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***K*-THEORY FOR COMMUTANTS IN THE CALKIN ALGEBRA**

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Let A be a separable unital C^* -algebra, and let B^c be the commutant in the Calkin algebra of the image B of A under a trivial extension. We show that $K_0(B^c)$ is isomorphic to the group of invertibles in (weak) Ext of A and that, in the presence of an appropriate homotopy invariance assumption, $K_1(B^c)$ is isomorphic to Ext of the reduced suspension of A . These facts lead to an alternative approach to the Pimsner-Voiculescu exact sequence for Ext of a crossed product.

This paper originated from the following simple observation. Let θ be a $*$ -automorphism of A , and suppose that the crossed product of A by θ is faithfully represented on (separable, infinite-dimensional) Hilbert space H as $C^*(A, U_\theta)$, the C^* -algebra generated by A and θ -implementing unitary U_θ , with $C^*(A, U_\theta) \cap (\text{compacts}) = 0$. Let $\pi: L(H) \rightarrow Q(H)$ (Calkin algebra) be the Calkin map. Then any unitary w in $\pi(A)^c$ (the commutant of $\pi(A)$ in $Q(H)$) gives rise to a $*$ -homomorphism $\tau: C^*(A, U_\theta) \rightarrow Q(H)$ taking x in A to $\pi(x)$ and U_θ to $\pi(U_\theta)w$. (This is because conjugation by $\pi(U_\theta)w$ has the same effect on $\pi(A)$ as conjugation by $\pi(U_\theta)$.) Direct-summing with a trivial extension gives an extension of $C^*(A, U_\theta)$ corresponding to w . When $C^*(A, U_\theta)$ has the homotopy-invariance property (extensions joinable by a path are equivalent), two unitaries which can be joined by a path of unitaries commuting with $\pi(A)$ give rise to equivalent extensions.

The correspondence we have indicated here comes up (at least implicitly) in the computation by Popa and Rieffel [9] of Ext of the irrational rotation algebras. We will see below that it induces a map from $K_1(\pi(A)^c)$ to $\text{Ext}(C^*(A, \theta))$ which, when properly decoded, is one of the boundary maps in the Pimsner-Voiculescu exact sequence [6].

The only deep results that we will need are 1.5 and 1.6 of Voiculescu's seminal paper [12] (see also [1]). In the language of extensions, these say that any two trivial extensions (extensions factorable through representations on H) are equivalent (conjugate by an index-zero unitary in $Q(H)$), and that the direct sum of any extension with a trivial extension is equivalent to the given extension. We will refer to these two facts together as "Voiculescu's theorem" and make frequent use of them, generally without comment. All we will use from K -theory are the definitions of K_0 (resp. K_1), for which

we provide a reference (resp. reminder) at the appropriate moment.

Our main project is to identify $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ in extension-theoretic terms, but it will be helpful to consider K_0 first. We assume throughout that A is faithfully represented on H with $A \cap (\text{compacts}) = (0)$. The commutant of the image of A in $Q(H)$ under any trivial extension is isomorphic to $\pi(A)^\circ$ by Voiculescu's theorem. In particular, if we write H^n for the n -fold direct sum of H with itself and $\pi^n: L(H) \rightarrow Q(H^n)$ for the map that takes T in $L(H)$ to the image in $Q(H^n)$ of the n -fold direct sum of T with itself, then $\pi^n(A)^\circ$ and $\pi(A)^\circ$ are isomorphic. Notice also that $\pi^n(A)^\circ$ may be identified with $\pi(A)^\circ \otimes M_n$, the algebra of $n \times n$ matrices over $\pi(A)^\circ$. For the definition of K_0 of a C^* -algebra we refer the reader to §3 of [4]. Throughout this paper, $\text{Ext}(A)$ will mean weak Ext , the semigroup of weak equivalence classes of extensions of A . We write $\text{Ext}^*(A)$ for the group of invertible elements of $\text{Ext}(A)$.

LEMMA 1. *The equivalence classes in $K_0(\pi(A)^\circ)$ of projections in $\pi(A)^\circ$ constitute all of $K_0(\pi(A)^\circ)$.*

Proof. Let p be a projection in $\pi(A)^\circ$ and let $\sigma_0: C^*(\pi(A), p) \rightarrow Q(H)$ be a trivial extension. By Voiculescu's theorem we may assume that $\sigma_0(\pi(x)) = \pi(x)$ for x in A ; furthermore, σ_0 is equivalent to $\sigma_0 \oplus \sigma_0$, so there is a v in $Q(H^2)$ such that $v(\pi^2(x))v^* = \pi(x) \oplus 0$ (x in A), $v(\sigma_0(p) \oplus \sigma_0(p))v^* = \sigma_0(p) \oplus 0$, $v^*v = 1 \oplus 1$, and $vv^* = 1 \oplus 0$. We have $v\pi^2(x) = \pi^2(x)(1 \oplus 0)v = \pi^2(x)v$ for x in A , so $[\sigma_0(p)]_0 + [\sigma_0(p)]_0 = [\sigma_0(p)]_0$, where $[\]_0$ denotes the equivalence class in $K_0(\pi(A)^\circ)$. Hence $[\sigma_0(p)]_0 = 0$. Applying this to $1_n = \pi^n(1)$ in $\pi^n(A)$, we have $[1_n]_0 = 0$ and so for all projections q in $\pi(A)^\circ \otimes M_n$ (which we identify with $\pi^n(A)^\circ$), $[1_n - q]_0 = -[q]_0$. That is, equivalence classes of projections in $\pi^n(A)^\circ$ ($n \geq 1$) form a group. Now take $n > 1$ and let q be a projection in $\pi^n(A)^\circ$. Let $\sigma: C^*(\pi^n(A), q) \rightarrow Q(H)$ be an extension equivalent to the inclusion of this algebra in $Q(H^n)$, and let $\sigma_0: C^*(\pi^n(A), q) \rightarrow Q(H^{n-1})$ be a trivial extension. We may assume that $\sigma(\pi^n(x)) = \pi(x)$ and $\sigma_0(\pi^n(x)) = \pi^{n-1}(x)$ for x in A . The equivalence of $\sigma \oplus \sigma_0$ with the inclusion map yields a unitary w in $\pi^n(A)^\circ$ such that $wqw^* = \sigma(q) \oplus \sigma_0(q)$, so $[q]_0 = [\sigma(q)]_0 + [\sigma_0(q)]_0 = [\sigma(q)]_0$. This proves the lemma.

THEOREM 2. *Let A be a separable unital C^* -algebra. Then $K_0(\pi(A)^\circ)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ext}^*(A)$.*

Proof. The idea here is simply that invertible extensions of A are cutdowns of $\pi|_A$ by projections in $\pi(A)^\circ$. Let p be such a projection. Direct-summing p with 1 (and pulling back to $\pi(A)^\circ$), we may assume that $x \rightarrow \pi(x)p$ is a $*$ -monomorphism. Let v in $Q(H)$ be

such that $v^*v = 1$ and $vv^* = p$. Then $\tau: A \rightarrow Q(H)$ defined by $\tau(x) = v^*\pi(x)v$ is an extension of A . If p_1 is another projection in $\pi(A)^\circ$ with $[p]_0 = [p_1]_0$, then (direct-summing with 1_* if necessary and pulling back to $\pi(A)^\circ$) we may assume that there is a w in $\pi(A)^\circ$ with $w^*w = p$, $ww^* = p_1$. Let $\tau_1(x) = v_1^*\pi(x)v_1$, where $v_1^*v_1 = 1$ and $v_1v_1^* = p_1$. One checks that $v^*w^*v_1$ is unitary and implements an equivalence between τ_1 and τ . Thus, the correspondence $p \rightarrow \tau$ gives rise to a map $\beta: K_0(\pi(A)^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(A)$ with $\beta([p]_0) = [\tau]$. It is clear that β is additive and takes 0 to 0, and hence β maps into the group of invertibles in $\text{Ext}(A)$. It is also clear that β maps onto the group of invertibles. Finally, if $\beta([p]_0) = 0$, then with τ and v as above, there exists a unitary u in $Q(H)$ such that $u\tau(x)u^* = uv\pi(x)v^*u^* = \pi(x)$ for x in A , so $[p]_0 = [1]_0 = 0$ via uv in $\pi(A)^\circ$.

We turn to the identification of $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$. Write $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ for the unitary group of $\pi(A)^\circ$ and let $I(\pi(A)^\circ)$ be the quotient of $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ by the path-connected component of 1, with $\langle \cdot \rangle: U(\pi(A)^\circ) \rightarrow I(\pi(A)^\circ)$ the quotient map. Most of the bookkeeping necessary for what follows is taken care of in the following lemma. (The proof uses much the same techniques as those in [9].)

LEMMA 3. *Let A be as above.*

- (1) *For u in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$, let $\sigma_0: C^*(\pi(A), u) \rightarrow Q(H)$ be a trivial extension such that $\sigma_0(\pi(x)) = \pi(x)$ for x in A . Then $\langle \sigma_0(u) \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$.*
- (2) *The map $\langle u \rangle \rightarrow \langle u \oplus 1 \rangle$ from $I(\pi(A)^\circ)$ to $I(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$ is injective.*
- (3) *$I(\pi(A)^\circ)$ is abelian.*
- (4) *The map in (2) is surjective, hence an isomorphism.*

Proof. (1) If $\rho: C^*(\pi(A), u) \rightarrow L(H)$ is a lifting for σ_0 , then $\rho(\sigma_0(u))$ belongs to the von Neumann algebra $\rho(\pi(A))'$ and hence has a logarithm commuting with $\rho(\pi(A))$. This enables us to join $\rho(\sigma_0(u))$ to 1 by a path of unitary operators commuting with $\rho(\pi(A))$. The image of this path in the Calkin algebra joins $\sigma_0(u)$ to 1 by a path in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$.

(2) Let u in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ be such that $\langle u \oplus 1 \rangle = \langle 1 \oplus 1 \rangle$ in $I(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$, and let $\sigma_0: C^*(\pi(A), u) \rightarrow Q(H)$ be a trivial extension. We may assume that $\sigma_0(\pi(x)) = \pi(x)$ for x in A , so if we set $v = \sigma_0(u)$, we have $\langle v \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$ by part (1). Moreover, the extension $i \oplus \sigma_0: C^*(\pi(A), u) \rightarrow Q(H)^2$, where i is the inclusion map, is strongly equivalent to i , so there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\varphi: Q(H^2) \rightarrow Q(H)$ (induced by a unitary map of H^2 onto H) satisfying $\varphi(\pi^2(x)) = \pi(x)$ for x in A and $\varphi(u \oplus v) = u$. Now $\langle u \oplus v \rangle = \langle u \oplus 1 \rangle = \langle 1 \oplus 1 \rangle$, that is, there is a path in $U(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$ joining $u \oplus v$ to $1 \oplus 1$. The image of this path under φ joins u to 1 in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$.

(3) This follows from part (2) by a standard argument. If $u_1, u_2 \in U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ and S is the 2×2 scalar matrix interchanging the

standard basis vectors, then $\langle u_1 u_2 \oplus 1 \rangle = \langle (u_1 \oplus 1)(u_2 \oplus 1) \rangle = \langle (u_1 \oplus 1)S(u_2 \oplus 1)S \rangle = \langle u_1 \oplus u_2 \rangle = \langle u_2 \oplus u_1 \rangle = \langle u_2 u_1 \oplus 1 \rangle$ because S can be joined to $1 \oplus 1$ by a path of scalar matrices. By part (2), then, $\langle u_1 u_2 \rangle = \langle u_2 u_1 \rangle$.

(4) Take w in $U(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$. We must produce a u in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ such that $\langle u \oplus 1 \rangle = \langle w \rangle$. Let τ_0 and $\tau: C^*(\pi^2(A), w) \rightarrow Q(H)$ be, respectively, a trivial extension and an extension equivalent to the inclusion i of this algebra in $Q(H^2)$. Since both τ_0 and τ have trivial restrictions to $\pi^2(A)$, we may assume that they both send $\pi^2(x)$ to $\pi(x)$ for x in A . Set $u_0 = \tau_0(w)$, $u = \tau(w)$. Now $\tau \oplus \tau_0$ is equivalent to i , so there is a unitary v in $Q(H^2)$ such that $vbv^* = (\tau \oplus \tau_0)(b)$ for all b in $C^*(\pi^2(A), w)$. In particular, v commutes with $\pi^2(A)$, so by part (3), $\langle v w v^* \rangle = \langle w \rangle$. But $\langle v w v^* \rangle = \langle u \oplus u_0 \rangle$, and $\langle u_0 \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$ by part (1), so $\langle w \rangle = \langle u \oplus 1 \rangle$ as required.

PROPOSITION 4. *With A as above, the groups $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ and $I(\pi(A)^\circ)$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. Every invertible b in a unital C^* -algebra B can be joined by a path of invertibles to its "unitary part" $b|b|^{-1}$, and two invertibles can be joined by a path of invertibles if and only if their unitary parts can be joined by a path of unitaries. The definition in [11] thus gives $K_1(B)$ as the inductive limit of the system

$$\psi_{n, n+k}: I(B \otimes M_n) \longrightarrow I(B \otimes M_{n+k}),$$

where $\psi_{n, n+k}(\langle u \rangle) = \langle u \oplus 1_k \rangle$. In our situation, $\pi(A)^\circ \otimes M_n$ is isomorphic to $\pi^n(A)^\circ$, which in turn is isomorphic to $\pi(A)^\circ$. By the previous lemma, all of the connecting maps in the system are isomorphisms, so taking the inductive limit simply produces $I(\pi(A)^\circ)$.

In light of Proposition 4, we will use $\langle w \rangle$ to denote the element of $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ represented by w in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$.

Our next result is a straightforward consequence of Lemma 3 that may be of some general interest. Here, T is the unit circle.

PROPOSITION 5. *Let A be as above and suppose that the map from $\text{Ext}(A \otimes C(T))$ to $\text{Ext}(A) \oplus \mathbf{Z}$ induced by restriction to $A \otimes 1$ and $1 \otimes C(T)$ is injective. Then any w in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ of index 0 can be joined to 1 by a path in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$.*

Proof. Let $A \otimes C(T)$ be faithfully represented, missing the compacts, on H and let U in A' be unitary with $A \otimes C(T) = C^*(A, U)$. By the universal property of the tensor product, there is an extension $\tau: C^*(A, U) \rightarrow Q(H^2)$ such that $\tau(x) = \pi^2(x)$ (x in A) and $\tau(U) = w \oplus$

$\pi(U)$. Because of our assumption on $\text{Ext}(A \otimes C(T))$, τ is trivial. There is thus a unitary v in $\pi(A)^\circ$ such that $v(w \oplus \pi(U))v^* = \pi^2(U)$. By parts (1) and (3) of Lemma 3, we have $\langle w \oplus 1 \rangle = \langle w \oplus \pi(U) \rangle = \langle v(w \oplus \pi(U))v^* \rangle = \langle 1 \oplus 1 \rangle$, so $\langle w \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$ by part (2).

It follows from Theorem 7 below (see also [3] and 2.4 of [2]) that $A = C(T)$ satisfies the condition of the proposition, so if u and v are commuting index-zero unitaries in $Q(H)$ and the spectrum of u is T , then v can be joined to 1 by a path of unitaries commuting with u . (This is also shown as part of the proof of the main result in [9].)

Following the usage in [6] (as opposed to [8]), we say that A has the homotopy-invariance property if whenever two extensions $\tau_0, \tau_1: A \rightarrow Q(H)$ can be joined by a (point-norm continuous) path of extensions, we have τ_0 strongly equivalent to τ_1 . In [8], g.q.d. algebras, among which are the quasidiagonal algebras of [10], were defined and shown to have the homotopy-invariance property. There are many g.q.d. algebras. Moreover, it is possible to establish homotopy invariance for certain non-g.q.d. algebras on an ad hoc basis; for instance, the computations in [5] or [7] show fairly readily that the Cuntz algebras O_n have this property. In the theorem below, ΩA is the reduced suspension of A , that is, the C^* -algebra of continuous functions from T to A which are scalar-valued at 1.

THEOREM 6. *Let A be a separable unital C^* -algebra and suppose that $A \otimes C(T)$ has the homotopy-invariance property. Then $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ext}^*(\Omega A)$.*

Proof. With the same set-up as in the proof of Proposition 5, ΩA may be identified with a subalgebra of $C^*(A, U)$, namely the subalgebra generated by 1 and $\{x(f(U) - f(1)): x \in A, f \in C(T)\}$. (Notice that U belongs to ΩA .) We will exhibit an isomorphism between $K_0(\pi(\Omega A)^\circ)$ and $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$, using Theorem 2 to identify the former with $\text{Ext}^*(\Omega A)$. Define $\gamma: K_0(\pi(\Omega A)^\circ) \rightarrow K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ by $\gamma([p]_0) = \langle w \rangle$, where p is a projection in $\pi(\Omega A)^\circ$ and $w = p\pi(U) + 1 - p$. (Since p commutes with $\pi(U)$, w is unitary. For x in A , p commutes with $\pi(x)(\pi(U) - 1)$, so $p(\pi(U) - 1)$ commutes with $\pi(A)$, so $w = p(\pi(U) - 1) + 1$ commutes with $\pi(A)$.) In order to check that γ is well-defined, let q be another projection in $\pi(\Omega A)^\circ$, giving rise to a unitary v in $\pi(A)^\circ$ as above, with $[q]_0 = [p]_0$. Since $\langle w \rangle$ is unchanged by direct-summing $\pi(U)$ with 1_n , and p with 1_n or 0_n , and then pulling back to $\pi(A)^\circ$ (use Lemma 3 to see this), we may assume that $pq = 0$ and that there is a partial isometry s in $\pi(\Omega A)^\circ$ such that $s^*s = p$, $ss^* = q$. Notice that $\{p, s, s^*, q\}$ is a system of 2×2 matrix units in $\pi(\Omega A)^\circ$, so p and q can be joined by a path of

projections in $\pi(\Omega A)^\circ$, whence it follows that $\langle w \rangle = \langle v \rangle$. Since $\langle w_1 \oplus w_2 \rangle = \langle w_1 w_2 \rangle$ in $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ (see the proof of part (3) of Lemma 3), the map γ is a homomorphism. We now show that γ is injective. Let p and w be as above and suppose that $\langle w \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$. Direct-summing p with 1 and w with $\pi(U)$ if necessary, ($[p]_0 = [p \oplus 1]_0$ by the proof of Theorem 2, $\langle \pi(U) \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$ by Lemma 3), we use the universal property of the tensor product to obtain an extension $\tau: C^*(A, U) \rightarrow Q(H)$ with $\tau(x) = \pi(x)$ for x in A and $\tau(U) = w$. Since $\langle w \rangle = \langle 1 \rangle$, the direct sum of τ with a trivial extension can be joined by a path to a trivial extension. Thus the assumed homotopy invariance of $C^*(A, U)$ implies that τ is trivial. Let v in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$ be such that $vwv^* = vp\pi(U)v^* + v(1 - p)v^* = \pi(U)$. Multiplying by vp on the right shows that vp commutes with $\pi(U)$. In fact, $vp \in \pi(\Omega A)^\circ$ because if $f \in C(T)$ with $f(1) = 0$ and $x \in A$, then

$$vp\pi(x)\pi(f(U)) = v\pi(x)\pi(f(U))p = (\pi(x)v)(p\pi(f(U))) = \pi(x)\pi(f(U))vp.$$

Thus $[p]_0 = [vpv^*]_0$ in $K_0(\pi(\Omega A)^\circ)$ and we may assume that $\pi(U)p + 1 - p = \pi(U)$. Set $q = 1 - p$, so $\pi(U)q = q$. It follows that $\pi(y)q = \phi(y)q$ for $y \in \Omega A$, where $\phi: \Omega A \rightarrow C$ is the (unique) character with $\phi(U) = 1$. The extension of ΩA to which q corresponds is therefore trivial and we have $0 = [q]_0 = [1 - p]_0 = -[p]_0$, so γ is injective. To check surjectivity, finally, take w in $U(\pi(A)^\circ)$. Direct-summing w with $\pi(U)$ if necessary, we may assume that there is an extension $\tau: C^*(A, U) \rightarrow Q(H)$ with $\tau(x) = \pi(x)$ (x in A) and $\tau(U) = w$. Since $\langle w \oplus w^* \rangle = \langle 1 \oplus 1 \rangle$, the homotopy invariance of $C^*(A, U)$ implies that the extension $\sigma: C^*(A, U) \rightarrow Q(H^2)$ defined by $\sigma(x) = \pi^2(x)$ and $\sigma(U) = w \oplus w^*$ is trivial, so there is a $v \in U(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$ such that $v(w \oplus w^*)v^* = \pi^2(U)$. Set $p = v(1 \oplus 0)v^*$, so p commutes with $\pi^2(C^*(A, U))$, hence with $\pi^2(\Omega A)$. Furthermore, $p\pi^2(U) + 1 - p = v^*(w \oplus 1)v$. Since $\langle v^*(w \oplus 1)v \rangle = \langle w \oplus 1 \rangle$, we have $\gamma([p]_0) = \langle w \rangle$.

Theorem 6 yields a poor man's version of the exact sequence in [6] with little effort. Let θ be an automorphism of A and $C^*(A, \theta)$ the crossed product of A by θ . We will consider the latter to be faithfully represented on H , missing the compacts, as $C^*(A, U_\theta)$, where U_θ is a unitary on H with $U_\theta x U_\theta^* = \theta(x)$ for x in A . Write $\Omega\theta$ for the restriction of $\theta \otimes \text{id.}$ on $A \otimes C(T)$ to ΩA .

THEOREM 7. *Let A be separable and unital, and suppose that $A \otimes C(T)$ and $C^*(A, \theta)$ both have the homotopy invariance property. There is an exact sequence*

$$\text{Ext}^*(\Omega A) \xrightarrow{\alpha_1} \text{Ext}^*(\Omega A) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Ext}^*(C^*(A, \theta)) \xrightarrow{i_*} \text{Ext}^*(A) \xrightarrow{\alpha_0} \text{Ext}(A),$$

where $\alpha_1([\tau]) = [\tau \circ \Omega\theta^{-1}] - [\tau]$ and $\alpha_0([\sigma]) = [\sigma \circ \theta^{-1}] - [\sigma]$.

Proof. We use Theorem 6 to identify $\text{Ext}^*(\Omega A)$ with $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$; the map $\alpha_1: K_1(\pi(A)^\circ) \rightarrow K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ is given by

$$\alpha_1(\langle w \rangle) = \langle \pi(U_\theta)^* w \pi(U_\theta) w^* \rangle .$$

To define δ , take w in $K_1(\pi(A)^\circ)$ and define $\tau_w: C^*(A, \theta) \rightarrow Q(H^2)$ by $\tau_w(x) = \pi^2(x)$ and $\tau_w(U_\theta) = \pi(U_\theta)w \oplus \pi(U_\theta)$. (The universal property of the crossed product enables one to do this, since $\pi(U_\theta)w$ implements θ on $\pi(A)$.) If $\langle w \rangle = \langle v \rangle$, then $[\tau_w] = [\tau_v]$ because $C^*(A, \theta)$ has the homotopy-invariance property, so $\delta: K_1(\pi(A)^\circ) \rightarrow \text{Ext}(C^*(A, \theta))$ is well-defined by $\delta(\langle w \rangle) = [\tau_w]$. That δ is additive follows from $\langle w \oplus v \rangle = \langle wv \oplus 1 \rangle$; consequently, δ maps into $\text{Ext}^*(C^*(A, \theta))$. If we set

$$v = \pi(U_\theta)^* w \pi(U_\theta) w^* ,$$

then $\tau_v(\cdot) = (w \oplus 1)\pi^2(\cdot)(w \oplus 1)$, so $\delta\alpha_1 = 0$. Suppose $\delta(\langle w \rangle) = 0$, i.e., that τ_w is trivial. Then there is a v in $U(\pi^2(A)^\circ)$ such that $v^*(\pi^2(U_\theta))(w \oplus 1)v = \pi^2(U_\theta)$, which means that $\langle w \rangle = \alpha_1(\langle v \rangle)$. We have established exactness at the second term. It is immediate from the definition of δ that $i_*\delta = 0$. If $i_*([\tau]) = 0$, then we may assume that $\tau: C^*(A, \theta) \rightarrow Q(H)$ satisfies $\tau(x) = \pi(x)$ for $x \in A$. Set $w = \pi(U_\theta)^* \tau(U_\theta)$, so $w \pi(x) w^* = \pi(\theta^{-1}\theta(x)) = \pi(x)$, i.e., $w \in \pi(A)^\circ$. We have $[\tau] = [\tau_w]$, since τ_w is the direct sum of τ with a trivial extension. This establishes exactness at $\text{Ext}^*(C^*(A, \theta))$. If $\tau: C^*(A, \theta) \rightarrow Q(H)$ is an extension and σ its restriction to A (so $[\sigma] = i_*([\tau])$), then $\sigma(\theta^{-1}(x)) = \tau(U_\theta)^* \sigma(x) \tau(U_\theta)$ for x in A and so $\sigma_0 i_* = 0$. If $\sigma: A \rightarrow Q(H)$ is an extension and $\alpha_0([\sigma]) = 0$, then there is a unitary v in $Q(H)$ such that $v^* \sigma(x) v = \sigma(\theta^{-1}(x))$ for x in A . If we define $\tau: C^*(A, \theta) \rightarrow Q(H^2)$ by $\tau(x) = \sigma(x) \oplus \pi(x)$ (x in A) and $\tau(U_\theta) = v \oplus \pi(U_\theta)$, we then have $i_*([\tau]) = [\sigma]$, so the sequence is exact at the fourth term.

Notice that if $C^*(\Omega^n A, \Omega^n \theta)$ has the homotopy-invariance property for all $n \geq 1$ (as would be the case if $C^*(A, \theta)$ were g.q.d.), we obtain a one-sided long exact sequence from the sequence in Theorem 7 by appending to it

$$\dots \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(\Omega^2 A) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(\Omega^2 A) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(C^*(\Omega A, \Omega \theta))$$

on the left. Closing up the sequence in Theorem 7 via maps

$$\text{Ext}(A) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(\Omega C^*(A, \theta)) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(\Omega A)$$

to obtain the cyclic sequence in [6] appears to be beyond the scope of the methods used here, however.

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