

Kucerosky

Why do some  $k$ -th gps of  $C^*$ -algs have Bott periodicity, and some not?

- alg.  $k$ -th, no  $\times$
  - usual  $k$ -th, yes  $\checkmark$
  - $k$ -th, yes  $\checkmark$
  - $\dots$ , yes  $\checkmark$
  - Bott  $\circ$
- } homotopy.

$\pi_1$     $\pi_2$     $\pi_3$     $\pi_4$    ...  
 $\$^6$   
 $\$^1$     $\mathbb{Z}$     $\mathbb{Z}_2$   
 $\$^2$   
 $\$^3$     $\circ$

- consider  $\text{Glu} \rightarrow \text{Glu}_{\text{res}}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} & \\ & \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \left( \frac{\quad}{\dots 0} \mid \begin{matrix} \vdots \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{matrix} \right)$$

- Bott's 2nd result:  $\pi_p(G|_n) \cong \pi_{p+2}(G|_n)$   
 $n > \frac{p+2}{2}$

$$- GL_{\infty}(E) = \varinjlim GL_n(E)$$

$$GL_1 \xrightarrow{\quad} GL_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \dots$$

-  $M_\infty(\mathbb{C}) = \lim M_n(\mathbb{C})$  where we extend by zeros

- unital ring  $A$ ,  $M_\infty(A)$

- projections,  $P = P^2$  ( $= P^*$ , not talking abt Banach now)

- look at homotopy classes of projections in  $M_\infty(A)$
- semigroup under direct sum
- given semigrp  $(M, +)$ ,  $\mathcal{G}$  seth. gp  $G(M)$   
 $= \{ [a, b] \in M \times M_n \mid (a, b) \sim (c, d) \text{ if } \exists e \text{ s.t. } a + d + e = b + c + e \}$
- $K_0(A) = G(\text{projs in } M_\infty(A))$

Suspensions, higher k-th gps

- $A$   $C^*$ -alg, suspension  $SA = C_0(\mathbb{R}) \otimes A$
- $K_n(A) = K_0(S^n A)$

$\Rightarrow K_2(A) = K_0(A)$  from def involved in homotopy and Bott's  $\pi_p(GL_\infty) = \pi_{p+2}(GL_\infty)$

- note,  $A$  cpx:  $SA = C_0(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}) \otimes A$   
 $A$  real:  $SA = C_0(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \otimes A$   
 - in this case,  
 $K_0(S^8 A) = K(A)$

Remark  $K_0(\tilde{A}) = K_0(A) \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $0 \rightarrow A \rightarrow \tilde{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow 0$   
 unitization

- smk by Landis:  $K_0(\mathbb{R}^2 \simeq \mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{Z}$ ,  
 trivial vbls,  $K_0(\mathbb{C}^2 \simeq \mathbb{S}^2) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$   

$\downarrow$   
 triv.?

$\downarrow$   
 Bott?

Clifford alg.



$$- KK(A, B), KK^u(A, B) = KK(\mathbb{C}_n \otimes A, B)$$

Real  $k$ -th as in literature

-  $A$  real  $C^*$ -alg,  $A_{\mathbb{C}} = A \otimes \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\tau$  anti-automorph. invol.

- define  $k$ -th gps through unitaries

in  $A_{\mathbb{C}}$

- condition on unitaries:  $u^{\sharp} = u$

-  $KK_0(A), KK_1(A)$

-  $\# \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$  adjugation

-  $KO_0$   $u = u^{\sharp}, u^{\tau} = u^{\sharp}$

most natural  $KO_1 = \{ u^{\tau} = u^{\sharp} \} = \text{unit. classes in real part}$

$KO_2$   $u = u, u^{\tau} = -u$

$KO_3$   $u^{\tau \otimes \#} = u$

$KO_4$   $u = u^{\sharp}, u^{\tau \otimes \#} = u^{\sharp}$

$KO_5$   $u^{\tau \otimes \#} = u^{\sharp}$

$KO_6$   $u = u^{\sharp}, u^{\tau \otimes \#} = -u$

$KO_7$   $u^{\tau} = u$