

K-THEORY CLASSIFICATION OF GRADED ULTRAMATRICAL ALGEBRAS WITH INVOLUTION

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ABSTRACT. We consider a generalization $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$ of the standard Grothendieck group $K_0(R)$ of a graded ring R with involution. If Γ is an abelian group, we show that K_0^{gr} completely classifies graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over a Γ -graded $*$ -field A such that (1) each nontrivial graded component of A has a unitary element in which case we say that A has enough unitaries, and (2) the zero-component A_0 is 2-proper (for any $a, b \in A_0$, $aa^* + bb^* = 0$ implies $a = b = 0$) and $*$ -pythagorean (for any $a, b \in A_0$, $aa^* + bb^* = cc^*$ for some $c \in A_0$). If the involutive structure is not considered, our result implies that K_0^{gr} completely classifies graded ultramatricial algebras over any graded field A . If the grading is trivial and the involutive structure is not considered, we obtain some well known results as corollaries.

If R and S are graded matricial $*$ -algebras over a Γ -graded $*$ -field A with enough unitaries and $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism, we present a specific formula for a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ with $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. If the grading is trivial and the involutive structure is not considered, our constructive proof implies the known results with existential proofs. If A_0 is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean, we also show that two graded $*$ -homomorphisms $\phi, \psi : R \rightarrow S$, are such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)$ if and only if there is a unitary element u of degree zero in S such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^*$ for any $r \in R$.

As an application of our results, we show that the graded version of the Isomorphism Conjecture holds for a class of Leavitt path algebras: if E and F are countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which every path ends in a sink or a cycle and K is a 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean field, then the Leavitt path algebras $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are isomorphic as graded rings if and only if they are isomorphic as graded $*$ -algebras. We also present examples which illustrate that K_0^{gr} produces a finer invariant than K_0 .

0. INTRODUCTION

Let A be a field and \mathcal{C} be a class of unital A -algebras. One says that the K_0 -group is a complete invariant for algebras in \mathcal{C} and that K_0 completely classifies algebras in \mathcal{C} if any algebras R and S from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as algebras if and only if there is a group isomorphism $K_0(R) \cong K_0(S)$ which respects the natural pre-order structure of the K_0 -groups and their order-units. If \mathcal{C} is a class of A -algebras which are not necessarily unital, one can define the K_0 -groups using unitization of the algebras. The role of an order-unit is taken by the generating interval. A map which respects the pre-order structure and the generating interval is referred to as *contractive*. In this case, K_0 completely classifies algebras in \mathcal{C} if any algebras R and S from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as algebras if and only if there is a contractive group isomorphism $K_0(R) \cong K_0(S)$. If so, then any algebras R and S from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as algebras if and only if R and S are isomorphic as rings.

Assume that the field A and the algebras in the class \mathcal{C} are equipped with an involution so that the algebras from \mathcal{C} are $*$ -algebras over A . In this case, the $*$ -homomorphisms take over the role of homomorphisms and there is a natural action of $\mathbb{Z}_2 := \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ on the K_0 -groups given by $[P] \mapsto [\text{Hom}_R(P, R)]$ for any $R \in \mathcal{C}$. We say that K_0 completely classifies the $*$ -algebras in \mathcal{C} if any $R, S \in \mathcal{C}$ are $*$ -isomorphic as $*$ -algebras if and only if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module isomorphism $K_0(R) \cong K_0(S)$. If so, any $*$ -algebras R and S from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as $*$ -algebras if and only if R and S are isomorphic as $*$ -rings. In particular, if the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on K_0 -groups is trivial and K_0 completely classifies $*$ -algebras in \mathcal{C} , then

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any $*$ -algebras from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as rings precisely when they are isomorphic as any of the following: $*$ -rings, algebras, and $*$ -algebras.

In a seminal paper [14], George Elliott introduced the K_0 -group precisely as an invariant which completely classifies approximately finite dimensional C^* -algebras (AF-algebras) as $*$ -algebras. Elliott's work ignited an interest in classifying a wider class of C^* -algebras using related K -theory invariants and this agenda became known as the Elliott's Classification Program. The K_0 -group has been generalized for non-unital algebras in [17] where it was shown that K_0 completely classifies ultramatricial algebras (i.e., countable direct limits of matricial algebras) over any field ([17, Theorem 12.5]).

Recall that an involution $*$ on A is said to be n -proper if, for all $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$, $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i^* = 0$ implies $x_i = 0$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ and that it is *positive definite* if it is n -proper for every n . By [9, Theorem 3.4], K_0 is a complete invariant for ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over an algebraically closed field with the identity involution which is positive definite. In [4], Ara considered another relevant property of the involution: a $*$ -ring A is said to be *$*$ -pythagorean* if for every x, y in A there is z such that $xx^* + yy^* = zz^*$. It is direct to check that a $*$ -pythagorean ring is 2-proper if and only if it is positive definite. By [4, Proposition 3.3], if A is a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean field, then K_0 completely classifies the ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over A .

In [20], K_0 -group is generalized for *graded* algebras. It has been shown that the graded K_0 -group preserves information about algebras which is otherwise lost in the non-graded case (see [20, Introduction]) and the examples in [20] illustrate that the new invariant K_0^{gr} is better behaved than the usual, non-graded K_0 -group. In [20], the involutive structure of the algebras was not taken into account.

There seem to be two trends: to consider the involutive structure of algebras (e.g. [4] and [9]) and to consider the graded structure of algebras (e.g. [20]). However, no attempt has been made to combine these two structures. Our work fills this gap by studying graded rings with involution such that the graded and the involutive structures agree. Both the graded and the involutive structures are relevant in many examples including ultramatricial algebras, group rings, corner skew Laurent polynomial rings and Leavitt path algebras.

If A is an involutive ring graded by an abelian group Γ , we say that the involutive and the graded structures agree if $A_\gamma^* = A_{-\gamma}$, for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$. In this case, we say that A is a graded $*$ -ring. The graded Grothendieck group $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ of a graded $*$ -ring A has both a natural \mathbb{Z}_2 -action as well as a natural Γ -action and we study these actions in section 1. In particular, \mathbb{Z}_2 acts trivially on the K_0^{gr} -groups of graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over a graded $*$ -field.

We say that K_0^{gr} completely classifies $*$ -algebras in a class \mathcal{C} of graded $*$ -algebras if any graded $*$ -algebras R and S from \mathcal{C} are isomorphic as $*$ -algebras if and only if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ - $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -bimodule isomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \cong K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$.

The main results of sections 2, 3, and 4 are contained in Theorems 2.7, 3.4 and 4.5 which we summarize as follows.

Theorem 0.1. *Let Γ be an abelian group and A a Γ -graded $*$ -field.*

If A has enough unitaries (every nontrivial graded component of A has a unitary element), R and S are graded matricial $$ -algebras over A and $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. Furthermore, if $f([R]) = [S]$, then ϕ is a unital homomorphism.*

If the zero-component A_0 of A is 2-proper and $$ -pythagorean and R and S are graded matricial $*$ -algebras over A , then every two graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphisms $\phi, \psi : R \rightarrow S$ are such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)$ if and only if there exist a unitary element of degree zero $u \in S$ such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^*$, for all $r \in R$.*

If A has enough unitaries and A_0 is 2-proper and $$ -pythagorean, then K_0^{gr} completely classifies the class of graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over A . In particular, if R and S are graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras and $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module isomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra $*$ -isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$.*

As a corollary, if A is a graded $*$ -field which satisfies the assumptions of the last part Theorem 0.1, then any graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebras over A are isomorphic as graded rings precisely when they are isomorphic as any of the following: graded $*$ -rings, graded algebras, or graded $*$ -algebras.

Theorem 0.1 may seem to be a specialization of the well known classification results on ultramatrixial algebras over a field because it may seem that we are adding structure to the field. However, our result is actually a *generalization*: if the grade group is trivial, we obtain [4, Proposition 3.3]. If we ignore the involutive structure, we obtain [20, Theorem 2.13] and [22, Theorem 5.2.4]. When the grade group is trivial and the involutive structure disregarded, we obtain [16, Theorem 15.26]. For the field of complex numbers and the complex conjugate involution with a trivial grade group, we obtain the classification theorem for AF C^* -algebras, [14, Theorem 4.3] as a corollary of Theorem 0.1.

Our proof of the first claim of Theorem 0.1 is constructive. We emphasize that, besides being more general, our proof is constructive while the proofs of the non-graded, non-involutive version from [16] and the non-involutive version from [20] are existential.

In section 5, we apply our results to a class of Leavitt path algebras. Leavitt path algebras are the algebraic counterpart of graph C^* -algebras. The increasing popularity of graph C^* -algebras in the last two decades is likely due to the relative simplicity of their construction (especially compared to some other classes of C^* -algebras) and by the wide diversity of C^* -algebras which can be realized as graph C^* -algebras. Leavitt path algebras are even simpler objects than graph C^* -algebras and the class of algebras which can be represented as Leavitt path algebras also contains very diverse examples.

Constructed from an underlying field and a directed graph E to which so-called ghost edges have been added to the “real” ones, Leavitt path algebras were introduced by two groups of authors in [1] and in [6]. While both groups emphasized the close relation of a Leavitt path algebra $L_{\mathbb{C}}(E)$ over the complex numbers \mathbb{C} and its C^* -algebra completion, the graph C^* -algebra $C^*(E)$, the second group of authors was particularly interested in the K_0 -groups of algebras $L_{\mathbb{C}}(E)$ and $C^*(E)$ and showed that these two algebras have isomorphic K_0 -groups when E is a row-finite graph ([6, Theorem 7.1]).

Any Leavitt path algebra is naturally equipped with an involution. Considering Leavitt path algebras over \mathbb{C} equipped with the complex conjugate involution, the authors of [3] conjecture that any such algebras are isomorphic as algebras precisely when they are isomorphic as $*$ -algebras, which is known as the *Isomorphism Conjecture* (IC), and that any such algebras are isomorphic as rings precisely when they are isomorphic as $*$ -algebras, which is known as the *Strong Isomorphism Conjecture* (SIC). Results [3, Propositions 7.4 and 8.5] show that (SIC) holds for Leavitt path algebras of countable acyclic graphs as well as row-finite cofinal graphs with at least one cycle and such that every cycle has an exit.

When the underlying field is assumed to be any involutive field instead of \mathbb{C} , (IC) becomes the *Generalized Isomorphism Conjecture* (GIC) and (SIC) becomes the *Generalized Strong Isomorphism Conjecture* (GSIC). By [8, Theorem 6.3], (GSIC) holds for the Leavitt path algebras of finite graphs in which no cycle has an exit (no-exit graphs).

These isomorphism conjectures are closely related to the consideration of the K_0 -group. It is known that the K_0 -group alone is not sufficient for classification of Leavitt path algebras (see [27], examples of [20] or our Examples 5.2 and 5.3). While [15] and [27] present the classification of classes of Leavitt path algebras using higher K -groups, the first author of this paper took a different route to overcome the insufficiency of the K_0 -group alone and attempted classification of Leavitt path algebras by taking their grading and the *graded* K_0 -group into account. In fact, he introduced the graded Grothendieck group motivated by this agenda.

A Leavitt path algebra is naturally equipped with a \mathbb{Z} -grading originating from the lengths of paths in the graph. Using this grading, one can replace the K_0 -group with its graded version and attempt the classification of Leavitt path algebras by this new invariant. As demonstrated in [19] and [20], the graded K_0 -group carries more information about the Leavitt path algebra than the non-graded group and [20, Theorem 4.8 and Corollary 4.9] show that K_0^{gr} completely classifies the class of Leavitt path algebras of a class of finite graphs which are referred to as the polycephaly graphs.

However, to relate the graded K_0^{gr} -group with the isomorphism conjectures, one has to take into account the involution too. As the results of [7] illustrate, the involutive structure of the underlying field K directly impacts the involutive structure of the algebra $L_K(E)$. Consequently, it is important to consider *both the graded and the involutive structure* as we do in our approach. In particular, using Theorem 0.1, we show that the graded version of (GSIC) holds for a class of Leavitt path algebras. We summarize the main results of the last section, Theorem 5.4 and Corollary 5.6, as follows.

Theorem 0.2. *Let E and F be countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle and K a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean field.*

The Leavitt path algebras $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are graded $$ -isomorphic if and only if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E)) \cong K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(F))$. Consequently, $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are isomorphic as graded $*$ -algebras if and only if they are isomorphic as graded rings.*

By extending the class of Leavitt path algebras for which K_0^{gr} provides a complete classification, this result widens the class of algebras for which the Classification Conjectures from [20] hold. With the involutive structure of Leavitt path algebras taken into account, [20, Conjecture 1] can be reformulated as follows.

Conjecture 0.3. *If K is a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean field, then K_0^{gr} completely classifies Leavitt path algebras over K as graded $*$ -algebras.*

Theorem 0.2 implies that this conjecture holds for Leavitt path algebras of countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle.

1. GRADED RINGS WITH INVOLUTION

We start this section by recalling some concepts of the involutive and the graded ring theory. We refer the reader to [22, 24] for a general account of graded rings. Then, we introduce the graded $*$ -rings and study the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on their graded Grothendieck groups.

In sections 1–3, all the rings are assumed to be unital while in sections 4 and 5 we emphasize when that may not be the case.

1.1. Rings with involution. Let A be a ring with an involution denoted by $a \mapsto a^*$, i.e., $*$: $A \rightarrow A$ is an anti-automorphism of order two. In this case the ring A is also called a $*$ -ring. The involution $*$ is a ring isomorphism between A and the opposite ring of A . Thus, every right A -module M also has a left A -module structure given by

$$am := ma^*.$$

As a consequence, the categories of the left and right A -modules are equivalent.

In particular, if A is an involutive ring and M a right A -module, the left A -module $\text{Hom}_A(M, A)$ is also a right A -module by $(fa)(x) = a^*f(x)$ for any $f \in \text{Hom}_A(M, A)$, $a \in A$ and $x \in M$. This action induces the action $[P] \mapsto [\text{Hom}_A(P, A)]$ of the group \mathbb{Z}_2 on the monoid of the isomorphism classes of finitely generated projective modules and, ultimately, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $K_0(A)$.

The matrix ring $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ also becomes an involutive ring with $(a_{ij})^* = (a_{ji}^*)$ and we refer to this involution as the $*$ -transpose. If p is an idempotent matrix in $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$, then the modules p^*A^n and $\text{Hom}_A(pA^n, A)$ are isomorphic as right A -modules. Thus, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $K_0(A)$ represented via the conjugate classes of idempotent matrices is given by $[p] \mapsto [p^*]$. The natural isomorphism of $K_0(A)$ and $K_0(\mathbb{M}_n(A))$ is a \mathbb{Z}_2 -module isomorphism.

For example, if A is a commutative von Neumann regular ring, any idempotent of $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ is conjugate with the diagonal matrix with 0 or 1 on each diagonal entry ([10]). Thus, if such ring A is also a $*$ -ring, the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 induced on $K_0(A)$ is trivial. In particular, if A is a $*$ -field, then the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on $K_0(A)$ is trivial. The involution of $A \times A$ where A is a field, given by $(a, b)^* = (b, a)$, induces the nontrivial action on $K_0(A \times A) \cong \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ given by $(m, n) \mapsto (n, m)$ for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

If a $*$ -ring A is also a K -algebra for some commutative, involutive ring K , then A is a $*$ -algebra if $(kx)^* = k^*x^*$ for $k \in K$ and $x \in A$.

1.2. Graded rings. If Γ is an abelian group, a ring A is called a Γ -graded ring if $A = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} A_\gamma$ such that each A_γ is an additive subgroup of A and $A_\gamma A_\delta \subseteq A_{\gamma+\delta}$ for all $\gamma, \delta \in \Gamma$. The group A_γ is called the γ -component of A . When it is clear from context that a ring A is graded by group Γ , we simply say that A is a graded ring. If A is an algebra over a field K , then A is called a graded algebra if A is a graded ring and A_γ is a K -vector subspace for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

For example, if A is any ring, the group ring $A[\Gamma]$ is Γ -graded with the γ -component consisting of the elements of the form $a\gamma$ for $a \in A$.

The subset $\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} A_\gamma$ of a graded ring A is called the set of homogeneous elements of A . The nonzero elements of A_γ are called homogeneous of degree γ and we write $\deg(a) = \gamma$ for $a \in A_\gamma \setminus \{0\}$. The set $\Gamma_A = \{\gamma \in \Gamma \mid A_\gamma \neq 0\}$ is called the support of A . We say that a Γ -graded ring A is trivially graded if the support of A is the trivial group $\{0\}$, i.e., $A_0 = A$ and $A_\gamma = 0$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma \setminus \{0\}$. Note that every ring can be trivially graded by any abelian group.

If A is a Γ -graded ring, we define the inversely graded ring $A^{(-1)}$ to be the Γ -graded ring with the γ -component

$$A_\gamma^{(-1)} = A_{-\gamma}.$$

We note that the inversely graded ring is the (-1) -th Veronese subring of A as defined in [22, Example 1.1.19] if Γ is the group of integers.

A graded ring A is a graded division ring if every nonzero homogeneous element has a multiplicative inverse. If a graded division ring A is also commutative then A is a graded field. Note that if A is a Γ -graded division ring, then Γ_A is a subgroup of Γ .

A ring homomorphism f of Γ -graded rings A and B is a Γ -graded ring homomorphism, or simply a graded homomorphism, if $f(A_\gamma) \subseteq B_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. If such map f is also an isomorphism, we say that it is a graded isomorphism and write $A \cong_{\text{gr}} B$.

A graded right A -module is a right A -module M with a direct sum decomposition $M = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} M_\gamma$ where M_γ is an additive subgroup of M such that $M_\gamma A_\delta \subseteq M_{\gamma+\delta}$ for all $\gamma, \delta \in \Gamma$. In this case, for $\delta \in \Gamma$, the δ -shifted graded right A -module $M(\delta)$ is defined as

$$M(\delta) = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} M(\delta)_\gamma, \text{ where } M(\delta)_\gamma = M_{\delta+\gamma}.$$

A right A -module homomorphism f of graded right A -modules M and N is a graded homomorphism if $f(M_\gamma) \subseteq N_\gamma$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$. If such map f is also an isomorphism, we say that it is a graded isomorphism and write $M \cong_{\text{gr}} N$.

Similarly, a right A -module homomorphism f of graded right A -modules M and N is a graded homomorphism of degree δ if $f(M_\gamma) \subseteq N_{\gamma+\delta}$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. When M is finitely generated, every element of the abelian group $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ can be represented as a sum of the graded homomorphisms of degree δ for $\delta \in \Gamma$. Thus, $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)$ is Γ -graded and we write $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)_\delta$ for the δ -component of this group (see [22, Theorem 1.2.6]). If $\text{Gr-}A$ denotes the category of graded right A -modules and graded homomorphisms, then $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(M, N)$ corresponds exactly to the zero-component $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)_0$. Moreover, $\text{Hom}_A(M, N)_\gamma = \text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(M(-\gamma), N)$ as sets (see [22, (1.15)]).

Graded left modules, graded bimodules, and graded homomorphisms of left modules and bimodules are defined analogously. If M is a finitely generated graded right A -module, then the abelian group $\text{Hom}_A(M, A)$ has a structure of graded left A -module. Thus, the dual $M^* = \text{Hom}_A(M, A)$ of M is a graded left A -module with

$$M^*(\gamma) = \text{Hom}_A(M, A)(\gamma) = \text{Hom}_A(M(-\gamma), A) = M(-\gamma)^* \quad (1)$$

by [22, Theorem 1.2.6 and (1.19)].

1.3. Graded rings with involution.

Definition 1.1. Let A be a Γ -graded ring with involution $*$ and let A_γ^* denote the set $\{a^* \mid a \in A_\gamma\}$. We say that A is a *graded $*$ -ring* if

$$A_\gamma^* \subseteq A_{-\gamma}$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Note that if $A_\gamma^* \subseteq A_{-\gamma}$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ then

$$A_\gamma^* = A_{-\gamma}$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Indeed, if $a \in A_{-\gamma}$ then $a^* \in A_{-\gamma}^* \subseteq A_\gamma$ and so $a = (a^*)^* \in A_\gamma^*$.

A graded ring homomorphism f of graded rings A and B is a *graded $*$ -homomorphism* if $f(x^*) = f(x)^*$ for every $x \in A$.

If M is a graded right module over a Γ -graded $*$ -ring A , the *inversely graded module* $M^{(-1)}$ is the Γ -graded left A -module with $M_\gamma^{(-1)} = M_{-\gamma}$ and the left A -action given by $am := ma^*$ for $a \in A$ and $m \in M$. If N is a graded left A -module, we define the inversely graded module $N^{(-1)}$ analogously. If M is a graded right module and $\gamma, \delta \in \Gamma$, then $(M^{(-1)}(\gamma))_\delta = (M^{(-1)})_{\delta+\gamma} = M_{-\delta-\gamma} = M(-\gamma)_{-\delta} = (M(-\gamma)^{(-1)})_\delta$. Thus

$$M^{(-1)}(\gamma) = M(-\gamma)^{(-1)} \quad (2)$$

for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Lemma 1.2. *Let M be a finitely generated graded right A -module. Then the graded right A -modules below are graded isomorphic.*

$$\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A)^{(-1)} \cong_{\mathrm{gr}} \mathrm{Hom}_A(M^{(-1)}, A)$$

Proof. Consider the map $\mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A)^{(-1)} \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_A(M^{(-1)}, A)$ given by $f \mapsto f^*$ where $f^*(m) = (f(m))^*$. It is direct to check that this is a well-defined map and that it is a right A -module isomorphism. It is a graded map too since for $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A)_\gamma^{(-1)}$, we have $f \in \mathrm{Hom}_A(M, A)_{-\gamma}$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$. This means that $f(M_\delta) \subseteq A_{\delta-\gamma}$ for any $\delta \in \Gamma$. Thus,

$$f^*(M_\delta^{(-1)}) = f^*(M_{-\delta}) = f(M_{-\delta})^* \subseteq (A_{-\delta-\gamma})^* \subseteq A_{\delta+\gamma}.$$

This shows that f^* is in $\mathrm{Hom}_A(M^{(-1)}, A)_\gamma$. □

By this lemma, we have that

$$(M^*)^{(-1)} \cong_{\mathrm{gr}} (M^{(-1)})^* \quad (3)$$

for any finitely generated right A -module M . Moreover, the action $_{}^{*(-1)}$ commutes with the shifts by (2) and (1) so that

$$M^{*(-1)}(\gamma) = M(\gamma)^{*(-1)} \quad (4)$$

for any finitely generated right A -module M and any $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

1.4. Graded matrix $*$ -rings and graded matricial $*$ -algebras. For a Γ -graded ring A and $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ in Γ^n , let $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ denote the Γ -graded ring $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ with the δ -component consisting of the matrices (a_{ij}) , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, such that $a_{ij} \in A_{\delta+\gamma_j-\gamma_i}$ (more details in [22, Section 1.3]). We denote this fact by writing

$$\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)_\delta = \begin{pmatrix} A_{\delta+\gamma_1-\gamma_1} & A_{\delta+\gamma_2-\gamma_1} & \cdots & A_{\delta+\gamma_n-\gamma_1} \\ A_{\delta+\gamma_1-\gamma_2} & A_{\delta+\gamma_2-\gamma_2} & \cdots & A_{\delta+\gamma_n-\gamma_2} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ A_{\delta+\gamma_1-\gamma_n} & A_{\delta+\gamma_2-\gamma_n} & \cdots & A_{\delta+\gamma_n-\gamma_n} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (5)$$

If A is a graded $*$ -ring, then the *$*$ -transpose* $(a_{ij})^* = (a_{ji}^*)$, for $(a_{ij}) \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$, makes $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ into a graded $*$ -ring.

The following proposition is the involutive version of [22, Theorem 1.3.3] and we shall extensively use it. We also prove its generalization to matrices of possibly infinite size in Proposition 4.12.

Proposition 1.3. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -ring and $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$, $i = 1, \dots, n$.*

(1) *If δ is in Γ , and π is a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, then the matrix rings*

$$\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_{\pi(1)} + \delta, \dots, \gamma_{\pi(n)} + \delta)$$

are graded $$ -isomorphic.*

(2) *If $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n \in \Gamma$ are such that there is an element $a_i \in A_{\delta_i}$ with the property that $a_i a_i^* = a_i^* a_i = 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, then the matrix rings*

$$\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1 + \delta_1, \dots, \gamma_n + \delta_n)$$

are graded $$ -isomorphic.*

Proof. To prove the first part, we note that adding δ to each of the shifts does not change the matrix ring by formula (5). Consider the $n \times n$ permutation matrix P_π , with 1 at the $(i, \pi(i))$ -th place for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and zeros elsewhere and the map

$$\phi : \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_{\pi(1)}, \dots, \gamma_{\pi(n)}) \quad \text{given by} \quad \phi : M \mapsto P_\pi M P_\pi^{-1}.$$

Since $P_\pi^{-1} = P_\pi^*$, ϕ is a $*$ -isomorphism of rings.

Note that $P_\pi e_{ij} P_\pi^{-1} = e_{\pi^{-1}(i)\pi^{-1}(j)}$ for any standard matrix unit e_{ij} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, of $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$. In addition, we have that $\deg(e_{\pi^{-1}(i)\pi^{-1}(j)}) = \delta_{\pi(\pi^{-1}(i))} - \delta_{\pi(\pi^{-1}(j))} = \delta_i - \delta_j = \deg(e_{ij})$. This shows that ϕ is also a graded isomorphism.

To prove the second part, let $a_i \in A_{\delta_i}$ such that $a_i a_i^* = a_i^* a_i = 1$ and consider the diagonal matrix P with a_1, \dots, a_n on the diagonal. One can check that the map $M \mapsto P^{-1} M P$ gives a $*$ -graded isomorphism. \square

Remark 1.4. As we mentioned, Proposition 1.3 is the involutive version of [22, Theorem 1.3.3]. The first parts of both Proposition 1.3 and [22, Theorem 1.3.3] have the analogous formulations and proofs.

The assumptions of the second part of [22, Theorem 1.3.3] are adjusted to fit the involutive structure. In particular, the second part of [22, Theorem 1.3.3] states the following. If $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n \in \Gamma$ are such that there is an invertible element $a_i \in A_{\delta_i}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$, then the matrix rings $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ and $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1 + \delta_1, \dots, \gamma_n + \delta_n)$ are graded isomorphic.

Definition 1.5. Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field. A *graded matricial $*$ -algebra over A* is a graded A -algebra of the form

$$\mathbb{M}_{n_1}(A)(\bar{\gamma}_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{M}_{n_k}(A)(\bar{\gamma}_k), \quad \text{for} \quad \bar{\gamma}_i \in \Gamma^{n_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, k,$$

where the involution is the $*$ -transpose in each coordinate.

If Γ is the trivial group, and the involutive structure is not considered, this definition reduces to the definition of a matricial algebra as in [16, Section 15]. Note that if R is a graded matricial $*$ -algebra over a graded field A , then R_0 is a matricial A_0 -algebra with the involution being the coordinate-wise $*$ -transpose.

1.5. Graded Morita theory. If A is a Γ -graded ring, a graded free right A -module is defined as a graded right module which is a free right A -module with a homogeneous basis (see [22, Section 1.2.4]). Graded free left modules are defined analogously. If A is a Γ -graded ring, then

$$A^n(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) := A(\gamma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus A(\gamma_n) \tag{6}$$

for $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \in \Gamma$ is a graded free right A -module. Conversely, any finitely generated graded free right A -module is of this form. If we denote $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ then $A^n(\bar{\gamma})$ is a graded right $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ -module and $A^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ is a graded left $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ -module.

Using $\text{Gr-}A$ to denote the category of graded right A -modules again, we recall the following result from [22].

Proposition 1.6. [22, Proposition 2.1.1] *Let A be a Γ -graded ring and let $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \Gamma^n$. Then the functors*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \text{Gr-}A &\rightarrow \text{Gr-}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}), & \text{given by } M &\mapsto M \otimes_A A^n(\bar{\gamma}) & \text{and} \\ \psi : \text{Gr-}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) &\rightarrow \text{Gr-}A, & \text{given by } N &\mapsto N \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \end{aligned}$$

are inverse equivalences of categories and they commute with the shifts.

In particular, from the proof of [22, Proposition 2.1.1], it follows that the following graded A -bimodules are graded isomorphic for any $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$.

$$A \cong_{\text{gr}} A^n(\bar{\gamma}) \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \quad (7)$$

A graded projective right A -module is a projective object in the abelian category $\text{Gr-}A$. Equivalently (see [22, Proposition 1.2.15]), it is a graded module which is graded isomorphic to a direct summand of a graded free right A -module. If e_{ij} , $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ denote the standard matrix units in $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$, then $e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ is a finitely generated graded projective right $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ -module. It is direct to check that there is a graded $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ -module isomorphism

$$e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \cong_{\text{gr}} A(\gamma_1 - \gamma_i) \oplus A(\gamma_2 - \gamma_i) \oplus \dots \oplus A(\gamma_n - \gamma_i), \quad (8)$$

given by $e_{ii}(x_{jl}) \mapsto (x_{i1}, x_{i2}, \dots, x_{in})$.

We use the following fact in the proof of the next lemma. If M is a graded right and N a graded left A -module, then

$$(M \otimes_A N)(\gamma) = M(\gamma) \otimes_A N = M \otimes_A N(\gamma) \quad (9)$$

for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$. This follows from [22, Section 1.2.6]

Lemma 1.7. *If A is a Γ -graded ring, $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$, e_{ii} the standard matrix unit in $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ for some $i = 1, \dots, n$, and ψ the equivalence from Proposition 1.6, then*

$$\psi(e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})) = A(-\gamma_i)$$

and

$$e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \cong_{\text{gr}} e_{jj}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \text{if and only if } \gamma_i - \gamma_j \in \Gamma_A$$

for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof. For any $i = 1, \dots, n$ and a matrix unit e_{ii} , we have the following by the definition of ϕ , (8), (6), (9), and (7) respectively.

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})) &= e_{ii}\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} (A(\gamma_1 - \gamma_i) \oplus A(\gamma_2 - \gamma_i) \oplus \dots \oplus A(\gamma_n - \gamma_i)) \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} A^n(\bar{\gamma})(-\gamma_i) \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} (A^n(\bar{\gamma}) \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} A^n(-\bar{\gamma}))(-\gamma_i) \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} A(-\gamma_i). \end{aligned}$$

The second part of the lemma follows from the first and [22, Proposition 1.3.17] by which

$$A(-\gamma_i) \cong_{\text{gr}} A(-\gamma_j) \quad \text{if and only if } \gamma_i - \gamma_j \in \Gamma_A$$

for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. □

1.6. Graded K-theory. For a Γ -graded ring A , let $\text{Pgr}^\Gamma\text{-}A$ denote the category of finitely generated graded projective right A -modules. This is an exact category with the usual notion of (split) short exact sequences. Thus, one can apply Quillen's construction ([26]) to obtain K -groups $K_i(\text{Pgr}^\Gamma\text{-}A)$, for $i \geq 0$, which we denote by $K_i^{\text{gr}}(A)$. Note that for $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the γ -shift functor $\mathcal{T}_\gamma : \text{Gr}\text{-}A \rightarrow \text{Gr}\text{-}A$, $M \mapsto M(\gamma)$ is an isomorphism with the property $\mathcal{T}_\gamma \mathcal{T}_\delta = \mathcal{T}_{\gamma+\delta}$, $\gamma, \delta \in \Gamma$. Furthermore, \mathcal{T}_γ restricts to $\text{Pgr}\text{-}A$. Thus the group Γ acts on the category $\text{Pgr}^\Gamma\text{-}A$ by $(\gamma, P) \mapsto P(\gamma)$. By functoriality of the K -groups this equips $K_i^{\text{gr}}(A)$ with the structure of a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module.

Now, consider A to be a graded $*$ -ring and P a finitely generated graded projective right A -module. Since $P^{**} \cong_{\text{gr}} P$ as graded right A -modules, $(P^*)^{(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} (P^{(-1)})^*$ and $P^{*(-1)}(\gamma) = P(\gamma)^{*(-1)}$ by (3) and (4), the group \mathbb{Z}_2 acts on $\text{Pgr}^\Gamma\text{-}A$, by $P \mapsto P^{*(-1)}$ and this action commutes with the Γ -action. This makes K_i^{gr} a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]\text{-}\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -bimodule. In this paper, we exclusively work with the graded Grothendieck group K_0^{gr} . We give an explicit construction of this group in the following section.

1.7. The graded Grothendieck group of a graded $*$ -ring. Let A be a graded $*$ -ring and let $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ denote the monoid of graded isomorphism classes $[P]$ of finitely generated graded projective A -modules P with the direct sum $[P] + [Q] = [P \oplus Q]$ as the addition operation. The $\Gamma\text{-}\mathbb{Z}_2$ -action on the elements of the monoid $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ from the previous section agrees with the addition.

The *graded Grothendieck group* $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is defined as the group completion of the monoid $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ which naturally inherits the $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]\text{-}\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -bimodule structure from $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$. In case when the group Γ is trivial, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ becomes the usual K_0 -group equipped with the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action we considered in section 1.1.

The action of \mathbb{Z}_2 is trivial on the elements of $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ of the form $[P]$ where P is a finitely generated graded *free* module as the following lemma shows.

Lemma 1.8. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -ring and P a finitely generated graded free right A -module. Then*

$$P^{*(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} P.$$

Proof. Note that $A \cong_{\text{gr}} (A^{(-1)})^*$ by the map $a \mapsto (L_a)^*$ where L_a is the left multiplication by a and $(L_a)^*(b) = (L_a(b))^* = b^*a^*$ for any $a, b \in A$. It is direct to check that this is a right A -module isomorphism. It is also a graded homomorphism since if $a \in A_\gamma$ and $b \in A_{-\delta-\gamma} = (A(\gamma)^{(-1)})_\delta$ then $(L_a)^*(b) = b^*a^* \in A_\delta$ and so $(L_a)^* \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Gr}\text{-}A}(A(\gamma)^{(-1)}, A) = \text{Hom}_{\text{Gr}\text{-}A}(A^{(-1)}(-\gamma), A) = \text{Hom}_A(A^{(-1)}, A)_\gamma$. Since $(A^{(-1)})^* \cong_{\text{gr}} A^{*(-1)}$ by (3), we have that $A \cong_{\text{gr}} A^{*(-1)}$.

If P is a finitely generated graded free right A -module, so that $P \cong_{\text{gr}} A(\gamma_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus A(\gamma_n)$, for some positive integer n and $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, then

$$\begin{aligned} P^{*(-1)} &\cong_{\text{gr}} \left(A(\gamma_1)^* \oplus \cdots \oplus A(\gamma_n)^* \right)^{(-1)} \\ &= \left(A^*(-\gamma_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus A^*(-\gamma_n) \right)^{(-1)} && \text{by (1)} \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} A^*(-\gamma_1)^{(-1)} \oplus \cdots \oplus A^*(-\gamma_n)^{(-1)} \\ &= A^{*(-1)}(\gamma_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus A^{*(-1)}(\gamma_n) && \text{by (2)} \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} A(\gamma_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus A(\gamma_n) && \text{by the previous paragraph} \\ &\cong_{\text{gr}} P. \end{aligned}$$

□

Lemma 1.8 is used in the following result which demonstrates that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is trivial when A is a graded division $*$ -ring. We also describe the graded Grothendieck group in this case. We use \mathbb{N} to denote the set of nonnegative integers.

Proposition 1.9. *Let A be a graded division $*$ -ring.*

(1) *The action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is trivial.*

- (2) The action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n))$ is trivial for any positive integer n and $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$.
- (3) [22, Proposition 3.6.1] There is a monoid isomorphism of $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ and $\mathbb{N}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]$ which induces a canonical $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module isomorphism

$$K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A] \quad \text{given by} \quad [A^n(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)] \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i + \Gamma_A.$$

Proof. The first part follows directly from Lemma 1.8 since any graded module over a graded division ring is graded free.

To prove the second part, let $\bar{\gamma} = (\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \in \Gamma^n$ and let P be a finitely generated graded projective right $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ -module. If ψ is the equivalence of categories from Proposition 1.6, $\psi(P)^{*(-1)}$ and $\psi(P)$ are graded isomorphic by the first part. Thus, to show that P and $P^{*(-1)}$ are graded isomorphic, it is sufficient to show that $\psi(P)^{*(-1)}$ and $\psi(P^{*(-1)})$ are graded isomorphic. Let $F = A(-\gamma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus A(-\gamma_n)$ so that $\psi(P) = P \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} F$ and $\psi(P^{*(-1)}) = P^{*(-1)} \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} F$. Since $F^{*(-1)}$ is graded isomorphic to F by part (1), we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(P)^{*(-1)} &= (P \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} F)^{*(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} (F^* \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} P)^{*(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} \\ &P^{*(-1)} \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} F^{*(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} P^{*(-1)} \otimes_{\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})} F = \psi(P^{*(-1)}). \end{aligned}$$

The third part of the lemma holds since the map

$$\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A] \quad \text{given by} \quad [A(\gamma_1)^{r_1} \oplus \dots \oplus A(\gamma_n)^{r_n}] \mapsto r_1(\gamma_1 + \Gamma_A) + \dots + r_n(\gamma_n + \Gamma_A)$$

is a well-defined monoid isomorphism. The details can be found in [22, Proposition 3.6.1]. \square

1.8. Pre-order on the graded Grothendieck group. The group $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ of a Γ -graded ring A is a pre-ordered $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module with the monoid $\mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$ as the positive cone of the pre-order, i.e. $[P] \leq [Q]$ if and only if $[Q] - [P] \in \mathcal{V}^{\text{gr}}(A)$. An element u of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is called an *order-unit* if for any $x \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$, there are $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \in \Gamma$ and a positive integer n , such that $x \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i u$. Thus, the element $[A] \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is an order-unit. If Γ is the trivial group, the definition of an order-unit boils down to the one in [16, page 203].

If A and B are graded rings, a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(B)$ is *contractive* if f is order-preserving (i.e. $x \geq 0$ implies $f(x) \geq 0$) and $0 \leq x \leq [A]$ implies that $0 \leq f(x) \leq [B]$. The map f is *unit-preserving* if $f([A]) = [B]$. It is direct to check that f is contractive if and only if f is order-preserving and $f([A]) \leq [B]$. We use the term contractive following the terminology from the C^* -algebra theory.

It is direct to check that any graded ring homomorphism induces a contractive map on the K_0^{gr} -groups. Moreover, if A and B are Γ -graded $*$ -rings and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is a graded $*$ -homomorphism, then $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ - $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -bimodule homomorphism.

1.9. The graded Grothendieck group via the idempotent matrices. The graded Grothendieck group of a Γ -graded ring A can be represented by the equivalence classes of idempotent matrices, just as in the non-graded case. We refer the reader to [22, Section 3.2] for details of the fact that every finitely generated graded projective right A -module P is graded isomorphic to the module $pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ for some idempotent $p \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ and some $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$. Two such finitely generated graded projective modules $P \cong_{\text{gr}} pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ and $Q \cong_{\text{gr}} qA^m(-\bar{\delta})$, where q is an idempotent in $\mathbb{M}_m(A)(\bar{\delta})_0$ and $\bar{\delta} \in \Gamma^m$, are graded isomorphic if and only if the idempotents p and q are equivalent in the following sense: there are $x \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^m(-\bar{\delta}))$ and $y \in \text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^m(-\bar{\delta}), A^n(-\bar{\gamma}))$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$ where the idempotents p and q are considered as maps in $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^n(-\bar{\gamma}))$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^m(-\bar{\delta}), A^m(-\bar{\delta}))$ respectively. The equivalence of homogeneous matrix idempotents can also be defined using the mixed shifts on matrices as in [22, Section 1.3.4]. In particular, $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^m(-\bar{\delta})) = \text{Hom}_A(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^m(-\bar{\delta}))_0 = \mathbb{M}_{m \times n}(A)[-\bar{\delta}][-\bar{\gamma}]$ and $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^n(-\bar{\gamma})) = \mathbb{M}_{n \times n}(A)[-\bar{\gamma}][-\bar{\gamma}] = \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$.

Thus, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ can be defined as the Grothendieck group of the monoid of the equivalence classes $[p]$ of homogeneous idempotents p with the addition given by

$$[p] + [q] = \left[\begin{pmatrix} p & 0 \\ 0 & q \end{pmatrix} \right].$$

The two representations of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ are isomorphic by $[p] \mapsto [pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})]$ for $p \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$. The group Γ acts on the equivalence classes of idempotent matrices by $\delta[p] = [\delta p]$ where δp is represented by the same matrix as $p \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ except that it is considered as an element of $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma} - \delta)_0$ for $\bar{\gamma} - \delta = (\gamma_1 - \delta, \dots, \gamma_n - \delta)$. The matrix rings $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ and $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma} - \delta)_0$ are the same by definition (see formula (5)).

Consider the standard matrix units $e_{ii} \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ now. Lemma 1.7 and the definition of the action of Γ on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}))$ imply that

$$[e_{ii}] = (\gamma_j - \gamma_i)[e_{jj}] \quad (10)$$

for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

If the graded ring A is also a graded $*$ -ring, we show that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ can be represented using the $*$ -transpose. We need a preliminary lemma and some notation before proving this fact in Proposition 1.11.

If A is a Γ -graded ring and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$ we let $e_i, i = 1, \dots, n$ denote the standard basis of $A^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ represented as the column vectors $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \dots, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$. Note that $\deg(e_i) = \gamma_i$. Also, let e^i denotes the standard basis of $A^n(\bar{\gamma})$ represented as the row vectors $(1 \ 0 \ \dots \ 0), (0 \ 1 \ \dots \ 0), \dots, (0 \ 0 \ \dots \ 1)$. Note that $\deg(e^i) = -\gamma_i$.

Lemma 1.10. *Let A be a Γ -graded ring, $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$, and $p \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ be an idempotent. Then*

$$\text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A) \cong_{\text{gr}} A^n(\bar{\gamma})p$$

and the maps

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A) &\rightarrow A^n(\bar{\gamma})p & f &\mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n f(pe_i)e^i p \text{ and} \\ \psi : A^n(\bar{\gamma})p &\rightarrow \text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A) & xp &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^i p \mapsto (pe_i \mapsto x_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned}$$

are mutually inverse graded homomorphisms of graded left A -modules. Analogously, the graded right modules $\text{Hom}_A(A^n(\bar{\gamma})p, A)$ and $pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ are graded isomorphic.

Proof. It is direct to check that ϕ and ψ are homomorphisms of left A -modules. We show that ϕ and ψ are graded homomorphisms. Since $p \in \text{Hom}_A(A^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A^n(-\bar{\gamma}))_0$, $\deg(pe_i) = \gamma_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Similarly, $\deg(e^i p) = -\gamma_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. If $f \in \text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A)_\delta$, for some $\delta \in \Gamma$, then $\deg(f(pe_i)) = \gamma_i + \delta$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. Thus, $\deg(f(pe_i)e^i p) = \gamma_i + \delta - \gamma_i = \delta$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ and hence $\deg(\psi(f)) = \delta$. Consequently, ϕ is a graded homomorphism.

To show that ψ is a graded homomorphism, let $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^i \in A^n(\bar{\gamma})$ be such that $\deg(xp) = \delta$ so that $\deg(x_i) = \delta + \gamma_i$. We show that $\psi(xp)$ is a graded homomorphism of degree δ . Indeed, if $py = \sum_{i=1}^n pe_i y_i$ is of degree α for some $\alpha \in \Gamma$, then $\deg(y_i) = \alpha - \gamma_i$. Thus, $\deg(x_i y_i) = \gamma_i + \delta + \alpha - \gamma_i = \delta + \alpha$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, so that $\psi(xp)(py) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i$ has degree $\delta + \alpha$. Thus, ψ is a graded homomorphism.

Finally,

$$\begin{aligned} \psi\phi(f) &= \psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(pe_i)e^i p\right) = (pe_i \mapsto f(pe_i)) = f \quad \text{and} \\ \phi\psi(xp) &= \phi\psi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^i p\right) = \phi(pe_i \mapsto x_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^i p = xp. \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 1.11. *If A is a Γ -graded $*$ -ring, P a finitely generated graded projective right A -module and $p \in M_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ an idempotent such that $pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}) \cong_{\text{gr}} P$, then the modules $p^*A^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ and $(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}))^{*(-1)}$ are isomorphic as graded right A -modules. Thus, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action*

$$[P] = [pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})] \mapsto [P^{*(-1)}] = [p^*A^n(-\bar{\gamma})] \text{ corresponds to } [p] \mapsto [p^*].$$

Proof. Note that the module $pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})^{*(-1)}$ is graded isomorphic to $A^n(\bar{\gamma})p^*$ by the map $px \mapsto x^*p^*$. Thus we have that

$$(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}))^{*(-1)} = \text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma}), A)^{*(-1)} \cong_{\text{gr}} \text{Hom}_A(pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})^{*(-1)}, A) \cong_{\text{gr}} \text{Hom}_A(A^n(\bar{\gamma})p^*, A)$$

by Lemma 1.2. The module $\text{Hom}_A(A^n(\bar{\gamma})p^*, A)$ is graded isomorphic to $p^*A^n(-\bar{\gamma})$ by Lemma 1.10. \square

By this proposition, if an idempotent matrix $p \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ is a *projection* (i.e. a self-adjoint idempotent), then the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on $[pA^n(-\bar{\gamma})]$ is trivial.

2. FULLNESS

Let \mathcal{C} denote the category whose objects are graded matricial algebras over a Γ -graded $*$ -field A and whose morphisms are graded $*$ -algebra homomorphisms. Let \mathcal{P} denote the category whose objects are of the form (G, u) where G is a pre-ordered $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module and u is an order-unit in G , and whose morphisms are contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphisms (not necessarily unit-preserving). Then $K_0^{\text{gr}} : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ defines a functor. The goal of this section is to show that this functor is full under the assumption that each nontrivial graded component of A has a unitary element in which case we say that A has enough unitaries. This assumption is satisfied in most of the relevant cases as well as when A is trivially graded.

Thus, starting from a contractive homomorphism $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R, [R]) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S, [S])$, of graded matricial $*$ -algebras R and S over a graded $*$ -field A with enough unitaries, we present a specific formula for a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. We also show that if f is unit-preserving, then ϕ is unital. This result, contained in Theorem 2.7 is a graded, involutive generalization of analogous non-graded and non-involutive result from [16] and non-involutive result from [20]. Besides being more general, we emphasize that our proof of Theorem 2.7 is *constructive* while the proofs of the non-graded, non-involutive version from [16] and the non-involutive version from [20] are existential.

After introducing some notation, we briefly summarize the idea of the proof in the non-graded case. Our reasons for doing so are the following. The proof of Theorem 2.7 involves formulas with cumbersome subscripts and superscripts. So, first we consider the non-graded case to gradually introduce the notation and formulas. This approach also highlights the specifics of the graded case. In addition, since the proofs of the analogous, non-involutive statements are not constructive, we include our constructive proof in the non-graded case too.

2.1. Notation. We introduce some notation we extensively use in this section.

If A is any ring, we let 1_n denote the identity matrix in the matrix ring $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ and 0_n the zero matrix in $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$. If $x \in M_n(A)$ and $y \in \mathbb{M}_m(A)$ we define their direct sum as follows

$$x \oplus y = \begin{pmatrix} x & 0_{n \times m} \\ 0_{m \times n} & y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{M}_{n+m}(A).$$

If A is a $*$ -ring and k a positive integer, we define $*$ -algebra homomorphisms $\phi_k^n : \mathbb{M}_n(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{nk}(A)$ for any positive integer n as follows. For $x \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)$, $\phi_k^n(x) = x \otimes 1_k \in \mathbb{M}_{kn}(A)$ where

$$(x_{ij}) \otimes 1_k := \begin{pmatrix} x_{11}1_k & x_{12}1_k & \dots & x_{1n}1_k \\ x_{21}1_k & x_{22}1_k & \dots & x_{2n}1_k \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1}1_k & x_{n2}1_k & \dots & x_{nn}1_k \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } x_{ij}1_k = \begin{pmatrix} x_{ij} & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & x_{ij} & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & x_{ij} \end{pmatrix}$$

for all $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. It is direct to check that ϕ_k^n is a unital $*$ -algebra homomorphism. Note that ϕ_1^n is the identity map for any n .

If R is a direct sum of rings $R_i, i \in I$, we let π_i denote the projection of R onto R_i and ι_i denote the inclusion of R_i into R . Thus, every element of R can be represented as $a = \sum_{i \in I} \iota_i \pi_i(a)$.

2.2. The dimension formulas in the non-graded case. Consider matricial $*$ -algebras

$$R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A) \quad \text{and} \quad S = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)$$

over a (non-graded) $*$ -field A . Let $e_{kl}^i, i = 1, \dots, n, k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$, be the elements of R such that $\pi_i(e_{kl}^i)$ are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$, and let $f_{kl}^j, j = 1, \dots, m, k, l = 1, \dots, q(j)$, be the elements of S such that $\pi_j(f_{kl}^j)$ are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)$ for every $j = 1, \dots, m$.

If $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ a contractive homomorphism of abelian groups, let

$$f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} [f_{11}^j]$$

so that $(a_{ji}) : \mathbb{Z}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^m$ is a $m \times n$ matrix which corresponds to the map f under the isomorphisms $K_0(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $K_0(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}^m$. The fact that f is order-preserving implies that a_{ji} are *nonnegative* integers. If 1_R denotes the order-unit of R and 1_S the order-unit of S , the fact that $f([1_R]) \leq [1_S]$ implies the *dimension formulas*.¹

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} p(i) \leq q(j) \tag{11}$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, m$. Moreover, it can be shown that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} p(i) = q(j)$ if and only if $f([1_R]) = [1_S]$, i.e. if f is unit-preserving.

We define a $*$ -map $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ corresponding to $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ as follows. Let N_j denote the sum $\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} p(i)$ if $a_{ji} > 0$ for at least one $i = 1, \dots, n$ and let $N_j = 0$ otherwise. Then let

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j \left(\left(\bigoplus_{i=1, a_{ji} > 0}^n \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}} \right) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j} \right)$$

for any $x \in R$. If $q(j) - N_j = 0$, we consider $0_{q(j)-N_j} = \emptyset$ as a matrix of size 0×0 . If $N_j = 0$, we consider the term $\bigoplus_{i=1, a_{ji} > 0}^n \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}}$ to be a 0×0 matrix.

Note that $\pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}}$ is $p(i)a_{ji} \times p(i)a_{ji}$ matrix for every i and j with $a_{ji} > 0$. The sum $\bigoplus_{i=1, a_{ji} > 0}^n \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}}$ is a $N_j \times N_j$ matrix and the sum $\left(\bigoplus_{i=1, a_{ji} > 0}^n \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}} \right) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j}$ is a $q(j) \times q(j)$ matrix for any j . The term $\iota_j \left(\left(\bigoplus_{i=1, a_{ji} > 0}^n \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}} \right) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j} \right)$ is an element of S and so $\phi(x)$ is in S for any $x \in R$. The map ϕ is a $*$ -algebra homomorphism since the maps $\phi_{a_{ji}}^{p(i)}, \iota_j, \pi_j$ are $*$ -algebra homomorphisms.

Consider the image $\phi(e_{11}^i)$ of $e_{11}^i \in R$ in two cases: if $a_{ji} = 0$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$ and if $a_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$. In the first case, $\phi(e_{11}^i) = 0 \in S$ by the definition of ϕ and $\sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} [f_{11}^j] = 0 \in K_0(S)$ so that $[\phi(e_{11}^i)] = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ij} [f_{11}^j]$.

In the second case, assume that $a_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$. Then $\pi_i(e_{11}^i) \otimes 1_{a_{ji}} \in \mathbb{M}_{a_{ij}p(i)}(A)$ is a diagonal matrix with the first a_{ij} entries on the diagonal being 1 and the rest being 0. Since $\pi_{i'}(e_{11}^i) = 0_{p(i')}$ for $i' \neq i$ we have that $E_{11}^{ij} := \left(\bigoplus_{i'=1, a_{ji'} > 0}^n \pi_{i'}(e_{11}^i) \otimes 1_{a_{ji'}} \right) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j}$, is a diagonal $q(j) \times q(j)$ matrix with exactly a_{ji} nonzero entries of value 1 on the diagonal. Thus,

$$[\iota_j(E_{11}^{ij})] = a_{ij} [f_{11}^j]$$

¹In the case when A is the field of complex numbers with the complex-conjugate involution, the dimension formulas hold for maps already on the algebra level not just on the K_0 -group level (see e.g. [13, page 75]).

in $K_0(S)$.

If $a_{j'i} = 0$ for some $j' = 1, \dots, m$, we let $E_{11}^{ij'}$ be the 0×0 matrix so that we have that $\phi(e_{11}^i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(E_{11}^{ij})$ by the definition of ϕ and the assumption that $a_{ji} > 0$ for at least one j . Thus we have that

$$K_0(\phi)([e_{11}^i]) = [\phi(e_{11}^i)] = \left[\sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(E_{11}^{ij}) \right] = \sum_{j=1, a_{ji} > 0}^m [\iota_j(E_{11}^{ij})] = \sum_{j=1, a_{ji} > 0}^m a_{ji} [f_{11}^j] = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} [f_{11}^j] = f([e_{11}^i]).$$

Note that we are using the assumption that $a_{ji} > 0$ for at least one j in the equality $\sum_{j=1, a_{ji} > 0}^m a_{ji} [f_{11}^j] = \sum_{j=1}^m a_{ji} [f_{11}^j]$. The equality $K_0(\phi)([e_{11}^i]) = f([e_{11}^i])$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ implies that $K_0(\phi) = f$.

One can also show that ϕ maps 1_R onto 1_S if f is unit-preserving (which happens exactly when $N_j = q(j)$ for every $j = 1, \dots, m$) but we leave the proof of this statement for the graded case.

We illustrate this construction with an example.

Example 2.1. If $R = \mathbb{M}_2(A) \oplus A$ and $S = \mathbb{M}_5(A) \oplus \mathbb{M}_4(A)$, any possible contractive map on K_0 -groups is a 2×2 matrix $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$ with nonnegative entries satisfying the dimension formulas

$$2a_{11} + 1a_{12} \leq 5 \quad \text{and} \quad 2a_{21} + 1a_{22} \leq 4.$$

Let us consider one of them, for example, $f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix}$. This map will induce a non-unital map ϕ since the inequality in the second dimension formula is strict. The induced map ϕ is given by

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, e \right) \mapsto \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a & 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{array} \right), \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} e & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & e & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right).$$

2.3. The dimension formulas in the graded case. Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field now. Consider a graded matrix $*$ -ring $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$, where $\gamma_i \in \Gamma$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Since A is a graded field, Γ_A is a subgroup of Γ . The shifts $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ can be partitioned such that the elements of the same partition belong to the same coset of the quotient group Γ/Γ_A and the elements from different partitions belong to different cosets. Let $\gamma_{l1}, \dots, \gamma_{lr_l}$ be the l -th partition for $l = 1, \dots, k$ where k is the number of partitions and r_l is the number of elements in the l -th partition. Thus, we partition $(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$ as

$$(\gamma_{11}, \dots, \gamma_{1r_1}, \gamma_{21}, \dots, \gamma_{2r_2}, \dots, \gamma_{k1}, \dots, \gamma_{kr_k}) \quad (12)$$

Note that $\sum_{l=1}^k r_l = n$. Moreover, we can assume that $\gamma_1 = 0$ and, thus, to have that $\gamma_{11} = 0$ by the first part of Proposition 1.3.

By Lemma 1.7 and formula (10), we have that $[e_{ii}] = [e_{jj}]$ if and only if γ_i and γ_j are in the same Γ/Γ_A coset. Otherwise we have that $[e_{ii}] = (\gamma_j - \gamma_i)[e_{jj}] \neq [e_{jj}]$. Under the assumption that $\gamma_1 = 0$, we have that

$$[1_n] = \sum_{i=1}^n [e_{ii}] = \sum_{i=1}^n -\gamma_i [e_{11}] = \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{l'=1}^{r_l} -\gamma_{ll'} [e_{11}] = \sum_{l=1}^k -r_l \gamma_{l1} [e_{11}]. \quad (13)$$

Consider graded matricial $*$ -algebras R and S over A now. Let

$$R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i) \quad \text{and} \quad S = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j).$$

Analogously to formula (12) above, we can partition the shifts $(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$ in the j -th component of S and represent them as follows.

$$(\delta_{11}^j, \dots, \delta_{1s_1^j}^j, \delta_{21}^j, \dots, \delta_{2s_2^j}^j, \dots, \delta_{l_1^j}^j, \dots, \delta_{l_1 s_{l_1}^j}^j)$$

Note that for every $j = 1, \dots, m$ we have that $\sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} s_{j'}^j = q(j)$. Also, using the first part of Proposition 1.3, we can assume that $\gamma_1^i = 0 = \delta_1^j$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m$.

If we let $e_{kl}^i \in R$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$, be such that $\pi_i(e_{kl}^i)$ are the standard matrix units in $\pi_i(R)$, and $f_{kl}^j \in S$, $j = 1, \dots, m$, $k, l = 1, \dots, q(i)$, such that $\pi_j(f_{kl}^j)$ are the standard matrix units in $\pi_j(S)$, then we have that $\{[e_{11}^i] \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$ generates $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$ and $\{[f_{11}^j] \mid j = 1, \dots, m\}$ generates $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ by Proposition 1.6 and Lemma 1.7.

Let $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ be a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism. Our ultimate goal is to find a graded $*$ -algebra homomorphism ϕ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. Let

$$f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j]$$

for some $a_{jit} \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $\alpha_{jit} \in \Gamma$. Since f is order-preserving, we have that $\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j] \geq 0$. Under the isomorphisms $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^n$ and $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^m$ from part (3) of Proposition 1.9, this last relation corresponds to $\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (\alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A) \geq 0$. By part (3) of Proposition 1.9 again, this implies that $a_{jit} \geq 0$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$.

If we denote $\sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit}$ by \bar{a}_{ji} , the $m \times n$ matrix $(\bar{a}_{ji}) : \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^n \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^m$ corresponds to the map f under the the isomorphisms $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^n$ and $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^m$. If f is the zero map, we can trivially take ϕ to be the zero map as well, so let us assume that the map f is nonzero. In this case, at least one \bar{a}_{ji} is nonzero so we can write $\bar{a}_{ji} = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit}$ with *positive* a_{jit} for every $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$ or $\bar{a}_{ji} = 0$. If $\bar{a}_{ji} = 0$, we define k_{ji} to be 0.

With this convention, we have that

$$f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1, \bar{a}_{ji} \neq 0}^m \bar{a}_{ji} [f_{11}^j] = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji} > 0}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j]$$

if $k_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $f([e_{11}^i]) = 0$ otherwise. We also have that

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1, k_{ji} > 0}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j] = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j]$$

where the first equality holds by assumption that k_{ji} is positive for at least one value of i and j .

Using (13) and the assumption that f is contractive, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} f([1_R]) &= f\left(\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} e_{kk}^i\right]\right) = f\left(\left[\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} -\gamma_k^i e_{11}^i\right]\right) = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} -\gamma_k^i f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} -\gamma_k^i a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j] = \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{jit} (-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit}) [f_{11}^j] \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} -s_{j'}^j \delta_{j'}^j [f_{11}^j] = [1_S]. \end{aligned}$$

Since we assumed that $\delta_1^j = 0$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, the class $[f_{11}^j]$ corresponds to the coset Γ_A under the graded $*$ -isomorphism $S \cong_{\text{gr}} \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]^m$. Thus, the last relation above is equivalent to

$$\sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{jit} (-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A) \leq \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} s_{j'}^j (-\delta_{j'}^j + \Gamma_A)$$

and implies that

$$\sum_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{jit} (-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A) \leq \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} s_{j'}^j (-\delta_{j'_1}^j + \Gamma_A) \quad (14)$$

for all $j = 1, \dots, m$ for which $k_{ji} > 0$ for at least one $i = 1, \dots, n$. We refer to this family of formulas as the *pre-dimension formulas*.

The pre-dimension formulas imply two sets of relations. First, note that any coset on the left hand-side with multiplicity a_{jit} should appear on the right hand side as well at least a_{jit} times, i.e. for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, with $k_{ji} > 0$ and any $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$, and $k = 1, \dots, p(i)$, there is $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$ such that

$$a_{jit} (-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A) = a_{jit} (-\delta_{j'_1}^j + \Gamma_A)$$

Since $a_{jit} > 0$, we have that

$$-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = -\delta_{j'_1}^j + \Gamma_A. \quad (15)$$

in this case. We refer to the formulas above as the *coset equations*.

For any $j = 1, \dots, m$, let S_j be the set

$$S_j = \{(i, t, s, k) \mid i = 1, \dots, n, \text{ with } k_{ji} > 0, t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}, s = 1, \dots, a_{jit}, k = 1, \dots, p(i)\}.$$

Note that this set is empty exactly when $k_{ji} = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ which is equivalent to $\bar{a}_{ji} = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$. If N_j is the cardinality of S_j , then

$$N_j = \sum_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} p(i).$$

Thus $N_j = 0$ if and only if $k_{ji} = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

For any $j = 1, \dots, m$ and any $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$, we define

$$S_{jj'} := \{(i, t, s, k) \in S_j \mid -\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = -\delta_{j'_1}^j + \Gamma_A\}$$

and let $N_{jj'}$ denote the cardinality of $S_{jj'}$.

If S_j is nonempty, there is a coset equation holding for any $(i, t, s, k) \in S_j$ and so $S_j = \bigcup_{j'=1}^{l^j} S_{jj'}$. If S_j is empty, then all the sets $S_{jj'}, j' = 1, \dots, l^j$ are empty too and we can still write $S_j = \bigcup_{j'=1}^{l^j} S_{jj'}$.

In addition, since $\delta_{j'_1}^j + \Gamma_A \neq \delta_{j''_1}^j + \Gamma_A$ for every $j' \neq j''$ when $j, j'' = 1, \dots, l^j$, we have that $S_{jj'}$ and $S_{jj''}$ are disjoint if $j' \neq j''$. As a result, we have that $N_j = \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} N_{jj'}$.

If $S_{jj'}$ is nonempty, each pre-dimension formula (14) implies that the number of $(i, t, s, k) \in S_{jj'}$ cannot be larger than $s_{j'}^j$. Thus, we have that

$$N_{jj'} \leq s_{j'}^j \quad (16)$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, m$, and every $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$. We refer to this set of formulas as the *dimension formulas*.

Adding the (j, j') -th dimension formulas for all $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$, we obtain that

$$\sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} N_{jj'} = N_j = \sum_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} p(i) \leq \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} s_{j'}^j = q(j)$$

for any $j = 1, \dots, m$.

The dimension formulas enable us to define an injective map $\Pi^j : S_j \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q(j)\}$ with the property that

$$-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = -\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \Gamma_A \quad (17)$$

for all $(i, t, s, k) \in S_j$. Thus, the image of Π^j has cardinality N_j . The case when $N_j = q(j)$ corresponds exactly to the case when Π^j is a bijection.

Remark 2.2. If Γ is the trivial group, we claim that both the pre-dimension formulas (14) and the dimension formulas (16) reduce to the non-graded dimension formulas (11). Indeed, if Γ is trivial, all the shifts are zero and $l^j = 1$, $s_1^j = q(j)$, $N_j = N_{j1}$, and k_{ji} is either 0 or 1. The case $k_{ji} = 1$ corresponds exactly to $a_{ji} > 0$. Thus, $S_j = S_{j1} = \{(i, 1, s, k) \mid i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, a_{ji} \neq 0, k \in \{1, \dots, p(i)\}, s = 1, \dots, a_{ji}\}$ is nonempty exactly when $a_{ji} > 0$ for some $i = 1, \dots, n$. In this case the pre-dimension formulas (14) become

$$\sum_{i=1, a_{ji} \neq 0}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} p(i) \leq \sum_{j'=1}^1 s_{j'}^j = s_1^j = q(j)$$

for every $j = 1, \dots, m$, and the dimension formulas (16) become

$$N_{j1} = N_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{ji} = \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ji} p(i) \leq s_1^j = q(j).$$

Remark 2.3. We also note that the dimension formulas and the coset equations imply the pre-dimension formulas. We shall not use this fact in Theorem 2.7, but we still illustrate why this fact holds. So, let us assume that the dimension formulas and the coset equations hold. For every $j = 1, \dots, m$, $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$, we have that

$$\sum_{(i,t,s,k) \in S_{jj'}} -\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = N_{jj'}(-\delta_{j'1}^j + \Gamma_A) \leq s_{j'}^j(-\delta_{j'1}^j + \Gamma_A)$$

adding these inequalities for every $j' = 1, \dots, l^j$ produces

$$\sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} \sum_{(i,t,s,k) \in S_{jj'}} -\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A \leq \sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} s_{j'}^j(-\delta_{j'1}^j + \Gamma_A).$$

If $N_j > 0$, which is exactly the case under which we have the j -th pre-dimension equation, we have we have that

$$\sum_{j'=1}^{l^j} \sum_{(i,t,s,k) \in S_{jj'}} -\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} a_{jit}(-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A)$$

and so the pre-dimension formulas hold.

This shows that we have the following equivalence.

$$\boxed{\text{pre-dimension formulas}} \iff \boxed{\text{coset equations} + \text{dimension formulas}}$$

This observation also implies that the equality holds in all the pre-dimension formulas (14) if and only if the equality holds in all dimension formulas (16).

We summarize our findings in the following proposition.

Proposition 2.4. *Let $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ be a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism for graded matricial $*$ -algebras R and S over a graded $*$ -field A . If f is*

- (1) *order-preserving, then a_{jit} are nonnegative integers for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$,*
- (2) *contractive, then the formulas (14) (equivalently (15) and (16)) hold.*

In addition, if f is contractive and unit-preserving, then the equality holds in formulas (14) (equivalently (16)).

Remark 2.5. It can be shown that the converse of the statements (1) and (2) also holds. We do not prove the converses since we will not need them in the proof of the main result. The converse of the last sentence also clearly holds.

We adapt the definition of the maps ϕ_k^n from section 2.2 to the graded setting now. Note that for any positive integers k and n and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$ the definition of the $*$ -algebra homomorphisms ϕ_k^n from section 2.2 becomes

$$\phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}} : \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{nk}(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_n, \dots, \gamma_n) \text{ with } \phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}} : x \mapsto x \otimes 1_k \quad (18)$$

where the matrix $x \otimes 1_k$ is defined in the same way as in the non-graded case in section 2.2. Just as in the non-graded case, the map $\phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}}$ is a unital $*$ -algebra homomorphism. Moreover, $\phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}}$ is a *graded* homomorphism. Indeed, if x is a matrix of degree δ , then the elements of the entire (i, j) -th block of $x \otimes 1_k$ are in the component $A_\delta + \gamma_j - \gamma_i$ for any $i, j = 1, \dots, n$. Thus, the matrix $x \otimes 1_k$ has degree δ .

Let $\delta \in \Gamma$. We define a graded $*$ -algebra homomorphisms $\phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}}$ as follows.

$$\phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}} : \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_1 - \delta, \dots, \gamma_n - \delta) \text{ is given by } \phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}} : (x_{ij}) \mapsto (x_{ij}). \quad (19)$$

If $x_{ij} \in A_{\alpha + \gamma_j - \gamma_i}$, then it is considered as an element of $A_{\alpha + \gamma_j - \delta - (\gamma_i - \delta)}$ in the image of $\phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}}$. Thus, this map is clearly a graded $*$ -algebra homomorphism.

For positive integers k and n , $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$, $\delta \in \Gamma$, and $x \in \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})$, we denote the image of x under the composition $\phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}} \phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}}$ as follows.

$$\phi_k^{n,\bar{\gamma}} \phi_\delta^{n,\bar{\gamma}}(x) = x \otimes 1_{k\delta}. \quad (20)$$

The finishing touch we need for the proof of the main theorem of this section is an assumption on the grading of the $*$ -field A . Namely, our proof requires us to be able to use the second part of Proposition 1.3 for *any* element of Γ_A . In other words, we need the assumption that any nonzero component A_γ contains a unitary element a i.e. an element a such that $aa^* = a^*a = 1$. This motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.6. A Γ -graded $*$ -ring A has *enough unitaries* if any nonzero component A_γ contains a unitary element a i.e. an element a such that $aa^* = a^*a = 1$.

Note that any trivially Γ -graded $*$ -field has enough unitaries since $1 \in A_0$ is a unitary. In particular, any $*$ -field graded by the trivial group has enough unitaries. Also if A is a $*$ -field, the $*$ -field $R = A[x^n, x^{-n}]$, \mathbb{Z} -graded by $R_m = Ax^m$ if $m \in n\mathbb{Z}$ and $R_m = 0$ otherwise, has enough unitaries. Indeed, since $\Gamma_R = n\mathbb{Z}$, x^{kn} is a unitary element in R_{nk} for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. More generally, the Γ -graded group ring $A[\Gamma]$ with $A[\Gamma]_\gamma = \{k\gamma \mid k \in A\}$ for any $\gamma \in \Gamma$ equipped with the standard involution $((k\gamma)^* = k^*\gamma^{-1})$ has enough unitaries since $\gamma \in \Gamma$ is a unitary element in $A[\Gamma]_\gamma$.

Theorem 2.7. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field with enough unitaries and R and S be graded matricial $*$ -algebras over A . If $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. Furthermore, if f is unit-preserving, then ϕ is unital.*

Proof. Let us keep our existing notation for R and S and the assumptions that $\gamma_1^i = \delta_1^j = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, m$. Since we can take ϕ to be the zero map if f is the zero map, let us assume that f is nonzero and represent it using positive integers a_{jit} and $\alpha_{jit} \in \Gamma$ as in our previous discussion. Thus, the pre-dimension and dimension formulas (14) and (16) as well as the coset equations (15) hold. We also keep the definitions of the sets $S_{jj'}$ and S_j , their cardinalities $N_{jj'}$ and N_j as well as the map $\Pi^j : S_j \rightarrow \{1, \dots, q(j)\}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$ with property (17). For any $(i, t, s, k) \in S_j$, each equation of the form $-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} + \Gamma_A = -\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \Gamma_A$ implies that $\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j - \gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} \in \Gamma_A$. Since A has enough unitaries, there is $\varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j \in \Gamma_A$ and a unitary element in $A_{\varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j}$ such that

$$-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} = \delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j.$$

For every $j = 1, \dots, m$ with $N_j > 0$, let $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{(\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}})$ shorten the notation for the graded matrix algebra of $N_j \times N_j$ matrices with shifts

$$\begin{aligned} & (\gamma_1^1 - \alpha_{j11})^{a_{j11}}, \dots, (\gamma_{p(1)}^1 - \alpha_{j11})^{a_{j11}}, \quad \dots, \quad (\gamma_1^1 - \alpha_{j1k_{1j}})^{a_{j1k_{1j}}}, \dots, (\gamma_{p(1)}^1 - \alpha_{j1k_{1j}})^{a_{j1k_{1j}}}, \\ & \dots \\ & (\gamma_1^n - \alpha_{jn1})^{a_{jn1}}, \dots, (\gamma_{p(n)}^n - \alpha_{jn1})^{a_{jn1}}, \quad \dots, \quad (\gamma_1^n - \alpha_{jnk_{nj}})^{a_{jnk_{nj}}}, \dots, (\gamma_{p(n)}^n - \alpha_{jnk_{nj}})^{a_{jnk_{nj}}} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

where $(\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}$ represent the term $\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit}$ listed a_{jit} times for every $i = 1, \dots, n, t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$, and $k = 1, \dots, p(i)$. Analogously to this convention, we let $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j})$ and $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j})$ shorten the notation for the graded matrix algebra with shifts listed in order which corresponds the order of shifts in (21) for any $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Since the cardinality of the image of the map Π^j is N_j , let σ^j be the bijection of $\{1, \dots, N_j\}$ and the image of Π^j . In case when N_j is strictly less than $q(j)$, the complement of the image of Π^j has $q(j) - N_j$ elements, thus, using any bijective mapping of $\{N_j + 1, \dots, q(j)\}$ onto the complement of the image of Π^j , we can extend σ^j to a permutation of the set $\{1, \dots, q(j)\}$ which we continue to call σ^j . Let ρ^j denote the inverse of σ^j .

As a result, for every $l \in \{1, \dots, N_j\}$, $\Pi^j(i, t, s, k) = \sigma^j(l)$ for some $(i, t, s, k) \in S_j$ and we have that

$$-\gamma_k^i + \alpha_{jit} = \delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j = \delta_{\sigma^j(l)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l)}^j.$$

By the second part of Proposition 1.3, there is a diagonal $N_j \times N_j$ matrix D_j such that conjugating with D_j produces a graded $*$ -isomorphism $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j}) \cong_{\text{gr}} \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j})$. If P_{ρ^j} denotes the permutation matrix which corresponds to the permutation ρ^j (in the sense used in the first part of Proposition 1.3), then the composition of maps

$$\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j + \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j}) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{N_j}^j)$$

given by $x \mapsto P_{\rho^j} D_j x D_j^{-1} P_{\rho^j}^{-1}$ is a graded $*$ -isomorphism by Proposition 1.3.

Let $i_j(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j))$ denote the isomorphic copy of the algebra $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j)$ in $\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(q(j))}^j)$. By the definition of σ^j and ρ^j , we can define a graded $*$ -homomorphism

$$\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(q(j))}^j) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$$

such that its restriction on $i_j(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j))$ is a graded $*$ -isomorphism

$$i_j(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j)) \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{N_j}^j) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j}.$$

In case when $N_j = q(j)$, we consider $0_{q(j)-N_j}$ to be a matrix \emptyset of size 0×0 .

Thus, we have the following graded $*$ -isomorphism.

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^j : \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{(\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}}) &= \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j) \cong_{\text{gr}} \\ &\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j) \cong_{\text{gr}} i_j(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j)) \cong_{\text{gr}} \\ &\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{N_j}^j) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j} \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j) \end{aligned}$$

for any $j = 1, \dots, m$.

If $j = 1, \dots, m$ is such that $N_j = 0$, we consider $\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{(\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}})$ to be the 0×0 matrix and define $\Phi^j(\emptyset)$ to be $0 \in \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$.

We are ready to define the graded $*$ -algebra map $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ which corresponds the map f now. We define ϕ using the definitions of the maps in (18), (19), and (20) and the map Φ^j as follows.

$$\phi(x) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j \Phi^j \left(\bigoplus_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}} \right)$$

for any $x \in R$. Note that the condition $k_{ji} > 0$ ensures that the term $\pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}}$ is well defined for any $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$.

First, we demonstrate that $\phi(x)$ is indeed an element of S for any $x \in R$. For $x \in R$, we have that $\pi_i(x) \in \mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i)$, and so

$$\pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}} \in \mathbb{M}_{a_{jit}p(i)}(A)((\gamma_1^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}, \dots, (\gamma_{p(i)}^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}})$$

for any $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$ if $k_{ji} > 0$. Since $N_j = \sum_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} p(i)$ we have that

$$\bigoplus_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}} \in \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(\overline{(\gamma_k^i - \alpha_{jit})^{a_{jit}}})$$

if $N_j > 0$. Thus, we have that

$$\Phi^j \left(\bigoplus_{i=1, k_{ji}>0}^n \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}} \right) \in \mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{N_j}^j) \oplus 0_{q(j)-N_j} \subseteq \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j).$$

The above formula holds in the case when $N_j = 0$ by the definition of Φ^j as well. So, it holds for any $j = 1, \dots, m$ regardless of the value of N_j . This demonstrates that

$$\phi(x) \in \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j \left(\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j) \right) = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j) = S$$

and so the map ϕ is well defined. The map ϕ is also a graded $*$ -homomorphism since it is defined by the graded $*$ -homomorphisms ι_j , Φ^j , $\phi_{a_{jit}}$, $\phi_{\alpha_{jit}}$, and π_i .

We show that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$ now. Recall that

$$f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji}>0}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j]$$

if $k_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $f([e_{11}^i]) = 0$ otherwise. So, we need to show that $[\phi(e_{11}^i)] = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji}>0}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} [f_{11}^j]$ if $k_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$ and $[\phi(e_{11}^i)] = 0$ otherwise.

If $k_{ji} = 0$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, then we have that $\phi(e_{11}^i) = 0 \in S$ by the definition of ϕ and so $[\phi(e_{11}^i)] = 0 \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$.

If $k_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$, let us consider one such j . Since $k_{ji} > 0$, we have that $N_j > 0$ also. In this case the matrix $\pi_i(e_{11}^i) \otimes 1_{a_{jit}\alpha_{jit}}$ is a diagonal matrix with the first a_{jit} entries on the diagonal equal to 1 and the rest equal to 0. Note also that the matrix $\pi_{i'}(e_{11}^i)$ is a zero matrix for $i' \neq i$. Let us consider the following matrix.

$$E_{11}^{ij} := \bigoplus_{i'=1, k_{ji'}>0}^n \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{ji'}} \pi_{i'}(e_{11}^i) \otimes 1_{a_{ji't}\alpha_{ji't}}.$$

The matrix E_{11}^{ij} is a $N_j \times N_j$ diagonal matrix with exactly $\sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit}$ diagonal entries equal to 1 and the rest of diagonal entries equal to 0. The nontrivial entries of E_{11}^{ij} correspond to values $(i, t, s, 1) \in S_j$. If Π^j maps one such $(i, t, s, 1)$ onto $\sigma^j(l)$ for some $l \in \{1, \dots, q(j)\}$, then E_{11}^{ij} has 1 on the l -th diagonal entry. Note that $l = \rho^j \Pi^j(i, t, s, 1)$ in this case.

Thus, if we let g_{kl}^j denote the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$, so that $\pi_j(f_{kl}^j) = g_{kl}^j$ and $\iota_j(g_{kl}^j) = f_{kl}^j$ for $k, l = 1, \dots, q(j)$, then $g_{\rho(k)\rho(l)}^j$ are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(q(j))}^j)$ by Proposition 1.3.

With this notation and the convention that $(g_{kk}^j)^a$ for any $k = 1, \dots, q(j)$ and positive integer a represents $g_{kk}^j + g_{(k+1)(k+1)}^j + \dots + g_{(k+a-1)(k+a-1)}^j$, we have the following.

$$E_{11}^{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{s=1}^{a_{jit}} g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,1) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,1)}^j = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \left(g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1)}^j \right)^{a_{jit}}$$

Thus, in $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\overline{\delta_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j - \varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j})) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_{N_j}(A)(\delta_{\sigma^j(1)}^j - \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(1)}^j, \dots, \delta_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j - \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(N_j)}^j))$, we have that

$$[E_{11}^{ij}] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \left[\left(g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1)}^j \right)^{a_{jit}} \right] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \left[g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,1,1)}^j \right] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \left[g_{l_t l_t}^j \right]$$

if $l_t \in \{1, \dots, N_j\}$ is such that $\sigma^j(l_t) = \Pi^j(i, t, 1, 1)$ for $t = 1, \dots, k_{ji}$. By formula (10), this implies that

$$[E_{11}^{ij}] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \left[g_{l_t l_t}^j \right] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (\delta_1^j - \varepsilon_1^j - \delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j) \left[g_{\rho(1)\rho(1)}^j \right]$$

where ε_1^j is defined as previously if $\rho(1) \in \{1, \dots, N_j\}$ and it is 0 otherwise. Thus,

$$[\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij})] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (\delta_1^j - \varepsilon_1^j - \delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j) \left[g_{11}^j \right]$$

by the definition of the map Φ^j and the fact that Φ^j induces a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -isomorphism on the K_0^{gr} -level.

Note that $(\delta_1^j - \varepsilon_1^j - \delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j) \left[g_{11}^j \right] = (-\delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j) \left[g_{11}^j \right]$ since δ_1^j and ε_1^j are in Γ_A . By the definition of the map σ^j , $-\delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j = -\gamma_1^i + \alpha_{jit}$. Thus,

$$[\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij})] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (-\delta_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j + \varepsilon_{\sigma^j(l_t)}^j) \left[g_{11}^j \right] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (-\gamma_1^i + \alpha_{jit}) \left[g_{11}^j \right]$$

and, since $\gamma_1^i = 0$,

$$[\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij})] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} (-\gamma_1^i + \alpha_{jit}) \left[g_{11}^j \right] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} \left[g_{11}^j \right] \Rightarrow [\iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij}))] = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} \left[f_{11}^j \right].$$

As $\phi(e_{11}^i) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij})) = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji}>0}^m \iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij}))$, we have the following.

$$K_0(\phi)([e_{11}^i]) = [\phi(e_{11}^i)] = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji}>0}^m [\iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{11}^{ij}))] = \sum_{j=1, k_{ji}>0}^m \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} a_{jit} \alpha_{jit} \left[f_{11}^j \right] = f([e_{11}^i])$$

which finishes the proof in the case when $k_{ji} > 0$ for some $j = 1, \dots, m$. Thus, we have that $K_0(\phi)([e_{11}^i]) = f([e_{11}^i])$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$ in either of the two cases. So $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$.

Lastly, let us assume that f is unit-preserving. In this case both the pre-dimension and the dimension formulas have equalities, $N_j = q(j) > 0$ and Π^j is a bijection for every $j = 1, \dots, m$. Thus, for every $j = 1, \dots, m$ there is $i = 1, \dots, n$ with $k_{ji} > 0$. Moreover, for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ there is $j = 1, \dots, m$ with $k_{ji} > 0$ since $f([e_{11}^i]) \neq 0$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ (otherwise f would map $1_R = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} -\gamma_k^i [e_{11}^i]$ to 0).

This enables us to define E_{kk}^{ij} for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ every $j = 1, \dots, m$ such that $k_{ji} > 0$, and every $k = 1, \dots, p(i)$, analogously to E_{11}^{ij} as follows.

$$E_{kk}^{ij} := \bigoplus_{i'=1, k_{ji'} > 0}^n \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{ji'}} \pi_{i'}(e_{kk}^i) \otimes 1_{a_{ji't} \alpha_{ji't}}$$

for $e_{kk}^i \in R$. We also have that

$$E_{kk}^{ij} = \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{s=1}^{a_{jst}} g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j \Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} E_{kk}^{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{s=1}^{a_{jst}} g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j.$$

By the definition of ϕ and since Π^j is a bijection for any i and j with $k_{ji} > 0$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(1_R) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} \phi(e_{kk}^i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} \sum_{j=1, k_{ji} > 0}^m \iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{kk}^{ij})) = \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} \iota_j(\Phi^j(E_{kk}^{ij})) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(\Phi^j(\sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} E_{kk}^{ij})) = \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(\Phi^j(\sum_{i=1, k_{ji} > 0}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} \sum_{t=1}^{k_{ji}} \sum_{s=1}^{a_{jst}} g_{\rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k) \rho^j \Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j)) = \sum_{j=1}^m \iota_j(1_{q(j)}) = 1_S \end{aligned}$$

which finishes the proof. \square

Let us examine the construction from Theorem 2.7 in an example.

Example 2.8. Let $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z} = \langle x | x^3 = 1 \rangle$ so that $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ can be represented as $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(x^3 = 1)$. We use the multiplicative notation for the operation in Γ in this example in order to distinguish between 0 in \mathbb{Z} and the identity in Γ .

Let A be any $*$ -field trivially graded by Γ and

$$R = \mathbb{M}_2(A)(1, x) \oplus A(x) \quad \text{and} \quad S = \mathbb{M}_5(A)(1, 1, x, x, x^2) \oplus \mathbb{M}_4(A)(1, 1, x^2, x^2).$$

Thus we have that $n = m = 2$, $l^1 = 3$, $l^2 = 2$, $s_1^1 = 2$, $s_2^1 = 2$, $s_3^1 = 1$, $s_1^2 = 2$, $s_2^2 = 2$.

If f is a contractive homomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$, let $f([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{j=1}^2 \sum_{t=1}^3 a_{jst} x^{t-1} [f_{11}^j]$ where the coefficients a_{jst} are nonnegative (we shall not be requiring that they are positive just yet). Considering the j -th terms of the relation $f([1_R]) \leq [1_S]$, we obtain the following relations

$$j = 1 \Rightarrow a_{111} + a_{112}x + a_{113}x^2 + a_{111}x^2 + a_{112} + a_{113}x + a_{121}x^2 + a_{122} + a_{123}x \leq 2 + 2x^2 + x$$

$$j = 2 \Rightarrow a_{211} + a_{212}x + a_{213}x^2 + a_{211}x^2 + a_{212} + a_{213}x + a_{221}x^2 + a_{222} + a_{223}x \leq 2 + 2x$$

These imply the following.

$$\begin{array}{lll} j = 1 & j' = 1 & (\delta_{11}^1 = 1) & a_{111} + a_{112} + a_{122} \leq 2 \\ & j' = 2 & (\delta_{21}^1 = x) & a_{111} + a_{113} + a_{121} \leq 2 \\ & j' = 3 & (\delta_{31}^1 = x^2) & a_{112} + a_{113} + a_{123} \leq 1 \\ j = 2 & j' = 1 & (\delta_{11}^2 = 1) & a_{211} + a_{212} + a_{222} \leq 2 \\ & j' = 2 & (\delta_{21}^2 = x^2) & a_{213} + a_{212} + a_{223} \leq 2 \\ & & (\text{terms with } x) & a_{211} + a_{213} + a_{221} \leq 0 \end{array}$$

From the last equation, it follows that $a_{211} = a_{213} = a_{221} = 0$. Substituting these values in the remaining equations for $j = 2$ produces $a_{212} + a_{222} \leq 2$ and $a_{212} + a_{223} \leq 2$. In addition,

$$\begin{aligned}
j = 1 \quad j' = 1, \quad a_{111} + a_{112} + a_{122} \leq 2 &\Rightarrow \text{one of } a_{111}, a_{112}, \text{ or } a_{122} \text{ has to be zero. Say } a_{112} = 0. \\
j' = 2, \quad a_{111} + a_{113} + a_{121} \leq 2 &\Rightarrow \text{one of } a_{111}, a_{113}, \text{ or } a_{121} \text{ has to be zero. Say } a_{113} = 0. \\
j' = 3, \quad a_{112} + a_{113} + a_{123} \leq 1 &\Rightarrow a_{123} \leq 1 \text{ since } a_{112} = a_{113} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Let us consider one such possible map f , for example with

$$a_{111} = 2 \Rightarrow a_{122} = a_{121} = 0, \text{ and with } a_{123} = 1, a_{212} = 1, a_{222} = 1, a_{223} = 1.$$

Thus, $f = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & x^2 \\ x & x + x^2 \end{pmatrix}$, $k_{11} = k_{12} = k_{21} = 1$, and $k_{22} = 2$.

For $x = \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, e \right) \in R$ we have that

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{1i}} \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{1it}\alpha_{1it}} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \otimes 1_2 \oplus e \otimes 1_{x^2} = \left(\begin{array}{cccc|c} a & 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{M}_5(A)(1, 1, x, x, x^2)$$

and

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^2 \bigoplus_{t=1}^{k_{2i}} \pi_i(x) \otimes 1_{a_{2it}\alpha_{2it}} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \otimes 1_x \oplus e \otimes 1_x \oplus e \otimes 1_{x^2} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} a & b & 0 & 0 \\ c & d & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & e & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{array} \right) \in \mathbb{M}_4(A)(x^2, 1, 1, x^2).$$

The permutation ρ^1 is the identity and the permutation ρ^2 is $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$. Thus, the map ϕ is given by

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, e \right) \mapsto \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 & b & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & a & 0 & b & 0 \\ c & 0 & d & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c & 0 & d & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} d & 0 & c & 0 \\ 0 & e & 0 & 0 \\ b & 0 & a & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & e \end{pmatrix} \right) \in \mathbb{M}_5(A)(1, 1, x, x, x^2) \oplus \mathbb{M}_4(A)(1, 1, x^2, x^2).$$

Since a field which is trivially graded by a group has enough unitaries, Theorem 2.7 has the following direct corollary.

Corollary 2.9. *If R and S are matricial $*$ -algebras over a $*$ -field A and $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ a contractive homomorphism of abelian groups, then there is an A -algebra $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. Furthermore, if f is unit-preserving, then ϕ is unital.*

If we do not consider any involution on the field A , we obtain the graded version of [16, Lemma 15.23] as a direct corollary of Theorem 2.7 as we illustrate below.

Corollary 2.10. *Let A be a Γ -graded field and R and S be graded matricial algebras over A . If $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$. Furthermore, if f is unit-preserving, then ϕ is unital.*

Proof. Without the requirement that A has enough unitaries, we can obtain the elements $\varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j \in \Gamma_A$ such that there is an invertible (but not necessarily unitary) element in $A_{\varepsilon_{\Pi^j(i,t,s,k)}^j}$ for every $j = 1, \dots, m$, such that $k_{ji} > 0$ for at least one $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $(i, t, s, k) \in S_j$ (see Remark 1.4). With this modification, the map Π^j is defined in the same way as in the proof of Theorem 2.7. In this case, one can follow all the steps of the proof of Theorem 2.7 and use the second part of [22, Theorem 1.3.3] instead of the second part of Proposition 1.3 as Remark 1.4 illustrates. For a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$, this process would produce a graded A -algebra homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$ and which is unital provided that f is unit-preserving. \square

3. FAITHFULNESS

In this section, we show that the functor K_0^{gr} is faithful on a quotient of the category \mathcal{C} (defined in the first paragraph of section 2) for graded $*$ -fields A in which the involution has certain favorable properties. More precisely, in Theorem 3.4, we show that if A_0 is a 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean graded $*$ -field, R and S graded matricial $*$ -algebras over A and ϕ and ψ , graded $*$ -homomorphisms $R \rightarrow S$, then $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)$ if and only if there is a unitary element u of degree zero in S such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^*$ for any $r \in R$. This result is a graded, involutive version of analogous non-graded and non-involutive result from [16] and non-involutive result from [20].

We begin with some preliminary results regarding algebraic equivalence of projections in $*$ -rings.

3.1. Algebraic and $*$ -equivalence in a $*$ -ring. Recall that idempotents p, q of any ring A are said to be *algebraically equivalent*, written as $p \mathcal{L}_A q$ if and only if there are $x, y \in A$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. If it is clear from context in which ring we are considering all the elements p, q, x , and y to be, we simply write $p \mathcal{L} q$. In this case, we say that x and y *realize* the equivalence $p \mathcal{L} q$. The idempotents p and q are *similar* if there is an invertible element $u \in A$ such that $p = uqu^{-1}$.

If $x, y \in A$ realize the algebraic equivalence of idempotents p and q , replacing x and y with pxq and qyp respectively produces elements which also realize the same equivalence but also have the properties that $px = x = xq$ and $qy = y = yp$. With these adjustments, if $x, y \in A$ realize the equivalence $p \mathcal{L} q$, then the left multiplication L_x is a right A -module isomorphism $qA \cong pA$ and L_y is its inverse. Conversely, if $qA \cong pA$ as right A -modules for some idempotents $p, q \in A$, ϕ denotes the isomorphism $qA \rightarrow pA$ and ψ its inverse, then $\phi(q) = x$ and $\psi(p) = y$ realize the algebraic equivalence of the idempotents p and q . This shows that

$$p \mathcal{L} q \text{ if and only if } pA \cong qA \text{ as right } A\text{-modules}$$

for any idempotents $p, q \in A$. Analogously, $p \mathcal{L} q$ if and only if $Ap \cong Aq$ as left A -modules for any idempotents $p, q \in A$.

In an involutive ring, the selfadjoint idempotents, i.e. *the projections*, take over the role of idempotents. In this case, the following relation of projections represents the involutive version of the algebraic equivalence. The projections p, q of a $*$ -ring A are *$*$ -equivalent*, written as $p \mathcal{L}^* q$, if and only if there is $x \in A$ such that $xx^* = p$ and $x^*x = q$. In this case, we say that x *realizes* the equivalence $p \mathcal{L}^* q$. The projections p and q are *unitarily equivalent* if there is a unitary $u \in A$ (i.e. invertible element u with $u^{-1} = u^*$) such that $p = uqu^{-1}$.

Several other authors have been studying conditions enabling a transfer from algebraic to $*$ -equivalence on matrix algebras over a $*$ -ring. In order to have such a transfer, one may need to impose some requirements on the involution. First, we consider the requirement that the involution is positive definite. Recall that an involution $*$ on A is said to be *n -proper* (or *n -positive definite* as some call this condition) if, for all $x_1, \dots, x_n \in A$, $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i^* = 0$ implies $x_i = 0$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ and that it is *positive definite* if it is n -proper for every n . A 1-proper involution is usually simply said to be proper. A $*$ -ring with a positive definite (n -proper) involution is said to be a *positive definite (n -proper) ring*. It is straightforward to check that a $*$ -ring A is n -proper if and only if $M_n(A)$ is proper (see, for example [7, Lemma 2.1]). This implies that a $*$ -ring A is positive definite if and only if $M_n(A)$ is positive definite for any n .

The following property of a $*$ -ring is also relevant. A $*$ -ring A is *$*$ -pythagorean* if condition (P) below holds.

$$(P) \text{ For every } x \text{ and } y \text{ in } A, \text{ there is } z \in A \text{ such that } xx^* + yy^* = zz^*.$$

Our interest in this condition is based on the following fact: by [18, Lemma 3.1] and [4, Theorem 1.12], the following conditions are equivalent for a 2-proper $*$ -field A .

- (1) The field A is $*$ -pythagorean.
- (2) Algebraically equivalent projections of $M_2(A)$ are $*$ -equivalent.

(3) Algebraically equivalent projections of $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ are $*$ -equivalent for any n .

It is direct to show that a $*$ -pythagorean ring is positive definite if and only if it is 2-proper. The properties of being 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean are independent as the field of rational numbers with the identity involution and the field of complex numbers with the identity involution illustrate.

The fields of complex and real numbers with the identity involution are $*$ -pythagorean since $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ can be taken for z in condition (P). The form of the element z in these examples indicate the connection between condition (P) and the existence of a positive square root of a positive element. We illustrate that this connection is more general than it may first seem.

The concept of positivity in a $*$ -ring can be defined as follows. An element of a $*$ -ring A is *positive* if it is a finite sum of elements of the form xx^* for $x \in A$. The notation $x \geq 0$ is usually used to denote that x is positive. Note that a positive element x is selfadjoint and so $x^2 = xx^*$.

As it turns out, a weaker condition than the existence of a positive square root of a positive element is sufficient for a $*$ -ring to be $*$ -pythagorean provided that A is 2-proper. Let $(x)''$ denote the *double commutant* of an element x in a ring A , i.e. the set of all elements which commute with every element which commutes with x . A $*$ -ring A is said to satisfy the *weak square root axiom*, or the (WSR) axiom for short, if the following condition holds.

(WSR) For every $x \in A$ there is $r \in (x^*x)''$ such that $x^*x = r^*r$.

We also say that A satisfies the (WSR) *axiom matrixially*, if $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ satisfies the (WSR) axiom for every positive integer n .

We note that every C^* -algebra satisfies the (WSR) axiom (see remark following [11, Definition 10 in §13]).

By [11, §1, Exercise 8A] (also [12, Proposition 6.10]), a $*$ -ring with (WSR) is such that algebraically equivalent projections are $*$ -equivalent. Thus, if A is a 2-proper $*$ -field, the assumption that $\mathbb{M}_2(A)$ satisfies the (WSR) axiom is stronger than the assumption that A is $*$ -pythagorean. This explains our decision to formulate Theorems 3.4 and 4.5 using the assumptions that the zero-component A_0 of a graded $*$ -field A is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean instead of the assumption that A_0 satisfies the (WSR) axiom matrixially.

We summarize some properties of algebraic and $*$ -equivalence which we shall need in the proof of Theorem 3.4.

Lemma 3.1. *Let A be a ring and p and q idempotents in A .*

- (1) [12, Proposition 5.5] *If $x \in pAq$ and $x' \in qAp$ realize the equivalence $p \mathcal{L} q$ and $y \in (1-p)A(1-q), y' \in (1-q)A(1-p)$ realize the equivalence $1-p \mathcal{L} 1-q$, then $u = x+y$ is invertible with inverse $u^{-1} = x'+y'$ and $p = uqu^{-1}$.*
- (2) [16, Theorem 4.1] *If A is unit-regular, then $p \mathcal{L} q$ if and only if $1-p \mathcal{L} 1-q$.*
- (3) [12, Proposition 6.5] *If A is a $*$ -ring and p and q are projections such that $x \in pAq$ realizes the $*$ -equivalence $p \mathcal{L} q$ and $y \in (1-p)A(1-q)$ realizes the $*$ -equivalence $1-p \mathcal{L} 1-q$, then $u = x+y$ is unitary and $p = uqu^{-1}$.*
- (4) [25, Theorem 3] *If A is a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean, regular $*$ -ring, then $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ has the same properties for any n .*
- (5) [18, Lemma 3.1] and [4, Theorem 1.12] *If A is a 2-proper, commutative, regular $*$ -ring, then A is $*$ -pythagorean if and only if algebraically equivalent projections of $\mathbb{M}_n(A)$ are $*$ -equivalent for any n .*

The references for the proofs of the statements in this lemma are provided in the lemma itself. The parts (4) and (5) can be formulated with the assumption that the ring is $*$ -regular instead of regular and then they follow statements of [25, Theorem 3] and [4, Theorem 1.12] directly. The statements (4) and (5) still hold with the seemingly weaker assumption since a $*$ -ring is $*$ -regular if and only if it is proper and regular ([11, Exercise 6A, §3]).

We adapt the concepts and claims from this section to the graded setting now.

3.2. Algebraic and *-equivalence in a graded *-ring. Let A be a Γ -graded ring. Any homogeneous idempotent p is necessarily in the ring A_0 . Thus, there are three notions of algebraic equivalence for idempotents $p, q \in A_0$ corresponding to the following scenarios.

- (1) There are $x, y \in A_0$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. This corresponds to the non-graded algebraic equivalence $p \mathcal{L}_{A_0} q$.
- (2) There are $x \in A_\gamma, y \in A_{-\gamma}$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. In this case we say that p and q are *graded algebraically equivalent* and write $p \mathcal{L}_{\text{gr}} q$.
- (3) There are $x, y \in A$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. This corresponds to the non-graded algebraic equivalence $p \mathcal{L}_A q$.

In any of these instances, we say that x and y *realize* the corresponding equivalence. Note that all three equivalence relations are equal if the ring is trivially graded.

Just as in the nongraded case, if x and y realize any of the three versions of the algebraic equivalence of p and q , the elements x and y can be replaced by pxq and qyp respectively producing elements which also realize the same equivalence but also have the properties that $px = x = xq$ and $qy = y = yp$.

With these adjustments, if $x, y \in A_0$ realize the equivalence $p \mathcal{L}_{A_0} q$, then the left multiplication L_x is a graded right module isomorphism $qA \cong_{\text{gr}} pA$ and L_y is its inverse. In this case, L_x and L_y are in $\text{Hom}_{\text{Gr-}A}(A, A)$.

Similarly, if $x \in A_\gamma$ and $y \in A_{-\gamma}$ realize the equivalence $p \mathcal{L}_{\text{gr}} q$, then L_x is an isomorphism $qA \cong_{\text{gr}} pA(\gamma)$ of graded right modules and L_y is its inverse and L_x and L_y are in $\text{Hom}_A(A, A)$.

The converse of this statement also holds: if $qA \cong_{\text{gr}} pA(\gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$, then there is $x \in A_\gamma$ and $y \in A_{-\gamma}$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. Thus, we have that

$$p \mathcal{L}_{\text{gr}} q \text{ if and only if } qA \cong_{\text{gr}} pA(\gamma) \text{ as graded right } A\text{-modules for some } \gamma \in \Gamma$$

for all homogeneous idempotents $p, q \in A$. In particular,

$$p \mathcal{L}_{A_0} q \text{ if and only if } qA \cong_{\text{gr}} pA \text{ as graded right } A\text{-modules.}$$

This equivalence illustrates the reason our results require us to consider only the relation \mathcal{L}_{A_0} .

If homogeneous idempotents of a ring represent the same element in the graded Grothendieck group, they can be enlarged to algebraically equivalent matrices but they are not necessarily algebraically equivalent themselves. However, for homogeneous idempotents of a graded field, a stronger statement holds and we note it in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let A be a Γ -graded field and R a graded matricial A -algebra. If p and q are homogeneous idempotents in R , then*

$$[p] = [q] \text{ in } K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \text{ if and only if } p \mathcal{L}_{R_0} q.$$

Proof. If R is a matrix algebra and $[p] = [q]$ in $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$, then $[pR]$ and $[qR]$ are the same element of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$ using representation of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$ by the classes of finitely generated graded projective modules. By [22, Proposition 5.1.2] and part (3) of Proposition 1.9 (equiv. [22, Proposition 3.6.1]), pR and qR are both graded isomorphic to a module of the form $A^{k_1}(\gamma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus A^{k_n}(\gamma_n)$ where $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i \gamma_i + \Gamma_A$ is unique element of $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]$ which corresponds to $[pR] = [qR]$ under the isomorphism of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$ and $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma/\Gamma_A]$. Thus, $pR \cong_{\text{gr}} qR$ and so $p \mathcal{L}_{R_0} q$.

This argument extends from a single graded matrix algebra to a direct sum of graded matrix algebras, i.e. to a graded matricial algebra. \square

If A is a graded *-ring, there are three notions of *-equivalence for projections $p, q \in A_0$.

- (1) There is $x \in A_0$ such that $xx^* = p$ and $x^*x = q$. This corresponds to the non-graded *-equivalence $p \mathcal{L}_{A_0}^* q$.

- (2) There is $x \in A_\gamma$ such that $xx^* = p$ and $x^*x = q$. In this case we say that p and q are *graded *-equivalent* and write $p \overset{*}{\sim}_{\text{gr}} q$.
- (3) There is $x \in A$ such that $xx^* = p$ and $x^*x = q$. This corresponds to the non-graded *-equivalence $p \overset{*}{\sim}_A q$.

In any of these instances, we say that x *realizes* the corresponding *-equivalence.

The three notions of algebraic equivalence in a graded ring A correspond to the three notions of similarity. Since we shall be working with $\overset{\mathcal{L}}{\sim}_{A_0}$ exclusively, the only similarity relation relevant for us is the following: two idempotents $p, q \in A_0$ are similar if there is an invertible element $x \in A_0$ such that $q = px^{-1}$. Analogously, the three notions of *-equivalence in a graded *-ring A correspond to the three notions of unitary equivalence. For us, just the following is relevant: two projections $p, q \in A_0$ are unitarily equivalent if $p = uqu^{-1}$ for some unitary $u \in A_0$.

One could consider the graded version of the definition of a *-pythagorean ring by restricting the elements from the definition to homogeneous components. However, since we only work with relations $\overset{\mathcal{L}}{\sim}_{A_0}$ and $\overset{*}{\sim}_{A_0}$ in a graded *-ring A , it will only be relevant for us whether A_0 is *-pythagorean or not. Thus, the non-graded definition of a *-pythagorean ring is sufficient for our consideration. Moreover, all the properties of the involution we shall need in the proof of Theorem 3.4 reduce to the properties of the ring A_0 .

Before proving the main result of this section, we note that the zero-component of a graded matricial ring over a graded field A is a unit-regular ring.

Lemma 3.3. *If A is a Γ -graded field, n a positive integer and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$, then $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ is isomorphic to a matricial algebra over A_0 and, as such, it is a unit-regular ring.*

Proof. The shifts $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ can be partitioned such that the elements of the same partition belong to the same coset of the quotient group Γ/Γ_A and the elements from different partitions belong to different cosets just as in formula (12) in the first paragraph of section 2.3. Let $\gamma_{l1}, \dots, \gamma_{lr_l}$ be the l -th partition for $l = 1, \dots, k$ where k is the number of partitions and r_l is the number of elements in the l -th partition. Using Proposition 1.3, we have that

$$\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \cong_{\text{gr}} \mathbb{M}_n(A)(\gamma_{11}, \dots, \gamma_{1r_1}, \gamma_{21}, \dots, \gamma_{2r_2}, \dots, \gamma_{k1}, \dots, \gamma_{kr_k}).$$

Considering the zero-components of both sides, we have that

$$\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0 \cong \mathbb{M}_{r_1}(A_0) \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{M}_{r_k}(A_0).$$

Since A_0 is a field, a matricial algebra over A_0 is a unit-regular ring ([16, Corollary 4.7]). □

Note that part (4) of Lemma 3.1 implies that if A is a Γ -graded *-field such that A_0 is 2-proper and *-pythagorean, then $\mathbb{M}_n(A)(\bar{\gamma})_0$ is 2-proper, *-pythagorean, *-regular and unit-regular for any positive integer n and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^n$.

We are ready to prove the main result of this section. Our proof adapts the ideas of the proof of [16, Lemma 15.23] to the graded and involutive setting.

Theorem 3.4. *Let A be a Γ -graded *-field such that A_0 is 2-proper and *-pythagorean. If R and S are graded matricial *-algebras and $\phi, \psi : R \rightarrow S$ are graded A -algebra *-homomorphisms (not necessarily unital), then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)$
- (2) There exist an element $x \in S_0$ such that $\phi(r) = x\psi(r)x^*$, for all $r \in R$, and that $xx^* = \phi(1_R)$ and $x^*x = \psi(1_R)$.
- (3) There exist a unitary element $u \in S_0$ such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^{-1}$, for all $r \in R$.
- (4) There exist an invertible element $u \in S_0$ such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^{-1}$, for all $r \in R$.

Proof. Note that the assumptions on the field A imply that any homogeneous projections p, q of a graded matricial algebra over A which are algebraically equivalent as elements of the zero-component are $*$ -equivalent as elements of the zero-component by part (5) of Lemma 3.1.

(1) \Rightarrow (2). Let $R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i)$ and let e_{kl}^i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$, be the elements of R such that $\pi_i(e_{kl}^i)$ are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i)$ where π_i is the projection on the i -th component for every $i = 1, \dots, n$. Let $g_{kl}^i = \phi(e_{kl}^i)$ and $h_{kl}^i = \psi(e_{kl}^i)$ for $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$ and $i = 1, \dots, n$ so that the elements g_{kk}^i and h_{kk}^i are projections in S_0 for every $k = 1, \dots, p(i)$ and $i = 1, \dots, n$. The condition (1) implies that

$$[g_{11}^i] = [\phi(e_{11}^i)] = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi)([e_{11}^i]) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)([e_{11}^i]) = [\psi(e_{11}^i)] = [h_{11}^i].$$

By Lemma 3.2, $g_{11}^i \simeq_{S_0} h_{11}^i$ and, by assumptions of the theorem, $g_{11}^i \simeq_{S_0} h_{11}^i$. Let $x_i \in S_0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ be elements realizing the $*$ -equivalence $g_{11}^i \simeq h_{11}^i$ and let us choose them from $g_{11}^i S_0 h_{11}^i$. Let us consider an element $x \in S_0$ defined as follows.

$$x = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i x_i h_{1k}^i$$

Note that $x^* = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} h_{k1}^i x_i^* g_{1k}^i$. We show that $xx^* = \phi(1_R)$, $x^*x = \psi(1_R)$, and that

$$x h_{kl}^i x^* = g_{kl}^i \text{ and } x^* g_{kl}^i x = h_{kl}^i$$

for all $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$ and all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Since $h_{1k}^i h_{1l}^j = 0$ when $i \neq j$ and $k \neq l$ we have that

$$\begin{aligned} xx^* &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i x_i h_{1k}^i \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{l=1}^{p(j)} h_{1l}^j x_l^* g_{1l}^j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i x_i h_{1k}^i h_{k1}^i x_i^* g_{1k}^i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i x_i h_{11}^i x_i^* g_{1k}^i \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i x_i x_i^* g_{1k}^i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{k1}^i g_{11}^i g_{1k}^i = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} g_{kk}^i = \phi\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} e_{kk}^i\right) = \phi(1_R). \end{aligned}$$

Analogously one shows that $x^*x = \psi(1_R)$.

Let $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$ now. Using that $h_{1k}^i h_{1l}^j = 0$ when $i \neq j$ and $k \neq l$, we have that

$$x h_{kl}^i x^* = g_{k1}^i x_i h_{1k}^i h_{kl}^i h_{1l}^i x_l^* g_{1l}^i = g_{k1}^i x_i h_{11}^i x_l^* g_{1l}^i = g_{k1}^i x_i x_l^* g_{1l}^i = g_{k1}^i g_{11}^i g_{1l}^i = g_{kl}^i.$$

Similarly we show that $x^* g_{kl}^i x = h_{kl}^i$ for any $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$ and any $i = 1, \dots, n$. This implies that $\phi(r) = x\psi(r)x^*$ for any $r \in R$ since the elements e_{kl}^i , $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, generate R .

(2) \Rightarrow (3). Condition (2) implies that $\phi(1_R) \simeq_{S_0} \psi(1_R)$. Moreover, the element $x \in S_0$ from condition (2) can be replaced by $\phi(1_R)x\psi(1_R) \in \phi(1_R)S_0\psi(1_R)$. Since the ring S_0 is unit-regular by Lemma 3.3, we can use part (2) of Lemma 3.1 to conclude that $1_S - \phi(1_R) \simeq_{S_0} 1_S - \psi(1_R)$ and, using the assumptions of the theorem, that $1_S - \phi(1_R) \simeq_{S_0} 1_S - \psi(1_R)$. Let $y \in (1_S - \phi(1_R))S_0(1_S - \psi(1_R))$ be the element realizing $1_S - \phi(1_R) \simeq_{S_0} 1_S - \psi(1_R)$. Then $u = x + y$ is unitary and $\phi(1_R) = u\psi(1_R)u^{-1}$ by part (3) of Lemma 3.1.

Since $y = y(1_S - \psi(1_R))$, we have that $y\psi(1_R) = 0$ and $\psi(1_R)y^* = 0$. Thus, for any $r \in R$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} u\psi(r)u^{-1} &= (x + y)\psi(r)(x^* + y^*) = x\psi(r)x^* + x\psi(r)y^* + y\psi(r)x^* + y\psi(r)y^* \\ &= x\psi(r)x^* + x\psi(r)1_R y^* + y\psi(1_R r)x^* + y\psi(1_R r 1_R)y^* \\ &= x\psi(r)x^* + x\psi(r)\psi(1_R)y^* + y\psi(1_R)\psi(r)x^* + y\psi(1_R)\psi(r)\psi(1_R)y^* \\ &= x\psi(r)x^* = \phi(r). \end{aligned}$$

(3) \Rightarrow (4) is a tautology.

(4) \Rightarrow (1). Let f_{kl}^j , $j = 1, \dots, m$, $k, l = 1, \dots, q(j)$, be the elements of $S = \bigoplus_{j=1}^m \mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$ such that $\pi_j(f_{kl}^j)$, $k, l = 1, \dots, q(j)$, are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{q(j)}(A)(\delta_1^j, \dots, \delta_{q(j)}^j)$ for every $j = 1, \dots, m$. Let θ denote the inner automorphism $a \mapsto uau^{-1}$ of S . Since $f_{11}^j \underset{S_0}{\sim} \theta(f_{11}^j)$ for any $j = 1, \dots, m$ and the elements $[f_{11}^j, j = 1, \dots, m]$ generate $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$, we have that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\theta)$ is the identity map. Thus, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\theta\psi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\theta)K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi) = K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi)$. \square

Remark 3.5. The direction (4) \Rightarrow (1) of Theorem 3.4 also follows from the following, more general argument. If $\theta : A \rightarrow A$ an inner-automorphism of a Γ -graded ring A defined by $\theta(a) = uau^{-1}$, where u is an invertible element of degree γ , then there is a right graded A -module isomorphism $P(-\gamma) \rightarrow P \otimes_{\theta} A$ given by $p \mapsto p \otimes u$ with the inverse $p \otimes a \mapsto pu^{-1}a$ for any finitely generated graded projective right module P . This induces an isomorphism between the functors $_ \otimes_{\theta} A : \text{Pgr-}(A) \rightarrow \text{Pgr-}(A)$ and the γ -shift functor $\mathcal{T}_{\gamma} : \text{Pgr-}(A) \rightarrow \text{Pgr-}(A)$. Since the isomorphic functors induce the same map on Quillen's K_i -groups, $i \geq 0$, ([26, p.19]), $K_i^{\text{gr}}(_ \otimes_{\theta} A) = K_i^{\text{gr}}(\mathcal{T}_{\gamma})$. Therefore, if $\gamma = 0$, then $K_i^{\text{gr}}(\theta) : K_i^{\text{gr}}(A) \rightarrow K_i^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is the identity map.

Also note that (1) and (4) are equivalent conditions for *any* graded field A as [20, Theorem 2.13] shows.

If the grade group is trivial and the involution is not considered, [16, Lemma 15.23] shows that the conditions (1) and (4) are equivalent. The following direct corollary of Theorem 3.4 relates these conditions with (2) and (3) for involutive matricial algebras.

Corollary 3.6. *Let A be a 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean $*$ -field. If R and S are matricial $*$ -algebras and $\phi, \psi : R \rightarrow S$ are algebra $*$ -homomorphisms, then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) $K_0(\phi) = K_0(\psi)$
- (2) *There exist an element $x \in S$ such that $\phi(r) = x\psi(r)x^*$, for all $r \in R$, and that $xx^* = \phi(1_R)$ and $x^*x = \psi(1_R)$.*
- (3) *There exist a unitary element $u \in S$ such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^{-1}$, for all $r \in R$.*
- (4) *There exist an invertible element $u \in S$ such that $\phi(r) = u\psi(r)u^{-1}$, for all $r \in R$.*

4. GRADED ULTRAMATRICAL $*$ -ALGEBRAS

Using the results of the previous two sections, in this section we prove that the functor K_0^{gr} completely classifies graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over a graded $*$ -field A satisfying the assumptions of Theorems 2.7 and 3.4. Our main result, Theorem 4.5, generalizes [22, Theorem 5.2.4] as well as [16, Theorem 15.26]. Our proof uses Elliott-Bratteli intertwining method analogously to how it is used in the proof of Elliott's Theorem for AF C^* -algebras (see [13, Theorem IV.4.3] for example). However, our proof crucially depends on the results of the earlier sections as well as on graded and involutive generalizations of the analogous C^* -algebra statements (for example Proposition 4.4). Theorem 4.5 is also a graded generalization of [4, Proposition 3.3] but the proof of [4, Proposition 3.3] uses different arguments than those used in [16, Theorem 15.26] or those used by us.

4.1. Graded Grothendieck group of a non-unital ring. Let A be a ring possibly without an identity element. The Grothendieck group $K_0(A)$ can be defined using unitization of A (see [17], for example). The graded Grothendieck group of a graded, possibly non-unital ring can be defined analogously to the non-graded case. We review this construction first.

If A is a Γ -graded ring which is possibly non-unital, define the unitization A^u of A to be $A \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ with the addition given component-wise, the multiplication given by

$$(a, m)(b, n) = (ab + na + mb, mn),$$

for $a, b \in A$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the Γ -grading given by

$$A_0^u = A_0 \times \mathbb{Z}, \quad A_{\gamma}^u = A_{\gamma} \times \{0\}, \quad \text{for } \gamma \neq 0.$$

Then, A^u is a graded ring with the identity $(0, 1)$ and A is graded isomorphic to the graded two-sided ideal $A \times \{0\}$ of A^u . The graded epimorphism $A^u \rightarrow A^u/A$ produces a natural homomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u/A)$. The group $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ is defined as the kernel of this homomorphism

$$K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) := \ker(K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u/A)).$$

The group $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ inherits the Γ -action and the pre-order structure from $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u)$.

If A is an algebra over a field K , then K could be used instead of \mathbb{Z} in the definition of A^u . Using the graded version of the statements from [17, Section 12], one can show that both constructions produce isomorphic $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -modules for $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$. Moreover, if R is any unital graded ring containing A as a graded ideal, R can be used instead of A^u . Section 3.4 of [22] contains more details.

If A is a graded $*$ -ring which is possibly non-unital, then A^u becomes a unital, graded $*$ -ring with the involution given by $(a, n)^* = (a^*, n)$ for $a \in A$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. In this case, A is graded $*$ -isomorphic to $A \times \{0\}$ and the epimorphism $A^u \rightarrow A^u/A$ is also a $*$ -map where A^u/A is equipped with the identity involution. In this case, the group $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A)$ inherits the action of \mathbb{Z}_2 from $K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u)$ too.

If A is a graded ring which is possibly non-unital, the order-unit from the unital setting is replaced by the *generating interval*

$$\{x \in \ker(K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u/A)) \mid 0 \leq x \leq [A^u]\}.$$

If A is unital, then the definition of its K_0^{gr} -group coincides with the construction using the projective modules and the generating interval is naturally isomorphic to $\{x \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) \mid 0 \leq x \leq [A]\}$ (the non-graded version of this statement is shown in [17, Proposition 12.1]). Following the terminology used for C^* -algebras (as well as for the unital case), an order and generating interval preserving map is referred to as *contractive*. In other words, if A and B are, possibly non-unital, graded rings, then $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(B)$ is *contractive* if $x \geq 0$ implies that $f(x) \geq 0$ and $0 \leq x \leq [A^u]$ implies that $0 \leq f(x) \leq [B^u]$.

This construction is functorial in the sense that if A and B are, possibly non-unital, graded rings and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ a homomorphism of graded rings, then $\phi^u : A^u \rightarrow B^u$, given by $(a, n) \mapsto (\phi(a), n)$, is a homomorphism of unital graded rings such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi^u)$ is contractive. Consequently, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism and we have the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K_0^{\text{gr}}(A) & \hookrightarrow & K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u) & \longrightarrow & K_0^{\text{gr}}(A^u/A) \\ & & \downarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) & & \downarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi^u) \\ K_0^{\text{gr}}(B) & \hookrightarrow & K_0^{\text{gr}}(B^u) & \longrightarrow & K_0^{\text{gr}}(B^u/B) \end{array}$$

If the rings A and B are graded $*$ -rings and ϕ is also a $*$ -homomorphism, then $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi^u)$ and, consequently, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi)$ are $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -module homomorphisms. If, additionally, ϕ is an isomorphism, then ϕ^u is a unital isomorphism and so both $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi^u)$ and $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi)$ are contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ - $\mathbb{Z}[\mathbb{Z}_2]$ -bimodule isomorphisms.

Definition 4.1. Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field. A ring R is a *graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebra over A* if there is an A -algebra $*$ -isomorphism of R and a direct limit of a sequence of graded matricial $*$ -algebras. Equivalently, R is a directed union of an ascending sequence of graded matricial $*$ -subalgebras $R_1 \subseteq R_2 \subseteq \dots$ such that the inclusion $R_n \subseteq R_{n+1}$ is a graded $*$ -homomorphism for any n .

The γ -component of a graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebra $R = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} R_n$ as in the definition above is $R_\gamma = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} (R_n)_\gamma$. In particular, R_0 is an ultramatrixial $*$ -algebra over A_0 . Since the inclusion $R_n \subseteq R_{n+1}$ is a graded $*$ -homomorphism, the corresponding map on the K_0^{gr} -level is contractive. Moreover, if the algebras R_n are unital and $1_{R_n} = 1_{R_{n+1}}$, then R is a unital ring.

If A is a graded $*$ -field, the group \mathbb{Z}_2 acts trivially on the K_0^{gr} -group of any matricial algebra over A by Proposition 1.9. Consequently, \mathbb{Z}_2 acts trivially on the K_0^{gr} -group of any graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebra over A as well. In Examples 5.2 and 5.3, we present K_0^{gr} -groups of some specific graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebras over a graded $*$ -field.

We prove the main theorem of this section using Lemmas 4.2 and 4.3 and Proposition 4.4 below. Lemma 4.2 and Proposition 4.4 and their proofs follow [13, Lemma IV.3.2] and [13, Lemma IV.4.2] which are the analogous statements for abelian groups and AF C^* -algebras.

Lemma 4.2. *Let Γ be a group and G be a direct limit of $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -modules G_n with connecting maps $\psi_{nm} : G_n \rightarrow G_m$ for $m \geq n$ and translational maps $\psi_n : G_n \rightarrow G$. If H is a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module and $f : H \rightarrow G_n$ is a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism such that $\psi_n f = 0$, for some n , then there is $m > n$ such that $\psi_{nm} f = 0$.*

Proof. If h_1, \dots, h_k are generators of H , then $\psi_n(f(h_i)) = 0$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$. Thus, for every $i = 1, \dots, k$ there is $m_i \geq n$ such that $\psi_{nm_i}(f(h_i)) = 0$ by the universal property of the direct limit (more details can be found in the proof of [13, Lemma IV.3.2]). We can take m to be any integer strictly larger than the maximum of m_1, \dots, m_k since then we have that $\psi_{nm} f(h_i) = \psi_{m_i m} \psi_{nm_i} f(h_i) = \psi_{m_i m}(0) = 0$ for any $i = 1, \dots, k$. \square

If A is a field and K_0 is considered as a functor mapping the category of A -algebras into the category of pre-ordered abelian groups with generating intervals, then K_0 preserves the direct limits by [17, Proposition 12.2]. The graded and involutive version of this result can be proven analogously. The lemma below follows from this fact.

Lemma 4.3. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field, R_n , $n = 1, 2, \dots$, be unital graded matricial $*$ -algebras, $R = \varinjlim R_n$ a graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebra over A with graded translational $*$ -maps $\phi_n : R_n \rightarrow R$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ and graded connecting $*$ -maps ϕ_{mn} (not necessarily unital). If $x_n \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_n)$ is such that $0 \leq K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi_n)(x_n) \leq [1_{R^n}]$, then there is $m > n$ such that $0 \leq K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi_{nm})(x_n) \leq [1_{R_m}]$.*

Proof. Throughout the proof, we use \bar{h} to shorten the notation $K_0^{\text{gr}}(h)$ for any graded $*$ -homomorphism h .

Let $x_n \in K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_n)$ be such that $0 \leq \bar{\phi}_n(x_n) \leq [1_{R^n}]$. Since the functor K_0^{gr} preserves the direct limits, there is $k \geq n$ and x_k in the generating interval of R_k such that $\bar{\phi}_k(x_k) = \bar{\phi}_n(x_n) = \bar{\phi}_k \bar{\phi}_{nk}(x_n)$. Thus, the map $\bar{\phi}_k$ maps the submodule of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_k)$ generated by $\bar{\phi}_{nk}(x_n) - x_k$ to zero. By Lemma 4.2, there is $m > k$, such that $\bar{\phi}_{km}(\bar{\phi}_{nk}(x_n) - x_k) = 0$ which implies that $\bar{\phi}_{nm}(x_n) = \bar{\phi}_{km}(x_k)$. Since the connecting maps preserve the generating intervals and x_k is in the generating interval of R_k , we have that $\bar{\phi}_{nm}(x_n)$ is in the generating interval of R_m . Thus, $0 \leq \bar{\phi}_{nm}(x_n) \leq [1_{R_m}]$. \square

Proposition 4.4. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field with enough unitaries, R be a graded matricial $*$ -algebra over A and $S = \varinjlim S_m$ a graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebra over A with graded translational $*$ -maps $\psi_m : S_m \rightarrow S$, $m = 1, 2, \dots$. If $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism, then there is a positive integer m and graded $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S_m$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\psi_m \phi) = f$.*

Proof. Throughout the proof, we use \bar{h} for $K_0^{\text{gr}}(h)$ for any graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphism h just as in the previous proof.

Let $R = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i)$ and let e_{kl}^i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, $k, l = 1, \dots, p(i)$, be the elements of R such that $\pi_i(e_{kl}^i)$ are the standard matrix units of $\mathbb{M}_{p(i)}(A)(\gamma_1^i, \dots, \gamma_{p(i)}^i)$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$, where π_i is a projection onto the i -th component of R . Let $\psi_{lm} : S_l \rightarrow S_m$ be the connecting graded $*$ -homomorphisms (not necessarily unital) for every $l \leq m$. By the definition of the direct limit, there is a positive integer l such that $f([1_R])$ and $f([e_{11}^i])$, $i = 1, \dots, n$ are all in $\bar{\psi}_l(K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_l))$. Thus, there are idempotent matrices g_l and g_{li} over S_l such that

$$\bar{\psi}_l([g_l]) = f([1_R]) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{\psi}_l([g_{li}]) = f([e_{11}^i]) \quad \text{for } i = 1, \dots, n.$$

Since $[1_R] = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)[e_{11}^i]$ by Lemma 1.7, we have that

$$\bar{\psi}_l \left([g_l] - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)[g_{li}] \right) = 0.$$

Let H be a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -submodule of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_l)$ generated by the element $[g_l] - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)[g_{li}]$. By Lemma 4.2 applied to H and the inclusion of H into $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_l)$, there is $m' > l$ such that $\bar{\psi}_{lm'}$ is zero on H . Hence $\bar{\psi}_{lm'}([g_l] - \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)[g_{li}]) = 0$.

For $[g_{m'}] = \bar{\psi}_{lm'}([g_l])$, we have that

$$0 \leq \bar{\psi}_{m'}([g_{m'}]) = \bar{\psi}_{m'}\bar{\psi}_{lm'}([g_l]) = \bar{\psi}_l([g_l]) = f([1_R]) \leq [1_{S^u}].$$

Using Lemma 4.3, we can find $m > m'$ such that

$$0 \leq \bar{\psi}_{m'm}([g_{m'}]) \leq [1_{S_m}].$$

Define a map $g : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_m)$ by letting

$$g([e_{11}^i]) = \bar{\psi}_{lm}([g_{li}])$$

and extending this map to a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -homomorphism. This construction ensures that g is order-preserving. It is also contractive since

$$\begin{aligned} g([1_R]) &= g\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)[e_{11}^i]\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)g([e_{11}^i]) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)\bar{\psi}_{lm}([g_{li}]) \\ &= \bar{\psi}_{m'm}\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^{p(i)} (\gamma_1^i - \gamma_k^i)\bar{\psi}_{lm'}([g_{li}])\right) = \bar{\psi}_{m'm}\bar{\psi}_{lm'}([g_l]) = \bar{\psi}_{m'm}[g_{m'}] \leq [1_{S_m}]. \end{aligned}$$

The relation $\bar{\psi}_m g = f$ holds since $\bar{\psi}_m g([e_{11}^i]) = \bar{\psi}_m \bar{\psi}_{lm}([g_{li}]) = \bar{\psi}_l([g_{li}]) = f([e_{11}^i])$. We can apply Theorem 2.7 to matricial algebras R and S_m and the homomorphism g to obtain a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S_m$ such that $\bar{\phi} = g$. Thus, $\bar{\psi}_m \bar{\phi} = \bar{\psi}_m g = f$. \square

We prove the main result of this section now.

Theorem 4.5. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field which has enough unitaries, and such that A_0 is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean. Let R and S be (possibly non-unital) graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over A . If $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module isomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra $*$ -isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$.*

Proof. Throughout the proof, we use \bar{h} to denote $K_0^{\text{gr}}(h)$ for any graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphism h .

Let $\phi_n : R_n \rightarrow R$ and $\phi_{nm} : R_n \rightarrow R_m$, $\psi_n : S_n \rightarrow S$ and $\psi_{nm} : S_n \rightarrow S_m$ for $n \leq m$ denote translational and connecting graded $*$ -homomorphisms such that $R = \bigcup_n \phi_n(R_n)$ and $S = \bigcup_n \psi_n(S_n)$. We construct two increasing sequences of integers $n(1) < n(2) < \dots$ and $m(1) < m(2) < \dots$ and graded $*$ -homomorphisms $\rho_i : R_{n(i)} \rightarrow S_{m(i)}$ and $\sigma_i : S_{m(i)} \rightarrow R_{n(i+1)}$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots$ such that the following relations hold, two on the algebra level and two on the K_0^{gr} -group level.

$$(1)_i \quad \sigma_i \rho_i = \phi_{n(i)n(i+1)},$$

$$(2)_i \quad \rho_{i+1} \sigma_i = \psi_{m(i)m(i+1)},$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} R_{n(i)} & \xrightarrow{\rho_i} & S_{m(i)} \\ & \searrow \phi_{n(i)n(i+1)} & \downarrow \sigma_i \\ & & R_{n(i+1)} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_{m(i)} & \xrightarrow{\sigma_i} & R_{n(i+1)} \\ & \searrow \psi_{m(i)m(i+1)} & \downarrow \rho_{i+1} \\ & & S_{m(i+1)} \end{array}$$

$$(3)_i \quad \bar{\psi}_{m(i)} \rho_i = f \bar{\phi}_{n(i)},$$

$$(4)_i \quad \bar{\phi}_{n(i+1)} \sigma_i = f^{-1} \bar{\psi}_{m(i)}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_{n(i)}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\phi}_{n(i)}} & K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \\
\downarrow \bar{\rho}_i & & \downarrow f \\
K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_{m(i)}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\psi}_{m(i)}} & K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_{m(i)}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\psi}_{m(i)}} & K_0^{\text{gr}}(S) \\
\downarrow \bar{\sigma}_i & & \downarrow f^{-1} \\
K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_{n(i+1)}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{\phi}_{n(i+1)}} & K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)
\end{array}$$

By (1)_i and (2)_i, $\psi_{m(i)m(i+1)}\rho_i = \rho_{i+1}\sigma_i\rho_i = \rho_{i+1}\phi_{n(i)n(i+1)}$, and by (2)_i and (1)_{i+1}, $\phi_{n(i+1)n(i+2)}\sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1}\rho_{i+1}\sigma_i = \sigma_{i+1}\psi_{m(i)m(i+1)}$. Thus we have the following commutative diagrams.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
R_{n(i)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n(i)n(i+1)}} & R_{n(i+1)} \\
\downarrow \rho_i & & \downarrow \rho_{i+1} \\
S_{m(i)} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{m(i)m(i+1)}} & S_{m(i+1)}
\end{array}
\qquad
\begin{array}{ccc}
S_{m(i)} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{m(i)m(i+1)}} & S_{m(i+1)} \\
\downarrow \sigma_i & & \downarrow \sigma_{i+1} \\
R_{n(i+1)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n(i+1)n(i+2)}} & R_{n(i+2)}
\end{array}$$

First, we define $n(1), m(1), n(2)$ and maps ρ_1, σ_1, ρ_2 and show that all four relations hold for $i = 1$.

Defining ρ_1 . Let $n(1) = 1$ and consider the composition of maps $f\bar{\phi}_1 : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_1) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$. By Proposition 4.4, there exists a positive integer $m(1)$ and a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\rho_1 : R_1 \rightarrow S_{m(1)}$ such that $\bar{\psi}_{m(1)}\bar{\rho}_1 = f\bar{\phi}_1$, i.e. that the relation (3)₁ holds. Note that Proposition 4.4 uses the assumption that A has enough unitaries.

Defining σ_1 . Apply the same argument and Proposition 4.4 again to $f^{-1}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)} : K_0^{\text{gr}}(S_{m(1)}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(R)$, we obtain a positive integer $n'(2)$ and a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\sigma'_1 : S_{m(1)} \rightarrow R_{n'(2)}$ such that $f^{-1}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)} = \bar{\phi}_{n'(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1$. In addition,

$$\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1\bar{\rho}_1 = f^{-1}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)}\bar{\rho}_1 = f^{-1}f\bar{\phi}_1 = \bar{\phi}_1 = \bar{\phi}_{n'(2)}\bar{\phi}_{1n'(2)}$$

so $\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)}(\bar{\sigma}'_1\bar{\rho}_1 - \bar{\phi}_{1n'(2)}) = 0$. By Lemma 4.2, there is integer $n(2) > n'(2)$ such that

$$\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)n(2)}(\bar{\sigma}'_1\bar{\rho}_1 - \bar{\phi}_{1n'(2)}) = 0.$$

Thus we have that $\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)n(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1\bar{\rho}_1 = \bar{\phi}_{n'(2)n(2)}\bar{\phi}_{1n'(2)} = \bar{\phi}_{1n(2)}$. By Theorem 3.4, there is a unitary $x \in R_{n(2)}$ of degree zero such that the inner $*$ -automorphism $\theta : a \mapsto xax^{-1}$ of $R_{n(2)}$ satisfies $\phi_{1n(2)} = \theta\phi_{n'(2)n(2)}\sigma'_1\rho_1$. The assumptions that A_0 is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean guarantee that θ is a $*$ -map on entire $R_{n(2)}$ not just on the image of $\phi_{1n(2)}$.

Define a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\sigma_1 : S_{m(1)} \rightarrow R_{n(2)}$ by $\sigma_1 = \theta\phi_{n'(2)n(2)}\sigma'_1$. The relation (1)₁ follows since $\sigma_1\rho_1 = \theta\phi_{n'(2)n(2)}\sigma'_1\rho_1 = \phi_{1n(2)}$. The relation (4)₁ also holds since

$$\bar{\phi}_{n(2)}\bar{\sigma}_1 = \bar{\phi}_{n(2)}\bar{\theta}\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)n(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1 = \bar{\phi}_{n(2)}\bar{\phi}_{n'(2)n(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1 = \bar{\phi}_{n'(2)}\bar{\sigma}'_1 = f^{-1}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)}.$$

Defining ρ_2 . By Proposition 4.4, for $f\bar{\phi}_{n(2)} : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R_{n(2)}) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$, there is a positive integer $m'(2) > m(1)$ and a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\rho'_2 : R_{n(2)} \rightarrow S_{m'(2)}$ such that $\bar{\psi}_{m'(2)}\bar{\rho}'_2 = f\bar{\phi}_{n(2)}$. Since $\bar{\psi}_{m'(2)}\bar{\rho}'_2\bar{\sigma}_1 = f\bar{\phi}_{n(2)}\bar{\sigma}_1 = ff^{-1}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)} = \bar{\psi}_{m(1)} = \bar{\psi}_{m'(2)}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)m'(2)}$, we have that $\bar{\psi}_{m'(2)}(\bar{\rho}'_2\bar{\sigma}_1 - \bar{\psi}_{m(1)m'(2)}) = 0$. By Lemma 4.2, there is an integer $m(2) > m'(2)$ such that

$$\bar{\psi}_{m'(2)m(2)}(\bar{\rho}'_2\bar{\sigma}_1 - \bar{\psi}_{m(1)m'(2)}) = 0.$$

Thus, $\bar{\psi}_{m'(2)m(2)}\bar{\rho}'_2\bar{\sigma}_1 = \bar{\psi}_{m'(2)m(2)}\bar{\psi}_{m(1)m'(2)} = \bar{\psi}_{m(1)m(2)}$. By Theorem 3.4, there is a unitary $y \in S_{m(2)}$ of degree zero producing an inner $*$ -automorphism θ' of $S_{m(2)}$ such that $\psi_{m(1)m(2)} = \theta'\psi_{m'(2)m(2)}\rho'_2\sigma_1$. Define a graded $*$ -homomorphism $\rho_2 : R_{n(2)} \rightarrow S_{m(2)}$ by $\rho_2 = \theta'\psi_{m'(2)m(2)}\rho'_2$. The relation (2)₁ follows since $\rho_2\sigma_1 = \theta'\psi_{m'(2)m(2)}\rho'_2\sigma_1 = \psi_{m(1)m(2)}$ showing that all four relations hold for $i = 1$.

The Inductive Step. Continuing by induction, we obtain two increasing sequences of integers $n(1) < n(2) < \dots$ and $m(1) < m(2) < \dots$ and maps ρ_i and σ_i for which the four diagrams $(1)_i$ to $(4)_i$ commute for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$

The Final Step. We define the maps $\rho : R \rightarrow S$ and $\sigma : S \rightarrow R$ now. Since $R = \bigcup_i \phi_{n(i)}(R_{n(i)})$, every element $r \in R$ is in the image of some map $\phi_{n(i)}$. If $r = \phi_{n(i)}(r_i)$, define $\rho(r) = \psi_{m(i)}\rho_i(r_i)$. This automatically produces the relation $\rho\phi_{n(i)} = \psi_{m(i)}\rho_i$. We define σ analogously so that $\sigma\psi_{m(i)} = \phi_{n(i+1)}\sigma_i$. The maps ρ and σ are graded A -algebra $*$ -homomorphisms by their definitions and we have the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
R_{n(1)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n(1)n(2)}} & R_{n(2)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n(2)n(3)}} & R_{n(3)} & \xrightarrow{\phi_{n(3)n(4)}} & \dots & \longrightarrow & R \\
\downarrow \rho_1 & \nearrow \sigma_1 & \downarrow \rho_2 & \nearrow \sigma_2 & \downarrow \rho_3 & \nearrow \sigma_3 & \downarrow & \nearrow & \downarrow \rho \uparrow \sigma \\
S_{m(1)} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{m(1)m(2)}} & S_{m(2)} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{m(2)m(3)}} & S_{m(3)} & \xrightarrow{\psi_{m(3)m(4)}} & \dots & \longrightarrow & S
\end{array}$$

Lastly, we check that ρ and σ are mutually inverse. If $r \in R$ is such that $r = \phi_{n(i)}(r_i)$, then, using $(1)_i$ we check that

$$\sigma\rho(r) = \sigma\rho\phi_{n(i)}(r_i) = \sigma\psi_{m(i)}\rho_i(r_i) = \phi_{n(i+1)}\sigma_i\rho_i(r_i) = \phi_{n(i+1)}\phi_{n(i)n(i+1)}(r_i) = \phi_{n(i)}(r_i) = r.$$

Similarly, if $s \in S$ is such that $s = \psi_{m(i)}(s_i)$, then, using $(2)_i$ we check that

$$\rho\sigma(s) = \rho\sigma\psi_{m(i)}(s_i) = \rho\phi_{n(i+1)}\sigma_i(s_i) = \psi_{m(i+1)}\rho_{i+1}\sigma_i(s_i) = \psi_{m(i+1)}\psi_{m(i)m(i+1)}(s_i) = \psi_{m(i)}(s_i) = s.$$

The commutativity of the diagrams $(3)_i$ and $(4)_i$ for every i implies that $\bar{\rho} = f$ and $\bar{\sigma} = f^{-1}$. \square

We wonder whether the assumptions of Theorem 4.5 on the graded $*$ -field can be weakened.

Theorem 4.5 has the following direct corollary.

Corollary 4.6. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -field which has enough unitaries and such that A_0 is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean. If R and S are graded ultramatrixial $*$ -algebras over A , then R and S are isomorphic as graded rings if and only if R and S are isomorphic as graded $*$ -algebras.*

If the involutive structure is not considered and A is any graded field, two graded ultramatrixial algebras over A are isomorphic as graded rings if and only if they are isomorphic as graded algebras.

Proof. One direction of the first claim follows directly from Theorem 4.5 since every ring isomorphism $R \rightarrow S$ induces a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module isomorphism of the K_0^{gr} -groups. The other direction is trivial.

The last sentence follows from Corollary 2.10, the proof of Theorem 4.5, and the fact that the conditions (1) and (4) of Theorem 3.4 are equivalent for any graded field A . \square

Disregarding the involutive structure of the field A and imposing no assumption on the graded field A , we obtain [22, Theorem 5.2.4] as a direct corollary of Theorem 4.5.

Corollary 4.7. [22, Theorem 5.2.4] *Let A be a Γ -graded field and R and S be graded ultramatrixial algebras over A . If $f : K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \rightarrow K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$ is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module isomorphism, then there is a graded A -algebra isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\phi) = f$.*

Considering grading by the trivial group, we obtain the following corollary of Theorem 4.5.

Corollary 4.8. *Let A be a 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean $*$ -field and let R and S be ultramatrixial $*$ -algebras over A . If $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ is a contractive \mathbb{Z} -module isomorphism, then there is an A -algebra $*$ -isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0(\phi) = f$.*

This corollary implies [4, Proposition 3.3]. Note that Corollary 4.6 also implies [4, Proposition 3.3].

Corollary 4.9. [4, Proposition 3.3] *Let A be a 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean $*$ -field. If R and S are ultramatricial $*$ -algebras over A , then R and S are isomorphic as rings if and only if R and S are isomorphic as $*$ -algebras.*

Considering the field of complex numbers and the complex conjugate involution with the trivial grade group, the classification theorem for AF C^* -algebras [14, Theorem 4.3] follows from Corollary 4.8.

Corollary 4.10. [14, Theorem 4.3] *Let R and S be AF C^* -algebras. If $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ is a contractive \mathbb{Z} -module isomorphism, then there is a $*$ -isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0(\phi) = f$.*

Considering the grade group to be trivial and disregarding the involutive structure, we obtain [16, Theorem 15.26] as a direct corollary.

Corollary 4.11. [16, Theorem 15.26] *Let A be a field and R and S be ultramatricial algebras over A . If $f : K_0(R) \rightarrow K_0(S)$ is a contractive \mathbb{Z} -module isomorphism, then there is an A -algebra isomorphism $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ such that $K_0(\phi) = f$.*

4.2. Graded rings of matrices of infinite size. We conclude this section with a short discussion on the grading of the matrix rings of infinite size which we shall use in section 5. Let A be a Γ -graded ring and let κ be an infinite cardinal. We let $\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)$ denote the ring of infinite matrices over A , having rows and columns indexed by κ , with only finitely many nonzero entries. If $\bar{\gamma}$ is any function $\kappa \rightarrow \Gamma$, we can consider it as an element of Γ^κ . For any such $\bar{\gamma}$, we let $\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ denote the Γ -graded ring $\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)$ with the δ -component consisting of the matrices $(a_{\alpha\beta})$, $\alpha, \beta \in \kappa$, such that $a_{\alpha\beta} \in A_{\delta + \bar{\gamma}(\beta) - \bar{\gamma}(\alpha)}$. If A is a graded $*$ -ring, the graded ring $\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ is a graded $*$ -ring with the $*$ -transpose involution.

With these definitions, Proposition 1.3 generalizes as follows.

Proposition 4.12. *Let A be a Γ -graded $*$ -ring, κ a cardinal and $\bar{\gamma} \in \Gamma^\kappa$.*

(1) *If δ is in Γ , π is a bijection $\kappa \rightarrow \kappa$, and $\bar{\gamma}\pi + \delta$ denotes the map $\kappa \rightarrow \Gamma$ given by $\alpha \mapsto \bar{\gamma}(\pi(\alpha)) + \delta$, then the matrix rings*

$$\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma}\pi + \delta)$$

are graded $$ -isomorphic.*

(2) *If $\bar{\delta} \in \Gamma^\kappa$ is such that there is a unitary element $a_\alpha \in A_{\bar{\delta}(\alpha)}$ for every $\alpha \in \kappa$, then the matrix rings*

$$\mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma}) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{M}_\kappa(A)(\bar{\gamma} + \bar{\delta})$$

are graded $$ -isomorphic.*

Proof. The proof parallels the proof of Proposition 1.3. To prove the first part, note that adding δ to each of the shifts does not change the matrix ring. For $\alpha, \beta \in \kappa$, let $e_{\alpha\beta}$ denotes the matrix with the field identity element in the (α, β) spot and zeros elsewhere. Define a map ϕ by mapping $e_{\alpha\beta}$ to $e_{\pi^{-1}(\alpha)\pi^{-1}(\beta)}$ and extending it to an A -linear map. Define also a map ψ by mapping $e_{\alpha\beta}$ to $e_{\pi(\alpha)\pi(\beta)}$ and extending it to an A -linear map. The maps ϕ and ψ are mutually inverse $*$ -homomorphisms. Moreover, ϕ and ψ are graded maps by the same argument as the one used in Proposition 1.3.

To prove the second part, let $a_\alpha \in A_{\bar{\delta}(\alpha)}$ be a unitary element for every $\alpha \in \kappa$. Consider a map ϕ given by $e_{\alpha\beta} \mapsto a_\alpha^* a_\beta e_{\alpha\beta}$ for every $\alpha, \beta \in \kappa$ and extend it to an A -linear map. This extension is clearly a graded $*$ -homomorphism with the inverse given by the A -linear extension of the map $e_{\alpha\beta} \mapsto a_\alpha a_\beta^* e_{\alpha\beta}$. \square

If A is a graded field and ω the first infinite ordinal, then the algebra $\mathbb{M}_\omega(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ is a graded ultramatricial algebra since $\mathbb{M}_\omega(A)(\bar{\gamma})$ is the directed union, taken over the finite subsets I of ω , of the subalgebras which have nonzero entries in the rows and columns which correspond to the elements of I .

5. ISOMORPHISM CONJECTURE FOR A CLASS OF LEAVITT PATH ALGEBRAS

In this section, we use Theorem 4.5 to show that the graded version of the Generalized Strong Isomorphism Conjecture holds for a class of Leavitt path algebras. We start with a quick review of the main concepts.

5.1. Leavitt path algebras. Let $E = (E^0, E^1, \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r})$ be a directed graph where E^0 is the set of vertices, E^1 the set of edges, and $\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{r} : E^1 \rightarrow E^0$ are the source and the range maps. For brevity, we refer to directed graphs simply as graphs.

A vertex v of a graph E is said to be *regular* if the set $\mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ is nonempty and finite. A vertex v is called a *sink* if $\mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ is empty. A graph E is *row-finite* if sinks are the only vertices which are not regular, *finite* if E is row-finite and E^0 is finite (in which case E^1 is necessarily finite as well), and *countable* if both E^0 and E^1 are countable.

A *path* p in a graph E is a finite sequence of edges $p = e_1 \dots e_n$ such that $\mathbf{r}(e_i) = \mathbf{s}(e_{i+1})$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. Such path p has length $|p| = n$. The maps \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{r} extend to paths by $\mathbf{s}(p) = \mathbf{s}(e_1)$ and $\mathbf{r}(p) = \mathbf{r}(e_n)$ and $\mathbf{s}(p)$ and $\mathbf{r}(p)$ are the *source* and the *range* of p respectively. We consider a vertex v to be a *trivial* path of length zero with $\mathbf{s}(v) = \mathbf{r}(v) = v$. A path $p = e_1 \dots e_n$ is said to be *closed* if $\mathbf{s}(p) = \mathbf{r}(p)$. If p is a nontrivial path, and if $v = \mathbf{s}(p) = \mathbf{r}(p)$, then p is called a *closed path based at* v . If $p = e_1 \dots e_n$ is a closed path and $\mathbf{s}(e_i) \neq \mathbf{s}(e_j)$ for every $i \neq j$, then p is called a *cycle*. A graph E is said to be *no-exit* if $\mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ has just one element for every vertex v of every cycle.

An infinite path of a graph E is a sequence of edges $e_1 e_2 \dots$ such that $\mathbf{r}(e_i) = \mathbf{s}(e_{i+1})$ for all $i = 1, 2, \dots$. An infinite path p is an *infinite sink* if it has no cycles or exits. An infinite path p *ends in a sink* if there is $n \geq 1$ such that the subpath $e_n e_{n+1} \dots$ is an infinite sink, and p *ends in a cycle* if there is $n \geq 1$ and a cycle c of positive length such that the subpath $e_n e_{n+1} \dots$ is equal to the path $cc \dots$.

For a graph E , consider the extended graph of E to be the graph with the same vertices and with edges $E^1 \cup \{e^* \mid e \in E^1\}$ where the range and source relations are the same as in E for $e \in E^1$ and $\mathbf{s}(e^*) = \mathbf{r}(e)$ and $\mathbf{r}(e^*) = \mathbf{s}(e)$ for the added edges. Extend the map $*$ to all the paths by defining $v^* = v$ for all vertices v and $(e_1 \dots e_n)^* = e_n^* \dots e_1^*$ for all paths $p = e_1 \dots e_n$. If p is a path, we refer to elements of the form p^* as ghost paths. Extend also the maps \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{r} to ghost paths by $\mathbf{s}(p^*) = \mathbf{r}(p)$ and $\mathbf{r}(p^*) = \mathbf{s}(p)$.

For a graph E and a field K , the *Leavitt path algebra of E over K* , denoted by $L_K(E)$, is the free K -algebra generated by the set $E^0 \cup E^1 \cup \{e^* \mid e \in E^1\}$ satisfying the following relations for all vertices v, w and edges e, f .

- (V) $vw = \delta_{v,w}v$,
- (E1) $\mathbf{s}(e)e = e\mathbf{r}(e) = e$,
- (E2) $\mathbf{r}(e)e^* = e^*\mathbf{s}(e) = e^*$,
- (CK1) $e^*f = \delta_{e,f}\mathbf{r}(e)$,
- (CK2) $v = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} ee^*$ for every regular vertex v .

The first four axioms imply that every element of $L_K(E)$ can be represented as a sum of the form $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i p_i q_i^*$ for some n , paths p_i and q_i , and elements $a_i \in K$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Also, these axioms imply that $L_K(E)$ is a ring with identity if and only if E^0 is finite (in this case the identity is the sum of all the elements of E^0). If E^0 is not finite, the finite sums of vertices are the local units for the algebra $L_K(E)$.

If K is a field with involution $*$ (and there is always at least one such involution, the identity), the Leavitt path algebra $L_K(E)$ becomes an involutive algebra by $(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i p_i q_i^*)^* = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^* q_i p_i^*$ for $a_i \in K$ and paths $p_i, q_i, i = 1, \dots, n$.

For an arbitrary abelian group Γ , one can equip $L_K(E)$ with a Γ -graded structure as follows. For any map $w : E^1 \rightarrow \Gamma$ called the *weight* map, define $w(e^*) = -w(e)$ for $e \in E^1$, $w(v) = 0$ for $v \in E^0$, and extend w to paths by letting $w(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n w(e_i)$ if p is a path consisting of edges $e_1 \dots e_n$. Since all of the Leavitt path algebra axioms agree with the weight map, if we let $L_K(E)_\gamma$ be the K -linear span of the elements pq^* where p, q are paths with $w(p) - w(q) = \gamma$, then $L_K(E)$ is a Γ -graded K -algebra with the

γ -component equal to $L_K(E)_\gamma$. It can be shown that this grading is well defined (i.e. that it is independent of the representation of an element as $\sum_i a_i p_i q_i^*$ in the above definition of $L_K(E)_\gamma$). This grading is such that $L_K(E)_\gamma^* = L_K(E)_{-\gamma}$ for every $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and so $L_K(E)$ is a graded $*$ -algebra.

The *natural* grading of a Leavitt path algebra is obtained by taking Γ to be \mathbb{Z} and the weight of any edge to be 1. Thus, the n -component $L_K(E)_n$ is the K -linear span of the elements pq^* where p, q are paths with $|p| - |q| = n$. Unless specified otherwise, we always assume that $L_K(E)$ is graded naturally by \mathbb{Z} .

5.2. A class of no-exit row-finite graphs. For any countable, row-finite graph E and a field K , the following conditions are equivalent by [2, Theorem 3.7].

- (1) E is a no-exit graph such that every infinite path ends either in a cycle or a sink.
- (2) $L_K(E) \cong \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K[x, x^{-1}])$, where I and J are countable sets, and each κ_i is a countable cardinal.

In [23, Corollary 32], it is shown that the assumption on countability of the graph E can be dropped (in which case I, J , and κ_i may be of arbitrary cardinalities) and that the isomorphism in condition (2) can be taken to be a $*$ -isomorphism. However, since the ultramatricial algebras are defined as countable direct limits of matricial algebras, we prove the main result of this section, Theorem 5.4, by considering just countable graphs.

Our first goal is to show the following.

Proposition 5.1. *If K is a field and E a row-finite, no-exit graph such that every infinite path ends either in a cycle or a sink, then $L_K(E)$ is graded $*$ -isomorphic to the algebra*

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{\mu_i}(K[x^{n_i}, x^{-n_i}])(\bar{\gamma}^i)$$

where I and J are some sets, κ_i and μ_i cardinals, n_i positive integers, $\bar{\alpha}^i \in \mathbb{Z}^{\kappa_i}$ for $i \in I$, and $\bar{\gamma}^i \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mu_i}$ for $i \in J$.

Proof. The proof adapts the idea of the proofs of [2, Theorem 3.7] and [23, Corollary 32] to the grading setting.

Let E be a row-finite, no-exit graph such that every infinite path ends either in a cycle or a sink and consider K to be trivially graded by \mathbb{Z} . Let $\{s_i\}_{i \in I_1}$ be all the finite sinks in E^0 , and let $\{u_i\}_{i \in I_2}$ be all the infinite sinks in E (where distinct u_i have no edges in common, and where the starting vertex of each u_i is fixed, though it can be chosen arbitrarily). Let $\{c_i\}_{i \in J}$ be all the cycles which contain at least one edge and where the starting vertex of each c_i is a fixed, though arbitrary, vertex of c_i .

For each $i \in I_1$, let $\{p_{ij}\}_{j \in L_i}$ be all the paths which end in s_i . For each $i \in I_2$, let $\{q_{ij}\}_{j \in M_i}$ be all the paths which end in u_i such that $\mathbf{r}(q_{ij})$ is the only vertex of both q_{ij} and u_i . For each $i \in J$, let $\{r_{ij}\}_{j \in N_i}$ be all the paths which end in $\mathbf{s}(c_i)$ but do not contain c_i . It can be shown (see [2, Theorem 3.7] and [23, Corollary 32]) that

$$\bigcup_{i \in I_1} \{p_{ij} p_{il}^* \mid j, l \in L_i\} \cup \bigcup_{i \in I_2} \{q_{ij} x_{ijl} q_{il}^* \mid j, l \in M_i\} \cup \bigcup_{i \in J} \{r_{ij} c_i^k r_{il}^* \mid j, l \in N_i, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

is a basis for $L_K(E)$, where c_i^k is understood to be $\mathbf{s}(c_i)$ when $k = 0$ and $(c_i^*)^{-k}$ when $k < 0$, and where, writing each u_i as $u_i = e_{i1} e_{i2} \dots$ ($e_{ij} \in E^1$), we define

$$x_{ijl} = \begin{cases} e_{ik} e_{i(k+1)} \dots e_{i(m-1)} & \text{if } \mathbf{r}(q_{ij}) = \mathbf{s}(e_{ik}), \mathbf{r}(q_{il}) = \mathbf{s}(e_{im}), \text{ and } 1 \leq k < m \\ e_{i(k-1)}^* e_{i(k-2)}^* \dots e_{im}^* & \text{if } \mathbf{r}(q_{ij}) = \mathbf{s}(e_{ik}), \mathbf{r}(q_{il}) = \mathbf{s}(e_{im}), \text{ and } k > m \geq 1 \\ \mathbf{r}(q_{ij}) & \text{if } \mathbf{r}(q_{ij}) = \mathbf{r}(q_{il}) \end{cases}$$

for $i \in I_2, j, l \in M_i$. Note that $\deg(x_{ijl}) = m - k$ in any of the three cases of the above formula.

Then one can define a map

$$f : L_K(E) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I_1} \mathbb{M}_{|L_i|}(K) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I_2} \mathbb{M}_{|M_i|}(K) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{|N_i|}(K[x^{|c_i|}, x^{-|c_i|}])$$
 by letting

$$f(p_{ij}p_{il}^*) = e_{jl}^i \in \mathbb{M}_{|L_i|}(K), \quad f(q_{ij}x_{ijl}q_{il}^*) = e_{jl}^i \in \mathbb{M}_{|M_i|}(K), \quad \text{and} \quad f(r_{ij}c_i^k r_{il}^*) = x^k e_{jl}^i \in \mathbb{M}_{|N_i|}(K[x^{|c_i|}, x^{-|c_i|}]),$$

where e_{jl}^i is the matrix unit in the corresponding matrix algebra, and then extending this map K -linearly to all of $L_K(E)$. Note that for all the basis elements we have

$$\begin{aligned} f((p_{ij}p_{il}^*)^*) &= f(p_{il}p_{ij}^*) = e_{lj}^i = (e_{jl}^i)^* = f(p_{ij}p_{il}^*)^*, \\ f((q_{ij}x_{ijl}q_{il}^*)^*) &= f(q_{il}x_{ijl}^*q_{ij}^*) = e_{lj}^i = (e_{jl}^i)^* = f(q_{ij}x_{ijl}q_{il}^*)^*, \text{ and} \\ f((r_{ij}c_i^k r_{il}^*)^*) &= f(r_{il}c_i^{-k} r_{ij}^*) = x^{-k} e_{lj}^i = (x^k e_{jl}^i)^* = f(r_{ij}c_i^k r_{il}^*)^*, \end{aligned}$$

so that the map f is a $*$ -homomorphism.

We turn to the graded structure now. Let us define the elements

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\alpha}^i &\in \Gamma^{|L_i|} \text{ by } \bar{\alpha}^i(j) = |p_{ij}|, \\ \bar{\beta}^i &\in \Gamma^{|M_i|} \text{ by } \bar{\beta}^i(j) = |q_{ij}| - k \text{ if } \mathbf{r}(q_{ij}) = \mathbf{s}(e_{i(k+1)}) \text{ and} \\ \bar{\gamma}^i &\in \Gamma^{|N_i|} \text{ by } \bar{\gamma}^i(j) = |r_{ij}|. \end{aligned}$$

and let us consider the graded algebra

$$R := \bigoplus_{i \in I_1} \mathbb{M}_{|L_i|}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in I_2} \mathbb{M}_{|M_i|}(K)(\bar{\beta}^i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{|N_i|}(K[x^{|c_i|}, x^{-|c_i|}]) (\bar{\gamma}^i).$$

If e_{jl}^i is a matrix unit in $\mathbb{M}_{|L_i|}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i)$, then $\deg(e_{jl}^i) = \bar{\alpha}^i(j) - \bar{\alpha}^i(l) = |p_{ij}| - |p_{il}| = \deg(p_{ij}p_{il}^*)$ for all $i \in I_1$, $j, l \in L_i$. Similarly, if e_{jl}^i is a matrix unit in $\mathbb{M}_{|N_i|}(K[x^{|c_i|}, x^{-|c_i|}])$, then $\deg(x^{k|c_i|}e_{jl}^i) = k|c_i| + \bar{\gamma}^i(j) - \bar{\gamma}^i(l) = k|c_i| + |r_{ij}| - |r_{il}| = \deg(r_{ij}c_i^k r_{il}^*)$ for all $i \in J$, $j, l \in N_i$, and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. If e_{jl}^i is a matrix unit in $\mathbb{M}_{|M_i|}(K)(\bar{\beta}^i)$, then $\deg(e_{jl}^i) = \bar{\beta}^i(j) - \bar{\beta}^i(l) = |q_{ij}| - k - |q_{il}| + m = \deg(q_{ij}x_{ijl}q_{il}^*)$ since $\deg(x_{ijl}) = m - k$.

This shows that the map f is also a graded map. Hence, f is a graded $*$ -isomorphism of $L_K(E)$ and R . \square

Before proving the main theorem of this section, let us look at some examples. Since [19] and [20] contain examples of Leavitt path algebras of *finite* graphs from the class which we consider (and a related class called polycephaly graphs), we concentrate on graphs with infinitely many vertices.

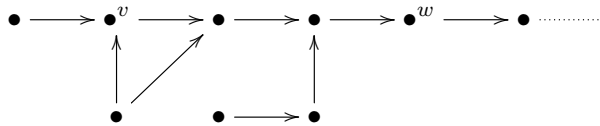
Example 5.2. Let us consider a graph with vertices v_0, v_1, \dots and edges e_0, e_1, \dots such that $\mathbf{s}(e_n) = v_n$ and $\mathbf{r}(e_n) = v_{n+1}$ for all $n = 0, 1, \dots$ (represented below).

$$\bullet^{v_0} \longrightarrow \bullet^{v_1} \longrightarrow \bullet^{v_2} \longrightarrow \bullet^{v_3} \longrightarrow \dots$$

Taking v_0 as the source of the infinite sink, the Leavitt path algebra of this graph is graded $*$ -isomorphic to $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, -1, -2, -3, \dots)$ where ω is the first infinite ordinal.

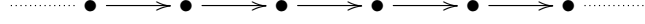
Taking v_2 , for example, as the source of the infinite sink, the Leavitt path algebra of this graph can also be represented by $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(2, 1, 0, -1, -2, \dots)$. By Proposition 4.12, these two representations are graded $*$ -isomorphic.

Consider the graph below now.



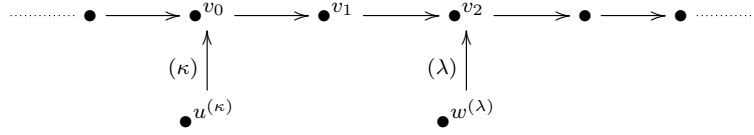
Taking v as the source of the infinite sink, the Leavitt path algebra of this graph can be represented as $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(1, 1, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -2, -3, -4, \dots)$. Similarly, considering w , for example, as the source of the infinite sink, we obtain another graded $*$ -isomorphic representation $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(4, 4, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 1, 0, -1, \dots)$.

Next, let us look at the following graph.



Its Leavitt path algebra can be represented as $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(\dots, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, \dots)$ or, more precisely, if f is any bijection of ω and $(\omega - \{0\} \times 0) \cup (\{0\} \times \omega)$, we can define $\bar{\gamma} : \omega \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ by $\bar{\gamma}(n) = -m$ if $f(n) = (0, m) \in \{0\} \times \omega$ and $\bar{\gamma}(n) = k$ if $f(n) = (k, 0) \in \omega - \{0\} \times \{0\}$.

The following example illustrates that the class we consider contains some graphs which are not column-finite. Consider, for example, the following graph.

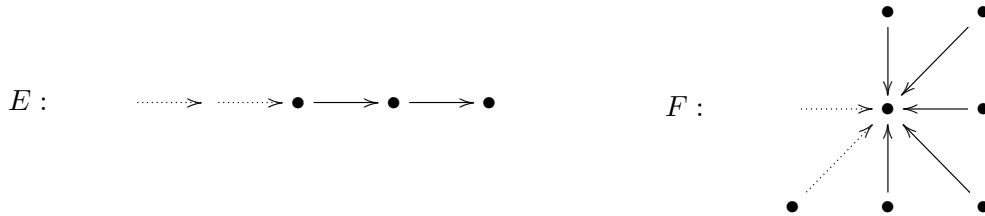


Here κ and λ are any infinite cardinals, $u^{(\kappa)}$ represents κ many vertices, $w^{(\lambda)}$ represents λ many vertices and the label (κ) over the arrow starting at $u^{(\kappa)}$ denotes the fact that there is one edge from every $u^{(\alpha)}$ to v_0 , $\alpha \in \kappa$ and, similarly, there is an edge from every $w^{(\alpha)}$ to v_2 for $\alpha \in \lambda$. Considering v_0 as the source of the infinite sink with vertices v_0, v_1, v_2, \dots , we can represent the Leavitt path algebra of this graph as matrices having $\mu = \max\{\kappa, \lambda\}$ many rows and columns and finitely many nonzero entries. Note that there is a bijection f between μ and the set $(\omega - \{0\} \times 0) \cup (\{0\} \times \omega) \cup (\kappa \times \{a\}) \cup (\lambda \times \{b\})$ where a and b are any new symbols we can use to make the sets $\omega - \{0\} \times 0$, $\{0\} \times \omega$, $\kappa \times \{a\}$, and $\lambda \times \{b\}$ disjoint. We can define the map $\bar{\gamma} : \mu \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\gamma}(\alpha) &= -m && \text{if } f(\alpha) = (0, m) \in \{0\} \times \omega, \\ \bar{\gamma}(\alpha) &= k && \text{if } f(\alpha) = (k, 0) \in \omega - \{0\} \times \{0\}, \\ \bar{\gamma}(\alpha) &= 1 && \text{if } f(\alpha) = (\beta, a) \in \kappa \times \{a\}, \text{ and} \\ \bar{\gamma}(\alpha) &= -1 && \text{if } f(\alpha) = (\beta, b) \in \lambda \times \{b\}. \end{aligned}$$

All of the graphs from the previous example have just one (infinite) sink and so the graded Grothendieck groups of the corresponding Leavitt path algebras are all isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ as $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -modules. Thus, from these examples, it may appear that the graded Grothendieck group does not distinguish between Leavitt path algebras of these graphs. However, the identity map on $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}] \cong K_{\text{gr}}^0(L_K(E)) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}] \cong K_{\text{gr}}^0(L_K(F))$, where E and F are any two different graphs from Example 5.2 is not contractive. So, it turns that K_0^{gr} is sensitive enough to distinguish the algebras which are not graded $*$ -isomorphic. We illustrate this point in the next example.

Example 5.3. Let E and F be the graphs below and K any field trivially graded by \mathbb{Z} .



Using arguments similar to those in the previous example, we can deduce that $L_K(E)$ is graded $*$ -isomorphic to $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, 1, 2, \dots)$ and $L_K(F)$ to $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, 1, 1, 1, \dots)$. The Grothendieck groups of both of these algebras are isomorphic to \mathbb{Z} and the two algebras are $*$ -isomorphic as non-graded algebras. The *graded* Grothendieck groups of both algebras are isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ and we claim that there is no contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism of the two graded Grothendieck groups. So, these algebras are not graded $*$ -isomorphic.

The order-unit of the $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_n(K)(0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1))$ for $n \geq 1$, corresponds to the element $1 + x^{-1} + x^{-2} + \dots + x^{-n+1} \in \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ which is in the generating interval of the algebra $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, 1, 2, \dots)$. Moreover, using Lemma 4.3, one can see that the generating interval of the algebra $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, 1, 2, \dots)$ consists of the elements of the form $\sum_{i \in I} x^{-i}$ where I is a finite set of nonnegative integers. Similarly, the order-unit of $K_0^{\text{gr}}(\mathbb{M}_n(K)(0, 1, 1, \dots, 1))$ for $n \geq 1$, corresponds to the element $1 + (n-1)x^{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ and the generating interval of the algebra $\mathbb{M}_\omega(K)(0, 1, 1, \dots)$ consists of the elements of the form $\delta + kx^{-1}$ where k is a nonnegative integer and $\delta = 0$ or $\delta = 1$.

Assume that there is a contractive isomorphism f between the copy of $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ corresponding to $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E))$ and the copy of $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ corresponding to $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(F))$. Then, for every $n > 1$, there is a nonnegative integer m and $\delta \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $f(1 + x^{-1} + \dots + x^{-n+1}) = \delta + mx^{-1}$. If k is a nonnegative integer and $\varepsilon \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $f(1) = \varepsilon + kx^{-1}$, then $(1 + x^{-1} + \dots + x^{-n+1})(\varepsilon + kx^{-1}) = \delta + mx^{-1}$. This leads to a contradiction by the assumption that $n > 1$. Thus, f cannot be contractive.

5.3. The involution induced action on the graded Grothendieck group. If E is a row-finite graph, the authors of [6, Theorem 3.5] show that $K_0(L_K(E))$ is generated by equivalence classes of *projections*. This implies that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action on the non-graded K_0 -group is trivial. The authors of [5, Theorem 4.3] show that the K_0 -groups are generated by equivalence classes of projections for a class of algebras even larger than the class of Leavitt path algebras over arbitrary graphs. Thus, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action is trivial on $K_0(L_K(E))$ for any graph E .

The proofs of both [6, Theorem 3.5] and [5, Theorem 4.3] involve a certain construction which the authors of these works refer to as Bergman's machinery. It is still not clear whether this machinery can be adapted to the graded setting so the above claims are not readily available in the graded case. In the special case when E is a finite graph with no sinks, $L_K(E)$ is strongly graded and the graded Grothendieck group coincides with the non-graded one (see [21, Theorem 6 and Lemma 9]). In this case, the non-graded results can be used and, as a consequence, $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E))$ is generated by equivalence classes of projections. Thus, the \mathbb{Z}_2 -action is trivial on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E))$ by Proposition 1.11 in this case.

If E is a row-finite, no-exit graph such that every infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle, \mathbb{Z}_2 acts trivially on $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E))$ by Proposition 5.1 and Proposition 1.9. We suspect that this conclusion holds for any graph E as well.

5.4. Generalized Strong Isomorphism Conjecture for a class of Leavitt path algebras. We prove the main theorem of this section now.

Theorem 5.4. *If E and F are countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle and K is a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean field, then $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are graded $*$ -isomorphic if and only if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E)) \cong K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(F))$.*

Proof. Let E and F be countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle and consider K to be trivially graded by \mathbb{Z} . By Proposition 5.1, there is a graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebra

$$R = \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{\mu_i}(K[x^{n_i}, x^{-n_i}])(\bar{\gamma}^i)$$

which is graded $*$ -isomorphic to $L_K(E)$ and a graded ultramatricial $*$ -algebra

$$S = \bigoplus_{i \in I'} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa'_i}(K)((\bar{\alpha}')^i) \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{M}_{\mu'_i}(K[x^{n'_i}, x^{-n'_i}])(\bar{\gamma}'^i)$$

which is graded $*$ -isomorphic to $L_K(F)$. To prove the theorem, it is sufficient to show that if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \cong K_0^{\text{gr}}(S)$, then there is a graded algebra $*$ -isomorphism of rings R and S .

Since $K_0^{\text{gr}}(R) \cong \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$ and $K_0^{\text{gr}}(S) \cong \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$, let us assume that f is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'} \oplus \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$. We claim

that f maps $\bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$ onto $\bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$ and $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I$ onto $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'}$. The key point of the argument is that x acts differently on an element of $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I$ than on an element of $\bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$. In particular, if $a \in \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$, and $a(i) = (a_1^i, \dots, a_{n_i}^i)$ for some $i \in J$, then $(xa)(i) = (a_{n_i}^i, a_1^i, \dots, a_{n_i-1}^i)$. If $a \in \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I$, then $(xa)(i) = xa(i)$ for $i \in I$. The analogous statement was noted and used in the proof of [20, Theorem 4.8] for finite graphs.

To prove this claim, let $a \in \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$. If $f(a) = (b, c)$ where $b \in \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'}$ and $c \in \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$, we show that $b = 0$. Let J_0 be a finite subset J which is the support of a , i.e. such that $a(i) \neq 0$ if and only if $i \in J_0$ and let m be the least common multiple of n_i , $i \in J_0$ so that $x^m a = a$. Thus, we have that

$$(b, c) = f(a) = f(x^m a) = x^m f(a) = (x^m b, x^m c).$$

This implies that $x^m b = b$. Since the action of x^m on any element $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'}$ is trivial just if that element is trivial, we obtain that $b = 0$. Thus, the image of $\bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$ under f is contained in $\bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$. Using the analogous argument for f^{-1} , we obtain that the image of $\bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}$ under f^{-1} is contained in $\bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i}$.

Thus, f restricts to the contractive isomorphisms

$$f_a : \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^I \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]^{I'} \quad \text{and} \quad f_c : \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{Z}^{n_i} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{Z}^{n'_i}.$$

We intent to use Theorem 4.5 for both components so we need to check the assumptions of Theorem 4.5.

By assumptions of this theorem, K is 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean. Since K is trivially graded by \mathbb{Z} it has enough unitaries. The zero-component of $K[x, x^{-1}]$ is K so $K[x, x^{-1}]_0$ is also 2-proper and $*$ -pythagorean. Lastly, the n -component of $K[x, x^{-1}]$ contains the unitary element x^n and hence both K and $K[x, x^{-1}]$ satisfy the assumptions of Theorem 4.5.

Theorem 4.5 implies that there are graded algebra $*$ -isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_a : \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i) &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in I'} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa'_i}(K)((\bar{\alpha}')^i) \quad \text{and} \\ \phi_c : \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{\mu_i}(K[x^{n_i}, x^{-n_i}])(\bar{\gamma}^i) &\rightarrow \bigoplus_{i \in J'} \mathbb{M}_{\mu'_i}(K[x^{n'_i}, x^{-n'_i}])(\bar{\gamma}'^i). \end{aligned}$$

Letting $\phi(a, c) = (\phi_a(a), \phi_c(c))$ for $a \in \bigoplus_{i \in I} \mathbb{M}_{\kappa_i}(K)(\bar{\alpha}^i)$ and $c \in \bigoplus_{i \in J} \mathbb{M}_{\mu_i}(K[x^{n_i}, x^{-n_i}])(\bar{\gamma}^i)$, we obtain a graded $*$ -isomorphism of $R \rightarrow S$ which finishes the proof. \square

Corollary 5.5. *If E and F are countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle and K is any field, then $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are graded isomorphic if and only if there is a contractive $\mathbb{Z}[x, x^{-1}]$ -module isomorphism $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E)) \cong K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(F))$.*

Proof. The proof is analogous to the proof of Theorem 5.4 with Corollary 4.7 used instead of Theorem 4.5. \square

Theorem 5.4 implies the graded version of Generalized Strong Isomorphism Conjecture for Leavitt path algebras of graphs and over fields which are as in the corollary below.

Corollary 5.6. (Graded GSIC) *Let E and F be countable, row-finite, no-exit graphs in which each infinite path ends in a sink or a cycle. Consider the following conditions.*

- (1) $L_K(E) \cong_{\text{gr}} L_K(F)$ as graded rings.
- (2) $L_K(E) \cong_{\text{gr}} L_K(F)$ as graded algebras.
- (3) $L_K(E) \cong_{\text{gr}} L_K(F)$ as graded $*$ -algebras.

The conditions (1) and (2) are equivalent for any field K . If K is a 2-proper, $$ -pythagorean field, then all three conditions are equivalent.*

Proof. If K is any field, the conditions (1) and (2) are equivalent by Corollary 5.5.

If K is a 2-proper, $*$ -pythagorean field, the condition (1) implies (3) since every graded ring homomorphism induces a contractive isomorphism of the K_0^{gr} -groups so that Theorem 5.4 can be used. The implications (3) \Rightarrow (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivially hold. \square

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