

Semigroup C^* -algebras and their K-theory

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- ▶ Semigroup C^* -algebras

Outline

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- ▶ Examples

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- ▶ A more general K-theory formula

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- ▶ Non-self-adjoint versions:

$$A_\lambda(P) = \overline{\text{span}}(\{\lambda_p: p \in P\}) \subseteq \mathcal{L}(\ell^2 P).$$

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 $P = \mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N}$, $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{K} \rightarrow C_\lambda^*(\mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow 0$.

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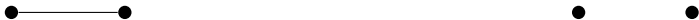
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Theorem (Eilers-L-Ruiz): $C_{\lambda}^{*}(A_{\Gamma}^{+}) \cong C_{\lambda}^{*}(A_{\Lambda}^{+})$ if and only if

1. $t(\Gamma) = t(\Lambda)$
2. $N_k(\Gamma) + N_{-k}(\Gamma) = N_k(\Lambda) + N_{-k}(\Lambda)$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$
3. $N_0(\Gamma) > 0$, or $\sum_{k>0} N_{-k}(\Gamma) \equiv \sum_{k>0} N_{-k}(\Lambda) \pmod{2}$

Here t and N_{\bullet} are invariants of graphs.

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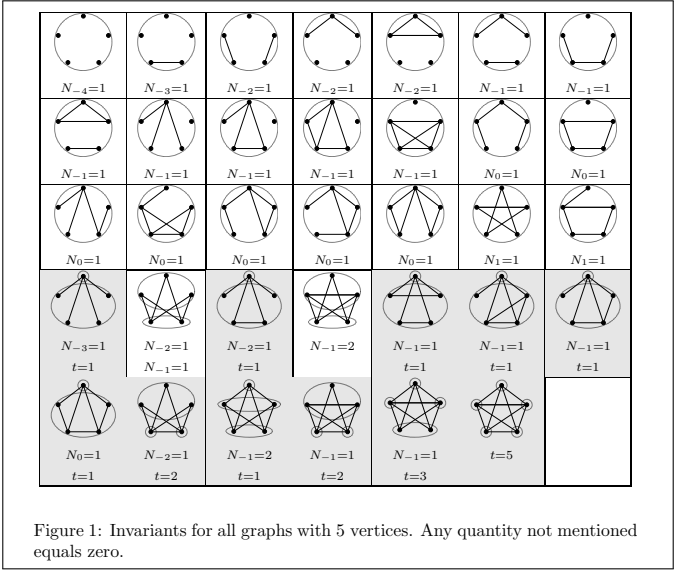


Figure 1: Invariants for all graphs with 5 vertices. Any quantity not mentioned equals zero.

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Example: $I = \{1, 2\}$ and $m_{1,2} = m_{2,1} = 3$:

$$B_3^+ := \langle \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \mid \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \sigma_1 = \sigma_2 \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \rangle^+.$$

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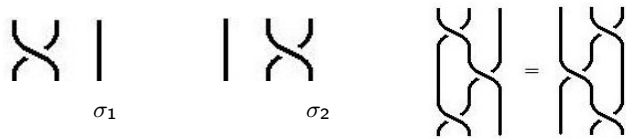
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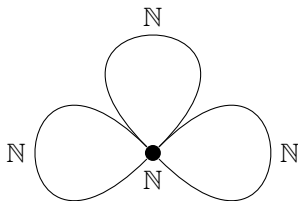
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Graphs of monoids [Chen-L]:



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Its C^* -algebra $C_\lambda^*(I_l(P))$ is closely related to $C_\lambda^*(P)$.
Let $\mathcal{J} := \{\text{dom}(s) : s \in I_l(P)\}$ and $\Omega := \{\chi : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \{0, 1\} \text{ mult.}\}$.
Every $s \in I_l(P)$ induces a partial homeomorphism $\alpha_s : \{\chi \in \Omega : \chi(s^{-1}s) = 1\} \rightarrow \{\chi \in \Omega : \chi(ss^{-1}) = 1\}, \chi \mapsto \chi(s^{-1} \sqcup s)$.
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K-theory for semigroup C^* -algebras

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The End



Thank you very much!