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

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Definition

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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 $\Omega_{P \subseteq G} = \text{Spec}(D_{P \subseteq G})$.

The Toeplitz condition. Examples

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In particular, given an integral domain R, let K be its quotient field. Then the canonical embedding R ⋊ R[×] ⊆ K ⋊ K[×] is Toeplitz. 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: Take $g \in G$, and write $g = q^{-1}p$ for some $p, q \in P$. Then $g^{-1}P \cap P \to P \cap gP$, $x \mapsto gx$ is the composition of $q^{-1} : qP \to P$, $qx \mapsto x$ and $p : P \to pP$, $x \mapsto px$. This is because

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- 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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► For the Thompson group $F = \langle x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots | x_n x_k = x_k x_{n+1} \text{ for } k < n \rangle$, the homomorphism $\mathbb{N} * \mathbb{N} \to F$, $a \mapsto x_0$, $b \mapsto x_1$ 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

$$K_*(C^*_{\lambda}(P)) \cong \bigoplus_{[X] \in G \setminus \mathcal{J}^{\times}_{P \subseteq G}} K_*(C^*_{\lambda}(G_X)).$$

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$$\mathcal{K}_*(C^*_\lambda(R\rtimes R^{\times}))\cong \bigoplus_{[\mathfrak{a}]\in Cl_{\mathcal{K}}}\mathcal{K}_*(C^*_\lambda(\mathfrak{a}\rtimes R^*)).$$

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For instance, Bernoulli shifts $\Gamma \curvearrowright \{0, \ldots, N\}^{\Gamma}$ satisfy independence.