

RELATIVE COMMUTANTS OF STRONGLY SELF-ABSORBING C*-ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. The relative commutant $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$ of a strongly self-absorbing algebra A is indistinguishable from its ultrapower $A^{\mathcal{U}}$. This applies both to the case when A is the hyperfinite II_1 factor and to the case when it is a strongly self-absorbing C^* -algebra. In the latter case we prove analogous results for $\ell_{\infty}(A)/c_0(A)$ and reduced powers corresponding to other filters on \mathbb{N} . Examples of algebras with approximately inner flip and approximately inner half-flip are provided, showing the optimality of our results. We also prove that strongly self-absorbing algebras are smoothly classifiable, unlike the algebras with approximately inner half-flip.

Most uses of ultrapowers in operator algebras and elsewhere rely on two of their model-theoretic properties: countable saturation and Łoś's theorem, stating that the canonical embedding of a structure in its ultrapower is elementary.¹ These conditions – saturation and elementary equivalence – characterize the ultrapower under the assumption of the continuum hypothesis: two elementary extensions of density character \aleph_1 of a separable structure A which are saturated are necessarily isomorphic over A . (this is the uniqueness theorem for saturated models; see §1). We can identify A with its diagonal image in ultrapower $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ and, provided A is a C^* -algebra or II_1 -factor (or more generally, when it has a multiplicative structure), consider the *relative commutant*

$$A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}} := \{b \in A^{\mathcal{U}} : ab = ba \text{ for all } a \in A\}.$$

When A is unital, the relative commutant is denoted $F(A)$ by Kirchberg in [22] (suppressing the choice of ultrafilter \mathcal{U}). Kirchberg also defines $F(A)$ for non-unital C^* -algebras in such a way that Theorem 2.1 extends to the case where A is non-unital. The relative commutant plays an even more significant role in classification of both II_1 factors and C^* -algebras than the

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¹All ultrafilters are assumed to be nonprincipal ultrafilters on \mathbb{N} and $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ denotes the ultrapower of A associated with \mathcal{U} .

ultrapower itself ([32], [28], [6], [23], [22], [30], [27], [25]...). Relative commutants do not satisfy the standard form of Łoś's theorem since A is not even a subalgebra of $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$ and are in general only known to be quantifier-free saturated. The latter property is closely related to Kirchberg's ε -test (see [22, Lemma A.1] or [24, Lemma 3.1]). Moreover, unlike the ultrapower, the construction of a relative commutant does not have a well-studied abstract analogue. We aim to show that the relative commutant of strongly self-absorbing algebras is no different from its ultrapower.

Two *-homomorphisms Φ and Ψ with common domains and codomains are *approximately unitarily equivalent* if there is a net of unitaries u_λ such that $\text{Ad } u_\lambda \circ \Phi$ converges to Ψ in the point-norm topology. An endomorphism of a C*-algebra is *approximately inner* if it is approximately unitarily equivalent to the identity map. Let D be a C*-algebra. Recall the following definitions from [9] and [33].

- (1) D has an *approximately inner flip* if the automorphism of $D \otimes_{\min} D$ that interchanges $a \otimes b$ and $b \otimes a$ is approximately inner.²
- (2) D has an *approximately inner half-flip* if maps $\text{id}_D \otimes 1_D$ and $1_D \otimes \text{id}_D$ from D into $D \otimes_{\min} D$ are approximately unitarily equivalent.
- (3) D is *strongly self absorbing* if $D \otimes_{\min} D \cong D$ and the map $\text{id}_D \otimes 1_D$ is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism between D and $D \otimes_{\min} D$.

If D is strongly self-absorbing then it has an approximately inner flip ([33]), and if D has an approximately inner flip then it easily has an approximately inner half-flip. Convereses to both of these implications are well-known to be false (see Example 3.9). The weakest of these properties implies that D is nuclear, simple, unital, and has at most one trace ([9]).³ If D has approximately inner half-flip then $D^{\otimes \infty}$ is strongly self-absorbing ([33, Proposition 1.9]).

We now state Theorem 1 under the assumption of the continuum hypothesis for convenience; the result will be strengthened later.

Theorem 1. *Assume D has approximately inner half-flip and A is separable and D -absorbing. Then the continuum hypothesis (CH) implies the following.*

- (1) *If $\Phi: D \rightarrow A^{\mathcal{U}}$ is a unital *-homomorphism then $\Phi(D)' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$ is isomorphic to $A^{\mathcal{U}}$.*
- (2) *If $\Phi: D \rightarrow \ell_\infty(A)/c_0(A)$ is a unital *-homomorphism then $\Phi(D)' \cap \ell_\infty(A)/c_0(A)$ is isomorphic to $\ell_\infty(A)/c_0(A)$.*

Moreover, in both cases, the inclusion maps are approximately unitarily equivalent to isomorphisms.

² \otimes_{\min} denotes the minimal, or spatial, tensor product of C*-algebras. In most of this paper, we work with tensor products where one factor is nuclear, and then simply write \otimes (since all C*-tensor norms are the same).

³All C*-algebras and all *-homomorphisms between them are assumed to be unital.

Theorem 1 is a consequence of Corollary 2.13, stating that, assuming CH, $\ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$ and $A' \cap \ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$ are isomorphic for a number of free filters F . Our second result, Theorem 2, does not require CH or any other additional set-theoretic assumptions. It is stated in terms of logic of metric structures ([1]) and its adaptation to C*-algebras ([14]). Some acquaintance with this logic is expected from the reader; §1 contains a brief recap and all the relevant definitions can be found in [14].

We say that C is potentially D -absorbing if C is elementarily equivalent to a D -absorbing algebra (see §2). If A is potentially D -absorbing then A^F is potentially D -absorbing for every filter F (see Lemma 2.6).

Theorem 2. *Assume D has approximately inner half-flip and C is countably saturated and potentially D -absorbing. Then*

- (1) *All unital *-homomorphisms of D into C are unitarily conjugate.*
- (2) *Fixing an inclusion of D in C , we have that $D' \cap C$ is an elementary submodel of C , and*
- (3) *$D' \cap C$ is countably saturated.*

If the continuum hypothesis holds and C has density character \aleph_1 then items (2) and (3) of Theorem 2 imply $D' \cap C \cong C$ by a transfinite back-and-forth argument.

The natural intuition that an ultrapower A^U of a D -absorbing algebra A is D -absorbing is wrong because countably quantifier-free saturated algebras are, by [20], tensorially indecomposable. Since ultrapowers of D -absorbing algebras are potentially D -absorbing (Lemma 2.6) Theorem 2 morally justifies this intuition.

Proof of Theorem 2. Item (1) was essentially proved in [9], see Lemma 2.8. (2) is Theorem 2.9. The quantifier-free case of (3) is in [11] and the general case is Corollary 2.11. \square

The proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2 apply in the case of II_1 factors where, by a result of Connes, the only strongly self-absorbing example is the hyperfinite II_1 factor R (in the following the ultrapower is tracial von Neumann ultrapower).

Theorem 3. *For any McDuff factor M , given an embedding of R into M^U , we have $R' \cap M^U$ is countably saturated and $R' \cap M^U \prec M^U$. If CH holds then $R' \cap M^U$ is isomorphic to M^U .*

If M denotes the von Neumann subalgebra of R^U generated by R and $R' \cap R^U$ then $R' \cap R^U \prec M$ and $M \prec R^U$.

A topological dynamical system associated to unitary equivalence classes of *-homomorphisms from a C*-algebra A into an ultrapower of a C*-algebra B was introduced by Brown in [4]. Much is known about such systems in case of II_1 factors and some of our results can be recast in Brown's terminology to give information about such dynamical systems when A is strongly self-absorbing and B is A -absorbing.

We also give a new characterization of strongly self-absorbing algebras as those unital algebras D such that all unital *-homomorphisms of D into its ultrapower are conjugate and D is elementarily equivalent to $D \otimes D$ (Theorem 2.15).

Organization of the paper. In §1 we review basics of countable saturation and introduce massive extensions. §1.2 is about arbitrary metric structures and in it we prove some continuous variants of Tarski–Vaught criterion for elementarity. The main results of the paper, including Theorem 2 and a strengthening of Theorem 1, are proved in §2.2. The model-theoretic characterization of strongly self-absorbing algebras mentioned above is given in §2.3. In §2.4 we show that (unlike the class of all separable, nuclear, simple, unital C*-algebras) strongly self-absorbing algebras are smoothly classifiable by their universal theories, while algebras with approximately inner half-flip are not. Several limiting examples are given in §3.

1. PRELIMINARIES

1.1. Logic of C*-algebras. We quickly review basic notions from the logic of metric structures ([1]) as modified for C*-algebras (proofs and more details can be found in [14] or [12]).

1.1.1. Formulas, theories, elementary submodels. The *formulas* for C*-algebras are recursively defined as follows.

- (1) Terms are *-polynomials with complex coefficients in variables x_n , for $n \geq 0$.
- (2) Atomic formulas are expressions of the form $\|P\|$ where P is a term.
- (3) Formulas form the smallest set that includes all atomic formulas and satisfies the following requirements.
 - (a) If $n \geq 1$, ϕ_j for $0 \leq j < n$ are formulas, and $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous, then $f(\phi_0, \phi_1, \dots, \phi_{n-1})$ is a formula.
 - (b) If ϕ is a formula and x is x_j for some $j \geq 0$, then $\sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \phi$ and $\inf_{\|x\| \leq 1} \phi$ are formulas.

This definition is slightly more restrictive than the one given in [14] in that we consider only the unit ball of the C*-algebra as a domain of quantification. This simplification does not alter the expressive power of the logic and it suffices for our present purposes.

We will frequently use \bar{x} to denote the n -tuple (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) or ω -tuple (x_0, x_1, \dots) of variables, and likewise \bar{a} (or \bar{b} , etc.) to denote a finite or countable tuple of elements in a C*-algebra A ; we'll write $\bar{a} \in A$ to mean that $a_j \in A$ for each a_j in the tuple \bar{a} . A formula with variables included in the tuple \bar{x} will be denoted $\phi(\bar{x})$ (it is convenient to sometimes allow \bar{x} to be a countable tuple, even though the definition of a formula only allows finitely many of the variables to be used).

Let $n = 0, 1, \dots, \omega$. Given a formula $\phi(\bar{x})$ where \bar{x} is an n -tuple, a C*-algebra A and an n -tuple \bar{a} in A , one can define the interpretation of $\phi(\bar{a})$

in A recursively, by following the the structure of ϕ as in (1)–(3). This interpretation, denoted by $\phi(\bar{a})^A$, defines a function $\phi^A: A^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. This function is uniformly continuous on the set of n -tuples in the unit ball of A , and the modulus of uniform continuity depends only on ϕ and not on A . We denote the set of formulas whose free variables are included in \bar{x} , by $\mathbb{F}^{\bar{x}}$.

We can expand the notion of formula slightly by allowing parameters. If $A \subseteq B$, $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ is a formula and $\bar{a} \in A$ has the same length as \bar{y} then we call $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a})$ a formula with parameters in A . We denote by $\mathbb{F}_A^{\bar{x}}$ the set of formulas with free variables included in \bar{x} and parameters in A .

A formula is a *sentence* if it has no free variables; we denote the set of sentences as \mathbb{F}^0 . For a sentence ϕ the interpretation ϕ^A is a real number. Note that \mathbb{F}^0 is an \mathbb{R} -algebra and that for every A the map $\phi \mapsto \phi^A$ is linear.

The *theory* of a C*-algebra A is the kernel of this map on \mathbb{F}^0 ,

$$\text{Th}(A) := \{\phi \in \mathbb{F}^0 : \phi^A = 0\}.$$

Since $\phi^A = r$ if and only if $\{\phi \dashv r, r \dashv \phi\} \subseteq \text{Th}(A)$, where $a \dashv b = \max\{a - b, 0\}$, the theory of A can be identified with the linear functional $\phi \mapsto \phi^A$. We say that A and B are *elementarily equivalent*, in symbols $A \equiv B$, if $\text{Th}(A) = \text{Th}(B)$.

If A is a subalgebra of B and for every n -ary formula ϕ the interpretations ϕ^A and ϕ^B agree on A^n then we write $A \prec B$ and say that A is an *elementary submodel* of B and that B is an *elementary extension* of A . The following easily checked facts will be used tacitly. If $A \subseteq B \subseteq C$ then $A \prec B$ and $B \prec C$ implies $A \prec C$. Also $A \prec C$ and $B \prec C$ implies $A \prec B$. (Note, however, that $A \prec C$ and $A \prec B$ does not imply $B \prec C$.) By Łoś' theorem an ultrapower is always an elementary extension of A , $A \prec A^{\mathcal{U}}$, via the diagonal embedding.

1.1.2. Types and saturation. If $A \subseteq B \prec C$ and $\bar{c} \in C$ then the complete type of \bar{c} over A with respect to $\text{Th}(B)$, p , written $tp(\bar{c}/A)$, is the linear functional from $\mathbb{F}_A^{\bar{x}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by $p(\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a})) = \varphi^C(\bar{c}, \bar{a})$. A *type* over A with respect to the $\text{Th}(B)$ is the restriction of a complete type to a subset of $\mathbb{F}_A^{\bar{x}}$. As a type can be extended by linearity to a subspace of $\mathbb{F}_A^{\bar{x}}$, a type is determined by its kernel. For $\varphi \in \mathbb{F}_A^{\bar{x}}$ and a type p , we write $\varphi \in p$ if $p(\varphi) = 0$. A set of formulas Σ with parameters in A is *consistent* with the $\text{Th}(B)$ if for some type p over A with respect to $\text{Th}(B)$, we have $\Sigma \subseteq p$. The following, which is used throughout, can be proved by an application of Łoś' theorem.

Proposition 1.1. *Suppose that $A \subseteq B$ and Σ is a set of formulas with parameters in A . Then Σ is consistent with $\text{Th}(B)$ if and only if every finite subset of $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \Sigma$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, Σ_0 can be ε -approximated in B i.e., there exists $\bar{b} \in B$ such that $|\varphi^B(\bar{b}, \bar{a})| < \varepsilon$ for every $\varphi(\bar{x}, \bar{a}) \in \Sigma_0$.*

If A is separable then every type over A is realized in $A^{\mathcal{U}}$.

A C*-algebra C is *countably saturated* if for every separable $A \subseteq C$, every type over A is realized in C . The second key property of ultrapowers alluded

to in the introduction is the fact that $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ is always countably saturated. We record a classical result, proved by transfinite back-and-forth construction, for reference.

Theorem 1.2. *Assume C and D are elementarily equivalent, countably saturated, and both have density character \aleph_1 . Then C and D are isomorphic.*

In particular, if the continuum hypothesis holds and A is separable then every countably saturated model of density character \aleph_1 elementarily equivalent to A is isomorphic to every ultrapower of A associated to a nonprincipal ultrafilter on \mathbb{N} . \square

We should note that, unless the continuum hypothesis holds, there are no infinite-dimensional and countably saturated C^* -algebras of density character \aleph_1 by the main result in [14].

We end this section with a well-known lemma.

Lemma 1.3. *For any pair of C^* -algebras A, B , the set of elementary embeddings from A to B is closed in the point-norm topology. In particular, if $\Phi: A \rightarrow B$ is approximately unitarily equivalent to an elementary embedding $\Psi: A \rightarrow B$ then Φ is an elementary embedding.*

Proof. Let Φ_λ , for $\lambda \in \Lambda$, be a net of elementary maps from A to B that converges to Φ point-norm topology. In order to check that Φ is elementary fix a formula $\psi(\bar{x})$. Then for every \bar{a} in A of the appropriate sort we have that $\psi(\bar{a})^A = \psi(\Phi_\lambda(\bar{a}))^B$ for all λ . If $\bar{b} = \lim_\lambda \Phi_\lambda(\bar{a})$ then by the continuity of the interpretation of ψ we have $\psi(\bar{b})^B = \lim_\lambda \psi(\Phi_\lambda(\bar{a}))^B = \psi(\bar{a})^A$. Since ψ was arbitrary this completes the proof. The second statement follows immediately. \square

1.2. Criteria for elementarity. Lemmas in this subsection are stated and proved for general metric structures (as in [1]), although we shall need only the case when they are C^* -algebras. Although not technically difficult, these lemmas do not appear elsewhere to the best of our knowledge. They were inspired by analysis of the model-theoretic behaviour of relative commutants of strongly self-absorbing algebras. In all of these lemmas A, B and C denote metric structures of the same signature. By $A \prec B$ we mean A is an elementary substructure of B .

Lemma 1.4. *Assume $C \prec B$ and $C \subseteq A \subseteq B$. Assume moreover that for every m and every $\bar{a} \in A$ we have*

$$\inf\{\text{dist}(\alpha(\bar{a}), C^m) : \alpha \in \text{Aut}(B), \alpha \upharpoonright A \in \text{Aut}(A)\} = 0.$$

Then $C \prec A \prec B$.

Proof. It suffices to prove that $A \prec B$, since from this it follows that $C \prec A$. Fix a formula $\inf_y \phi(\bar{x}, y)$ and \bar{a} in A . By the Tarski–Vaught test ([1, Proposition 4.5]) we need to check that $\inf_{y \in A} \phi(\bar{a}, y)^B = \inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{a}, y)^B$.

Since $C \prec B$, if \bar{c} is in C^m we have

$$\inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B = \inf_{y \in C} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B$$

for all n . The monotonicity of taking inf implies

$$\inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B \leq \inf_{y \in A} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B \leq \inf_{y \in C} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B$$

and therefore we have the equality

$$\inf_{y \in A} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B = \inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{c}, y)^B.$$

Fix a sequence α_n , for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, of automorphisms of B such that $\alpha_n \upharpoonright A$ is an automorphism of A such that $\lim_n \text{dist}(\alpha_n(\bar{a}), C^m) = 0$. Let $\bar{a}(n)$ be a tuple from C such that $\lim_n \text{dist}(\alpha_n(\bar{a}), \bar{a}(n)) = 0$.

Then $\inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{a}, y)^B = \inf_{y \in B} \phi(\alpha_n(\bar{a}), y)^B$ and $\lim_n |\inf_{y \in B} \phi(\alpha_n(\bar{a}))^B - \inf_{y \in B} \phi(\bar{a}(n))^B| = 0$ by the uniform continuity of the interpretation of ϕ . By the above, the conclusion follows. \square

Lemma 1.5. *Assume $A \subset B$. Assume in addition that for all m, n , and $\bar{b} \in B$ and $\bar{a} \in A$ we have*

$$\inf\{d(\alpha(\bar{a}), \bar{a}) + \text{dist}(\alpha(\bar{b}), A^m) : \alpha \in \text{Aut}(B)\} = 0.$$

Then $A \prec B$. If B is in addition separable, then $A \cong B$.

Proof. We need to check the Tarski–Vaught test, that for every n -ary formula $\inf_y \psi(\bar{x}, y)$ and all $\bar{a} \in A$ we have

$$\inf_{y \in B} \psi(\bar{a}, y)^B = \inf_{y \in A} \psi(\bar{a}, y)^B.$$

We clearly have \leq . In order to prove \geq , set $r := \inf_{y \in B} \psi(\bar{a}, y)^B$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and $b \in B$ such that $\psi(\bar{a}, b)^B < r + \varepsilon/2$. Now ψ^B is uniformly continuous so fix δ corresponding to $\varepsilon/2$ for ψ 's uniform continuity modulus. Pick an automorphism α of B such that

$$d(\bar{a}, \alpha(\bar{a})) + d(\alpha(b), A) < \delta.$$

Then $\psi(\alpha(\bar{a}), \alpha(b))^B = \psi(\bar{a}, b)^B < r + \varepsilon/2$. Now pick $b' \in A$ such that $d(\alpha(b), b') < \delta$. Since we also have $d(\bar{a}, \alpha(\bar{a})) < \delta$, altogether we get

$$|\psi^B(\bar{a}, b') - \psi^B(\alpha(\bar{a}), \alpha(b))| < \varepsilon/2$$

Since $b' \in A$, the conclusion follows.

The final statement is by an intertwining argument as in the proof of [32, Proposition 2.3.5]. \square

We record a slightly simpler form of Lemma 1.5 (for use when B is countably quantifier-free saturated, under which condition this version is equivalent).

Lemma 1.6. *Assume $A \subset B$ are models of the same continuous language. Assume in addition that for all m, n and $\bar{b} \in B$ and $\bar{a} \in A$ there exists an automorphism α of B such that (with a slight abuse of notation) $\alpha(\bar{a}) = \bar{a}$ and $\alpha(\bar{b}) \in A$. Then $A \prec B$.* \square

2. MAIN RESULTS

If A and D are C^* -algebras we say that A is *D-absorbing* if $A \otimes D \cong A$. We record a key fact about C^* -algebras with approximately inner half-flip taken from [32, Theorem 7.2.2] (as extracted from [9]).

Theorem 2.1. *If A and D are separable and D has approximately inner half-flip then A is *D-absorbing* if D unitally embeds into $A' \cap A^U$. If D is in addition strongly self-absorbing then the converse holds, so A is *D-absorbing* if and only if D unitally embeds into $A' \cap A^U$.* \square

(The choice of the ultrafilter U is irrelevant in this statement, although the isomorphism type of $A' \cap A^U$ depends on the choice of U unless the continuum hypothesis holds; see [13].)

Example 3.12 shows that the converse in Theorem 2.1 need not hold if D has approximately inner half-flip, or even approximately inner flip, but isn't strongly self-absorbing.

2.1. Theory \mathbb{T}_D . Fix a separable C^* -algebra D . Suppose that p_1, \dots, p_n are $*$ -polynomials in the variables y_1, \dots, y_n and $d_1, \dots, d_n \in D$. Let $r_j = \|p_j(d_1, \dots, d_n)\|$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Let $\Delta = (p_1, \dots, p_n, d_1, \dots, d_n)$. We define the formula

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}) &:= \max_{i < n, j < n} \| [x_i, y_j] \| + \max_{j < n} |r_j - \|p_j(\bar{y})\||, \\ \psi_{D,\Delta} &:= \sup_{\bar{x}} \inf_{\bar{y}} \phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{x}, \bar{y}).\end{aligned}$$

Set

$$\mathbb{T}_D := \{\psi_{D,\Delta} : \Delta\},$$

where Δ ranges over all $(p_1, \dots, p_n, d_1, \dots, d_n)$, over all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Recall that $\text{Th}(A) = \{\phi : \phi^A = 0\}$. We write $A \models \mathbb{T}$ if $\mathbb{T} \subseteq \text{Th}(A)$. The C^* -algebra D in the following lemma is not assumed to have any special properties such as approximately inner half-flip.

Lemma 2.2. *For separable C^* -algebras A and D , and an ultrafilter U , the algebra D embeds into the relative commutant $A' \cap A^U$ if and only if $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$.*

Proof. Assume D embeds into $A' \cap A^U$ and fix n . Since A is an elementary submodel of A^U , for every n -tuple \bar{a} in A we have $\phi_{D,n}(\bar{a})^A = \phi_{D,n}(\bar{a})^{A^U} = 0$. Therefore $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$.

Now assume $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$. Introduce variables y_d for every $d \in X$ where X is a countable dense subset of D . Consider the type over A given by all the formulas $\phi_{D,\Delta}(a_1, \dots, a_n, y_{d_1}, \dots, y_{d_n})$ where $\Delta = (p_1, \dots, p_n, d_1, \dots, d_n)$ and

$a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$. This type is consistent because $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$ and hence is realized in $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ by some set $\{c_d : d \in X\}$. The map $d \mapsto c_d$ can be extended to a *-homomorphism from D into $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$. \square

Theorem 2.1 and Lemma 2.2 imply the following.

Lemma 2.3. *If A is separable and D has approximately inner half-flip then $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$ implies that A is D -absorbing. If D is in addition strongly self-absorbing then $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$ if and only if A is D -absorbing.* \square

The separability of A is necessary in Lemma 2.3 since by [20] ultrapowers are always tensorially indecomposable. By Example 3.12 A being D -absorbing for some D with approximately inner flip does not imply $A \models \mathbb{T}_D$.

Definition 2.4. Fix a separable C*-algebra D and a (typically nonseparable) C*-algebra C .

- (1) We say C is *potentially D -absorbing* if $C \models \mathbb{T}_D$.
- (2) We say C is *D -saturated* if for every separable $X \subseteq C$ there is a unital *-homomorphism of D into $X' \cap C$.

We record an immediate consequence of the above.

Lemma 2.5. (1) *If C is countably saturated then it is potentially D -absorbing if and only if it is D -saturated.*
(2) *If D has approximately inner half-flip and C is potentially D -absorbing then every separable A elementarily equivalent to C is D -absorbing.*
(3) *If D is strongly self-absorbing then C is potentially D -absorbing if and only if every separable A elementarily equivalent to C is D -absorbing.* \square

Let \mathcal{F} be a filter on \mathbb{N} (we stick to \mathbb{N} only for convenience). Identifying $a \in \ell_\infty(A)$ with the sequence $(a(n) : n \in \mathbb{N})$ we set

$$c_{\mathcal{F}}(A) := \{a \in \ell_\infty(A) : \inf_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \sup_{n \in X} \|a(n)\| = 0\}.$$

This is a two-sided, norm-closed, (therefore) self-adjoint ideal in $\ell_\infty(A)$. Set

$$A^{\mathcal{F}} := \ell_\infty(A)/c_{\mathcal{F}}(A).$$

Important special cases are ultrapowers (when \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter) and the asymptotic sequence algebra (when \mathcal{F} is the Frechét filter).

Although the Łoś's theorem fails for the embedding of A into $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ unless \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter, the theory of $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ can be computed from theory of A and some information on \mathcal{F} by Ghasemi's metric version of the Feferman–Vaught theorem ([19]). The following lemma is an easy instance of this theorem.

Lemma 2.6. *Assume \mathcal{F} is a filter on \mathbb{N} and B is separable. Then A is potentially B -absorbing if and only if $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ is potentially B -absorbing.*

Proof. We shall prove that $(\psi_{B,\Delta})^{A^{\mathcal{F}}} = 0$ if and only if $(\psi_{B,\Delta})^A = 0$ for all Δ . Fix $\Delta = (p_1, \dots, p_m, d_1, \dots, d_m)$ and m -tuples \bar{a} and \bar{b} in A , with representing sequences $\langle \bar{a}(n) : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ and $\langle \bar{b}(n) : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$, respectively. Then

$$\begin{aligned}\phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{a}, \bar{b})^{A^{\mathcal{F}}} &= \max_{i < m, j < m} \| [a_i, b_j] \|^{A^{\mathcal{F}}} + \max_{j < m} |r_j - \|p_j(\bar{b})\|^{A^{\mathcal{F}}}| \\ &= \max_{i < m, j < m} \inf_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \sup_{n \in X} \| [a_i(n), b_j(n)] \| + \max_{j < m} \inf_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \sup_{n \in X} |r_j - \|p_j(\bar{b}(n))\||\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\inf_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \sup_{n \in X} \phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{a}(n), \bar{b}(n)) \leq \phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{a}, \bar{b})^{A^{\mathcal{F}}} \leq 2n \inf_{X \in \mathcal{F}} \sup_{n \in X} \phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{a}(n), \bar{b}(n)).$$

Therefore $\psi_{D,\Delta} := \sup_{\bar{x}} \inf_{\bar{y}} \phi_{D,\Delta}(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ satisfies

$$(\psi_{D,\Delta})^A \leq (\psi_{D,\Delta})^{A^{\mathcal{F}}} \leq 2n(\psi_{D,\Delta})^A,$$

and the conclusion follows. \square

The case of Proposition 2.7 when \mathcal{F} is an ultrafilter is a result of Kirchberg ([22]). This result also applies to asymptotic sequence algebras which were proved to be countably saturated in [16, Theorem 1.5].

Proposition 2.7. *Assume A and B are separable. Then for a nonprincipal filter \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{N} such that $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ is countably saturated, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) A is potentially B -absorbing.
- (2) $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{F}}$ is potentially B -absorbing.
- (3) B embeds into $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{F}}$.

Proof. Lemma 2.6 and Lemma 2.2 together imply this result. \square

A few remarks on the optimality of Proposition 2.7 are in order.

(a) There are separable A and B such that $A \models \mathbb{T}_B$ but $A \otimes B$ is not isomorphic to A . If A is an infinite-dimensional unital C*-algebra, then $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$ is nonseparable and in particular $C([0, 1])$ embeds into it. However, if the center of A is trivial then A does not absorb $C([0, 1])$ tensorially.

(b) There are separable A and B such that B has approximately inner flip and $A \otimes B \cong A$, but $A \not\models \mathbb{T}_B$ (see Example 3.12). However, if $A \cong A \otimes B$ and the isomorphism is approximately unitarily equivalent to the inclusion map on A (approximate unitary equivalence is typically determined by K-theoretic invariants; see Theorem 3.3 and [26]), then $A \otimes 1$ is an elementary submodel of $A \otimes B$ and therefore $A \models \mathbb{T}_B$.

(c) If $A \models \mathbb{T}_B$ and B is nuclear and separable then $A \models \mathbb{T}_{B^{\otimes \infty}}$ (nuclearity of B is used only to assure that $B^{\otimes \infty}$ is uniquely defined). In particular, if B is nuclear then every B -saturated algebra is $B^{\otimes \infty}$ -saturated. This was proved by Kirchberg in [22] for $A' \cap A^{\mathcal{U}}$.

(d) There exist nonprincipal filters \mathcal{F} such that $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ is not necessarily countably saturated (Example 3.2). However, many nonprincipal filters \mathcal{F}

on \mathbb{N} have the property that $A^{\mathcal{F}}$ is countably saturated for every algebra A [16, Theorem 2.7].

The following is essentially contained in [9].

Lemma 2.8. *Assume D has approximately inner half-flip and C is D -saturated. Then all unital *-homomorphisms of D into C are approximately unitarily equivalent. If C is in addition countably quantifier-free saturated, then all unital *-homomorphisms from D to C are in fact unitarily conjugate.*

Proof. This is almost tautological. We include a proof for the reader's convenience. Let Φ_1 and Φ_2 be unital *-homomorphisms of D into C . By hypothesis, we can find a unital *-homomorphism Ψ from D into C whose range commutes with ranges of Φ_1 and Φ_2 . It suffices to prove that Ψ and Φ_i are unitarily conjugate, i.e., to prove the assertion in case when Φ_1 and Φ_2 have commuting ranges.

In this case, $d_1 \otimes d_2 \mapsto \Phi_1(d_1)\Phi_2(d_2)$ defines a map from $\Theta : D \otimes D$ to C . Let u_n , for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, be a sequence of unitaries in $D \otimes D$ such that $\lim_n \text{Ad}(u_n)(d \otimes 1) = 1 \otimes d$. Then $\Theta(u_n)$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is a sequence of unitaries in C which satisfy

$$\lim_n \text{Ad}(\Theta(u_n))\Phi_1(d) = \Phi_2(d),$$

as required.

Now assume that C is countably quantifier-free saturated. Consider the type $t(x)$ consisting of the all the quantifier-free conditions $\|xx^* - 1\| = 0$, $\|x^*x - 1\| = 0$, $\|x\Phi_2(d)x^* - \Phi_1(d)\| = 0$ for $d \in D$. Since Φ_1, Φ_2 are approximately unitarily equivalent, any finite subset of this type is approximately realized, so this type is consistent with $\text{Th}(C)$. Therefore, since C is countably quantifier-free saturated, the type is realized, i.e., there is a unitary $u \in C$ such that $\text{Ad}(u) \circ \Phi_2 = \Phi_1$, as required. \square

2.2. Proofs of Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. The next few results complete the proof of Theorem 2.

Theorem 2.9. *Assume C is potentially D -absorbing and countably saturated and D has approximately inner half-flip. Then, fixing an embedding of D in C , we have*

$$D' \cap C \prec C^*(D, D' \cap C) \text{ and } C^*(D, D' \cap C) \prec C.$$

Proof. Set $A := D' \cap C$. In order to prove $A \prec C$ we verify the assumptions of Lemma 1.6. Fix $\bar{a} \in D' \cap C$ and $\bar{b} \in C$. Since C is potentially D -absorbing we can fix a unital subalgebra D_1 of $C^*(D, \bar{a}, \bar{b})' \cap C$ isomorphic to D . $\{\bar{a}\}' \cap C$ is D -saturated and countably quantifier-free saturated, so by Lemma 2.8 there exists a unitary $u \in \{\bar{a}\}' \cap C$ such that $D_1 = \text{Ad}(u)(D)$. Set $\alpha := \text{Ad}(u) \in \text{Aut}(C)$, so that $\alpha(\bar{a}) = \bar{a}$. By Lemma 1.6 the conclusion follows.

We now prove $C^*(D, A) \prec C$. Let us write $B := C^*(D, A)$. Since $A \prec C$, by Lemma 1.4 we need to show that for every m and every $\bar{a} \in B$ we have

$$\inf\{\text{dist}(\alpha(\bar{a}), A^m) : \alpha \in \text{Aut}(C), \alpha \upharpoonright B \in \text{Aut}(B)\} = 0.$$

Since B is generated by D and A , it suffices to consider the case when $\bar{a} = (d_1, \dots, d_k, c_1, \dots, c_\ell)$ where $d_i \in D$ and $c_i \in A$. Since C is D -saturated, so is A . Therefore there is a unital copy D_1 of D in A that commutes with all c_i . Since D has approximately inner half-flip, the flip automorphism of $C^*(D, D_1) \cong D \otimes D_1$ is approximately inner, and the unitaries witnessing this belong to $C^*(D, D_1) \subseteq B$. Therefore for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we can find an inner automorphism of B that moves all d_i to within ε of D_1 and that does not move any of the c_i . This automorphism extends to an inner automorphism of C as required.

Since $A \prec C$ and $A \subseteq C^*(D, A) \prec C$, $A \prec C^*(D, A)$ follows. \square

By [11] if B is countably saturated and $A \subseteq B$ is separable then $A' \cap B$ is countably quantifier-free saturated. In general, we don't expect that $A' \cap B$ is countably saturated, though we have the following.

Lemma 2.10. *Assume D is countable, $D \subseteq B$, such that B is countably saturated and $D' \cap B \prec B$. Then $D' \cap B$ is countably saturated.*

Proof. Let p be a type in $D' \cap B$ over a separable subalgebra A , let \bar{x} be the tuple of variables occurring in this type. Consider the set of formulas Σ with parameters in $A \cup D$, consisting of all $\phi(\bar{x}, \bar{a}) \in p$ together with the formula $\|[x_i, d]\|$ for each i and each $d \in D$. Let us show that Σ is consistent with $\text{Th}(B)$.

For this, let Σ_0 be a finite subset of Σ and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Then, since p is consistent, all formulas in Σ that are from p are ε -approximated in $D' \cap B$ by some $\bar{b} \in D' \cap B$. Since $D' \cap B \prec B$, these conditions are ε -approximately realized by \bar{b} in B . For the formulas of the form $\|[x_i, d]\|$, we also have $\|[b_i, d]\| = 0$ since $\bar{b} \in D'$. This concludes the proof that Σ is consistent with $\text{Th}(B)$, i.e., it is a type in the $\text{Th}(B)$.

Since B is countably saturated, Σ is realized by some \bar{b} in B . The definition of Σ ensures that \bar{b} in $D' \cap B$ and that \bar{b} realizes p in B . Finally, since $D' \cap B \prec B$, it follows that p is realized in $D' \cap B$ by \bar{b} . \square

Model-theorists will notice that the proof of Lemma 2.10 gives a more general statement. If B is a countably saturated model and p is a 1-type over a separable substructure of B such that the set C of realizations of p is an elementary submodel of B , then C is countably saturated.

Corollary 2.11. *Assume D has approximately inner half-flip and B is countably saturated and potentially D -absorbing. Then $D' \cap B$ is countably saturated.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 2.10 and Theorem 2.9. \square

Proof of Theorem 2. (1) is by Lemma 2.8, (2) is by Theorem 2.9, and (3) is Corollary 2.11. \square

We now turn to the proof of Theorem 1 – in fact, a strengthening of it. We use a nonseparable variant on an intertwining argument.

Theorem 2.12 (cf. [32, Proposition 2.3.5]). *Suppose $A \subseteq B$ and that for every separable set $S \subseteq A$ and every $b \in B$ there exists a unitary $u \in S' \cap B$ such that $ubu^* \in A$. Then*

- (1) $A \prec B$,
- (2) if B is countably saturated then so is A , and
- (3) if B is countably saturated and of density character ω_1 then A is isomorphic to B and the inclusion $A \rightarrow B$ is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism.

Any infinite-dimensional C*-algebra is unstable by the main result of [14] which implies that any countably saturated C*-algebra is of density character continuum. So it follows that the assumptions of (3) above imply the continuum hypothesis.

Proof. (1) follows from Lemma 1.6. Once we have (1), then, since B is countably saturated, any type over a separable submodel C of A is realized in B by some b . But then by assumption, there is a unitary $u \in C' \cap B$ such that $ubu^* \in A$ and so the type is realized in A as well. In (3), the fact that there is an isomorphism at all follows from Theorem 1.2. In order to get approximate unitary equivalence, we do the following.

Enumerate dense subsets of A, B as $(a_\lambda)_{\lambda < \omega_1}$ and $(b_\lambda)_{\lambda < \omega_1}$. By transfinite induction we will show that there exists $c_\lambda \in A, d_\lambda \in B$ and a unitary $u_\lambda \in B$ for each $\lambda < \omega_1$, such that, for each $\mu < \lambda$,

$$(1) \quad u_\lambda b_\mu u_\lambda^* = c_\mu \quad \text{and} \quad u_\lambda d_\lambda u_\lambda^* = a_\mu.$$

Note: at stage λ , we construct u_λ and, when applicable, $c_{\lambda-1}$ and $d_{\lambda-1}$.

Let us describe stage λ , depending on whether λ is a successor or limit ordinal.

If $\lambda = \lambda' + 1$, we set $S := \{c_\mu, a_\mu \mid \mu < \lambda\}$ (which is countable), and use the hypothesis to find a unitary $v \in B \cap S'$ such that $vu_{\lambda'}b_{\lambda'}u_{\lambda'}v^* \in A$. We set $u_\lambda := vu_{\lambda'}$ and then set

$$c_{\lambda'} := u_\lambda b_{\lambda'} u_\lambda^* \in A, \quad d_{\lambda'} := u_\lambda^* a_{\lambda'} u_\lambda^*.$$

For $\mu < \lambda$, either $\mu = \lambda'$ in which case clearly (1) holds, or else $\mu < \lambda'$, in which case (1) still holds since v commutes with S .

Now, suppose λ is a limit ordinal. Consider the set Σ of formulas in the variable u , consisting of $\|u^*u - 1\|, \|uu^* - 1\|, \|ub_\mu u^* - c_\mu\|$ and $\|ud_\mu u^* - a_\mu\|$, for $\mu < \lambda$. These formulas are over a countable set of parameters, since $\lambda < \omega_1$, and the induction hypothesis shows that Σ is consistent. By countable saturation, it follows that there exists a unitary $u_\lambda \in B$ realizing p ; this says that (1) holds.

This concludes the construction (existence proof) of c_λ, d_λ and u_λ .

We now define $\Phi : A \rightarrow B$ by $\Phi(a_\lambda) = d_\lambda$. By construction Φ is approximately unitarily equivalent to the inclusion $A \rightarrow B$, and it follows that it is an injective *-homomorphism. We need only show that it is surjective, and to do this, we show that $\Phi(c_\lambda) = b_\lambda$. Certainly, there exists $\mu > \lambda$ such that $a_\mu = c_\lambda$, and therefore,

$$\Phi(c_\lambda) = d_\mu = u_{\mu+1}^* a_\mu u_{\mu+1} = u_{\mu+1}^* c_\lambda u_{\mu+1} = b_\lambda.$$

□

Corollary 2.13. *Suppose that D is a separable C^* -algebra with approximately inner half-flip and C is countably saturated, potentially D -absorbing, and $D \subset C$. Then*

- (1) *$C^*(D, D' \cap C) \otimes 1 \prec C \otimes D$ and the inclusion is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism between $C^*(D, D' \cap C)$ and $(D' \cap C) \otimes D$,*
- (2) *$D' \cap C \prec C$, and*
- (3) *if the continuum hypothesis holds and C has density character ω_1 then this inclusion is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism.*

In particular, if \mathcal{F} is a filter on \mathbb{N} such that $\ell_\infty(A)/c_{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ is countably saturated and A is potentially D -absorbing then

$$D' \cap \ell_\infty(A)/c_{\mathcal{F}}(A) \prec A^{\mathcal{F}},$$

and if the continuum hypothesis holds then this embedding is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism.

Proof. We prove (2) and (3) first. For $D' \cap C$ and C , we will use Theorem 2.12. Therefore, let $S \subseteq D' \cap C$ be separable and let $b \in C$. Let $\Psi : D \rightarrow S' \cap D' \cap C$ be an embedding. $S' \cap C$ is D -saturated and countably quantifier-free saturated, so by Lemma 2.8, there exists a unitary $u \in S' \cap C$ such that $u^* Du = \Psi(D)$. It follows that $[ubu^*, D] = u[b, u^* Du]u^* = u[b, \Psi(D)]u^* = 0$, i.e., $ubu^* \in D' \cap C$. This verifies the hypotheses of Theorem 2.12 and so $D' \cap C \prec C$ and since C is countably saturated, so is $D' \cap C$. If C has density character ω_1 and the continuum hypothesis holds then inclusion $D' \cap C \rightarrow C$ is approximately unitarily equivalent to an isomorphism.

For $C^*(D' \cap C, D) \otimes 1$ and $C \otimes D$, note that since D has approximately inner half-flip, the embedding $C^*(D' \cap C, D) \otimes 1_D \rightarrow C \otimes D$ is approximately unitarily equivalent, by unitaries in $D \otimes D \subset C \otimes D$, to an isomorphism $C^*(D' \cap C, D) \rightarrow (D' \cap C) \otimes D$. From the proof of (2), $(D' \cap C) \otimes D \prec C \otimes D$. Composing these, the inclusion $C^*(D' \cap C, D) \otimes 1 \rightarrow C \otimes D$ is an elementary map. □

The previous result can be somewhat refined. If A is a C^* -algebra and B is a C^* -subalgebra, then we can consider the pair (A, B) as a model in an appropriate expansion of the language of C^* -algebras. To the standard

language we add the unary predicate dist_B , the distance from $a \in A$ to B . This function is 1-Lipshitz and therefore can be added to the language.

Corollary 2.14. *Assume D is a separable C^* -algebra with approximately inner half-flip, C is a C^* -algebra that is countably saturated, potentially D -absorbing, and that $D \subset C$. Then $(C^*(D, D' \cap C), D' \cap C)$ can be elementarily embedded into $(C \otimes D, C \otimes 1)$.*

Proof. Looking at the proof of the previous corollary, we see that

$$((D' \cap C) \otimes D, (D' \cap C) \otimes 1) \prec (C \otimes D, C \otimes 1)$$

We also have

$$(C^*(D' \cap C, D), D' \cap C) \cong ((D' \cap C) \otimes D, (D' \cap C) \otimes 1)$$

and so the conclusion follows. \square

2.3. A model-theoretic characterization of strongly self-absorbing algebras. The hyperfinite II_1 factor is the only II_1 factor with a separable predual all of whose embeddings into its ultrapower are conjugate ([21]). We give a similar characterization of strongly self-absorbing algebras.

Theorem 2.15. *A C^* -algebra D is strongly self-absorbing if and only if the following hold.*

- (1) *All unital *-homomorphisms of D into its ultrapower $D^\mathcal{U}$ are unitarily conjugate, and*
- (2) *$D \cong D \otimes D$.*

Proof. Assume D is strongly self-absorbing. Then $D \cong D \otimes D$ and therefore (2) holds, and (1) holds by Lemma 2.8.

Now assume (1) and (2). By (2), $D \otimes D$ embeds elementarily into $D^\mathcal{U}$ and by (1), $D \otimes 1$ is unitarily conjugate to the diagonal copy of D embedded into $D^\mathcal{U}$ so we may assume

$$D \prec D \otimes D \prec D^\mathcal{U}$$

where the first embedding is $D \rightarrow D \otimes 1$. Now $1 \otimes D \subseteq D' \cap D^\mathcal{U}$ and by (1), $D \otimes 1$ and $1 \otimes D$ are unitarily conjugate so D has approximately inner half-flip. So by Theorem 2.1, we have $D \cong D \otimes D$ say by an isomorphism Φ . But again by (1), Φ can be implemented by a unitary in $D^\mathcal{U}$. Since $D \otimes D \prec D^\mathcal{U}$, Φ is approximately unitarily equivalent to the map $D \rightarrow D \otimes 1$ and so D is strongly self-absorbing. \square

Unlike the case of II_1 factors, the assumption that all unital *-homomorphisms of A into its ultrapower are unitarily conjugate alone does not imply that A is strongly self-absorbing or even that it is self-absorbing (i.e., that $A \otimes A \cong A$). For example, every UHF algebra has this property so it suffices to take a UHF algebra that is not of infinite type. There are even algebras without approximately inner half-flip such that all of its *-homomorphisms into its ultrapower are unitarily conjugate (one such algebra is \mathcal{O}_3 ; see Example 3.11). If D has approximately inner half-flip then any

two unital *-homomorphisms of D into $D^{\mathcal{U}}$ are unitarily conjugate in $D^{\mathcal{U}} \otimes D$ (by the proof of Lemma 2.8) but not necessarily in $D^{\mathcal{U}}$ (Example 3.12).

2.4. Classification. Recall that a model D is *prime* if for every $A \equiv D$ there is an elementary embedding of D into A . For separable models this is equivalent to being *atomic* (see [1]). In order to avoid confusion with terminology established in C*-algebras (and since we are using the concept only for separable algebras) we shall refer to prime models as atomic models.

Proposition 2.16. *Every strongly self-absorbing algebra D is an atomic model of its theory.*

Proof. By the Downward Löwenheim–Skolem theorem, it will suffice to show that D elementarily embeds into every separable $A \equiv D$. Fix such A . Then since $A \equiv D$ we have A is D -absorbing and we can assume that $A \prec D^{\mathcal{U}}$. But since $A \cong A \otimes D$, we also have an embedding of D into A . Since all copies of D embedded in $D^{\mathcal{U}}$ are conjugate to the diagonal embedding, any embedding of D into A is elementary. \square

It is well-known that elementarily equivalent separable atomic models are isomorphic, but we shall show that in case of strongly self-absorbing algebras a stronger result is true.

A quantifier-free formula $\psi(\bar{x})$ is called an \mathbb{R}^+ -formula if for all C*-algebras A and all $\bar{a} \in A$, $\psi^A(\bar{a}) \geq 0$. A sentence ϕ is *universal* if it is of the form $\sup_{\bar{x}} \psi(\bar{x})$ for some quantifier-free \mathbb{R}^+ -formula $\psi(\bar{x})$. The *universal theory* of a C*-algebra is

$$\text{Th}_{\forall}(A) = \{\phi : \phi^A = 0 \text{ and } \phi \text{ is universal}\}.$$

This terminology is adopted in order to match discrete first order logic: for a universal sentence $\phi = \sup_{\bar{x}} \psi(\bar{x})$ and any C*-algebra A , $\phi^A = 0$ if and only if for all $\bar{a} \in A$, $\psi^A(\bar{a}) = 0$. If A is a subalgebra of B then clearly $\text{Th}_{\forall}(A) \supseteq \text{Th}_{\forall}(B)$. For separable A and countably saturated C , one has that A embeds into C if and only if $\text{Th}_{\forall}(A) \supseteq \text{Th}_{\forall}(C)$ ([15]).

The following result was announced in [10].

Theorem 2.17. *Assume D and E are strongly self-absorbing*

- (1) *D is E -absorbing if and only if $\text{Th}_{\forall}(D) \subseteq \text{Th}_{\forall}(E)$.*
- (2) *$D \cong E$ if and only if $\text{Th}_{\forall}(D) = \text{Th}_{\forall}(E)$.*

Proof. (1) Only the converse implication requires a proof. Assume $\text{Th}_{\forall}(D) \subseteq \text{Th}_{\forall}(E)$. Since $D \equiv D' \cap D^{\mathcal{U}}$, we have $\text{Th}_{\forall}(D) = \text{Th}_{\forall}(D' \cap D^{\mathcal{U}})$. Since $D' \cap D^{\mathcal{U}}$ is countably saturated, E embeds into $D' \cap D^{\mathcal{U}}$ and therefore $D \otimes E \cong D$ by Theorem 2.1.

(2) Again only the converse implication requires a proof. By using (1) twice we have that $D \cong D \otimes E \cong E$. \square

We record a consequence on the classification problem for strongly self-absorbing algebras (see [17] for the definitions). While the isomorphism

relation for separable C*-algebras (and even separable AI algebras) is not classifiable by countable structures ([18]), our result shows that the isomorphism relation for strongly self-absorbing algebras is much simpler. Since the computation of a theory of a C*-algebra is given by a Borel function ([17]) the following is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.17.

Corollary 2.18. *The isomorphism relation of strongly self-absorbing algebras is smooth.* \square

On the other hand, algebras with approximately inner half-flip behave much differently: Elementarily equivalent separable algebras with approximately inner half-flip are not necessarily isomorphic, the isomorphism relation of these algebras is not smooth, and they are not necessarily atomic models of their theories (Example 3.10).

3. LIMITING EXAMPLES

Examples promised earlier on are collected in this concluding section. Most interesting examples involve nontrivial properties of Kirchberg algebras reviewed in §3.1.

Examples 3.1 and 3.11 show two directions in which Theorem 2.15 cannot be improved.

Example 3.1. A separable unital nuclear C*-algebra A such that $A \cong A \otimes A$ and the images of all unital *-homomorphisms of A into $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ are conjugate by an automorphism of $A^{\mathcal{U}}$, but A does not have approximately inner half-flip.

Take A to be $C(\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}})$, the C*-algebra of continuous functions on the Cantor space. Then $A \otimes A \cong A$ since $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{N}}$ is homeomorphic to its own square. Since the theory of A allows elimination of quantifiers ([8]) every embedding of A into a model of its theory is elementary and therefore the standard back-and-forth argument shows that any two such embeddings into a saturated model are conjugate.

If one considers A , a UHF algebra not of infinite type, then we have that every unital *-homomorphism of A into $A^{\mathcal{U}}$ is conjugate by a unitary but $A \not\cong A \otimes A$.

The following example is well-known but is included for completeness.

Example 3.2. A free filter \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{N} such that $\ell_{\infty}(A)/c_{\mathcal{F}}(A)$ is not countably quantifier-free saturated (and therefore fails Kirchberg's ε -test, [24, Lemma 3.1]) for any unital, simple C*-algebra A .

Recall that \mathcal{Z}_0 is the ideal of sets of asymptotic density zero,

$$\mathcal{Z}_0 := \{X \subseteq \mathbb{N} : \lim_n |X \cap \{0, \dots, n-1\}|/n = 0\}.$$

Define the upper density on $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ by

$$d(X) := \limsup_n |X \cap \{0, \dots, n-1\}|/n.$$

Then \mathcal{Z}_0 is the ideal of sets of asymptotic density zero and the dual filter is equal to

$$\mathcal{F}_0 = \{X : d(\mathbb{N} \setminus X) = 0\}.$$

The following is an elaboration of the well-known fact that the quotient Boolean algebra $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})/\mathcal{Z}_0$ is not countably saturated.

Let $X_n = \{j2^n : j \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Then $d(X_n) = 2^{-n}$ and $X_n \supseteq X_{n+1}$. If $Y \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ is such that $Y \setminus X \in \mathcal{Z}_0$ then $d(Y) = 0$ and therefore $\mathbb{N} \setminus Y \in \mathcal{F}_0$. Let p_n be the projection in $\ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$ whose representing sequence satisfies $p_n(j) = 1$ if $j \in X_n$ and $p_n(j) = 0$ if $j \notin X_n$. Then p_n , for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, is a strictly decreasing sequence of projections in $\ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$ and the type of a nonzero projection q such that $q \leq p_n$ for all n is consistent, but not realized, in $\ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$.

The argument in Example 3.2 shows that $\ell_\infty(A)/c_F(A)$ is not countably degree-1 saturated (see [11]) and even not SAW* ([29]). No example of an algebra which is countably quantifier free saturated but not countably degree-1 saturated is known (see [8]). The Calkin algebra is an example of an algebra that is countably degree-1 saturated but not quantifier-free saturated ([11, §4]).

3.1. Kirchberg algebras. We review some facts on Kirchberg algebras. More details, including an exposition of Kirchberg and Phillips' classification result, can be found in e.g., [32]. A separable, simple, purely infinite and nuclear C*-algebra is called a *Kirchberg algebra*. Phillips and Kirchberg have classified all Kirchberg algebras up to KK -theory, and unital Kirchberg algebras in the so-called UCT class are classified by their K -groups together with the position of the unit in K_0 . To each pair (G_0, G_1) of countable abelian groups there is a Kirchberg algebra A in the UCT class with $K_0(A) \cong G_0$ and $K_1(A) \cong G_1$.

The classification theorem contains the following fact (see [30, Theorem 4.4.1] or [32, Theorem 8.2.1]) that we shall use. The last statement of the theorem follows using [32, Remark 2.4.8].

Theorem 3.3 (Kirchberg, Phillips). *If A and B are unital Kirchberg algebras and if $\varphi, \psi: A \rightarrow B$ are unital *-homomorphisms, then φ is asymptotically unitarily equivalent to ψ if and only if $KK(\varphi) = KK(\psi)$ in $KK(A, B)$. If A and B are in the UCT class and with finitely generated K -groups, then this, in turn, is equivalent to φ and ψ being approximately unitarily equivalent.*

A Kirchberg algebra A is said to be in *standard form* if A is unital and $[1_A] = 0$ in $K_0(A)$. Every Kirchberg algebra is Morita (or stably) equivalent to a Kirchberg algebra in standard form, and the standard form is unique up to isomorphism. Any C*-algebra which is Morita equivalent to a Kirchberg algebra A and which is in standard form is isomorphic to $p(A \otimes K)p$ for some projection $p \in A \otimes K$ with $[p] = 0$ in $K_0(A)$ (and such a projection p always exists, in fact in A). The uniqueness of the standard form is deduced

from the elementary fact that if p and q are non-zero projections in $A \otimes K$ with $[p] = [q]$ in $K_0(A)$, then $p \sim q$.

It is a well-known fact that A is in standard form if and only if the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_2 embeds unitally into A . Indeed, “if” follows from the fact that $K_0(\mathcal{O}_2) = 0$. Conversely, if A is a Kirchberg algebra in standard form, then $2[1_A] = [1_A]$, which implies that $1_A = p + q$ for some non-zero projections $p, q \in A$ with $p \sim q \sim 1_A$ (again using that $[p] = [q]$ implies $p \sim q$). Let $s_1, s_2 \in A$ be such that $s_1^*s_1 = s_2^*s_2 = 1_A$, $s_1s_1^* = p$ and $s_2s_2^* = q$. Then $C^*(s_1, s_2)$ is a unital sub-C*-algebra of A which is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_2 .

Lemma 3.4. *Every Kirchberg algebra D in standard form has approximately inner half-flip and satisfies $D^{\otimes\infty} \cong \mathcal{O}_2$.*

Proof. We must show that the *-homomorphisms $\alpha(d) = d \otimes 1_D$ and $\beta(d) = 1_D \otimes d$, $d \in D$, from D to $D \otimes D$ are approximately unitarily equivalent. Since D and $D \otimes D$ are Kirchberg algebras we can use the Kirchberg–Phillips’ classification theorem (Theorem 3.3) whereby it suffices to show that $KK(\alpha) = KK(\beta)$ in $KK(D, D \otimes D)$. Since D is in standard form there is a unital embedding $\mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow D$. We can therefore factor α and β through \mathcal{O}_2 as follows

$$D \rightarrow D \otimes \mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow D \otimes D, \quad D \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_2 \otimes D \rightarrow D \otimes D,$$

where we recall that $D \otimes \mathcal{O}_2 \cong \mathcal{O}_2 \otimes D \cong \mathcal{O}_2$ by [23, Theorem 3.8]. As $KK(\mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_2) = 0$, this implies that $KK(\alpha) = KK(\beta) = 0$.

As for the second claim, arguing as above, we can write $D^{\otimes\infty}$ as the inductive limit of the sequence:

$$D \rightarrow D \otimes \mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow D \otimes D \rightarrow D \otimes D \otimes \mathcal{O}_2 \rightarrow D \otimes D \otimes D \rightarrow \dots$$

Every other C*-algebra in this sequence is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_2 (by [23, Theorem 3.8]), whence $D^{\otimes\infty}$ is an inductive limit of a sequence of copies of \mathcal{O}_2 ; and the inductive limit of such a sequence is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_2 (by the Kirchberg–Phillips’ classification or by [31]). \square

It is known that \mathcal{O}_2 and \mathcal{O}_∞ are strongly self-absorbing (see e.g., [32]), so in particular they have approximately inner flip.

For the reader’s convenience we reproduce the following well-known result due to Cuntz ([7]) and sketch its proof.

Proposition 3.5. *The Cuntz algebras \mathcal{O}_n do not have approximately inner half-flip when $2 < n < \infty$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha, \beta: \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n$ be the two canonical endomorphisms given by $\alpha(d) = d \otimes 1$ and $\beta(d) = 1 \otimes d$, $d \in \mathcal{O}_n$. The interrelations between α and β are encoded in the unitary

$$u = \sum_{j=1}^n \alpha(s_j)\beta(s_j)^* = \sum_{j=1}^n s_j \otimes s_j^* \in \mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n,$$

cf. [31], where s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n are the canonical generators of \mathcal{O}_n . It is well-known that α and β are not unitarily equivalent if $[u] \notin (n-1)K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n)$ (see [31, Theorem 3.6]). We proceed to prove this fact.

With B denoting the UHF algebra $M_{n\infty}$ we can identify \mathcal{O}_n with the crossed product $B \rtimes_\rho \mathbb{N}$ where $\rho(a) = s_1 a s_1^*$ (see the proof of [32, Theorem 4.2.2]). Therefore $\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n$ is identified with $(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B) \rtimes_{\rho'} \mathbb{N}$ where $\rho'(a \otimes b) := a \otimes \rho(b)$. By stability and continuity of K -theory it is easy to see that $K_j(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B) \cong K_j(\mathcal{O}_n) \otimes K_0(B)$ for $j = 0, 1$, and so $K_0(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)\mathbb{Z}$ and $K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B) = 0$. Therefore the Pimsner–Voiculescu exact sequence ([3, Theorem 10.2.2]) for this crossed product becomes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{K_0(\iota)} & K_0(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n) \\ \delta_1 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \delta_0 \\ K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n) & \longleftarrow & 0 & \longleftarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

(with $\iota: \mathcal{O}_n \otimes B \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n$ denoting the inclusion map and δ_1 denoting the index map). By the exactness of this sequence at the bottom left corner we see that $K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n) \cong \mathbb{Z}/(n-1)\mathbb{Z}$. Since $K_0(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B)$ is generated by the class of the unit (as in the case of $K_0(\mathcal{O}_n)$), a (partial) unitary $w \in \mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n$ is a generator for $K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n)$ if and only if $\delta_1([w]) = [1]$.

With u as above, $v := u^*(1 \otimes s_1^*) = \sum_{j=1}^n s_j^* \otimes s_j s_1^*$ is a co-isometry in $\mathcal{O}_n \otimes B$, and $u^* = v(1 \otimes s_1)$. Thus, by the definition of the index map δ_1 in the Pimsner–Voiculescu six term exact sequence above, one can conclude that $\delta_1([u^*]) = [1]$, whence $[u]$ is a generator for $K_1(\mathcal{O}_n \otimes \mathcal{O}_n)$. In particular, $[u] \neq 0$ and \mathcal{O}_n does not have approximately inner half-flip \square

The following is a version of stability of KK :

Lemma 3.6. *Let A and B be C^* -algebras and let $n \geq 1$ be an integer. It follows that there is an isomorphism*

$$\rho: KK(A, B) \rightarrow KK(A \otimes M_n, B \otimes M_n)$$

such that $\rho(KK(\varphi)) = KK(\varphi \otimes \text{id}_n)$ for all $*$ -homomorphisms $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$.

Proof. For each C^* -algebra D , let $\iota_{D,n}: D \rightarrow D \otimes M_n$ denote the canonical inclusion $\iota_{D,n}(d) = d \otimes e_{11}$. Then $KK(\iota_{D,n})$ defines an invertible element of $KK(D, D \otimes M_n)$ by stability of KK -theory. Hence the map

$$\rho: KK(A, B) \rightarrow KK(A \otimes M_n, B \otimes M_n), \quad x \mapsto KK(\iota_{A,n})^{-1} \cdot x \cdot KK(\iota_{B,n}),$$

where “.” denotes the Kasparov product, is an isomorphism. Inspection shows that $\iota_{A,n} \circ \varphi = (\varphi \otimes \text{id}_n) \circ \iota_{B,n}$ for each $*$ -homomorphism $\varphi: A \rightarrow B$, which in particular implies that

$$KK(\iota_{A,n}) \cdot KK(\varphi) = KK(\varphi \otimes \text{id}_n) \cdot KK(\iota_{B,n}).$$

This completes the proof. \square

The identity element in the ring $KK(D, D)$ is equal to $KK(\text{id}_D)$ and it is denoted by $\mathbf{1}_D$ or just by $\mathbf{1}$.

Lemma 3.7. *Let A be a unital C^* -algebra and denote the flip on A by σ_A . Then $KK(\sigma_{M_n(A)}) = \mathbf{1}$ for some $n \geq 1$ if and only if $KK(\sigma_{M_n(A)}) = \mathbf{1}$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

Proof. Assume that $KK(\sigma_{M_n(A)}) = \mathbf{1}$ for some $n \geq 1$. We may identify $\sigma_{M_n(A)}$ with $\sigma_A \otimes \sigma_{M_n}$. As the flip on M_n is inner it follows that $\sigma_A \otimes \sigma_{M_n}$ is unitarily equivalent to $\sigma_A \otimes \text{id}_{M_n \otimes M_n}$, so

$$\mathbf{1} = KK(\sigma_A \otimes \sigma_{M_n}) = KK(\sigma_A \otimes \text{id}_{M_n \otimes M_n}).$$

By Lemma 3.6 this implies that $KK(\sigma_A) = \mathbf{1}$, and it also implies that $KK(\sigma_A \otimes \sigma_{M_n}) = \mathbf{1}$ for all $n \geq 1$ if $KK(\sigma_A) = \mathbf{1}$. \square

It is clear that if A has approximately inner flip then so does $M_n(A)$ for every n . The converse is sometimes true.

Lemma 3.8. *Let A be a unital Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with finitely generated K -theory. If $M_n(A)$ has an approximately inner flip for some $n \geq 1$ then so does A .*

In particular, $M_k(\mathcal{O}_n)$ does not have approximately inner flip when $2 < n < \infty$ and $k \geq 1$.

Proof. Suppose the flip σ_A on A is not approximately inner. Then it is not asymptotically inner and $KK(\sigma_A) \neq \mathbf{1} = KK(\text{id}_{A \otimes A})$ by the Kirchberg-Phillips classification theorem (Theorem 3.3). Therefore $KK(\sigma_{M_n(A)}) \neq \mathbf{1}$ by Lemma 3.7. Since A has UCT and finitely generated K -theory, this implies that $\sigma_{M_n(A)}$ is not approximately inner, which precisely says that $M_n(A)$ does not have approximately inner flip.

As \mathcal{O}_n does not have approximately inner half-flip (Lemma 3.5), and hence not approximately inner flip, when $2 < n < \infty$, and \mathcal{O}_n is a Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class with finitely generated K -theory, we conclude that no matrix algebra over \mathcal{O}_n has approximately inner flip. \square

3.2. Limiting examples from Kirchberg algebras. It is well-known that algebras with approximately inner flip need not be strongly self-absorbing. For example, matrix algebras and UHF algebras not of infinite type have this property.

Example 3.9. For every $m \geq 2$ there exists a separable unital C^* -algebra A such that A does not have approximately inner half-flip and $M_m(A)$ has approximately inner half-flip but not approximately inner flip.

Let $n = m + 1$ and consider \mathcal{O}_n . By Proposition 3.5 it does not have approximately inner half-flip. However, $M_m(A)$ does not have approximately inner flip by Lemma 3.8, but because it is in standard form it has approximately inner half-flip by Lemma 3.4.

Example 3.10. Not every separable unital C^* -algebra with approximately inner half-flip is an atomic model of its theory. Moreover there are elementarily equivalent separable algebras with approximately inner half-flip

which are not isomorphic, and the isomorphism relation for separable algebras with approximately inner half-flip is not smooth. (The examples here are, in addition, simple.)

Lemma 3.4 implies that every Kirchberg algebra in standard form has approximately inner half-flip and therefore provides a large supply of Kirchberg algebras with approximately inner half-flip. By [17], the map that associates K_0 and K_1 to a separable C^* -algebra is a Borel map from the Borel space of separable C^* -algebras to the Borel space of pairs of countable abelian groups (in this context, the order is trivial and we ignore the K_0 -class of the identity). By the Kirchberg–Phillips classification and corresponding range of invariant theorem (see [32]) this map, restricted to the category of Kirchberg algebras satisfying the UCT, is equivalence of categories. Since the isomorphism of countable abelian groups is not a smooth equivalence relation, there are elementarily equivalent but non-isomorphic UCT Kirchberg algebras in the standard form. Since elementarily equivalent separable atomic models are isomorphic, some of these algebras are not atomic.

This proof shows that there are non-atomic algebras with approximately inner half-flip with trivial K_1 and torsion-free K_0 of rank 2, since the isomorphism of torsion-free rank 2 groups is not smooth.

The argument in Example 3.10 is nonconstructive and very similar to the proof that there are elementarily equivalent but nonisomorphic separable AF algebras ([5, Theorem 3 (1)]). In both cases we don't have an explicit natural example of elementarily equivalent but nonisomorphic algebras. We also do not know whether elementarily equivalent separable algebras with approximately inner flip are necessarily isomorphic.

Example 3.11. A separable unital simple nuclear C^* -algebra A such that all unital *-homomorphisms of A into A^U are unitarily conjugate but A does not have approximately inner half-flip. (This differs from Example 3.1 in that A is simple, $A \not\cong A \otimes A$, and that *-homomorphisms from the algebra in Example 3.1 to its ultraproduct are not all unitarily conjugate.)

There are many examples; we take \mathcal{O}_3 . By the Universal Coefficient Theorem ([3, Theorem 23.1.1]), and since $K_1(\mathcal{O}_3) = 0$, we have

$$KK(\mathcal{O}_3, \mathcal{O}_3) \cong \text{Hom}(K_0(\mathcal{O}_3), K_0(\mathcal{O}_3)).$$

As $K_0(\mathcal{O}_3) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ and [1] is a generator for $K_0(\mathcal{O}_3)$ it follows that $KK(\varphi) = \mathbf{1}$ for all unital endomorphisms φ on \mathcal{O}_3 . Hence, by the Kirchberg–Phillips classification theorem (Theorem 3.3) any two unital endomorphisms of \mathcal{O}_3 are approximately unitarily equivalent.

Since \mathcal{O}_3 is semiprojective ([2]) every *-homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{O}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_3^U$ lifts to a *-homomorphism $\tilde{\Phi}: \mathcal{O}_3 \rightarrow \ell_\infty(\mathcal{O}_3)$. Fix *-homomorphisms Φ_1 and Φ_2 of \mathcal{O}_3 into \mathcal{O}_3^U . By the above there is a sequence of unitaries u_n in $\ell_\infty(\mathcal{O}_3)$ whose images under the quotient map witness that Φ_1 is approximately unitarily equivalent to Φ_2 . By the countable saturation we can find a single unitary $u \in \mathcal{O}_3^U$ such that $\Phi_2 = \text{Ad } u \circ \Phi_1$, as required.

Example 3.12. A separable algebra D with approximately inner flip such that $D \otimes D \cong D$ but there exists an automorphism ϕ of D that is not approximately inner. In particular,

- (1) not all unital *-homomorphisms of D into D^U are unitarily conjugate,
- (2) D^U is not potentially D -absorbing,
- (3) D does not embed into $D' \cap D^U$ (and therefore D does not satisfy \mathbb{T}_D),
- (4) D is not s.s.a, and
- (5) although ϕ and id_D are not approximately unitarily equivalent, their compositions with the first-factor inclusion $D \rightarrow D \otimes D$ are approximately unitarily equivalent.

Let D be the standard form of \mathcal{O}_∞ , that is $D = p\mathcal{O}_\infty p$ where p is a projection in \mathcal{O}_∞ with $[p] = 0$ in $K_0(\mathcal{O}_\infty)$. Then D has approximately inner half-flip by Lemma 3.4. One could show, using stability of KK as in Lemma 3.6, that this algebra even has approximately inner flip. As D is stably isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_∞ we see that $D \otimes D$ is stably isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_\infty \otimes \mathcal{O}_\infty$ which again is isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_∞ . Moreover, $D \otimes D$ is in standard form (because D and hence also $D \otimes D$ admit unital embeddings of \mathcal{O}_2). This entails that $D \otimes D \cong D$.

There is an automorphism of D which reverses K_0 . It cannot be approximately inner, because approximately inner maps agree with the identity on K -theory.

Clause (2) now follows from Lemma 2.8 and then (3) follows from Proposition 2.7. (4) follows from Theorem 2.1.

To see (5), note that $[\phi(p) \otimes 1_D] = 0 = [d \otimes 1_D]$ for all $d \in D$. Hence, these two maps from D to $D \otimes D$ agree on K -theory. By the Universal Coefficient Theorem and since $K_1(\mathcal{O}_\infty) = 0$,

$$KK(\mathcal{O}_\infty, \mathcal{O}_\infty) \cong \text{Hom}(K_0(\mathcal{O}_\infty), K_0(\mathcal{O}_\infty)).$$

Hence, by the Kirchberg–Phillips classification theorem (Theorem 3.3), these two maps are approximately unitarily equivalent.

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