

Pervasive Algebras and Maximal Subalgebras

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Abstract

A uniform algebra A on its Shilov boundary X is *maximal* if A is not $C(X)$ and there is no uniform algebra properly contained between A and $C(X)$. It is *essentially pervasive* if A is dense in $C(F)$ whenever F is a proper closed subset of the essential set of A . If A is maximal, then it is essentially pervasive and proper. We explore the gap between these two concepts. We show the following: (1) If A is pervasive and proper, and has a nonconstant unimodular element, then A contains an infinite descending chain of pervasive subalgebras on X . (2) It is possible to imbed a copy of the lattice of all subsets of \mathbb{N} into the family of pervasive subalgebras of some $C(X)$. (3) In the other direction, if A is strongly logmodular, proper and pervasive, then it is maximal. (4) This fails if the word ‘strongly’ is removed.

We discuss further examples, involving Dirichlet algebras, $A(U)$ algebras, Douglas algebras, and subalgebras of $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$. We develop some new results that relate pervasiveness, maximality and relative maximality to support sets of representing measures.

Key words and phrases: Uniform algebra, logmodular algebra, pervasive algebra, maximal subalgebra

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1 Introduction

This paper is about pervasive uniform algebras, and the connections between pervasiveness, maximality, and the presence of nonconstant unimodular functions.

For a compact Hausdorff space X , let $C(X) = C(X, \mathbb{C})$ denote the algebra of complex-valued continuous functions on X , equipped with the topology induced by the uniform norm. Concretely, a *uniform algebra on X* is a closed subalgebra A of $C(X)$ that contains the constants and separates the points of X . Each uniform algebra is an example of a commutative, semisimple Banach algebra, i.e a complete normed complex algebra [14]. Each semisimple commutative Banach algebra A may be regarded, via the

Gelfand transform, as an algebra of complex-valued functions on its maximal ideal space, or character space, $M(A)$. (The Gelfand transform is defined by

$$\hat{f}(\phi) = \phi(f), \quad \forall \phi \in M(A), \forall f \in A).$$

Abstractly, the uniform algebras are characterised among semisimple commutative Banach algebras by the property that they are complete with respect to the uniform norm on $M(A)$. For this, and other general facts about uniform algebras referred to below, see [14].

If A is a uniform algebra on X , then X is homeomorphic to a closed subset of $M(A)$, when $M(A)$ is given the weak-star topology inherited from the dual A^* ($-$ characters belong to A^*). It is customary to identify X with its image in $M(A)$. When we do this, it always happens that X includes the *Shilov boundary* of A , the minimal closed subset Y of $M(A)$ such that

$$\|f\| \leq \sup\{|\psi(f)| : \psi \in Y\}, \quad \forall f \in A.$$

In general, a uniform algebra A is isometrically isomorphic to the restriction algebra $A|S$, where S is the Shilov boundary of A , and one normally identifies A with $A|S$.

Here are the definitions of the main concepts we study:

A is a *maximal subalgebra* of $C(X)$ if A is properly contained in $C(X)$ (that is, $A \subset C(X)$) and there is no closed algebra B satisfying $A \subset B \subset C(X)$. We also express this by saying that A is *maximal on X* .

Let A be a uniform algebra on $X \subseteq M(A)$. Then A is said to be *pervasive on X* , if for every proper compact subset Y of X , the restriction algebra

$$A|Y = \{f|Y : f \in A\}$$

is dense in $C(Y)$. The algebra A is said to be *pervasive* if it is pervasive on its Shilov boundary. This concept was first introduced by Hoffman and Singer [25], in a paper devoted to aspects of maximality. It is not hard to see that if A is pervasive on X , then X is in fact the Shilov boundary of A .

The archetypical example is the *disk algebra*, consisting of all the functions continuous on the closed unit disk, $\text{clos}(\mathbb{D})$, and analytic on its interior. Its maximal ideal space is $\text{clos}(\mathbb{D})$, and its Shilov boundary is the unit circle \mathbb{S}^1 . This algebra is pervasive. This amounts to saying that the analytic polynomials are dense in all continuous functions on any proper subarc of the unit circle. This is a special case of Lavrentieff's Theorem [14, Theorem II.8.7], but may be proved in many ways.

According to the celebrated Wermer Maximality Theorem [14, Theorem II.5.1], the disk algebra is also maximal, and this suggests that there might be some connection between being maximal and being pervasive. Hoffman and Singer introduced pervasive algebras, motivated by the observation that some results of Helson and Quigley, *inter alia*, about other uniform algebras

that behaved like the disk algebra, were, logically, more directly connected with its pervasiveness than its maximality. They established some general connections between maximality and pervasiveness.

Strictly speaking, maximality and pervasiveness are quite distinct properties, logically unconnected in the sense that the truth or falsehood of one tells you nothing about the other (see Section 4 below). However, one can say that “essentially”, maximality implies pervasiveness. More precisely, if A is maximal, then the restriction of A to its so-called essential set¹ is pervasive there. If we confine attention to essential algebras (those with Shilov boundary equal to the essential set), then this raises the question of what must be added to the assumption of pervasiveness to ensure maximality.

We give examples to show that the gap from pervasiveness to maximality may be very large. In the most striking example (cf. Subsection 3.3), the family of pervasive subalgebras of $C(X)$ contains an isomorphic copy of the lattice of all subsets of \mathbb{N} , the set of natural numbers.

One may ask whether it makes any difference if the algebra is assumed to be Dirichlet. In fact, in the example referred to, all the pervasive algebras we construct are Dirichlet. However, we do show (Section 3) that if the algebra A is assumed strongly logmodular, if A is not maximal then A is not pervasive. Since Dirichlet algebras are logmodular, the example of Subsection 3.3 shows that logmodular algebras can be essential, pervasive and nonmaximal.

For all connected open subsets U of the Riemann sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, Hoffman and Singer considered the associated algebra $A(U)$, consisting of those continuous functions on $\text{clos}(U)$ that are holomorphic on U , regarded as a uniform algebra on its Shilov boundary, X . They showed that in some cases $A(U)$ is pervasive on X . Gamelin and Rossi [18] showed that $A(U)$ is in fact maximal in $C(X)$ whenever U is connected, U is the interior of its closure K , $K \subset \mathbb{C}$ is compact, and each $f \in A(U)$ may be approximated uniformly on K by rational functions with poles off X . They raised the question of the maximality of more general $A(U)$, but to date this has not been completely resolved, except in the cases when $A(U)$ is Dirichlet [14, p. 63, Ex. 1]. See also [11] and subsection 5.2. Later, one of the authors and collaborators showed that, for all connected open subsets U of the Riemann sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, the associated algebra $A(U)$ is pervasive [30, Theorem 3.2]. Further work extended this to open Riemann surfaces [31]. There is also a characterisation of the open (not necessarily connected) $U \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that $A(U)$ is pervasive [30, Section 4]. If $A(U)$ is maximal on its Shilov boundary $X = \text{bdy}U$, then U must be connected. It remains to be seen whether for all connected U (with Shilov boundary equal to $\text{bdy}U$) the algebra $A(U)$ is maximal.

There is reason to suppose that pervasiveness is intimately connected with complex dimension one, and it has been suggested that, apart from

¹For this, and other terms used in this introduction and not yet defined, see the next section.

uniform algebras defined on closed subsets of Riemann surfaces, it might be profitable to study two other kinds: (1) algebras of L^∞ functions on the unit circle and other one-dimensional boundaries, particularly subalgebras and superalgebras of $H^\infty(U)$, the algebra of bounded analytic functions on a one-dimensional open set, and (2) algebras obtained by taking the uniform closure of the analytic polynomials on a curve lying in the boundary of a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n . We have something to say about type (1). This is connected to logmodularity.

The maximal ideal space of $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ is a large compact space (with cardinality greater than that of the continuum). See [19, Chapter VIII] for details about its structure referred to below. The Shilov boundary X of $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$ may be identified with the maximal ideal space of the self-adjoint uniform algebra $L^\infty(\mathbb{S}^1)$ (of essentially-bounded measurable functions on the circle). It is an extremally-disconnected space, i.e. the closure of every open set is open. The Gelfand transform of the identity function $z \mapsto z$ projects $M(H^\infty)$ onto the closed unit disk. The fibres over the points of the open disk are singletons, but the preimage of the unit circle (the *corona*) is large and complicated, and X is a subset of it. There are many interesting uniform algebras on X :

- $C(X)$ is just L^∞ , by the Stone-Weierstrass Theorem.
- Douglas algebras, those lying between H^∞ and L^∞ . We show in Subsection 4.2 that none of these is pervasive.
- $C = C(\mathbb{S}^1)$ may be regarded as a subalgebra of $C(X)$, and Sarason [33] showed that the vector space sum $H^\infty + C$ is a closed subalgebra of $C(X)$. Let

$$QC = \overline{H^\infty + C} \cap (H^\infty + C),$$

where the bar denotes complex conjugation. Then QC is sub-function algebra of $C(X)$, closed under complex conjugation, and hence (by Stone-Weierstrass) equal to $C(M(QC))$. The space $M(QC)$ may be regarded as a quotient space of X . Sarason introduced the algebra $QA = QC \cap H^\infty$. Wolff [36] showed that QA is a Dirichlet algebra. This turns out to be maximal and pervasive on $M(QC)$.

It might seem that the highly-disconnected nature of $M(L^\infty)$ has a lot to do with the fact that there are no maximal or pervasive Douglas algebras. However, there can be maximal algebras on a totally-disconnected space. The existence of such algebras was first established by Rudin (cf. [25, Section 4]).

In what follows, in Section 2, we present some background results and some technical lemmas that will aid us throughout the paper. In Section 3 we discuss some basic examples, and then provide examples to show that there may exist many essentially-pervasive subalgebras of a given $C(X)$, so

that in general the gap between pervasiveness and maximality may be very large. Following this, in Section 4, we provide further examples of pervasive algebras as well as non-examples. Our examples explore the different possible relations between maximal subalgebras and pervasive subalgebras.

In Section 5, we introduce some further concepts related to support sets for representing measures, and give give some new results about pervasiveness, maximality, and so-called relative maximality, using these concepts.

We close with some questions.

2 Preliminaries

2.1 Notation and Definitions

Throughout the paper, A will denote a uniform algebra, and X its Shilov boundary. The group of invertible elements of A is denoted A^{-1} , and the set of continuous functions $x \mapsto |f(x)|$ with $f \in A^{-1}$ by $|A^{-1}|$. In the same spirit, the set of functions $\log |f|$, for $f \in A^{-1}$, is denoted $\log |A^{-1}|$, and the linear vector space of real parts $\Re f$ of the $f \in A$ is denoted $\Re A$. For instance, we have

$$\Re C(X) = C(X, \mathbb{R}), C(X)^{-1} = C(X, \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}),$$

$$|C(X)| = C(X, [0, +\infty)) \text{ and } \log |C(X)^{-1}| = \Re C(X).$$

The algebra A is said to be *logmodular* if $\log |A^{-1}|$ is dense in $C(X, \mathbb{R})$. It is said to be *strongly logmodular* if $\log |A^{-1}| = C(X, \mathbb{R})$. It is said to be *Dirichlet* if $\Re A$ is dense in $C(X, \mathbb{R})$. Each Dirichlet algebra is logmodular.

A subset F of X is a *set of antisymmetry* for A if every function $f \in A$ that is real valued on F is constant. The most important fact about antisymmetry is the following result of E. Bishop [14, Theorem II.13.1, p. 60].

Theorem 1 (Bishop Antisymmetric Decomposition Theorem). *Let A be a uniform algebra on X . Let $\{E_\alpha\}$ be the family of maximal sets of antisymmetry of A . Then the E_α are closed disjoint subsets of X whose union is X . Each restriction algebra $A|E_\alpha$ is closed. If $f \in C(X)$ and $f|E_\alpha \in A|E_\alpha$ for all E_α , then $f \in A$.*

The algebra A is said to be *antisymmetric* if X is a set of antisymmetry. The *essential set* is the minimal closed set E in X such that for any continuous function f if $f = 0$ on E , then $f \in A$. If $E = X$, then A is said to be an *essential algebra*. The restriction $A|E$ of A to its essential set is closed in $C(E)$ [5, Theorem 2.8.1, p. 145], and A is said to be *essentially pervasive* if $A|E$ is pervasive. The algebra A is said to be *analytic* if every function in the algebra that vanishes on a nonempty open subset of X is identically zero.

2.2 Some useful results

The following results will be used throughout the paper. They summarize results that appear in [25, pp. 220-1].

Proposition 2 (Hoffman-Singer). *Let A be a uniform algebra on X . Then each of the following implies the subsequent statement:*

1. A is proper and pervasive.
2. A is analytic on X .
3. A is an integral domain.
4. A is antisymmetric.
5. A is essential on X .

Moreover, every algebra that is essential and maximal is pervasive.

We note that if A is antisymmetric, then $M(A)$ is connected, by the Shilov idempotent theorem [14, Cor. III.6.5, p. 88].

Applying this to maximal subalgebras, we get:

Proposition 3 (Hoffman-Singer). *Let A be a maximal (proper, closed) subalgebra of $C(X)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

1. A is pervasive on X .
2. A is analytic on X .
3. A is an integral domain.
4. A is antisymmetric on X .
5. A is essential on X .

Corollary 4. *If the uniform algebra A is maximal in $C(X)$, then A is essentially pervasive.*

Proof. If E is the essential set of A , then $A|E$ is maximal in $C(E)$. Now apply the proposition to the algebra $A|E$. \square

2.3 Support Sets

Given $\phi \in M(A)$, a (Borel probability) measure μ on X for which

$$\phi(f) = \int_X f d\mu$$

for all $f \in A$ is said to *represent* ϕ on A , or, simply, to be a *representing measure* when the context is clear. Every ϕ has at least one representing measure, and exactly one if A is logmodular [14, Theorem II.4.2, p.38].

We denote the closed support of a measure μ by $\text{supp } \mu$. For $\phi \in M(A)$, let $\mathcal{S}(\phi)$ be the family of all sets $\text{supp } \lambda$, where λ is a measure on X that represents ϕ on A . Elements of $\mathcal{S}(\phi)$ are called *support sets* for ϕ . For each ϕ , there always exists at least one minimal support set, which is either $\{\phi\}$ or is a perfect set [14, Theorem II.2.3, p. 33]. For $\phi \in M(A)$, the *outer support of* ϕ , denoted $\overline{\text{supp}} \phi$, is the closure of the union of all the support sets for ϕ .

We say that a measure $\lambda \in \mathcal{S}(\phi)$ *represents* ϕ *remotely* if λ has no point mass at ϕ . If $\phi \in M(A) \setminus X$, then each representing measure for ϕ represents it remotely. The points of X that do not have remote representing measures are precisely the p-points, or generalised peak points [14, Theorem II.11.3, and a comment on p.59]. We denote by $\mathcal{D}(A)$ the set of all characters $\phi \in M(A)$ that have a remote representing measure. The *core remote support of* ϕ , denoted by $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi$, is the intersection of the supports of the remote representing measures for ϕ . In general, this may be empty. Evidently, $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi \subseteq \overline{\text{supp}} \phi$, and if it happens that $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ has a unique representing measure, then its support coincides with both the core remote and the outer supports of ϕ . We collect below several results that we will use in future sections.

The next proposition relies on the basic fact (first exploited in connection with pervasiveness by Čerych [8]) that A is dense in $C(X)$ if and only if there exists no nonzero annihilating measure for A on X .

Lemma 5. *Let A be a uniform algebra on X and let λ remotely represent some $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Let $E = \text{supp } \lambda$. Then $A|E$ is not dense in $C(E)$.*

Proof. Since E is not $\{\phi\}$, we may choose $b \in E$, $b \neq \phi$. Choose $f \in \ker(\phi)$ with $f(b) = 1$. Choose a neighborhood N of b such that $\Re f > \frac{1}{2}$ on N . Then $\Re \int_N f d\lambda > 0$, so $f\lambda$ is a nonzero measure on E . But $f\lambda \perp A$, so $A|E$ is not dense in $C(E)$. \square

Proposition 6. *Suppose A is proper and pervasive on X , and $\phi \in M(A)$ is remotely represented by a measure λ on X . Then $\text{supp } \lambda = X$.*

Proof. This is immediate from the lemma. \square

Corollary 7. *Suppose A is pervasive on X . Let $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Then $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = X$.*

Corollary 8. *If A is proper and pervasive in $C(X)$, then X is perfect.*

Proof. If $\phi \in M(A) \setminus X$, then it has a non-singleton (and hence perfect) minimal support set, and by Proposition 6, this must be X . If there is no such ϕ , then $M(A) = X$, so X is connected (since A is pervasive) and has more than one point (since A is proper). Hence X has no isolated points, and so is perfect. \square

3 Maximality and Pervasiveness

3.1 Beginning Examples

The disk algebra is maximal and pervasive. The algebra of all functions continuous on the union of two disjoint disks and holomorphic on their interiors is neither maximal nor pervasive.

Pervasiveness says that the algebra is very big, relative to $C(X)$, yet it is easy to give examples of maximal algebras that are not pervasive by using Proposition 3. For instance, the algebra of all functions continuous on the union of the closed unit disk and the segment $[1, 2]$, and holomorphic on the open disk, is maximal and not essential, hence not pervasive. That it is maximal is Wermer's Maximality Theorem. Of course, this example is essentially pervasive.

In what follows, let $[A, u_\alpha, \alpha \in I]$ denote the closed subalgebra of $C(X)$ generated by A and the collection of functions $\{u_\alpha\}$. We have the following simple proposition.

Proposition 9. *If A is a pervasive subalgebra of $C(X)$, then $[A, \bar{f}] = C(X)$ for all nonconstant $f \in A$.*

Proof. If $A = C(X)$, this is clear. So suppose A is a proper pervasive subalgebra of $C(X)$. Let $f \in A$ be a nonconstant function and consider $B = [A, \bar{f}]$. Since $A \subseteq B$, we know that B is pervasive. But $|f|^2 \in B$, so B is not antisymmetric. By Proposition 2, B cannot be proper. \square

We note that this proposition does not say that A is maximal. However there are situations in which A must be maximal. We explore one such situation briefly, before turning to the main result in this section. We say a function $u \in A$ is *unimodular* if it is unimodular on X .

Proposition 10. *Let A be a strongly logmodular proper subalgebra of $C(X)$. Then A is pervasive on X if and only if A is essential and maximal.*

Proof. First note that if A is essential and maximal, then A is pervasive on X by Proposition 2. So suppose now that A is pervasive.

Choose $f \in C(X) \setminus A$. Consider the algebra $B = [A, f]$. There exists a constant M such that $f + M$ is invertible in B . Therefore, we may choose $g \in A^{-1}$ such that $|g^{-1}| = |f + M|$. Let $u = g(f + M)$. Then u is unimodular

and u is invertible in B . Therefore $\bar{u} = u^{-1} \in B$. Note that $u \notin A$, for otherwise we would have $f \in A$. Since $A \subset B \subseteq C(X)$, we know that B is pervasive. If it were proper, it would be antisymmetric. Therefore, $B = C(X)$ and A is maximal. \square

3.2 Non-maximal pervasive algebras

It is not quite so obvious how to give an example of a non-maximal proper pervasive algebra. De Paepe and Wiegerinck [13] (see also [25]) gave several constructions, the simplest of which is the algebra

$$\{f \in A(\mathbb{D}) : f(0) = f(1)\}.$$

We formulate a result that justifies a general construction, and uses an elaboration of their method.

Theorem 11. *Let A be a proper pervasive algebra on X containing a non-constant unimodular function. Then there is an infinite descending chain*

$$A \supset A_1 \supset A_2 \cdots \supset A_n \supset \cdots$$

of distinct uniform algebras, contained in A , each one pervasive on X .

Proof. Let A be a proper pervasive algebra containing a nonconstant unimodular function u . Then, if $M(A) = X$, we would have $|u| = 1$ on $M(A)$. As a consequence u would be invertible. Thus, we would have $\bar{u} = u^{-1} \in A$. But A is antisymmetric, so this is impossible.

Therefore, since $M(A)$ is connected, there exist distinct characters $\phi_j \in M(A) \setminus X$ ($j \in \mathbb{N}$). By Proposition 6, each ϕ_j is represented by a measure having support equal to X . So $|\phi_j(u)| < 1$, for otherwise u would be constant. Let $a_j = \phi_j(u)$, and for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let B_n be the finite Blaschke product with zeros a_1, \dots, a_n . Replacing, if need be, u by $B_n \circ u$, and taking the appropriate product we obtain $u_n \in A$ unimodular with $\phi_j(u_n) = 0$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$.

Fix any $x \in X$. We know, by Corollary 8, that x is not isolated in X . For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let

$$A_k = \{f \in A : \phi_j(f) = \phi(x), \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq k\}.$$

Then each A_k is closed and contains the constants, and the algebras A_k form an increasing chain.

For any uniform algebra A , and any finite subset F of $M(A)$, the restriction $A|F$ coincides with the algebra \mathbb{C}^F of all complex-valued functions on F . Thus for each k with $1 \leq k < n$, there is a function $f \in A$ that vanishes at ϕ_j for $j \leq k$, but not at ϕ_{k+1} , so the A_k are all distinct.

Now we claim that $A_n|F$ is dense in $C(F)$, whenever F is a proper closed subset of X . Note that this will also imply that A_n separates the points of X and therefore A_n is a uniform algebra on X .

So suppose that $F = X \setminus U$ for some nonempty open set U . Let $f \in C(F)$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Suppose that $\varepsilon < 1/2$ and $\|f\| \leq 1$.

Case 1°. If $x \in F$, consider $f_1 = f - f(x)$. There exists $k \in A$ such that $\|k - f_1\|_F < \varepsilon/2$. Thus $|k(x)| < \varepsilon/2$. So

$$\|(k - k(x)) - f_1\|_F \leq \|k - f_1\|_F + |k(x)| < \varepsilon.$$

Note that $\overline{u_n} \in C(X)$ and therefore there exists $h \in A$ such that $\|h - \overline{u_n}\|_F = \|u_n h - 1\|_F < \varepsilon/2$. Now, $K = (k - k(x))hu_n \in A_n$, since $K(x) = 0$ and $\phi_j(u_n) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Further,

$$\|K - f_1\|_F \leq \|(k - k(x))hu_n - (k - k(x))\|_F + \|(k - k(x)) - f_1\|_F.$$

But

$$\|k - k(x)\|_F \leq \|k\|_F + \varepsilon/2 \leq \|f_1\| + \varepsilon \leq 2 + \varepsilon.$$

So

$$\|K - f_1\|_F \leq \|k - k(x)\|_F \cdot \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon < 3\varepsilon.$$

Thus, $K + f(x) \in A_n$ and $\|K + f(x) - f\|_F < 3\varepsilon$.

Case 2°. If $x \notin F$, consider the set $F \cup \{x\}$. Then $F \cup \{x\} \neq X$, because points are not open (by Corollary 8), and $F \cup \{x\}$ is a closed set containing x . Thus, the previous case applies and we conclude that A_n is dense in $C(F)$.

Thus A_n is a pervasive algebra on X . □

If we start, for instance, with $A = A(\mathbb{D})$, then the intersection of any infinite chain of the type constructed in the proof might not separate points on $X = \mathbb{S}^1$, and if it did, might not be pervasive on X . One might wonder whether one could find an infinite descending chain with a pervasive intersection, or an infinite ascending chain, and so on. The next example answers all such questions.

Before leaving this theorem, we note that as one goes down the chain of A_j 's in this example, the first homotopy group $\pi_1(M(A_j))$ becomes more complex. This might suggest that, on a given X , maximal algebras A have simplest $\pi_1(M(A))$. However, see below.

3.3 A Large Family of Pervasive Subalgebras

We now show how to imbed the lattice of all subsets of \mathbb{N} in the family of pervasive subalgebras of some $C(X)$.

Our example has the additional property that all the subalgebras are Dirichlet, and the least algebra in the family is generated (as a function algebra) by one element. The construction depends on the following [30, Theorem 4.1].

Theorem 12. *Suppose U is a proper open subset of $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ such that for each boundary point a of U there exists some $f \in A(U)$ with an essential singularity at a . Then $A(U)$ is pervasive on the boundary X of U if and only if each connected component U_j of U has X for its boundary.*

To construct the example, take U_0, U_1, U_2, \dots to be a countably-infinite collection of pairwise-disjoint simply-connected open subsets of the sphere $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, all sharing the same boundary X . That such a collection exists was first observed by Brouwer [4, p. 427]. In 1917, Yoneyama [37] gave a nice way to describe an example of three U_j that share a common boundary. His construction is known as the “Isles of Wada”, and may be found in Krieger [29, pp. 7-8] or on the web [39]. The U_j are the “ocean”, a “cold lake” and a “warm lake”. It is easy to modify it so that there are infinitely-many U_j : just have a separate lake with each temperature $(1/n)^\circ\text{C}$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Then, for each $S \subset \mathbb{N}$, let A_S be the algebra of those functions on X that extend analytically across each U_j with $j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus S$. It is easy to see that $A_S = A_T$ implies $S = T$, and that $S \subset T$ implies $A_S \subset A_T$. Then $A_{\mathbb{N}} = C(X)$, and A_\emptyset is the intersection of all the A_n , in other words, $A(\hat{\mathbb{C}} \sim U_0)$. Thus A_\emptyset is Dirichlet (by the Walsh-Lebesgue Theorem [14, Theorem II.3.3, p. 36]), and pervasive on X (by Theorem 12), so that each A_S is also Dirichlet and pervasive on X .

The maximal A_S 's are those for which $\mathbb{N} \setminus S$ is a singleton, i.e. A_S consists of all the functions in $C(X)$ that extend holomorphically across a single component U_j . In other words, they are the ones that have just a single nontrivial Gleason part. For each of these algebras, the maximal ideal space has an infinitely-generated first homotopy group $\pi_1(M(A))$, and the homotopy gets *simpler* as we go down the lattice, away from the maximal elements. This contrasts with the previous example. It suggests that the maximal algebras might be distinguished among the pervasive by the *difference* (appropriately measured) between the topology of $M(A)$ and that of X . See below.

For general $S \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, the nontrivial parts of A_S are the U_j , for $j \in \mathbb{N} \setminus S$. So a pervasive algebra may have many nontrivial parts. In the A_S , the parts are all simply-connected, but the result of Gamelin and Rossi already showed that this is not necessary for maximality, since it applies, for instance, to $A(U)$, where U is an annulus.

4 Examples

In this section, we present examples to demonstrate the relationships between various properties and pervasiveness. The disk algebra was the first example of a pervasive Dirichlet algebra. We now present some interesting Dirichlet algebras and discuss their pervasiveness (or lack thereof).

4.1 Further Dirichlet Examples

We give an example of an essential Dirichlet algebra that is not pervasive.

Recall that for a compact subset K of the complex plane, $P(K)$ denotes the functions in $C(K)$ that can be uniformly approximated by polynomials in z on K .

Example 13. *Take three disjoint closed disks, D_j ($j = 1, 2, 3$), with bounding circles S_j , and $A = P(D_1 \cup D_2 \cup D_3)$ on $X = S_1 \cup S_2 \cup S_3$, $B = A + C(S_3)$. Then A is Dirichlet and essential on X , B is strictly between A and $C(X)$, but B is not pervasive.*

Proof. That A is Dirichlet is a case of the Walsh-Lebesgue Theorem (see [14, p. 36]). Since $M(B) = X \cup D_1 \cup D_2$ is not connected, B is not pervasive. \square

The following example, of a pervasive, non-maximal Dirichlet algebra having two nontrivial Gleason parts, is simpler to visualize than any of those of Subsection 3.3.

Example 14. *Let X be a simple closed Jordan curve which has positive area density at each of its points. Then $A = A(\hat{\mathbb{C}} \sim X)$ is pervasive on X , and $\mathcal{D}(A)$ consists of two Gleason parts, namely the two sides of X .*

Proof. The area density condition guarantees that for each point $a \in X$, there is an element $f \in A$ having an essential singularity at a , so by Theorem 4.1 of [30], A is pervasive on X . To see that the two connected components U_1 and U_2 of the complement of X belong to different parts of A , it suffices to note that the characteristic function χ_{U_1} of U_1 may be approximated, pointwise on $U = U_1 \cup U_2$, by elements of the unit ball of A . This follows from work of Gamelin and Garnett: The capacity condition for pointwise bounded density of $A(U)$ in $H^\infty(U)$ given in [16] shows that there is a bounded sequence belonging to A that approximates χ_{U_1} pointwise on U , and the reduction of norm theorem [17] tells us that the sequence may be chosen with sup norm bounded by 1. \square

It is possible to show that X may be replaced, in this example, by any simple closed Jordan curve having no tangents, such as the fractal snowflake. For the essential ideas behind this remark, see below, in Subsection 5.2

4.2 Douglas Algebras

It is well known [19] that H^∞ is a strongly logmodular subalgebra of L^∞ . Thus every element of $M(H^\infty)$ has a unique representing measure for H^∞ , supported on X . It follows that if $H^\infty \subseteq B \subset L^\infty$, where B is a closed subalgebra of L^∞ , then every element of $M(B)$ has a unique representing measure on X . We may regard $M(B)$ as a subset of $M(H^\infty)$, by identifying each element $\phi \in M(B)$ with the element of $M(H^\infty)$ represented by the

same measure on X . After this identification, the Shilov boundary of B is X .

Hoffman and Singer showed [25, Thm 4.3, p. 222] that each proper pervasive algebra on a disconnected space is contained in a maximal algebra. They also showed [25, Theorem 7.3] that H^∞ is contained in no maximal subalgebra of L^∞ . Later, Sundberg [34] gave several different proofs of this fact. Putting these facts together, we get:

Example 15. *No proper closed subalgebra B of L^∞ containing H^∞ can be pervasive on $X = M(L^\infty)$.*

We give a direct proof that uses a little less machinery:

Proof. Suppose that $H^\infty \subset B \subset L^\infty$. Then $\bar{z} \in B$, [19, p. 378]. As a consequence, both z and \bar{z} belong to B , so B cannot be antisymmetric. By Proposition 2, B cannot be pervasive on X .

For the case $B = H^\infty$, we may note that if H^∞ were pervasive on X , then every Douglas algebra would be as well. \square

The case of H^∞ can also be proved directly as follows: recall that no infinite Blaschke product is invertible in H^∞ . Furthermore, every infinite Blaschke product must have a zero in $M(H^\infty + C) = M(H^\infty) \setminus \mathbb{D}$. Choose a Blaschke product b with a discontinuity at $z = 1$. Since the zeroes of b cluster at 1, we may choose $\phi \in M(H^\infty)$ with $\phi(z) = 1$ and $\phi(b) = 0$. Now ϕ cannot have X as support set, for then $|\phi(z)| < 1$. If H^∞ were pervasive, Proposition 6 would imply that $\phi \in M(L^\infty)$. But then $1 = |\phi(1)| = |\phi(b\bar{b})| = |\phi(b)|^2$, contradicting the fact that $\phi(b) = 0$.

Since $X = M(L^\infty)$ is totally disconnected, one might suspect that it is impossible to have a proper pervasive subalgebra of $C(X)$ when X is totally disconnected. However, an example of this kind is implicit in [25, pp. 222-3]. If $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a compact set (such as the product $C \times C$, where C is a linear Cantor set of positive length) having positive area in each neighbourhood of each of its points, and $U = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus X$, then $A(U)$ is pervasive on X .

4.3 Between $A(\mathbb{D})$ and $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$

A less well-known example of a pervasive algebra is the following.

Example 16. *The algebra QA is pervasive on $M(QC)$.*

Proof. Since QA is a maximal subalgebra of QC ([36]) and analytic, the example follows from Proposition 3. \square

This example has just one nontrivial part, \mathbb{D} .

These results should be compared with the CA_B algebras: let B be a Douglas algebra properly containing $H^\infty + C$. Let C_B denote the algebra

generated by the unimodular functions invertible in B . Then $B = H^\infty + C_B$, [10]. Furthermore, if $CA_B = C_B \cap H^\infty$, then the Shilov boundary of CA_B is naturally identified with $M(C_B)$, and if D is a closed algebra with $CA_B \subset D \subset C_B$, then D contains a nonconstant unimodular function invertible in D . In fact, D is generated over CA_B by such unimodular functions. (See [10] for more information about these algebras.) Therefore, D is not antisymmetric and consequently no such D can be pervasive. As a consequence, we may state:

Lemma 17. *Let B be a Douglas algebra properly containing $H^\infty + C$. Then CA_B is pervasive if and only if it is maximal in C_B .*

We now use the lemma together with a subclass of Blaschke products to show that none of these algebras is pervasive. Recall that a Blaschke product b is said to be *interpolating* if its zero sequence forms an interpolating sequence; that is, if (z_n) is the zero sequence of b and for each bounded sequence (w_n) of complex numbers, there exists a bounded analytic function f such that $f(z_n) = w_n$ for all n . In particular, the zeros of b must be distinct. The Blaschke product b is called *thin* or *sparse* if it is an interpolating Blaschke product with zeros (z_n) satisfying $\lim(1 - |z_n|^2)|b'(z_n)| = 1$.

Example 18. *If B is a Douglas algebra with $H^\infty + C \subset B$, then CA_B is not maximal in C_B , and hence not pervasive on $M(C_B)$.*

Proof. The maximal ideal space of $H^\infty + C$ is $M(H^\infty) \setminus \mathbb{D}$. Therefore, every finite Blaschke product is invertible in $M(H^\infty + C)$ and no infinite Blaschke product is invertible in $H^\infty + C$. By the Chang-Marshall theorem,

$$B = [H^\infty, \overline{b_\alpha} : b_\alpha \text{ is a Blaschke product invertible in } B].$$

Since B properly contains $H^\infty + C$, it must contain invertible infinite Blaschke products. Furthermore, if we factor a Blaschke product $c = c_1 c_2$ that is invertible in B , then since $c_j \in H^\infty \subset B$ we see that $\overline{c_1} = c_2(\overline{c_1 c_2}) = c_2 \overline{c} \in B$. Therefore, once a Blaschke product is invertible in the algebra, every subproduct is as well.

Choose a thin Blaschke product $b_1 \in B^{-1}$, and factorize it as $b_1 = b_{11} b_{12}$, where each factor is an infinite Blaschke product. There exists $\phi \in M(H^\infty) \setminus \mathbb{D}$ with $\phi(b_{11}) = 0$. The support set of ϕ (in $M(L^\infty)$) is a weak peak set, and therefore $H^\infty|_{\text{supp } \phi}$ is closed. Now, it is known [22] that a thin Blaschke product can have at most one zero in $M(H^\infty|_{\text{supp } \phi})$, and b_{11} already has one zero there, so b_{12} cannot. Therefore, b_{12} is invertible in the algebra $H^\infty|_{\text{supp } \phi}$. Thus $|\phi(b_{12})| = 1$. Now b_{12} is invertible in B . Let $D = [CA_B, \overline{b_{12}}] \subseteq C_B$. Now $(\phi|_D) \in M(D)$ and $\phi(b_{11}) = 0$. Therefore, b_{11} is not invertible in D and $D \neq C_B$. Obviously, $D \neq CA_B$, so CA_B is not maximal in C_B . \square

For algebras of functions on \mathbb{D} , the interested reader should consult the papers of A. Izzo, [27] and [28].

5 Maximal Algebras

5.1 The Extension Algebras A_E

Let A be a uniform algebra on its Shilov boundary X . If B is a closed algebra with $A \subset B \subset C(X)$, then we have a map

$$\pi : \begin{cases} M(B) & \rightarrow M(A), \\ \phi & \mapsto \phi|_A. \end{cases}$$

This map may or may not be surjective. If A has unique representing measures on X , then π is injective from $M(B)$ into $M(A)$. It may also be injective in other cases. Whenever this happens, we identify $M(B)$ with a closed subset of $M(A)$. We note that in all cases, X is also the Shilov boundary of B , and π restricts to the identity on X . However, points of X may have multiple preimages, as we saw in Subsection 3.2. If this happens, then there are points of X that are not p -points for A .

Let E be a closed subset of X . Then the A -convex hull of E , denoted \hat{E} , is the set of homomorphisms in $M(A)$ that extend continuously to the closure of $A|E$ in $C(E)$ [14, p. 39]. We have

$$\hat{E} = \{\phi \in M(A) : \text{supp } \phi \subseteq E\}.$$

We denote by

$$A_E := \text{clos}_{C(X)}\{f \in C(X) : f|_E \in A|E\}$$

the related function algebra on X . The maximal ideal space of A_E is $X \cup \hat{E}$.

We observe that for each closed $E \subseteq X$, A is contained in A_E , that if A is maximal, then A_E is either maximal or is $C(X)$, and that if A is essentially pervasive, then so is A_E .

Lemma 19. *Suppose $A|E$ is closed in $C(E)$. Then*

- (1) $A_E = \{f \in C(X) : f|_E \in A|E\}$.
- (2) A_E is maximal in $C(X)$ if and only if $A|E$ is maximal in $C(E)$.
- (3) A_E is essentially pervasive if and only if $A|E$ is essentially pervasive.

Proof. (1) follows from the facts that $A|E$ is closed in $C(E)$ and X is the Shilov boundary for A . We present a proof of (2) and (3) for the reader's convenience.

(2) First, suppose $A|E$ is not maximal in $C(E)$. Choose a uniform algebra B on E , properly contained between them. Then it is easy to see that B_E is properly contained between A_E and $C(X)$, so A_E is not maximal in $C(X)$.

On the other hand, suppose A_E is not maximal in $C(X)$, and choose a uniform algebra B on X , properly contained between them. Let B_1 be the closure in $C(E)$ of the restriction algebra $B|E$. Then B_1 is a uniform

algebra on E , contained between $A|E$ and $C(E)$. If $A|E = B_1$, then one checks that $B \subseteq B_E = A_E$, a contradiction. So $A|E \subset B_1$. Suppose $B_1 = C(E)$. Take a measure μ on X that annihilates B . Then $\mu \perp A_E$, so $\text{supp } \mu \subseteq E$, so $\mu \perp B_1$, and we conclude that $\mu = 0$. Thus $B = C(X)$, another contradiction. Thus $B_1 \subset C(E)$. Thus $A|E$ is not maximal in $C(E)$.

(3) It is clear from (1) that A_E and $A|E$ have the same essential set, and easy to see that this set is $E \cap F$, where F is the essential set of A . Using (1) again, we have $A_E|(E \cap F) = (A|E)|(E \cap F)$, and this gives the result. \square

Lemma 20. *Let $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Then $E = \overline{\text{supp}} \phi$ is a maximal antisymmetric set for A_E .*

We note that E need not be a maximal antisymmetric set for A . Consider, for instance, $A(U)$, where U is the union of two tangent disks in \mathbb{C} .

Proof. Let $E = \overline{\text{supp}} \phi$ and $A_1 = A_E$. The restriction homomorphism $A_1 \rightarrow A_1|E$ induces a map $M(A_1|E) \rightarrow M(A_1)$. Since $\phi(f)$ is bounded by the sup norm of f on E , it follows that ϕ belongs to $M(A_1|E)$, and hence may be regarded as an element of $M(A_1)$. Furthermore, it is represented on A_1 by each representing measure for ϕ on A .

If $f \in A_1$ is real-valued on E , then for each representing measure η_ϕ for ϕ on A , the function f is constant on $\text{supp } \eta_\phi$, with value, say $c(\eta_\phi)$. If η_ϕ and ξ_ϕ both represent ϕ on A , then $c(\eta_\phi) = \int f d\eta_\phi = \phi(f) = \int f d\xi_\phi = c(\xi_\phi)$. Thus f is constant on E . Thus E is an antisymmetric set for A_1 .

If $E \subset F \subseteq X$, then there is a real-valued continuous function f on X that is constant on E and nonconstant on F . Then $f \in A_1$, so F cannot be antisymmetric for A_1 . \square

Corollary 21. *With E as in Lemma 20, $A_E|E$ is closed and antisymmetric on E , and hence essential. Also E is the essential set for A_E .* \square

Corollary 22. *Let $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. If $A_{\overline{\text{supp}} \phi}$ is essentially pervasive, then*

$$\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = \overline{\text{supp}} \phi.$$

Proof. Let $E = \overline{\text{supp}} \phi$. Since $A_E|E$ is closed, Lemma 19 (applied with $A = A_E$) tells us that $A_E|E$ is essentially pervasive in $C(E)$. Since it is also essential, it is pervasive on E . Also, ϕ belongs to \hat{E} , so $\phi \in M(A_E) \setminus X$. Further, ϕ has the same set of representing measures on A and on A_E , so the sets $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi$ and $\overline{\text{supp}} \phi$ are the same for A and for A_E . By Corollary 7, $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = \overline{E}$, as required. \square

Combining our results above, we have the following.

Theorem 23. *Let A be a uniform algebra on its Shilov boundary X . Suppose A is essentially pervasive, and let E be the essential set of A . Let $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$. Then*

$$\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = E.$$

Proof. Let $E' = \overline{\text{supp}} \phi$. Then by Corollary 21, E' is the essential set of $A_{E'}$. Since $A \subset A_{E'}$, it follows that $E' \subset E$. Hence $A|_F$ is dense in $C(F)$ whenever F is a closed proper subset of E' . It follows that $A_{E'}$ is pervasive on E' , i.e. $A_{E'}$ is essentially pervasive. Applying Corollary 22, we get $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = E'$.

There is at least one representing measure λ for ϕ , necessarily supported on E' , and for every $f \in \ker \phi$ we get an annihilating measure $f\lambda$, supported on E' . Not all these can be zero, so $A|_{E'}$ is not dense in $C(E')$. Thus E' cannot be a proper subset of E , so $E' = E$. The result follows. \square

5.2 Other Maximal $A(U)$

Consider open sets U dense in the sphere, for which $A(U)$ has nonconstant elements. We have noted that all such $A(U)$ are pervasive.

Wermer [35] considered the algebra $A(U)$ on X , where $U = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus X$ and $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ is an arc having positive area. He showed that this algebra separates points on $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, and used it to construct an arc in \mathbb{C}^3 that is not polynomially-convex. He and Browder [7] studied the subalgebra A_ψ of $A(\mathbb{D})$ mapped isomorphically by “conformal welding” to $A(U)$, and showed that it was Dirichlet on its Shilov boundary if and only if the associated welding map is singular. Translated back to U , this says that $A(U)$ is Dirichlet if and only if the two pieces of harmonic measure (say for the point ∞) on the two sides of X are mutually-singular. Their proof used the F. and M. Riesz Theorem, and an analysis of A_ψ as a subalgebra of the disk algebra. Their result applies to any arc X , and characterises those for which $A(U)$ is Dirichlet on X . They managed to construct an example by applying the Ahlfors-Beurling quasiconformal extension theorem and quasiconformal welding.

Later, Bishop, Carleson, Garnett and Jones [3] showed that the two pieces of harmonic measure are mutually-singular as soon as X has no tangents. Thus $A(U)$ is Dirichlet whenever X has no tangents.

Example 24. *If $X \subset \mathbb{C}$ is an arc having no tangents, and $U = \hat{\mathbb{C}} \setminus X$, then $A(U)$ is maximal in $C(X)$.*

For the reader’s convenience, we give a direct proof that establishes this without transferring to the unit disk. A proof of this kind has not appeared in print, but see [14, Exercise 1(g), p. 63]. The key point used here is that $A(U)$ is Dirichlet. The Dirichlicity can also be established without passing to the disk, by applying the capacity condition of Gamelin and Garnett, and a result of Bishop.

Proof. By Arens' Theorem [14, Theorem II.1.9, p.31], the maximal ideal space of $A(U)$ is \hat{C} . Since $A = A(U)$ is Dirichlet, it has unique representing measures, so its harmonic measure is the only representing measure for a point $a \in U$ on A . Suppose B is a uniform algebra contained between A and $C(X)$, and consider the map $\pi : M(B) \rightarrow M(A)$.

If there is some point $a \in U$ that is omitted by π , then $z \mapsto 1/(z - a)$ belongs to B , and thus B contains the closure on X of the algebra of functions holomorphic near X , hence $B = C(X)$.

So suppose the image of π contains U . Then π is injective, since for $a \in U$ all points of $\pi^{-1}(a)$ must share the same representing measure, namely the harmonic measure for a . Thus B is an algebra of functions on \hat{C} . Moreover, since it is represented on U by the harmonic measures, each $f \in B$ is harmonic on U . Thus gf is harmonic on U , for each $g \in A$ and $f \in B$. But then

$$0 = \Delta(fg) = \partial\bar{\partial}(fg) = \partial(g\bar{\partial}f) = (\partial g)(\bar{\partial}f)$$

on U . It is not hard to see that for each $a \in U$ there is some $g \in A$ with $\partial g(a) \neq 0$ (just take a nonconstant $g \in A$, and if $g'(a) = 0$, consider the first $k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $g^{(k+1)}(a) \neq 0$, and form $(g(z) - g(a))/(z - a)^k$), so we conclude that f is holomorphic on U . Thus $B = A$. \square

We remark that Hoffman and Singer constructed a maximal algebra on an arc, by starting with a similar $A(U)$, but having complement consisting of two arcs, and forming a quotient algebra. They left open the question whether such an $A(U)$ could be maximal.

5.3 Relative Maximality

In this section we study relative maximality, a concept that permits strongly logmodular algebras to be maximal relative to an algebra other than $C(X)$. Throughout this subsection, A will be a logmodular subalgebra of $C(X)$ and B will represent a closed algebra with $A \subset B \subseteq C(X)$.

Given a set $\Omega \subset M(A)$, Guillory and Izuchi study relative minimal support sets in the context of subalgebras of L^∞ containing H^∞ , (see [21], as well as [22]). Our result is motivated by their work. Thus, we will say a point $\phi \in M(A) \setminus M(B)$ is a *minimal support point (relative to $M(A) \setminus M(B)$)* if there is no point $\psi \in M(A) \setminus M(B)$ with $\text{supp } \psi \subset \text{supp } \phi$. The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 25, below, which applies to Douglas algebras. Douglas-like subalgebras of $L^\infty(\mathbb{D}, dA)$ (where dA denotes area measure on \mathbb{D}) have recently been investigated [2].

Before we consider relative maximal algebras, we should note that if $\text{supp } \phi$ is a proper nontrivial subset of X , then the algebra $A_{\text{supp } \phi}$ is not essential and therefore not pervasive.

Theorem 25. *Let A be a logmodular algebra on X and B an algebra with $A \subset B \subseteq C(X)$. Suppose that*

a) for each algebra D with $D \subseteq C(X)$ there exists a nonempty index set I and unimodular functions

$$\mathcal{U} = \{u_\alpha : \alpha \in I\} \subset A \text{ such that } D = [A, \overline{u_\alpha} : u_\alpha \in \mathcal{U}] \text{ and}$$

b) whenever B_1, B_2 are subalgebras of $C(X)$ containing A and $\psi \in M(A) \setminus (M(B_1) \cup M(B_2))$, there exists $u \in A$, unimodular, such that $0 \notin u(M(B_1) \cup M(B_2))$ but $\psi(u) = 0$.

Then $\phi \in M(A) \setminus M(B)$ is a minimal support point if and only if $B \cap A_{\text{supp } \phi}$ is maximal in B .

The proof depends on the following lemma.

Lemma 26. *Let A be a logmodular algebra. Suppose that whenever B_1 and B_2 are subalgebras of $C(X)$ with $A \subset B_1 \cup B_2$ and $\psi \in M(A) \setminus (M(B_1) \cup M(B_2))$, then there exists $u \in A$, unimodular, such that $0 \notin u(M(B_1) \cup M(B_2))$ but $\psi(u) = 0$. Then*

$$(1) \quad M(B \cap A_{\text{supp } \phi}) = M(B) \cup M(A_{\text{supp } \phi}).$$

Proof. We let $A_1 = B \cap A_{\text{supp } \phi}$.

One containment is obvious, so suppose $\psi \in M(B \cap A_{\text{supp } \phi}) = M(A_1)$. In particular, $\psi \in M(A)$. Suppose that $\psi \notin M(B) \cup M(A_{\text{supp } \phi})$. By our assumption, there exists $u \in A$ such that u does not vanish on $M(A_{\text{supp } \phi}) \cup M(B)$, but $\psi(u) = 0$. Therefore, $\overline{u} \in A_1$. But $\psi \in M(A_1)$ and $u \in A_1^{-1}$, so this is impossible. □

Proof of Theorem 25. Assume first that $\text{supp } \phi$ is minimal. If A_1 is not maximal, there exists an algebra D with $A_1 \subset D \subset B$. By assumption (part (a)), there exists $u \in A \cap D^{-1}$ unimodular and $u \notin A_1^{-1}$. Since $u \in D^{-1}$, we know that $\overline{u} \in B$. Thus, $u \notin A_1^{-1}$ implies that $\overline{u} \notin A_{\text{supp } \phi}$. Thus, $|\phi(u)| < 1$ and u is not constant on the support of ϕ .

Fix $\tau \in M(D)$ and note that $|\tau(u)| = 1$. If $\tau \notin M(B)$, then $\tau \in M(A) \setminus M(B)$. Since $\tau \in M(A_1)$, we know from the lemma above that, in this case, $\tau \in M(A_{\text{supp } \phi})$. Since the support of ϕ is minimal, we have $\text{supp } \phi = \text{supp } \tau$. But u not constant on the first set, while it is constant on the latter set. Therefore, this is impossible. Therefore, $\tau \in M(B)$. Thus $M(D) = M(B)$ and every unimodular function in A that is invertible in B is also invertible in D . Thus $B = D$, and A_1 is maximal.

Now suppose that A_1 is maximal. Suppose that $\psi \in M(A) \setminus M(B)$ and $\text{supp } \psi \subset \text{supp } \phi$. Then $\psi \in M(A_{\text{supp } \phi}) \subseteq M(A_1)$. By hypothesis (part (b)), however, there exists $u \in A$ unimodular such that $u \in B^{-1}$ and $\psi(u) = 0$. Now $\phi \notin M(B) \cup M(A_{\text{supp } \psi})$. Letting $A_2 = B \cap A_{\text{supp } \psi}$ and again applying hypothesis (b), we find that there exists $v \in A_2^{-1}$, unimodular, such that $\phi(v) = 0$. Therefore $A_1 \subset A_2$, and since $\overline{u} \in B \setminus A_2$, we see that A_1 is not maximal, a contradiction. □

The next example illustrates the relative maximality discussed above and can be found in [21], but we present the short proof here. Note that every closed subalgebra B of L^∞ with $B \supset H^\infty$ is, by the Chang-Marshall theorem, generated by H^∞ and the conjugates of interpolating Blaschke products. Furthermore, the second hypothesis of Theorem 25 is satisfied as well, though the justification is more work: Suppose that $H^\infty \subset B_j$ for $j = 1, 2$ and $\psi \in M(H^\infty) \setminus (M(B_1) \cup M(B_2))$. Choose an open set V about ψ that is disjoint from $M(B_1) \cup M(B_2)$. By [20, Corollary 3.2], there is a point ψ_0 in $V \cap M(H_{\text{supp } \psi}^\infty)$ such that ψ_0 is in the closure of an interpolating sequence (z_n) . Choose a subset of (z_n) , denoted by $(z_{n,1})$, capturing ψ_0 in its closure and such that the closure of the sequence is entirely contained in V . Then a result of Hoffman [24] implies that the corresponding Blaschke product b can vanish at x in $M(B_j)$ if and only if x is in the closure of $(z_{n,1})$. Therefore, b will not vanish on $M(B_j)$, while $\psi_0(b) = 0$. Since the support set of ψ_0 is contained in that of ψ , we see that $|\psi(b)| < 1$. Then $u = (b - \psi(b))/(1 - \overline{\psi(b)}b)$ satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 25, part (b).

Example 27. [21] *The following is an example of a minimal support set in a strongly logmodular algebra on a totally disconnected space.*

This result relies on the fact that any point in the closure of a thin sequence has a maximal support set. This is an unpublished result of Hoffman and can be found in [6].

Proof. Let b be a thin Blaschke product; that is, the zeroes of b are (z_n) and they satisfy $\lim(1 - |z_n|^2)|b'(z_n)| = 1$. Consider $H^\infty[\bar{b}]$ and let $\phi \in M(H^\infty) \setminus M(H^\infty[\bar{b}])$. We claim that ϕ has a minimal support set; that is, if $\psi \in M(H^\infty) \setminus M(H^\infty[\bar{b}])$ then the support of ψ is not properly contained in the support of ϕ . To see this, we argue by contradiction: Suppose that $\text{supp } \psi \subset \text{supp } \phi$. Since $\psi \in M(H^\infty) \setminus M(H^\infty[\bar{b}])$, we must have $|\psi(b)| < 1$. So $\bar{b} \notin H^\infty|\text{supp } \psi$ and there exists $\psi_1 \in M(H^\infty|\text{supp } \psi)$ with $\psi_1(b) = 0$. Therefore, (by Hoffman's result, as stated in [6]) $\text{supp } \psi_1$ is maximal, so $\text{supp } \psi_1 = \text{supp } \phi$. But then $\text{supp } \psi = \text{supp } \phi$ as well, establishing the contradiction. So ϕ is a minimal support point and $H_{\text{supp } \phi}^\infty \cap H^\infty[\bar{b}]$ is maximal in $H^\infty[\bar{b}]$. □

This algebra isn't pervasive, of course, because it is a subalgebra of L^∞ containing H^∞ .

Example 28. *Let $A = H^\infty$ and $B = H^\infty + C$. Then H^∞ is maximal in $H^\infty + C$ and every point in $M(A) \setminus M(B)$ has minimal support set. Further, H^∞ is relatively pervasive in $H^\infty + C$ (in a sense to be made precise below).*

Proof. It is well known that H^∞ is maximal in $H^\infty + C$ ([19, p. 376]) and that $M(A) \setminus M(B) = \mathbb{D}$; that is, evaluation at points of the open unit disk \mathbb{D} .

The algebra H^∞ is also “relatively” pervasive in $H^\infty + C$ in the following sense: Let F be a closed and proper subset of the Shilov boundary X . Then $U = X \setminus F$ is open. Choose a smaller open set $U_1 \subset U$ such that its closure is also contained in U . Since X is extremally disconnected, $W_1 = \text{clos}(U_1)$ is clopen. Thus, by ([19, p. 376]) the closed subalgebra of L^∞ generated by H^∞ and χ_{W_1} contains $H^\infty + C$. So for each $h \in H^\infty + C$, there exist $f_n, g_n \in H^\infty$ such that $\|h - (f_n + g_n \chi_{W_1})\|_X \rightarrow 0$. Since $\chi_{W_1} = 0$ on F , we have $\|h - f_n\|_F \rightarrow 0$, completing the proof. \square

6 Final Questions

Our results and examples raise some questions:

1. We have seen that a maximal algebra A on X may have $M(A)$ either more or less complicated, topologically, than X . We have also seen that a maximal algebra need not have a homotopically trivial $M(A)$. What, if any, topological conditions on X and $M(B)$ will guarantee that an essentially pervasive B is maximal? It can't just be a matter of comparing π_1 's, because of the example in Subsection 5.2.

2. One common feature of all our examples is that the maximal algebras have just one nontrivial part, but this is not necessary for maximality. A theorem of Hoffman and Singer [26, Theorem 4.7] implies that the big disk algebra is maximal on the torus, and this algebra has many nontrivial parts. However, each nontrivial part of the big disk algebra is dense in the whole $M(A)$, so one may ask whether it is necessary for maximality that $M(A)$ lies in the closure of each nontrivial part. However, even if necessary for maximality, this property will not be enough to distinguish the maximal from the essentially pervasive. The counterexamples we have seen have the feature that the part meets X .

3. Suppose A has just one nontrivial part P , and P is finitely-connected, and the weak-star and metric topologies agree on P . Is A maximal in $C(X)$? What if we assume that all points of X are peak points?

4. Can a pervasive algebra have more than one non-simply-connected nontrivial part? What about a maximal algebra?

5. Can a strongly logmodular essential algebra be pervasive?

6. It would be interesting if we could even show that you can't have a proper pervasive algebra on $X = M(A) = [0, 1]$. As far as we know, this is open.

7. Is $A(U)$ maximal in $C(X)$, whenever $U \subset \hat{\mathbb{C}}$ is open and connected, and $X = \text{bdy}(U)$ is the Shilov boundary of $A(U)$?

8. Suppose A is essential and $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(A)$ implies $\underline{\text{supp}} \phi = E$ and there are no completely-singular annihilating measures for A . Is A pervasive?

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