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ABSTRACT

It was shown by Rørdam and the second named author that a countable group G admits an action on a compact space such that the crossed product is a Kirchberg algebra if, and only if, G is exact and non-amenable. This construction allows a certain amount of choice. We show that different choices can lead to different algebras, at least with the free group.

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1. Introduction

The special class of C*-algebras, now called *Kirchberg algebras*, that are purely infinite, simple, separable, and nuclear, are of particular interest because of the classification of them (by K- or KK-theory) obtained by Kirchberg and Phillips in the mid 1990's; see [13,19]. Many of the naturally occurring examples of Kirchberg algebras arise from dynamical systems. The Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_n , for example, is stably isomorphic to the crossed product of a stabilized UHF-algebra by an action of the group of integers that scales the trace; see [10]. Crossed products have also been a rich source of examples which are problematic for the classification of C*-algebras. One of the most famous examples is Rørdam's simple, separable, nuclear crossed product in the UCT class which contains both an infinite and a non-zero finite projection, [20].

Prompted by Choi's embedding of $C_r^*(\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3)$ into \mathcal{O}_2 [9], Archbold and Kumjian (independently) proved that there is an action of $\mathbb{Z}_2 * \mathbb{Z}_3$ on the Cantor set such that the corresponding crossed product C*-algebra is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_2 (see Introduction of [24]). A number of other constructions of Kirchberg algebras arising as crossed products of abelian C*-algebras by hyperbolic groups have appeared in the literature; see [24,25, 15,2]. (Cf. also [11], in which the group is not hyperbolic.)

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For many cases of interest it is well understood when a crossed product is a Kirchberg algebra. For example, for a countable group G acting on the Cantor set X the crossed product $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra precisely when the action is topologically free, amenable, and minimal, and the non-zero projections in $C(X)$ are infinite as elements of $C(X) \rtimes_r G$; see Proposition 2.1 below.

Recently, it was shown in [22] that a countable group G admits an action on a compact space such that the crossed product is a Kirchberg algebra if, and only if, G is exact and non-amenable. The referee for [22] kindly suggested that it might be interesting to see which Kirchberg algebras can be obtained from a given group G . In this paper we give at least a partial answer to this question.

Let us briefly recall the idea of the construction of [22], with the emphasis on the parts that make the K -theory computation difficult. Let G be a countable group and let βG denote the Stone–Cech compactification of G . The strategy is to select a proper sub- C^* -algebra $A \rtimes_r G$ of the Roe algebra $C(\beta G) \rtimes_r G$ and then divide out by an ideal to make the algebra simple. The selection involves three main steps:

- (i) Recall that an action of G on a totally disconnected compact Hausdorff space X is free if, and only if, for each $e \neq t \in G$ there exists a finite partition $\{p_{i,t}\}_{i \in F}$ of 1, such that $p_{i,t} \perp t.p_{i,t}$ (easy exercise). By [22, Corollary 6.2] such projections $\{p_{i,t}\}$ exist if $X = \beta G$.
- (ii) Recall that the action of G on a compact Hausdorff space X is said to be amenable if, and only if, for each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists a family of positive elements $\{m_{i,t}\}_{t \in G}$ in $C(X)$ such that $\sum_{t \in G} m_{i,t} = 1$ and $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} (\sup_{x \in X} \sum_{t \in G} |m_{i,st}(x) - s.m_{i,t}(x)|) = 0$ (see Remark 2.6 following [3, Definition 2.1]). By [1, Theorem 4.5] and [17, Theorem 3] such elements $\{m_{i,t}\}$ exist if $X = \beta G$ and G is exact.
- (iii) Let p be a projection in $C(\beta G)$ not contained in a proper closed two-sided ideal of $C(\beta G) \rtimes_r G$. If G is non-amenable then p is properly infinite; see [22, Corollary 5.6]. By a density argument there exists a sequence $\{h_{i,p}\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $C(\beta G)$ such that p is properly infinite in $C^*(\{h_{i,p}\}) \rtimes_r G$; see [22, Lemma 6.6].

By carefully selecting, according to this procedure, a countable subset of $C(\beta G)$ (and dividing the resulting algebra by a maximal proper G -invariant closed two-sided ideal), a free, amenable, minimal action of G on a Cantor set X was obtained in [22] such that every non-zero projection in $C(X)$ is properly infinite in the crossed product. As mentioned in the Introduction (see 2.1 below) the C^* -algebra $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra.

In Section 3 we consider the specific case where G is the free group on two generators. We present two specific choices of maps in $C(\beta G)$ such that the algebras they generate divided out by a G -invariant ideal give rise to two different crossed products. Perhaps surprisingly the ideal we use is the smallest G -invariant closed two-sided ideal in $l^\infty(G) (\cong C(\beta G))$ containing the finitely supported projections, and the projections we use are only the projections corresponding to cylinder sets and—for the second construction—also the projections corresponding to certain countable unions of cylinder sets. It is important to point out that the first example we consider has already been treated elsewhere, although by different methods, see Remark 3.11. Our main result is:

Theorem 1.1. *Let G denote the free group on two generators. There exist two G -invariant sub- C^* -algebras of $C(\beta G \setminus G)$ such that the corresponding crossed products are different Kirchberg algebras with computable K -groups.*

Since different choices of projections in $C(\beta G)$ lead to different crossed products one might ask if the constructions of [22] can be carried out so as to result in a particular (i.e., identifiable) K_0 -group (or particular K_1 -group). In Section 6 we give an affirmative answer to this question, at least for the free groups; see Corollary 6.6.

2. Notation and a preliminary result

All groups throughout this paper are equipped with the discrete topology. Let A_+ denote the positive cone of a C^* -algebra A and e the neutral element of a group. Given a C^* -dynamical system (A, G) with G a discrete group, let $A \rtimes_r G$ and $A \rtimes G$ denote the *reduced* and the *full crossed product* C^* -algebras, respectively. Consider the common subalgebra $C_c(G, A)$ of both crossed products consisting of the finite sums $\sum_{t \in G} a_t u_t$, where $a_t \in A$ (only finitely many non-zero), and $t \mapsto u_t$ for $t \in G$, is the canonical unitary representation of G that implements the action of G on A . (If A is unital, then each u_t belongs to the crossed product, and in general u_t belongs to the multiplier algebra of the crossed product.) We suppress the canonical inclusion map $A \rightarrow A \rtimes_r G$ and view A as being a sub- C^* -algebra of $A \rtimes_r G$.

Recall that the action of G on \widehat{A} (the spectrum of A) is said to be *minimal* if A does not contain any non-trivial G -invariant closed two-sided ideals, *topologically free* if for any $t_1, \dots, t_n \in G \setminus \{e\}$, the set $\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{x \in \widehat{A} : t_i \cdot x \neq x\}$ is dense in \widehat{A} , and *amenable* if there exists a net $(m_i)_{i \in I}$ of continuous maps $x \rightarrow m_i^x$ from \widehat{A} to the space $\text{Prob}(G)$ such that $\lim_i \|s \cdot m_i^x - m_i^{s \cdot x}\|_1 = 0$ uniformly on compact subsets of \widehat{A} ; cf. [3,4]. For an action of a discrete group G on an abelian C^* -algebra A the crossed product is simple and nuclear if, and only if, the action is minimal, topologically free, and amenable; cf. the proof of Proposition 2.1.

Let a, b be positive elements of a C^* -algebra A . Write $a \lesssim b$ if there exists a sequence (r_n) in A such that $r_n^* b r_n \rightarrow a$. More generally, for $a \in M_n(A)_+$ and $b \in M_m(A)_+$ write $a \lesssim b$ if there exists a sequence (r_n) in $M_{m,n}(A)$ with $r_n^* b r_n \rightarrow a$. For $a \in M_n(A)$ and $b \in M_m(A)$ let $a \oplus b$ denote the element $\text{diag}(a, b) \in M_{n+m}(A)$.

A positive element a in a C^* -algebra A is said to be *infinite* if there exists a non-zero positive element b in A such that $a \oplus b \lesssim a$. If a is non-zero and if $a \oplus a \lesssim a$, then a is said to be *properly infinite*. This extends the usual concepts of infinite and properly infinite projections; cf. [14, p. 642–643].

A C^* -algebra A is *purely infinite* if there are no characters on A and if for every pair of positive elements a, b in A such that b belongs to the closed two-sided ideal in A generated by a , one has that $b \lesssim a$. Equivalently, a C^* -algebra A is purely infinite if every non-zero positive element a in A is properly infinite; cf. [14, Theorem 4.16].

A C^* -algebra A has *real rank zero* if the set of self-adjoint elements with finite spectrum is dense in the set of all self-adjoint elements ([7]). Real rank zero is a non-commutative analogue of being totally disconnected (because an abelian C^* -algebra $C_0(X)$, where X is a locally compact Hausdorff space, is of real rank zero if and only if X is totally disconnected).

Proposition 2.1. *Let G be a countable group acting on the Cantor set X . The crossed product $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra precisely when the action is topologically free, amenable, and minimal, and the non-zero projections in $C(X)$ are infinite as elements of $C(X) \rtimes_r G$.*

Proof. The crossed product is simple and nuclear if, and only if, the action is topologically free, amenable, and minimal ([1, Theorem 4.5, Proposition 4.8] and [4, p. 124]). If the crossed product is purely infinite the non-zero projections in A are infinite. The converse follows from the proof of [22, Theorem 4.1, (i) \Rightarrow (iii)] and [23, Remark 4.3.7] under the assumption of simplicity and nuclearity. \square

3. Kirchberg algebras contained in $C(\beta G \setminus G) \rtimes_r G$

Throughout this section we let G denote the free group on two generators a, b . We will now present two actions of G on the Cantor set such that the corresponding crossed products are different Kirchberg algebras.

Each element in G can be written as a (*reduced*) *word*, i.e., a finite sequence $z_1 \dots z_n$ of letters in $\{a, b, a^{-1}, b^{-1}\}$ such that $z_i z_{i+1} \neq e$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$. For each $t \in G$ let $\mathcal{B}(t)$ denote the subset of G consisting of all words starting with t and $|t|$ the length (i.e. the number of letters) of the word t . For

each $t \in G \setminus \{e\}$ let t_n denote the n th letter of t , hence $t = t_1 t_2 \dots t_{|t|-1} t_{|t|}$. In particular if $t = t_1 \dots t_{|t|}$, $s = s_1 \dots s_{|s|} \in G \setminus \{e\}$ and $t_{|t|} s_1 \neq e$ then $ts = t_1 \dots t_{|t|} s_1 \dots s_{|s|}$.

3.1. Example 1

Denote by A the (separable) G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra of $l^\infty(G)$ generated by $\mathcal{N} = \{1_{\mathcal{B}(t)} : t \in G, t \neq e\}$ and consider the G -invariant closed two-sided ideal I in A generated by the projections with finite support. This makes sense since $a \cdot 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} = 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + 1_{\{e\}}$ (in other words, these projections belong to A !).

Theorem 3.1. *The crossed product $A/I \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with the following K -groups:*

$$K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2, \quad K_1(A/I \rtimes_r G) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2.$$

Before we give a proof of Theorem 3.1 let us establish some preliminary results.

Lemma 3.2. *The C^* -algebras A and A/I are unital, separable, abelian AF-algebras of real rank zero. The spaces \widehat{A} and $\widehat{A/I}$ are totally disconnected, compact metric spaces. If the action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is minimal and topologically free then the space $\widehat{A/I}$ is a Cantor set.*

Proof. Any unital abelian C^* -algebra $C(X)$ generated by a sequence of projections is an AF-algebra; cf. [6, Proposition 1.6.10].

Suppose that G acts minimally and topologically freely on X . If there were an isolated point in X , the orbit of this would have to be all of X by minimality but by compactness it would have to be finite—which would contradict topological freeness. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Every projection in A/I lifts to a finite sum of projections in \mathcal{N} .*

Proof. Let p be any non-zero projection in A/I . Set $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N} \cup \{1_{\{t\}} : t \in G\}$. Since $A = C^*(\mathcal{N}')$ has real rank zero, p lifts to a projection $q \in A$ such that $p = q + I$; see [7, Theorem 3.14]. Since \mathcal{N}' is a countable set of projections we may denote them by $(p_i)_{i=1}^\infty$. By a density argument and by reindexing the elements p_i we can ensure

$$\|q - \sum_{i=1}^m c_i p_i\| < 1/2,$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c_i \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Since $q = q^*$ we may assume $c_i \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$.

Let us now consider all the non-zero projections we obtain by multiplying p_1 or $(1 - p_1)$ by p_2 or $(1 - p_2)$, etc. except for the projection $(1 - p_1) \dots (1 - p_m)$. We denote these projections by $(r_i)_{i=1}^k$. Notice the projections r_i are pairwise orthogonal (taking two different sequences starting with p_1 or $(1 - p_1)$ followed by p_2 or $(1 - p_2)$, etc. and multiplying them together gives zero). The union of the supports of the projections r_i is equal to the union of the supports of the projections p_j (every r_i corresponds to some product with at least one p_j , giving $\text{supp}(r_i) \subseteq \text{supp}(p_j)$; conversely any $x \in \text{supp}(p_j)$ will also be supported by some product of elements p_i or $1 - p_i$, not all of them being $1 - p_i$, and hence some element r_i , giving $x \in \text{supp}(r_i)$). We conclude

$$\sum_{i=1}^m c_i p_i = \sum_{i=1}^k d_i r_i,$$

for some $d_i \in \mathbb{R}$, where each d_i is selected in the canonical way. For clarity we show how to find the elements d_i . Fix $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. We have

$$r_j = \left(\prod_{i \in I_j} p_i \right) \left(\prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus I_j} (1 - p_i) \right)$$

for some non-empty set $I_j \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$. Fix $x \in \text{supp}(r_j)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} d_j &= \left(\sum_{i=1}^k d_i r_i \right) (x) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^m c_i p_i \right) (x) \\ &= \sum_{i \in I_j} c_i p_i(x) + \sum_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus I_j} c_i p_i(x) = \sum_{i \in I_j} c_i. \end{aligned}$$

We have now shown

$$\|q - \sum_{i=1}^k d_i r_i\| < 1/2, \quad \text{with } r_i r_j = 0, \text{ for each } i \neq j.$$

Fix $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. We have $|q(x) - \sum_{i=1}^k d_i r_i(x)| < 1/2$ for any $x \in G$. Using this inequality for $x \in \text{supp}(r_j)$ we conclude that either $|0 - d_j| < 1/2$ or $|1 - d_j| < 1/2$. We can therefore define e_j to be the choice of either 0 or 1 such that $|e_j - d_j| < 1/2$. From

$$\|q - \sum_{i=1}^k e_i r_i\| \leq \|q - \sum_{i=1}^k d_i r_i\| + \left\| \sum_{i=1}^k (d_i - e_i) r_i \right\| < 1,$$

we conclude $q = \sum_{i=1}^k e_i r_i$; cf. [21, p. 23]. Upon reindexing and changing k we may assume $q = \sum_{i=1}^k r_i$ for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

For $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ we have $r_j = \left(\prod_{i \in I_j} p_i \right) \left(\prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus I_j} (1 - p_i) \right)$ for some non-empty set $I_j \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$. Using $\mathcal{N}' \cup \{0\}$ is closed under multiplication and $1 - p_i$ is a sum of projections in \mathcal{N}' (since $1 = \sum_{|t|=n} 1_{\mathcal{B}(t)} + \sum_{|t|<n} 1_{\{t\}}$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$) we see that r_j is a finite sum of projections in \mathcal{N}' . We conclude q is finite sum of projections in \mathcal{N}' . By removing the finitely supported projections from this sum we obtain q with the desired properties. \square

Lemma 3.4. *Every non-zero projection p in A/I is infinite in $A/I \rtimes_r G$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 3.3 write p as

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^n p_i + I, \quad \text{for some } p_i \in \mathcal{N}.$$

The sum of two orthogonal infinite projections is again an infinite projection (if $p = v^*v$, $vv^* \not\leq p$ and $q = w^*w$, $ww^* \not\leq q$ for two orthogonal projections p, q then $p + q = u^*u$, $uu^* \not\leq p + q$ for $u := v + w$). Hence we may assume $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(t)} + I$ for some $t \neq e$. Choose $s \in G$ such that $s.p \not\leq p$ (using that $\mathcal{B}(trt) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(t)$, even modulo finite sets, for any $r \in G \setminus \{e\}$ fulfilling $t|_r t_1 \neq e$ and $r|_r t_1 \neq e$). Since

$$p = (u_s p)^*(u_s p), \quad (u_s p)(u_s p)^* = s.p \not\leq p, \quad \text{and } u_s p \in A/I \rtimes_r G,$$

we have p is infinite as an element of $A/I \rtimes_r G$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *The action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is topologically free. Moreover, for every $q \in \mathcal{N}$ and $t \in G \setminus \{e\}$, we have $t.q + I \neq q + I$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.2, $X = \widehat{A/I}$ is a totally disconnected compact Hausdorff space.

It is easy to show that the action of G on X is topologically free if for any non-zero projection $p \in C(X)$ and $t \neq e$ there exists a projection $q \leq p$ such that $t.q \neq q$. (Since X is a Hausdorff space it is enough to show that for $t \neq e$ the set $\{x \in X : t.x \neq x\}$ is dense in X . Let U be a neighbourhood of $y \in X$. Using X is totally disconnected find a projection p such that $\text{supp}(p) \subseteq U$. By assumption there exists a clopen set $V \subseteq \text{supp}(p)$ such that $t.V \neq V$. In particular, there is $x \in V$ such that $t.x \neq x$. We conclude $U \cap \{x \in X : t.x \neq x\} \neq \emptyset$.)

Fix a non-zero projection $p \in A/I$ and $t \neq e$. By Lemma 3.3 there exists a projection $1_{\mathcal{B}(s)} \in \mathcal{N}$ such that $1_{\mathcal{B}(s)} + I \leq p$ for some $s = s_1 \dots s_{|s|} \neq e$. Define $q := 1_{\mathcal{B}(s)}$. We prove $t.q + I \neq q + I$.

Assume $t.q + I = q + I$. By symmetry we can assume $s_{|s|} = a$. Since

$$t.(s_1 \dots s_{|s|-1}.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}) + I = t.q + I = q + I = s_1 \dots s_{|s|-1}.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I,$$

we have $r.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I$ for $r := (s_1 \dots s_{|s|-1})^{-1}t(s_1 \dots s_{|s|-1})$. If $r = e$ then $t = e$ and we get a contradiction, hence $t.q + I \neq q + I$. If $r_{|r|} \neq a^{-1}$ then $r.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I \Rightarrow ra = a \Rightarrow r = e$ and we get a contradiction again. Finally if $r_{|r|} = a^{-1}$, then $r = r_1 \dots r_{|r|-1}a^{-1}$ and using $a^{-1}.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + I = 1$ we have $r.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I = (r_1 \dots r_{|r|-1}).(1 - 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}) + I = 1 - 1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} + I$. But then $r.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I \neq 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I$ and we get a contradiction once again (hence $t.q + I \neq q + I$).

We conclude the action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is topologically free. \square

Lemma 3.6. *The action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is minimal.*

Proof. Recall that by Lemma 3.2, $X = \widehat{A/I}$ is a totally disconnected compact Hausdorff space.

It is easy to show that the action of G on X is minimal if for any non-zero projection $p \in C(X)$ there exist $s, t \in G$ such that $s.p + t.p \geq 1$. (Suppose the action fails to be minimal. Then one can find $x \in X$ and a non-empty clopen set U in the complement of the orbit $\mathcal{O}_x := G.x$. By assumption there exist $s, t \in G$ such that $s.U \cup t.U = X$. Then \mathcal{O}_x must intersect $s.U$ or $t.U$ or both. By G -invariance the orbit \mathcal{O}_x must intersect U , contrary to the choice of U .)

Fix a non-zero projection $p \in A/I$. By Lemma 3.3 there exists a projection $1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} \in \mathcal{N}$ such that $1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} + I \leq p$ for some $r \neq e$. By symmetry we may assume that r ends with a . With $s = r_{|r|-1}^{-1} \dots r_1^{-1}$ and $t = ab^{-1}a^{-1}s$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} s.p + t.p &\geq s.1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} + t.1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} + I \\ &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + ab^{-1}a^{-1}.1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I \\ &\geq 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + ab^{-1}a^{-1}.1_{\mathcal{B}(aba^{-1})} + I = 1 \end{aligned}$$

We conclude that the action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is minimal. \square

Lemma 3.7. *The action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is amenable.*

Proof. Following [8, Section 4.3] define the $\|\cdot\|_2$ norm on the convolution algebra $C_c(G, A/I)$ by

$$\|S\|_2 = \|\langle S, S \rangle\|^{1/2},$$

where $\langle S, T \rangle = \sum_{s \in G} a_s^* b_s$ for $S = \sum_{s \in G} a_s u_s$ and $T = \sum_{t \in G} b_t u_t$ in $C_c(G, A/I)$. By [8, Definition 4.3.1, Lemma 4.3.7], the action is amenable if, and only if, there exists a sequence $T_i \in C_c(G, A/I)$ such that $0 \leq T_i(t)$, $\langle T_i, T_i \rangle = 1$ and $\|u_s \cdot T_i - T_i\|_2 \rightarrow 0$. For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ define

$$T_i = \sum_{|t| < i} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} 1_{\mathcal{B}(t)} + I \right) u_t.$$

We trivially have $T_i \in C_c(G, A/I)$ and $0 \leq T_i(t)$. Using the equality $\sum_{|t|=n} 1_{\mathcal{B}(t)} + I = 1$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we get $\langle T_i, T_i \rangle = \sum_{t \in G} T_i(t)^2 = 1$. Since $\langle u_s \cdot T_i, u_s \cdot T_i \rangle = 1$ and $0 \leq (T_i \cdot T_i^*)(s) = \langle T_i, u_s \cdot T_i \rangle$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \|u_s \cdot T_i - T_i\|_2^2 &= \|2 - \langle T_i, u_s \cdot T_i \rangle - \langle u_s \cdot T_i, T_i \rangle\| \\ &= 2\|1 - (T_i \cdot T_i^*)(s)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Using $(n + 1)(T_{n+1} \cdot T_{n+1}^*)(s) - n(T_n \cdot T_n^*)(s) = 1$ for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $s \in G$ with $|s| \leq n$ (this is easy to verify) we get (for $|s| \leq i$)

$$\begin{aligned} \|1 - (T_i \cdot T_i^*)(s)\| &= \|1 - \frac{1}{i}((i - |s|)1 + |s| (T_{|s|} \cdot T_{|s|}^*)(s))\| \\ &= \frac{|s|}{i} \|1 - (T_{|s|} \cdot T_{|s|}^*)(s)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\|\langle T_i, u_s \cdot T_i \rangle\| \leq \|T_i\|_2 \|u_s \cdot T_i\|_2 \leq 1$ ([8, Section 4.3]), we have

$$0 \leq (T_{|s|} \cdot T_{|s|}^*)(s) \leq 1.$$

We conclude $\|u_s \cdot T_i - T_i\|_2^2 \leq \frac{2|s|}{i}$ (for $|s| \leq i$). It follows that the action of G on $\widehat{A/I}$ is amenable. \square

Lemma 3.8. *The K_0 -group of $A/I \rtimes_r G$ is \mathbb{Z}^2 .*

Proof. Pimsner and Voiculescu were able to calculate a six-term exact sequence for the reduced crossed product for any action of G on any C^* -algebra. Considering the action of G on A/I , we have the exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0(A/I)^2 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & K_0(A/I) & \xrightarrow{\iota} & K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) \\ \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \mathbf{0} \\ K_1(A/I \rtimes_r G) & \longleftarrow & K_1(A/I) & \longleftarrow & K_1(A/I)^2. \end{array}$$

Here, the map σ denotes $\sum_i (1 - t_i)$ with $t_1 = a, t_2 = b$ and ι is the map induced by the inclusion of A/I in the crossed product $A/I \rtimes_r G$. Recall that separable AF-algebras (in particular A/I) have trivial K_1 ; cf. [21, p. 147]. Using exactness and the first isomorphism theorem we have

$$\begin{aligned} K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) &= \ker(\mathbf{0}) = \text{im}(\iota) \cong K_0(A/I) / \ker(\iota) = K_0(A/I) / \text{im}(\sigma) \\ &= \{[p]_0 - [q]_0 : p, q \in M_n(A/I) \text{ projections}, n \in \mathbb{N}\} / \text{im}(\sigma) \end{aligned}$$

Fix a projection $p = [p_{ij}] \in M_n(A/I)$. The projection p is equivalent to a direct sum $p_1 \oplus \dots \oplus p_n$ of projections p_i in A/I . The reason is that the AF approximation can be made using a finite-dimensional subalgebra of A/I together with the standard matrix units. (Alternatively, define $\Sigma = \{[p]_0 : p \text{ is a projection in } A/I\}$. Let e_{ij} denote the standard matrix units of $M_n(A/I)$. Since $M_n(A/I)$ has real rank zero (and $p \leq 1_n = \sum_{i=1}^n e_{ii}$)

[16, Corollary 3.3.17] provides projections $p_i \in M_n(A/I)$ such that $[p_i]_0 \leq [e_{ii}]_0$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n p_i = p$. By [5, p. 32], $\Sigma = \{x \in K_0(A/I)_+ : x \leq [1]_0\}$. Consequently each $[p_i]_0 \in \Sigma$ allowing us to assume $\sum_{i=1}^n [p_i]_0 = [p]_0$ for projections $p_i \in A/I$. Using Lemma 3.3 each $[p_i]_0$ (hence also $[p]_0$) is a finite sum of elements in $\{[f + I]_0 : f \in \mathcal{N}\}$.

To simplify notation let us suppress I . We have that $K_0(A/I)$ is generated by the elements $\{[p]_0 : p \in \mathcal{N}\}$. Using this characterization we have $\text{im}(\sigma)$ is generated by $\{[p]_0 - [a.p]_0, [p]_0 - [b.p]_0 : p \in \mathcal{N}\}$. For $p \in \mathcal{N}$ the translates $a^{-1}.p$ and $b^{-1}.p$ are orthogonal sums of elements in \mathcal{N} . Hence the set $\{[p]_0 - [a^{-1}.p]_0, [p]_0 - [b^{-1}.p]_0 : p \in \mathcal{N}\}$ is also contained in $\text{im}(\sigma)$. We obtain

$$\text{im}(\sigma) = \langle [p]_0 - [t.p]_0 : p \in \mathcal{N}, t \in G \rangle \subseteq K_0(A/I),$$

where $\langle \cdot \rangle$ is the usual notation for “the smallest group containing”. Using this G -invariance we get that for any projections $p, q \in M_n(A/I)$,

$$[p]_0 - [q]_0 = n[1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}]_0 + m[1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}]_0 + k[1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}]_0 + l[1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}]_0 + \text{im}(\sigma),$$

for some $n, m, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(0, -[1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}]_0) &= [1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}]_0 + [1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}]_0, \\ \sigma(-[1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}]_0, 0) &= [1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}]_0 + [1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}]_0, \end{aligned}$$

we can simplify the description of $[p]_0 - [q]_0$ to contain only $1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}$ and $1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}$. These two projections are linearly independent in $K_0(A/I)$, which is isomorphic to $C(\widehat{A/I}, \mathbb{Z})$ by the isomorphism $\text{dim}([p]_0)(x) = \text{Tr}(p(x))$. Moreover, $n[1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}]_0 + m[1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}]_0$ does not belong to $\text{im}(\sigma)$ for any $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$, $(n, m) \neq (0, 0)$: To see this one essentially needs to repeat the argument of Lemma 3.9, replacing the assumption $p + q = a.p + b.q$ by $p + q = a.p + b.q + n'(1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I) + m'(1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + I)$, not suppressing I , proving $n' = m' = 0$. We omit the details. We conclude that

$$K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) = \{n[1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}]_0 + m[1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}]_0 : n, m \in \mathbb{Z}\} / \text{im}(\sigma) \cong \mathbb{Z}^2. \quad \square$$

Lemma 3.9. *Let p and q be finite sums of projections in A/I with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} . Then $p + q = a.p + b.q$ in A/I if, and only if, $p = n1$ and $q = k1$ for some $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Using Lemma 3.3 write p and q as

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i p_i + I, \quad q = \sum_{j=1}^m d_j q_j + I,$$

with $c_i, d_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $p_i, q_j \in \mathcal{N}$ fulfilling that $p_i \neq p_j$ and $q_i \neq q_j$ for $i \neq j$.

It is enough to show that p is a sum (with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}) of elements from $\{1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}\} + I$ and that q is a sum of elements from $\{1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}\} + I$. Having this we obtain the desired conclusion by counting the number of occurrences of $1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + I$ and $1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + I$ in the equation $p + q = a.p + b.q$ in A/I .

Let us show that p and q are sums as described above. First, write p and q using projections $p_i = 1_{\mathcal{B}(x_i)}$ and $q_j = 1_{\mathcal{B}(y_j)}$, where all the words x_i, y_j have the same length k . Use that (modulo $+I$)

$$\begin{aligned} 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(aa)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(ab)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(ab^{-1})} \\ &\vdots \\ 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1}a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1}a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1}b^{-1})} \end{aligned}$$

to ensure that all words x_i, y_j have the same length. Now we must take into account how the condition $p + q = a.p + b.q$ groups words together, in order to obtain the decompositions asserted above.

Suppose that $k = 1$. The projections $a.p_i, b.q_j$ can only have the form

$$a.p_i \in \{1_{\mathcal{B}(aa)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(ab)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(ab^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}\} + I,$$

$$b.q_j \in \{1_{\mathcal{B}(ba)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(bb)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(ba^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}\} + I.$$

Since $p = a_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + a_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + a_3 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + a_4 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + I$ for some $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, we must be able to group $1_{\mathcal{B}(aa)}$, $1_{\mathcal{B}(ab)}$ and $1_{\mathcal{B}(ab^{-1})}$ together in order to get $p + q = a.p + b.q$ in A/I ; this implies that $a_1 = a_2 = a_4$. Similarly the projections $1_{\mathcal{B}(ba)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(bb)}$ and $1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1}a)}$ must be grouped together, i.e., must occur with the same coefficient. We conclude that p and q are sums of the form predicted above.

Suppose that $k \geq 2$. We will now argue that one can reduce the case k to the case $k - 1$ by grouping the projections in an appropriate way.

Let C and D denote the sets $\{x_i : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and $\{y_j : j = 1, \dots, m\}$. The subsets $a.C$ and $b.D$ of G consist of reduced words of length $k - 1$ or $k + 1$. Let $z = z_1 \dots z_k$ be a word of length k .

(1) Assume that $z \in C$ and $z_1 \neq a^{-1}$. Then $az_1z_2 \dots z_k \in a.C$. One can argue that $a.C$ must contain any word $az_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length $k + 1$. To see this notice that $az_1z_2 \dots z_k \in a.C$ has length $k + 1$ and cannot be found among words in $C \cup D$ of length k . Therefore we are forced to group $az_1z_2 \dots z_k$ together with 2 other words $az_1z_2 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length $k + 1$ in $a.C$ (no words of length $k + 1$ in $b.D$ start with a). Together, these three words of length $k + 1$ in $a.C$ correspond to one word $az_1 \dots z_{k-1}$ in $C \cup D$ of length k . (We will not use that $az_1 \dots z_{k-1} \in C \cup D$. The point is that any $az_1z_2 \dots z_{k-1}y$ belongs to $a.C$.) Hence C must contain any word $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k . Replace these words x_i (not starting with a^{-1}) by words x'_i of length $k - 1$ and replace the corresponding projections p_i by projections p'_i .

(2) Assume that $z \in D$ and $z_1 \neq b^{-1}$. By symmetry, D must contain any word $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k . Replace these words y_j (not starting with b^{-1}) by words y'_j of length $k - 1$ and replace the corresponding projections q_j by projections q'_j .

(3) Assume that $z \in C$ and $z_1 = a^{-1}$. One can argue that C must contain any word $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k . To see this notice that the only words in $a.C \cup b.D$ starting with a^{-1} have length $k - 1$. Hence $z_1z_2 \dots z_k$ cannot be found among words in $a.C \cup b.D$. Therefore we are forced to group $z_1z_2 \dots z_k$ together with two other words $z_1z_2 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k in C (no words of length k in D start with a^{-1} ; if such a word existed it was eliminated in part (2)). Together, these three words of length k in C correspond to one word $z_1z_2 \dots z_{k-1}$ in $a.C \cup b.D$ of length $k - 1$. (We will not use that $z_1 \dots z_{k-1} \in a.C \cup b.D$. The point is that any $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ belongs to C .) Hence C must contain any word $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k . Replace these words x_i (starting with a^{-1}) by words x'_i of length $k - 1$ and replace the corresponding projections p_i by projections p'_i .

(4) Assume that $z \in D$ and $z_1 = b^{-1}$. By symmetry, D must contain any word $z_1 \dots z_{k-1}y$ of length k . Replace these words y_j (starting with b^{-1}) by words y'_j of length $k - 1$ and replace the corresponding projections q_j by projections q'_j .

(1)–(4) We conclude that we can write p and q as

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^n c'_i p'_i, \quad q = \sum_{j=1}^m d'_j q'_j,$$

with $c'_i, d'_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $p'_i, q'_j \in \mathcal{N}$ fulfilling that $p'_i \neq p'_j$ and $q'_i \neq q'_j$ for $i \neq j$. Furthermore, $p'_i = 1_{\mathcal{B}(x'_i)}, q'_j = 1_{\mathcal{B}(y'_j)}$ with x'_i, y'_j words of length $k - 1$. This shows that one can reduce the case k to the case $k - 1$ for $k \geq 2$. \square

Lemma 3.10. *The K_1 -group of $A/I \rtimes_r G$ is \mathbb{Z}^2 .*

Proof. Consider the Pimsner–Voiculescu six-term exact sequence for the action of G on A/I :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K_0(A/I)^2 & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & K_0(A/I) & \longrightarrow & K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) \\
 \uparrow \delta & & & & \downarrow \\
 K_1(A/I \rtimes_r G) & \xleftarrow{0} & K_1(A/I) & \longleftarrow & K_1(A/I)^2.
 \end{array}$$

Here the map σ denotes $\sum_i(1 - t_i)$ with $t_1 = a, t_2 = b$ and δ is the index map. Recall that separable AF-algebras (in particular A/I) have trivial K_1 . Using exactness we obtain that δ is injective ($\text{im}(\mathbf{0}) = \ker(\delta)$) and hence that

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1(A/I \rtimes_r G) &\cong \text{im}(\delta) = \ker(\sigma) \\
 &= \{(h, h') \in K_0(A/I)^2 : \sigma(h, h') = 0\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Fix $(h, h') \in K_0(A/I)^2$. Find projections e, f, e', f' in $M_m(A/I)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $h = [e]_0 - [f]_0$ and $h' = [e']_0 - [f']_0$. Suppose that $\sigma(h, h') = 0$, i.e., $([e]_0 - [f]_0) - a \cdot ([e]_0 - [f]_0) + ([e']_0 - [f']_0) - b \cdot ([e']_0 - [f']_0) = 0$. Now note that $K_0(A/I) \cong C(\widehat{A/I}, \mathbb{Z})$ by the isomorphism $\text{dim}([e]_0)(x) = \text{Tr}(e(x))$, where Tr is the non-normalized trace map. We obtain

$$p + q = a \cdot p + b \cdot q,$$

with $p = \text{Tr}(e) - \text{Tr}(f)$ and $q = \text{Tr}(e') - \text{Tr}(f')$. By Lemma 3.9, $p = n1$ and $q = k1$ with $n, k \in \mathbb{Z}$. It follows that $(h, h') = (n[1]_0, k[1]_0)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1(A/I \rtimes_r G) &\cong \{(h, h') \in K_0(A/I)^2 : \sigma(h, h') = 0\} \\
 &= \{(n[1]_0, k[1]_0) : n, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cong \mathbb{Z}^2. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.11. The above example is precisely the standard boundary action of G on the space of infinite reduced words $\Sigma(G)$; cf. [24]. It is straightforward to verify that A/I is isomorphic to $C(\Sigma(G))$ in an action preserving way. Even though this example is well known the previous computations are important as they present an alternative approach to the study of the standard boundary action and, more importantly, form a basis for the second construction which produces a Kirchberg algebra with different K-theory.

3.2. Example 2

Let us now turn our attention to the second construction. Let y_a be any word (including e) that does not end with a^{-1} . For the sake of clarity the symbol y is reserved for elements of G , hence never is a function. In particular y_a is not evaluation but an element of G . Denote by $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b)$ and $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a)$ the unions

$$\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{B}(y_a \underbrace{a \dots a}_k b) \quad \text{and} \quad \bigcup_{k, l \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{B}(y_a \underbrace{a \dots a}_k \underbrace{b \dots b}_l a).$$

Continuing this way define $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots a^{\mathbb{N}} b)$ and $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots b^{\mathbb{N}} a)$ for any strictly positive length of the alternating powers $a^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $b^{\mathbb{N}}$. Set

$$\mathcal{N}_a = \{1_{\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots a^{\mathbb{N}} b)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots b^{\mathbb{N}} a)}\},$$

allowing any strictly positive length of the alternating powers $a^{\mathbb{N}}$ and $b^{\mathbb{N}}$ (odd length if the last power is $a^{\mathbb{N}}$ and even if it is $b^{\mathbb{N}}$) and any word y_a that does not end with a^{-1} . In a similar way define $\mathcal{N}_b, \mathcal{N}_{a^{-1}}$ and $\mathcal{N}_{b^{-1}}$ (using also $a^{-\mathbb{N}}$ and $b^{-\mathbb{N}}$).

Recall $\mathcal{N} = \{1_{B(t)} : t \in G, t \neq e\}$. Denote by B the (separable) G -invariant C^* -algebra in $l^\infty(G)$ generated by \mathcal{N} and $\mathcal{M} = \bigcup_{|t|=1} \mathcal{N}_t$ and consider the G -invariant closed two-sided ideal I of B generated by the projections with finite support. We have the following result:

Theorem 3.12. *The crossed product $B/I \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with the following K -groups:*

$$K_0(B/I \rtimes_r G) \cong 0, \quad K_1(B/I \rtimes_r G) \cong \mathbb{Z}^4.$$

Before we give a proof of Theorem 3.12 let us establish some preliminary results.

Lemma 3.13. *Every non-zero projection in B/I lifts to a finite sum of projections of the form*

$$(p - p_1) \cdots (p - p_n), \quad \text{fulfilling } 0 \leq p_i \leq p,$$

with $n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ and $p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$.

Proof. Let p be any non-zero projection in B/I . Set $\mathcal{N}' = \mathcal{N} \cup \{1_{\{t\}} : t \in G\}$ and $\mathcal{M}' = \mathcal{N}' \cup \mathcal{M}$. Since $B = C^*(\mathcal{M}')$ has real rank zero, p lifts to a projection $q \in B$ such that $p = q + I$; see [7, Theorem 3.14]. Since \mathcal{M}' is a countable set of projections we may denote them by $(p_i)_{i=1}^\infty$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.3 there exist numbers $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and non-empty subsets $I_1, \dots, I_k \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\}$ such that

$$q = \sum_{j=1}^k r_j, \quad r_j = \left(\prod_{i \in I_j} p_i \right) \left(\prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, m\} \setminus I_j} (1 - p_i) \right).$$

Without loss of generality we can assume that each $r_j \notin I$ (any $r_j \in I$ can be removed from the sum without changing p). Fix any $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Using that $\mathcal{M}' \cup \{0\}$ is closed under multiplication (this is easy to verify), and $r_j \notin I$, the projection $f := \prod_{i \in I_j} p_i$ belongs to $\mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$.

Fix any $i \in I_j^c$. We can assume $fp_i \notin I$ (if $fp_i \in I$, p_i can be removed without changing p). We show that either $fp_i \in \mathcal{M}$ or we can perform a reduction effectively removing i from I_j^c : If $p_i \in \mathcal{N}'$ one can rewrite $1 - p_i$ as a sum of elements from \mathcal{N}' and $f - fp_i$ as a sum of elements in \mathcal{M}' . In effect r_j is a sum of elements of the form $f'(\prod_{j \in I_j^c \setminus \{i\}} (1 - p_j))$, with $f' \in \mathcal{M}'$. We can assume $f' \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ (discarding elements of I). We have “removed” i from I_j^c . Hence we may assume $p_i \in \mathcal{M}$. If $f \in \mathcal{M}$ then $fp_i \in \mathcal{M}$ (since $\mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$ is closed under multiplication and $fp_i \neq 0$). Hence we may assume $f \in \mathcal{N}$. If $fp_i \in \mathcal{N}$ one can rewrite $f - fp_i$ as a sum of elements from \mathcal{N}' whereby (as before) i is in effect removed from I_j^c . Otherwise, $fp_i \in \mathcal{M}$ as needed. We conclude that we can write r_j as a sum of projections of the form

$$(f' - f'p_1) \cdots (f' - f'p_{n'}),$$

with $n' \in \mathbb{N}, f' \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ and $f'p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$ (it is possible each $f'p_i = 0$, e.g., when we try to lift $f' + I$ for $f' \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$). \square

Lemma 3.14. *Every non-zero projection in B/I is infinite in $B/I \rtimes_r G$. Moreover, for every projection $r := (p - p_1) \cdots (p - p_n)$, fulfilling $0 \leq p_i \leq p$, with $n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ and $p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$, there exist $t \in G$ and $q \in \mathcal{N}$ such that $t.q \leq r$.*

Proof. The sum of two orthogonal infinite projections is again an infinite projection. By Lemma 3.13 we only need to show that a projection of the form

$$r := (p - p_1) \cdots (p - p_n), \quad \text{fulfilling } 0 \leq p_i \leq p,$$

with $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $p \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ and $p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$, is infinite in $B/I \rtimes_r G$. We do this in two steps.

Suppose that $p \in \mathcal{N}$. We find $t \in G$ such that $t.p + I \not\leq r + I$. This implies that $r + I$ (suppressing I in the line below) is infinite by

$$r = (u_t r)^*(u_t r), \quad (u_t r)(u_t r)^* = t.r \leq t.p \not\leq r, \quad u_t r \in B/I \rtimes_r G.$$

Since $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(s)}$ for some $s \neq e$ we may assume that s ends with a , i.e., $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(x a)}$ for $x = s_1 \cdots s_{|s|-1}$. Changing t we may assume that $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}$. (If $x \neq e$ use that $x^{-1}.p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$ to find $t' \in G$ such that $t'.(x^{-1}.p) + I \not\leq (x^{-1}.r) + I$ and define $t := x t' x^{-1}$.) The key argument in finding t is to notice that each $p_i \leq 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}$ (for $i = 1, \dots, n$) has support contained in one of the following sets (identifying a^k with $\underbrace{a \cdots a}_k$

and b^{-k} with $\underbrace{b^{-1} \cdots b^{-1}}_k$ for $k \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}} b) \\ & \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}), && \text{for } k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} b^{-k_2} a^{\mathbb{N}} b), && \text{for } k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} b^{-k_2} a^{k_3} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}), && \text{for } k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} b^{-k_2} a^{k_3} b^{-k_4} a^{\mathbb{N}} b), && \text{for } k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} b^{-k_2} a^{k_3} b^{-k_4} a^{k_5} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}), && \text{for } k_i \in \mathbb{N} \\ & \vdots \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the following convention: For any word y_{-b} (including e) that does not end with b we denote by $\mathcal{B}(y_{-b} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a)$ the union $\bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{B}(y_{-b} b^{-k} a)$.

Let \mathcal{F} be the collections of the sets listed above. It is clear that these sets are pairwise disjoint. We now prove each $p_i \neq 0$ has support contained in one these sets: Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Let S denote the support of p_i . Since $p_i \in \mathcal{M} = \mathcal{N}_a \cup \cdots \cup \mathcal{N}_{b^{-1}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} S \in \{ & \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \cdots a^{\mathbb{N}} b), \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \cdots b^{\mathbb{N}} a), \dots, \\ & \mathcal{B}(y_{b^{-1}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-\mathbb{N}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} \cdots b^{-\mathbb{N}} a), \mathcal{B}(y_{b^{-1}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-\mathbb{N}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} \cdots a^{-\mathbb{N}} b) \}, \end{aligned}$$

where y_x (for $x \in \{a, b, a^{-1}, b^{-1}\}$) denotes all words, including e , that do not end with x^{-1} . Using $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \cdots a^{\mathbb{N}} b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b)$, etc., we may assume, by possibly enlarging S , that

$$\begin{aligned} S \in \{ & \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b), \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b), \dots, \\ & \mathcal{B}(y_{b^{-1}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}), \mathcal{B}(y_{b^{-1}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}) \} \\ & = \{ \mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b), \mathcal{B}(y_b b^{\mathbb{N}} a), \mathcal{B}(y_{a^{-1}} a^{-\mathbb{N}} b^{-1}), \mathcal{B}(y_{b^{-1}} b^{-\mathbb{N}} a^{-1}) \}. \end{aligned}$$

Suppose $y \in \mathcal{B}(a)$. If $y = e$ then

$$\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b) = \mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{B}(yb^{\mathbb{N}}a), \mathcal{B}(ya^{-\mathbb{N}}b^{-1}), \mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \notin \mathcal{B}(a).$$

If S is one of these four sets we are done (noticing $S \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a)$). Otherwise, if $y \neq e$ then $y = a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3}b^{-k_4} \dots c^{k_N}$, for some $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $k_1, \dots, k_N \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$, and $c \in \{a, b^{-1}\}$. We now prove we can assume $k_i \in \mathbb{N}$: Since $y \in \mathcal{B}(a)$ we have $k_1 \in \mathbb{N}$. If $k_2 \notin \mathbb{N}$ then for suitable y according to what S is (prohibiting letter cancellation)

$$\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b), \mathcal{B}(yb^{\mathbb{N}}a), \mathcal{B}(ya^{-\mathbb{N}}b^{-1}), \mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(y) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F}.$$

If $k_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_3 \notin \mathbb{N}$ then for suitable y

$$\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b), \dots, \mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(y) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \in \mathcal{F}.$$

If $k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_4 \notin \mathbb{N}$ then for suitable y

$$\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b), \dots, \mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(y) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3}b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F}.$$

If $k_2, k_3, \dots, k_{N-1} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $k_N \notin \mathbb{N}$ then $\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b), \dots, \mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(y)$ as before (for suitable y), but we have two cases

$$c = a \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(y) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots a^{-k_{N-2}}b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots a^{-k_{N-2}}b^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \in \mathcal{F},$$

$$c = b^{-1} \Rightarrow \mathcal{B}(y) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-2}}a^{k_{N-1}}b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-2}}a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F}.$$

We can therefore assume each $k_i \in \mathbb{N}$. Now if $c = a$ then (for suitable y)

$$\mathcal{B}(ya^{\mathbb{N}}b) = \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{k_N}a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{B}(yb^{\mathbb{N}}a) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(yb) = \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{k_N}b) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{\mathbb{N}}b) \in \mathcal{F}$$

$\mathcal{B}(ya^{-\mathbb{N}}b^{-1})$ can be disregarded as $y_{a^{-1}}$ does not end with a (and $c = a$),

$$\mathcal{B}(yb^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) = \mathcal{B}(a^{k_1} \dots b^{-k_{N-1}}a^{k_N}b^{-\mathbb{N}}a^{-1}) \in \mathcal{F}.$$

For $c = b^{-1}$ we can use a similar argument. We conclude that each p_i has support contained in one of the sets from \mathcal{F} . Hence for $N \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough one can find a projection

$$q = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3} \dots b^{-k_N}a^{\mathbb{N}}b)}, \quad k_i = 1,$$

that is pairwise orthogonal to each p_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$. Defining $t = a^{k_1}b^{-k_2} \dots b^{-k_N}ab$, we obtain

$$t.p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3} \dots b^{-k_N}aba)}$$

$$\not\leq q \leq p - p_i$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. Since $1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3} \dots b^{-k_N}aba)} + I \not\leq 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{k_1}b^{-k_2}a^{k_3} \dots b^{-k_N}a^{\mathbb{N}}b)} + I$ we conclude $t.p + I \not\leq r + I$.

Suppose that $p \in \mathcal{M}$. Let us find $t \in G$ such that $t.p + I \not\leq r + I$. This implies that $r + I$ is infinite in the crossed product. By symmetry we may assume that $p \in \mathcal{N}_a$, meaning that p has a support of the form $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots a^{\mathbb{N}} b)$ or $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots b^{\mathbb{N}} a)$, with $y_a a$ being a reduced word. To prevent redundancy we only consider $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(y_a a^{\mathbb{N}} b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots a^{\mathbb{N}} b)}$. Changing t we may assume that $y_a = e$. To simplify the notation, write p as $1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}} x b)}$, where $x = b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}} \dots b^{\mathbb{N}} a^{\mathbb{N}}$ (allowing $x = e$). For later use let y denote the word $b^1 a^1 \dots b^1 a^1$ where the powers \mathbb{N} in x are replaced by 1. The key argument in finding t is to notice that each $p_i \not\leq 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}} x b)}$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$, has support contained in one (or two) of the following sets:

$$\begin{aligned} &\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}}xb^{\mathbb{N}}a) \\ &\mathcal{B}(a^kxb), \quad \text{for } k \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Let $q_0, q_k, k \in \mathbb{N}$ denote the corresponding projections in B . For $N \in \mathbb{N}$ large enough we have that for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ there exists a $k_i \in \{0, \dots, N\}$ such that $p_i \leq q_{k_i}$. This implies that

$$(p - q_0) \cdots (p - q_N) \leq (p - q_{k_i}) \leq (p - p_i), \quad \text{for each } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Defining $t := a^{N+1}yba^{-1}b$ we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (t.p)p &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{N+1}yba^{-1}ba^{\mathbb{N}}xb) \cap \mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}}xb)} = t.p, \\ (t.p)q_0 &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{N+1}yba^{-1}ba^{\mathbb{N}}xb) \cap \mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}}xb^{\mathbb{N}}a)} = 0, \\ (t.p)q_k &= 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{N+1}yba^{-1}ba^{\mathbb{N}}xb) \cap \mathcal{B}(a^kxb)} = 0, \quad \text{for } k \in \{1, \dots, N\}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence $t.p \leq (p - q_0) \cdots (p - q_N) \leq (p - p_1) \cdots (p - p_n) = r$. (If all $p_i = 0$, i.e., $r = p$, one can define $t := a$.) We conclude that $t.p + I \not\leq r + I$.

We now prove the second statement of the lemma. Let r be the projection defined in the first paragraph above. If $p \in \mathcal{N}$ we already know there exist $t \in G$ such that $t.p \not\leq r$. Consequently we can simply choose $q := p$ (hence $t.q \leq r$). If $p \in \mathcal{M}$ we also know there exist $t \in G$ such that $t.p \not\leq r$. The problem is that the support of p does not have the described form. However, by definition, p is an infinite sum of projections from \mathcal{N} (by the fact its support is the union of the supports of projections from \mathcal{N}). Selecting q to be one of these projections we get $q \in \mathcal{N}$ and $q \leq p$ (hence $t.q \leq r$) completing the proof. \square

Lemma 3.15. *The action of G on $\widehat{B/I}$ is topologically free, minimal and amenable.*

Proof. 1) *Topologically free:* Follow the proof of Lemma 3.5, but use Lemma 3.13 and Lemma 3.14 instead of Lemma 3.3 to find the appropriate $1_{\mathcal{B}(s)} \in \mathcal{N}$.

2) *Minimal:* Follow the proof of Lemma 3.6, but use Lemma 3.13 and Lemma 3.14 instead of Lemma 3.3 to find the appropriate $1_{\mathcal{B}(r)} \in \mathcal{N}$.

3) *Amenable:* Since $A \subseteq B$ the maps T_i from the proof of Lemma 3.7 ensure that the action of G on $\widehat{B/I}$ is amenable. \square

Lemma 3.16. *Every projection in B/I has trivial K_0 -class in $K_0(B/I \rtimes_r G)$.*

Proof. For two orthogonal projections p, q in B/I having trivial K_0 -class we have $[p+q]_0 = 0$. By Lemma 3.13 we only need to show that $[r]_0 = 0$ (suppressing I in this proof), where

$$r := (p - p_1) \cdots (p - p_n), \quad \text{fulfilling } 0 \leq p_i \leq p,$$

with $n \in \mathbb{N}, p \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ and $p_i \in \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$. By induction we only need to consider the case $n = 1$. To see this notice that for $n = 2$ we have $p - r = p_1 + (p_2 - p_1p_2)$ so

$$[p]_0 = [p - r]_0 + [r]_0 = [p_1]_0 + [p_2 - p_1p_2]_0 + [r]_0.$$

Since $\mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$ is closed under multiplication (cf. proof of Lemma 3.13), the case $n = 1$ gives that $[p]_0, [p_1]_0, [p_2 - p_1p_2]_0$ have trivial K_0 -classes. Hence, also $[r]_0 = 0$. For $n \geq 3$ we have $p - r = (p - \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)) + (p - (p - p_1)(p - p_2)) \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)$ so we can use a similar argument on the equality

$$\begin{aligned}
 [p]_0 &= [p - r]_0 + [r]_0 \\
 &= [p - \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)]_0 + [(p - p + p_1 + p_2 - p_1 p_2) \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)]_0 + [r]_0 \\
 &= [((p_1 - p_1 p_2) + (p_2 - p_1 p_2) + p_1 p_2) \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)]_0 + [r]_0 \\
 &= [\prod_{i=2}^n (p_1 - p_1 p_i)]_0 + [\prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, i \neq 2} (p_2 - p_2 p_i)]_0 + [\prod_{i=3}^n (p_1 p_2 - p_1 p_2 p_i)]_0 + [r]_0,
 \end{aligned}$$

here we eliminated $[p - \prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)]_0$ using induction on $[p]_0$ and $[\prod_{i=3}^n (p - p_i)]_0$.

Let us now focus on the case $n = 1$. We may assume that $p_1 = 0$, i.e., $r = p$. If $p_1 \neq 0$ simply use $[p]_0 = [p_1]_0 = 0$ on $[p]_0 = [p - p_1]_0 + [p_1]_0$.

Suppose that $p \in \mathcal{N}$. Hence $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(t)}$ for some $t \neq e$. By symmetry we may assume that t ends with a , i.e., $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(xa)}$ for $x = t_1 \dots t_{|t|-1}$. Since $[x^{-1}.p]_0 = [p]_0$ (cf. proof of Lemma 3.4), we may assume that $p = 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}$. With $e := 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^N a)}$ it follows that $b^{-1}.e = e + p$. Using the equality $[b^{-1}.e]_0 = [e]_0$ we obtain $[p]_0 = 0$.

Suppose that $p \in \mathcal{M}$. By symmetry we may assume that $p \in \widehat{\mathcal{N}}_a$, meaning that p has a support of the form $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^N b^N a^N \dots a^N b)$ or $\mathcal{B}(y_a a^N b^N a^N \dots b^N a)$, with $y_a a$ being a reduced word. Since $[y_a^{-1}.p]_0 = [p]_0$ we may assume that $y_a = e$. To simplify the notation, write p as $1_{\mathcal{B}(a^N x)}$, so $x = b^N a^N \dots a^N b$ or $x = b^N a^N \dots b^N a$. With $e := 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^N a^N x)}$ we have $b^{-1}.e = e + p$. Hence $[p]_0 = 0$. \square

Lemma 3.17. *The K_0 -group for $B/I \rtimes_r G$ is 0.*

Proof. Following the proof of Lemma 3.8 we have $K_0(B/I \rtimes_r G) = \text{im}(\iota)$, where ι is the map induced by the inclusion of B/I in the crossed product $B/I \rtimes_r G$. Using Lemma 3.16 together with the fact that any projection in $M_n(B/I)$ is equivalent to a direct sum of projections in B/I , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_0(B/I \rtimes_r G) &= \{\iota([p]_0 - [q]_0) : p, q \in M_n(B/I) \text{ projections}, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \\
 &= \{[p]_0 - [q]_0 : p, q \in M_n(B/I) \text{ projections}, n \in \mathbb{N}\} \\
 &= 0. \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 3.18. *Let p and q be finite sums of projections in B/I with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} . Denote by r and r' the projections*

$$1_{\mathcal{B}(b) \cup \mathcal{B}(a^N b) \cup \mathcal{B}(a^{-1}) \setminus \mathcal{B}(a^{-N} b^{-1})} \quad \text{and} \quad 1_{\mathcal{B}(a) \cup \mathcal{B}(b^N a) \cup \mathcal{B}(b^{-1}) \setminus \mathcal{B}(b^{-N} a^{-1})}.$$

Then $p + q = a.p + b.q$ in B/I if, and only if, $p = n1 + mr + I$ and $q = k1 + lr' + I$ for some $n, m, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Using Lemma 3.13 write p and q as

$$p = \sum_{i=1}^n c_i p_i + I, \quad q = \sum_{i=1}^m d_i q_i + I,$$

with $c_i, d_j \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $p_i, q_j \in \mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M}$ such that $p_i \neq p_j$ and $q_i \neq q_j$ for $i \neq j$. We use here that $\mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{M} \cup \{0\}$ is closed under multiplication (when multiplying out the product in the statement of Lemma 3.13).

It is enough to show that p is a sum (with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}) of elements from $\{1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})}, \dots\} + I$ and that q is a sum of elements from $\{1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})}, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})}, \dots\} + I$. We do this in a similar way to the proof of Lemma 3.9. First we write p and q using projections $p_i = 1_{\mathcal{B}(x_i)}$ and $q_j = 1_{\mathcal{B}(y_j)}$, where all the words x_i, y_j have the same length k . To do this we formally allow x_i, y_j to have letters $\{a^{\mathbb{N}}, b^{\mathbb{N}}, a^{-\mathbb{N}}, b^{-\mathbb{N}}\}$ when calculating the length of x_i and y_j and use that for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $c \in \{a, b\}$

$$1_{\mathcal{B}(c^{\mathbb{N}x})} = 1_{\mathcal{B}(\underbrace{c \dots c}_n c^{\mathbb{N}x})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(\underbrace{c \dots c}_n x)} + \dots + 1_{\mathcal{B}(cx)},$$

$$1_{\mathcal{B}(c^{-\mathbb{N}x})} = 1_{\mathcal{B}(\underbrace{c^{-1} \dots c^{-1}}_n c^{-\mathbb{N}x})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(\underbrace{c^{-1} \dots c^{-1}}_n x)} + \dots + 1_{\mathcal{B}(c^{-1}x)}.$$

Secondly we use the equality $p + q = a.p + b.q$ to group some words together and exclude other words until we obtain only the elements listed above. Finally we conclude that p and q have the desired form by counting the number of occurrences of $1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + I, 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + I, \dots$ in the equation $p + q = a.p + b.q$. Let us consider this computation in more detail: We have that

$$p = d_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}) + d_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} +$$

$$a_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)}) + a_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})}) + \dots +$$

$$b_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + b_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + \dots + I,$$

$$a.p = d_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + d_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}) +$$

$$a_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + a_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + \dots +$$

$$b_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})}) + b_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})})} + \dots + I,$$

$$q = d'_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}) + d'_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} +$$

$$a'_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)}) + a'_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})}) + \dots +$$

$$b'_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + b'_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + \dots + I,$$

$$b.q = d'_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + d'_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}) +$$

$$a'_1 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + a'_2 1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + \dots +$$

$$b'_1(1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})}) + b'_2(1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})})} + \dots + I,$$

and we obtain the following coefficients for the individual projections:

	$p + q$	$a.p + b.q$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(a)} + I$	$d_1 + d'_1 + a'_1$	$d_1 + d'_2$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(b)} + I$	$d_1 + a_1 + d'_1$	$d_2 + d'_1$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-1})} + I$	$d_2 + d'_1$	$d_2 + d'_2 + b'_1$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-1})} + I$	$d_1 + d'_2$	$d_2 + b_1 + d'_2$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{\mathbb{N}b})} + I$	$a_1 + a'_2$	a_1
$1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{\mathbb{N}a})} + I$	$a_2 + a'_1$	a'_1
$1_{\mathcal{B}(a^{-\mathbb{N}b^{-1})} + I$	b_1	$b_1 + b'_2$
$1_{\mathcal{B}(b^{-\mathbb{N}a^{-1})} + I$	b'_1	$b'_1 + b_2$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots

We conclude that a_n, a'_n, b_n and b'_n are all zero for $n \geq 2$. With $n = d_1, m = a_1, k = d'_1, l = a'_1$ we get $d_2 = n + m, b_1 = -m, d'_2 = k + l$ and $b'_1 = -l$, giving the desired form of p and q . \square

Lemma 3.19. *The K_1 -group for $B/I \rtimes_r G$ is \mathbb{Z}^4 .*

Proof. Consider the Pimsner–Voiculescu six-term exact sequence for the action of G on B/I :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0(B/I)^n & \xrightarrow{\sigma} & K_0(B/I) & \longrightarrow & K_0(B/I \rtimes_r G) \\ \uparrow \delta & & & & \downarrow \\ K_1(B/I \rtimes_r G) & \xleftarrow{0} & K_1(B/I) & \longleftarrow & K_1(B/I)^n. \end{array}$$

Here σ denotes the map $\sum_i(1 - t_i)$ with $t_1 = a, t_2 = b$ and δ is the index map. Recall that separable AF-algebras (in particular B/I) have trivial K_1 . Using exactness we obtain that δ is injective ($\text{im}(\mathbf{0}) = \ker(\delta)$) and hence that

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(B/I \rtimes_r G) &\cong \text{im}(\delta) = \ker(\sigma) \\ &= \{(h, h') \in K_0(B/I)^2 : \sigma(h, h') = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Fix $(h, h') \in K_0(B/I)^2$. Find projections e, f, e', f' in $M_m(B/I)$ for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $h = [e]_0 - [f]_0$ and $h' = [e']_0 - [f']_0$. Suppose that $\sigma(h, h') = 0$, i.e., $([e]_0 - [f]_0) - a \cdot ([e]_0 - [f]_0) + ([e']_0 - [f']_0) - b \cdot ([e']_0 - [f']_0) = 0$. Let us now use that $K_0(B/I) \cong C(\widehat{B/I}, \mathbb{Z})$ by the isomorphism $\text{dim}([e]_0)(x) = \text{Tr}(e(x))$, where Tr is the non-normalized trace map, to obtain

$$p + q = a \cdot p + b \cdot q,$$

with $p = \text{Tr}(e) - \text{Tr}(f)$ and $q = \text{Tr}(e') - \text{Tr}(f')$. Let $r, r' \in B$ denote the two non-trivial projections from Lemma 3.18 fulfilling that $a \cdot r = r, b \cdot r' = r'$. Using Lemma 3.18 we have $p = n1 + mr + I$ and $q = k1 + lr' + I$ for some $n, m, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$. Suppressing I , we conclude that $(h, h') = (n[1]_0 + m[r]_0, k[1]_0 + l[r']_0)$. We now have

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(B/I \rtimes_r G) &\cong \{(h, h') \in K_0(B/I)^2 : \sigma(h, h') = 0\} \\ &= \{(n[1]_0 + m[r]_0, k[1]_0 + l[r']_0) : n, m, k, l \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cong \mathbb{Z}^4. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proofs of Theorem 1.1, Theorem 3.1, and Theorem 3.12: By Proposition 2.1 the results stated in Theorem 1.1, Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 3.12 are an immediate consequence of Lemmas 3.2–3.10 and, Lemmas 3.13–3.19 (cf. [22]). Both crossed products are the C^* -algebras of amenable groupoids, and such algebras have been proved to belong to the UCT class by Tu in [26, Proposition 10.7]. \square

4. Actions of free groups of higher rank

Our first example is easily generalised to the case $n > 2$. Let F_n denote the free group on $1 < n < \infty$ generators a_1, \dots, a_n . Define \mathcal{N}_n to be the set of projections $\{1_{B(t)} : t \in F_n, t \neq e\}$, where the support of any projection in \mathcal{N}_n consist of all words in F_n that start with a fixed word. Let A_n denote the (separable) G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra of $l^\infty(G)$ generated by \mathcal{N}_n , and I_n the (separable) G -invariant closed two-sided ideal in A_n generated by projections with finite support. We have

Theorem 4.1. *The crossed product $A_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with $K_0(A_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$, and $K_1(A_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$.*

Our second example also generalizes to higher rank producing Kirchberg algebras in UCT with trivial K_0 -groups. Define B_n to be the (separable) G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra of $l^\infty(G)$ generated by \mathcal{N}_n and the sets $\mathcal{N}_{a_1}, \mathcal{N}_{a_1^{-1}}, \dots, \mathcal{N}_{a_n}, \mathcal{N}_{a_n^{-1}}$, where \mathcal{N}_{a_1} consists of projections with support of the form

$$\mathcal{B}(y_{a_1} a_1^{\mathbb{N}} a_i^{\mathbb{N}} a_j^{\mathbb{N}} \dots a_l^{\mathbb{N}} a_k), \quad \text{where } 1 \neq i, i \neq j, \dots, l \neq k,$$

i.e. consists of all words in G that start with a fixed word not ending with a_1^{-1} , followed by any finite sequence of a_1 , then any finite sequence of a_i ($i \neq 1$), then any finite sequence of a_j , ($j \neq i$), and so on until one last single letter a_k (different from the previous one), followed by any finite word (not starting with a_k^{-1}). We have the following result:

Theorem 4.2. *The crossed product $B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with $K_0(B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) \cong 0$, and $K_1(B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) \supseteq \mathbb{Z}^{2n}$, with \supseteq for $n > 2$.*

Proof. This is a straightforward generalisation of our second example. The group \mathbb{Z}^{2n} arises inside $K_1(B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n)$ as follows: Denote by r_i ($i = 1, \dots, n$) the projection

$$\sum_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, k \neq i} 1_{\mathcal{B}(a_k) \cup \mathcal{B}(a_i^{\mathbb{N}} a_k)} + 1_{\mathcal{B}(a_i^{-1})} - \sum_{k \in \{1, \dots, n\}, k \neq i} 1_{\mathcal{B}(a_i^{-\mathbb{N}} a_k^{-1})}.$$

Since $a_i \cdot r_i + I = r_i + I$ we have (suppressing $+I$)

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) &\cong \{(h_1, \dots, h_n) \in K_0(B_n/I_n)^n : \sigma(h_1, \dots, h_n) = 0\} \\ &\supseteq \{(m_1[1]_0 + l_1[r_1]_0, \dots, m_n[1]_0 + l_n[r_n]_0) : m_k, l_k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \cong \mathbb{Z}^{2n}, \end{aligned}$$

where σ denotes the map $\sum_i (1 - a_i)$. To verify that $K_1(B_n/I_n \rtimes_r F_n) \neq \mathbb{Z}^{2n}$ for $n > 2$ consider any projection p in B_n with support

$$\mathcal{B}(a_i^{-\mathbb{N}} a_j^{-\mathbb{N}} \dots a_{l'}^{-\mathbb{N}} a_k^{-1}), \quad \text{where } i \neq j, \dots, l' \neq k.$$

Select any two distinct indices $l, m \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ different from i . Denote by h_l , and h_m , the elements $[1_{\mathcal{B}(a_i^{-\mathbb{N}} a_i^{-\mathbb{N}} a_j^{-\mathbb{N}} \dots a_{l'}^{-\mathbb{N}} a_k^{-1})}]_0$, and $-[1_{\mathcal{B}(a_m^{-\mathbb{N}} a_i^{-\mathbb{N}} a_j^{-\mathbb{N}} \dots a_{l'}^{-\mathbb{N}} a_k^{-1})}]_0$, and let the other elements $h_{i'}$ for $i' \in \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus \{l, m\}$ be zero. It follows that $\sigma(h_1, \dots, h_n) = 0$, but (h_1, \dots, h_n) is independent of the previous $2n$ elements. \square

Remark 4.3. The use of the Pimsner–Voiculescu six-term exact sequence puts a constraint on what type of examples allow for a detailed computation of the K-groups. We can only do that for crossed products by the free group. However, as the above examples suggest, even for the crossed products by the free groups one can obtain a variety of different K-groups.

5. The K-theory of the Roe algebra

Let G be a countable group and let $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G (\cong C(\beta G) \rtimes_r G)$ denote the corresponding Roe algebra crossed product; cf. [12, p. 152]. This algebra encodes many crucial properties of the group. It is well known that the Roe algebra $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ is nuclear precisely when G is exact [1,17]. The crossed product is properly infinite if, and only if, G is non-amenable; cf. [23, Theorem 2.5.1]. Moreover, if a subset E of G is G -paradoxical, then $1_E \in l^\infty(G)$ is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$. Remarkably, in [22, Proposition 5.5], the converse was shown to be true. This observation leads to an entirely new way to tackle open problems regarding the Roe algebra. In particular we show that it is possible to determine part of the structure of $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G)$ when G is non-amenable. Our result is:

Theorem 5.1. *Let G be a non-amenable discrete group. Then every projection in $l^\infty(G)$ belongs to the trivial K_0 -class of $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G)$.*

In particular, if G is the free group on $1 < n < \infty$ generators then $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) = 0$.

Question 5.2. Is $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) = 0$ for every non-amenable group G ?

Before we give a proof of [Theorem 5.1](#) let us establish some preliminary results.

Lemma 5.3. *Let G be a discrete group. Every projection in $l^\infty(G)$ is a sum of three projections having a complement that is full (i.e., not contained in a proper G -invariant closed two-sided ideal in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$).*

Proof. Find a partition $e, f, h \in l^\infty(G)$ of the unit 1 and $t \in G$ such that each of these projections is orthogonal to its translate by t ; see [\[22, Corollary 6.2\]](#). Using the inequality $t.e \leq f + h = 1 - e$ we obtain that the closed two-sided ideal in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ generated by $1 - e$ contains $t.e$ (and e). Hence $1 - e$ is a full projection in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$.

Now fix a projection $p \in l^\infty(G)$. Partition p into subprojections p_e, p_f, p_h below e, f, h . Since $1 - e$ is full in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ and $1 - e \leq 1 - p_e$ we also have that $1 - p_e$ is full. In particular, $p = p_e + p_f + p_h$ is a sum of three projections with full complements, $1 - p_e, 1 - p_f, 1 - p_h$. \square

Lemma 5.4. *Let G be a non-amenable discrete group. Then every projection in $l^\infty(G)$ that is full in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ belongs to the trivial K_0 -class.*

Proof. Assume first that G is countable. Fix any projection $p \in l^\infty(G)$ that is full in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$. By [\[22, Corollary 5.6\]](#) the projection p is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$. By (independent) [Lemma 6.2](#), below, there exist projections $e, f \in l^\infty(G)$ that are equivalent to p in the crossed product and add up to p . Hence $[p]_0 = 0$.

Now let G be arbitrary (non-amenable). It suffices to extend [\[22, Corollary 5.6\]](#)—or, rather, [\[22, Proposition 5.5\]](#)—to this case. In order to do this, it turns out to be sufficient to replace the statement in [\[22\]](#) of Dini’s theorem for increasing sequences by the statement of it for arbitrary increasing nets (for which the proof is the same). \square

Lemma 5.5. *Let G be a non-amenable discrete group. Then every projection in $l^\infty(G)$ belongs to the trivial K_0 -class of $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G)$.*

Proof. Let p be a projection in $l^\infty(G)$. Using [Lemma 5.3](#) find projections p_e, p_f, p_h that add up to p and have a full complement. Using [Lemma 5.4](#) we have

$$[1]_0 = 0, \quad [1 - p_e]_0 = 0, \quad [1 - p_f]_0 = 0, \quad [1 - p_h]_0 = 0.$$

We conclude that $[p]_0 = 0$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1: Let G denote the free group on n generators. Consider the Pimsner–Voiculescu six-term exact sequence for the action of G on $l^\infty(G)$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0(l^\infty(G))^n & \longrightarrow & K_0(l^\infty(G)) & \xrightarrow{0} & K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) \\ & & & & \downarrow 0 \\ & \uparrow & K_1(l^\infty(G)) & \longleftarrow & K_1(l^\infty(G))^n \\ K_1(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) & \longleftarrow & & & \end{array}$$

Using that $K_1(\mathcal{M}) = 0$ for any von Neumann algebra together with Lemma 5.5 we have two zero maps, as indicated above. Here we also use that any projection in $M_n(l^\infty(G))$ is equivalent to a direct sum of projections in $l^\infty(G)$. Using exactness we obtain

$$0 = \text{im}(\mathbf{0}) = \ker(\mathbf{0}) = K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G). \quad \square$$

6. Refining the construction of [22]

It was shown in [22, Theorem 6.11] that every discrete countable non-amenable exact group admits a (free, amenable, minimal) action on the Cantor set such that the corresponding crossed product C^* -algebra is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class. We have the following strengthened version of [22, Theorem 6.11].

Theorem 6.1. *Let G be a countable discrete group. Then G admits a free, amenable, minimal action on the Cantor set X such that $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class if, and only if, G is exact and non-amenable.*

The action may be chosen in such a way that $[p]_0 = 0$ in $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G)$ for every projection p in $C(X)$. In particular, if $K_0(C(X)) \rightarrow K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G)$ is surjective then $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G) = 0$.

Before we give a proof of Theorem 6.1 let us establish some preliminary results. The core idea is contained in the following lemma:

Lemma 6.2. *Let G be a discrete group and let \mathcal{P} denote the set of all projections in $l^\infty(G)$. Then a projection $p \in \mathcal{P}$ is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ if, and only if, there exist $v, w \in C_c(G, \mathcal{P})$ such that*

$$p = vv^* = ww^* = v^*v + w^*w, \quad v^*v, w^*w \in l^\infty(G).$$

Proof. Suppose that $p = 1_E \in \mathcal{P}$ is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$. By [22, Proposition 5.5] the set $E \subseteq G$ is G -paradoxical, i.e there exist non-empty sets V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{n+m} of G and elements t_1, t_2, \dots, t_{n+m} in G such that $\bigcup_{i=1}^n V_i = \bigcup_{i=n+1}^{n+m} V_i = E$ and such that $(t_k \cdot V_k)_{k=1}^{n+m}$ are pairwise disjoint subsets of E ; cf. [27, Definition 1.1]. Using the Banach–Schröder–Bernstein Theorem (cf. [27, Theorem 3.5]) one may moreover assume that $(V_k)_{k=1}^n$ are pairwise disjoint, that $(V_{n+k})_{k=1}^m$ are pairwise disjoint, and that $\bigcup_{i=1}^{n+m} t_i \cdot V_i = E$. Following the proof of [22, Proposition 4.3], construct the desired partial isometries $v, w \in C_c(G, \mathcal{P})$ such that $p = vv^* = ww^* = v^*v + w^*w$ and $v^*v, w^*w \in l^\infty(G)$. \square

Using Lemma 6.2 we obtain a strengthened version of [22, Proposition 6.8] as follows:

Proposition 6.3. *Let G be a countable discrete group, and let N be a countable subset of $l^\infty(G)$. Then there exists a separable G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra A of $l^\infty(G)$ which is generated by projections and contains N , with the following property: For every projection p in A , if p is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$, then p is properly infinite in $A \rtimes_r G$.*

One can refine the construction is such a way that each properly infinite projection p is a sum of two projections in A equivalent to p in $A \rtimes_r G$.

Proof. Let \mathcal{P}_{inf} denote the set of properly infinite projections in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$. Use [22, Lemma 6.7] to find a countable G -invariant set of projections $P_0 \subseteq l^\infty(G)$ such that $N \subseteq C^*(P_0)$. Let Q_0 denote the set of projections in $C^*(P_0)$. The set Q_0 is countable because $C^*(P_0)$ is separable and abelian; cf. proof of Lemma 3.3. For each $p \in Q_0 \cap \mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}$ use Lemma 6.2 to find a countable subset $M(p)$ of $l^\infty(G)$ such that p is properly infinite in $A \rtimes_r G$, and is in fact a sum of two projections in A equivalent to p in $A \rtimes_r G$, whenever A is a G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra of $l^\infty(G)$ that contains $\{p\} \cup M(p)$. Put

$$N_1 = Q_0 \cup \bigcup_{p \in Q_0 \cap \mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}} M(p).$$

Use Lemma [22, Lemma 6.7] to find a countable G -invariant set of projections $P_1 \subseteq l^\infty(G)$ such that $N_1 \subseteq C^*(P_1)$.

Continue in this way to find countable subsets $N_0 = N, N_1, N_2, \dots$ of $l^\infty(G)$ and countable G -invariant subsets P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots consisting of projections in $l^\infty(G)$ such that if Q_j is the (countable) set of projections in $C^*(P_j)$, then $Q_j \subseteq N_{j+1} \subseteq C^*(P_{j+1})$ and every $p \in Q_j \cap \mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}$ is properly infinite in $C^*(P_{j+1}) \rtimes_r G$, and is in fact a sum of two projections in $C^*(P_{j+1})$ equivalent to p in $C^*(P_{j+1}) \rtimes_r G$.

Put $P = \bigcup_{n=0}^\infty P_n$ and put $A = C^*(P)$. Notice that

$$A = \overline{\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty C^*(P_n)}.$$

Then P is a countable G -invariant subset of $l^\infty(G)$ consisting of projections, $N \subseteq C^*(P)$. Moreover, if p is a projection in A which is properly infinite in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$, then p is equivalent (and hence equal to) a projection in $C^*(P_n)$ for some n , whence p belongs to $Q_n \cap \mathcal{P}_{\text{inf}}$, which by construction implies that p is properly infinite in $C^*(P_{n+1}) \rtimes_r G$ and hence also in $A \rtimes_r G$.

Moreover, the projection p is a sum of two projections $C^*(P_{n+1})$ equivalent to p in $C^*(P_{n+1}) \rtimes_r G$. Hence, p is a sum of two projections in A equivalent to p in $A \rtimes_r G$. \square

Proof of Theorem 6.1: Following the proof of [22, Theorem 6.11] use Proposition 6.3 instead of [22, Proposition 6.8] (together with the fact that homomorphisms preserve equivalence). This ensures that every projection p in $C(X)$ is a sum of two projections in $C(X)$ equivalent to p in $C(X) \rtimes_r G$. In particular, $[p]_0 = 0$ in $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G)$.

Suppose that $\iota: K_0(C(X)) \rightarrow K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G)$ is surjective. Following the proof of Lemma 3.17 we conclude that $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G) = 0$. \square

Remark 6.4. There is another way to strengthen [22, Theorem 6.11]. One can carry out the construction in such a way that $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G) = 0$ provided that G has the following two properties: First, $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) = 0$ and, second, whenever G acts on an abelian C^* -algebra A of real rank zero then the map $K_0(A \rtimes_r G) \rightarrow K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G)$ is surjective for every G -invariant closed two-sided ideal I in A .

Recall that the crossed product $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ in [22, Theorem 6.11] is constructed as the limit of a sequence of separable properly infinite algebras $A_i \rtimes_r G$, divided by an ideal $I \rtimes_r G$. The algebra $A = \varinjlim A_i$ is a unital abelian separable C^* -algebra of real rank zero. Hence each $K_0(A_i \rtimes_r G)$ arises from a countable set of projections in $Z_i \subseteq A_i \rtimes_r G$; cf. [21]. We conclude that $K_0(A \rtimes_r G)$ arises from the set of projections $\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty Z_i$; cf. [21]. We therefore need to ensure that each $p \in Z_i$ has trivial K_0 -class:

Let p be a projection in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ such that $[p]_0 = 0$ in $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G)$. Because $C_c(G, l^\infty(G))$ is dense in $l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G$ there exists a countable subset $N(p)$ of $l^\infty(G)$ such that whenever A is a G -invariant sub- C^* -algebra of $l^\infty(G)$ which contains $N(p)$, then $[p]_0 = 0$ in $K_0(A \rtimes_r G)$; cf. [22, Lemma 6.6]. Again by a Blackadar-type argument, one can add these sets $N(p)$ to the inductive construction of the A_i 's in such a way that we obtain a new version of [22, Proposition 6.8] with the following additional statement: If $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) = 0$ then $K_0(A \rtimes_r G) = 0$. Since $K_0(l^\infty(G) \rtimes_r G) = 0$ by assumption, we have $K_0(A \rtimes_r G) = 0$, and hence again by hypothesis, $K_0(A/I \rtimes_r G) = 0$, i.e., $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G) = 0$, as desired.

Question 6.5. Can we ensure $A \rtimes_r G$ is K_0 -liftable; cf. [18]?

Corollary 6.6. Let G denote the free group on n generators. Then G admits a free, amenable, minimal action on the Cantor set X such that $C(X) \rtimes_r G$ is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class and $K_0(C(X) \rtimes_r G) = 0$.

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