log(1-z)} \left(1 - \frac{B(z)}{B(0)}\right).$$

Then $g, h \in H^\infty$ and they satisfy

$$h \circ g|_W = \text{id}_W \quad \text{and} \quad g \circ h|_V = \text{id}_V.$$

However, by the corollary in [22, p.204], W is an interpolating sequence and V is not. Thus the algebras \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W cannot be similar by a map sending normalized kernel functions to normalized kernel functions. The reason is that the normalized kernel functions corresponding

to an interpolating sequence form a Riesz system, while those corresponding to a non-interpolating sequence do not. In fact, \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W cannot be isomorphic via *any* isomorphism, as we see below.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $V = \{v_n\}_{n=1}^\infty \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$, with $d < \infty$, be a sequence satisfying the Blaschke condition $\sum(1 - \|v_n\|) < \infty$. Then \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to ℓ^∞ if and only if V is interpolating.*

Proof. By definition, V is interpolating if and only if \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to ℓ^∞ via the restriction map. It remains to prove that if V is not an interpolating sequence, then \mathcal{M}_V cannot be isomorphic to ℓ^∞ via any other isomorphism.

Let V be a non-interpolating sequence, and let W be any interpolating sequence. If \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to ℓ^∞ , then it is isomorphic to \mathcal{M}_W . But by Lemma 5.2, this isomorphism must be implemented by composition with a holomorphic map, showing that \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to ℓ^∞ via the restriction map. This is a contradiction. ■

Remark 6.4. We require the Blaschke condition to insure that V is a variety of the type we consider, i.e., a zero set of an ideal of multipliers (see [5, Theorem 1.11]). Any discrete variety in \mathbb{D} satisfies this condition.

Curves. Let V be a variety in \mathbb{B}_d . If \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$, then by Theorem 5.6 we know that V must be biholomorphic to the disc. To study the converse implication, we shall start with a disc biholomorphically embedded in a ball and try to establish a relationship between the associated algebras \mathcal{M}_V and its reproducing kernel Hilbert space \mathcal{F}_V and $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ and $H^2(\mathbb{D})$.

Suppose that h is a holomorphic map from the disc \mathbb{D} into \mathbb{B}_d such that $h(\mathbb{D}) = V$, and that there exists a holomorphic map $g : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $g|_V = h^{-1}$.

The following result shows that in many cases, the desired isomorphism exists [3]. See [4, §2.3.6] for a strengthening to planar domains, and a technical correction.

Theorem 6.5 (Alpay-Putinar-Vinnikov). *Suppose that h is an injective holomorphic function of \mathbb{D} onto $V \subset \mathbb{B}_d$ such that*

- (1) h extends to a C^1 function on $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$,
- (2) $\|h(z)\| = 1$ if and only if $|z| = 1$,
- (3) $\langle h(z), h'(z) \rangle \neq 0$ when $|z| = 1$.

Then \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to H^∞ .

Condition (3) should be seen as saying that V meets the boundary of the ball non-tangentially. We do not know whether such a condition is necessary.

The authors of [3] were concerned with extending multipliers on V to multipliers on the ball. This extension follows from Proposition 2.6.

By the results of Section 4, there is no loss of generality in assuming that $h(0) = 0$, and we do so. Define a kernel \tilde{k} on \mathbb{D} by

$$\tilde{k}(z, w) = k(h(z), h(w)) = \frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z), h(w) \rangle}.$$

Let \mathcal{H} be the RKHS determined by \tilde{k} . Write \tilde{k}_w for the function $\tilde{k}(\cdot, w)$.

The following routine lemma shows that we can consider this new kernel on the disc instead of \mathcal{F}_V .

Lemma 6.6. *The map $\tilde{k}_z \mapsto k_{h(z)}$ extends to a unitary map U of \mathcal{H} onto \mathcal{F}_V . Hence, the multiplier algebra $\text{Mult}(\mathcal{H})$ is unitarily equivalent to \mathcal{M}_V . This equivalence is implemented by composition with h :*

$$U^* M_f U = M_{f \circ h} \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{M}_V.$$

Proof. A simple computation shows that

$$\left\| \sum_i c_i \tilde{k}_{z_i} \right\|^2 = \sum_{i,j} \frac{c_i \bar{c}_j}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} = \left\| \sum_i c_i k_{h(z_i)} \right\|^2.$$

So we get a unitary $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_V$. As in the proof of Proposition 4.1, for all $f \in \mathcal{M}_V$ we have $U^* M_f U = M_{f \circ h}$. \blacksquare

Our goal in this section is to study conditions on h which yield a natural isomorphism of the RKHSs \mathcal{H} and $H^2(\mathbb{D})$. The first result is that the Szego kernel k_z dominates the kernel \tilde{k}_z .

Lemma 6.7. *Suppose that h is a holomorphic map of \mathbb{D} into \mathbb{B}_d . Then for any finite subset $\{z_1, \dots, z_n\} \subset \mathbb{D}$,*

$$\left[\frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle} \right] \leq \left[\frac{1}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} \right].$$

Proof. Observe that $h(z)/z$ maps \mathbb{D} into $\overline{\mathbb{B}_d}$ by Schwarz's Lemma [28, Theorem 8.1.2]. Thus by the matrix version of the Nevanlinna-Pick Theorem for the unit disk, we obtain that

$$0 \leq \left[\frac{1 - \langle h(z_j)/z_j, h(z_i)/z_i \rangle}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{z_j \bar{z}_i} \right] \circ \left[\frac{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} - 1 \right].$$

Here \circ represents the Schur product. But $\left[\frac{1}{z_j \bar{z}_i} \right]$ and its Schur inverse $\left[z_j \bar{z}_i \right]$ are positive. Therefore the second matrix on the right is positive.

This can be rewritten as

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$ represents an $n \times n$ matrix of all 1's. Now

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle \tilde{k}_{z_i}, \tilde{k}_{z_j} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \geq 0.$$

So the Schur multiplication by this operator to the previous inequality yields

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle} \end{bmatrix} \leq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} \end{bmatrix}. \quad \blacksquare$$

We obtain the well-known consequence that there is a contractive map of H^2 into \mathcal{H} .

Proposition 6.8. *The linear map R , defined by $Rk_z = \tilde{k}_z$ for $z \in \mathbb{D}$, from $\text{span}\{k_z : z \in \mathbb{D}\}$ to $\text{span}\{\tilde{k}_z : z \in \mathbb{D}\}$ extends to a contractive map from H^2 into \mathcal{H} .*

Proof. This follows from an application of Lemma 6.7. Given $a_i \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_n)^t$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \|R \sum_{i=1}^n a_i k_{z_i}\|^2 &= \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \tilde{k}_{z_i} \right\|^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i \bar{a}_j \langle \tilde{k}_{z_i}, \tilde{k}_{z_j} \rangle \\ &= \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \langle \tilde{k}_{z_i}, \tilde{k}_{z_j} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a} \right\rangle \leq \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \langle k_{z_i}, k_{z_j} \rangle \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{a} \right\rangle \\ &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_i \bar{a}_j \langle k_{z_i}, k_{z_j} \rangle = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i k_{z_i} \right\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

Hence R is contractive, and extends to H^2 by continuity. \blacksquare

Example 6.9. Let $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_d$ be given by

$$h(z) = (a_1 z, a_2 z^{n_2}, \dots, a_d z^{n_d}),$$

where $a_1 \neq 0$ and $\sum_{l=1}^d |a_l|^2 = 1$. Let $V = h(\mathbb{D})$. Then \mathcal{M}_V is similar to $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$, and $\mathcal{M}_V = H^\infty(V)$. Moreover, \mathcal{A}_V is similar to $A(\mathbb{D})$. This follows from Theorem 6.5, but we will provide a direct argument.

First observe that for $p \geq N = \max\{n_l : 1 \leq l \leq d\}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\langle h(z), h(w) \rangle - z^p \bar{w}^p}{1 - z \bar{w}} &= \sum_{l=1}^d |a_l|^2 \left(\frac{z^{n_l} \bar{w}^{n_l} - z^p \bar{w}^p}{1 - z \bar{w}} \right) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^d |a_l|^2 z^{n_l} \bar{w}^{n_l} \left(\frac{1 - z^{p-n_l} \bar{w}^{p-n_l}}{1 - z \bar{w}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore if z_1, \dots, z_k are distinct points in \mathbb{D} , the $k \times k$ matrix

$$A_p := \left[\frac{\langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle - z_i^p \bar{z}_j^p}{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j} \right] = \sum_{l=1}^d |a_l|^2 \left[z_i^{n_l} \bar{z}_j^{n_l} \right] \circ \left[\frac{1 - z_i^{p-n_l} \bar{z}_j^{p-n_l}}{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j} \right]$$

is positive definite because the second matrix on the right is positive by Pick's condition, and the Schur product of positive matrices is positive.

Since the first coordinate of h is injective, we see that h is injective. Moreover,

$$\|h^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{M}_V} \leq \|a_1^{-1} z_1\|_{\mathcal{M}} = |a_1|^{-1} =: C.$$

Since the kernel for \mathcal{F}_V is a complete NP kernel, applying this to $(h^{-1})^{2^{n-1}}$ yields the positivity of the matrices

$$\left[\frac{C^{2^n} - z_i^{2^{n-1}} \bar{z}_j^{2^{n-1}}}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} \right].$$

Since $z^{2^{n-1}}$ has norm one, the Pick condition shows that

$$\left[\frac{1 - z_i^{2^{n-1}} \bar{z}_j^{2^{n-1}}}{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j} \right] \geq 0.$$

Thus we obtain positive matrices

$$\begin{aligned} H_n &:= \left[\frac{C^{2^n} - z_i^{2^{n-1}} \bar{z}_j^{2^{n-1}}}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} \right] \circ \left[\frac{1 - z_i^{2^{n-1}} \bar{z}_j^{2^{n-1}}}{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j} \right] \\ &= \left[\frac{C^{2^n} - (C^{2^n} + 1) z_i^{2^{n-1}} \bar{z}_j^{2^{n-1}} + z_i^{2^n} \bar{z}_j^{2^n}}{(1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle)(1 - z_i \bar{z}_j)} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Choose M so that $2^M \geq N$. We form a telescoping sum of positive multiples of the H_n 's:

$$0 \leq \sum_{n=1}^M b_n H_n = \left[\frac{(D-1) - D z_i \bar{z}_j + z_i^{2^M} \bar{z}_j^{2^M}}{(1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle)(1 - z_i \bar{z}_j)} \right] =: H$$

where $b_M = 1$, $b_n = \prod_{k=n+1}^M (C^{2^k} + 1)$ for $1 \leq n < M$ and $D = \prod_{k=1}^M (C^{2^k} + 1)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{D}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} \right] - \left[\frac{1}{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j} \right] &= \left[\frac{(D-1) - D z_i \bar{z}_j + \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle}{(1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle)(1 - z_i \bar{z}_j)} \right] \\ &= H + A_{2^M} \circ \left[\frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} \right] \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

This inequality shows that the two kernels k_z and \tilde{k}_z are comparable. The argument of Proposition 6.8 shows that $\|R^{-1}\| \leq D$. In particular,

R yields an isomorphism of the two RKHSs H^2 and \mathcal{H} . This yields the desired isomorphism of H^∞ and \mathcal{M}_V .

This isomorphism is not isometric. Indeed, if it were, then we would have $\|h^{-1}\|_{\mathcal{M}_V} = \|z\|_\infty = 1$. This would imply that

$$0 \leq \left[\frac{1 - z_i \bar{z}_j}{1 - \langle h(z_i), h(z_j) \rangle} \right].$$

Thus arguing as in Lemma 6.7, we obtain

$$\left[\frac{1}{1 - z_j \bar{z}_i} \right] \leq \left[\frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z_j), h(z_i) \rangle} \right].$$

But then the map R would be unitary, and the algebras would be completely isometric. So by Lemma 4.4, the map h would map onto an affine disk—which it does not do. \blacksquare

A class of examples in \mathbb{B}_∞ . We will now exhibit biholomorphisms of \mathbb{D} into \mathbb{B}_∞ , some of which yield an isomorphism and some which do not.

Let $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a sequence of complex numbers with $\sum |b_n|^2 = 1$ and $b_1 \neq 0$. Let $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_\infty$ be given by

$$h(z) = (b_1 z, b_2 z^2, b_3 z^3, \dots).$$

Note that h is analytic (because it is given by a power series in the disc), with the analytic inverse:

$$g(z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots) = z_1/b_1.$$

The set $V = h(\mathbb{D})$ is the variety in \mathbb{B}_∞ determined by the equations

$$z_k = \frac{b_k}{b_1} z_1^k \quad \text{for } k \geq 2.$$

As above let

$$\tilde{k}(z, w) = \frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z), h(w) \rangle},$$

and let \mathcal{H} be the RKHS determined by \tilde{k} . By Lemma 6.6, \mathcal{H} is equivalent to \mathcal{F}_V . The special form of h allows us to write

$$\frac{1}{1 - \langle h(z), h(w) \rangle} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i \right)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z \bar{w})^n.$$

By a basic result in RKHSs, $\tilde{k}(z, w) = \sum e_n(z) \overline{e_n(w)}$ where $\{e_n\}$ is an orthonormal basis for \tilde{k} (see Proposition 2.18 of [2]). Hence \mathcal{H} is the space of holomorphic functions on \mathbb{D} with orthonormal basis $\{\sqrt{a_n} z^n\}_{n=0}^\infty$.

The map R defined in Proposition 6.8 is a contraction. Observe that $R^* : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow H^2$ is given by composition with the identity mapping because

$$(R^*f)(z) = \langle R^*f, k_z \rangle = \langle f, Rk_z \rangle = \langle f, \tilde{k}_z \rangle = f(z).$$

It is easy to see that the issue is whether R is bounded below. Since $\|z^n\|_{H^2} = 1$ and $\|z^n\|_{\mathcal{H}} = 1/\sqrt{a_n}$, we get:

Proposition 6.10. \mathcal{H} is equivalent to H^2 via R if and only if there are constants $0 < c < C$ so that $c \leq a_n \leq C$ for $n \geq 0$.

The coefficients a_n are determined by the sequence $\{|b_n|\}_{n=1}^\infty$, and can be found recursively by the formulae

$$(6.1) \quad a_0 = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad a_n = |b_1|^2 a_{n-1} + \dots + |b_n|^2 a_0 \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

The logic behind this recursion is that the term $a_n(z\bar{w})^n$ gets contributions from the sum

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i \right)^k = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i \right) \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i \right)^{k-1}.$$

Every $|b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i$ from the factor $\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i$ needs to be matched with the $(z\bar{w})^{n-i}$ term from the factor $\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2 z^i \bar{w}^i \right)^{k-1}$, which has coefficient precisely a_{n-i} . It follows by induction from equation (6.1) that $a_n \leq 1$. This provides an alternative proof of Proposition 6.8 in this special case.

We will now construct a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ that makes $\liminf a_n > 0$, and another sequence that makes $\liminf a_n = 0$. By Proposition 6.10, this will show that there are choices of $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ for which \mathcal{H} and H^2 are naturally isomorphic, and there are choices for which they are not.

Example 6.11. Define $b_n = (1/2)^{n/2}$ for $n \geq 1$. It follows from the recursion relation (6.1) that $a_n = 1/2$ for $n > 1$. Thus R^* is bounded below, showing that \mathcal{H} and H^2 are naturally isomorphic.

Example 6.12. We will choose a rapidly increasing sequence $\{n_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ with $n_1 = 1$ and define the sequence $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ by

$$b_m = \begin{cases} (1/2)^{k/2} & \text{if } m = n_k \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

The sequence $\{n_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ will be defined recursively so that $a_{n_{k-1}} \leq 1/k$.

We begin with $n_1 = 1$ and $a_0 = 1$. Suppose that we have already chosen n_1, \dots, n_k . This means that we have already determined the

sequence b_1, \dots, b_{n_k} , but the tail $b_{n_k+1}, b_{n_k+2}, \dots$ is yet to be determined. We compute

$$\sum_{m=1}^{n_k} b_m^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k b_{n_j}^2 = \sum_{j=1}^k 1/2^j = r < 1.$$

Thus, if $b_{n_k+1} = b_{n_k+2} = \dots = b_{(N+1)n_k} = 0$, then it follows from (6.1) that $a_{(N+1)n_k} \leq r^N$ (recall that $a_n \leq 1$ for all n). Therefore we may choose N so large that $a_{(N+1)n_k} \leq (k+1)^{-1}$, and we set $n_{k+1} = (N+1)n_k + 1$.

Our construction yields a sequence $\{b_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ so that $\liminf a_n = 0$. Thus the kernel for the analytic disk V so defined is not similar to H^2 .

We do not know whether \mathcal{M}_V is isomorphic to H^∞ or not. We suspect that it isn't.

Remark 6.13. Suppose that there is some N such that $b_n = 0$ for all $n > N$. Then the mapping $h : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}_\infty$ given by

$$h(z) = (b_1 z, b_2 z^2, b_3 z^3, \dots)$$

can be considered as a mapping into \mathbb{B}_N . Equation (6.1) implies that for $n > N$, a_n will always remain between the minimum and the maximum of a_0, a_1, \dots, a_N . Therefore, the conditions of Proposition 6.10 are fulfilled, and \mathcal{H} is equivalent to H^2 via R . This is an alternate argument to obtain Example 6.9.

7. THE NORM CLOSED ALGEBRAS \mathcal{A}_V

Let \mathcal{A}_V be the norm closure of the polynomials in \mathcal{M}_V . Define a closed ideal I_V of \mathcal{A}_V by

$$I_V = \{f \in \mathcal{A} : f(\lambda) = 0 \text{ for all } \lambda \in V\}.$$

It is natural to study the algebra \mathcal{A}_V and the quotient algebra \mathcal{A}/I_V ; and to ask whether these algebras can be identified. We make a few remarks about the subtleties involved. These subtleties are the reason why in general it seems that the algebras \mathcal{M}_V will be more amenable to general study.

Consider the following *special assumption*, which we will usually assume when considering \mathcal{A}_V :

$$(7.1) \quad [I_V H_d^2] = [J_V H_d^2].$$

By Theorem 2.4, this is equivalent to assuming that the WOT-closure of I_V is J_V . In function theoretic terms, this means that every $f \in J_V$ is the bounded pointwise limit of a net of functions in I_V . It is not clear when this happens in general. A large class of varieties for which

this condition holds is the class of homogeneous varieties [16, Section 6]. Another class is described below.

In dimension $d = 1$, the analytic varieties are sequences of points which are either finite or satisfy the Blaschke condition. For such a sequence V , let us denote $S(V) = \overline{V} \cap \mathbb{T}$. When the Lebesgue measure of $S(V)$ is positive, there is no nonzero $f \in A(\mathbb{D})$ that vanishes on V because a non-zero function in the disk algebra must be non-zero a.e. on the unit circle. So $I_V = 0$. On the other hand, $J_V \neq 0$, because it contains the Blaschke product of the sequence V . So it cannot be the WOT-closure of I_V . In particular, the special assumption (7.1) is not always satisfied. If the Lebesgue measure $|S(V)|$ of $S(V)$ is zero, then the special assumption is valid.

Lemma 7.1. *Let V be an analytic variety in \mathbb{D} such that $S(V)$ has zero measure. Then the ideal J_V is the WOT-closure of I_V .*

Proof. Let B be the Blaschke product with simple zeros on V . It suffices to construct for every $f \in J_V = BH^\infty$, a bounded sequence in I_V converging pointwise to f . Factor $f = Bh$ with $h \in H^\infty$. By a theorem of Fatou there is an analytic function g with $\operatorname{Re} g \geq 0$ such that e^{-g} is in $A(\mathbb{D})$ and vanishes precisely on $S(V)$. Define

$$f_n(z) = B(z) e^{-g(z)/n} h\left(\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)z\right) \quad \text{for } n \geq 1.$$

This sequence belongs to $A(\mathbb{D})$, is bounded by $\|f\|_\infty$, and converges to f uniformly on compact subsets of the disk. Hence it converges to f in the WOT topology. \blacksquare

The importance of the special assumption (7.1) is in the following result.

Proposition 7.2. *Let V be an ideal such that $[I_V H_d^2] = [J_V H_d^2]$. Let \mathcal{A}_V be the norm closure of the polynomials in \mathcal{M}_V . Then*

- (1) *For every $f \in \mathcal{A}_d$, the compression of M_f to \mathcal{F}_V is equal to M_g , where $g = f|_V$.*
- (2) $\mathcal{A}_V = \{f|_V : f \in \mathcal{A}_d\}$.
- (3) \mathcal{A}_d/I_V is completely isometrically isomorphic to \mathcal{A}_V via the restriction map $f \mapsto f|_V$ of \mathcal{A}_d into \mathcal{A}_V .
- (4) *For every $f \in \mathcal{A}_d$, $\operatorname{dist}(f, I_V) = \operatorname{dist}(f, J_V)$.*

Proof. The first item is just a restatement of Proposition 2.6. By universality of \mathcal{A}_d , \mathcal{A}_V is equal to the compression of \mathcal{A}_d to \mathcal{F}_V . Therefore, by (a slight modification of) Popescu's results [26], \mathcal{A}_V is the universal operator algebra generated by a commuting row contraction subject to the relations in $I_V = J_V \cap \mathcal{A}_d$. But so is \mathcal{A}_d/I_V . So these two algebras

can be naturally identified. Since compression is restriction, (2) and (3) follow. Item (4) follows from the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dist}(f, I_V) &= \|f + I_V\|_{\mathcal{A}/I_V} = \|P_{\mathcal{F}_V} M_f P_{\mathcal{F}_V}\| \\ &= \|f + J_V\|_{\mathcal{M}/J_V} = \text{dist}(f, J_V). \end{aligned} \quad \blacksquare$$

Corollary 7.3. *Let V be a homogeneous variety, or a Blaschke sequence in the disc such that $S(V)$ has measure zero. Then \mathcal{A}/I_V embeds into \mathcal{M}/J_V isometrically.*

Define

$$\overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}} = \{\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{B}_d} : f(\lambda) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in I_V\}.$$

Clearly $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}}$ contains the closure of V in \mathbb{B}_d . But it is not clear exactly what else it contains. However, it seems most reasonable to restrict our attention to the algebras \mathcal{A}_V such that $V = V(I_V)$, so that the variety V is determined by functions in \mathcal{A} . In this case, we obtain

$$(7.2) \quad \mathbb{B}_d \cap \overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}} = V.$$

The proof is the same as that of Proposition 2.1. It is not clear whether this holds for arbitrary varieties. This equation does hold when $V \subseteq \mathbb{D}$ is a Blaschke sequence and $|S(V)| = 0$.

Proposition 7.4. *Let V be a variety satisfying condition (7.1). Then the character space $M(\mathcal{A}_V)$ of \mathcal{A}_V can be identified with $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}}$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda \in \overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}}$. Then the evaluation functional ρ_λ given by $\rho_\lambda(f) = f(\lambda)$ is a character of \mathcal{A} with kernel equal to $I_{\{\lambda\}} \supseteq I_V$. Thus ρ_λ can be promoted to a character of $\mathcal{A}_V = \mathcal{A}/I_V$.

Denote by Z_1, \dots, Z_d the images of the coordinate functions in \mathcal{A}_V . If ρ is a character of \mathcal{A}_V , let

$$\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d) = (\rho(Z_1), \dots, \rho(Z_d)).$$

Then $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{B}_d}$ because ρ is completely contractive. For every $f \in I_V$, $f(Z_1, \dots, Z_d) = 0$. Thus

$$\rho(f(Z_1, \dots, Z_d)) = f(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_d) = 0.$$

So λ lies in the set of all points in $\overline{\mathbb{B}_d}$ that annihilate I_V , which is $\overline{V}^{\mathcal{A}}$.

This identification is easily seen to be a homeomorphism. \blacksquare

Proposition 7.5. *Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{d'}$ be varieties which satisfy condition (7.1). Let $\varphi : \mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_W$ be a unital algebra homomorphism. Then there exists a holomorphic map $F : \mathbb{B}_{d'} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ that extends continuously to $\overline{\mathbb{B}_{d'}}$ such that*

$$F|_{\overline{W}^{\mathcal{A}}} = \varphi^*.$$

The components of F are in $\mathcal{A}_{d'}$, and norm of F as a row of multipliers is less than or equal to the cb-norm of φ . Moreover, φ is given by composition with F , that is

$$\varphi(f) = f \circ F \quad \text{for } f \in \mathcal{A}_V.$$

Proof. Every character in $M(\mathcal{A}_W)$ is an evaluation functional at some point $\lambda \in \overline{W}^A$. Identifying \overline{W}^A and $M(\mathcal{A}_W)$, we find, as in Lemma 4.2, that the mapping φ^* is given by

$$\varphi^*(\lambda) = (\varphi(Z_1)(\lambda), \dots, \varphi(Z_d)(\lambda)) \quad \text{for all } \lambda \in \overline{W}^A.$$

Proposition 7.2 implies that $\varphi(Z_1), \dots, \varphi(Z_d)$ are restrictions to W of functions f_1, \dots, f_d in $\mathcal{A}_{d'}$. (This is only true under our special assumption (7.1). Otherwise we only get f_1, \dots, f_d in $\mathcal{M}_{d'}$). Defining

$$F(z) = (f_1(z), \dots, f_d(z)),$$

we obtain the required map F . Finally, for every $\lambda \in \overline{W}^A$,

$$\varphi(f)(\lambda) = \rho_\lambda(\varphi(f)) = \varphi^*(\rho_\lambda)(f) = \rho_{F(\lambda)}(f) = f(F(\lambda)).$$

Therefore $\varphi(f) = f \circ F$. ■

This immediately yields:

Corollary 7.6. *Let $V \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ and $W \subseteq \mathbb{B}_d$ be varieties satisfying condition (7.1). If \mathcal{A}_V and \mathcal{A}_W are isomorphic, then there are two holomorphic maps $F : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ and $G : \mathbb{B}_d \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^d$ which extend continuously to the closed balls, such that $F(\overline{W}^A) = \overline{V}^A$, $G(\overline{V}^A) = \overline{W}^A$, and $F|_{\overline{W}^A}$ and $G|_{\overline{V}^A}$ are inverses of each other. If V and W satisfy the condition (7.2), then $F(W) = V$ and $G(V) = W$.*

From these results and the techniques of Lemma 4.4, we also get if \mathcal{A}_V and \mathcal{A}_W are completely isometrically isomorphic, then there exists an automorphism $F \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{B}_d)$ such that $F(V) = W$. On the other hand, the completely isometric isomorphisms of Proposition 4.1 are easily seen to respect the norm closures of the polynomials in \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W . Together with the above corollary we obtain the following analogue to Theorem 4.5.

Theorem 7.7. *Let V and W be varieties in \mathbb{B}_d satisfying (7.1). Then \mathcal{A}_V is completely isometrically isomorphic to \mathcal{A}_W if and only if there exists an automorphism F of \mathbb{B}_d such that $F(W) = V$.*

Every completely isometric isomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{A}_V \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_W$ arises as composition $\varphi(f) = f \circ F$ where F is such an automorphism. In this case φ is unitarily implemented by a unitary sending the kernel function $k_w \in \mathcal{F}_W$ to a scalar multiple of the kernel function $k_{F(w)} \in \mathcal{F}_V$.

8. QUOTIENTS OF $A(\mathbb{D})$

Let $V = \{z_n : n \geq 1\}$ be a Blaschke sequence in the disk. Write B_V for the Blaschke product with simple zeros at the points in V . Observe that $J_V = B_V H^\infty$ and $I_V = J_V \cap A(\mathbb{D})$. By Lemma 7.1 and Proposition 7.2, if the measure $|S(V)|$ of $S(V) = \overline{V} \cap \mathbb{T}$ is zero, then $\mathcal{A}_V = A(\mathbb{D})|_V \cong A(\mathbb{D})/I_V$.

The interpolating sequences play a special role.

Theorem 8.1. *Let $S(V) = \overline{V} \cap \mathbb{T}$.*

- (1) *If $|S(V)| > 0$ then $I_V = \{0\}$.*
- (2) *If V is interpolating and $|S(V)| = 0$, then \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ by the restriction map.*
- (3) *If \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ via the restriction map, then V is an interpolating sequence.*

Proof. (1) If $|S(V)| > 0$, then any $f \in I_V$ must vanish on $S(V)$, and hence is 0.

(2) The map taking $f \in A(\mathbb{D})$ to $f|_{\overline{V}}$ is clearly a contractive homomorphism of $A(\mathbb{D})$ into $C(\overline{V})$ with kernel I_V . So it factors through \mathcal{A}_V , and induces an injection of \mathcal{A}_V into $C(\overline{V})$. It suffices to show that this map is surjective, for the result then follows from the open mapping theorem.

Fix $h \in C(\overline{V})$. By Rudin's Theorem (see [22, p.81]), there is a function $f \in A(\mathbb{D})$ such that $f|_{S(V)} = h|_{S(V)}$. By replacing h with $h - f$, we may suppose that $h|_{S(V)} = 0$. Hence $h|_V$ is a function that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(z_n) = 0$. Now it suffices to show that if $h(z_n) = 0$ for all $n > N$, then there is a function $f \in A(\mathbb{D})$ with $f|_V = h|_V$ and $\|f\| \leq C\|h\|_\infty$ for a constant C which is independent of N . Surjectivity will follow from a routine approximation argument. Let c be the interpolation constant for V .

Fix N . Take $h \in C(\overline{V})$ with $h(z_n) = 0$ for all $n > N$ and $\|h\|_\infty \leq 1$. By a theorem of Fatou [22, p.81], there is an analytic function g on \mathbb{D} such that $\operatorname{Re} g \geq 0$ and $e^{-g} \in A(\mathbb{D})$ vanishes precisely on $S(V)$. There is an integer $m > 0$ so that $|e^{-g/m}(z_n)| > .5$ for $1 \leq n \leq N$. Set $V_N = \{z_n : n > N\}$. Since V is interpolating,

$$\min\{|B_{V_N}(z_n)| : 1 \leq n \leq N\} \geq 1/c.$$

We will look for a function f of the form $f = B_{V_N} e^{-g/m} f_0$. By the arguments for Rudin's theorem, this will lie in $A(\mathbb{D})$. Clearly it vanishes on $V_N \cup S(V)$, and we require

$$h(z_n) = f(z_n) = B_{V_N}(z_n) e^{-g/m}(z_n) f_0(z_n).$$

So we need to find $f_0 \in A(\mathbb{D})$ with $\|f_0\| \leq C$ and

$$f_0(z_n) = a_n := h(z_n)e^{g(z_n)/m}/B_{V_N}(z_n) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq n \leq N.$$

The estimates made show that $|a_n| \leq 2c$. The interpolation constant for $\{z_n : 1 \leq n \leq N\}$ is at most c , and since this is a finite set, we can interpolate using functions in $A(\mathbb{D})$ which are arbitrarily close to the optimal norm. Thus we can find an f_0 with $\|f_0\| \leq 3c^2$. Hence we obtain f with the same norm bound.

(3) If \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ via the restriction map, then by the open mapping theorem, there is a constant c so that for any $h \in C(\overline{V})$, there is an $f \in A(\mathbb{D})$ with $f|_V = h|_V$ and $\|f\| \leq c\|h\|$. In particular, for any bounded sequence (a_n) and $N \geq 1$, there is an $f_N \in A(\mathbb{D})$ such that $\|f_N\| \leq c\|(a_n)\|_\infty$ and

$$f_N(z_n) = \begin{cases} a_n & \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq N \\ 0 & \text{if } n > N \end{cases}.$$

Take a weak-* cluster point f of this sequence in H^∞ . Then $\|f\| \leq c$ and f interpolates the sequence (a_n) on V . So V is interpolating. ■

We can now strengthen Example 6.2, showing that there are discrete varieties giving rise to non-isomorphic algebras which are biholomorphic with a biholomorphism that extends continuously to the boundary.

Example 8.2. We will show that there is a Blaschke sequence V which is not interpolating and an interpolating sequence W and functions f and g in $A(\mathbb{D})$ so that $f|_V$ is a bijection of V onto W and $g|_W$ is its inverse. Take

$$V = \{z_n := 1 - n^{-2} : n \geq 1\} \text{ and } W = \{w_n := 1 - n^{-2}e^{-n^2} : n \geq 1\}.$$

Then W is an interpolating sequence, and V is not. Let

$$f(z) = 1 + (z - 1)e^{1/(z-1)}.$$

Then since $1/(z - 1)$ takes \mathbb{D} conformally onto $\{z : \operatorname{Re} z < -1/2\}$, it is easy to see that $e^{1/(z-1)}$ is bounded and continuous on $\overline{\mathbb{D}} \setminus \{1\}$. Hence f is continuous, so lies in $A(\mathbb{D})$. Clearly, $f(z_n) = 1 - n^{-2}e^{-n^2} = w_n$ for $n \geq 1$. The inverse of $f|_V$ is the map $h(w_n) = z_n$. Since

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(w_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 1,$$

this extends to be a continuous function on $\overline{W} = W \cup \{1\}$. By Theorem 8.1, there is a function $g \in A(\mathbb{D})$ such that $g|_W = h$.

Remark 8.3. Let $V = \{v_n\}$ and $W = \{w_n\}$ be two interpolating sequences in \mathbb{D} with $\lim v_n = \lim w_n = 1$. Then the algebras \mathcal{A}_V and \mathcal{A}_W are both isomorphic to c , the space of convergent sequences. As in our counterexamples using Blaschke products, we can find biholomorphisms carrying one sequence onto the other. However there is no reason for the rates at which they approach the boundary to be comparable.

We now give a strengthening of Theorem 8.1.

Theorem 8.4. *Let $V = \{v_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be a Blaschke sequence in \mathbb{D} , such that $|S(V)| = 0$. Then \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ if and only if V is interpolating.*

Proof. Theorem 8.1 says that \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ via the restriction map if and only if V is interpolating. All that remains to prove is that if V is not an interpolating sequence, then it cannot be isomorphic via any other isomorphism.

Suppose that V is a non-interpolating sequence and define $w_n = (1 - e^{-n})v_n/|v_n|$. Then $W = \{w_n\}$ is an interpolating sequence with $S(W) = S(V)$, and \overline{V} is homeomorphic to \overline{W} via the map that continuously extends $v_n \mapsto (1 - e^{-n})v_n/|v_n|$. Therefore, \mathcal{A}_W is isomorphic to $C(\overline{W})$ via the restriction map. Now assume that \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ by any isomorphism. Then it is isomorphic to \mathcal{A}_W . But by Corollary 7.6, this isomorphism is given by composition with a holomorphic map. Therefore \mathcal{A}_V is isomorphic to $C(\overline{V})$ via the restriction map—a contradiction. ■

Remark 8.5. In [16], now improved by [20], we saw that in the case of homogeneous varieties V and W , the algebras \mathcal{A}_V and \mathcal{A}_W are isomorphic if and only if the algebras \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W are isomorphic. The above discussion shows that this is not true in general. If V and W are two interpolating sequences in \mathbb{D} , then \mathcal{M}_V and \mathcal{M}_W are both isomorphic to ℓ^∞ , whereas the isomorphism classes of \mathcal{A}_V and \mathcal{A}_W depend on the structure of the limit sets.

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