

THE FUNCTOR K_0^{gr} IS FULL AND ONLY WEAKLY FAITHFUL

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ABSTRACT. The Graded Classification Conjecture states that the pointed K_0^{gr} -group is a complete invariant of the Leavitt path algebras of finite graphs when these algebras are considered with their natural grading by \mathbb{Z} . The strong version of this conjecture states that the functor K_0^{gr} is full and faithful when considered on the category of Leavitt path algebras of finite graphs and their graded homomorphisms modulo conjugations by invertible elements of the zero components. We show that the functor K_0^{gr} is full for the unital Leavitt path algebras of countable graphs and that it is faithful (modulo specified conjugations) only in a certain weaker sense.

1. INTRODUCTION

If E is a directed graph and K a field, the Leavitt path algebra $L_K(E)$ and its operator theory counterpart, the graph C^* -algebra $C^*(E)$, have been the subjects of a variety of important results as well as of some thought provoking conjectures. We focus on one of these conjectures, the Graded Classification Conjecture, and its stronger version.

The algebra $L_K(E)$ is naturally graded by the group of integers \mathbb{Z} . In the unital case (when E has finitely many vertices), this grading induces an action of the infinite cyclic group $\Gamma = \langle x \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}$ on the set of the graded isomorphism classes of finitely generated graded projective $L_K(E)$ -modules. This action makes the Grothendieck group formed using the finitely generated *graded* projective modules and their *graded* isomorphism classes into a pre-ordered Γ -group. Although the notation $K_0^{\text{gr}}(L_K(E))$ has often been used for this group, we use $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ in order to emphasize that the Grothendieck group itself is not graded by Γ but that Γ acts on it. If $L_K(E)$ is unital, $[L_K(E)]$ is an order-unit of the group $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$. If $L_K(E)$ is not unital, $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ can be defined via the standard (or any other) unitization of $L_K(E)$ and a certain generating interval can be considered instead of $[L_K(E)]$.

The Graded Classification Conjecture was formulated by Roozbeh Hazrat in [6] (published in 2013, on arXiv since 2011). The conjecture was originally stated for row-finite graphs. However, without considering generating intervals, the conjecture is applicable only to the unital case. The statement below matches a widely accepted formulation (e.g. in [1] and in [3]).

The Graded Classification Conjecture (GCC) is stating that the following conditions are equivalent for finite graphs E and F and a field K .

- (1) The algebras $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are isomorphic as unital \mathbb{Z} -graded K -algebras.
- (2) There is an order-preserving Γ -group isomorphism of $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ and $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F))$ which maps the order-unit $[L_K(E)]$ to the order-unit $[L_K(F)]$.

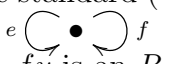
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Let \mathbf{LE}_{fin} stands for the category of Leavitt path algebras of finite graphs in which the graded homomorphisms are considered modulo conjugations by invertible elements of the zero components of the algebras. Let \mathbf{POG}^u stands for the category of pre-ordered Γ -groups with order-units and $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphisms which preserve the order and the order-units. If we consider K_0^Γ as a functor from \mathbf{LE}_{fin} to \mathbf{POG}^u , then **the Strong Graded Classification Conjecture**, also formulated in [6], is stating that the functor K_0^Γ is full and faithful.

By allowing infinite emitters to be present and by considering the generating intervals instead of the order-units, one can formulate the GCC also in the non-row-finite and the non-unital cases and thus extend its scope to all graphs. This generalized version, the generalized GCC, is stating that the condition (1) holds without the requirement that the isomorphism is unital if and only if there is an order-preserving isomorphism of the Γ -groups of $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ which preserves the generating intervals.

In [6], the GCC is shown to hold for polycephalic graphs. These are finite graphs in which every vertex connects to a sink, a cycle without exits, or to a vertex emitting no other edges but finitely many loops and the graph is such that when these loops as well as an edge of each cycle with no exits are removed, the resulting graph is a finite acyclic graph. In [3], a weaker version of the GCC is shown to hold for finite graphs without sources or sinks. In [9], the generalized GCC is shown to hold for countable graphs in which no cycle has an exit and in which every infinite path ends in a (finite or infinite) sink or in a cycle. By [4], the generalized GCC holds for countable graphs for which whenever there is an edge from a vertex v to a vertex w , there are infinitely many edges from v to w .

If $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ is the Γ -monoid of the graded isomorphism classes of finitely generated graded projective modules (or its non-unital version defined using an unitization of $L_K(E)$ in the case when $L_K(E)$ is non-unital), this monoid is *cancellative* by [2, Corollary 5.8]. Since we prominently use this result, we illustrate why this cancellability holds while the standard (“nongraded”) monoid $\mathcal{V}(L_K(E))$ can be fatally non-cancellative. Consider the graph  and let R stand for its Leavitt path algebra over any field K . The map $(x, y) \mapsto ex + fy$ is an R -module isomorphism of $R \oplus R$ and R . The existence of such map implies that the relation

$$[R] = [R] + [R]$$

holds in $\mathcal{V}(R)$ and forces cancellability to fail on $\mathcal{V}(R)$. However, in the graded case, this map is an isomorphism of $R(1) \oplus R(1)$, not $R \oplus R$, and R where $R(1)$ is R shifted by $1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ (more detail are reviewed in section 2.2). Thus, the relation

$$[R] = x[R] + x[R]$$

holds in $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$, producing no obstruction of cancellability. Cancellability enables one to go back and forth from an equality of positive elements at the K_0^Γ -level to a graded isomorphism on the algebra level (Lemma 3.1). Thus, a Leavitt path algebra shares this favorable property with a graded ultramatricial algebra over a graded field. In the analogy, the vertices correspond to some of the diagonal standard matrix units and the edges to some of the off-diagonal standard matrix units. This analogy is the underlying idea of our proof of Theorem 3.2, stating that

the functor K_0^Γ is full for Leavitt path algebras of countable graphs with finitely many vertices.

In particular, K_0^Γ is full on \mathbf{LE}_{fin} . Theorem 3.2 also states that the graded algebra homomorphism obtained from an *injective* map on the K_0^Γ -level is also *injective*. Thus, if condition (2) holds for two finite graphs E and F then there are graded algebra embeddings $L_K(E) \hookrightarrow L_K(F)$ and

$L_K(F) \hookrightarrow L_K(E)$ which are mutually inverse isomorphisms on the K_0^Γ -level (Corollary 3.3). In section 5.2, we reflect on the level of constructiveness of Theorem 3.2, (i.e. whether one can explicitly obtain an algebra homomorphism given a K_0^Γ -level map).

In section 4, we show Theorem 4.1 stating that K_0^Γ is faithful for finite graphs in the following weaker sense: for graded homomorphisms $\phi, \psi : L_K(E) \rightarrow L_K(F)$, $K_0^\Gamma(\phi) = K_0^\Gamma(\psi)$ if and only if

(LE) there is an invertible $z \in L_K(F)_0$ such that $\phi(v) = z\psi(v)z^{-1}$ for every vertex v of E .

Example 4.2 shows that one cannot find an element z as in (LE) such that $\phi(e) = z\psi(e)z^{-1}$ also holds for all edges e of E . By this example (and also by [3, Example 6.7]), K_0^Γ is not faithful on \mathbf{LE}_{fin} so the Strong GCC fails. However, if we say that two graded homomorphisms are *locally equal* if (LE) holds for them, then the functor K_0^Γ is full and faithful on the category obtained from \mathbf{LE}_{fin} by considering graded homomorphisms modulo local equality instead of modulo conjugations by invertible elements of the zero components.

2. PREREQUISITES

In sections 2.1 to 2.4, Γ stands for arbitrary group and ε is the identity of Γ . In the rest of the paper, Γ stands for the infinite cyclic group $\langle x \rangle$ on one generator x .

2.1. Pre-ordered Γ -monoids and Γ -groups. If M is an additive monoid with a left action of a group Γ which agrees with the monoid operation, we say that M is a Γ -*monoid*. If G an abelian group with a left action of Γ which agrees with the group operation, we say that G is a Γ -*group*. Such action of Γ uniquely determines a left $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module structure on G , so G is also a left $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module.

Let \geq be a reflexive and transitive relation (a pre-order) on a Γ -monoid M (Γ -group G) such that $g_1 \geq g_2$ implies $g_1 + h \geq g_2 + h$ and $\gamma g_1 \geq \gamma g_2$ for all g_1, g_2, h in M (in G) and $\gamma \in \Gamma$. We say that such monoid M is a *pre-ordered Γ -monoid* and that such a group G is a *pre-ordered Γ -group*.

If G is a pre-ordered Γ -group, the Γ -monoid $G^+ = \{x \in G \mid x \geq 0\}$ is the *positive cone* of G . If G and H are pre-ordered Γ -groups, a $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ is *order-preserving* if $f(G^+) \subseteq H^+$. An element u of a pre-ordered Γ -group G is an *order-unit* if $u \in G^+$ and for any $x \in G$, there is a nonzero $a \in \mathbb{Z}^+[\Gamma]$ such that $x \leq au$. If G and H are pre-ordered Γ -groups with order-units u and v respectively, an order-preserving $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -module homomorphism $f : G \rightarrow H$ is *order-unit-preserving* if $f(u) = v$. One writes $f : (G, u) \rightarrow (H, v)$ in this case and says that f is a homomorphism of pointed groups.

We let \mathbf{POG}_Γ denote the category whose objects are pre-ordered Γ -groups and whose morphisms are order-preserving $\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$ -homomorphisms, we let \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u denote the category whose objects are pairs (G, u) where G is an object of \mathbf{POG}_Γ and u is an order-unit of G and whose morphisms are morphisms of \mathbf{POG}_Γ which are order-unit-preserving.

2.2. Graded rings. A ring R (not necessarily unital) is *graded* by a group Γ if $R = \bigoplus_{\gamma \in \Gamma} R_\gamma$ for additive subgroups R_γ and $R_\gamma R_\delta \subseteq R_{\gamma\delta}$ for all $\gamma, \delta \in \Gamma$. The elements of the set $\bigcup_{\gamma \in \Gamma} R_\gamma$ are said to be *homogeneous*. A *graded ring homomorphism* $f : R \rightarrow S$ is a ring homomorphism such that $f(R_\gamma) \subseteq S_\gamma$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$. We write \cong_{gr} for a graded ring isomorphism. A unital and commutative graded ring R is a *graded field* if every nonzero homogeneous element has a multiplicative inverse.

We use the standard definitions of graded right and left R -modules, graded module homomorphisms and we use \cong_{gr} for a graded module isomorphism. If M is a graded right R -module and $\gamma \in \Gamma$, the γ -*shifted* graded right R -module $(\gamma)M$ is defined as the module M with the Γ -grading

given by $(\gamma)M_\delta = M_{\gamma\delta}$ for all $\delta \in \Gamma$. If N is a graded left module, the γ -shift of N is the graded module N with the Γ -grading given by $M(\gamma)_\delta = M_{\delta\gamma}$ for all $\delta \in \Gamma$.

Any finitely generated graded free right R -module has the form $(\gamma_1)R \oplus \dots \oplus (\gamma_n)R$ and any finitely generated graded free left R -module has the form $R(\gamma_1) \oplus \dots \oplus R(\gamma_n)$ for $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \in \Gamma$ ([8, Section 1.2.4] contains more details). A finitely generated graded projective module is a direct summand of a finitely generated graded free module.

Analogously to the non-homogeneous idempotents, two homogeneous idempotents p and q of a graded ring R are *orthogonal* if $pq = qp = 0$. In this case, $p + q$ is a homogeneous idempotent. The relation \leq , given by $p \leq q$ if $pq = qp = p$ for homogeneous idempotents p and q , is such that $p \leq q$ implies that $q - p$ is also a homogeneous idempotent and p and $q - p$ are orthogonal.

2.3. Graded algebraic equivalence. Two idempotents p, q of any ring R are *algebraically equivalent*, written as $p \sim_R q$ (or simply $p \sim q$ if it is clear from context) if there are $x, y \in R$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$. In this case, we say that x and y *realize* the equivalence $p \sim q$. By replacing x with pxq and y with qyp , we can assume that $x \in pRq$ and $y \in qRp$ so that the left multiplication with x is an isomorphism $qR \cong pR$ with the left multiplication by y as its inverse. Conversely, if $\phi : qR \cong pR$ for some idempotents $p, q \in R$, then $\phi(q) = x$ and $\phi^{-1}(p) = y$ realize the relation $p \sim q$. These claims generalize to graded rings as in the lemma below.

Lemma 2.1. [12, Lemma 2.2] *Let R be a Γ -graded ring and p, q homogeneous idempotents of R . The following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $pR \cong_{\text{gr}} (\gamma^{-1})qR$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$.
- (2) $Rp \cong_{\text{gr}} Rq(\gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in \Gamma$.
- (3) There is $x \in R_\gamma$ and $y \in R_{\gamma^{-1}}$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$.
- (4) There is $x \in pR_\gamma q$ and $y \in qR_{\gamma^{-1}}p$ such that $xy = p$ and $yx = q$.

If p and q satisfy the conditions in the above lemma, we say that p and q are *graded algebraically equivalent* and write $p \sim_{\text{gr}} q$. If $\gamma = \varepsilon$, the relation $p \sim_{\text{gr}} q$ is $p \sim_{R_\varepsilon} q$.

2.4. The graded Grothendieck group. If R is a unital Γ -graded ring, let $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R)$ denote the monoid of the graded isomorphism classes $[P]$ of finitely generated graded projective right R -modules P with the addition given by $[P] + [Q] = [P \oplus Q]$ and the left Γ -action given by $(\gamma, [P]) \mapsto [(\gamma^{-1})P]$. The monoid $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R)$ can be represented using the classes of left modules in which case the Γ -action is $(\gamma, [P]) \mapsto [P(\gamma)]$. The two representations are equivalent (see [8, Section 1.2.3]). The group $K_0^\Gamma(R)$ can also be defined via homogeneous matrices and [8, section 3.2] has more details. Although we focus on the case when Γ is \mathbb{Z} , we note that the definitions and results of [8, Section 3.2] carry to the case when Γ is not necessarily abelian by [13, Section 1.3]. The *Grothendieck Γ -group* $K_0^\Gamma(R)$ is the group completion of the Γ -monoid $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R)$ with the action of Γ inherited from $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R)$. If Γ is the trivial group, $K_0^\Gamma(R)$ is the usual K_0 -group.

The image of the Γ -monoid $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R)$ of a Γ -graded unital ring R under the natural map $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(R) \rightarrow K_0^\Gamma(R)$ is a positive cone making $K_0^\Gamma(R)$ into an object of \mathbf{POG}_Γ . Moreover, $(K_0^\Gamma(R), [R])$ is an object of \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u . If ϕ is a graded ring homomorphism, then $K_0^\Gamma(\phi)$ is a morphism of \mathbf{POG}_Γ . If ϕ is unital (i.e. ϕ maps the identity onto identity), then $K_0^\Gamma(\phi)$ is a morphism of \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u .

2.5. Graphs and Leavitt path algebras. If E is a directed graph, we let E^0 denote the set of vertices, E^1 denote the set of edges, and \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{r} denote the source and the range maps of E . A *sink* of E is a vertex which emits no edges and an *infinite emitter* is a vertex which emits infinitely

many edges. A vertex of E is *regular* if it is not a sink nor an infinite emitter. The graph E is *row-finite* if it has no infinite emitters, E is *finite* if it has finitely many vertices and edges, and it is *countable* if it has countably many vertices and edges.

A *path* is a single vertex or a sequence of edges $e_1 e_2 \dots e_n$ for some positive integer n such that $\mathbf{r}(e_i) = \mathbf{s}(e_{i+1})$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$. The functions \mathbf{s} and \mathbf{r} extend to paths naturally.

Extend a graph E to the graph with the same vertices and with edges $E^1 \cup \{e^* \mid e \in E^1\}$ where the range and source functions 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. If K is any field, the *Leavitt path algebra* $L_K(E)$ of E over K is a free K -algebra generated by the set $E^0 \cup E^1 \cup \{e^* \mid e \in E^1\}$ such that for all vertices v, w and edges e, f ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(V)} \quad vw &= 0 \text{ if } v \neq w \text{ and } vv = v, & \text{(E1)} \quad \mathbf{s}(e)e &= e\mathbf{r}(e) = e, \\ \text{(E2)} \quad \mathbf{r}(e)e^* &= e^*\mathbf{s}(e) = e^*, & \text{(CK1)} \quad e^*f &= 0 \text{ if } e \neq f \text{ and } e^*e = \mathbf{r}(e), \\ \text{(CK2)} \quad v &= \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} ee^* \text{ for each regular vertex } v. \end{aligned}$$

By the first four axioms, each element of $L_K(E)$ is a sum of the form $\sum_{i=1}^n k_i p_i q_i^*$ for some n , paths p_i and q_i , and elements $k_i \in K$, for $i = 1, \dots, n$ where $v^* = v$ for $v \in E^0$ and $p^* = e_n^* \dots e_1^*$ for a path $p = e_1 \dots e_n$. The algebra $L_K(E)$ is unital if and only if E^0 is finite in which case the sum of all vertices is the identity. If we consider K to be trivially graded by \mathbb{Z} , $L_K(E)$ is graded by \mathbb{Z} so that the n -component $L_K(E)_n$ is the K -linear span of the elements pq^* for paths p, q with $|p| - |q| = n$ where $|p|$ denotes the length of a path p . By [1, Proposition 2.1.14 and Corollary 2.1.16], the zero component $L_K(E)_0$ is isomorphic to a direct limit of matricial algebras. If E is row-finite, the direct limit can be taken over \mathbb{Z}^+ so that $L_K(E)_0$ is isomorphic to an ultramatricial algebra and, if E is finite, the connecting maps are unital.

If R is a K -algebra which contains the elements p_v for $v \in E^0$, and x_e and y_e for $e \in E^1$ such that the five axioms hold for these elements, the set of these elements forms an *E -family*. In this case, the Universal Property of $L_K(E)$ states that there is a unique algebra homomorphism $\phi : L_K(E) \rightarrow R$ such that $\phi(v) = p_v$, $\phi(e) = x_e$, and $\phi(e^*) = y_e$ (see [1, Remark 1.2.5]). By the Graded Uniqueness Theorem ([1, Theorem 2.2.15]), ϕ is injective if $p_v \neq 0$ for $v \in E^0$. If R is \mathbb{Z} -graded and $p_v \in R_0$ for $v \in E^0$, $x_e \in R_1$ and $y_e \in R_{-1}$ for $e \in E^1$, then ϕ is graded.

2.6. The Grothendieck Γ -group of a graph. If E is a graph and Γ is a group, the authors of [2] construct a commutative monoid M_E^Γ which is isomorphic to $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ as a Γ -monoid. The authors of [10] provide an alternative construction of M_E^Γ which we briefly review.

Recall that we fixed $\Gamma = \langle x \rangle$ to be the infinite cyclic group on x from after section 2.4 on. The *graph Γ -monoid* M_E^Γ (also called the *talented monoid*) is the free abelian Γ -monoid on generators $[v]$ for $v \in E^0$ and $[v - \sum_{e \in Z} ee^*]$ for infinite emitters v and nonempty and finite sets $Z \subseteq \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ subject to the relations

$$[v] = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x[\mathbf{r}(e)], \quad [v] = [v - \sum_{e \in Z} ee^*] + \sum_{e \in Z} x[\mathbf{r}(e)], \quad \text{and} \quad [v - \sum_{e \in Z} ee^*] = [v - \sum_{e \in W} ee^*] + \sum_{e \in W-Z} x[\mathbf{r}(e)]$$

where v is a vertex which is regular for the first relation and an infinite emitter for the second two relations in which $Z \subsetneq W$ are finite and nonempty subsets of $\mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$. The power 1 of x in the formulas above signifies the fact that e is a path of unit length. Consequently, if p is a path of length n , the relation $[\mathbf{s}(p)] = x^n[\mathbf{r}(p)] + a$ holds in M_E^Γ for some $a \in M_E^\Gamma$. Thus, the ‘‘talent’’ of this monoid is to register the lengths of paths between vertices while the standard monoid $\mathcal{V}(L_K(E))$ can only register whether two vertices are connected or not.

The monoids M_E^Γ and $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ are isomorphic as pre-ordered Γ -monoids. The group completion G_E^Γ of M_E^Γ is a pre-ordered Γ -group. If $L_K(E)$ is unital, there is a \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u -isomorphism of $(K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E)), [L_K(E)])$ and $(G_E^\Gamma, [1_E])$ where $[1_E]$ denotes the sum $\sum_{v \in E^0} [v]$.

3. FULLNESS

In the rest of the paper, K is any field. We also recall that $\Gamma = \langle x \rangle \cong \mathbb{Z}$ is the infinite cyclic group generated by x . After a lemma which follows from [2, Corollary 5.8], we formulate and prove the fullness result, Theorem 3.2.

Lemma 3.1. *Let E be an arbitrary graph. If P and Q are two finitely generated graded projective modules, the relation $[P] = [Q]$ holds in $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ if and only if $P \cong_{\text{gr}} Q$.*

Proof. By [2, Corollary 5.8], the monoid $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ is cancellative. This implies that $V^\Gamma(L_K(E)) = K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))^+$. So, the relation $[P] = [Q]$ holds in $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ if and only if the same relation holds in $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$. By the definition of the monoid $\mathcal{V}^\Gamma(L_K(E))$, this implies that the modules P and Q are in the same graded isomorphism class. \square

Theorem 3.2. *(Fullness) Let E and F be graphs with finitely many vertices and let E have countably many edges. For a morphism $f : (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E)), [L_K(E)]) \rightarrow (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F)), [L_K(F)])$ of the category \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u , there is a unital graded algebra homomorphism $\phi : L_K(E) \rightarrow L_K(F)$ such that $K_0^\Gamma(\phi) = f$. Moreover, if f is injective, then ϕ is injective.*

Proof. For a given \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u -morphism $f : (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E)), [L_K(E)]) \rightarrow (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F)), [L_K(F)])$, we define the elements $p_v \in L_K(F)_0$ for $v \in E^0$ and $p_e \in L_K(F)_0$, $x_e \in L_K(F)_1$, and $y_e \in L_K(F)_{-1}$ for $e \in E^1$ such that the elements p_v, x_e, y_e form an E -family.

Defining \mathbf{p}_v for $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbf{E}^0$. Representing $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$ via the finitely generated graded projective right modules, we have that $[L_K(E)] = [\bigoplus_{v \in E^0} vL_K(E)] = \sum_{v \in E^0} [vL_K(E)]$. So,

$$[L_K(F)] = f([L_K(E)]) = \sum_{v \in E^0} [P_v] = [\bigoplus_{v \in E^0} P_v]$$

for some finitely generated graded projective right $L_K(F)$ -modules P_v such that $[P_v] = f([vL_K(E)])$. Without any additional assumptions on f , P_v is possibly trivial for some $v \in E^0$. By Lemma 3.1, there is a graded isomorphism $L_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \bigoplus_{v \in E^0} P_v$. Let $Q_v \leq L_K(F)$ be a graded direct summand of $L_K(F)$ such that $Q_v \cong_{\text{gr}} P_v$ by the restriction of the isomorphism $L_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \bigoplus_{v \in E^0} P_v$. Hence, there are mutually orthogonal homogeneous idempotents p_v in $L_K(F)$ with their sum equal to the identity element of $L_K(F)$ such that $p_v L_K(F) = Q_v \cong_{\text{gr}} P_v$. So,

$$[p_v L_K(F)] = f([vL_K(E)])$$

holds in $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F))$.

Defining \mathbf{p}_e for $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbf{E}^1$. Next, we define elements p_e such that $[p_e] = [f(ee^*)]$ for every $e \in E^1$. We first do that for edges with regular sources. So, let v be a regular vertex. In this case, we have that $[p_v L_K(F)] = f([vL_K(E)]) = \sum_{e \in \text{es}^{-1}(v)} f([ee^* L_K(E)])$. Thus, there are finitely generated graded projective right $L_K(F)$ -modules P_e such that

$$[p_v L_K(F)] = [\bigoplus_{e \in \text{es}^{-1}(v)} P_e]$$

and that $[P_e] = f([ee^*L_K(E)])$. By Lemma 3.1, $p_vL_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \bigoplus_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} P_e$. Let Q_e be a direct summand of $p_vL_K(F)$ such that $Q_e \cong_{\text{gr}} P_e$ by the restriction of the isomorphism $p_vL_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \bigoplus_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} P_e$. Thus, there are mutually orthogonal homogeneous idempotents $p_e \in p_vL_K(F)_0p_v$ such that $p_eL_K(F) = Q_e \cong_{\text{gr}} P_e$. Hence,

$$[p_eL_K(F)] = f([ee^*L_K(E)])$$

holds in $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F))$.

If v is an infinite emitter, we aim to define homogeneous idempotents p_e and p_Z^v to be the images of ee^* and $v - \sum_{e \in Z} ee^*$ respectively for $e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ and finite and nonempty set $Z \subseteq \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$. Let us index the elements of $\mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)$ so that it is equal to $\{e_0, e_1, \dots\}$ and let $Z_n = \{e_0, \dots, e_n\}$.

For $e = e_0$, $ee^*v = vee^* = ee^*$ so $ee^* \leq v$ implying that $v - ee^*$ is also a homogeneous idempotent and that $ee^*L_K(E)$ is a direct summand of $vL_K(E)$ with the complement $(v - ee^*)L_K(E)$. Hence, there are finitely generated graded projective right $L_K(F)$ -modules P_e and P_e^v such that $[P_e] + [P_e^v] = [p_vL_K(F)]$. Using Lemma 3.1 again, we obtain orthogonal homogeneous idempotents p_e and $p_{\{e\}}^v$ in $p_vL_K(F)p_v$ such that $p_e + p_{\{e\}}^v = p_v$. Repeating the same argument for $f = e_1$ and for $v - ee^*$ in the place of v (which works since $v - ee^* = ff^* + (v - ee^* - ff^*)$), we obtain orthogonal homogeneous idempotents p_f and $p_{\{e,f\}}^v$ which add up to $p_{\{e\}}^v$ and such that p_e is orthogonal to p_f . Let $p_{\{f\}}^v$ be $p_e + p_{\{e,f\}}^v$ so that we have that $p_v = p_e + p_{\{e\}}^v = p_e + p_f + p_{\{e,f\}}^v = p_f + p_{\{f\}}^v$ and that $p_{\{e\}}^v = p_v - p_e = p_f + p_{\{f\}}^v - p_e = p_f + p_e + p_{\{e,f\}}^v - p_e = p_f + p_{\{e,f\}}^v$.

Continuing this argument inductively, we obtain orthogonal idempotents p_{e_n} and $p_{Z_n}^v$ with $p_{Z_{n-1}}^v$ as their sum. This ensures that p_{e_n} is orthogonal to p_{e_i} for all $i = 0, \dots, n-1$. Since $p_{Z_{n-1}}^v \leq p_v$ and $p_{e_n} \leq p_{Z_{n-1}}^v$, we have that $p_{e_n} \leq p_v$ so $p_{e_n}p_v = p_vp_{e_n} = p_{e_n}$. If $Z \subseteq Z_n$ contains e_n , we define p_Z^v to be $p_{Z_n}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_n - Z} p_e$. Hence,

$$p_Z^v + \sum_{e \in Z} p_e = p_{Z_n}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_n - Z} p_e + \sum_{e \in Z} p_e = p_{Z_n}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_n} p_e = p_{Z_{n-1}}^v - p_{e_n} + \sum_{e \in Z_n} p_e = p_{Z_{n-1}}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_{n-1}} p_e = p_v$$

and if W is such that $Z \subsetneq W \subseteq Z_n$ also contains e_n , then

$$p_Z^v = p_{Z_n}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_n - Z} p_e = p_{Z_n}^v + \sum_{e \in Z_n - W} p_e + \sum_{e \in W - Z} p_e = p_W^v + \sum_{e \in W - Z} p_e.$$

Defining \mathbf{x}_e and \mathbf{y}_e for $\mathbf{e} \in \mathbf{E}^1$. Note that e and e^* realize the equivalence $ee^* \sim_{\text{gr}} e^*e$ for $e \in E^1$. So, $ee^*L_K(E) \cong_{\text{gr}} (-1)e^*eL_K(E)$ by Lemma 2.1. Hence, in $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F))$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} [p_eL_K(F)] &= f([ee^*L_K(E)]) = f([(-1)e^*eL_K(E)]) = f(x[\mathbf{r}(e)L_K(E)]) = \\ &xf([\mathbf{r}(e)L_K(E)]) = x[p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}L_K(F)] = [(-1)p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}L_K(F)] \end{aligned}$$

for every $e \in E^1$. By Lemma 3.1, this implies that $p_eL_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} (-1)p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}L_K(F)$. By Lemma 2.1, there are $x_e \in p_eL_K(F)_1p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}$ and $y_e \in p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}L_K(F)_{-1}p_e$ such that $x_ey_e = p_e$ and $y_ex_e = p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}$.

Checking the axioms. We check that the elements p_v, x_e, y_e for $v \in E^0, e \in E^1$ form an E -family. By construction of p_v for $v \in E^0$, the axiom (V) holds.

The relations $x_e \in p_eL_K(F)_1p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}, y_e \in p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}L_K(F)_{-1}p_e$ imply that $x_ep_{\mathbf{r}(e)} = x_e$ and $p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}y_e = y_e$. In addition, if $v = \mathbf{s}(e)$ is regular, then $p_vx_e = \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} p_fx_e = \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} p_f p_e x_e = p_ex_e = x_e$ and, similarly, $y_ep_v = y_e \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} p_f = y_ep_e \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} p_f = y_ep_e = y_e$. If $v = \mathbf{s}(e)$ is an infinite emitter, then $p_vx_e = p_v(p_ex_e) = (p_vp_e)x_e = p_ex_e = x_e$ and, similarly, $y_ep_v = (y_ep_e)p_v = y_e(p_ep_v) = y_ep_e = y_e$. Thus, both (E1) and (E2) hold.

To check that the axiom (CK1) holds, recall that that $y_e x_e = p_{\mathbf{r}(e)}$. If $e \neq f$ are edges with the same source, then $y_e x_f = (y_e p_e)(p_f x_f) = y_e (p_e p_f) x_f = 0$ since $p_e p_f = 0$ by the definition of the elements p_e and p_f . If $e \neq f$ and $\mathbf{s}(e) = v \neq w = \mathbf{s}(f)$, then $y_e x_f = (y_e p_v)(p_w x_f) = y_e (p_v p_w) x_f = 0$ since $p_v p_w = 0$. This shows that (CK1) holds.

The axiom (CK2) holds since $\sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_e y_e = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} p_e = p_v$ if v is a regular vertex.

The final step. By the Universal Property of $L_K(E)$ (see section 2.5), there is a unique algebra homomorphism $\phi : L_K(E) \rightarrow L_K(F)$ which maps $v \in E^0$ to p_v , $e \in E^1$ to x_e , and e^* to y_e . Since p_v is in $L_K(F)_0$, x_e is in $L_K(F)_1$, and y_e is in $L_K(F)_{-1}$, the homomorphism ϕ is graded. Note also that ϕ is unital since

$$\phi(1_{L_K(E)}) = \phi\left(\sum_{v \in E^0} v\right) = \sum_{v \in E^0} p_v = 1_{L_K(F)}.$$

As $\phi(v) = p_v$ for any v and, if v is an infinite emitter, $\phi(v - \sum_{e \in Z} ee^*) = p_Z^v$, $K_0^\Gamma(\phi)$ and f are equal on the generators of $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$. Hence, $K_0^\Gamma(\phi) = f$.

It remains to show that if f is injective, then ϕ is also injective. If f is injective, the condition $[v L_K(E)] \neq 0$ ensures that $[p_v L_K(F)] \neq 0$ which implies that $p_v L_K(F) \neq 0$. Thus, $\phi(v) = p_v \neq 0$ for every $v \in E^0$. By the Graded Uniqueness Theorem (see section 2.5), ϕ is injective. \square

The last sentence of Theorem 3.2, showed using the Graded Uniqueness Theorem, ensures that the homomorphisms ϕ and ψ in the following direct corollary of Theorem 3.2, are injective.

Corollary 3.3. *If E and F are finite graphs and $f : (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E)), [L_K(E)]) \rightarrow (K_0^\Gamma(L_K(F)), [L_K(F)])$ is an isomorphism of \mathbf{POG}_Γ^u , then there are unital graded algebra monomorphisms $\phi : L_K(E) \rightarrow L_K(F)$ and $\psi : L_K(F) \rightarrow L_K(E)$ such that $K_0^\Gamma(\phi) = f$ and $K_0^\Gamma(\psi) = f^{-1}$.*

4. WEAK FAITHFULNESS

Theorem 4.1 specifies the level of faithfulness of the functor K_0^Γ . Using vertices and edges of the graph instead of the standard matrix units, the proof generalizes the standard argument for faithfulness of K_0 for matricial algebras over a field when the homomorphisms are considered modulo inner automorphisms.

Theorem 4.1. *(Weak faithfulness) If E and F are any graphs and if $\phi, \psi : L_K(E) \rightarrow L_K(F)$ are graded algebra homomorphisms (not necessarily unital), then the following are equivalent.*

- (1) $K_0^\Gamma(\phi) = K_0^\Gamma(\psi)$.
- (2) *The relations $\phi(v) \sim \psi(v)$ and $\phi(ee^*) \sim \psi(ee^*)$ hold in $L_K(F)_0$ for every $v \in E^0$ and every $e \in E^1$.*

If E and F are finite, conditions (1) and (2) are equivalent with each of the following conditions.

- (3) *The relations $\phi(v) \sim \psi(v)$ hold in $L_K(F)_0$ for every $v \in E^0$.*
- (4) *There exist elements $x, y \in L_K(F)_0$ such that $xy = \phi(1_{L_K(E)})$, $yx = \psi(1_{L_K(E)})$, $x\psi(v)y = \phi(v)$ for every $v \in E^0$.*
- (4⁺) *There exist elements $x, y \in L_K(F)_0$ such that $xy = \phi(1_{L_K(E)})$, $yx = \psi(1_{L_K(E)})$, $x\psi(v)y = \phi(v)$ for every $v \in E^0$ and $x\psi(ee^*)y = \phi(ee^*)$ for every $e \in E^1$.*
- (5⁺) *There is an invertible element z of $L_K(F)_0$ such that $z\psi(v)z^{-1} = \phi(v)$ for every $v \in E^0$ and $z\psi(ee^*)z^{-1} = \phi(ee^*)$ for every $e \in E^1$.*
- (5) *There is an invertible element z of $L_K(F)_0$ such that $z\psi(v)z^{-1} = \phi(v)$ for every $v \in E^0$.*

Proof. For brevity, let $L_K(F) = S$.

Having Lemma 3.1, the implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) is rather direct. If (1) holds and $v \in E^0$, then

$$[\phi(v)L_K(F)] = K_0^\Gamma(\phi)([vL_K(E)]) = K_0^\Gamma(\psi)([vL_K(E)]) = [\psi(v)L_K(F)],$$

so that $\phi(v)L_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \psi(v)L_K(F)$ holds by Lemma 3.1. Thus, $\phi(v) \sim_{S_0} \psi(v)$ holds by Lemma 2.1. Similarly, for every $e \in E^1$, $[\phi(ee^*)L_K(F)] = K_0^\Gamma(\phi)([ee^*L_K(E)]) = K_0^\Gamma(\psi)([ee^*L_K(E)]) = [\psi(ee^*)L_K(F)]$ which implies $\phi(ee^*)L_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} \psi(ee^*)L_K(F)$ by Lemma 3.1 so that $\phi(ee^*) \sim_{S_0} \psi(ee^*)$ holds by Lemma 2.1. This shows that (2) holds.

The converse (2) \Rightarrow (1) holds since (2) implies that the maps $K_0^\Gamma(\phi)$ and $K_0^\Gamma(\psi)$ are equal on the generators of $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$.

Let us assume that E and F are finite graphs now. Condition (2) trivially implies (3) and (3) implies (1) by the same argument as for (2) \Rightarrow (1). To finish the proof, we show that (2) \Rightarrow (4⁺) \Rightarrow (5⁺) \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (3). The proof of (4⁺) \Rightarrow (5⁺) also shows that (4) \Rightarrow (5), so this also shows that (2) \Rightarrow (4) \Rightarrow (5) \Rightarrow (3).

Assume that (2) holds. For every $e \in E^1$, let $x_e \in \phi(ee^*)S_0\psi(ee^*)$ and $y_e \in \psi(ee^*)S_0\phi(ee^*)$ be such that $x_e y_e = \phi(ee^*)$ and $y_e x_e = \psi(ee^*)$. If $e \neq f$, $y_e x_f = y_e \phi(ee^*) \phi(ff^*) x_f = y_e \phi(ee^* ff^*) x_f = y_e 0 x_f = 0$. Similarly, $x_e y_f = 0$.

For $v \in E^0$ regular, let $x_v = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_e$ and $y_v = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} y_e$. We claim that x_v and y_v realize the equivalence $\phi(v) \sim_{S_0} \psi(v)$. Indeed,

$$x_v y_v = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_e y_f = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_e y_e = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} \phi(ee^*) = \phi\left(\sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} ee^*\right) = \phi(v).$$

Analogously, $y_v x_v = \psi(v)$. Note that $\phi(v)x_v = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} \phi(ee^*) \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_f = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} \phi(ee^*) x_e = \sum_{e \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(v)} x_e = x_v$. By analogous arguments, $x_v \in S_0\psi(v)$ and $y_v \in \psi(v)S_0\phi(v)$.

If v is a sink, we let $x_v \in \phi(v)S_0\psi(v)$ and $y_v \in \psi(v)S_0\phi(v)$ be any two elements realizing the equivalence $\phi(v) \sim_{S_0} \psi(v)$.

If v and w are two different vertices of E , we have that

$$x_v y_w = x_v \psi(v) \psi(w) y_w = x_v \psi(vw) y_w = x_v 0 y_w = 0.$$

Similarly, $y_v x_w = 0$.

Let $x = \sum_{v \in E^0} x_v$ and $y = \sum_{v \in E^0} y_v$. Then

$$xy = \sum_{v \in E^0} x_v \sum_{w \in E^0} y_w = \sum_{v \in E^0} x_v y_v = \sum_{v \in E^0} \phi(v) = \phi\left(\sum_{v \in E^0} v\right) = \phi(1_{L_K(E)})$$

and, similarly, $yx = \psi(1_{L_K(E)})$.

For $v \in E^0$, we have that

$$x\psi(v)y = \sum_{w \in E^0} x_w \psi(v) y_w = x_v \psi(v) y_v = x_v y_v = \phi(v).$$

For any $e \in E^1$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} x\psi(ee^*)y &= \sum_{w \in E^0} x_w \psi(ee^*) y_w = x_{\mathbf{s}(e)} \psi(ee^*) y_{\mathbf{s}(e)} = \\ &= \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(\mathbf{s}(e))} x_f \psi(ee^*) \sum_{f \in \mathbf{s}^{-1}(\mathbf{s}(e))} y_f = x_e \psi(ee^*) y_e = \phi(ee^*). \end{aligned}$$

This shows that (4^+) holds.

Assume that (4^+) holds and let us show (5^+) . For brevity, let $1_E = 1_{L_K(E)}$ and $1_F = 1_{L_K(F)}$. By replacing x with $\phi(1_E)x\psi(1_E)$ and y with $\psi(1_E)y\phi(1_E)$, we can assume that $x \in \phi(1_E)S_0\psi(1_E)$ and $y \in \psi(1_E)S_0\phi(1_E)$ realize the equivalence $\phi(1_E) \sim_{S_0} \psi(1_E)$. Since F is a finite graph, S_0 is isomorphic to an ultramatricial algebra over K with unital connecting maps ([1, Corollary 2.1.16]). Hence, S_0 is a unit-regular ring. By [5, Theorem 4.1], if two idempotents p and q of a unit-regular ring are algebraically equivalent then $1 - p$ and $1 - q$ are also algebraically equivalent. Thus, the equivalence $\phi(1_E) \sim_{S_0} \psi(1_E)$ implies that $1_F - \phi(1_E) \sim_{S_0} 1_F - \psi(1_E)$. Let $x' \in (1_F - \phi(1_E))S_0(1_F - \psi(1_E))$ and $y' \in (1_F - \psi(1_E))S_0(1_F - \phi(1_E))$ be any elements realizing this equivalence. Note that $xy' = y'x = yx' = x'y = 0$. So, if $z = x + x'$ and $w = y + y'$, then

$$zw = (x + x')(y + y') = xy + x'y' = \phi(1_E) + 1_F - \phi(1_E) = 1_F.$$

Similarly, $wz = 1_F$. In addition, for $v \in E^0$, we have that

$$z\psi(v)w = (x + x')\psi(v)(y + y') = x\psi(v)y = \phi(v).$$

Similarly, $z\psi(ee^*)w = \phi(ee^*)$.

As (5^+) trivially implies (5), it remains to prove $(5) \Rightarrow (3)$. Assume that (5) holds and let $z \in S_0$ be as in condition (5). The elements $x_v = z\psi(v)$ and $y_v = z^{-1}$ realize the algebraic equivalence $\phi(v) \sim_{S_0} \psi(v)$ since $z\psi(v)z^{-1} = \phi(v)$ for any $v \in E^0$. Hence, (3) holds. \square

In the case that $E = F$, ϕ is a graded automorphism, and ψ is the identity, [3, Proposition 6.3] states that condition (1) of Theorem 4.1 is equivalent with the requirement that there is an inner automorphism θ of $L_K(E)_0$ such that ϕ and θ coincide on a nonempty and finite subset of $L_K(E)_0$.

If E and F are graphs without sources and if the maps ϕ and ψ as in the assumption of Theorem 4.1 are also graded *isomorphisms* such that condition (1) of Theorem 4.1 holds, then [3, Theorem 6.5] exhibits an injective graded endomorphism θ of $L_K(F)$ such that the restriction of θ to F^0 is the conjugation by an invertible element of $L_K(F)_0$ and such that $\theta\psi = \phi$. A necessary and sufficient condition for such θ to be onto is also given.

Next, we exhibit an example showing that one cannot strengthen condition (5) of Theorem 4.1 by requiring that $\phi(e) = z\psi(e)z^{-1}$ holds for all edges e of E . This example also implies that K_0^Γ is not faithful on \mathbf{LE}_{fin} (note that this also follows from [3, Example 6.7]).

Example 4.2. Let E be the graph $\begin{array}{c} \bullet^u \xrightarrow{g} \bullet^v \\ \begin{array}{c} \curvearrowright^e \\ \curvearrowleft_f \end{array} \end{array}$, let ϕ be the identity map on $L_K(E)$, and let ψ

map the elements u, v, g and g^* identically to themselves and map e to f , f to e , e^* to f^* , and f^* to e^* . One checks that the elements of the image of ψ constitute an E -family, so ψ extends to a ring homomorphism which we also call ψ and which is graded since the degrees of the E -family are adequate. The maps ϕ and ψ satisfy condition (3) of Theorem 4.1, so they induce the same map on $K_0^\Gamma(L_K(E))$. The unitary and selfadjoint element $w = ef^* + fe^* + gg^* + v$ is such that conditions (5) and (5^+) hold. Note that $we \neq fw$ (assuming that $we = fw$ implies $e = f$ which is a contradiction).

We show that there is no invertible $z \in L_K(E)_0$ such that $\theta\psi = \phi$ where θ is the conjugation by z . Assume, on the contrary, that there is an invertible element $z \in L_K(E)_0$ such that $z\psi(r)z^{-1} = r$

holds for every $r \in L_K(E)$. Let

$$z = kv + k_g g g^* + \sum_{i=1}^n k_i p_i g g^* q_i^* + \sum_{j=1}^m k_j r_j s_j^*$$

where the paths p_i, q_i, r_j , and s_j consist only of edges e and f , $|p_i| = |q_i| > 0$, $|r_j| = |s_j| > 0$, and $k, k_g, k_i, k_j \in K$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$ and every $j = 1, \dots, m$. Note that $uz = z - kv$.

Let p be any path consisting only of edges e and f which has the length larger than any of p_i, q_j, r_j , and s_j . Let $q = \psi(p)$. Since $pz = zq$, we have that $p^*pz = p^*zq$, so $z - kv = uz = p^*zq$. As $p^*v = p^*g = p^*p_i g = 0$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, we have that

$$z - kv = \sum_{j=1}^m k_j p^* r_j s_j^* q.$$

We claim that the sum on the right side is zero. Note that p^*r_j is zero unless r_j is a prefix of p , necessarily proper by the choice of p . Also, $s_j^*q = 0$ unless s_j is a prefix of q . Hence, if $p = r_j t$, either $p^*r_j s_j^* q$ is zero or $q = s_j \psi(t)$ in which case $p^*r_j s_j^* q = t^* r_j^* r_j s_j^* s_j \psi(t) = t^* \psi(t) = 0$ since t and $\psi(t)$ have the first edge different. Thus, we have that $z - kv = 0$ and so $z = kv$. This is a contradiction since kv is not invertible ($kvu = 0$, for example).

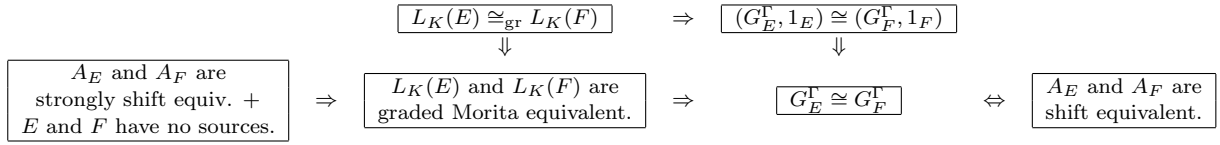
5. SOME REFLECTIONS ON THE RESULTS

The progress made by Theorem 3.2 and Corollary 3.3 does not settle the question whether the GCC holds. We list some other questions and thoughts.

5.1. Removing the cardinality assumptions. Let E and F have infinitely many vertices and the standard generating intervals of $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ be considered instead of the standard order-units. If the assumption of Theorem 3.2 is modified accordingly, the question is whether the conclusion of Theorem 3.2 holds without the requirement that the graded algebra map is unital.

5.2. The level of constructiveness of Theorem 3.2. Another natural question is whether one can explicitly produce a graded homomorphism ϕ as in Theorem 3.2. The proof of Theorem 3.2 has several non-constructive steps present mainly because a relation $[P] = [Q]$ on the K_0^Γ -level does not produce a specific graded isomorphism $P \cong_{\text{gr}} Q$ on the algebra level. Such isomorphism would be needed if one is to explicitly produce p_v for a module P_v in the first step of the proof of Theorem 3.2. The same non-constructive step is present in the subsequent stage of the proof when defining p_e . Similarly, when defining x_e and y_e , one would need to know a specific graded isomorphism $p_e L_K(F) \cong_{\text{gr}} (-1) p_{r(e)} L_K(F)$ in order to come up with the elements x_e and y_e realizing the equivalence $p_e \sim_{\text{gr}} p_{r(e)}$. So, one can say that the proof of Theorem 3.2 is not constructive.

5.3. A relation of the GCC with symbolic dynamics. Let E and F be finite graphs without sinks, let A_E and A_F be their incidence matrices, and let G_E^Γ and G_F^Γ be the graph Γ -groups of E and F respectively. Recall that $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are graded Morita equivalent if there is an equivalence of the categories of graded right modules of $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ which commutes with the shift functor τ_n (given by $\tau_n(M) = (n)M$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$). If the shift equivalence and the strong shift equivalence in the diagram below refer to such equivalences over \mathbb{Z}^+ , then the two implications in the second row of the diagram below hold by [7, Proposition 15] (the first also by [3, Theorem 3.12]). The other three implications in the diagram are direct and the equivalence in the second row holds by [7, Corollary 12] (if E and F have no sources, also by [3, Theorem 3.10]).



By [7, Example 18], there is a finite graph E without sources or sinks (in particular E is nontrivial, essential and irreducible) such that A_E and A_E^t are strongly shift equivalent. If F is the opposite graph of E (obtained by reversing the edges of E), then $A_F = A_E^t$. However, by the same example, no order-preserving map $G_E^\Gamma \rightarrow G_F^\Gamma$ can also be order-unit-preserving. In particular, this shows that $L_K(E)$ and $L_K(F)$ are not graded isomorphic. Hence, the vertical implications are strict.

By the Kim-Roush example from [11], there are 7×7 matrices A and B with their entries in \mathbb{Z}^+ such that A and B are shift equivalent but not strongly shift equivalent. If E and F are graphs such that their incidence matrices are A and B respectively, then E and F have no sources or sinks. This shows that the composition of the two implications in the second row is strict. So, at least one of these two implications is strict, but it is not clear which one, possibly both. The statement that the second implication is not strict for all finite graphs is sometimes also referred to as the GCC.

We also note that, by [4, Theorem A], the four conditions in the middle two columns of the above diagram are all equivalent for countable graphs with the property that if there is an edge from a vertex v to a vertex w , then there are infinitely many edges from v to w .

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