

## STABLE SUBNORMS ON FINITE-DIMENSIONAL POWER-ASSOCIATIVE ALGEBRAS\*

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**Abstract.** Let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a finite-dimensional power-associative algebra over a field  $\mathbb{F}$ , either  $\mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ , and let  $\mathcal{S}$ , a subset of  $\mathcal{A}$ , be closed under scalar multiplication. A real-valued function  $f$  on  $\mathcal{S}$  is called a *subnorm* if  $f(a) > 0$  for all  $0 \neq a \in \mathcal{S}$ , and  $f(\alpha a) = |\alpha|f(a)$  for all  $a \in \mathcal{S}$  and  $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ . If in addition,  $\mathcal{S}$  is closed under raising to powers, then a subnorm  $f$  is said to be *stable* if there exists a positive constant  $\sigma$  so that

$$f(a^k) \leq \sigma f(a)^k \quad \text{for all } a \in \mathcal{S} \text{ and } k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

The purpose of this paper is to provide an updated account of our study of stable subnorms on subsets of finite-dimensional power-associative algebras over  $\mathbb{F}$ . Our aim is to review and discuss some of the results in several previous papers, dealing with both continuous and discontinuous subnorms.

**Key words.** Finite-dimensional power-associative algebras, Norms, Subnorms, Submoduli, Stable subnorms, Minimal polynomial, Radius of an element in a finite-dimensional power-associative algebra.

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