



Branching systems and representations of Cohn–Leavitt path algebras of separated graphs



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ABSTRACT

For each separated graph (E, C) we construct a family of branching systems over a set \mathbb{X} and show how each branching system induces a representation of the Cohn–Leavitt path algebra associated with (E, C) as homomorphisms over the module of functions in \mathbb{X} . We also prove that the abelianized Cohn–Leavitt path algebra of a separated graph with no loops can be written as an amalgamated free product of abelianized Cohn–Leavitt algebras that can be faithfully represented via branching systems.

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1. Introduction

Cohn–Leavitt path algebras were introduced recently, see [4,5], as generalizations of Leavitt path algebras, and have already been used to prove deep results, as for example, to give a complete answer to a question regarding a generalization of Tarski’s theorem (see [3]).

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Differently from Leavitt path algebras and graph C^* -algebras, which have been the focus of intense research in the last fifteen years (see [1,2,7,8,10,14] for a few examples), the literature on Cohn–Leavitt path algebras is on its infancy. One may think that results regarding Leavitt path algebras would pass almost directly to Cohn–Leavitt path algebras but, in fact, the greater generality of Cohn–Leavitt path algebras allows for algebras that are very different from the usual Leavitt path algebras. In particular, in [5] it is shown that any conical abelian monoid occurs as the monoid of isomorphism classes of finitely generated projective modules over a Leavitt algebra of a separated graph (what, by the results of [6], is not true for the class of Leavitt algebras of non-separated graphs). Actually, although Cohn–Leavitt path algebras of separated graphs incorporate the usual Leavitt path algebras (for a particular separation), they behave quite differently from the later since the range projections associated with different edges need not commute. So, Leavitt path algebras and Cohn–Leavitt path algebras of separated graphs do not share all the same properties and hence many results on Leavitt path algebras still need to be extended or adapted, what undoubtedly will lead to new results and techniques. In particular, the results of [11] regarding representations of Leavitt path algebras arising from branching systems still need Cohn–Leavitt path algebra versions.

Branching systems arise in many areas in mathematics, see [13], and can be used to produce and study representations of Leavitt path algebras (see [11]). More specifically, faithful representations of Leavitt path algebras can be obtained via branching systems and for certain graphs the study of representations, up to unitary equivalence, can be reduced to the study of representations arising from branching systems, see [11,13]. It is our goal in this paper to extend some of the results concerning representations of Leavitt path algebras arising from branching systems (see [11]) to Cohn–Leavitt path algebras, therefore contributing to a better understanding of the structure of these algebras.

We now describe precisely what we will do in this paper: In Section 2 we define branching systems of separated graph and show how they induce representations of the associated Cohn–Leavitt path algebra in the algebra of homomorphisms over the module of functions over a set \mathbb{X} . Next, in Section 3, we prove the existence of branching systems for any separated graph via a constructive argument and use the representations obtained to show a few properties of elements in the Cohn–Leavitt path algebra. We focus on the injectivity of the representations from branching systems in Section 4. For this we must look into abelianized Cohn–Leavitt path algebras, since the image of the range projections of different edges under representations arising from branching system always commute, and we give some examples of separated graphs for which the representations of the abelianized algebra arising from the branching systems constructed in Section 3 are injective. In particular, this includes graphs with no loops where all edges have the same source and the range map is injective. We then finalize the section showing that any Cohn–Leavitt path algebra can be written as an amalgamated free product of Cohn–Leavitt path algebras over graphs where all edges have the same source.

Before we proceed we recall the definition of Cohn–Leavitt path algebras below.

A separated graph is a pair (E, C) where $E = (E^0, E^1, r, s)$ is a directed graph (that is, E^0 is a set of vertices, E^1 is a set of edges and $r, s : E^1 \rightarrow E^0$ are the range and source maps), and $C = \bigcup_{v \in E^0} C_v$, where each C_v is a partition of $s^{-1}(v)$ into pairwise disjoint nonempty sets, for each non-sink v . Let C_{fin} be the set of all finite sets $Y \in C$ and $\text{Path}(E)$ the set of all paths in E .

Definition 1.1. (As in [5].) Let (E, C) be a separated graph, let $S \subseteq C_{fin}$ and, and K be a field. The *Cohn–Leavitt algebra of the triple (E, C, S)* , denoted $L_K(E, C, S)$, is the universal K -algebra generated by a set $\{v : v \in E^0\}$, of pairwise orthogonal idempotents, together with a set $\{e, e^* : e \in E^1\}$ of elements satisfying:

- (E1) $s(e)e = er(e) = e$ for all $e \in E^1$,
- (E2) $r(e)e^* = e^*s(e) = e^*$ for all $e \in E^1$,
- (SCK1) $e^*f = \delta_{e,f}r(e)$ for all $e, f \in Y$, for each $Y \in C$,
- (SCK2) $v = \sum_{e \in X} ee^*$ for every set $X \in S \cap C_v$, for each non-sink $v \in E^0$.

Following [5], $L_K(E, C, C_{fin})$ is the *Leavitt path algebra of the separated graph (E, C)* , and $L_K(E, C, \emptyset)$ is the Cohn path algebra of the graph (E, C) . If $C_v = s^{-1}(v)$ for each non-sink v then $L_K(E, C, C_{fin})$ is the Leavitt path algebra of the directed graph E (see [1,2] for Leavitt path algebras of a graph).

2. (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems

In this section we will define (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems associated with a triple (E, C, S) and we will show how these (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems induce representations of the associated Cohn–Leavitt path algebra, in the K algebra of the homomorphisms in the module of functions over a set \mathbb{X} .

We start with the definition of an (E, C, S) -algebraic branching system:

Definition 2.1. Let (E, C) be a separated graph and $S \subseteq C_{fin}$. Let \mathbb{X} be a set and let $\{R_e\}_{e \in E^1}$, $\{D_v\}_{v \in E^0}$ be families of subsets of \mathbb{X} such that:

1. $R_e \cap R_d = \emptyset$ for each $d, e \in Y$ with $d \neq e$, $Y \in C$,
2. $D_u \cap D_v = \emptyset$ for each $u, v \in E^0$ with $u \neq v$,
3. $R_e \subseteq D_{s(e)}$ for each $e \in E^1$,
4. $D_v = \bigcup_{e \in Y} R_e$ if $Y \in S \cap C_v$, for each non-sink $v \in E^0$,
5. for each $e \in E^1$, there exists a bijective map $f_e : D_{r(e)} \rightarrow R_e$.

A set \mathbb{X} , with families of subsets $\{R_e\}_{e \in E^1}$, $\{D_v\}_{v \in E^0}$, and maps f_e as above, is called an (E, C, S) -algebraic branching system, and we denote it by $(\mathbb{X}, \{R_e\}_{e \in E^1}, \{D_v\}_{v \in E^0}, \{f_e\}_{e \in E^1})$, or when no confusion arises, simply by \mathbb{X} .

Next, fix an (E, C, S) -algebraic branching system \mathbb{X} . Let M be the K module of all functions from \mathbb{X} taking values in K and let $\text{Hom}_K(M)$ denote the K algebra of all homomorphisms from M to M (with multiplication given by composition of homomorphisms and the other operations given in the usual way).

Now, for each $e \in E^1$ and for each $v \in E^0$, we will define homomorphisms S_e, S_e^* and P_v in $\text{Hom}_K(M)$.

Let S_e be defined as follows:

$$(S_e\phi)(x) = \begin{cases} \phi(f_e^{-1}(x)), & \text{if } x \in R_e \\ 0, & \text{if } x \notin R_e, \end{cases}$$

where ϕ is a function in M .

In order to simplify notation, in what follows we will make a small abuse of the characteristic function symbol and denote the above homomorphism by:

$$S_e\phi = \chi_{R_e} \cdot \phi \circ f_e^{-1}.$$

In a similar fashion to what is done above, and making the same abuse of the characteristic function symbol, we define the homomorphism S_e^* by

$$S_e^*\phi = \chi_{D_r(e)} \cdot \phi \circ f_e,$$

where $\phi \in M$.

Finally, for each $v \in E^0$, and for $\phi \in M$, we define P_v by

$$P_v\phi = \chi_{D_v} \cdot \phi,$$

that is, P_v is the multiplication operator by χ_{D_v} , the characteristic function of D_v .

Theorem 2.2. *Let \mathbb{X} be an (E, C, S) -algebraic branching system. Then there exists a representation (that is, an algebra homomorphism) $\pi : L_K(E, C, S) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(M)$ such that*

$$\pi(e) = S_e, \quad \pi(e^*) = S_e^* \quad \text{and} \quad \pi(v) = P_v,$$

for each $e \in E^1$ and $v \in E^0$.

Proof. As in [11]. \square

Remark 2.3. Notice that Theorem 2.2 still holds if we change the module M of all functions from \mathbb{X} to K for the module of all functions from \mathbb{X} to K that vanish in all, but a finite number of points, of \mathbb{X} .

In the next section we consider the question of existence of (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems (and their induced representations) for any given graph E .

3. Existence of (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems

Let (E, C) be a countable separated graph, and $S \subseteq C_{fin}$. Next we show that there always exists an (E, C, S) -algebraic branching system. Our proof is constructive and one can actually obtain a great number of (E, C, S) -algebraic branching systems following the ideas below.

Theorem 3.1. *Let (E, C) be a separated graph, with E^0 and E^1 countable, and $S \subseteq C_{fin}$. Then there exists an (E, C, S) -branching system \mathbb{X} , with $\mathbb{X} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, such that:*

1. $R_e \cap R_f \neq \emptyset$ for each $e \in X$, $f \in Y$, and $X, Y \in C_v$ with $X \neq Y$.
2. For each $X \in C_v \setminus S$, $\bigcup_{e \in X} R_e \subsetneq D_v$.
3. For $X, Y \in C_v \setminus S$ with $X \neq Y$ it holds that $\bigcup_{e \in X} R_e \neq \bigcup_{f \in Y} R_f$.

Proof. Since E^0 is countable then $E^0 = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^N$, case if E^0 is finite, or $E^0 = \{v_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$. For each i , let D_{v_i} be the interval $[i, i+1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

From now on, fix a non-sink $v \in E^0$. Since E^1 is finite or countable then $C_v = \{Y_j\}_{j=1}^M$ or $C_v = \{Y_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$, and $Y_j = \{e_i^j\}_{i=1}^{K_j}$ or $Y_j = \{e_i^j\}_{i=1}^\infty$ (since each Y_j is also finite or countable). For each $Y_j \in C_v$, define $\widetilde{Y}_j = Y_j \cup \{e_0^j\}$ if $Y_j \notin S$ (where e_0^j is only a symbol) and define $\widetilde{Y}_j = Y_j$ if $Y_j \in S$.

Our next goal is to define R_e for each $e \in s^{-1}(v)$.

Partition the interval D_v into $|\widetilde{Y}_1|$ intervals closed on the left and open on the right, and call the intervals $I_{e_i^1}$ where $e_i^1 \in \widetilde{Y}_1$. For each $e_i^1 \in Y_1$ define $R_{e_i^1} = I_{e_i^1}$. Note that the set of intervals $\{I_{e_i^1} : e_i^1 \in \widetilde{Y}_1\}$ is a countable set, and so we may write it as $\{^1I^k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Now, partition each interval $^1I^k$ into $|\widetilde{Y}_2|$ closed on the left and open on the right intervals, called $^1I_{e_j^2}^k$, where $e_j^2 \in \widetilde{Y}_2$. Define, for each $e_j^2 \in Y_2$,

$$R_{e_j^2} = \bigcup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} ^1I_{e_j^2}^k.$$

Since $\{^1I_{e_j^2}^k : k \in \mathbb{N}, e_j^2 \in \widetilde{Y}_2\}$ is countable, we may write this set as $\{^2I^k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$.

Partition each interval $^2I^k$ into $|\widetilde{Y}_3|$ (open on the right and closed on the left) intervals $^2I_{e_j^3}^k$. Define, for each $e_j^3 \in Y^3$,

$$R_{e_j^3} = \bigcup_k ^2I_{e_j^3}^k.$$

In general, given a partition $\{^nI^k : k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of D_v (obtained as above), partition each interval $^nI^k$ in $|\widetilde{Y}_{n+1}|$ closed on the left and open on the right intervals $^nI_{e_j^{n+1}}^k$ where

$e_j^{n+1} \in \widetilde{Y_{n+1}}$. Then, for each $e_j^{n+1} \in Y_{n+1}$, define

$$R_{e_j^{n+1}} = \bigcup_k^n I_{e_j^{n+1}}^k.$$

So, we obtain R_e , for each $e \in s^{-1}(v)$. By applying this process to each non-sink $v \in E^0$ we obtain R_e for all $e \in E^1$. It is not hard to see that the sets R_e satisfy the conditions 1, 2 and 3 of the theorem.

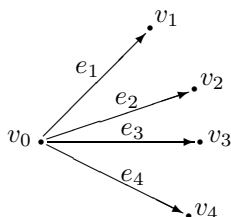
To obtain the desired branching system, define $\mathbb{X} = \bigcup_{v \in E^0} D_v$. It is also not hard to see that the families $\{R_e\}_{e \in E^1}$, $\{D_v\}_{v \in E^0}$ satisfy the relations 1–4 from [Definition 2.1](#). Finally, we need to obtain bijections $f_e : D_{r(e)} \rightarrow R_e$ for all $e \in E^1$. Fix $e \in E^1$. By the definition of R_e , we see that R_e is a union of closed on the left and open on the right disjoint intervals $\{J_k\}_{k \in \Delta}$, where Δ is finite or countable. Partition $D_{r(e)}$ into $|\Delta|$ closed on the left and open on the right (disjoint) intervals D_k with $k \in \Delta$. Then, for each $k \in \Delta$, let $f_k : D_k \rightarrow J_k$ be a bijective map (for example, the linear map). Now, given $x \in D_{r(e)}$, then $x \in D_k$ for some $k \in \Delta$, and define $f_e(x) := f_k(x)$. Then $f_e : D_{r(e)} \rightarrow R_e$ is a bijective map. \square

Remark 3.2. It is not hard to see in the previous proof that if $X_1, \dots, X_n, \dots, X_m$ are distinct elements of C_v with $X_{n+1}, \dots, X_m \notin S$ and if $e_i \in X_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ then

$$R_{e_1} \cap \dots \cap R_{e_n} \cap \left(D_v \setminus \bigcup_{e \in X_{n+1}} R_e \right) \cap \dots \cap \left(D_v \setminus \bigcup_{e \in X_m} R_e \right) \neq \emptyset.$$

Remark 3.3. In [\[3\]](#), Definition 6.10, the notion of (E, C) -dynamical systems for finite bipartite separated graphs was introduced. These are examples of (E, C, S) algebraic branching systems, where the sets are topological compact Hausdorff spaces and the functions are homeomorphisms. The authors in [\[3\]](#) show that, for a finite bipartite separated graph, there exists a universal (E, C) -dynamical system, which, among other things, is a key ingredient to describe abelianized Leavitt path algebras as crossed products.

Example 3.4. The graph of this example is a graph with 4 edges, without loops, and with injective range, as follows:



Let $X_1 = \{e_1, e_2\}$ and $X_2 = \{e_3, e_4\}$, and let $S = \{X_2\}$. We follow the proof of the previous theorem to obtain D_{v_i} and R_{e_j} . Set $D_{v_i} = [i, i+1)$ for $0 \leq i \leq 5$. To obtain R_{e_j} , proceed as follows:

- Since $X_1 \notin S$, partition the interval $[0, 1)$ into 3 intervals,

$$[0, 1) = \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \cup \left[\frac{2}{3}, 1\right).$$

Define $R_{e_1} = [0, \frac{1}{3})$ and $R_{e_2} = [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3})$.

- Since $X_2 \in S$, partition the 3 intervals into 2 intervals, as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[0, \frac{1}{3}\right) &= \left[0, \frac{1}{6}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \\ \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right) &= \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right), \\ \left[\frac{2}{3}, 1\right) &= \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}\right) \cup \left[\frac{5}{6}, 1\right). \end{aligned}$$

Define

$$R_{e_3} = \left[0, \frac{1}{6}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cup \left[\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6}\right)$$

and

$$R_{e_4} = \left[\frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{3}\right) \cup \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{3}\right) \cup \left[\frac{5}{6}, 1\right).$$

By [Remark 3.2](#), since $X_1 \notin S$, for $h \in X_2$ it holds that $R_h \cap (D_{v_0} \setminus \bigcup_{e \in X_1} R_e) \neq \emptyset$. For example (if $h = e_3$) $R_{e_3} \cap (D_{v_0} \setminus \bigcup_{e \in X_1} R_e) = [\frac{2}{3}, \frac{5}{6})$. \square

[Theorem 3.1](#) together with [Theorem 2.2](#) guarantees that every Cohn–Leavitt path algebra of separated graphs $L_K(E, C, S)$ of a countable graph E may be represented in $\text{Hom}_K(M)$. Let us summarize this result in the following corollary:

Corollary 3.5. *Given a triple (E, C, S) , with E countable, there exists a homomorphism $\pi : L_K(E, C, S) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(M)$ such that*

$$\pi(v)(\phi) = \chi_{D_v} \cdot \phi, \quad \pi(e)(\phi) = \chi_{R_e} \cdot \phi \circ f_e^{-1} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi(e^*)(\phi) = \chi_{D_{r(e)}} \cdot \phi \circ f_e$$

for each $\phi \in M$, where M is the K module of all functions from \mathbb{X} taking values in K , \mathbb{X} is a (possible unlimited) interval of \mathbb{R} , and R_e and D_v are as in [Theorem 3.1](#).

Corollary 3.6. *In the algebra $L_K(E, C, S)$ it holds that:*

1. $e \neq 0$ for each $e \in E^1$,
2. $v \neq 0$ for each $v \in E^0$,

3. $e^*f \neq 0$ for each $e \in X$, $f \in Y$, $X, Y \in C_v$ with $X \neq Y$,
4. for each finite set $X \in C_v \setminus S$,

$$\sum_{e \in X} ee^*v = \sum_{e \in X} ee^* = v \sum_{e \in X} ee^*$$

but $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq v$,

5. for each finite sets $X, Y \in C \setminus S$ it holds that $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq \sum_{f \in Y} ff^*$.

Proof. Consider the homomorphism $\pi : L_K(E, C, S) \rightarrow \text{Hom}_K(M)$ as in the previous corollary. Since $\pi(v)(\phi) = \chi_{D_v} \cdot \phi$ for each $\phi \in M$ then $\pi(v) \neq 0$, for each $v \in E^0$ and so $v \neq 0$ in $L_K(E, C, S)$. Moreover, $\pi(e)\pi(e^*)(\phi) = X_{R_e} \cdot \phi$, and so $\pi(e) \neq 0$ and also $e \neq 0$ in $L_K(E, C, S)$.

Item 3 follows by item 1 of the previous theorem. In fact, note that $\pi(e)\pi(e^*)\pi(f) \times \pi(f^*)(\phi) = \chi_{R_e \cap R_f} \cdot \phi$, and since $R_e \cap R_f \neq \emptyset$ (for $e \in X$, $f \in Y$, $X, Y \in C_v$ and $X \neq Y$) then $\pi(e)\pi(e^*)\pi(f)\pi(f^*) \neq 0$, and so $e^*f \neq 0$.

Let us prove item 4. The equalities

$$\sum_{e \in X} ee^*v = \sum_{e \in X} ee^* = v \sum_{e \in X} ee^*$$

follow by (E1) and (E2) from the definition of $L_K(E, C, S)$, and $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq v$ follows from the second item of the previous theorem.

To prove item 5, let $X, Y \in C$ be finite sets with $X \neq Y$. If $X \in C_u$ and $Y \in C_v$ ($u \neq v$) then

$$\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \sum_{f \in Y} ff^* = \sum_{e \in X} ee^*uv \sum_{f \in Y} ff^* = 0,$$

and since $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq 0$ then $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq \sum_{f \in Y} ff^*$. If $X, Y \in C_v$ then the inequality $\sum_{e \in X} ee^* \neq \sum_{f \in Y} ff^*$ follows from the third item of the previous theorem. \square

4. Injectivity and the amalgamated free product structure

The representations introduced in the previous sections are adaptations of the representations introduced and studied in [11,12,9] and [13] to the separated graph case. But, contrary to what happened to Leavitt algebras, for most graphs, representations arising from branching systems on separated graphs cannot be faithful, since for edges e and f in different sets of a partition of a vertex v , we always have that $S_e S_e^*$ commute with $S_f S_f^*$, but this in general is not true in the algebra. In order to present some examples of injective representations we have then to look at the abelianized algebra, which is a quotient of $L_K(E, C, S)$.

Definition 4.1. (As in [3].) Let (E, C) be a separated graph. The abelianized Cohn–Leavitt algebra, denoted by $AL_K(E, C, S)$ is the quotient of the Cohn–Leavitt algebra $L_K(E, C, S)$ by the ideal J generated by all the elements $\lambda\lambda^*\beta\beta^* - \beta\beta^*\lambda\lambda^*$, where λ, β belong to the multiplicative semigroup generated by $E^1 \cup (E^1)^*$.

Remark. Notice that any representation π of $L_K(E, C, S)$ arising from a branching system, as in Theorem 2.2, is automatically a representation of $AL_K(E, C, S)$, since for each β, γ in the multiplicative semigroup generated by $E^1 \cup (E^1)^*$, $\pi(\gamma\gamma^*)$ and $\pi(\beta\beta^*)$ are multiplication operators in $\text{Hom}_K(M)$, and so $\pi(\gamma\gamma^*)\pi(\beta\beta^*) - \pi(\beta\beta^*)\pi(\gamma\gamma^*) = 0$.

Next we show that, for a class of graphs, any representation of $AL_K(E, C, S)$ arising from a branching system as in Theorem 3.1 is faithful. More specifically we will consider countable graphs with no loops where all edges have the same source and the range map is injective. An example of such a graph was given in Example 3.4.

In order to proceed we need to recall the description of a basis for $L_K(E, C, S)$. This was done in [5] by P. Ara and K.R. Goodearl. For the graphs in question, a basis for $L_K(E, C, S)$ consists of the set \mathcal{B} of paths of the form

$$\alpha := \mu e_1^* e_2 e_2^* \dots e_{n-1} e_n^* e_n \nu^*,$$

such that α is C separated and reduced with respect to S (and μ and ν are allowed to have length zero). Notice that for the case in mind the source of all edges is a vertex v , and so α is C -separated iff e_i and e_{i+1} are in different sets $X, Y \in C_v$ for all i . Furthermore, α is reduced with respect to S iff for each $X \in S$, an edge e_X has been selected and $e_i e_i^* \neq e_X e_X^*$, for all i , or if α is equal to an edge e , a ghost edge e^* or a vertex.

We can now prove the faithfulness of our representations, but first we need the following lemma.

Lemma 4.2. Let (E, C, S) be a separated graph, where all edges have the same source, v_0 , and the range map is injective. Let π be the representation of $AL_K(E, C, S)$ arising from the branching system defined in Theorem 3.1. Let $x \in AL_K(E, C, S)$ be a nonzero linear combination of elements of the form $x = \gamma_0 v_0 + \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j e_1^j (e_1^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j (e_{n_j}^j)^*$, where e_i^j are edges and $\gamma_0, \dots, \gamma_N \in K$. Then $\pi(x) \neq 0$.

Proof. First note that we may suppose, for each j , that e_i^j and e_k^j are C -separated for each $i \neq k$ (otherwise $(e_i^j)^* e_k^j = 0$). Moreover, we may suppose that $\{e_1^i, \dots, e_{n_i}^i\} \neq \{e_1^j, \dots, e_{n_j}^j\}$ for $i, j \in \{1, \dots, N\}$ with $i \neq j$ and also that for each j , $e_1^j (e_1^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j (e_{n_j}^j)^*$ is reduced with respect to S (that is, for all i, j and for each $X \in S$, we may assume that $e_i^j \neq e_X$ (where $e_X \in X$ has been previously selected to obtain B) by replacing $e_X e_X^*$ by $v_0 - \sum_{e \in X \setminus \{e_X\}} e e^*$ if necessary).

If $\gamma_j = 0$ for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ then $\pi(x) = \gamma_0 \pi(v_0) = \gamma_0 (1_{v_0}) \neq 0$. So, suppose $\gamma_j \neq 0$ for each $1 \leq j \leq N$.

Let $X_1, \dots, X_m \in C_{v_0}$ be the subsets which contain some edge e_i^j , for $1 \leq j \leq N$ and $1 \leq i \leq n_j$.

Case 1: Suppose $\gamma_0 \neq 0$.

For each $1 \leq k \leq m$, define y_k as follows: if X_k is infinite, let $y_k = e_k e_k^*$ where $e_k \neq e_i^j$ for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ and $1 \leq i \leq n_j$; if X_k is finite and $X_k \in S$, let $y_k = e_{X_k} e_{X_k}^*$ (where $e_{X_k} e_{X_k}^*$ has been selected to form \mathcal{B}); and if X_k is finite and $X_k \notin S$, let $y_k = v_0 - \sum_{e \in X_k} e e^*$. So, for each $e_i^j \in X_k$ it holds that $e_i^j (e_i^j)^* y_k = 0$. In particular, for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ and $1 \leq i \leq n_j$,

$$e_i^j (e_i^j)^* y_1 \dots y_m = 0$$

(recall that y_p and y_q commute in $AL_K(E, C, S)$) and therefore, for each $1 \leq j \leq N$,

$$e_1^j (e_1^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j (e_{n_j}^j)^* y_1 \dots y_m = 0.$$

So, by multiplying the equality

$$x = \gamma_0 v_0 + \sum_{j=1}^N \gamma_j e_1^j (e_1^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j (e_{n_j}^j)^*$$

by $y_1 \dots y_m$ we obtain

$$x y_1 \dots y_m = \gamma_0 v_0 y_1 \dots y_m = \gamma_0 y_1 \dots y_m,$$

and then

$$\pi(x y_1 \dots y_m) = \gamma_0 \pi(y_1 \dots y_m) = \gamma_0 \pi(y_1) \dots \pi(y_m).$$

Since $\pi(y_k) = 1_{R_{e_k}}$ for some $e_k \in X_k$ or $\pi(y_k) = 1_{D_{v_0} \setminus \bigcup_{e \in X_k} R_e}$, then, by [Remark 3.2](#), $\pi(y_1) \dots \pi(y_m) \neq 0$. So, we have $\pi(x) \pi(y_1 \dots y_m) = \pi(x y_1 \dots y_m) = \gamma_0 \pi(y_1 \dots y_m) \neq 0$, and then $\pi(x) \neq 0$.

Case 2: Suppose $\gamma_0 = 0$.

Choose some $t, 1 \leq t \leq N$, such that $n_t \leq n_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq N$. For each $1 \leq k \leq m$ define y_k as follows: if $e_i^t \in X_k$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n_t$ define $y_k = e_i^t (e_i^t)^*$, and otherwise define y_k as in Case 1. Since $\{e_1^j, \dots, e_{n_j}^j\} \neq \{e_1^t, \dots, e_{n_t}^t\}$ for each $j \neq t$ then there is a $1 \leq i \leq n_j$ such that $e_i^j \neq e_l^t$ for all $1 \leq l \leq n_t$. Let k be such that $e_i^j \in X_k$. Then $e_i^j (e_i^j)^* y_k = 0$. As in Case 1,

$$e_1^j (e_1^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j (e_{n_j}^j)^* y_1 \dots y_m = 0$$

for each $1 \leq j \leq N$ with $j \neq t$, and then

$$x y_1 \dots y_m = \gamma_t e_1^t (e_1^t)^* \dots e_{n_t}^t (e_{n_t}^t)^* y_1 \dots y_m.$$

Since for each $1 \leq i \leq n_t$ the element $e_i^t(e_i^t)^*$ equals to some y_k then

$$e_1^t(e_1^t)^* \dots e_{n_t}^t(e_{n_t}^t)^* y_1 \dots y_m = y_1 \dots y_m,$$

and so

$$xy_1 \dots y_m = \gamma ty_1 \dots y_m.$$

Then it follows, as in Case 1, that $\pi(x) \neq 0$. \square

Theorem 4.3. *Let (E, C, S) be a separated graph, where all edges have the same source, v_0 , the range map is injective and E has no loops. Then the representation π of $AL_K(E, C, S)$ arising from the branching system in Theorem 3.1 is faithful.*

Proof. Let $x \in AL_K(E, C, S)$ be a nonzero element. By [5, 2.7],

$$x = \gamma_0 v_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \gamma_j \alpha_j$$

where $\alpha_j \in \mathcal{B}$ for each j , and since the unique paths in E are the edges, then $\alpha_j = \mu_j(e_1^j)^* e_2^j(e_2^j)^* \dots e_{n_j-1}^j(e_{n_j-1}^j)^* e_{n_j}^j \nu_j^*$ for each j , where each e_i^j is an edge and each ν_j and each μ_j has length zero or is an edge. We will show that $\pi(x) \neq 0$.

First notice that, since the set of finite sums of vertices is a set of local units for $AL_K(E, C, S)$, there exists vertices v and w such that $vwx \neq 0$.

Suppose $v \neq v_0$ and $w = v_0$. By hypothesis, there exists only one edge e such that $r(e) = v$. Writing $v = e^*e$ we obtain that $v\alpha_j \neq 0$ only if $|\mu_j| = 0$ and $e_1^j = e$, and since $w = v_0$ then $\alpha_j w \neq 0$ only if $\nu_j = e_{n_j}^j$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \neq vwx &= \sum_{j: v\alpha_j w \neq 0} \gamma_j e^* e_2^j(e_2^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j(e_{n_j}^j)^* \\ &= e^* \sum_{j: v\alpha_j w \neq 0} \gamma_j e e^* e_2^j(e_2^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j(e_{n_j}^j)^*. \end{aligned}$$

By the previous lemma,

$$\pi\left(\sum_{j: v\alpha_j w \neq 0} \gamma_j e e^* e_2^j(e_2^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j(e_{n_j}^j)^*\right) \neq 0$$

and so

$$0 \neq \pi\left(\sum_{j: v\alpha_j w \neq 0} \gamma_j e e^* e_2^j(e_2^j)^* \dots e_{n_j}^j(e_{n_j}^j)^*\right) = \pi(evxw) = \pi(e)\pi(v)\pi(x)\pi(w),$$

and so $\pi(x) \neq 0$.

The cases $v \neq v_0$ and $w \neq v_0$, $v = v_0$ and $w = v_0$, $v = v_0$ and $w \neq v_0$ follow in a similar way and are left to the reader. \square

We finalize the paper showing that the Cohn–Leavitt path algebra of a separated graph can be written as an amalgamated free product, with a common subset of idempotents, of Cohn–Leavitt path algebras over graphs where all edges have the same source.

So, let (E, C, S) be a triple as in Definition 1.1. For each $X \in C$ consider the directed graph $E_X = (E_X^0, X, r, s)$, where E_X^0 is a copy of E^0 , that is, $E_X^0 = \{v_X : v \in E^0\}$, and abusing the notation, r, s are the range and source maps of E restricted to X . Notice that all edges in E_X have the same source. Define, for each $X \in C$, A_X as the universal K -algebra generated by $\{e, e^* : e \in X\} \cup E_X^0$ with relations given by:

1. the elements of E_X^0 are pairwise orthogonal idempotents,
2. $er(e) = e = s(e)e$ and $r(e)e^* = e^* = e^*s(e)$, for all $e \in X$,
3. $e^*f = \delta_{e,f}r(e)$, for all $e, f \in X$,
4. $v_X = \sum_{e \in X} ee^*$, if $X \in S$ and $v_X = s^{-1}(X)$.

Notice that if $X \in S$, or if X is infinite, then A_X is the Leavitt path algebra of the directed graph E_X . In particular, if $S = C_{fin}$ then each A_X is a Leavitt path algebra.

Now let A be the free product of the K -algebras A_X , and let I be the two sided ideal of A generated by the set $\{v_X - v_Y : X, Y \in C; v \in E^0\}$. The quotient algebra A/I is called the amalgamated free product of $\{A_X\}_{X \in C}$ with common subset E^0 .

With the above in mind, we obtain the following proposition, which is similar to a result obtained in [4], in the context of C^* -algebras of separated graphs.

Proposition 4.4. *The Cohn–Leavitt path algebra $L_K(E, C, S)$ of the triple (E, C, S) is K -isomorphic to the amalgamated free product A/I .*

Proof. The proof follows by using the universal property of $L_K(E, C, S)$ to define a K -homomorphism $\psi : L_K(E, C, S) \rightarrow A/I$ such that $\psi(e) = [e]$, for each $e \in E^1$, and $\psi(v) = [v_X]$ (where X is some set $X \in C$ and $[v_X]$ denotes the equivalence class of v_X), and then use the universal property of A to define the inverse of ψ . \square

Remark 4.5. The above result is an extension to the separated graph case of a result proved by Larki in the context of Leavitt path algebras of edge colored graphs (see [15]). As it happens, each edge-colored graph $G = (V, E, r, s, d)$ (in the sense of [15]) can be seen as a separated graph, with partitions $C_v = \{s^{-1}(v) \cap d^{-1}(i) : i \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } s^{-1}(v) \cap d^{-1}(i) \neq \emptyset\}$, and so the Leavitt path algebra of the edge colored graph G (as defined in [15]) and the Leavitt path algebra of the above separated graph coincide.

Proposition 4.6. *Let (E, C, S) be a separated graph with no loops and such that the restriction of the range map to $\{s^{-1}(v)\}$ is injective for each $v \in E^0$. Then $AL_K(E, C, S)$*

can be written as a quotient of an amalgamated free product of abelianized Cohn–Leavitt path algebras that can be faithfully represented as in [Theorem 4.3](#).

Proof. For each $v \in E^0$ let E_v be the separated graph $(E_v^0, s^{-1}(v), r, s)$, where $E_v^0 = \{u_v : u \in E^0\}$. Notice that, by [Theorem 4.3](#), each $AL_K(E_v, C_v, S)$ can be faithfully represented.

Let B be the free product of $\{AL_K(E_v, C_v, S)\}_{v \in E^0}$ and B/J be the amalgamated free product of $\{AL_K(E_v, C_v, S)\}_{v \in E^0}$ with common subset E^0 (J is the ideal generated by the set $\{u_v - u_w : u, v, w \in E^0\}$). Let $U \subseteq B/J$ be the multiplicative semigroup generated by $\bigcup_{v \in E^0} s^{-1}(v) \cup s^{-1}(v)^*$ and J_0 be the ideal in B/J generated by $\{\alpha\alpha^*\beta\beta^* - \beta\beta^*\alpha\alpha^* : \alpha, \beta \in U\}$. By an argument analogous to the one used to prove [Proposition 4.4](#) it follows that $AL_K(E, C, S)$ is isomorphic to $(B/J)/J_0$. \square

Remark 4.7. In the case of a separated graph E with no paths with length greater than 1, which is the case of bipartite graphs, no loops and injective range the ideal J_0 in the previous proposition is the zero ideal and hence $AL_K(E, C, S)$ is an amalgamated free product of abelianized Cohn–Leavitt path algebras that can be faithfully represented. Furthermore, for this class of separated graphs, since the set of vertices forms an orthogonal set of local units for $AL_K(E, C, S)$, the proof of [Theorem 4.3](#) can be straightforwardly used to faithfully represent $AL_K(E, C, S)$ via branching systems.

Remark 4.8. The class of bipartite separated graphs is of particular interest, since in [\[3\]](#) it is shown that every graph algebra of a separated graph is Morita-equivalent to a graph algebra of a bipartite separated graph (not necessarily with injective range).

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