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## THE SPECTRAL AND BOUNDEDNESS RADII DEFINING AN EXTREMAL TOPOLOGY

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**Abstract**. It is characterized when the spectral radius in a Hausdorff locally Aconvex algebra is an m-convex norm that defines the weakest m-convex topology stronger than the original one. The same is done for the boundedness radius on A-normed algebras.

## 1. Introduction

Throughout this paper X will be a complex associative algebra. It is called almost commutative if X is commutative modulo its Jacobson radical. When X is endowed with a topology  $\tau$  we shall write  $(X, \tau)$ . The linear topology generated by a family  $\mathcal{P}$  of seminorms on X will be denoted by  $\sigma(\mathcal{P})$ . Then  $(X, \sigma(\mathcal{P}))$  is a locally convex linear space. When  $\mathcal{P}$  consists of only one seminorm  $\|\cdot\|$  we simply write  $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ .

The algebra X with a linear topology  $\tau$  for which multiplication is separately continuous (respectively, jointly continuous) is called a *semitopological algebra* (respectively, *topological algebra*).

A *locally convex algebra* is a semitopological algebra whose topology is defined by a family of seminorms

The concepts of absorbing seminorm and locally absorbing convex algebra were introduced in [3]. They are called in short form A-convex seminorm and A-convex algebra, respectively. The m-convex seminorms and m-convex algebras are special cases of these concepts. Their definitions of all of them are recalled in the next section.

Every A-convex algebra is a locally convex algebra. While every *m*-convex algebra is a locally convex algebra with jointly continuous multiplication and therefore, a topological algebra.

When  $(X, \tau)$  is an A-convex algebra, then there always exists an m-convex topology on X stronger than  $\tau$ . This fact was proved, for X unital, by M. Oudadess in [12] using the operator topology  $Op(\mathcal{P})$ , where  $\mathcal{P}$  is any family of A-convex seminorms such that

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