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The “Soft Torus” A_ε is defined to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by a pair of unitaries for which the commutator has norm less than or equal to ε . We show that the K -theory of A_ε is naturally isomorphic to the K -theory of the algebra of continuous functions on the two-torus although these algebras are not homotopically equivalent. This result is applied to give a new proof of the equality of certain invariants associated to almost commuting unitary matrices.

1. Introduction. The C^* -algebra $C(\mathbb{T}^2)$ of all continuous complex valued functions on the two-torus is well known to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by two commuting unitary elements.

Softening the commuting condition we define for all ε in the real interval $[0, 2]$ the “Soft Torus” A_ε to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by a pair of elements u_ε and v_ε , subject to the relations $u_\varepsilon^*u_\varepsilon = u_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon^* = 1 = v_\varepsilon^*v_\varepsilon = v_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon^*$ and $\|u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon - v_\varepsilon u_\varepsilon\| \leq \varepsilon$.

Clearly if ε is taken to be zero then A_ε is nothing but an isomorphic model of the “hard torus” $C(\mathbb{T}^2)$. On the opposite extreme if $\varepsilon = 2$ then A_ε is the full C^* -algebra of the free group on two generators. The reader is referred to [1] for more information on the theory of C^* -algebras defined by generators and relations.

One of the main goals of this work is the computation of the K -theory groups of A_ε . It turns out that A_ε has the same K -groups as $C(\mathbb{T}^2)$ when $\varepsilon < 2$ (if $\varepsilon = 2$ it is well known that $K_0(A_\varepsilon) = \mathbf{Z}$ and $K_1(A_\varepsilon) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}$ [4]). However we shall show that A_ε is not in the homotopy class of $C(\mathbb{T}^2)$.

We say that two elements u and v in a C^* -algebra are ε -almost commuting if the commutation error $\|uv - vu\|$ is less than or equal to ε .

Several authors [3], [5], [8], [9], [10], [13], [17], [18] have investigated the properties of almost commuting complex matrices in what has been called, after Brown, Douglas and Fillmore’s work on essentially normal operators [2], “quantitative BDF theory”.

Recent works by Loring, Choi and myself [13], [3], [8] have introduced invariants which can detect obstructions to the existence of

commuting approximations to given almost commuting pairs of unitary matrices.

Among these are the “winding invariant” and the “ K -theory invariant” (defined below), denoted $\omega(u, v)$ and $\kappa(u, v)$ respectively, which are integers associated to pairs of unitary matrices u and v such that the commutation error is less than some constant c .

By its very definition A_ε is the universal algebra for the almost commuting phenomenon as far as unitaries are concerned. That is, to every pair of ε -almost commuting unitaries in a C^* -algebra A there is a unique homomorphism (always assumed to preserve the star operation) from A_ε to A such that the given unitaries are the images of u_ε and v_ε . Therefore, in a sense, studying A_ε one studies simultaneously all almost commuting pairs of unitaries.

As we shall see the introduction of A_ε provides a clearer understanding of the nature of the invariants $\kappa(u, v)$ and $\omega(u, v)$ mentioned above. The latter is related to the rotation number [6], [14] of a certain automorphism while $\kappa(u, v)$ is related to the trace on the K_0 -group of the corresponding crossed product (as already indicated by Loring [13]).

Once we see things from this perspective we are able to give a new proof of the main result of [9] which states that $\kappa(u, v) = \omega(u, v)$. Our proof, unlike that of [9], falls entirely within the scope of K -theory and has the advantage of allowing the largest possible constant c that is 2 (in the original definition of $\kappa(u, v)$ the constant is not explicit).

2. The soft torus. Let z and w denote the coordinate functions on the two-torus so that z and w represent two unitary elements in $C(\mathbf{T}^2)$. Since z and w commute, there is for every ε in $[0, 2]$ a unique homomorphism $\varphi_\varepsilon: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow C(\mathbf{T}^2)$ such that $\varphi_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = z$ and $\varphi_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) = w$.

Our goal in this section is to prove that φ_ε induces isomorphisms at the level of K -groups as long as $\varepsilon < 2$.

2.1. LEMMA. *Let u and v be unitary elements in a C^* -algebra A with $\|u - v\| = \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon < 2$. Then there exists a continuous path (by a path we shall always mean a continuous function on the unit interval) $u(t)$ of unitaries in A such that $u(0) = u$, $u(1) = v$ and $\|u(t) - u(s)\| \leq \varepsilon$ for all t and s in $[0, 1]$.*

Proof. Note that $\|1 - u^{-1}v\| = \varepsilon < 2$ so that -1 is not in the spectrum of $u^{-1}v$. Let \log denote the principal branch of the logarithm

and put $h = \frac{1}{i} \log(u^{-1}v)$. One has $\|h\| = 2 \arcsin(\frac{\varepsilon}{2})$.

Let $u(t) = ue^{ith}$ so that

$$\|u(t) - u(s)\| = \|1 - e^{i(s-t)h}\| = 2 \sin\left(\frac{\|(s-t)h\|}{2}\right) \leq 2 \sin\left(\frac{\|h\|}{2}\right) = \varepsilon$$

so that $u(t)$ is the desired path. □

In order to compute the K -theory of φ_ε we shall first show that A_ε is isomorphic to a crossed product $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$. Here B_ε is defined to be the universal C^* -algebra generated by a countable set $\{u_n : n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ subject to the conditions that each u_n is unitary and that $\|u_{n+1} - u_n\| \leq \varepsilon$ for all n .

If z denotes the canonical generator of the algebra $C(\mathbf{S}^1)$ of continuous functions on the unit circle, we let $\psi_\varepsilon : B_\varepsilon \rightarrow C(\mathbf{S}^1)$ be the unique homomorphism such that $\psi_\varepsilon(u_n) = z$ for all n .

2.2. THEOREM. *If $\varepsilon < 2$ then ψ_ε is a homotopy equivalence between B_ε and $C(\mathbf{S}^1)$.*

Proof. Let $\sigma : C(\mathbf{S}^1) \rightarrow B_\varepsilon$ be given by $\sigma(z) = u_0$. Clearly $\psi_\varepsilon \sigma$ is the identity map of $C(\mathbf{S}^1)$. We now prove that $\sigma \psi_\varepsilon$ is homotopic to the identity of B_ε .

For any integer $p \geq 0$ let $u_p^+(t)$ and $u_p^-(t)$ be continuous paths of unitaries in B_ε such that

$$u_p^\pm(0) = u_{\pm p}, \quad u_p^\pm(1) = u_{\pm(p+1)}$$

satisfying the conditions of Lemma (2.1). In particular we have $\|u_p^\pm(t) - u_{\pm p}\| \leq \varepsilon$ for all t .

Concatenating these paths and performing a reparametrization we obtain paths $\gamma^+(t)$ and $\gamma^-(t)$, defined for $0 \leq t < 1$, such that for all $p \geq 0$ one has $\gamma^\pm(\frac{p}{p+1}) = u_{\pm p}$. Moreover we may require that

$$\frac{p}{p+1} \leq t \leq \frac{p+1}{p+2} \Rightarrow \|\gamma^\pm(t) - u_{\pm p}\| \leq \varepsilon.$$

For each integer n define a path v_n in B_ε by

$$v_n(t) = \begin{cases} \gamma^{\text{sgn}(n)}(t) & \text{if } 0 \leq t < \frac{|n|}{|n|+1}, \\ u_n & \text{if } \frac{|n|}{|n|+1} \leq t \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

Here $\text{sgn}(n)$ should be taken to be “+” or “-” according to the sign of n . Note that regardless of the choice made for $\text{sgn}(0)$ one has that $v_0(t)$ is constantly equal to u_0 .

Observe that for all t and n one has that

$$\|v_{n+1}(t) - v_n(t)\| \leq \varepsilon.$$

Therefore for all t in $[0, 1]$ we let H_t be the unique endomorphism of B_ε such that $H_t(u_n) = v_n(t)$. Clearly this yields a homotopy from $\sigma\psi_\varepsilon$ to the identity map of B_ε .

A pictorial description of our argument is this: think of a long road, in the middle of which there is a post-office. Two postmen leave the post-office in opposite directions and when the clock shows $\frac{n}{n+1}$ each postman delivers the n th letter to the n th house (the 0th letter was delivered to the post-office itself). Although the postmen will have to reach an infinite speed to achieve such a difficult task, each individual letter will have been safely delivered by then. No letter will ever lose sight of the next because either they are both in the post-bag or one has been delivered while the postman travels a short distance to the next house or they both finally lie in neighbouring post-boxes. This concludes the proof. \square

Let α_ε be the automorphism of B_ε specified by $\alpha_\varepsilon(u_n) = u_{n+1}$.

2.3. PROPOSITION. *For all $\varepsilon \in [0, 2]$ one has that A_ε is isomorphic to the crossed product $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof. Let y be the canonical implementing unitary of $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$ so that $yu_ny^{-1} = u_{n+1}$. Then $\|u_0y - yu_0\| = \varepsilon$. Therefore there exists a unique homomorphism $\varphi: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\varphi(u_\varepsilon) = u_0$ and $\varphi(v_\varepsilon) = y$.

On the other hand note that $\|v_\varepsilon^{n+1}u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon^{-(n+1)} - v_\varepsilon^n u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon^{-n}\| \leq \varepsilon$. So there is a homomorphism $\psi: B_\varepsilon \rightarrow A_\varepsilon$ with $\psi(u_n) = v_\varepsilon^n u_\varepsilon v_\varepsilon^{-n}$. Since $v_\varepsilon \psi(u_n) v_\varepsilon^{-1} = \psi(u_{n+1})$ one can extend ψ to $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\psi(y) = v_\varepsilon$. Clearly φ and ψ are each others inverse. \square

Recall that $\varphi_\varepsilon: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow C(\mathbf{T}^2)$ is defined by $\varphi_\varepsilon(u_\varepsilon) = z$ and $\varphi_\varepsilon(v_\varepsilon) = w$.

2.4. THEOREM. *If $\varepsilon < 2$ then*

$$\varphi_{\varepsilon_*}: K_i(A_\varepsilon) \rightarrow K_i(C(\mathbf{T}^2))$$

is an isomorphism for $i = 1, 2$.

Proof. Regard $C(\mathbf{T}^2)$ as $C(\mathbf{S}^1) \times_{\text{id}} \mathbf{Z}$ where the copy of $C(\mathbf{S}^1)$ is generated by z , the generator of \mathbf{Z} is identified with w and the action considered is the trivial action.

Note that ψ_ε is a covariant map which therefore extends to a homomorphism between the corresponding crossed product algebras $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$ and $C(\mathbf{S}^1) \times_{\text{id}} \mathbf{Z}$.

Identifying A_ε with $B_\varepsilon \times_{\alpha_\varepsilon} \mathbf{Z}$ according to Proposition (2.3) this extended map is clearly the same as φ_ε .

Note that in the Pimsner-Voiculescu exact sequence [15] for these crossed products the maps usually denoted “ $1 - \alpha_*^{-1}$ ” both vanish. The naturality of the Pimsner-Voiculescu maps thus provides the following commutative diagram with exact rows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 0 & \rightarrow & K_i(B_\varepsilon) & \rightarrow & K_i(A_\varepsilon) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & K_{1-i}(B_\varepsilon) & \rightarrow & 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \psi_{\varepsilon_*} & & \downarrow \varphi_{\varepsilon_*} & & \downarrow \psi_{\varepsilon_*} & & \\
 0 & \rightarrow & K_i(C(\mathbf{S}^1)) & \rightarrow & K_i(C(\mathbf{T}^2)) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & K_{1-i}(C(\mathbf{S}^1)) & \rightarrow & 0
 \end{array}$$

An application of the five lemma thus completes the proof. □

2.5. COROLLARY. *If $\varepsilon < 2$ then $K_0(A_\varepsilon) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}$ and $K_1(A_\varepsilon) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}$.*

The Bott element, as it is sometimes called, is the element $b \in K_0(C(\mathbf{T}^2))$ characterized (up to a sign convention) by the fact that b generates the kernel of $\tau_*: K_0(C(\mathbf{T}^2)) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ where τ_* is the map induced by any unital trace τ on $C(\mathbf{T}^2)$.

Another characterization of b (up to the same sign convention) is that it generates the second spherical homology group $H_2(C(\mathbf{T}^2))$ (see [7]). The image of b under the connecting map $\partial: K_0(C(\mathbf{T}^2)) \rightarrow K_1(C(\mathbf{S}^1))$ is a generator of the latter group. We choose our sign convention so that $\partial(b)$ equals the K_1 -class of z^{-1} .

Denote by b_ε the element in $K_0(A_\varepsilon)$ defined by $b_\varepsilon = \varphi_{\varepsilon_*}^{-1}(b)$. The reader should however be warned that b_ε doesn't share the same properties of b . In fact we have the following

2.6. THEOREM. *If $\varepsilon < 2$ then the unital traces of A_ε , once dropped to K_0 , form a separating family of maps.*

We shall postpone the proof of this result to the next section. Nevertheless the following consequences should be noted.

2.7. COROLLARY. *If $\varepsilon < 2$ then the second spherical homology group $H_2(A_\varepsilon)$ is zero. Therefore A_ε is not homotopically equivalent to $C(\mathbf{T}^2)$.*

Proof. Traces vanish on elements of the second spherical filtration subgroup $F_2K_0(A_\varepsilon)$ [7] which are representatives of elements in H_2 . Therefore the conclusion follows from Theorem (2.6). \square

A last important remark should perhaps be made before concluding this section. That is, elements in $KK(A, B)$, where A and B are C^* -algebras, are known to induce homomorphisms at the level of K -groups [12]. Nevertheless these maps are not required to preserve the corresponding spherical filtrations. In other words the argument above does not rule out the existence of a KK -equivalence between the “soft” and the “hard” tori.

3. Invariants for almost commuting unitaries. Let A be a C^* -algebra and (u, v) be a pair of unitaries in A such that $\|uv - vu\| \leq \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon < 2$. As mentioned in the introduction there is a unique homomorphism $\rho: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow A$ such that $\rho(u_\varepsilon) = u$ and $\rho(v_\varepsilon) = v$.

The “ K -theory invariant” of the pair (u, v) is the element of $K_0(A)$ defined by

$$\kappa(u, v) = \rho_*(b_\varepsilon).$$

This invariant was introduced by Loring [13] for small values of ε in order to give a K -theoretical proof of a former result of Voiculescu [17] asserting that some pairs of almost commuting unitaries cannot be approximated by commuting pairs (see also [3]). Observe that $\kappa(u, v)$ does not depend on ε as long as $\varepsilon \geq \|uv - vu\|$.

In the case where A is the algebra of complex $n \times n$ matrices then $K_0(A) \cong \mathbf{Z}$ so we may think of $\kappa(u, v)$ as an integer identifying it with its image under Tr_* (here as in the sequel Tr denotes the standard trace on the algebra of complex matrices).

Still assuming that $A = M_n(\mathbf{C})$ we define the “winding invariant” of the pair (u, v) , denoted $\omega(u, v)$, to be the winding number of the closed complex path

$$\gamma(t) = \det(tvu + (1 - t)uv)$$

around zero. That γ is never zero follows from $\|uv - vu\| < 2$.

The main theorem of [9] asserts that $\kappa(u, v) = \omega(u, v)$ as long as $\|uv - vu\| < c$ for some small constant c (which according to the main rule of this game is independent of n). The purpose of the present section is to give a new proof of this fact which has two advantages. First it is a purely K -theoretical proof. Second it works for the largest possible value of c that is 2.

3.1. LEMMA. *Let u and v be unitary $n \times n$ complex matrices with $\|uv - vu\| = \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon < 2$. Then*

$$\omega(u, v) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \operatorname{Tr}(\log(vuv^{-1}u^{-1})),$$

where \log denotes the principal branch of the logarithm.

Proof. First note that the right-hand side is well defined since $\|1 - vuv^{-1}u^{-1}\| < 2$ implies that -1 is not in the spectrum of $vuv^{-1}u^{-1}$. Therefore let $h = \frac{1}{i} \log(vuv^{-1}u^{-1})$ and note that $\|h\| = 2 \arcsin(\frac{\varepsilon}{2})$.

We claim that the paths

$$t \mapsto e^{ith}uv \quad \text{and} \quad t \mapsto tvu + (1-t)uv$$

are homotopic (end points fixed) in $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$. In fact the linear path (in the space of curves in $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$) provides such a homotopy. To see this it is enough to check that

$$\|tvu + (1-t)uv - e^{ith}uv\| < 1$$

for all t since $e^{ith}uv$ is unitary. But

$$\|tvu + (1-t)uv - e^{ith}uv\| = \|te^{ih} + (1-t) - e^{ith}\|$$

which can be proven by the spectral theorem and elementary trigonometry to be less than or equal to $1 - \sqrt{1 - (\frac{\varepsilon}{2})^2}$.

Thus $\omega(u, v)$ equals the winding number of

$$t \mapsto \det(e^{ith}uv)$$

which can be easily computed and equals $\frac{1}{2\pi} \operatorname{Tr}(h)$. □

The major tool we shall need in the following is a theorem on rotation numbers for automorphisms of C^* -algebras [6], [14]. A brief description of this result is in order.

Let α be an automorphism of a unital C^* -algebra A and let τ be an α -invariant trace on A such that the pair (A, τ) is an integral algebra (in the sense that the range of τ_* on $K_0(A)$ is contained in \mathbb{Z}).

Denote by $\partial: K_0(A \times_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow K_1(A)$ the connecting map of the Pimsner-Voiculescu sequence [15].

Theorem (V.12) of [6] asserts that for every x in $K_0(A \times_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z})$ one has

$$\exp(2\pi i \tau_*(x)) = \det_{\tau}(\alpha(u^{-1})u)$$

where u is any unitary matrix over A whose K_1 -class is $\partial(x)$.

Here the occurrence of τ in the left-hand side refers to the canonical extension of τ to $A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z}$, while \det_τ is a determinant associated to τ [6], [11].

With this at hand we may now prove the main theorem of this section.

3.2. THEOREM. *Let u and v be unitary $n \times n$ complex matrices with $\|uv - vu\| = \varepsilon$ for some $\varepsilon < 2$. Then $\kappa(u, v) = \omega(u, v)$.*

Proof. Denote by $\rho: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow M_n(\mathbf{C})$ the unique homomorphism such that $\rho(u_\varepsilon) = u$ and $\rho(v_\varepsilon) = v$. Define a unital trace on A_ε by $\tau = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr} \circ \rho$.

Identify B_ε as a subalgebra of A_ε under the isomorphism of Proposition (2.3). So τ gives by restriction an α_ε -invariant trace on B_ε .

Note that τ is an integral trace on B_ε although $\frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}$ is not an integral trace on $M_n(\mathbf{C})$, the reason being that on the homotopy class of $C(\mathbf{S}^1)$ any unital trace is integral!

Whenever a trace on a C^* -algebra is invariant under a given automorphism it is possible to extend it in a canonical way to the crossed product of the algebra by \mathbf{Z} . According to this let $\tilde{\tau}$ be the canonical extension of $\tau|_{B_\varepsilon}$ to A_ε but beware that $\tilde{\tau}$ is often different from τ on A_ε . Nevertheless $\tau_* = \tilde{\tau}_*$ on $K_0(A_\varepsilon)$ as shown below.

3.3. LEMMA. *Let α be an automorphism of a C^* -algebra A and let τ_1 and τ_2 be traces on $A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\tau_1 = \tau_2$ on A . Then $\tau_{1*} = \tau_{2*}$ on $K_0(A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z})$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume A unital. Let p be a projection (selfadjoint idempotent) in $M_k(A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z})$ for some k . It suffices to prove that $\tau_1(p) = \tau_2(p)$.

Again without loss of generality we assume that $k = 1$. Let $\hat{\alpha}$ be the dual action of \mathbf{S}^1 on $A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z}$. For $i = 1, 2$ observe that $\tau_i(\hat{\alpha}_z(p))$ does not depend on $z \in \mathbf{S}^1$ since close projections are equivalent. Thus

$$\tau_i(p) = \int_{\mathbf{S}^1} \tau_i(\hat{\alpha}_z(p)) dz = \tau_i(E(p))$$

where E is the canonical conditional expectation [16] from $A \times_\alpha \mathbf{Z}$ to A . Hence $\tau_1(p) = \tau_2(p)$. □

Returning to the proof of Theorem (3.2) we have

$$\tilde{\tau}_*(b_\varepsilon) = \tau_*(b_\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr}_* \rho_*(b_\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} \kappa(u, v).$$

Next observe that the class of u_0^{-1} in $K_1(B_\varepsilon)$ is $\partial(b_\varepsilon)$, a fact which follows from the sign convention we made when introducing the Bott element and the naturality of the Pimsner-Voiculescu connecting maps. So if we apply Theorem (V.12) of [6] we obtain

$$\exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{n}\kappa(u, v)\right) = \det_\tau(\alpha_\varepsilon(u_0)u_0^{-1}).$$

On the other hand we have

$$\alpha_\varepsilon(u_0)u_0^{-1} = u_1u_0^{-1} = \exp(\log(u_1u_0^{-1}))$$

so

$$\det(\alpha_\varepsilon(u_0)u_0^{-1}) = \exp(\tau(\log(u_1u_0^{-1}))).$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(\log(u_1u_0^{-1})) &= \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(\rho(\log(u_1u_0^{-1}))) = \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(\log(\rho(u_1u_0^{-1}))) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \operatorname{Tr}(\log(vuv^{-1}u^{-1})) = \frac{2\pi i}{n}\omega(u, v). \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{n}\kappa(u, v)\right) = \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{n}\omega(u, v)\right)$$

so that $\frac{\kappa(u, v) - \omega(u, v)}{n} \in \mathbf{Z}$.

To conclude the proof observe that upon replacing u by $u \oplus I_m$ and v by $v \oplus I_m$ where I_m is the $m \times m$ identity matrix, neither $\kappa(u, v)$ nor $\omega(u, v)$ will change. Thus we conclude that $\frac{\kappa(u, v) - \omega(u, v)}{n+m} \in \mathbf{Z}$ for all m . That is $\kappa(u, v) = \omega(u, v)$. \square

The success in exploiting the K -theory of the soft torus may lead one to believe that something along these lines could be tried for the “soft” algebra related to almost commuting selfadjoint matrices, the first and perhaps the least understood of all “almost commuting problems”.

We mean of course the universal C^* -algebra C_ε generated by a pair of selfadjoint elements h_ε and k_ε subject to the conditions $\|h_\varepsilon\| \leq 1$, $\|k_\varepsilon\| \leq 1$ and $\|h_\varepsilon k_\varepsilon - k_\varepsilon h_\varepsilon\| \leq \varepsilon$.

However C_ε is a contractible C^* -algebra as it is easily seen by considering the path f_t of endomorphisms of C_ε given by $f_t(h_\varepsilon) = th_\varepsilon$ and $f_t(k_\varepsilon) = tk_\varepsilon$.

To conclude let us give a proof of Theorem (2.6).

Proof of Theorem 2.6. Recall that Voiculescu's unitaries [17] (see also [8]) S_n and Ω_n are defined for all $n \geq 2$ by

$$S_n = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & \\ & 1 & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & \\ & & & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega_n = \begin{pmatrix} \omega_n & & & & \\ & \omega_n^2 & & & \\ & & \omega_n^3 & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & \omega_n^n \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\omega_n = e^{2\pi i/n}$. It can be easily shown that $\|S_n\Omega_n - \Omega_n S_n\|$ tends to zero as n tends to infinity.

Given ε let n_0 be such that $\|S_n\Omega_n - \Omega_n S_n\| \leq \varepsilon$ whenever $n \geq n_0$. For each $n \geq n_0$ let $\rho_n: A_\varepsilon \rightarrow M_n(\mathbb{C})$ be defined by $\rho_n(u_\varepsilon) = S_n$ and $\rho_n(v_\varepsilon) = \Omega_n$. Let τ_n be the unital trace on A_ε given by $\tau_n = \frac{1}{n} \text{Tr} \circ \rho_n$. We claim that the set

$$\{\tau_{n_*} : n \geq n_0\}$$

is a separating family.

In fact denote by $[1]_0$ the K_0 -class of the unit and note that $K_0(A_\varepsilon)$ is then generated by $[1]_0$ and b_ε . We have that $\tau_{n_*}([1]_0) = 1$ while

$$\tau_n(b_\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} \kappa(S_n, \Omega_n) = \frac{1}{n} \omega(S_n, \Omega_n) = \frac{1}{n}$$

where the last step follows by direct computation.

So for $r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have

$$\tau_{n_*}(r[1]_0 + sb_\varepsilon) = r + \frac{s}{n}$$

from which the conclusion follows. \square

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