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We give a complete K -theoretical description of when an essential extension of two simple graph C^* -algebras is again a graph C^* -algebra.

1. Introduction

Whenever a class $\mathcal{C}$ of C^* -algebras is closed under passing to ideals and quotients, one may ask whether or not in any extension

$$e : 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{I} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{I} \rightarrow 0 \quad (1.1)$$

with $\mathcal{I}, \mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{I} \in \mathcal{C}$, it is automatic that $\mathfrak{A} \in \mathcal{C}$. The class of AF algebras [Effros 1981, Chapter 9], the class of Type I C^* -algebras [Pedersen 1979, 6.2.6], the class of nuclear C^* -algebras [Brown and Ozawa 2008, Exercise 3.8.1], and the class of purely infinite C^* -algebras [Kirchberg and Rørdam 2000, Theorem 4.19] all have this property, but there are also many important classes when such a permanence result fails in obvious ways. In this case, one may usefully ask instead whether there is a K -theoretical description of when one may conclude from membership of $\mathcal{C}$ at the extremes to membership of $\mathcal{C}$ in the middle. In most, if not all, of the instances when such results are known, the K -theoretical data used comes from the six term exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0(\mathcal{I}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{A}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{I}) \\ \partial_1 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \partial_0 \\ K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{I}) & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{A}) & \xleftarrow{\iota_1} & K_1(\mathcal{I}) \end{array} \quad (1.2)$$

as summarized in Table 1.

In Theorem 4.1 of this paper, we provide a result of this nature for the class of graph C^* -algebras under the assumption that $\mathcal{I}$ and $\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{I}$ are simple, and $\mathcal{I}$ is not a complemented ideal of $\mathfrak{A}$. Reflecting complications arising from the fact that simple graph C^* -algebras may be AF as well as purely infinite, the K -theoretical

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Class	Obstruction	Reference
Real rank zero	$\partial_0 = 0$	[Brown and Pedersen 1991]
Stable rank one	$\partial_1 = 0$	[Lin and Rørdam 1995]
Stably finite	$\text{Im } \partial_1 \cap K_0(\mathfrak{I})_+ = 0$	[Spielberg 1988]
AT algebras of real rank zero	$\partial_* = 0$	[Lin and Rørdam 1995]
Cuntz–Krieger algebras of real rank zero	$\partial_0 = 0$	[Bentmann 2019]

Table 1. Sample extension results.

Case	$\mathfrak{I}$	$\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$	Case	$\mathfrak{A}$	$\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$
[11]	AF	AF	$[-]_0$	Nonunital	Nonunital
[1 ∞]	AF	Kirchberg	$[-]_1$	Nonunital	Unital
[∞ 1]	Kirchberg	AF	$[-]_2$	Unital	Unital
[$\infty\infty$]	Kirchberg	Kirchberg			

Table 2. Notation for the 12 cases we consider.

obstructions (which we show by example are all necessary) are rather more complicated than in the cases previously known, with the possible exception of [Dadarlat and Loring 1994] (which we have not listed in Table 1 because the class to which it applies is too complicated to describe in the table). We establish our results by a two-step procedure of invoking classification results by K -theory paired with range results, thereby proving that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a graph C^* -algebra by first constructing a graph E whose C^* -algebra has the necessary K -theoretic data, and then applying classification results to conclude $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(E)$.

In the case where $\mathfrak{I}$ is a complemented ideal, $\mathfrak{A}$ is always a graph C^* -algebra since this class is closed under direct sums. Note also that strictly speaking, the class of graph C^* -algebras is not closed under passing to ideals and quotients, as only so-called gauge-invariant ideals respect the structure. Hence we work only with graph C^* -algebras with finitely many ideals, where all ideals are gauge-invariant. Importantly for our approach, a graph C^* -algebra with finitely many ideals automatically has real rank zero.

Providing such a characterization has been the ambition of some of the authors for almost a decade, and the path to obtaining a complete result has been unusually indirect. To describe the contribution of the paper at hand, we introduce notation for the 12 different cases we have to address in proving the result. As already mentioned, the ideal and quotient are either AF or purely infinite by the dichotomy of simple graph C^* -algebras, and we denote the four possible cases as indicated

$[-]_0$		
[11]	[Elliott 1976]	[Eilers et al. 2014a]
[1 ∞]	[Eilers et al. 2009]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]
[∞ 1]	[Eilers et al. 2009]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]
[$\infty\infty$]	[Rørdam 1997]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]

$[-]_1$		
[11]	[Elliott 1976]	[Eilers et al. 2014a]
[1 ∞]	[Gabe and Ruiz 2020]	Theorem 3.8
[∞ 1]	[Eilers et al. 2014b]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]
[$\infty\infty$]	[Eilers et al. 2014b]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]

$[-]_2$		
[11]	[Elliott 1976]	[Eilers et al. 2014a]
[1 ∞]	[Eilers et al. 2013]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]
[∞ 1]	[Eilers et al. 2013]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]
[$\infty\infty$]	[Eilers and Restorff 2006]	[Eilers et al. 2016a]

Table 3. References for the classification result (listed first) and range result (listed second) in each of our 12 cases.

in the left part of Table 2. By our assumptions, $\mathfrak{I}$ does not have a unit. Further, when $\mathfrak{A}$ has a unit, so does $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$, and hence the number of units among the three C^* -algebras $\mathfrak{A}$, $\mathfrak{I}$, and $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ uniquely determines which of these three C^* -algebras has a unit. We denote the cases by $[-]_*$ with the symbol $*$ $\in \{0, 1, 2\}$ indicating the number of units among the three C^* -algebras, as indicated in the right part of Table 2.

Back in 2011, the four senior authors thought to have completed the case where $\mathfrak{I}$ is stable (this is automatic by [Eilers and Tomforde 2010] in all but the $[11]_*$ cases) and in fact Eilers announced this at the Kyoto conference “ C^* -Algebras and Applications” at RIMS. We then went on to pursue the remaining $[11]_*$ case, and had succeeded in solving that by 2013 in [Eilers et al. 2014a]. However, before publishing a proof of our combined result, [Gabe 2016] exposed that a claim from [Elliott and Kucerovsky 2001] used in the paper [Eilers et al. 2014b] was false (see [Eilers et al. 2016b] for a detailed corrigendum), thereby rendering incomplete the proof in a single case, namely the one denoted $[1\infty]_1$. The example Gabe provided to show that classification by the standard invariant fails was, however, not a counterexample to our permanence statement, so we tried at several occasions to remedy this situation. Finding a way took us several years: Indeed, the missing

piece of the puzzle was provided recently in [Gabe and Ruiz 2020], to the effect of providing a complete classification result applicable to the case left open. Joining forces with Gabe, we were finally able to finish the extension result by providing the necessary range result in the paper at hand. In Table 3 we list, as pairs, references to the classification results appropriate range results for each of our 12 cases.

We note that among the results listed in Table 1, the one by Bentmann is closely and subtly related to the result presented here, and it is worth discussing how our work is related to [Bentmann 2019]. Indeed, it was an important open question whether a unital extension of Cuntz–Krieger algebras is itself in the Cuntz–Krieger class (it is necessary to stabilize the ideal for such a statement to be nontrivial), but since Restorff’s classification result for Cuntz–Krieger algebras [Restorff 2006] applies only when the middle C^* -algebra is known to be Cuntz–Krieger, we were only able to argue in such a way in the few cases when an appropriate external classification result was known; cf. [Arklint 2013]. For instance, the necessary result for extensions of simple Cuntz–Krieger algebras was provided in [Eilers and Restorff 2006].

Bentmann was able to circumvent this issue by elaborating on an idea from [Cuntz 1981] to make contact to a deep result by Kirchberg [2000], providing a complete solution of the extension problem in the Cuntz–Krieger case, and leading us to the following conjecture:

Conjecture 1.3. *Let $C^*(E_1)$ and $C^*(E_3)$ be unital graph C^* -algebras with finitely many ideals, and consider the unital extension*

$$0 \rightarrow C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow C^*(E_3) \rightarrow 0.$$

Then $\mathfrak{X}$ is a graph C^ -algebra if and only if $\partial_0 : K_0(C^*(E_3)) \rightarrow K_1(C^*(E_1))$ vanishes.*

The forward implication is known to hold, and Bentmann’s result establishes the converse when both E_1 and E_3 are finite graphs with no sinks and no sources. By a slight refinement of our main result, we are able to remove both the finiteness and the “no sinks and no sources” hypotheses in the very special case when both $C^*(E_1)$ and $C^*(E_3)$ are simple (see Corollary 4.2). At this stage we do not have a workable conjecture for the general extension problem for graph C^* -algebras with finitely many ideals.

The paper is organized as follows: We summarize notation and provide a few preliminary lemmas in Section 2. In Section 3 we solve the case hitherto left open. In Section 4 we state our extension result and succinctly explain how existing results may be combined to establish the extension result in the remaining 11 cases mentioned above.

2. Preliminaries

We follow the notation and definition for graph C^* -algebras in [Fowler et al. 2000]. In particular, our arrows are drawn in the direction for which sinks and infinite emitters are singular.

Definition 2.1. Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a C^* -algebra. An element $a \in \mathfrak{A}$ is *norm-full* if a is not contained in any closed two-sided ideal of $\mathfrak{A}$. An extension

$$\epsilon : 0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{J} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J} \rightarrow 0$$

is *full* if for every nonzero $x \in \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}$, $\tau_\epsilon(x)$ is norm-full in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J})$, where $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J})$ is the multiplier algebra of $\mathfrak{J}$, $\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J}) = \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J})/\mathfrak{J}$, and $\tau_\epsilon : \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J})$ is the Busby invariant associated to ϵ .

Lemma 2.2. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a C^* -algebra with exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{J}$ satisfying the following four conditions:*

- (1) $\mathfrak{J}$ is AF,
- (2) $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}$ is purely infinite,
- (3) $\mathfrak{A}$ is separable, and
- (4) $K_0(\mathfrak{A})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A})$.

Then $\mathfrak{J}$ is stable, and ϵ is a full extension.

Proof. Suppose (1)–(4) hold. Since the embedding from $\mathfrak{A}$ to $\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ induces an order isomorphism from $K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ to $K_0(\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K})$, we have $K_0(\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K})$. Note that $\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ has exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ (which is an AF algebra) and $\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K}/(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}) \cong (\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is a purely infinite simple C^* -algebra. Also, since ∂_0 must vanish, $\mathfrak{A}$ has real rank zero by [Brown and Pedersen 1991, Theorem 3.19], and by [Brown and Pedersen 1991, Proposition 3.15], so does $\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K}$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ has stable weak cancellation by [Eilers et al. 2014b, Lemma 3.15], and by [Eilers et al. 2014b, Corollary 3.22],

$$\epsilon^s : 0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow 0$$

is a full extension.

Let $\{e_n\}$ be an approximate identity for $\mathfrak{A}$ consisting of projections, and let $\{e_{i,j}\}$ be a system of matrix units for $\mathbb{K}$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that e_n is not an element of $\mathfrak{J}$ for all n . Since

$$\mathfrak{J} \cong \mathfrak{J} \otimes e_{1,1} = \overline{\bigcup_n (e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})}$$

with $(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1}) \subseteq (e_{n+1} \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_{n+1} \otimes e_{1,1})$, by [Hjelmborg and Rørdam 1998, Corollary 4.1], $\mathfrak{J}$ is stable if $(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})$ is stable for all n .

Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $\tau_\epsilon^s : (\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K})/(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})$ be the Busby map and $\sigma_\epsilon^s : \mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})$ the injective $*$ -homomorphism such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & (\mathfrak{A} \otimes \mathbb{K})/(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & \downarrow \sigma_\epsilon^s & & \downarrow \tau_\epsilon^s \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}) \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

commutes. By the commutativity of the diagram,

$$(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1}) = \sigma_\epsilon^s((e_n \otimes e_{1,1}))(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})\sigma_\epsilon((e_n \otimes e_{1,1})).$$

Since ϵ^s is a full extension and $e_n \otimes e_{1,1}$ is not an element of $\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}$, $\tau_\epsilon^s(\pi(e_n \otimes e_{1,1}))$ is a full projection in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})$. By [Eilers et al. 2014b, Lemma 3.3] and the commutativity of the diagram, $\sigma_\epsilon^s((e_n \otimes e_{1,1}))$ is a norm-full projection in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})$. Since $\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is an AF algebra, every norm-full projection in $\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})$ is Murray–von Neumann equivalent to $1_{\mathcal{M}(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})}$. Consequently,

$$(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1}) = \sigma_\epsilon^s((e_n \otimes e_{1,1}))(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})\sigma_\epsilon((e_n \otimes e_{1,1})) \cong \mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K},$$

which implies that $(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})(\mathfrak{J} \otimes \mathbb{K})(e_n \otimes e_{1,1})$ is a stable C^* -algebra.

By [Eilers et al. 2014b, Theorem 3.22], ϵ is a full extension. □

Definition 2.3. If $\mathfrak{A}$ is a C^* -algebra, the *scale* of $K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ is the subset

$$\Sigma\mathfrak{A} = \{x \in K_0(\mathfrak{A}) : x = [p] \text{ for some projection } p \text{ in } \mathfrak{A}\}.$$

If $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are C^* -algebras, a homomorphism $\alpha : K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{B})$ is *contractive* if $\alpha(\Sigma\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq \Sigma\mathfrak{B}$. We also define an invertible homomorphism $\alpha : K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{B})$ to be *scale-preserving* if both α and α^{-1} are contractive, and in the event that $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are both unital we also require $\alpha([1_\mathfrak{A}]) = [1_\mathfrak{B}]$. (If either of $\mathfrak{A}$ or $\mathfrak{B}$ is nonunital, this last condition imposes no requirement.)

Some comments on this definition are in order: When $\mathfrak{A}$ is unital and AF, the element $[1_\mathfrak{A}]$ is the maximal element of $\Sigma\mathfrak{A}$ and in fact,

$$\Sigma\mathfrak{A} = \{x \in K_0(\mathfrak{A}) : 0 \leq x \leq [1_\mathfrak{A}]\}.$$

Consequently, if $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are both unital AF algebras, an order-preserving bijection $\alpha : K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{B})$ is scale-preserving if and only if α and α^{-1} are contractive. (Thus, the condition $\alpha([1_\mathfrak{A}]) = [1_\mathfrak{B}]$ in the definition of scale-preserving is superfluous in the AF case.) On the other hand, if $\mathfrak{A}$ is purely infinite and simple, then $\Sigma\mathfrak{A} = K_0(\mathfrak{A})$. Consequently, if $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are both purely infinite and simple, any homomorphism between their K_0 -groups is automatically contractive, so that a bijection $\alpha : K_0(\mathfrak{A}) \rightarrow K_0(\mathfrak{B})$ is scale-preserving if and only if $\alpha([1_\mathfrak{A}]) = [1_\mathfrak{B}]$ in the event that $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ are unital, and always so in the event at least one of $\mathfrak{A}$ and $\mathfrak{B}$ is nonunital. (Thus, the condition that α and α^{-1} be contractive in the definition of scale-preserving is superfluous in the purely infinite case.)

When $\mathfrak{A}$ is AF, the scale $\Sigma\mathfrak{A}$ is a subset of $K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ with the following properties:

- generating ($\forall x \in K_0(\mathfrak{A})_+, \exists y_1, \dots, y_n \in \Sigma\mathfrak{A} : x = y_1 + \dots + y_n$);
- hereditary ($\forall x \in K_0(\mathfrak{A})_+, \forall y \in \Sigma\mathfrak{A} : x \leq y \Rightarrow x \in \Sigma\mathfrak{A}$); and
- upward directed ($\forall y_1, y_2 \in \Sigma\mathfrak{A}, \exists z \in \Sigma\mathfrak{A} : y_1 \leq z \text{ and } y_2 \leq z$).

We recall that by the result of Effros, Handelman and Shen [Effros et al. 1980], the range of ordered K_0 -groups associated to (separable) AF algebras are exactly the (countable) *dimension groups*: ordered groups with the Riesz interpolation property that are also unperforated. As explained in [Effros 1981] it is possible to amend this result by earlier work of Elliott [1976] to see that any dimension group (G, G_+) with a subset $\Sigma \subseteq G_+$ that is generating, hereditary, and upward directed arises as the scaled K_0 -group of an AF algebra.

Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a C^* -algebra and $\mathfrak{I}$ be an ideal of $\mathfrak{A}$. Let $K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ denote the six-term exact sequence (1.2) in K -theory induced by the extension (1.1). $K_{\text{six}}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ denotes the same sequence as in (1.2), where the three K_0 -groups are considered as preordered groups. We let $K_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ denote the same sequence as in (1.2) but $K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ is considered as a preordered group, and $K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})$ and $K_0(\mathfrak{I})$ are considered as scaled preordered groups.

For a C^* -algebra $\mathfrak{B}$ with ideal $\mathfrak{J}$, a homomorphism

$$(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I}) \rightarrow K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$$

consists of six group homomorphisms $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$, making the following diagram commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K_0(\mathfrak{I}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{A}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}) \\
 & \searrow \alpha_1 & \downarrow \alpha_2 & \swarrow \alpha_3 & \downarrow \partial_0 \\
 & K_0(\mathfrak{J}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{B}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{B}/\mathfrak{J}) \\
 \uparrow \partial_1 & & \uparrow \partial_1 & & \downarrow \partial_0 \\
 & K_0(\mathfrak{B}/\mathfrak{J}) & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{B}) & \xleftarrow{\iota_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{J}) \\
 & \swarrow \beta_3 & \uparrow \beta_2 & \swarrow \beta_1 & & \\
 K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}) & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{A}) & \xleftarrow{\iota_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{I})
 \end{array} \tag{2.4}$$

An isomorphism $(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I}) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$ is defined in the obvious way.

Homomorphisms and isomorphisms from $K_{\text{six}}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ to $K_{\text{six}}^+(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$ and from $K_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ to $K_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$ are defined in a similar way with the requirement that the additional structure is preserved. We recall that a scale-preserving isomorphism must preserve the classes of the units also in the purely infinite unital case, when this would not follow from the map only be required to send scales to scales.

3. The outstanding $[\infty 1]_1$ case

In this section we prove the K -theoretical existence result necessary to resolve the extension problem in the case where $\mathfrak{J}$ is AF, $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}$ is unital and purely infinite, and $\mathfrak{A}$ is nonunital. To do so, we carefully describe the invariant used in [Gabe and Ruiz 2020] and elaborate on methods from [Eilers et al. 2016a] to make contact to a result by Katsura, Sims, and Tomforde [Katsura et al. 2009] which establishes that certain AF algebras are always graph C^* -algebras.

Given a short exact sequence of C^* -algebras

$$\epsilon : 0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{J} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathfrak{A} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J} \rightarrow 0$$

such that the quotient $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}$ has a unit $1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}}$ and this unit lifts to a projection in $\mathfrak{A}$, we define $\tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{J})$ to be

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_0^{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{J}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0^{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{D}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0^{\Sigma}(\mathbb{C}1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \text{id}_0 & & \downarrow \iota_0 & & \downarrow \iota_0 \\ & & K_0(\mathfrak{J}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0(\mathfrak{A}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0^{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}) \\ & & \uparrow \partial_1 & & & & \downarrow \partial_0 \\ & & K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}) & \xleftarrow{\pi_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{A}) & \xleftarrow{\iota_1} & K_1(\mathfrak{J}) \end{array} \quad (3.1)$$

where $\mathfrak{D} := \pi^{-1}(\mathbb{C}1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}}) \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$. The top row is exact since $K_1(\mathbb{C}1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}})$ vanishes and since $1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}}$ lifts to a projection in $\mathfrak{A}$. The latter observation further shows that there is a splitting map for the top row. The notation K_0^{Σ} for K_0 helps to distinguish the two groups in the top left corner, and to remind us that at the positions of these four groups, we will impose conditions of contractiveness and scale-preservation.

Lemma 3.2. *If ϵ is a full extension, then so is*

$$\tilde{\epsilon} : 0 \rightarrow \mathfrak{J} \xrightarrow{\iota} \mathfrak{D} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{C}1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}} \rightarrow 0.$$

Proof. This follows from the fact that $\tau_{\epsilon}(1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}}) = \tau_{\tilde{\epsilon}}(1)$. □

An isomorphism $(\tilde{\alpha}_{\bullet}, \alpha_{\bullet}, \beta_{\bullet}) : \tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{J}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$ consists of nine group homomorphisms such that $(\alpha_{\bullet}, \beta_{\bullet})$ induces an isomorphism from $K_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{J})$ to $K_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{J})$ as defined in the previous section, and so that the $\tilde{\alpha}_{\bullet}$ are all scale-preserving. All maps must commute with the morphisms in (3.1).

We will use the following result:

Theorem 3.3 [Gabe and Ruiz 2020, Theorem B]. *With notation and assumptions as above, assume that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a C^* -algebra with exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{J}$ so that the following hold:*

- (i) $\mathfrak{I}$ is stable and AF,
- (ii) $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ is a unital Kirchberg algebra in the UCT class, and
- (iii) ϵ is a full extension.

Then $\tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I})$ is a complete invariant for $\mathfrak{A}$ in the sense that when $\mathfrak{A}'$ is another such C^* -algebra with exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{I}'$ satisfying (i)–(iii), then

$$\tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I}) \cong \tilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(\mathfrak{A}', \mathfrak{I}') \iff \mathfrak{A} \cong \mathfrak{A}'.$$

The class of invariants $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ we consider may be abstractly characterized as consisting of a cyclic six-term exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} G_1 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & G_3 \\ \delta_1 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \delta_0 \\ F_3 & \xleftarrow{\gamma'} & F_2 & \xleftarrow{\epsilon'} & F_1 \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

of abelian groups, and a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H_1 \xrightarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} H_2 \xrightarrow{\tilde{\gamma}} H_3 \rightarrow 0 \quad (3.5)$$

of scaled ordered groups together with three group homomorphisms $\eta_i : H_i \rightarrow G_i$ such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} & H_2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\gamma}} & H_3 \\ \downarrow \eta_1 & & \downarrow \eta_2 & & \downarrow \eta_3 \\ G_1 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & G_3 \end{array} \quad (3.6)$$

commutes. We summarize the above information into the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & H_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} & H_2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\gamma}} & H_3 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \eta_1 & & \downarrow \eta_2 & & \downarrow \eta_3 \\ & & G_1 & \xrightarrow{\epsilon} & G_2 & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & G_3 \\ & & \delta_1 \uparrow & & & & \downarrow \delta_0 \\ & & F_3 & \xleftarrow{\gamma'} & F_2 & \xleftarrow{\epsilon'} & F_1 \end{array} \quad (3.7)$$

where we require throughout that $\tilde{\epsilon}$ and $\tilde{\gamma}$ are positive and contractive homomorphisms, and that $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \epsilon, \gamma$ are positive homomorphisms.

Theorem 3.8. Suppose $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$ is an invariant so that the following nine conditions hold:

- (i) H_1 is a simple dimension group with $\Sigma H_1 = H_1^+$,
- (ii) $H_2^+ = \tilde{\epsilon}(H_1^+) \cup \tilde{\gamma}^{-1}(\{1, 2, \dots\})$ and $\Sigma H_2 \cap \tilde{\gamma}^{-1}(\{1\}) \neq \emptyset$,
- (iii) ΣH_2 is generating, hereditary, and upward directed, and does not have a largest element;

- (iv) $(H_3, (H_3)_+, \Sigma H_3) \cong (\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}, \{0, 1\})$,
- (v) η_1 is an isomorphism of ordered groups,
- (vi) $(G_2)_+ = G_2$,
- (vii) G_3 is finitely generated and $(G_3)_+ = G_3$,
- (viii) $F_1 = 0$, and
- (ix) F_3 is a free group with $\text{rank } F_3 \leq \text{rank } G_3$.

Then there is a graph C^* -algebra $C^*(E)$ with exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{I}$ so that $C^*(E)/\mathfrak{I}$ is unital and $\widetilde{K}_{\text{six}}^{+, \Sigma}(C^*(E), \mathfrak{I}) \cong \widetilde{\mathcal{E}}$.

To prove Theorem 3.8 we need the following auxiliary results. The first result, which is a generalization of [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.8], will allow us to glue together two graphs representing H_1, G_1, F_1 and H_3, G_3, F_3 , respectively. Note that in [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.8], $n_1 < \infty$ is assumed, and $x \in \mathbb{Z}^{n_1}$ in the proposition below is given by **1**. The version given below also corrects a number of regrettable typos in the statement of [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.8].

We recall the setting from [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.3]. As in (3.4) above, we let $\mathcal{E}$ denote an exact sequence of abelian groups with F_1, F_2 , and F_3 free and suppose that there exist column-finite matrices $A \in M_{n_1, n'_1}(\mathbb{Z})$ and $B \in M_{n_3, n'_3}(\mathbb{Z})$ for some $n_1, n'_1, n_3, n'_3 \in \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty\}$ with isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 : \text{coker } A &\rightarrow G_1, & \beta_1 : \ker A &\rightarrow F_1, \\ \alpha_3 : \text{coker } B &\rightarrow G_3, & \beta_3 : \ker B &\rightarrow F_3. \end{aligned}$$

We prove in [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.3] that there exist a column-finite matrix $Y \in M_{n_1, n'_3}(\mathbb{Z})$ and isomorphisms

$$\alpha_2 : \text{coker} \begin{pmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow G_2, \quad \beta_2 : \ker \begin{pmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow F_2 \quad (3.9)$$

such that α_i and β_i for $i = 1, 2, 3$ give an isomorphism (see (2.4)) from the exact sequence

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{coker } A & \xrightarrow{I} & \text{coker} \begin{pmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} & \xrightarrow{P} & \text{coker } B \\ \uparrow [Y] & & & & \downarrow 0 \\ \ker B & \xleftarrow{P'} & \ker \begin{pmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} & \xleftarrow{I'} & \ker A \end{array} \quad (3.10)$$

to $\mathcal{E}$, where I, I' and P, P' are induced by the obvious inclusions or projections.

In the proposition below, the ordering on matrices is given by entrywise ordering, i.e., for matrices A, B , we write $A \geq B$ if $A_{i,j} \geq B_{i,j}$ for all (i, j) .

Proposition 3.11. *In the situation described above assume that $n_3 < \infty$ and $g_2 \in G_2$ is given with $\alpha_3([1]) = \gamma(g_2)$. Choose $x \in \mathbb{Z}^{n_1}$ arbitrary and define $y \in \mathbb{Z}^{n_1+n_3}$ by*

$y = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Suppose that B satisfies the condition that for some $1 \leq i, j \leq n_3$ we have

$$B_{ik} > B_{jk}, \quad 1 \leq k \leq n'_3.$$

Then for a given $Z \in M_{n_1, n'_3}(\mathbb{Z})$, the matrix $Y \in M_{n_1, n'_3}(\mathbb{Z})$ along with α_2, β_2 inducing the isomorphism may be chosen with the additional properties that $Y \geq Z$ and $\alpha_2([y]) = g_2$.

Proof. Take Y, α_2 , and β_2 as in (3.9)–(3.10). We are going to define new Y' and α'_2 (β_2 is unchanged) which satisfy (3.9)–(3.10) as well as $Y' \geq Z$ and $\alpha'_2([y]) = g_2$. Set

$$g'_2 = \alpha_2([y]) - g_2,$$

and observe that $\gamma(g'_2) = 0$ because

$$\gamma(\alpha_2([y])) = \alpha_3(P([y])) = \alpha_3([1]) = \gamma(g_2).$$

Hence there exists $z \in \mathbb{Z}^{n_1}$ such that $\epsilon(\alpha_1([z])) = g'_2$. Choose $Q' \in M_{n_1, n_3}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that $z = Q'1$, which is possible because $n_3 \geq 1$. Let $Q'' \in M_{n_1, n_3}(\mathbb{Z})$ be

$$(Q'')_{k, \ell} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \ell = i, \\ -1 & \text{if } \ell = j, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and note that each row of $Q''B$ is identically

$$(B_{i,1} - B_{j,1} \quad B_{i,2} - B_{j,2} \quad \cdots \quad B_{i,n'_3} - B_{j,n'_3}),$$

which is strictly positive by assumption on B . Find an integer $c > 0$ so that we have

$$cQ''B \geq Z - Y - Q'B$$

and set $Q = cQ'' + Q'$. Since $Q'1 = 0$, we have $Q1 = z$. Set $Y' = Y + QB$. Since

$$\begin{pmatrix} I & -Q \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} A & Y' \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} A & Y \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix}$$

we can define a map

$$\alpha'_2 : \text{coker} \begin{pmatrix} A & Y' \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow G_2$$

by

$$\alpha'_2([y]) = \alpha_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} I & -Q \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} y \right).$$

Now it is straightforward to see that Y', α'_2 and β_2 satisfy (3.9)–(3.10). It is also easy to see $Y' \geq Z$, and we have $\alpha'_2([y]) = g_2$ because

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha'_2([y]) &= \alpha_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} I & -Q \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \alpha_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) - \alpha_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} Q1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right) = \alpha_2([y]) - \alpha_2 \left(\begin{pmatrix} z \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \\ &= \alpha_2([y]) - \epsilon(\alpha_1([z])) = \alpha_2([y]) - g'_2 = g_2. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

The second result will allow us to realize ΣH_2 by finding an AF graph C^* -algebra with the scale adjusted to our needs.

Lemma 3.12. *Let H_i satisfy (i)–(iv) of Theorem 3.8 and fix $h_2 \in \Sigma H_2 \cap \tilde{\gamma}^{-1}(\{1\})$. Then*

$$\Sigma := \{h \in H_1^+ : h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h) \in \Sigma H_2\}$$

is a scale of H_1 that is generating, hereditary, and upward directed, and does not have a largest element, and consequently there is a graph E_1 with

$$(K_0(C^*(E_1)), K_0(C^*(E_1))_+, \Sigma C^*(E_1)) \cong (H_1, (H_1)_+, \Sigma).$$

Proof. It is obvious that Σ is hereditary. For the remaining claims we note that whenever $h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h) \leq k \in \Sigma$, $\tilde{\gamma}(h_2) = 1 = \tilde{\gamma}(k)$ and hence $k - h_2 = \tilde{\epsilon}(h') \geq 0$ for some h' . We have

$$k = h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h') \geq h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h),$$

so we conclude that $\tilde{\epsilon}(h' - h) \geq 0$ in H_2 . By (ii) this implies that $h' \geq h \geq 0$ in H_1 , and $h' \in \Sigma$.

Since there is no largest element in ΣH_2 , we may arrange that $h < h' \in \Sigma$ as above, and hence there is no largest element in Σ . In particular we have that $h' > 0$, and since H_1 is a simple dimension group, any positive element is dominated by nh' for some n . Using Riesz decomposition, this shows that any positive element is a finite sum of scale elements, and hence H_1 is generated by elements from Σ .

To see that Σ is upward directed, fix $h, \bar{h}$ in Σ and take $k \geq h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h)$, $h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(\bar{h})$. As above we may choose h' with $k = h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h')$ and conclude that $h, \bar{h} \leq h'$.

We conclude that $(H_1, (H_1)_+, \Sigma)$ is a scaled dimension group with no largest scale element, and thus by [Katsura et al. 2009] we may choose E_1 as desired. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 3.8. We choose h_2 and define $\Sigma \subseteq H_1$ as in Lemma 3.12 so that there exists a graph $E_1 = (E_1^0, E_1^1, r_{E_1}, s_{E_1})$ with $C^*(E_1)$ realizing $(H_1, (H_1)_+, \Sigma)$ as scaled ordered groups.

Let $g_2 := \eta_2(h_2) \in G_2$ and $g_3 := \gamma(g_2) \in G_3$. By [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 3.8], there is a graph $E_3 = (E_3^0, E_3^1, r_{E_3}, s_{E_3})$ with finitely many vertices such that

- (1) every vertex in E_3 is the base point of at least two loops,
- (2) E_3 is transitive (so that, in particular, $C^*(E_3)$ is simple and purely infinite),
- (3) $(K_0(C^*(E_3)), [1_{C^*(E_3)}]_0) \cong (G_3, g_3)$ and $K_1(C^*(E_3)) \cong F_3$, and
- (4) there exist two vertices $v, w \in E_3^0$ such that $(R_{E_3} - I)(w, v') < (R_{E_3} - I)(v, v')$ for all $v' \in (E_3^0)_{\text{reg}}$.

Arguing as in [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 5.5], but applying Proposition 3.11 in place of [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 4.7 and 4.8], we construct a graph

$$E_2 = (E_2^0, E_2^1, r_{E_2}, s_{E_2})$$

such that $K_{\text{six}}^+(C^*(E_2), \mathfrak{I})$ is isomorphic to the 6-term part $\mathcal{E}$ of the invariant $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}$, and with the further property that the isomorphism $\alpha_2 : K_0(C^*(E_2)) \rightarrow G_2$ sends $[\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}]$ to $g_2 \in G_2$, where

$$\mathfrak{p}_{E_3} = \sum_{v \in E_3^0} p_v.$$

As in [Eilers et al. 2016a], $E_2^0 = E_1^0 \sqcup E_3^0$, and E_2^1 contains all edges in $E_1^1 \sqcup E_3^1$ as well as a number of additional edges chosen carefully to obtain the relevant K -theoretical data.

We note that there is a natural surjection $\pi : C^*(E_2) \rightarrow C^*(E_3)$ whose kernel is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{I}$. Thus we may identify $C^*(E_3)$ with the quotient $C^*(E_2)/\mathfrak{I}$, having π as the quotient map. We see that the projection $\mathfrak{p}_{E_3} \in C^*(E_2)$ is a lift of $1_{C^*(E_3)}$, and note that $\mathfrak{D} := \pi^{-1}(\mathbb{C}1_{C^*(E_3)}) \subseteq C^*(E_2)$ coincides with $\mathfrak{I} + \mathbb{C}\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}$.

We see that $C^*(E_1)$ is naturally a subalgebra of $C^*(E_2)$, which is a full and hereditary subalgebra of $\mathfrak{I}$, and that

$$\mathfrak{D} \cap \{\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}\}^\perp = C^*(E_1)$$

under this identification. We claim that

$$\Sigma\mathfrak{D} = \{x \in K_0(\mathfrak{D})_+ : x \leq [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] + [q] \text{ for some projection } q \in C^*(E_1)\}. \quad (3.13)$$

Since $\mathfrak{D} \cap \{\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}\}^\perp = C^*(E_1)$ and since $\Sigma\mathfrak{D}$ is hereditary,

$$\{x \in K_0(\mathfrak{D})_+ : x \leq [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] + [q] \text{ for some projection } q \in C^*(E_1)\} \subseteq \Sigma\mathfrak{D}.$$

We now show the other set containment. Let p be a projection in $\mathfrak{D}$. Since $\Sigma\mathfrak{D}$ is upward directed, there exists a projection r in $\mathfrak{D}$ such that $[p], [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] \leq [r]$. Since the unitization of $\mathfrak{D}$, which we denote $\mathfrak{D}^\dagger$, has stable rank one, there exists a unitary $u \in \mathfrak{D}^\dagger$ such that $\mathfrak{p}_{E_3} \leq uru^*$. Hence, $q = uru^* - \mathfrak{p}_{E_3} \in \mathfrak{D} \cap \{\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}\}^\perp = C^*(E_1)$. Consequently,

$$[p] \leq [r] = [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] + [r] - [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] = [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] + [uru^*] - [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] = [\mathfrak{p}_{E_3}] + [q].$$

This proves the claim.

Next, we construct group homomorphisms $\tilde{\alpha}_\bullet$ for $\bullet = 1, 2, 3$ so that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & K_0^\Sigma(\mathfrak{I}) & \xrightarrow{\iota_0} & K_0^\Sigma(\mathfrak{D}) & \xrightarrow{\pi_0} & K_0^\Sigma(\mathbb{C}1_{C^*(E_3)}) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha}_1 & & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha}_2 & & \downarrow \tilde{\alpha}_3 \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & H_1 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\epsilon}} & H_2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\gamma}} & H_3 \longrightarrow 0 \end{array} \quad (3.14)$$

commutes. We also need to show that the maps $\tilde{\alpha}_\bullet$ intertwine $\eta_\bullet$ and are isomorphisms of scaled ordered groups.

We set $\tilde{\alpha}_1 = \eta_1^{-1} \circ \alpha_1 \circ \text{id}_0$ and note that $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ is an order isomorphism since it is a composition of three order isomorphisms. Since $\mathfrak{I}$ is stable by [Eilers and Tomforde 2010], the scale of $K_0^\Sigma(\mathfrak{I})$ coincides with its positive cone. Since the same is assumed for H_1 , we conclude that $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ is an isomorphism of scaled ordered groups. We also define $\tilde{\alpha}_3$ by $\tilde{\alpha}_3([1_{C^*(E_3)}]) = \tilde{\gamma}(h_2)$, and note that both $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_3$ intertwine the appropriate $\eta_\bullet$ by construction.

Next, we define $\tilde{\alpha}_2$ as the unique group homomorphism satisfying $\tilde{\alpha}_2 \circ \iota_0 = \tilde{\epsilon} \circ \tilde{\alpha}_1$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_2([p_{E_3}]) = h_2$. The map $\tilde{\alpha}_2$ is automatically an order isomorphism as a consequence of the commutativity in (3.14), the fact that $\tilde{\alpha}_1$ and $\tilde{\alpha}_3$ are order isomorphisms, and the way in which the order structures on H_2 and $K_0^\Sigma(\mathfrak{D})$ depend on the order structures at the extremes of the diagram. Also, $\tilde{\alpha}_2$ intertwines η_2 on the image of ι_0 since

$$\eta_2 \circ \tilde{\alpha}_2 \circ \iota_0 = \eta_2 \circ \tilde{\epsilon} \circ \tilde{\alpha}_1 = \epsilon \circ \eta_1 \circ \eta_1^{-1} \circ \alpha_1 \circ \text{id}_0 = \alpha_2 \circ \iota_0$$

and on $[p_{E_3}]$ by construction. Thus all that remains is to prove that $\tilde{\alpha}_2(\Sigma\mathfrak{D}) = \Sigma H_2$.

When $x = [p] \in \Sigma\mathfrak{D}$, $[p] \leq [q] + [p_{E_3}]$ for some projection q in $C^*(E_1)$ by (3.13). Therefore,

$$0 \leq \tilde{\alpha}_2([p]) \leq \tilde{\epsilon}(\tilde{\alpha}_1([q])) + h_2 \in \Sigma H_2,$$

because $\tilde{\alpha}_1([q]) \in \Sigma$ by construction. Since ΣH_2 is hereditary, $\tilde{\alpha}_2([p]) \in \Sigma H_2$.

For fixed $h \in \Sigma H_2$, take $k \in \Sigma H_2$ so that $h, h_2 \leq k$. As in the proof of Lemma 3.12, we have $k = h_2 + \tilde{\epsilon}(h')$ with $h' \in \Sigma$, proving that $k = \tilde{\alpha}_2(\Sigma\mathfrak{D})$. Since $\tilde{\alpha}_2(\Sigma\mathfrak{D})$ is an order-isomorphic image of a hereditary set, it is also hereditary, and we conclude that $h \in \tilde{\alpha}_2(\Sigma\mathfrak{D})$. $\square$

4. The main result

We are now ready to state and prove the main result of the paper. Recall that the (torsion-free) rank of an abelian group G is the dimension of the $\mathbb{Q}$ -vector space $G \otimes \mathbb{Q}$.

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathfrak{A}$ be a C^* -algebra with exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathfrak{I}$ so that $\mathfrak{I}$ and $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ are graph C^* -algebras. Then $\mathfrak{A}$ is a graph C^* -algebra if and only if the following three conditions hold:*

- (1) *The exponential map $\partial_0 : K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}) \rightarrow K_1(\mathfrak{I})$ is zero.*
- (2) *If $K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})$, then $K_0(\mathfrak{A})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A})$.*
- (3) *If $\mathfrak{A}$ is a unital C^* -algebra, then*
 - (a) *$K_0(\mathfrak{I})$ is finitely generated,*
 - (b) *$\text{rank}(K_1(\mathfrak{I})) \leq \text{rank}(K_0(\mathfrak{I}))$, and*
 - (c) *$K_0(\mathfrak{I})_+ \neq K_0(\mathfrak{I})$ implies that $K_0(\mathfrak{I}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof. Step 1: Necessity.

Suppose $\mathfrak{A}$ is a graph C^* -algebra, i.e., $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(G)$ for some graph G . Since $\mathfrak{A}$ has finitely many ideals, G satisfies Condition (K) (see the proof of [Eilers and Tomforde 2010, Lemma 3.1]). Hence, by [Hong and Szymański 2003, Theorem 2.6] (also see [Jeong 2004, Theorem 3.5]), $C^*(G)$ has real rank zero and hence, $\mathfrak{A}$ has real rank zero. By [Brown and Pedersen 1991, Theorem 3.19], (1) must then hold.

Suppose $K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})$, so that we have that $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ is a purely infinite simple C^* -algebra by the dichotomy of simple graph C^* -algebras. By [Eilers and Tomforde 2010, Proposition 6.4], $\mathfrak{I}$ is stable. We further prove that $\mathfrak{e}$ is full. Indeed, since $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ is simple, it is enough to show that for some $a \in \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$, $\tau_{\mathfrak{e}}(a)$ is full in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{I})$. By [Eilers and Tomforde 2010, Proposition 3.10], there is a projection $p \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $p\mathfrak{I}p$ is stable. By [Brown 1988, Theorem 4.23], $p \sim 1_{M(\mathfrak{I})}$. Thus, $\tau_{\mathfrak{e}}(\pi(p)) \sim 1_{\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{I})}$, and hence $\tau_{\mathfrak{e}}(\pi(p))$ is full in $\mathcal{Q}(\mathfrak{I})$. By [Eilers et al. 2014b, Proposition 4.2], $K_0(\mathfrak{A})_+ = K_0(\mathfrak{A})$.

Finally, suppose further that $\mathfrak{A}$ is a unital C^* -algebra. Then $K_*(\mathfrak{A})$ is the cokernel and kernel, respectively, of a map from $\mathbb{Z}^{m_1+m_2}$ to $\mathbb{Z}^{n_1+n_2}$ given by a block triangular matrix in which the $m_1 \times n_1$ -block specifies $K_*(\mathfrak{I})$ and the $m_2 \times n_2$ -block specifies $K_*(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})$. We have $m_i \leq n_i < \infty$, so all these groups are finitely generated, and $\text{rank } K_1(\mathfrak{I}) \leq \text{rank } K_0(\mathfrak{I})$, $\text{rank } K_1(\mathfrak{A}) \leq \text{rank } K_0(\mathfrak{A})$ and $\text{rank } K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}) \leq \text{rank } K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I})$, establishing (3)(a) and (3)(b) in particular.

For (3)(c), suppose $K_0(\mathfrak{I})_+ \neq K_0(\mathfrak{I})$. Then $\mathfrak{I}$ is an AF algebra. Let H be a nontrivial saturated, hereditary subset of G^0 corresponding to $\mathfrak{I}$. Since $\mathfrak{A}$ is unital, G^0 is a finite set, and hence so is H . Note that $\mathfrak{I} \otimes \mathbb{K} \cong C^*(E_H) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ with $E_H = (H, r_G^{-1}(H), r_G|_{r_G^{-1}(H)}, s_G|_{r_G^{-1}(H)})$. Since $E_H^0 = H$ is a finite set and $C^*(E_H)$ is a simple AF algebra, $C^*(E_H) \otimes \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}$ by [Raeburn 2005, Proposition 1.18]. Therefore, $\mathfrak{I} \otimes \mathbb{K} \cong \mathbb{K}$ and hence $K_0(\mathfrak{I}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$.

We now establish sufficiency. Thus from here onwards, we assume that (1)–(3) hold.

Step 2: The $[\mathbf{11}]_*$ case.

To complete the result in the $[\mathbf{11}]_*$ cases, we recall that by [Eilers et al. 2014a, Theorem 5.9], it suffices to prove that every unital quotient of $\mathfrak{A}$ is a Type I C^* -algebra. This is vacuously true in the $[\mathbf{11}]_0$ subcase.

In the $[\mathbf{11}]_1$ subcase we note that since $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$ is a unital, simple graph AF algebra, by [Raeburn 2005, Proposition 1.18] again, $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I} \cong M_k$ which is a Type I C^* -algebra.

In the $[\mathbf{11}]_2$ subcase, we first note that by (3)(c), $K_0(\mathfrak{I}) = \mathbb{Z}$ since $K_0(\mathfrak{I})_+ \neq K_0(\mathfrak{I})$. Since (up to isomorphism) the only simple, nonunital AF algebra with $K_0(\mathfrak{I}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is $\mathbb{K}$, we have that $\mathfrak{I} \cong \mathbb{K}$. Further, as above we have $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I} \cong M_k$. Since $\mathbb{K}$ and M_k are Type I C^* -algebras, by permanence of this class (see [Pedersen 1979, 6.2.6]), $\mathfrak{A}$ is a Type I C^* -algebra.

Step 3: Stability and fullness.

We first note that in all remaining cases, $\mathcal{J}$ is stable. This follows from [Zhang 1992, Theorem 1.2(i)] whenever $\mathcal{J}$ is purely infinite, so we may assume that $\mathcal{J}$ is stably finite and appeal to Lemma 2.2. We further see that in all remaining cases, $\mathfrak{e}$ is full. This is again easy to see whenever $\mathcal{J}$ is purely infinite since $M(\mathcal{J})/\mathcal{J}$ is simple by [Lin 1989, Theorem 2.3], and follows from Lemma 2.2 in all other cases.

Step 4: The $[\infty\infty]_*$ and $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_*$ cases.

Consider first the unital cases $[\infty\infty]_2$ and $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_2$. We know that $\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J}$ is a unital graph C^* -algebra, so as in Step 1 we conclude that $K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J})$ is finitely generated and that $\text{rank}(K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J})) \leq \text{rank}(K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J}))$. This shows that [Eilers et al. 2016a, Theorem 6.4] applies, so there exists a graph E with finitely many vertices such that $C^*(E)$ has exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathcal{J}_1$ and there exists an isomorphism $(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{\text{six}}(C^*(E), \mathcal{J}_1)$ such that all $\alpha_\bullet$ are positive isomorphisms and $\alpha_2([1_{\mathfrak{A}}]) = [1_{C^*(E)}]$. Appealing to [Eilers and Restorff 2006, Corollary 12] (see [Restorff and Ruiz 2007, Theorem 2.4]) in the $[\infty\infty]_2$ case and to [Eilers et al. 2013, Corollary 4.16] in the $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_2$ case, $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(E)$.

In the four remaining cases, we first replace, if necessary, the graph presentation of $\mathcal{J}$ by a left adhesive graph [Eilers et al. 2016a, Lemma 5.4($\ell 1$)]. By [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 5.5] we then obtain a graph E such that $C^*(E)$ has exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathcal{J}_1$ and such that $(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{\text{six}}(C^*(E), \mathcal{J}_1)$ can be chosen with all $\alpha_\bullet$ positive isomorphisms and α_3 scale-preserving (in particular, preserving the class of the unit of the quotient in the $[\infty\infty]_1$ and $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_1$ cases). Appealing to an appropriate classification result we get that $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(E)$: [Rørdam 1997] for $[\infty\infty]_0$, [Restorff and Ruiz 2007, Theorem 2.2] for $[\infty\infty]_1$, [Eilers et al. 2009, Theorem 2.3], and [Eilers et al. 2016b, Proposition 2] for $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_1$ and $[\infty\mathbf{1}]_0$.

Step 5: The $[\mathbf{1}\infty]_0$ and $[\mathbf{1}\infty]_2$ cases.

In the unital case $[\mathbf{1}\infty]_2$, we note as in Step 4 that $K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J})$ is finitely generated and that $\text{rank}(K_1(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J})) \leq \text{rank}(K_0(\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J}))$. By (3)(c), $K_0(\mathcal{J}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$. Since (up to isomorphism) the only nonunital simple AF algebra with K_0 -group isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}$ is $\mathbb{K}$, we have that $\mathcal{J} \cong \mathbb{K}$. By [Eilers et al. 2016a, Theorem 6.4], there exists a graph E with finitely many vertices such that $C^*(E)$ has exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathcal{J}_1$ and there exists an isomorphism $(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathcal{J}) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{\text{six}}(C^*(E), \mathcal{J}_1)$ such that $\alpha_\bullet$ are positive isomorphisms and $\alpha_2([1_{\mathfrak{A}}]) = [1_{C^*(E)}]$. Hence, by [Eilers et al. 2013, Corollary 4.20], $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(E)$.

In the $[\mathbf{1}\infty]_0$ case we argue as follows. By replacing, if necessary, the graph presentation of $\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J}$ by a right adhesive graph [Eilers et al. 2016a, Lemma 5.4(r1)], we may apply [Eilers et al. 2016a, Proposition 5.5] to create a graph $\mathfrak{A}$ such that $C^*(E)$ has exactly one proper nontrivial ideal $\mathcal{J}_1$ and there exists an isomorphism

$(\alpha_\bullet, \beta_\bullet) : K_{\text{six}}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{I}) \xrightarrow{\cong} K_{\text{six}}(C^*(E), \mathfrak{I}_1)$ such that all $\alpha_\bullet$ are positive isomorphisms. By [Eilers et al. 2009, Theorem 2.3] and [Eilers et al. 2016b, Proposition 2], $\mathfrak{A} \cong C^*(E)$.

Step 6: The $[\infty \mathbf{1}]_1$ case.

Because of Theorem 3.3, we only need to check that the invariant in (3.1) satisfies the conditions in Theorem 3.8. We see that (vi) holds by condition (2), and we get (vii)–(ix) because we are in the $[\infty \mathbf{1}]_1$ case.

Condition (i) follows from the fact that $\mathfrak{I}$ is a simple, stable AF algebra. The first half of (ii) — that the extension is lexicographic in the sense of [Handelman 1982] — follows from Lemma 3.2 and [Eilers et al. 2014b, Corollary 3.22] as a direct consequence of the fullness of ϵ established in Step 3. The second half follows by noting that any lift of $1_{\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}}$ lies in the intersection. Condition (iii) follows because $\mathfrak{D}$ is a nonunital AF algebra, and (iv) and (v) follow by construction. $\square$

Corollary 4.2. *Let $C^*(E_1)$ and $C^*(E_3)$ be unital and simple graph C^* -algebras and consider the unital extension*

$$0 \rightarrow C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow C^*(E_3) \rightarrow 0.$$

The following are equivalent:

- (a) $\mathfrak{X}$ is a graph C^* -algebra;
- (b) $\mathfrak{X}$ has real rank zero;
- (c) $\partial_0 : K_0(C^*(E_3)) \rightarrow K_1(C^*(E_1))$ vanishes.

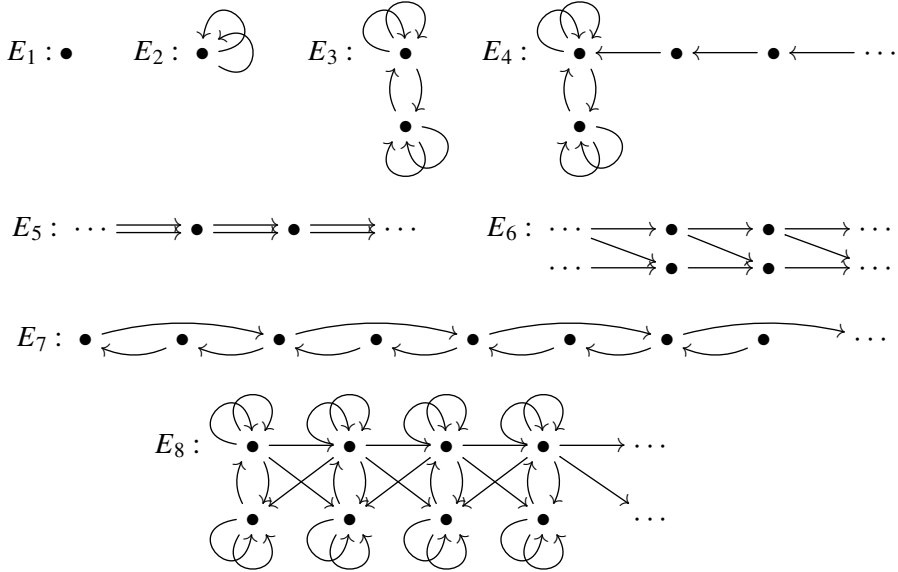
Proof. As noted in Step 1 of the proof of Theorem 4.1, we know that $C^*(E_1)$ and $C^*(E_3)$ have real rank zero from the outset. Hence, by [Brown and Pedersen 1991, Theorem 3.19], (b) and (c) are equivalent. Since $C^*(E_3)$ is simple, the Busby invariant of the above extension is either the zero map or injective. In the latter case, we have that every nonzero ideal of $\mathfrak{X}$ has a nontrivial intersection with $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K}$. Thus, as $C^*(E_3)$ and $C^*(E_1)$ are assumed to be simple, either $\mathfrak{X}$ is isomorphic to $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K} \oplus C^*(E_3)$ (the Busby map is the zero map) or $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is the only proper nontrivial ideal of $\mathfrak{X}$ (the Busby map is injective). We conclude that $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is the only proper nontrivial ideal of $\mathfrak{X}$ since $\mathfrak{X}$ is unital and $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K} \oplus C^*(E_3)$ is nonunital. Consequently we can apply Theorem 4.1 since $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is itself a graph C^* -algebra. When (a) holds, by Theorem 4.1 we get (c).

In the other direction, we need to establish (2) and (3) of Theorem 4.1 separately under the assumption of (c). Here, (3) follows from the fact that $C^*(E_1)$ is unital and that any unital graph C^* -algebra satisfies (a)–(c) of (3) in Theorem 4.1, so it remains to establish (2). There is nothing to check in the $[\mathbf{1}\mathbf{1}]_2$ and $[\infty \mathbf{1}]_2$ cases. For the cases, $[\infty \infty]_2$ and $[\mathbf{1}\infty]_2$, by [Eilers et al. 2014b, Corollary 3.22] it is

enough to show that the extension is full. In both cases, $\mathcal{Q}(C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K})$ is simple since $C^*(E_1) \otimes \mathbb{K}$ is either a purely infinite simple C^* -algebra or isomorphic to $\mathbb{K}$. We conclude that the extension is full in the $[\infty\infty]_2$ and $[1\infty]_2$ cases since the Busby invariant of the extension is injective. $\square$

Example 4.3. The graphs given in Figure 1 can be used to demonstrate necessity of all the individual conditions in Theorem 4.1 in the sense of producing an extension $\mathfrak{e}$ satisfying all conditions of Theorem 4.1 but one, and where $\mathfrak{A}$ is not a graph C^* -algebra. We have that $C^*(E_1) = \mathbb{C}$, $C^*(E_2) = \mathcal{O}_2$, $C^*(E_5) = M_{2^\infty} \otimes \mathbb{K}$, that $C^*(E_4)$, $C^*(E_7)$ and $C^*(E_8)$ are the stable UCT Kirchberg algebras with K -groups $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, $0 \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Z}^\infty \oplus 0$, respectively, and that $C^*(E_3)$ is the unital UCT Kirchberg algebra with K -groups $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ and vanishing class of the identity. Finally, $C^*(E_6)$ is the stable AF algebra with dimension group $\mathbb{Z} + \varphi\mathbb{Z}$, where φ is the golden mean.

In all cases but the one with condition (2) this amounts to arranging the K -theory in an obvious way clashing with the given condition, finding first an appropriate KK_* -element and realizing it as explained in [Rørdam 1997]. The example to show necessity of (2) is more involved and was explained in [Eilers et al. 2014b, Example 4.1].



Condition not met:	(1)	(2)	(3)(a)	(3)(b)	(3)(c)
$\mathfrak{I}$	$C^*(E_4)$	$C^*(E_5)$	$C^*(E_8)$	$C^*(E_7)$	$C^*(E_6)$
$\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{I}$	$C^*(E_3)$	$C^*(E_2)$	$C^*(E_1)$	$C^*(E_1)$	$C^*(E_1)$

Figure 1. Examples showing necessity of the conditions in Theorem 4.1.

Remark 4.4. Note that although $C^*(E) \oplus C^*(F)$ is isomorphic to the graph C^* -algebra $C^*(E \sqcup F)$, condition (2) of Theorem 4.1 is not automatically met in this case. It is possible to obtain a result which works for any situation when $\mathfrak{A}$ has an ideal $\mathfrak{J}$ so that $\mathfrak{J}$ and $\mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{J}$ are both simple graph C^* -algebras, but since this is somewhat convoluted, we refrain from doing so here.

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