

# BOTT PERIODICITY IN K-THEORY OF $C^*$ -ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. The aim of this set of talks is to understand the proof of Bott periodicity due to Cuntz [2].

- (1) **Talk 1:** Introduce the category of  $C^*$ -algebras. Its objects are  $C^*$ -algebras and its morphisms are  $*$ -homomorphisms. Explain the notion of positive elements and that of (minimal)  $C^*$ -tensor product  $\hat{\otimes}$ . Establish the following:

- existence of kernel, cokernel, and (countable) inductive limits,
- $*$ -homomorphisms are norm decreasing.

**Remark.** You may need to treat as black-boxes a few results like functional calculus, description of positive elements, spectral radius formula for normal elements, etc..

UPSHOT: In the category of  $C^*$ -algebras a sequence  $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$  is short exact if and only if it is algebraically short exact.

**Reference:** Chapter 1 of [4]

- (2) **Talk 2:** Introduce  $K_0$ -theory of  $C^*$ -algebras in two steps - construct the semigroup of projections  $P_\infty(A)$  for unital  $A$  and then apply the Grothendieck group functor. Explain the extension to nonunital  $C^*$ -algebras. Briefly sketch functoriality and then establish the following:

- half-exactness of  $K_0$ -theory,
- $C^*$ -stability:  $K_0(A \hat{\otimes} \mathbb{K}) \cong K_0(A)$ , where  $\mathbb{K} = \varinjlim_n M_n(\mathbb{C})$ .

If time permits talk about Serre-Swan theorem.

**Remark.** The  $K_0$ -group can be constructed more generally for arbitrary rings via idempotents. You can also take this approach. You may assume the continuity of  $K_0$ -theory, viz.,  $K_0(\varinjlim_n A_n) \cong \varinjlim_n K_0(A_n)$ .

**Reference:** The material is scattered across chapters 2, 3 and 4 of [5] (you may also consult [3])

- (3) **Talk 3:** Set  $\Sigma A = C_0((0, 1)) \hat{\otimes} A$ . Establish the Puppe sequence for  $K_0$ -theory, i.e., for every short exact sequence  $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow 0$  there is a long exact sequence

$$\cdots \rightarrow K_0(\Sigma A) \rightarrow K_0(\Sigma B) \rightarrow K_0(\Sigma C) \rightarrow K_0(A) \rightarrow K_0(B) \rightarrow K_0(C)$$

For this briefly sketch the homotopy invariance of  $K_0$ -theory. Combined with half exactness of  $K_0$ -theory one obtains the desired Puppe sequence (see 21.4 of [1])

Introduce the Toeplitz extension  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T} \rightarrow C(S^1) \rightarrow 0$ . Talk a bit about the theory of universal  $C^*$ -algebras; the Toeplitz algebra  $\mathfrak{T}$  is the universal unital  $C^*$ -algebra generated by one isometry [Coburn].

**Reference:** Chapter 4 of [3] and chapters 3-4 of [5]

- (4) **Talk 4:** Set inductively  $\Sigma^n A = \Sigma(\Sigma^{n-1} A)$ . The Toeplitz extension  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T} \rightarrow C(S^1) \rightarrow 0$  gives rise to a reduced Toeplitz extension  $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{T}_0 \rightarrow C_0((0, 1)) \rightarrow 0$ . Now do the following to complete the proof of Bott periodicity:
- show that  $K_0(\Sigma^n A) = 0$ ,
  - apply  $-\hat{\otimes} A$  to the reduced Toeplitz extension and insert the value of  $K_0(\Sigma^n A)$  in the Puppe sequence associated with it, and
  - use  $C^*$ -stability of  $K_0$ -theory.

**Remark.** The technique is very general and actually shows that any (abelian group valued) functor  $F$  on the category of  $C^*$ -algebras that satisfies homotopy invariance,  $C^*$ -stability, and half-exactness is Bott periodic, i.e., for any  $C^*$ -algebra  $A$  one has  $F(\Sigma^2 A) \cong F(A)$ .

**Reference:** [2] or Chapter 4 of [3]

#### REFERENCES

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