

Classifying nuclear C^* -algebras

(a brief look)

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I. Prologue.

- consider $M_2 \subset M_4 \subset M_8 \subset \dots \subset \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{2^n}}$, $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{3^n}$

$$\text{M-}v\text{N : } \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{2^n}} \stackrel{wot}{\cong} \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{3^n}}$$

$$\text{Glimm '60 : } \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{2^n}} \stackrel{\| \cdot \|}{\not\cong} \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} M_{3^n}} \quad \text{"VHF alg's"}$$

How to tell them apart? K-theory!

II. Reminder: $K_0(A)$

- $K_0(A) = \left\{ [p]_0 - [q]_0 : p, q \in \underset{\text{unital}}{\text{Proj}_\infty(A)} \right\}$
- cancellation:
don't need r

$$[p]_0 = [q]_0 \text{ iff } \underbrace{[p+r]}_{vv^*} \sim \underbrace{[q+r]}_{v^*v}$$

- $K_0(-)$ is "nice", e.g. $K_0(\varinjlim A_n) \cong \varinjlim K_0(A_n)$

$$\text{Ex. } K_0(\overline{M_{2^\infty}}) = \left\{ \frac{m}{2^n} : m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}, [1]_0 = 1$$

III Elliott's classif. of AF alg's

- AF : $\overline{\bigvee \text{fin. dim'l}}$ $\stackrel{\| \cdot \|}{\hookrightarrow}$ \oplus matrix alg's

Theorem: $A, B \in \text{AF alg's}$. Then

$$A \cong B \iff (\underbrace{K_0(A)}_{\text{sep., unital}}, \underbrace{K_0(A)_+}_{\text{inv}(B)}, [1_A]_0) \cong (\underbrace{K_0(B)}_{\text{sep., unital}}, \underbrace{K_0(B)_+}_{\text{inv}(B)}, [1_B]_0)$$

$$\{ [p]_0 : p \in \text{Proj}_\infty(A) \}$$

General idea: study \times -hom's " \Leftarrow "

- Existence: from $\text{inv } A \xrightarrow{\Psi} \text{inv } B$, produce \times -hom $A \xrightarrow{\Phi} B$
- Uniqueness: show that Φ is essentially unique, up to some \sim
- Argument: $\text{inv } A \xrightarrow[\text{inverses}]{} \text{inv } B \rightsquigarrow A \xrightarrow[\Psi]{\Phi} B \xrightarrow[\times \text{ hom's}]{} \text{inverses up to } \sim$
good enough to show
 $A \cong B$.

IV Plausibility of existence.

- imagine $\Psi: K_0(M_{2^\infty}) \rightarrow K_0(B)$
- reduce $\Psi: K_0(M_{2^\infty}) \rightarrow K_0(F) \xleftarrow[\text{pretend } N=1]{\text{fin. dim'l}}$

$$(i) e_{11} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, e_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \text{ Can find proj's } f_{11}, f_{22} \in F$$

$$\text{s.t. } \Psi([e_{11}]_0) = [f_{11}]_0 \nmid f_{11} \perp f_{22} \xleftarrow[\star]{\text{(cancellation!)}}$$

$$(ii) e_{11} \sim e_{22} \Rightarrow [e_{11}]_0 = [e_{22}]_0 \Rightarrow [f_{11}]_0 = [f_{22}]_0 \xrightarrow[vv^*]{\sim} f_{11} \sim f_{22} \xleftarrow[v^*v]{\star}$$

$$\text{Let } f_{12} := v, f_{21} := v^*.$$

"Define" $\bar{\Phi}$ by $e_{ij} \mapsto f_{ij}$. QED-ish.

V High-tech application of a modern existence thm.

discrete

\downarrow
 G is amenable

\uparrow

$C_r^*(G) \hookrightarrow Q$

(\exists an inj. \times -hom. that preserves the trace)

$\lim_{\text{of}} M_2 \subset M_3 \subset M_4 \subset M_5 \dots$

$K_0(Q) = \mathbb{Q}$

VI

Where do we stand... and how did we get here? (a biased take)

- generalizations? inspiration from vNa side (Connes '76)
- Elliott: classifies large class of AT alg's — lim's of $\oplus M_{n_k}(C(T))$, conjectures classification holds very generally (simple, nuclear, ...)
- positive results for more general types of lim's; includes alg's not obviously of that form — e.g. A_θ

- also challenges: Rørdam, Toms produced counterexamples; not possible to fix by modifying invariant
 - Toms-Winter regularity: study properties that make a C^* -alg. "well behaved"
 - analogy with vNa factors, where natural notions of amenability are equiv.
- injective / \ McDuff \ tracial comparison
 hyperfinite ————— of proj's

The Toms-Winter conjecture:
essentially a theorem.

- A: unital, sep., simple, nuclear, $\neq M_n(\mathbb{C})$

TFAE:

(i) A has finite nuclear dimension

(ii) A absorbs the Jiang-Su alg. \mathbb{Z}

tensorially: $A \otimes \mathbb{Z} \cong A$

(iii) A has strict comparison of
positive elements

- NC analog of covering dim:
 $\dim_{\text{nuc}} C(X) = \dim X$
- connections to dim theories
for groups, dyn. systems ...

- analog of McDuff: $M \bar{\otimes} \mathbb{K} \cong M$
- ∞ -dim'l analog of \mathbb{C} ; K-theory
can't tell them apart

- for proj's: tracial states can determine
 $P \leq q$; analog for positive
elements (with a different \leq
than \leq).

Classification Theorem :

$$\pi\left(\underline{C^*(\text{nilpotent grp})}\right)$$

- A, B : unital, sep., simple, nuclear, \mathbb{Z} -stable, satisfying UCT
- $A \cong B$ iff $(K_0(A), [1_A]_0, K_1(A), T(A), \rho_A) \cong (K_0(B), [1_B]_0, K_1(B), T(B), \rho_B)$

One strategy (C -Gabe - Schafhauser - Tikuisis - White)

"Lift" classification theorems in vN setting in order to prove
existence & uniqueness theorems in C^* -setting.