# Semigroup C\*-algebras. The Toeplitz condition and K-theory

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 $P \subseteq \mathit{G}$  is Toeplitz if for every  $g \,\in\, \mathit{G}$  with  $P \cap g^{-1}P \,\neq\, \emptyset$ , the partial bijection  $P \cap g^{-1}P \to gP \cap P,$   $x \mapsto gx$  lies in  $\mathit{I_l(P)}.$ 

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#### Theorem (L)

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If  $P \subseteq G$  is Toeplitz, then  $C^*_{\lambda}(P) \sim_M D_{P \subseteq G} \rtimes_r G \cong C_0(\Omega_{P \subseteq G}) \rtimes_r$ G. Here  $D_{P\subseteq G}$  is the smallest G-invariant subalgebra of  $\ell^{\infty}(G)$ containing  $1_P$ , and  $\Omega_{P \subset G} = \text{Spec} (D_{P \subset G})$ .

# The Toeplitz condition. Examples

Let P be cancellative and right reversible (i.e.,  $Pp \cap Pq \neq \emptyset$  for all  $p,q\in P$ ). Then  $P\subseteq G=P^{-1}P$  is Toeplitz:

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- In particular, given an integral domain R, let K be its quotient field. Then the canonical embedding  $R \rtimes R^{\times} \subseteq K \rtimes K^{\times}$  is Toeplitz.
- $\triangleright$  A right-angled Artin monoid embeds into its right-angled Artin group, and this embedding is Toeplitz. More generally, the Toeplitz condition is preserved under graph products.

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- $\blacktriangleright$  For the Thompson group  $F = \langle x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots | x_n x_k = x_k x_{n+1}$  for  $k < n \rangle$ , the homomorphism  $N * N \rightarrow F$ ,  $a \mapsto x_0$ ,  $b \mapsto x_1$  is an embedding which is not Toeplitz.

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In general, if  $P$  embeds into a group, then there is a universal embedding  $P \hookrightarrow G_{\text{univ}}$ . It turns out that if there is a group embedding  $P \hookrightarrow G$ which is Toeplitz, then  $P \hookrightarrow G_{\text{univ}}$  must be Toeplitz.

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# K-theory



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#### Theorem (Cuntz-Echterhoff-L)

Let  $P \subseteq G$ . Assume that P satisfies independence,  $P \subseteq G$  is Toeplitz, and that G satisfies the Baum-Connes conjecture with coefficients. Then

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K_*(C_\lambda^*(P)) \cong \bigoplus_{[X]\in G\setminus \mathcal{J}_{P\subseteq G}^\times} K_*(C_\lambda^*(G_X)).
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K_*\left(\mathcal{C}_{\lambda}^*(R\rtimes R^{\times})\right)\cong \bigoplus_{[\mathfrak{a}]\in\mathcal{C}_{K}}K_*\left(\mathcal{C}_{\lambda}^*(\mathfrak{a}\rtimes R^*)\right).
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 $Γ$   $\curvearrowright$  Ω satisfies independence if there is a Γ-invariant, linearly independent, (up to 0) multiplicatively closed set of projections E in  $C_0(\Omega)$  such that  $C_0(\Omega) = C^*(E)$ .

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Let  $\Gamma \curvearrowright \Omega$  satisfy independence. If  $\Gamma$  satisfies the Baum-Connes conjecture with coefficients, then

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\mathcal{K}_*(\mathcal{C}_0(\Omega) \rtimes_r \Gamma) \cong \bigoplus_{[e] \in \Gamma \setminus E} \mathcal{K}_*(\mathcal{C}_r^*(\Gamma_e)).
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Here  $\Gamma_e$  is the stabilizer group of  $e \in E$ .

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Here  $\Gamma_e$  is the stabilizer group of  $e \in E$ . For instance, Bernoulli shifts Г  $\curvearrowright$   $\left\{0,\ldots,N\right\}^{\lceil}$  satisfy independence.