Classification of homomorphisms and dynamical systems

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Dedicated to George Elliott on his 60th birthday

Abstract

Let $A$ be a unital simple $C^*$-algebra with tracial rank zero and $X$ be a compact metric space. Suppose that $h_1, h_2 : C(X) \to A$ are two unital monomorphisms. We show that $h_1$ and $h_2$ are approximately unitarily equivalent if and only if $[h_1] = [h_2]$ in $KL(C(X), A)$ and $\tau \circ h_1(f) = \tau \circ h_2(f)$ for every $f \in C(X)$ and every trace $\tau$ of $A$. Adopting a theorem of Tomiyama, we introduce a notion of approximate conjugacy for minimal dynamical systems. Let $\alpha, \beta : X \to X$ be two minimal homeomorphisms. Using the above mentioned result, we show that two dynamical systems are approximately conjugate in that sense if and only if a $K$-theoretical condition is satisfied. In the case that $X$ is the Cantor set, this notion coincides with strong orbit equivalence of Giordano, Putnam and Skau and the $K$-theoretical condition is equivalent to saying that the associate crossed product $C^*$-algebras are isomorphic.

Another application of the above mentioned result is given for $C^*$-dynamical systems related to a problem of Kishimoto. Let $A$ be a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero, and let $\alpha \in Aut(A)$. We prove that if $\alpha^r$ fixes a large subgroup of $K_0(A)$ and has the tracial Rokhlin property then $A \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ is again a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero.

1 Introduction

Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $\alpha, \beta : X \to X$ be homeomorphisms. Suppose that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are minimal, i.e., neither $\alpha$ nor $\beta$ has non-trivial invariant closed subsets. Recall that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are conjugate if there exists a homeomorphism $\sigma : X \to X$ such that $\alpha = \sigma \circ \beta \circ \sigma^{-1}$. They are flip conjugate if either $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are conjugate or $\alpha$ and $\beta^{-1}$ are conjugate. It was proved by Jun Tomiyama [56] that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are flip conjugate if and only if there exists an isomorphism from $C(X) \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ onto $C(X) \rtimes_{\beta} \mathbb{Z}$ such that it maps $C(X)$ onto $C(X)$, where $C(X) \rtimes_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}$ and $C(X) \rtimes_{\beta} \mathbb{Z}$ are the associated crossed product $C^*$-algebras. It is speculated that $C^*$-algebra theory may help to understand the minimal dynamical systems $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$.
This is further demonstrated in Giordano, Putnam and Skau’s work (17) on minimal Cantor systems. They show, among other things, that two minimal Cantor systems \((X, \alpha)\) and \((X, \beta)\) are strong orbit equivalent if and only if the associated crossed products are isomorphic. It is worth noting that under the assumption that \(X\) is an infinite set and \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) are minimal, the associated crossed product \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras are amenable simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras. Given the recent development in the classification of amenable simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras, it seems possible to have some \(K\)-theoretical description of some useful equivalence relation for minimal dynamical systems as demonstrated in Giordano, Putnam and Skau’s work. The author has proposed to study some version of approximate conjugacy for minimal dynamical systems (see 44). The original purpose of this research is to give a \(K\)-theoretical description of approximate conjugacy in minimal dynamical systems.

Diverging from dynamical systems, consider homomorphisms from \(C(X)\), the \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra of continuous functions on a compact metric space, to a unital simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra \(A\). It is fundamentally important in topology to study homomorphisms from \(C(X)\) to \(C(Y)\). In \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra theory, it is also fundamentally important to understand homomorphisms from \(C(X)\) into a unital \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra. The earliest study of this kind is the classical Brown-Douglas-Fillmore theory (see 3 and 4). The BDF-theory classified monomorphisms from \(C(X)\) into the Calkin algebra \(B(l^2)/\mathcal{K}(l^2)\). The original motivation was to classify essentially normal operators. There is no doubt that BDF-theory plays a crucial role in the development of \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra theory, in particular, in the aspect of \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra theory related to \(K\)-theory and \(KK\)-theory. One may notice that the Calkin algebra is a very special (non-separable) \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra. But it is a simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra with real rank zero. It becomes clear that the study of monomorphisms from \(C(X)\) into a separable simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra with real rank zero is also very important (see 8, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 19, 20 and 21). In this paper, we prove that, under the assumption that \(A\) is a unital simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebra with tracial rank zero, then monomorphisms from \(C(X)\) into \(A\) can be classified up to approximate unitary equivalence by their \(K\)-theoretical information. We believe that this result is potentially very useful. We will demonstrate this by presenting two applications.

Returning to minimal dynamical systems, it is known that many crossed product \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras associated with minimal dynamical systems are simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras with tracial rank zero. For example it is known (see for example Theorem 1.15 of 17) that \(C(X) \rtimes_n \mathbb{Z}\) is an \(\mathcal{AT}\)-algebra of real rank zero if \(X\) is the Cantor set. It follows (see 14 and 36) that they have tracial rank zero. More recently it is shown by Q. Lin and N.C. Phillips (43) that crossed products resulted from minimal diffeomorphisms on a manifold are inductive limits of subhomogeneous \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras. Consequently, by 42, they have tracial topological rank zero. Thus by the classification theorem of 10 these simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras are classified by their \(K\)-theory. The classification of monomorphisms from \(C(X)\) to those simple \(\mathcal{C}^\ast\)-algebras leads to the notion of approximate (flip) conjugacy in minimal dynamical systems. Briefly speaking, two minimal dynamical systems \((X, \alpha)\) and \((X, \beta)\) are approximately \(K\)-conjugate if there exist two sequences of homeomorphisms \(\sigma_n, \gamma_n : X \to X\) such that

\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} f \circ \sigma_n \circ \beta \circ \sigma_n^{-1} = f \circ \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f \circ \gamma_n \circ \alpha \circ \gamma_n^{-1} = f \circ \beta
\]

for all \(f \in C(X)\) and both \(\sigma_n\) and \(\gamma_n\) satisfy a \(K\)-theoretical constrain. A preliminary result
(15) shows that when $X$ is a Cantor set, $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are approximately $K$-conjugate if and only if $C(X) \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z} \cong C(X) \rtimes_\beta \mathbb{Z}$. In this paper, we define a $C^*$-version of approximate flip conjugacy and use the classification of monomorphisms from $C(X)$ into a unital simple $C^*$-algebra of tracial rank zero to give a $K$-theoretical condition for two minimal dynamical systems being approximate flip conjugate in that sense.

We present another related application of the above mentioned classification of monomorphisms from $C(X)$. We study $C^*$-dynamical systems $(A, \alpha)$, where $A$ is a unital simple $C^*$-algebra with tracial rank zero and $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$ which satisfies a certain Rokhlin property. The Rokhlin property in ergodic theory was first adopted into operator algebras in the context of von Neumann algebras by A. Connes (17). It was adopted by Herman and Ocneanu (30), then by M. Rørdam (54), A. Kishimoto and more recently by M. Isumii (23) in a much more general context of $C^*$-algebras. Kishimoto has studied the problem when a crossed product of a simple AT-algebra $A$ of real rank zero by an automorphism $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$ is again an AT-algebra of real rank zero. A more general question is when $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple AH-algebra with real rank zero if $A$ is a unital simple AH-algebra. Given the classification theorem for simple separable amenable $C^*$-algebra with tracial rank zero, a similar question is under what condition $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial rank zero. In order to make reasonable sense, one has to assume that $\alpha$ is sufficiently outer. As proposed by A. Kishimoto (27), the right description of “sufficiently outer” is that $\alpha$ has a Rokhlin property. One version of Rokhlin property was introduced in [31] called “tracial Rokhlin property” which is closely related to, but slightly weaker than, the so-called approximate Rokhlin property used in [25] (see 3.12 below). It was shown in [31] that the tracial Rokhlin property occurs quite often. Tracial cyclic Rokhlin property was introduced in [47] which is a stronger Rokhlin property (see 3.13 below). It is shown in [47] that if $A$ has tracial rank zero and $\alpha$ has the tracial cyclic Rokhlin property then $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial Rokhlin property. Thus one may apply classification theorem in [40] to these simple crossed products. This leads to the question when an automorphism $\alpha$ has tracial cyclic Rokhlin property. We will apply the above mentioned results about monomorphisms from $C(X)$ to this problem. Among other things, we will show that, if $\alpha'_{|G} = \text{id}_G$ for some subgroup $G \subset K_0(A)$ for which $\rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A))$ and $\alpha$ has tracial Rokhlin property then $\alpha$ has tracial cyclic Rokhlin property. This result implies that, under the same condition, $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero if $A$ is. This solves the generalized version of the Kishimoto problem.

The paper is organized as follows: In Section 2, we list some conventions that will be used in this paper. In Section 3, we present the main results. We first give (in subsection 2.1) the classification of monomorphisms from $C(X)$ into a unital simple $C^*$-algebra with tracial topological rank zero. We then give two applications of the theorem. One for minimal dynamical systems (subsection 2.2) and the other for the $C^*$-dynamical systems and the Rokhlin property (subsection 2.3). In section 4, we give the proof of the classification theorem mentioned above and also give proofs of several approximate version of it. In section 5, we present the proof of the theorems described in subsection 3.2. Finally, in section 6, we give the proof of the main results in subsection 2.3.

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2 Notation

We will use the following conventions:

(1) Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra. $A_{s.a.}$ is the set of all selfadjoint elements of $A$ and $A_+$ is the positive cone of $A$.

(2) Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra and $a \in A$. We write $\text{Her}(a)$ for the hereditary $C^*$-subalgebra generated by $a$, i.e., $\text{Her}(a) = \overline{aAa}$.

(3) Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra and $p, q \in A$ be two projections. We write $p \sim q$, and say $p$ is equivalent to $q$, if there exists a partial isometry $v \in A$ such that $v^*v = p$ and $vv^* = q$. If $a \in A_+$, we write $[p] \leq [a]$ if $p \sim q$ for some projection $q \in \text{Her}(a)$.

(4) Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra. We denote by $\text{Aut}(A)$ the automorphism group of $A$. If $A$ is unital and $u \in A$ is a unitary, we denote by $\text{ad} u$ the inner automorphism defined by $\text{ad} u(a) = uau$ for all $a \in A$.

(5) $T(A)$ is the tracial state space of $A$. Denote by $\rho_A : K_0(A) \to \text{Aff}(T(A))$ the homomorphism induced by $\rho_A([p])(\tau) = \tau(p)$ for $\tau \in T(A)$.

Furthermore, we also use $\rho_A : A_{s.a.} \to \text{Aff}(T(A))$ for the homomorphism defined by $\rho_A(a)(\tau) = \tau(a)$ for $a \in A_{s.a.}$.

(6) Let $A$ and $B$ be two $C^*$-algebras and $\phi, \psi : A \to B$ be two maps. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset A$ be a finite subset. We write $\phi \approx_{\varepsilon} \psi$ on $\mathcal{F}$, if

$$\|\phi(a) - \psi(a)\| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{F}.$$  

If $B$ is unital and there is a unitary $u \in B$ such that

$$\|\text{ad} u \circ \phi(a) - \psi(a)\| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } a \in A,$$

then we write $\phi \sim_{\varepsilon} \psi$ on $\mathcal{F}$.

(7) Let $x \in A$, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $\mathcal{F} \subset A$. We write $x \in_{\varepsilon} \mathcal{F}$, if $\text{dist}(x, \mathcal{F}) < \varepsilon$, or there is $y \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\|x - y\| < \varepsilon$. Let $\mathcal{F}$ and $\mathcal{G}$ be subsets of a $C^*$-algebra $A$, we write $\mathcal{F} \subset_{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}$, if for every $x \in \mathcal{F}$, $x \in_{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}$.

(8) Let $A$ be a separable amenable $C^*$-algebra. We say that $A$ satisfies the Universal Coefficient Theorem (UCT), if for any $\sigma$-unital $C^*$-algebra $B$, one has the following short exact sequence:

$$0 \to \text{ext}_2(K_{s-1}(A), K_*(B)) \to KK^*(A, B) \to \text{Hom}(K_*(A), K_*(B)) \to 0.$$  

Every $C^*$-algebra $A$ in the so-called “bootstrap” class $\mathcal{N}$ satisfies the UCT.

Let $G$ and $F$ be abelian groups. Denote by $\text{Pext}(G, F)$ the group of pure group extensions in $\text{ext}_2(G, F)$, i.e., those extensions of $F$ by $G$ so that every finitely generated subgroup of $F$ lifts. Denote $KL(A, B) = KK(A, B)/\text{Pext}(K_{s-1}(A), K_*(B))$.  

4
(9) Let $C_n$ be a commutative $C^*$-algebra with $K_0(C_n) = \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ and $K_1(C_n) = 0$. Suppose that $A$ is a $C^*$-algebra. Then $K_i(A, \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}) = K_i(A \otimes C_k)$. Let $\mathbf{P}(A)$ be the set of equivalence classes of projections in $M_\infty(A)$, $M_\infty(C(S^1) \otimes A)$, $M_\infty((A \otimes C_m))$ and $M_\infty((C(S^1) \otimes A \otimes C_m))$.

We have the following commutative diagram (13):

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
K_0(A) & \rightarrow & K_0(A, \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow K_1(A) \\
\uparrow_k & & \downarrow_k \\
K_0(A) & \leftarrow & K_1(A, \mathbb{Z}/k\mathbb{Z}) \leftarrow K_1(A)
\end{array}
$$

As in (11), we use the notation

$$
\mathbf{K}(A) = \oplus_{i=0, 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}} K_i(A; \mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}).
$$

By $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(K(A), K(B))$ we mean all homomorphisms from $\mathbf{K}(A)$ to $\mathbf{K}(B)$ which respect the direct sum decomposition and the so-called Bockstein operations (see (11)). It follows from (11) that if $A$ satisfies the Universal Coefficient Theorem, then $\text{Hom}_\Lambda(K(A), K(B)) \cong KL(A, B)$.

(10) Let $\{A_n\}$ be a sequence of $C^*$-algebras. Set $l^\infty(\{B_n\}) = \prod_{n=1}^\infty B_n$ ($C^*$-product of $\{B_n\}$) and $c_0(\{B_n\}) = \oplus_{n=1}^\infty B_n$ ($C^*$-direct sum). We will use $q_\infty(\{B_n\})$ for the quotient $l^\infty(\{B_n\})/c_0(\{B_n\})$.

(11) Let $A = \lim_{n \to \infty} (A_n, \phi_n)$, where $\phi_n : A_n \rightarrow A_{n+1}$ is the connecting homomorphism. We denote by $\phi_{n, \infty} : A_n \rightarrow A_\infty$ the homomorphism induced by the inductive system. $A$ is said to be an AT-algebra if each $A_n$ has the form $C(T) \otimes F_n$, for some finite dimensional $C^*$-subalgebra $F_n$. $A$ is said to be an AH-algebra if each $A_n$ has the form $P_n M_k(n) (C(X_n)) P_n$, where $X_n$ is a finite CW-complex and $P_n \in M_k(n) (C(X_n))$ is a projection. We say that $A$ has no dimension growth if there is an integer $N$ such that $\dim X_n \leq N$.

(12) Let $A$ and $B$ be two $C^*$-algebra and $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ be a contractive completely positive linear map. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $F \subset A$ be a subset. The map $\phi$ is said to be $F$-$\varepsilon$-multiplicative, if

$$
\|\phi(ab) - \phi(a)\phi(b)\| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } a, b \in F.
$$

Let $\Phi : A \rightarrow l^\infty(\{B_n\})$ be defined by $\Phi(a) = \{\phi_n\}$ and let $\phi = \pi \circ \Phi : A \rightarrow q_\infty(\{B_n\})$, where $\pi : l^\infty(\{B_n\}) \rightarrow q_\infty(\{B_n\})$ is the quotient map. Then $\phi$ is a homomorphism. In particular, $[\phi]$ gives an element in $\text{Hom}(\mathbf{K}(A), \mathbf{K}(q_\infty(\{B_n\})))$. It follows that, for any finite subset $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbf{P}(A)$, for sufficiently large $n$, $[\phi_n]|_\mathcal{P}$ is well defined partial map to $\mathbf{K}(B_n)$.

Thus, given any finite subset $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbf{P}(A)$, there is $\delta > 0$ and a finite subset $F \subset A$, such that, if $\phi : A \rightarrow B$ is a $F$-$\delta$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear map, then $[\phi]|_\mathcal{P}$ is well defined (see p. 164 of [8] and also [10]).

In what follows, given a finite subset $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbf{P}(A)$, and $\phi$ is a $F$-$\delta$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear map, when we write $[\phi]|_\mathcal{P}$ we mean it is well defined.
Let $h : C(X) \to A$ be a homomorphism and $O \subset X$ be an open subset. We write
\[
\text{Her}(h(O)) = \{ h(f) : f(t) = 0 \ t \in X \setminus O \}.
\]

Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra and $\{ a_n \}$ be a sequence of elements in $A$. We say that $\{ a_n \}$ is a central sequence if
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \| a_n x - xa_n \| = 0 \text{ for all } x \in A.
\]

These conventions will be used throughout the paper without further explanation.

3 The main results

3.1 Monomorphisms from $C(X)$

In 1970’s, Brown, Douglass and Fillmore [3], [4] and [5] proved that two unital monomorphisms $h_1$ and $h_2$ from $C(X)$ into the Calkin algebra, $B(l^2)/K(l^2)$, where $B(l^2)$ is the $C^*$-algebra of bounded operators and $K(l^2)$ is the $C^*$-algebra of compact operators on the Hilbert space $l^2$, are unitarily equivalent if and only if they induce the same $KK$-element. It should be noted that the Calkin algebra is a simple $C^*$-algebra with real rank zero. M. Dadarlat [8] showed that two monomorphisms from $C(X)$ to a unital purely infinite simple $C^*$-algebra are approximately unitarily equivalent if and only if they give the same element in $KL(C(X), A)$.

We consider two monomorphisms $h_1, h_2 : C(X) \to A$, where $A$ is a unital simple $C^*$-algebra with tracial (topological) rank zero. One important previous result was obtained in [20] where we assume that $A$ has a unique trace.

We recall the definition of tracial (topological) rank of $C^*$-algebras.

Definition 3.1. Let $A$ be a unital simple $C^*$-algebra and $k \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $A$ is said to have tracial (topological) rank zero if and only if for any finite set $F \subset A$, and $\varepsilon > 0$ and any non-zero positive element $a \in A$, there exists a finite dimensional $C^*$-subalgebra $B \subset A$ with $\text{id}_B = p$ such that

1. $\|[x, p]\| < \varepsilon$ for all $x \in F$,
2. $pxp \in \varepsilon B$ for all $x \in F$,
3. $[1 - p] \leq [a]$.

We write $\text{TR}(A) = 0$ if $A$ has tracial (topological) rank zero.

Recall that a $C^*$-algebra $A$ is said to have the Fundamental Comparison Property, if, for any two projections $p, q \in A$, $\tau(p) < \tau(q)$ for all $\tau \in T(A)$ implies that $p \sim q' \leq q$. If $A$ has the Fundamental Comparison Property, then condition (3) above can be replaced by (3') $\tau(1 - p) < \varepsilon$ for all $\tau \in T(A)$.

It is proved in [37] that if $\text{TR}(A) = 0$, then $A$ has real rank zero, stable rank one and weakly unperforated $K_0(A)$. Every simple AH-algebra with slow dimension growth and with
real rank zero has tracial rank zero. Other simple $C^*$-algebras that are inductive limits of type I are also proved to have tracial rank zero (see [22]). Separable simple amenable $C^*$-algebras with tracial rank zero which satisfy the UCT are classified by their $K$-theory (see [40] and [39]).

**Definition 3.2.** Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra and $B$ be a unital $C^*$-algebra. Suppose that $h_1, h_2 : A \to B$ are two maps. We say $h_1$ and $h_2$ are approximately unitarily equivalent if

$$h_1 \sim_{\varepsilon} h_2 \text{ on } \mathcal{F}$$

for every finite subset $\mathcal{F}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. In other words, there exists a sequence of unitaries $u_n \in B$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\text{ad} u_n \circ h_1(a) - h_2(a)\| = 0 \text{ for all } a \in A.$$

Suppose that $A$ has tracial states and both $h_1$ and $h_2$ are homomorphisms. Let $\tau \in T(A)$. It is clear that if $h_1$ and $h_2$ are approximately unitarily equivalent then $\tau \circ h_1 = \tau \circ h_2$. In other words, $\tau \circ h_1$ and $\tau \circ h_2$ induce the same Borel measure on $X$.

The first main result of this paper is the following:

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $A$ be a unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$. Suppose that $h_1 : C(X) \to A$ is a unital monomorphism. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any finite subset $\mathcal{F} \subset C(X)$, there exists $\delta > 0$ and a finite subset $\mathcal{G} \subset C(X)$ satisfying the following: if $h_2 : C(X) \to A$ is another unital monomorphism such that

$$[h_1] = [h_2] \text{ in } KL(C(X), A) \text{ and } |\tau \circ h_1(f) - \tau \circ h_2(f)| < \delta$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{G}$ and $\tau \in T(A)$, then there exists a unitary $u \in A$ such that

$$h_1 \sim_{\varepsilon} h_2 \text{ on } \mathcal{F}.$$

Consequently, we have

**Theorem 3.4.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $A$ be a unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$. Suppose that $h_1, h_2 : C(X) \to A$ are two unital monomorphisms. Then $h_1$ and $h_2$ are approximately unitarily equivalent if and only if

$$[h_1] = [h_2] \text{ in } KL(C(X), A)$$

and $\tau \circ h_1(a) = \tau \circ h_2(a)$ for all $a \in C(X)$.

A special case when $A$ has a unique tracial state was obtained in [20].

**Corollary 3.5.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space with torsion free $K_i(C(X))$ ($i = 0, 1$) and let $A$ be a unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$. Suppose that $h_1, h_2 : C(X) \to A$ are two unital monomorphisms. Then $h_1$ and $h_2$ are approximately unitarily equivalent if and only if

$$(h_1)_{si} = (h_2)_{si} \quad i = 0, 1$$

and $\tau \circ h_1(a) = \tau \circ h_2(a)$ for all $a \in C(X)$.

We will give two interesting applications of these results. Some approximate versions of it will be given in Section 4.
3.2 Minimal dynamical systems

Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $\alpha : X \to X$ be a homeomorphism. Recall that $\alpha$ is said to be minimal if $\{\alpha^n(x) : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is dense in $X$. We assume that $X$ is an infinite set. The corresponding transformation group $C^*$-algebra denoted by $A_\alpha = C(X) \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple $C^*$-algebra. It is also amenable and separable. It is in the so-called “Bootstrap” class of $C^*$-algebras. Therefore it satisfies the Universal Coefficient Theorem. Many $C^*$-algebras described above have tracial rank zero. For example, if $X$ is a connected manifold and $\alpha$ is a diffeomorphism. Then $TR(A_\alpha) = 0$ if and only if $\rho_{A_\alpha}(K_0(A_\alpha))$ is dense in Aff$(T(A_\alpha))$ (see [49] and [52]).

In what follows, we will use $A_\alpha$ for $C(X) \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ and $j_\alpha : C(X) \to A_\alpha$ for the obvious embedding.

A theorem of Tomiyama (see [56]) establishes an important relation between $C^*$-algebra theory and topological dynamics:

**Theorem 3.6.** (J. Tomiyama) Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $\alpha, \beta : X \to X$ be homeomorphisms. Suppose that $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are topologically transitive. Then $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are flip conjugate if and only if there is an isomorphism $\phi : C(X) \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z} \to C(X) \rtimes_\beta \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\phi \circ j_\alpha = j_\beta \circ \chi$ for some isomorphism $\chi : C(X) \to C(X)$.

It should be noted that all minimal dynamical systems are transitive.

In the light of Tomiyama’s theorem, we introduce the following version of approximate flip conjugacy for the case that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$.

**Definition 3.7.** Let $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ be two minimal dynamical systems such that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$. We say that $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate if there exist sequences of isomorphisms $\phi_n : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$, $\psi_n : A_\beta \to A_\beta$ and sequences of isomorphisms $\chi_n, \lambda_n : C(X) \to C(X)$ such that $[\phi_n] = [\phi_1]$ and $[\psi_n^{-1}]$ in $KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$ for all $n$ and

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n \circ j_\alpha(f) - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f)\| = 0$$

and

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\psi_n \circ j_\beta(f) - j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n(f)\| = 0$$

for all $f \in C(X)$.

For the general case that the crossed products are not assumed to have tracial rank zero, a modified definition is given in [49]. A simplification of the definition is given below [51].

In Theorem 3.6 let $\theta = [\phi]$ in $KK(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$. Let $\Gamma(\theta)$ be the induced element in $Hom(K_*(A_\alpha), K_*(A_\beta))$ which preserves the order and the unit. Then one has

$$[j_\alpha] \times \theta = [j_\beta \circ \chi]$$

Suppose that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$. Then $\rho_{A_\alpha}(K_0(A_\alpha))$ and $\rho_{A_\beta}(K_0(A_\beta))$ are dense in Aff$(T(A_\alpha))$ and Aff$(T(A_\beta))$, respectively. Thus $\Gamma(\theta)$ induces an order and unit preserving affine isomorphism $\theta_\rho : Aff(T(A_\alpha)) \to Aff(T(A_\beta))$. Recall $\rho_{A_\alpha} : (A_\alpha)_{s.a} \to Aff(T(A_\alpha))$.
is defined by $\rho_{A_n}(a)(\tau) = \tau(a)$ for $\tau \in T(A)$. Therefore, in terms of K-theory and KK-theory, one has the following: If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are flip conjugate, then there is an isomorphism $\chi : C(X) \to C(X)$ such that

$$[j_\alpha] \times \theta = [j_\beta \circ \chi]$$

in $KK(C(X), A_\beta)$ and $\theta \circ \rho_{A_n} \circ j_\alpha = \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta \circ \chi$ on $C(X)_{s.a.}$ (e.3.1)

The following theorem gives a K-theoretical description of $C^*$-strong approximate flip conjugacy:

**Theorem 3.8.** Let $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ be two minimal dynamical systems such that $A_\alpha$ and $A_\beta$ have tracial rank zero. Then $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate if and only if the following hold: There are sequences of isomorphisms $\chi_n, \lambda_n : C(X) \to C(X)$ and $\theta \in KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$ such that $\Gamma(\theta)$ gives an isomorphism from $(K_0(A_\alpha), K_0(A_\alpha)_+, [1], K_1(A_\alpha))$ to $(K_0(A_\beta), K_0(A_\beta)_+, [1], K_1(A_\beta))$, for any finitely generated subgroup $G \subset KL(C(X))$,

$$[j_\alpha] \times \theta|_G = [j_\beta \circ \chi]|_G \quad \text{and} \quad [j_\beta] \times \theta^{-1}|_G = [j_\alpha \circ \lambda]|_G,$$

(e.3.2) for all sufficiently large $n$ and

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\rho_{A_n} \circ j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f) - \theta \circ \rho_{A_n} \circ j_\alpha(f)\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\rho_{A_n} \circ j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n(f) - \theta^{-1} \circ \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta(f)\| = 0$$

(e.3.3) (e.3.4) for all $f \in C(X)_{s.a.}$.

**Corollary 3.9.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space with torsion free K-theory. Let $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ be two minimal dynamical systems such that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$. Suppose that there is a unit preserving order isomorphism

$$\gamma : (K_0(A_\alpha), K_0(A_\alpha)_+, [1], K_1(A_\alpha)) \to (K_0(A_\beta), K_0(A_\beta)_+, [1], K_1(A_\beta)),$$

(e.3.5)

$$[j_\alpha] \times \theta = [j_\beta \circ \chi]$$

in $KL(C(X), A_\beta)$ and $\gamma \circ j_\alpha = \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta \circ \chi$ on $C(X)_{s.a}$ (e.3.6) for some isomorphism $\chi : C(X) \to C(X)$. Then $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate.

**Remark 3.10.** In definition 3.7, we require that $[\phi_n] = [\phi_1]$ for all $n$. It will be only a marginal gain by removing this condition from the definition. If both $K_i(A_\alpha)$ and $K_i(A_\beta)$ are finitely generated ($i = 0, 1$), then there are only finitely many order isomorphisms which preserve the identity. Moreover, in this case, $ext_z(K_{i-1}(A_\alpha), K_i(A_\beta))$ has only finitely many elements. Thus, in this case, there are only finitely many elements $\theta \in KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$ which gives order and unit preserving isomorphisms from $K_i(A_\alpha)$ to $K_i(A_\beta)$ ($i = 0, 1$). Hence, there is a subsequence $\{n_k\}$ such that $[\phi_{n_k}] = \theta$ for some $\theta$. Therefore one may well assume that $[\phi_n] = [\phi_1]$ for all $n$.

In the case when $X$ is the Cantor set, $K_0(C(X)) = C(X, \mathbb{Z})$. It follows that conditions in 3.3 can be considerably simplified. Furthermore, if $X$ is the Cantor set, two minimal homeomorphisms $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately conjugate if and only if they are approximately K-conjugate (see 3.3). More precisely, we have the following theorem which is also related to the work of Giordano, Putnam and Skau in [17].
Theorem 3.11. (Theorem 5.4 of [45]) Let $X$ be the Cantor set and $\alpha$ and $\beta$ be minimal homeomorphisms. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate,
(ii) $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are approximately $K$-conjugate,
(iii) $A_{\alpha}$ and $A_{\beta}$ are isomorphic,
(iv) $(K_0(A_{\alpha}), K_0(A_{\alpha})_+, [1_{A_{\alpha}}]) \cong (K_0(A_{\beta}), K_0(A_{\beta})_+, [1_{A_{\beta}}])$,
(v) there exists a sequence $\gamma_n \in [[\alpha]]$ and $\sigma_n \in [[\beta]]$ and a homeomorphism $\chi : X \to X$ such that
\[ f \circ \alpha = \lim_{n \to \infty} f \circ \chi \circ \sigma_n \circ \beta \circ \sigma_n^{-1} \circ \chi^{-1} \text{ and } \]
\[ f \circ \beta = \lim_{n \to \infty} f \circ \chi^{-1} \circ \gamma_n \circ \alpha \circ \gamma_n^{-1} \circ \chi \]
for all $f \in C(X)$.
(vi) $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are strong orbit equivalent.

In Theorem 3.11, $[[\alpha]]$ is the set of topological full group with respect to $\alpha$, i.e., the group of all homeomorphisms $\gamma : X \to X$ such that $\gamma(x) = \alpha^n(x)$ for all $x \in X$, where $n \in C(X, \mathbb{Z})$. We will explain other terminologies used in Theorem 3.11 in section 5. Further discussion of approximate conjugacy will be given in section 5.

3.3 $C^*$-dynamical systems and the Rokhlin property

By a $C^*$-dynamical system we mean a pair $(A, \alpha)$, where $A$ is a $C^*$-algebra and $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. Let $A$ be a unital simple $AT$-algebra with real rank zero and $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$ be a “sufficiently outer” automorphism. A. Kishimoto studied the problem when the associated crossed product is again an $AT$-algebra of real rank zero ([25], [26], [27] and [28]). In particular, Kishimoto studied the case that $A$ has a unique tracial state and $\alpha$ is approximately inner. Kishimoto also suggested that the appropriate notion for “sufficiently outer” is the Rokhlin property. A more general question is: Let $A$ be a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero. Suppose that $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. When is $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ again a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero?

With the classification theorem for simple $C^*$-algebras of tracial topological rank zero, an important question related to the crossed products is the following: Let $A$ be a unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra with tracial rank zero and $\alpha$ is an (outer) automorphism. When does $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ have tracial rank zero?

The following is defined in [51, Definition 2.1].

Definition 3.12. Let $A$ be a simple unital $C^*$-algebra and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. We say that $\alpha$ has the tracial Rokhlin property if for every finite set $F \subset A$, every $\varepsilon > 0$, every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and every nonzero positive element $x \in A$, there are mutually orthogonal projections $e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_n \in A$ such that:

1. $\|\alpha(e_j) - e_{j+1}\| < \varepsilon$ for $0 \leq j \leq n - 1$.
2. $\|e_j a - ae_j\| < \varepsilon$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$ and all $a \in F$. 

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With $e = \sum_{j=0}^n e_j$, $[1 - e] \leq [x]$.

Recall that a unital simple $C^*$-algebra $A$ is said to have the Fundamental Comparison Property, if for any two projections $p, q \in A$ $p \sim q' \leq q$, if $\tau(p) < \tau(q)$ for all $\tau \in T(A)$. In the definition 3.12 if $A$ has the Fundamental Comparison Property, then condition (3) can be replaced by

\[ \tau(1 - e) < \varepsilon \text{ for all } \tau \in A. \]

This is the reason why it called tracial Rokhlin property. A much stronger version of Rokhlin property was introduced in [17] recently.

**Definition 3.13.** Let $A$ be a simple unital $C^*$-algebra and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. We say $\alpha$ has the **tracial cyclic Rokhlin property** if for every finite set $F \subset A$, every $\varepsilon > 0$, every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and every nonzero positive element $x \in A$, there are mutually orthogonal projections $e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_n \in A$ such that

1. $\|\alpha(e_j) - e_{j+1}\| < \varepsilon$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$, where $e_{n+1} = e_0$.
2. $\|e_j a - ae_j\| < \varepsilon$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$ and all $a \in F$.
3. With $e = \sum_{j=0}^n e_j$, $[1 - e] \leq [x]$.

Note that if $\alpha$ has the tracial Rokhlin property, then $K_0(A)$ must have a “dense” subset which is invariant under $\alpha_{|0}$. It is shown (see Theorem 2.9 of [17]) that if $\alpha$ has tracial cyclic Rokhlin property then indeed the crossed product $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial rank zero. It is proved in [31] that tracial Rokhlin property occurs more often than one may think. For example, assuming that $A$ is a unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra with a unique tracial state and with tracial rank zero, they prove in [31] that $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial Rokhlin property if and only if $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has a unique tracial state, or $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has real rank zero. It is proved in [31] that, if $\alpha^r$ is approximately inner for some integer $r > 0$ and $\alpha$ has the tracial Rokhlin property, then $\alpha$ has the tracial cyclic Rokhlin property. Consequently, $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial rank zero. In particular, by the classification theorem for simple unital separable amenable $C^*$-algebras with tracial rank zero (see [30]), if $A$ is a unital $AT$-algebra of real rank zero, in this case, $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is again a unital $AT$-algebra with real rank zero provided that $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has torsion free $K$-theory. This solves the Kishimoto’s problem in this setting. By applying an approximate version of theorem 3.18 (see [18]), we have the following theorem:

**Theorem 3.14.** Let $A$ be a unital separable simple amenable $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$ which satisfies the UCT and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. Suppose that $\alpha$ satisfies the tracial Rokhlin property. If there is an integer $r > 0$ such that $\alpha^r_{|0} = \text{id}_G$ for some subgroup $G \subset K_0(A)$ for which $\rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A))$, then $\alpha$ satisfies the tracial cyclic Rokhlin property.

From this we obtain:

**Theorem 3.15.** Let $A$ be a unital separable simple amenable $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$ which satisfies the UCT and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$. Suppose that $\alpha$ satisfies the tracial Rokhlin property and $\alpha^r_{|0} = \text{id}_G$ for some subgroup $G \subset K_0(A)$ for which $\rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A))$. Then $A \rtimes \alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple $AH$-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero.
As a consequence, combining the results in [51], we also have the following:

**Theorem 3.16.** Let $A$ be a unital separable simple amenable $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$ and with a unique tracial state which satisfies the UCT and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$ be such that $\alpha^k_0|G = \text{id}_G$ for some subgroup $G \subset K_0(A)$ for which $\rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A))$. Then the following are equivalent:

(i) $\alpha$ has the tracial Rokhlin property;
(ii) $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has a unique tracial state;
(iii) $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has real rank zero;
(iv) $\alpha$ has the tracial cyclic Rokhlin property;
(v) $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ has tracial rank zero;
(vi) $A \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple AH-algebra with unique tracial state and real rank zero.

Finally we would like to mention the Furstenberg transformations on irrational rotation algebras studied recently by H. Osaka and N. C. Phillips. These also include the transformation group $C^*$-algebras of minimal Furstenberg transformations on the torus.

**Definition 3.17.** Let $A_\theta$ be the usual rotation algebra generated by unitaries $u$ and $v$ satisfying $vu = e^{2\pi i \theta}uv$. Let $\theta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, and let $d \in \mathbb{Z}$, and let $f : S^1 \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. The Furstenberg transformation on $A_\theta$ determined by $(\theta, \gamma, d, f)$ is the automorphism $\alpha_{\theta, \gamma, d, f}$ of $A_\theta$ such that

$$\alpha_{\theta, \gamma, d, f}(u) = e^{2\pi i \gamma}u \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{\theta, \gamma, d, f}(v) = \exp(2\pi i f(u))u^d v.$$  

The resulted crossed product is denoted by $A_\theta \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$.

Combining the results in [51] and Theorem 3.16, we obtain the following.

**Theorem 3.18.** Let $\theta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ and suppose that $1, \theta, \gamma$ are linearly independent over $\mathbb{Q}$. Let $d \in \mathbb{Z}$ and let $\alpha_{\theta, \gamma, d, f} \in \text{Aut}(A_\theta)$ be as defined in 3.17. Then

(1) $A_\theta \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is a unital simple AH-algebra with no dimension growth, with real rank zero and with a unique tracial state.

(2) If, in addition, $d = 0$, then $A_\theta \rtimes_\alpha \mathbb{Z}$ is an AT-algebra with real rank zero.

## 4 Maps from $C(X)$

In this section we will prove Theorem 3.3 and Theorem 3.4. We do this by proving an approximate version of these (Theorem 4.1).

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $A$ be a unital $C^*$-algebra. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any finite subset $F \subset A$, there exists $\delta > 0$ and $G \subset A$ which satisfy the following:

If $B$ is another unital $C^*$-algebra, $\tau \in T(B)$ and $\phi_n : A \to B$ is a unital contractive completely positive linear map which is $G$-$\delta$-multiplicative, then there exists a tracial state $\sigma \in T(A)$ such that

$$|\tau \circ \phi_n(a) - \sigma(a)| < \varepsilon$$

for all $a \in F$. 

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Proof. Suppose that the lemma is false. Then there exist $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and a finite subset $F_0 \subset A$, there exists a $G_n$-positive linear map $\phi_n : A \to B_n$, where $B_n$ are unital $C^*$-algebras and $\cup_{n=1}^\infty G_n$ is dense in $A$ and $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \delta_n < \infty$, and a sequence of tracial states $\tau_n \in T(B_n)$ such that

$$\inf\{\inf_{n \in N} \{|\tau_n \circ \phi_n(a) - \sigma(a)| : a \in F_0\} : \sigma \in T(A)\} \geq \varepsilon_0.$$ 

Take a weak limit $\sigma$ of $\{\tau_n \circ \phi_n\}$. Then $\sigma$ is a tracial state of $A$. There is a subsequence $\phi_n(k)$ such that

$$\sigma(a) = \lim_{k \to \infty} \tau \circ \phi_n(k)(a) \quad \text{for all } a \in A.$$ 

This gives a contradiction. \qed

**Definition 4.2.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space and let $A$ be a unital $C^*$-algebra. Suppose that $\phi : C(X) \to A$ is a unital positive linear map and suppose that $\tau \in T(A)$. Then $\tau \circ \phi$ is a positive linear functional on $C(X)$. We use $\mu_{\tau \circ \phi}$ for the induced probability Borel regular measure.

Let $X$ be compact metric space and $\eta > 0$. Then there are finitely many (distinct) points $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m \in X$ such that $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m\}$ is an $\eta$-dense subset. There is an integer $s > 0$, such that

$$O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset, \quad i \neq j,$$

where $O_i = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, m$. The integer $s$ depends on the choice of $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m\}$.

**Lemma 4.3.** Let $X$ be a compact metric space, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $F \subset C(X)$ be a finite subset. Let $L > 0$ be an integer and let $\eta > 0$ be such that $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon/8$ if $\text{dist}(x, x') < \eta$. Then, for any integer $s > 0$, any finite $\eta/2$-dense subset $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m\}$ of $X$ for which $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$, where

$$O_i = \{\xi \in X : \text{dist}(\xi, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$$

and any $1/2s > \sigma > 0$, there exist a finite subset $G \subset C(X)$ and $\delta > 0$ satisfying the following:

For any unital separable stably finite $C^*$-algebra $A$ with real rank zero, $\tau \in T(A)$ and any $G$-$\delta$-positive linear map $\phi : C(X) \to A$, if $\mu_{\tau \circ \phi}(O_i) > \sigma \cdot \eta$, for all $i$, then there are mutually orthogonal projections $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m$ in $A$ such that

$$\|\phi(f) - ((1 - p)\phi(f)(1 - p) + \sum_{i=1}^m f(x_i)p_i)\| < \varepsilon \text{ for all } f \in F$$

and

$$\| (1 - p)\phi(f) - \phi(f)(1 - p)\| < \varepsilon,$$

where $p = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i$.

$$\tau(p_k) > (4mL + 4)\tau(1 - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(p_k) > \frac{\sigma}{2} \cdot \eta, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m.$$
Proof. Suppose that there exists $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ and a finite subset $\mathcal{F}_0 \subset C(X)$ so that the lemma is false. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $\varepsilon < \varepsilon_0/4$. Let $\eta > 0$ so that

$$|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon/8 \text{ if } \text{dist}(x, y) < \eta, \ x, y \in X$$

for all $f \in \mathcal{F}_0$. Suppose that $\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$ is an $\eta/2$-dense subset of $X$ such that $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$, where

$$O_i = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m$$

for some integer $s > 0$. Let $1/2s > \sigma > 0$. Since the lemma is false (for a choice of the aboved mentioned $x_1, ..., x_m$, $s$ and $\sigma$), there exist a sequence of unital separable stably finite $C^*$-algebra $B_n$ of real rank zero, a sequence of unital $G_n$-$\delta_n$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear maps $\phi_n : C(X) \to B_n$, where $\cup_{n=1}^\infty G_n$ is dense in $C(X)$ and $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \delta_n < \infty$, and there are $\tau_n \in T(B_n)$ such that $\mu_{\tau \circ \phi_n}(O_i) > \sigma \cdot \eta$ satisfying the following:

$$\inf\{\sup\{||\phi_n(f) - [(1 - p_n)\phi_n(1 - p_n) + \sum_{i=1}^m f(x_i)p(i, n)]] : f \in \mathcal{F}_0\} : n\} \geq \varepsilon_0$$

where the infimum is taken among all mutually orthogonal projections $p(1, n), p(2, n), ..., p(m, n)$ which satisfy

$$\tau_n(p(i, n)) > (4mL + 4)\tau_n(1 - p_n) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_n(p(i, n)) > \sigma \eta/2,$$

where $p_n = \sum_{i=1}^m p(i, n)$.

Define $\Phi : C(X) \to l^\infty(\{B_n\})$ by $\Phi(f) = \{\phi_n(f)\}$ and let $\pi : l^\infty(\{B_n\}) \to q_{\infty}(\{B_n\})$. Then $\pi \circ \Phi : C(X) \to q_{\infty}(\{B_n\})$ is a homomorphism. By passing to a subsequence, if necessary, we may also assume that there is $\tau \in l^\infty(\{B_n\})$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \tau_n(a_n) = \tau(\{a_n\})$$

for any $\{a_n\} \in l^\infty(\{B_n\})$. Moreover, since, for each $\{a_n\} \in c_0(\{B_n\})$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \tau_n(a_n) = 0$, we may view $\tau$ as a tracial state of $q_{\infty}(\{B_n\})$. It follows that

$$\mu_{\tau \circ \phi_n}(O_i) > \sigma \cdot \eta, \ i = 1, 2, ..., m.$$

Exactly as in the proof of 2.11 of [35], there are $r_i \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\mu_{\tau \circ \phi}(C_{r_i}) = 0,$$

where

$$C_{r_i} = \{\zeta \in X : \text{dist}(\zeta, x_i) = (1 + r_i)(\eta/2)\}.$$ 

Let $\Omega_1, \Omega_2, ..., \Omega_K$ be disjoint open subsets such that $\cup_{i=1}^K \Omega_i = X \setminus \cup_{i=1}^m C_{r_i}$. Therefore

$$\cup_{i=1}^K \Omega_i \cup (\cup_{i=1}^m C_{r_i}) = X \quad \text{and} \quad \text{diam}(\Omega_i) < \eta/2.$$
(Note that $K' \leq m^m$.) Since $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$, we may assume that $O_i \subset \Omega_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$ and $\mu_{\tau^{o_o}(\Omega_i)} > 0$, $i = 1, 2, ..., K$ (and $\mu_{\tau^{o_o}(\Omega_i)} = 0$ if $i > K$ and $K' \geq K \geq m$). Let $B_{\Omega_i} = \text{Herm}(\pi \circ \Phi(\Omega_i))$, $i = 1, 2, ..., K'$. Since $B_n$ has real rank zero, $q_\infty(B_n)$ also has real rank zero. Hence there is an approximate identity $\{e_i(n)\}$ for $B_{\Omega_i}$ for each $i$. Then

$$\tau(e_i^{(n)}) \not\sim \mu_{\tau^{o_o}(\Omega_i)},$$

$i = 1, 2, ..., K$. Since $\mu_{\tau^{o_o}(\Omega_i)}(X \setminus \bigcup_i^m C_i) = 0$,

$$\tau\left(\sum_{i=1}^K e_i^{(n)}\right) \not\sim 1$$

as $n \to \infty$. So

$$\tau(1 - \sum_{i=1}^K e_i^{(n)}) \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty.$$

Since $\mu_{\tau^{o_o}(\Omega_i)} > 0$ for $i = 1, 2, ..., K$, we obtain projections $q_j (= e_j(n)$ for some large $n$) so that

$$(4KL + 5)\tau(1 - \sum_{k=1}^K q_k) < \tau(q_k) \: i = 1, 2, ..., K.$$

By Lemma 2.5 of [35] and by the choice of $\eta$, one obtains

$$\|\pi \circ \Phi(f) - [(1 - q)\pi \circ \Phi(f)(1 - q) + \sum_{k=1}^K f(\zeta_k)q_k]\| < \varepsilon/2$$

and

$$\|q\pi \circ \Phi(f) - \pi \circ \Phi(f)q\| < \varepsilon/2$$

for all $f \in F_0$, where $q = \sum_{k=1}^K q_k$. Thus, for all sufficiently large $n$, there are nonzero mutually orthogonal projections $p(1, n), p(2, n), ..., p(K, n) \in B_n$ such that

$$\|\phi_n(f) - [(1 - p_n)\phi_n(f)(1 - p_n) + \sum_{k=1}^K f(\zeta_k)p(k, n)]\| < \varepsilon/2,$$

$$\|p_n\phi_n(f) - \phi_n(f)p_n\| < \varepsilon/2 \text{ for all } f \in F_0$$

and

$$(4KL + 4)\tau_n(1 - p_n) < \tau_n(p(k, n)), $$

where $p_n = \sum_{k=1}^K p(i, n)$. Note that $O_i \subset \Omega_i$, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$. Since $\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\}$ is $\eta/2$-dense in $X$, by the choice of $\eta$ and by replacing some of points $\xi_j$ which close to $x_i$ within $\eta/2$ by $x_i$ and $p(k, n)$ by sum of some $p(k', n)$'s, we may assume that $K = m$ and $\xi_i = x_i$. Furthermore, it is also clear that we may assume that

$$\tau(p_k) > \frac{\sigma \cdot \eta}{2}, \: k = 1, 2, ..., m.$$ 

This is a contradiction. □
Lemma 4.4. Let $X$ be a compact metric space, $\varepsilon > 0$ and $F \subset C(X)$ be a finite subset. Let $L > 0$ be an integer and $\eta > 0$ be such that $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon/8$ if $\text{dist}(x, x') < \eta$. Then, for any integer $s > 0$, any finite $\eta/2$-dense subset of $X$ for which $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$, where

$$O_i = \{\xi \in X : \text{dist}(\xi, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$$

and any $1/2s > \sigma > 0$, there exist $\gamma > 0$, a finite subset $G \subset C(X)$ and $\delta > 0$ satisfying the following:

For any unital separable stably finite $C^*$-algebra $A$ with real rank zero, $\tau \in T(A)$ and any unital $G$-$\delta$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear map $\phi, \psi : C(X) \to A$ with

$$|\tau \circ \phi(g) - \tau \circ \psi(g)| < \gamma \quad \text{for all } g \in G,$$

and if

$$\mu_{\tau \circ \phi}(O_i), \mu_{\tau \circ \psi}(O_i) > \sigma \cdot \eta,$$

for all $i$, then there are mutually orthogonal projections $p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_m$ and $q_1, q_2, \ldots, q_m$ in $A$ such that

$$\|\phi(f) - ((1 - p)\phi(f)(1 - p) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(x_i)p_i)\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } f \in F$$

and

$$\|(1 - p)\phi(f) - \phi(f)(1 - p)\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

where $p = \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i$,

$$\tau(p_k) > (3mL + 3)\tau(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} p_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(p_k) > \frac{\sigma \cdot \eta}{2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m,$$

and

$$\|\psi(f) - ((1 - q)\psi(f)(1 - q) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} f(x_i)q_i)\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } f \in F$$

and

$$\|(1 - q)\psi(f) - \psi(f)(1 - q)\| < \varepsilon,$$

where $q = \sum_{i=1}^{m} q_i$,

$$\tau(q_k) > (3mL + 3)\tau(1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} q_i) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(q_k) > \sigma \cdot \eta/2, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m,$$

and

$$|\tau(q_k) - \tau(p_k)| < \frac{\min_k\{\tau(p_k)\}}{3mL}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m. \quad (\varepsilon 4.8)$$

Proof. First we note that only $\text{(4.8)}$ needs a proof. The proof is similar to that of $\text{(4.9)}$ But we need to “dig” out the projections simultaneously.

Let $B_n$ be any sequence of unital separable $C^*$-algebras of real rank zero, $\phi_n, \psi_n : C(X) \to B_n$ be any unital contractive completely positive linear maps and $\tau_n \in T(B_n)$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n(ab) - \phi_n(a)\phi_n(b)\| = 0, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\psi_n(ab) - \psi_n(a)\psi_n(b)\| = 0 \quad \text{and}$$

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Note that we assume that 
\[ \| \nu_n \| \]

so one can choose that, by matching the size of projections that one may further require \( e \geq 4.8 \) to be held.

We then apply the last argument of the proof of 4.3. It is then clear from the proof of 4.3, one has
\[ \mu_{r,\pi} \circ \Phi \circ \Psi : C(X) \to q_n(\{B_n\}) \]

was proved in [8]. The following is taken from Theorem 3.1 in [21] (see also Remark 1.1 in [21]). Some special cases of this can be found in [32], [16]. A different form, but similarly in nature, of the following
\[ \bigoplus_{i=1}^K \phi_n(f) \cdot 1_N \oplus f(x_1) \cdot 1_N \oplus \cdots f(x_k) \cdot 1_N \sim_{\varepsilon} \psi(f) \cdot 1_N \oplus f(x_1) \cdot 1_N \oplus \cdots f(x_k) \cdot 1_N \]

for all \( f \in \mathcal{F} \), and for any \( \eta \)-dense set \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_\eta \} in \( X \).

Theorem 4.5. Let \( X \) be a compact metric space. For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and any finite subset \( \mathcal{F} \subset C(X) \), there exist \( \delta > 0 \), \( \eta > 0 \), an integer \( N > 0 \), a finite subset \( \mathcal{G} \subset C(X) \) and a finite subset \( \mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{P}(C(X)) \) satisfying the following:

For any unital C*-algebra \( A \) with real rank zero, stable rank one and weakly unperforated \( K_0(A) \) and any unital \( \mathcal{G}-\delta \)-multiplicative completely positive linear maps \( \phi, \psi : C(X) \to A \), if
\[ \|

\phi \|_\mathcal{P} = \|

\psi \|_\mathcal{P}, \]

then there exists a unitary \( u \in M_{N+1}(A) \) such that
\[ \phi(f) \cdot 1_N \oplus f(x_1) \cdot 1_N \oplus f(x_2) \cdot 1_N \oplus \cdots f(x_k) \cdot 1_N \sim_{\varepsilon} \psi(f) \cdot 1_N \oplus f(x_1) \cdot 1_N \oplus \cdots f(x_k) \cdot 1_N \]

for all \( f \in \mathcal{F} \), and for any \( \eta \)-dense set \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_\eta \} in \( X \).

Theorem 4.6. Let \( X \) be a compact metric space, \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and \( \mathcal{F} \subset C(X) \) be a finite subset. Let \( \eta > 0 \) be such that \( |f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon/8 \) if \( \text{dist}(x, x') < \eta \). Then, for any integer \( s > 0 \), any finite \( \eta/2 \)-dense subset \{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m \} of \( X \) for which \( O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset \), where
\[ O_i = \{ x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s \} \]
and any $1/2s > \sigma > 0$, there exist $\gamma > 0$, a finite subset $\mathcal{G} \subset C(X)$, $\delta > 0$, and a finite subset $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{P}(C(X))$ satisfying the following:

For any unital separable simple $C^*$-algebra $A$ with $TR(A) = 0$, any $\mathcal{G}$-$\delta$-multiplicative unital contractive completely positive linear maps $\phi, \psi : C(X) \to A$ with

$$|\tau \circ \phi(g) - \tau \circ \psi(g)| < \gamma \quad \text{for all } g \in \mathcal{G} \quad \text{and for all } \tau \in T(A),$$

then there exists a unitary $u \in A$ such that

$$\phi \sim_u \psi \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}.$$  

Proof. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and a finite subset $\mathcal{F} \subset C(X)$. Let $\delta_1, \mathcal{G}_1, \mathcal{P}_1, \eta_1$ and integer $N$ be required by [12] for $\varepsilon/8$ and $\mathcal{F}$. Let $L = 2N$. There is a finite subset $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset C(X)$ and $\delta_2 > 0$ satisfying the following: for any $\mathcal{F}_1$-$\delta_2$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear maps $H_1, H_2 : C(X) \to B$ (for any unital $B$) if $H_1 \approx_{\delta_2} H_2$ on $\mathcal{F}_1$ implies that

$$[H_1]_{\mathcal{P}_1} = [H_2]_{\mathcal{P}_1} \quad (e.4.9)$$

Without loss of generality, to simplify notation, we may assume that $\mathcal{F}_1 \supset \mathcal{F}$ and $\delta_2 < \delta_1$. Set $\mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{G}_1 \cup \mathcal{F}_1$. Let $\eta_2 > 0, \sigma > 0, \delta_3 > 0, \gamma_1 > 0$ and a finite subset $\mathcal{G}_2$ be required in [12] corresponding to $\varepsilon/16, \mathcal{F}_2, L$. We now let $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{F}_2 \cup \mathcal{G}_2$ and $\eta = \min\{\eta_1, \eta_2\}$. We may assume that $\delta_3 < \delta_2$. Let $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_m \in X$ be an $\eta/2$-dense subset. Suppose that

$$O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset, \text{ if } i \neq j,$$

where $O_i = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$, and suppose that

$$\mu_{\tau \circ \phi}(O_i), \mu_{\tau \circ \psi}(O_i) > \eta \cdot \sigma \quad \text{for all } \tau \in T(A), 1 \leq i \leq m.$$  

We also assume that

$$|\tau \circ \phi(f) - \tau \circ \psi(f)| < \gamma/2 \quad \text{for all } f \in \mathcal{G} \quad \text{and for all } \tau \in T(A). \quad (e.4.10)$$

Since $TR(A) = 0$, there exists a sequence of finite dimensional $C^*$-subalgebras $B_n$ with $\varepsilon_n = 1_{B_n}$ and a sequence of contractive completely positive linear maps $\phi_n : A \to B_n$ such that

1. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|e_n a - ae_n\| = 0$ for all $a \in A$,
2. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n(a) - e_n ae_n\| = 0$ for all $a \in A$ and $\phi_n(1) = e_n$;
3. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n(ab) - \phi_n(a)\phi_n(b)\| = 0$ for all $a, b \in A$ and $\phi_n(1) = e_n$;
4. $\tau(1 - e_n) \to 0$ uniformly on $T(A)$. 

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In what follows, we may assume that
\[ \tau(1 - e_n) < \frac{\sigma \cdot \eta}{8mL + 1} \quad \text{for all } \tau \in T(A). \] (e.4.11)

We write \( B_n = \oplus_{i=1}^{r(n)} D(i, n) \), where each \( D(i, n) \) is a simple finite dimensional \( C^* \)-algebra, a full matrix algebra. Denote by \( \Phi(i, n) : A \to D(i, n) \) the map which is the composition of the projection map from \( B_n \) onto \( D(i, n) \) with \( \phi_n \). Denote by \( \tau(i, n) \) the standard normalized trace on \( D(i, n) \). Note that any weak limit of \( \tau(i, n) \circ \Phi(i) \) gives a tracial state of \( A \). By (e.4.10) and (4), we have, for all sufficiently large \( n \),
\[ |\tau(i, n) \circ \Phi(i, n) \circ \phi(g) - \tau(i, n) \circ \Phi(i, n) \circ \psi(g)| < \gamma \quad \text{for all } g \in \mathcal{G}. \]

Put \( \phi(i, n) = \Phi(i, n) \circ \phi \) and \( \psi(i, n) = \Phi(i, n) \circ \psi \). By (4), for all sufficiently large \( n \), we have
\[ \mu_{\tau(i, n) \circ \phi(i, n)}(O_k) \geq \sigma \cdot \eta / 2 \quad \text{and} \quad \mu_{\tau(i, n) \circ \psi(i, n)}(O_k) \geq \sigma \cdot \eta / 2, \quad k = 1, 2, ..., m \] (e.4.12)
for each \( i \). From (1), (2), (3) above and (4.12), by applying (4.4) for each \( i \) and all sufficiently large \( n \), we have
\[ \|\phi(i, n)(f) - [(1D(i, n) - p_{i,n})\phi(i, n)(f)](1D(i, n) - p_{i,n}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} f(x_j)p(j, i, n)\| < \varepsilon / 8, \] (e.4.13)
\[ \|\psi(i, n)(f) - [(1D(i, n) - q_{i,n})\psi(i, n)(f)](1D(i, n) - q_{i,n}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m} f(x_j)q(j, i, n)\| < \varepsilon / 8, \] (e.4.14)
\[ \|p_{i,n}\phi_{i,n}(f) - \phi_{i,n}(f)p_{i,n}\| < \varepsilon / 8 \quad \text{and} \quad \|q_{i,n}\psi_{i,n}(f) - \psi_{i,n}(f)q_{i,n}\| < \varepsilon / 8 \]
for all \( f \in \mathcal{G} \), where \( p(1, i, n), p(2, i, n), ..., p(m, i, n) \in D(i, n) \) are nonzero mutually orthogonal projections, \( p_{i,n} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{m} p(j, i, n) \) and \( q_{i,n} = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{m} q(j, i, n) \). Moreover,
\[ (3mL + 3)\tau(i, n)(1D(i, n) - p_{i,n}) < \tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n)), \] (e.4.15)
\[ (3mL + 3)\tau(i, n)(1D(i, n) - q_{i,n}) < \tau(i, n)(q(k, i, n)), \] (e.4.16)
\[ |\tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n)) - \tau(i, n)(q(k, i, n))| < \min_k \{\tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n))\} / 3mL \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n)), \tau(i, n)(q(k, i, n)) > \sigma \cdot \eta / 2, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m. \] (e.4.17)

For convenience, we may assume that
\[ \tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n)) \geq \tau(i, n)(q(k, i, n)), \quad 1 \leq k \leq m_1 < m \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(i, n)(p(k, i, n)), \tau(i, n)(q(k, i, n)) > \sigma \cdot \eta / 2, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m. \] (e.4.18)
Thus without loss of generality, we may assume that
\[ p(e^{4.14}) \] hold as well as
\[ p \] and \[ p(q(k,i,n)) \] hold as well.

One computes, by (e 4.15), (e 4.16) and (e 4.17), that
\[ \|f\| \] and
\[ \|f\| \] for all
\[ p(e^{4.18}) \] and (e 4.18).

Put \( p'_{i,n} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} p(k,i,n)^{'} + \sum_{k=m_1+1}^{m} p(k,i,n) \) and \( q'_{i,n} = \sum_{k=1}^{m_1} q(k,i,n) + \sum_{k=m_1+1}^{m} q(k,i,n)^{'} \).

One computes, by (e 4.19), (e 4.15) and (e 4.15), that
\[ (2mL + 1)\tau(i,n)(1_D(i,n) - p'_{i,n}) < \tau(i,n)(p(k,i,n)), \] \( \tau(i,n)(p(k,i,n)^{''}) \) and
\[ (2mL + 1)\tau(i,n)(1_D(i,n) - q'_{i,n}) < \tau(i,n)(q(k,i,n)), \] \( \tau(i,n)(q(k,i,n)^{''}) \) and
\[ \tau(i,n)(p(k,i,n)^{''}) > (\sigma \cdot \eta)/2 \] for \( 1 \leq k \leq m_1 \), and
\[ \tau(i,n)(q(k,i,n) > (\sigma \cdot \eta)/2 \] for \( m_1 < k \leq m \).

One also has
\[ \|\phi(i,n)(f) - [(1_D(i,n) - p'_{i,n})\phi(i,n)(f)](1_D(i,n) - p'_{i,n}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} f(x_j)p(j,i,n)^{'} + \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{m} f(x_j)p(j,i,n)\| < \epsilon / 8 \]

and
\[ \|\psi(i,n)(f) - [(1_D(i,n) - q'_{i,n})\psi(i,n)(f)](1_D(i,n) - q'_{i,n}) + \sum_{j=1}^{m_1} f(x_j)q(j,i,n) + \sum_{j=m_1+1}^{m} f(x_j)q(j,i,n)^{''}\| < \epsilon / 8 \]

for all \( f \in \mathcal{G} \).

Note that in \( D(i,n) \), there is a unitary \( u(i,n) \) such that
\[ u^*_i(n)p(j,i,n)^{'}u(i,n) = q(j,i,n), 1 \leq j \leq m_1 \] and \( u^*_i(n)p(j,i,n)u(i,n) = q(j,i,n)^{''}, m_1 < j \leq m \).

Thus without loss of generality, we may assume that \( p(j,i,n)^{'} = q(j,i,n) \) and \( p(j,i,n)^{''} = q(j,i,n) \). Furthermore, by changing notation if necessary, we may assume that (e 4.15) and (e 4.14) hold as well as
\[ (2mL + 1)\tau(i,n)(1 - p_n) < \tau(i,n)(p(j,i,n)) \] (e 4.19)

and \( p_{i,n} = q_{i,n}, p(j,i,n) = q(j,i,n) \). By combining all \( i \), without loss generality, we may write that
\[ \|\phi_n(f) - [(1_B_n - P_n)\phi_n(f)(1_B_n - P_n) + \sum_{k=1}^{m} f(x_k)P(k,n)]\| < \epsilon / 4 \] and (e 4.20)
\[
\|\psi_n(f) - [(1_B - P_n)\psi_n(f)(1_B - P_n)] + \sum_{k=1}^m f(x_k)P(k,n)\| < \varepsilon/4 \quad (\text{e 4.21})
\]

for all \( f \in \mathcal{F} \). Here \( P(k,n) = \sum_{i=1}^{r(n)} p(k,i,n) \) and \( P_n = 1_B - \sum_{k=1}^m P(k,n) \).

Furthermore, we also have
\[
(2mL + 1)(1_B - P_n) \leq [P(k,n)] \text{ in } B_n \quad \text{and} \quad t(P(k,n)) \geq \frac{\sigma \cdot \eta}{4} \text{ for all } t \in T(A). \quad (\text{e 4.22})
\]

It follows from (e 4.22) and (e 4.11) that \((TR(A) = 0)\)
\[
(mL + 1)(1_A - P_n) \leq [P(k,n)] \text{ in } A, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, m. \quad (\text{e 4.23})
\]

Put
\[
H_1(f) = (1_A - P_n)h_1(f)(1_A - P_n) \quad \text{and} \quad H_2(f) = (1_A - P_n)h_2(f)(1_A - P_n)
\]

for \( f \in C(X) \). It follows from (1), (2) above and by (e 4.21) and (e 4.24), for all sufficiently large \( n \), one estimates that
\[
\phi \sim_{\varepsilon/4} H_1 \oplus (\oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_i)P(k,n)) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi \sim_{\varepsilon/4} H_2 \oplus (\oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_i)P(k,n)) \quad (\text{e 4.24})
\]

on \( G \). By the choice of \( \mathcal{F}_1 \) and \( \delta_2 \), one obtains that
\[
[H_1 \oplus \oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_i)P(k,n)]|_{P_1} = [H_2 \oplus \oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_i)P(k,n)]|_{P_1}
\]

It follows that (by working in each group \( K_i(A \otimes C_n) \))
\[
[H_1]|_{P_1} = [H_2]|_{P_1}.
\]

Denote \( E = 1_A - P_n \) and define \( H'_0 : C(X) \to M_m(EAE) \) by
\[
H'_0(f) = \text{diag}(f(x_1), f(x_2), \ldots, f(x_m)) \quad \text{for all } f \in C(X)
\]

and define \( H_0 = H'_0 \oplus H'_0 \oplus \cdots \oplus H'_0 : C(X) \to M_{mN}(EAE) \). Then, by the choice of \( N, \eta_1, \delta_1, \mathcal{G}_1 \) and \( P_1 \) and applying (4.1) we obtain a unitary \( u \in M_{mN+1}(EAE) \) such that
\[
H_1 \oplus H_0 \approx_{\varepsilon/2} H_2 \oplus H_0 \quad \text{on } \mathcal{F}. \quad (\text{e 4.26})
\]

Rewrite \( H_0(f) = \sum_{k=1}^m f(x_k)E'_k \), where \( E'_1, E'_2, \ldots, E'_m \) are mutually orthogonal projections, for \( f \in C(X) \). By (e 4.20), there is a unitary \( W \in A \) such that \( W^*E'_kW \leq P(k,n), k = 1, 2, \ldots, m \).

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Put $Q_k = P(k, n) - W^* E_k^* W$ and define $H_{00}(f) = \sum_{k=1}^m f(x_k)Q_k$ for $f \in C(X)$. Then one has

$$H_1 \oplus H_0 \oplus H_{00} \sim H_1 \oplus (\oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_k)P(k, n)) \quad \text{and} \quad H_2 \oplus H_0 \oplus H_{00} \sim H_2 \oplus (\oplus_{k=1}^m f(x_k)P(k, n))$$

(e 4.27) (e 4.28)

on $\mathcal{F}$. Finally, by (e 4.26), (e 4.27), (e 4.28), (e 4.24) and (e 4.25), one obtains

$$\phi \sim \psi \text{ on } \mathcal{F}.$$ 

Proof of Theorem 3.3

Proof. Let $\eta > 0$ and $x_1, x_2, ..., x_m \in X$ be an $\eta/4$-dense subset. Choose an integer $s > 0$ such that

$$O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset, \text{ if } i \neq j,$$

where $O_i = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$. Let $g_i \in C(X)$ such that $0 \leq g_i \leq 1$, $g_i(x) = 1$ if $\text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/8s$ and $g_i(x) = 0$ if $\text{dist}(x, x_i) \geq \eta/4s$, $i = 1, 2, ..., m$. Choose $d = \inf\{a_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}/\eta$. Then

$$\mu_{\tau_{oh_1}}(O_i) > a_i, \text{ for all } \tau \in T(A), i = 1, 2, ..., m.$$

Choose $\sigma = \min\{d/2, 1/2s\}$. Let $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cup \{g_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}$. By choosing small $\gamma$, if

$$|\tau \circ h_1(g) - \tau \circ h_2(g)| < \gamma \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{G},$$

one also has

$$\mu_{\tau_{oh_2}}(O_i) > \sigma \circ \eta, \text{ i.e. } i = 1, 2, ..., m.$$

We see then 3.3 follows from 4.6.

Proof of Theorem 3.4

Proof. It is an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.3. 

Definition 4.7. Let $X$ be a compact metric space and $A$ be a stably finite $C^*$-algebra. Let $C = PM_k(C(X))P$. Suppose that $h : C \to A$ is a unital homomorphism and $\tau \in T(A)$. Define $\phi : C(X) \to C$ by $\phi(f) = f \cdot P$ for $f \in C(X)$. Define $\tilde{\tau} = \tau \circ \phi : C(X) \to \mathbb{C}$. We use $\tilde{\mu}_\tau$ for the probability measure induced by $\tilde{\tau}$. This notation will be used below and in the proof of 6.3. Note also if $X$ is connected and has finite dimension, then $C$ is a full hereditary $C^*$-subalgebra of $M_k(C(X))$ consequently $K_i(C) = K_i(C(X))$ ($i = 0, 1$).
Corollary 4.8. Let $X$ be a finite dimensional compact metric space and let $C = PM_k(C(X))P$, where $P \in M_k(C(X))$ is a projection. Let $\varepsilon > 0$, $\mathcal{F} \subset C$ be a finite subset. Let $\eta > 0$ be such that $|f(x) - f(x')| < \varepsilon/8$. Then, for any integer $s > 0$, any finite $\eta/2$-dense subset $\{x_1, x_2, ..., x_m\} \subset X$ such that $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$ if $i \neq j$, where

$$O_j = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}$$

and any $1/2s > \sigma > 0$, there exist $\gamma > 0$, $\delta > 0$, a finite subset $\mathcal{G} \subset C$ and a finite subset $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathcal{P}(C)$ satisfying the following:

For any unital simple $C^*$-algebra $A$ with $TR(A) = 0$, any unital $\mathcal{G}$-$\delta$-multiplicative contractive completely positive linear maps, $\phi, \psi : C \rightarrow A$ with

$$|\tau \circ \phi(a) - \tau \circ \psi(a)| < \gamma \text{ for all } g \in \mathcal{G} \text{ and for all } \tau \in T(A),$$

if

$$\tilde{\mu}_{\tau \phi}(O_i), \tilde{\mu}_{\tau \psi}(O_i) > \sigma \cdot \eta$$

for all $i$ and $\tau \in T(A)$, and if

$$[\phi]_\mathcal{P} = [\psi]_\mathcal{P},$$

then there exists a unitary in $A$ such that

$$\phi \sim_c \psi \text{ on } \mathcal{F}.$$

Proof. First let us assume that $C = M_k(C(X))$. Let $\{e_{ij}\}$ be a system of matrix unitis. Suppose that $\{\phi_n\} : C \rightarrow A$ be a unital sequentially asymptotic morphism. There is a sequence of projections $p_n \in A$ such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_n(e_{11}) - p_n\| = 0.$$

One obtains a sequence of elements $a_n \in A$ such that $a_n\phi_n(e_{11})a_n = p_n$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|a_n - p_n\| = 0 \quad (e\ 4.29)$$

Let $\phi'_n(c) = a_n\phi_n(c)a_n$ for $c \in e_{11}Ce_{11} (\cong C(X))$. Then $\phi'_n$ is a completely positive linear map. Since $\phi'_n(1_C) = p_n$, it is a contractively completely positive linear map. Since $\sum_{i=1}^k e_{ii} = 1_C$, it is easy to check that, for all large $n$, there are elements $\{a_{ij}^{(n)}\} \subset A$ such that $\{a_{ij}^{(n)}\}$ forms a system of matrix unit (with size $k$) such that $a_{11}^{(n)} = e_n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^k e_{ii} = 1_A$. In other words, we may write $A = M_k(e_nAe_n)$.

Define $\phi''_n : C \rightarrow M_k(e_nAe_n)$ by $\phi''_n = \phi'_n \otimes \text{id}_{M_k}$. By (e\ 4.29), we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_n - \phi'_n\| = 0.$$

It follows that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\phi_n - \phi''_n\| = 0.$$
Therefore we may assume that $\phi(e_{11})$ is a projection. Note $\tau(\phi(f \cdot e_{11})) = (1/k)\tau \circ \phi(f \cdot P))$ for $f \in C(X)$. It is then clear, by identifying $e_{11}C_{C_{11}}$ with $C(X)$, that we reduce the case that $C = M_k(C(X))$ to the case that $C = C(X)$ which has been proved in [22].

Now we consider the general case. Suppose that $C = PM_k(C(X))P$ and $\dim X = d$. It follows from 8.12 of [22] (see also 6.10.3 of [1]) that there exists an integer $K \geq 1$ ($K \leq 2dk$) such that there is a projection $Q \in M_k(C)$ and partial isometry $z \in M_k(C)$ such that $z^*z = P$ and $zz^* \leq Q$ and $QM_k(C)Q \cong M_l(C(X))$ for some integer $Kl \geq l > 0$. Suppose that $\{{\phi_n}\}$ and $\{{\psi_n}\}$ are two unitarily equivalent asymptotic morphisms from $C$ into $A$. Define $\Phi_n = \phi_n \otimes id_{M_k}$ and $\Psi_n = \psi_n \otimes id_{M_k}$. Then $\{\Phi_n\}$ and $\{\Psi_n\}$ are two unital sequentially asymptotic morphisms from $M_k(C)$ into $M_k(A)$. Using $\Phi_n$ and $\Psi_n$ again for the restriction of $\Phi_n$ and $\Psi_n$ on $QM_k(C)Q$. There exists projections $e_n, e'_n \in M_k(A)$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\Phi_n(Q) - e_n\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\Psi_n(Q) - e'_n\| = 0$$

One obtains $a_n, a'_n \in M_k(A)$ such that

$$a_n\Phi_n(Q)a_n = e_n, a'_n\Psi_n(Q)a'_n = e_n \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|a_n - e_n\| = 0$$

Thus, by replacing $\Phi_n$ by $a_n\Phi_n a_n$ and $\Psi_n$ by $a'_n\Psi_n a'_n$, we may assume that $\Phi_n$ and $\Psi_n$ map into $e_nA e_n$ and $e'_nA e'_n$ respectively. By the assumption, we may also assume that $e_n$ and $e'_n$ are unitarily equivalent. Without loss of generality, therefore, we may assume that $e_n = e'_n$. Note that we have prove the case that $C = M_k(C(X))$. Since $C$ is a $C^*$-subalgebra of $QM_k(C)Q \cong M_l(C(X))$, one easily concludes that this corollary holds.

5 Approximately conjugation

Proposition 5.1. Let $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ be minimal systems such that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$. Then $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate if and only if there exist an isomorphism $\phi : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$, sequences of unitaries $\{u_n\} \subset A_\beta$, $\{v_n\} \subset A_\alpha$ and sequences of isomorphisms $\chi_n, \lambda_n : C(X) \to C(X)$ such that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\text{ad} u_n \circ \phi \circ j_\alpha(f) - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f)\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\text{ad} v_n \circ \phi^{-1} \circ j_\beta(f) - j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n(f)\| = 0$$

for all $f \in C(X)$.

Proof. The “if part” is obvious. Suppose that $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate. Suppose that $\phi_\alpha : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$ are isomorphisms such that $[\phi_\alpha] = [\phi_1]$ in $KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$ for all $n$ and

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n \circ j_\alpha(f) - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f)\| = 0 \quad \text{for all } f \in C(X).$$

Let $\{F_n\}$ be an increasing sequence of finite subsets of $A_\alpha$ for which the union $\cup_n F_n$ is dense in $A$. Since $[\phi_n] = [\phi_1]$ in $KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$, by Theorem 2.3 in [28], there is a unitary $u_n \in A_\beta$ such that

$$\text{ad} u_n \circ \phi_1 \sim_{1/2^n} \phi_n \text{ on } F_n$$
It follows immediately that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \| \text{ad} u_n \circ \phi_1 \circ j_\alpha(f) - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f) \| = 0 \text{ for all } f \in C(X). \]
The required unitaries \( \{ v_n \} \) can be obtained the same way.

**Proof of Theorem 3.8**

Proof. To see the “only if” part, suppose that there exists a sequence of isomorphisms \( \phi_n : A_\alpha \to A_\beta \) and there exists a sequence of isomorphisms \( \chi_n : C(X) \to C(X) \) such that \([\phi_n] = [\phi_1]\) in \( KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta) \) for all \( n \) and
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \| \phi_n(j_\alpha(f)) - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f) \| = 0 \text{ for all } f \in C(X). \] (e 5.30)
Put \( \theta = [\phi_n] \). It follows from (e 5.30) that, for any finitely generated subgroup \( G \subset K(C(X)) \),
\[ [j_\alpha] \times \theta|_G = [j_\beta \circ \chi_n]|_G \]
for all sufficiently large \( n \). Since \([\phi_n] = \theta\), it follows that
\[ (\phi_n)_\rho = \theta_\rho. \]
Therefore
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \| \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f) - \theta_\rho \circ \rho_{A_\alpha} \circ j_\alpha(f) \| = 0 \]
for all \( f \in C(X) \). This proves the “only if” part.

To prove the “if” part, we apply 3.3. Since both \( A_\alpha \) and \( A_\beta \) are simple amenable separable \( C^* \)-algebras which satisfy the UCT, if \( (X, \alpha) \) and \( (X, \beta) \) satisfy the condition of the theorem, then, by [30], there is an isomorphism \( h : A_\alpha \to A_\beta \) such that \([h] = \theta\). Moreover, for any finite subset \( G \subset C(X) \) and any \( \gamma > 0 \), there exists \( N > 0 \) such that, for all \( n \geq N \),
\[ |\tau \circ h \circ j_\alpha(f) - \tau \circ j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f)| < \gamma \text{ for all } f \in C(X) \]
and all \( \tau \in T(A_\beta) \). Since, for any finitely generated \( G \subset K(C(X)) \),
\[ [h \circ j_\alpha]|_G = [j_\beta \circ \chi_n]|_G \text{ for all sufficiently large } n, \]
it follows from [30] that there are unitaries \( u_n \in A_\beta \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \| u_n^*(h \circ j_\alpha(f)) u_n - j_\beta \circ \chi_n(f) \| = 0 \text{ for all } f \in C(X). \]
The same argument provides unitaries \( v_n \in A_\alpha \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \| v_n^*(h^{-1} \circ j_\beta(f)) v_n - j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n(f) \| = 0 \text{ for all } f \in C(X). \]
Definition 5.2. (3.1 of [45]) Let $X$ be a compact metric space and let $\alpha, \beta : X \to X$ be minimal homeomorphisms. We say that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are *weakly approximately conjugate*, if there exist two sequences of homeomorphisms $\sigma_n, \gamma_n : X \to X$ such that

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} (\sigma_n \circ \alpha \circ \sigma_n^{-1})(f) = \beta(f) \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} (\gamma_n \circ \beta \circ \gamma_n^{-1})(f) = \alpha(f)
$$

for all $f \in C(X)$.

It is easy to see (as in 3.2 of [45]) that there exists a sequentially asymptotic morphism $\{\phi_n\} : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$ and a sequentially asymptotic morphism $\{\psi_n\} : A_\beta \to A_\alpha$ such that

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n(u_\alpha) - u_\beta\| = 0, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\psi_n(u_\beta) - u_\alpha\| = 0,
$$

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\phi_n(j_\alpha(f)) - j_\beta(f \circ \gamma_n)\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\psi_n(j_\beta(f)) - j_\alpha(f \circ \sigma_n)\| = 0 \quad (e\ 5.31)
$$

for all $f \in C(X)$.

It is proved in [45] that, when $X$ is the Cantor set $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are weakly approximate conjugate if $\alpha$ and $\beta$ have the same period spectrum. Therefore it is a rather weaker relation.

Definition 5.3. Let $X$ be a compact metric space and let $\alpha, \beta : X \to X$ be minimal homeomorphisms. We say $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are *approximately $K$-conjugate*, if $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are weakly approximately conjugate with the conjugate maps $\{\sigma_n\}$ and $\{\gamma_n\}$ such that there are isomorphisms $\phi_n : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$ and $\psi_n : A_\beta \to A_\alpha$

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|j_\beta(f \circ \gamma_n) - \phi_n \circ j_\alpha(f)\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|j_\alpha(f \circ \sigma_n) - \psi_n \circ j_\beta(f)\| = 0
$$

for all $f \in C(X)$ and $[\phi_1] = [\phi_n] = [\psi_n^{-1}]$ in $KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$. This definition is only for the cases that $TR(A_\alpha) = TR(A_\beta) = 0$.

Remark 5.4. It is easy to see that approximate $K$-conjugacy is stronger than $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugacy. For weakly approximate conjugacy, we do not require anything for the conjugate maps. For approximate $K$-conjugacy, we require that the conjugate maps have consistent information on $K$-theory. Suppose that $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are weakly approximately conjugate with the conjugate maps $\{\sigma_n\}$ and $\{\gamma_n\}$. Suppose that $\{\phi_n\} : A_\alpha \to A_\beta$ and $\{\psi_n\} : A_\beta \to A_\alpha$ are the induced sequential asymptotic morphisms as in [32]. Suppose that $\{\phi_n\}$ and $\{\psi_n\}$ induce two elements $\theta \in KL(A_\alpha, A_\beta)$ and $\zeta \in KL(A_\beta, A_\alpha)$ which give unital order isomorphisms in $Hom(K_\bullet(A_\alpha), K_\bullet(A_\beta))$ and $Hom(K_\bullet(A_\beta), K_\bullet(A_\alpha))$, respectively. Furthermore, we assume that $\theta \times \zeta = [id_{A_\alpha}]$ and $\zeta \times \theta = [id_{A_\beta}]$. Let $\lambda_n(f) = f \circ \sigma_n$ and $\lambda_n(f) = f \circ \gamma_n$. Then it is straightforward to check that, for any finitely generated subgroup $G \subset K(C(X))$, $[\lambda_n] \times \theta|_G = [j_\beta \circ \sigma_n]|_G$ and $[\beta] \times \theta^{-1}|_G = [j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n]|_G$ for all sufficiently large $n$. From [33, 35, 31], we also have

$$
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\theta_\rho \circ \rho_{A_\alpha} \circ j_\alpha(f) - \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta \circ \lambda_n(f)\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\theta_\rho^{-1} \circ \rho_{A_\beta} \circ j_\beta(f) - \rho_{A_\alpha} \circ j_\alpha \circ \lambda_n(f)\| = 0
$$

for all $f \in C(X)_{s.a.}$ It follows from 3.8 that $(X, \alpha)$ and $(X, \beta)$ are $C^*$-strongly approximately flip conjugate. Since they are also weakly approximate conjugate with the conjugate maps $\{\sigma_n\}$ and $\{\gamma_n\}$, one checks that they are in fact approximately $K$-conjugate.
Proof of Theorem 3.11

Proof. Most of the proof was given in [15]. In particular, the equivalence of (iii), (iv) and (v) are given there. The equivalence of (iii) and (vi) was given in [17]. That (ii) implies (i) follows from [5,1] Moreover, it is obvious that (i) implies (iv). It follows from Lemma 3 of [56] that, if \( \sigma \in [\beta] \), then there is a unitary \( u \in A_{\beta} \) such that \( u^* j_\beta(f) u = j_\beta(f \circ \sigma) \) for all \( f \in C(X) \).

Then an easy computation of ordered \( K \)-theory of \( A_{\alpha} \) and \( A_{\beta} \) shows that (v) implies (ii).

\[ \square \]

6 The Rokhlin property

Lemma 6.1. Let \( A \) be a unital simple separable \( C^* \)-algebra with stable rank one and real rank zero and let \( \alpha \in \text{Aut}(A) \) such that \( \alpha|_G = \text{id}_G \) for some subgroup \( G \subset K_0(A) \) for which \( \rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A)) \). Then \( \tau(\alpha) = \tau \circ \alpha(\alpha) \) for all \( \tau \in T(A) \) and for all \( \alpha \in A \).

Proof. First we claim that \( \alpha|_G = \ker \rho_A \). Since \( \alpha \) is an automorphism, it suffices to show that \( \ker \rho_A \subset \ker \rho_A \). Let \( z \in \ker \rho_A \). Take \( x \in K_0(A)_+ \setminus \{0\} \). Then \( x + nz \geq 0 \) for all positive integer \( n \). It follows that \( \alpha(x + nz) \geq 0 \). Thus \( \rho_A(\alpha(x + nz)) \geq 0 \). It is then easy to see that \( \rho_A(\alpha(z)) = 0 \).

For any projection \( p \in A \), there is \( x \in G \) such that \( x - [p] \in \ker \rho_A \). It follows that \( x \geq 0 \). Since \( A \) has stable rank one there is a projection \( q \in A \) such that \( [q] = [x] \). Thus \( \tau(p) = \tau(q) \) for all \( \tau \in T(A) \). Since \( [q] \in G \), by the above assumptions, \( [\alpha(q)] = [q] \). Again since \( A \) has stable rank one, there is a partial isometry \( v \in A \) such that

\[ v^* v = q \quad \text{and} \quad vv^* = \alpha(q). \]

By the first part of the proof, \( \alpha|_G([p] - [q]) \in \ker \rho_A \). In particular, \( \tau(\alpha(p)) = \tau(\alpha(q)) \) for all \( \tau \in T(A) \). It follows that

\[ \tau(p) = \tau(q) = \tau(\alpha(q)) = \tau(\alpha(p)). \quad (6.32) \]

In other words, \( [p] - [\alpha(p)] \in \ker \rho_A \).

Suppose that \( a = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i p_i \) where \( \lambda_i \) are scalars and \( p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n \) are mutually orthogonal projections. Then \( \alpha(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \alpha(p_i) \). It follows from (6.32) that \( \tau(a) = \tau \circ \alpha(a) \) for all \( \tau \in T(A) \). Since \( A \) has stable rank zero, it follows from [6] that every self-adjoint element is a norm-limit of self-adjoint elements with finite spectrum. It follows that \( \tau(a) = \tau \circ \alpha(a) \) for all self-adjoint elements. The lemma then follows.

\[ \square \]

Lemma 6.2. Let \( A \) be a unital simple separable \( C^* \)-algebra with \( TR(A) = 0 \) and let \( \alpha \in \text{Aut}(A) \) such that \( \alpha|_G = \text{id}_G \) for some subgroup \( G \subset K_0(A) \) for which \( \rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A)) \). Suppose that \( \{p_j\} \) is a central sequence of projections such that \( [p_j] \in G \) and define \( \phi_j(a) = \alpha(p_j) \alpha(p_j^*) \). Then \( \phi_j \) and \( \psi_n \) are two sequentially asymptotic morphisms. Suppose also that there are finite dimensional \( C^* \)-subalgebras \( B_j \) and \( C_j = \alpha(B_j) \) with \( 1_{B_j} = p_j \) and \( 1_{C_j} = \alpha(p_j) \) such that \( [p_{j,i}] \in G \) for each minimal central
projection \( p_{j,i} \) of \( B_j \) (1 \( \leq \) \( i \) \( \leq \) \( k(j) \)) and there are sequentially asymptotic morphisms \( \{ \phi_j' \} \) and \( \{ \psi_j' \} \) such that

\[
\phi_j'(a) \subset B_j, \quad \psi_j'(a) \subset C_j,
\]

\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} \| \phi_j(a) - \phi_j'(a) \| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \to \infty} \| \psi_j(a) - \psi_j'(a) \| = 0 \quad \text{for all } a \in A.
\]

Then, for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and for any finite subset \( G \subset A \) and a finite subset of projections \( P_0 \subset M_k(A) \) for which [\( p \) \( \in \) \( G \) for all \( p \) \( \in \) \( P_0 \), there exists an integer \( J > 0 \) such that

\[
|\tau \circ \phi_j(a) - \tau \circ \psi_j(a)| < \varepsilon/\tau(p_j) \quad \text{for all } a \in G
\]

and for all \( \tau \in T(A) \), and, for all \( j > J \),

\[
[\phi_j(p)] = [\psi_j(p)] \quad \text{in } K_0(A).
\]

**Proof.** Let \( q \in M_k(A) \) be a projection such that [\( q \) \( \in \) \( G \). Put \( \beta = \alpha \otimes \text{id}_{M_k} \). By replacing \( A \) by \( M_k(A), \alpha \) by \( \beta, \phi_j \) by \( \phi_j \otimes \text{id}_{M_k} \) and \( \psi_j \) by \( \psi \otimes \text{id}_{M_k} \), respectively, to simplify notation, we may assume that \( q \in A \). By the assumption, there is a partial isometry \( v \in A \) such that \( vv^* = q \) and \( vv^* = \alpha^{-1}(q) \). Define \( B_{j,i} = p_{j,i}B_j, i = 1, 2, ..., k(j) \). Keep in mind that \( B_{j,i} \) is a simple finite dimensional \( C^* \)-subalgebra. Define

\[
\phi_{j,i} = p_{j,i}\phi_j p_{j,i}, \quad \phi_{j,i}' = p_{j,i}\phi_j', \quad \psi_{j,i} = \alpha(p_{j,i})\psi_j \alpha(p_{j,i}) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi_{j,i}' = \alpha(p_{j,i})\psi_j',
\]

\( i = 1, 2, ..., k(j) \). By replacing \( \psi_j \) by \( \text{ad} w_j \circ \psi_j \) for some suitable unitaries \( w_j \), if necessary, we may assume that \( B_j \) is orthogonal to \( C_j \). There is a partial isometry \( z_{j,i} \in A \) such that

\[
z_{j,i}^*z_{j,i} = p_{j,i} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{j,i}z_{j,i}^* = \alpha(p_{j,i}).
\]

Then \( z_{j,i}, B_{j,i}, C_{j,i} \) generate a \( C^* \)-subalgebra \( D_{j,i} \cong M_2(B_{j,i}) \) which is a simple finite dimensional \( C^* \)-algebra.

There are projections \( e_{j,i} \in B_{j,i} \) and \( e_{j,i}' \in C_{j,i} \) such that

\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} \| e_{j,i} - \phi_{j,i}(q) \| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \to \infty} \| e_{j,i}' - \psi_{j,i}(q) \| = 0.
\]

Moreover,

\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} \| p_{j,i}v^*p_{j,i}v_{j,i} - e_{j,i} \| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{j \to \infty} \| p_{j,i}v_{j,i}v^*p_{j,i} - \psi_{j,i}(\alpha^{-1}(q)) \| = 0.
\]

Thus

\[
[e_{j,i}] = [\psi_{j,i}(\alpha^{-1}(q))]
\]

for all large \( j \). On the other hand,

\[
\alpha(p_{j,i})q\alpha(p_{j,i}) = \alpha(p_{j,i}\alpha^{-1}(q)p_{j,i}).
\]

Therefore

\[
[e_{j,i}'] = [\alpha(e_{j,i})]
\]

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for all large $j$. But $[\alpha(e_{j,i})] - [e_{j,i}] \in \ker \rho_A$. So, for any $\tau \in T(A)$,
$$\tau(e_{j,i}) = \tau(\alpha(e_{j,i})) \text{ for all large } j.$$ However, for each trace $\tau \in T(A)$, there is $\lambda_{j,i} > 0$ such that $\tau|_{D_{j,i}} = \lambda_{j,i} Tr$, where $Tr$ is the standard trace on $D_{j,i}$. Hence
$$Tr(e_{j,i}) = Tr(e'_{j,i}) \text{ for all large } j.$$ It follows that
$$[e_{j,i}] = [e'_{j,i}] \text{ in } K_0(D_{j,i}) \text{ for all large } j.$$ Thus
$$[\phi_j(q)] = [\psi_j(q)] \text{ in } K_0(A) \text{ for all large } j. \quad \text{(e.6.33)}$$ Since $[p_j] \in G$, there is a unitary $Z_j$ such that
$$Z_j^* \alpha(p_j) Z_j = p_j.$$ Suppose that $A = \sum_{k=1}^m \lambda_k e_k$, where $\lambda_k$ are scalars and $e_1, e_2, ..., e_m$ are mutually orthogonal projections. Then, since $A$ has stable rank one (since $TR(A) = 0$), by Lemma 6.3, there is a sequence of unitaries $\{U_j\}$ in $p_j A p_j$ such that
$$\lim_{j \to \infty} \|U_j^* \phi_j(a) U_j - \text{ad} Z \circ \psi_j(a)\| = 0.$$ It follows that there is an integer $J_0 > 0$ such that
$$|\tau(\phi_j(a)) - \tau(\psi_j(a))| < \varepsilon$$ for all $\tau \in T(p_j A p_j)$ and for all $j \geq J$. Since $TR(A) = 0$, the set of self-adjoint elements with finite spectrum is dense in $A_{s.a}$. The lemma follows. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 6.3.** Let $A$ be a unital separable simple amenable $C^*$-algebra with $TR(A) = 0$ satisfying the UCT, and let $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(A)$ be such that $\alpha|_G = \text{id}_G$ for some subgroup $G$ of $K_0(A)$ for which $\rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A))$. Suppose also that $\{p_j(l)\}$, $l = 0, 1, 2, ..., L$, are central sequences of projections in $A$ such that
$$p_j(l)p_j(l') = 0 \text{ if } l \neq l' \text{ and } \lim_{j \to \infty} \|p_j(l) - \alpha^j(p_j(0))\| = 0, \ 1 \leq l \leq L.$$ Then there exist central sequences of projections $\{q_j(l)\}$ and central sequences of partial isometries $\{u_j(l)\}$ such that $q_j(l) \leq p_j(l)$
$$u_j(l)^* u_j(l) = q_j(l), \ u_j(l) u_j^*(l) = \alpha^l(q_j(0))$$ for all large $j$, and
$$\lim_{j \to \infty} \|\alpha^j(q_j(0)) - q_j(l)\| = 0 \text{ and } \lim_{j \to \infty} \tau(p_j(l) - q_j(l)) = 0$$ uniformly on $T(A)$.
Proof. It follows from Theorem 5.2 of [40] and Theorem 4.18 of [14] that we may assume that $A = \bigcup_n A_n$, where each $A_n$ has the form $P_n M_{k(n)}(C(X)) P_n$, where each $X$ is a finite dimensional compact metric space and $P_n \in M_{k(n)}(C(X))$ is a projection. We may further assume that $\phi_n$ are injective. Fix a finite subset $F \subset A$ and $\varepsilon > 0$. Let $F_1 = \cup_{l=0}^{\infty} \alpha^{-l}(F)$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $F_1 \subset C$, where $C = P_n M_{k(n)}(C(X)) P_n$.

Note that $\{\alpha(p_j)\}$ is also a central sequence. Since $\lim_{j \to \infty} \|p_j(l) - \alpha^l(p_j(0))\| = 0$, there are unitaries $w_j \in A$ such that
\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \|w_j - 1\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad w_j^* \alpha^l(p_j(0)) w_j = p_j(l). \quad (e \, 6.34) \]

Let $\beta_j = \text{ad} w_j \circ \alpha$.

Let $P \subset P(C)$ be a finite subset. Choose an integer $k_0 > 0$ such that
\[ P \cap K_i(C, \mathbb{Z}/j\mathbb{Z}) = \{0\}, \quad j \geq k_0. \quad (e \, 6.35) \]

Fix $\eta > 0$, and let $\{x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_K\}$ be an $\eta/2$-net in $X$. Suppose that $s > 0$ is an integer so that $O_i \cap O_j = \emptyset$, if $i \neq j$, $i, j = 1, 2, \ldots, K$, where
\[ O_i = \{x \in X : \text{dist}(x, x_i) < \eta/2s\}, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, K. \]

Let $f_i$ be a nonnegative continuous function in $C(X)$ such that $0 \leq f_i \leq 1$, $f_i(y) = 1$ if $\text{dist}(y, x_i) \leq \varepsilon/4$ and $f_i(y) = 0$ if $\text{dist}(y, x_i) \geq \eta/2$. Let $a_i = f_i P_n \in C$. Since $A$ is simple, there are $b_{i,k} \in A$ such that
\[ \sum_{k=1}^{m(i)} b_{i,k}^* a_i b_{i,k} = 1_A. \]

Let $c = \max\{b_{i,k}^* b_{i,k} : 1 \leq k \leq K\}$ and $M_0 = \max\{m(k) : k = 1, 2, \ldots, K\}$. Put $\sigma = 1/4cM_0\eta$.

Since $\{p_j(l)\}$ is central,
\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \left\| \sum_{k=1}^{m(k)} p_j(l) b_{i,k}^* p_j(l) a_i p_j(l) b_{i,k} p_j(l) - p_j(l) \right\| = 0 \quad (e \, 6.36) \]
i = 1, 2, \ldots, K.

Since $\text{TRA} = 0$, there is a central sequence of projections $\{e_n\}$ and a sequence of finite dimensional $C^*$-subalgebra $B_n \subset A$ with $1_{B_n} = e_n$, such that
(i) $e_n x e_n \subset e_n B_n$ for all $x \in A$, where $e_n > 0$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e_n < \infty$, and
(ii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \tau(1 - e_n) = 0$ uniformly on $T(A)$.

There is a subsequence $\{n(j)\}$ and projections $Q_j(l) \leq p_j(l)$ $(l = 0, 1, \ldots, L)$ such that
\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \|Q_j(l) - p_j(l)e_{j(n)}\| = 0. \]

Note also that, by (i),
\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \text{dist}(p_j e_{n(j)}, B_{n(j)}) = 0. \]
There are also sequences of projections $E_{n(j),l} \in B_{n(j)}$ such that $E_{n(j),l}E_{n(j),l'} = 0$, if $l \neq l'$,
\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} \|E_{n(j),l} - Q_j(l)\| = 0.
\]

Let $z_n$ be a sequence of unitaries such that
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \|z_j - 1\| = 0, \quad z_j^* E_{n(j),l} z_j = Q_j(l) \quad \text{and} \quad z_j^* E_{n(j),l'} z_j = Q_j(l), 0 \leq l \leq L.
\]

Set $D_{n(j)} = Q_j(0)z_n^* B_{n(j)}z_n Q_j(0)$, $n = 1, 2, \ldots$, Note $D_{n(j)}$ is of finite dimensional. Write $D_{n(j)} = \oplus_{t=1}^{M(j,n)} D_{n(j),t}$, where each $D_{n(j),t}$ is simple and has rank $R(n(j), t)$. Let $d_{n(j),t}$ be a minimal projection in $D_{n(j),t}$. Since $TR(A) = 0$, by Theorem 7.1 of \[37\], $A$ has real rank zero, stable rank one and weakly unperforated $K_0(A)$. It follows from \[2\] that $\rho_A(K_0(A))$ is dense in $Af(T(A))$. Consequently, one has $(k_0)!$ many mutually orthogonal and mutually equivalent projections $d_{n(j),t,s} \leq d_{n(j),t}$ $(s = 1, 2, \ldots, (k_0)!)$ such that $[d_{n(j),t,s}] \in G$ and
\[
\tau(d_{n(j),t} - \sum_{s=1}^{(k_0)!} d_{n(j),t,s}) < \frac{\tau(d_{n(j),t})}{2M(j,n)} \text{ for all } \tau \in T(A). \tag{e.6.37}
\]

Put
\[
g_{n(j),s,t} = \text{diag}(d_{n(j),t,s}, d_{n(j),t,s}, \ldots, d_{n(j),t,s}),
\]
\[
g_{n(j),s} = \oplus_{t=1}^{M(j,n)} g_{n(j),s,t} \quad \text{and} \quad g_{n(j)} = \sum_{s=1}^{(k_0)!} g_{n(j),s}.
\]

Note that $g_{n(j),s}$ commutes with every element in $D_{n(j)}$. Put $C_{n(j),s} = g_{n(j),s}D_{n(j)}$ and $C_{n(j)} = g_{n(j)}D_{n(j)}$. Then $C_{n(j),s}$ and $C_{n(j)}$ are finite dimensional $C^*$-subalgebras and the image of each minimal central projection of $C_{n(j),s}$ and $C_{n(j)}$ in $K_0(A)$ are in $G$.

Combining (1) above, we note that $\{g_{n(j),s}\}$ and $\{g_{n(j)}\}$ are central (as $j \to \infty$) and

(1) $\text{dist}(g_{n(j),s}xg_{n(j),s}, C_{n(j),s}) \to 0$ and $\text{dist}(g_{n(j)}xg_{n(j),s}, C_{n(j)}) \to 0$ as $j \to \infty$,
(2) $\tau(Q_j - g_{n(j)}) \to 0$ as $j \to \infty$ (by \[e.6.37\]).

For each $x \in F$ and $l = 0, 1, \ldots, L$, there are $y_j(l) \in C_{n(j)}$ such that
\[
\|g_{n(j)} \alpha^{-1}(x) g_{n(j)} - y_j(l)\| \to \infty
\]

Thus
\[
\|\beta_j^l(g_{n(j)})x|\beta_j^l(g_{n(j)}) - \beta_j^l(y_j(l))\| \to 0 \text{ as } j \to \infty.
\]

Therefore
\[
\text{dist}(\beta_j^l(d_{n(j),l})x|\beta_j^l(d_{n(j),l}), \beta_j^l(C_{n(j)})) \to 0, \quad l = 1, 2, \ldots, L
\]
as $j \to \infty$. Define
\[
\Phi_{j,s,t}^l(x) = g_{n(j),s,x}g_{n(j),s}, \quad \Phi_{j,s}^l(x) = g_{n(j)}xg_{n(j)},
\]
\[
\Psi_{j,s,t,l}(x) = \beta_j^l(g_{n(j),s})x|\beta_j^l(g_{n(j),s}) \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi_{j,l}(x) = \beta_j^l(g_{n(j)})x|\beta_j^l(g_{n(j)})
\]

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for \( x \in A \). Let

\[ L_{j,s,0} : g_{n(j),s}A_{n(j),s} \to C_{n(j),s}, \quad L_{j} : g_{n(j)}A_{n(j)} \to C_{n(j)} \]

\[ L_{j,s,l} : \beta_j^l(g_{n(j),s})A\beta_j^l(g_{n(j),s}) \to \beta_j^l(C_{n(j),s}) \quad \text{and} \quad L_{j,l} : \beta_j^l(g_{n(j)})A\beta_j^l(g_{n(j)}) \to \beta_j^l(C_{n(j)}) \]

be contractive completely positive linear maps which are extensions of \( \text{id}_{C_{n(j),s}} \), \( \text{id}_{C_{n(j)}} \), \( \text{id}_{C_{n(j),s}} \) and \( \text{id}_{\beta_j^l(C_{n(j),s})} \), \( l = 1, 2, ..., L \), respectively. Put

\[ \Phi_{j,s} = L_{j,s,0} \circ \Phi_{j,s}, \quad \Phi_j = L_j \circ \Phi_j, \quad \Psi_{j,s,l} = L_{j,s,l} \circ \Psi_{j,s,l} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi_{j,l} = L_{j,l} \circ \Psi_{j,l}. \]

Note that \( \{\Phi_{j,s}\} \), \( \{\Phi_j\} \), \( \{\Psi_{j,s,l}\} \) and \( \{\Psi_{j,l}\} \) are sequentially asymptotic morphisms (\( 1 \leq s \leq (k_0)! \)). We also have

\[ \Phi_j = \oplus_s^{(k_0)!}\Phi_{j,s} \quad \text{and} \quad \Psi_{j,l} = \oplus_s^{(k_0)!}\Psi_{j,s,l}, \quad l = 1, 2, ..., L. \] (e 6.38)

Let \( H_j = \iota_j \circ \Phi_j \circ \iota \), where \( \iota : C \to A \) and \( \iota_j : C_{n(j)} \to g_{n(j)}A_{n(j)} \) are embeddings (we may also omit \( \iota \) and \( \iota_j \) when there will be no confusion). There is a unitary \( Z_{j,l} \in A \) such that \( Z_{j,l}^{*}g_{n(j)}Z_{j,l} = \beta_j^l(g_{n(j)}) \), \( l = 1, 2, ..., L \). Define \( H_{j,l} = \text{ad} Z_{j,l} \circ \iota_j \circ \Psi_{j,l} \circ \iota \), where \( \iota_j \circ \Psi_{j,l} \circ \iota \) is an embedding.

Therefore, for all sufficiently large \( j \), by \( \text{e 6.38} \),

\[ [H_j]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(C(X),Z_j/X)} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [H_j]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(C(X),Z_j/X)} = 0, \quad i = 0, 1, 0 < j \leq k_0. \] (e 6.39)

Since both \( H_j \) and \( H_{j,l} \) factor through a finite dimensional \( C^* \)-subalgebra one has

\[ [H_j]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(C(X))} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad [H_{j,l}]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(C(X))} = 0. \] (e 6.40)

By applying \( \text{e 6.2} \), one computes that, for all sufficiently large \( j \),

\[ [H_j]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(X)} = [H_{j,l}]|_{\mathcal{P} \cap K_0(X)}. \] (e 6.41)

Combining \( \text{e 6.41} \), \( \text{e 6.38} \), \( \text{e 6.40} \) and \( \text{e 6.39} \), one has, if \( j \) is sufficiently large,

\[ [H_j]|_\mathcal{P} = [H_{j,l}]|_\mathcal{P}. \] (e 6.42)

It follows from \( \text{e 6.2} \) that

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \sup \{ |\tau \circ \Phi_j(a) - \tau \circ \text{ad} Z_j \circ \Psi_{j,l}(a) | : \tau \in T(g_{n(j)}A_{n(j)}) \} = 0 \] (e 6.43)

for all \( a \in A \). Hence

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \sup \{ |\tau \circ H_j(x) - \tau \circ H_{j,l}(x) | : \tau \in T(g_{n(j)}A_{n(j)}) \} = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad x \in C. \]

It follows from \( \text{e 6.30} \) that

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| \sum_{k=1}^{m(i)} g_{n(j)}b_{ik}g_{n(j)}a_{nk}g_{n(j)}b^*_ikg_{n(j)} - g_{n(j)} \| = 0 \quad \text{and} \] (e 6.44)
\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| \sum_{k=1}^{m(i)} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) b_{ik} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) a_j \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) - \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) \| = 0 \]  
(e 6.45)

It follows from (e 6.45), when \( j \) is sufficiently large,

\[ \mu_T(O_k) \geq \sigma \eta / 2 \quad \text{for all} \quad \tau \in T \{ g_{n(j)} Ag_{n(j)} \}, \quad k = 1, 2, \ldots, K. \]  
(e 6.46)

Therefore, by (e 6.46) there is unitary \( v_{j,l} \in g_{n(j)} Ag_{n(j)} \) such that

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| adv_{j,l} \circ H_{j,l}(x) - H_j(x) \| = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad x \in \mathcal{F}. \]  
(e 6.47)

Define \( z_{j,l} = g_{n(j)} v_{j,l} Z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) \). Then

\[ z_{j,l}(H_j(x) + \Psi_{j,l}(x)) = z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) \quad \text{and} \quad (H_j(x) + \Psi_{j,l}(x)) z_j = H_j(x) z_j. \]  
(e 6.48)

Thus, by (e 6.47),

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - H_j(x) z_{j,l} \| = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - H_j(x) v_{j,l}^* Z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - v_{j,l}^* H_{j,l}(x) Z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - v_{j,l}^* Z_{j,l}^* (Z_{j,l} H_j(x) Z_{j,l}^* \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)})) \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - v_{j,l}^* Z_{j,l}^* \Psi_{j,l}(x) \| = 0 \]

for all \( x \in \mathcal{F} \). In other words,

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - H_j(x) z_{j,l} \| = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad x \in \mathcal{F}. \]  
(e 6.49)

Note that, for all \( x \in A \),

\[ z_{j,l} x = z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) x \quad \text{and} \quad x z_{j,l} = x g_{n(j)} z_{j,l}. \]

Therefore, since \( \{ g_{n(j)} \} \) and \( \{ \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) \} \) are central, we have, for \( x \in \mathcal{F} \),

\[ \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} x - x z_{j,l} \| = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) x - x g_{n(j)} z_{j,l} \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) x - x g_{n(j)} z_{j,l} \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) x - g_{n(j)} x g_{n(j)} z_{j,l} \| 
\]
\[ = \lim_{j \to \infty} \| z_{j,l} \Psi_{j,l}(x) - H_j(x) z_{j,l} \| = 0 \]

On the other hand, we have

\[ z_{j,l}^* z_{j,l} = g_{n(j)} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{j,l} z_{j,l}^* = \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}). \]  
(e 6.50)

Recall that \( \beta_f^j(g_{n(j)}) = w_{j,1}^j \alpha^j(g_{n(j)}) w_{j,1}^j \). Define \( u_j(l) = w_{j,1}^j z_{j,l} \). Then

\[ (u_j(l))^* u_j(l) = z_{j,l}^* w_j^l w_{j,1}^j = g_{n(j)} \quad \text{and} \quad u_j(l) (u_j(l))^* = \alpha^j(g_{n(j)}). \]  
(e 6.51)
Denote \( q_j(0) = g_{n(j)} \) and \( q_j(l) = \beta_j^l(g_{n(j)}) \), \( l = 1, 2, \ldots, L \). We also have, by (i) and (2) above,
\[
q_j(l) \leq Q_j(l) \leq p_j(l) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau(p_j(l) - q_j(l)) \to 0 \quad \text{as} \quad j \to \infty \quad \text{uniformly on} \quad T(A). \tag{e.6.52}
\]
Finally, since (e.6.34),
\[
\lim_{j \to \infty} \| u_j x - xu_j \| = 0 \quad \text{for all} \quad x \in \mathcal{F}. \tag{e.6.53}
\]

The following lemma is taken from [47] that has its origin in [25].

**Lemma 6.4.** Let \( A \) be a unital separable simple \( C^* \)-algebra with \( TR(A) = 0 \) and with unique tracial state and \( \alpha \in \text{Aut}(A) \) such that \( \alpha^r|_G = \text{id}_G \) for some subgroup \( G \subset K_0(A) \) for which \( \rho_A(G) = \rho_A(K_0(A)) \) and for some integer \( r \geq 1 \). Let \( m \in \mathbb{N} \), \( m_0 \geq m \) be the smallest integer such that \( m_0 = 0 \ mod \ r \) and \( l = m + (r - 1)(m_0 + 1) \).

Suppose that \( \{ e_{i,n} \}, i = 0, 1, \ldots, l, n = 1, 2, \ldots, \) are \( l + 1 \) sequences of projections in \( A \) satisfying the following:
\[
\| \alpha(e_{i,n}) - e_{i+1,n} \| < \delta_n, \lim_{n \to \infty} \delta_n = 0,
\]
\[
e_{i,n} e_{j,n} = 0, \quad \text{if} \quad i \neq j,
\]
and for each \( i \), \( \{ e_{i,n} \} \) is a central sequence. Then for each \( i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, m \), there are central sequences of projections \( \{ p_{i,n} \} \) (\( i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, m \)) and a central sequence of partial isometries \( \{ w_{i,n} \} \) such that
\[
(w_{i,n})^* w_{i,n} = p_{i,n} \quad \text{and} \quad w_{i,n}^* w_{i,n} = p_{i+1,n}, \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, m - 1,
\]
where \( p_{i,n} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} e_{i+j(n_0+1)} \) and
\[
\tau \left( \sum_{i=0}^{l} e_{i,n} - \sum_{i=0}^{m} p_{i,n} \right) \to 0
\]
as \( n \to \infty \) uniformly on \( T(A) \). Moreover, for each \( i \),
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \| \alpha(p_{i,n}) - p_{i+1,n} \| = 0.
\]

**Proof.** Since \( \alpha^r|_G = \text{id}_G \), it follows from [6.2] that there is a central sequence of projections \( \{ q_{0,n} \} \) and a central sequence of partial isometries \( \{ z(0,j,n) \} \) such that \( q_{0,n} \leq e_{0,n} \),
\[
z(0,j,n)^* = q_{0,n}, \quad z(0,j,n) z(0,j,n)^* = \alpha^{r,j}(q_{0,n})
\]

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and
\[ \tau(e_0^{(n)} - q_0^{(n)}) \to 0. \]
Moreover, there are central sequences of projections \( \{q_{ij}^{(n)}\} \) such that \( q_{ij}^{(n)} \leq e_{ij}^{(n)} \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|q_{ij}^{(n)} - \alpha^{rj}(q_0^{(n)})\| = 0, \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, [l/r]. \]
Since \( q_0^{(n)} \leq e_0^{(n)} \) and \( \|\alpha(e_0^{(n)}) - e_1^{(n)}\| < \delta_n \), there exists a projection \( q_1^{(n)} \leq e_1^{(n)} \) such that
\[ \|\alpha(q_0^{(n)}) - q_1^{(n)}\| < 2\delta_n. \]
Similarly, we obtain projections \( q_i^{(n)} \leq e_i^{(n)} \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha(q_{i-1}^{(n)}) - q_i^{(n)}\| = 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \ldots, r - 1. \]
Moreover, it is easy to check that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha^{rj}(q_0^{(n)}) - q_i^{(n)}\| = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1. \]
Since \( \{q_0^{(n)}\} \) is central, \( \{\alpha^i(q_0^{(n)})\} \) is also central for each \( i \). It follows that \( \{q_i^{(n)}\} \) are central for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1 \) and for \( i = rj, j = 1, 2, \ldots, [l/r] \). Again, there are projections \( q_{i+rj}^{(n)} \leq e_{i+rj}^{(n)} \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha^{i+rj}(q_0^{(n)}) - q_{i+rj}^{(n)}\| = 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1. \]
Define \( z_{i,j,n}' = \alpha^i(z_{0,j,n}) \). Then
\[ (z_{i,j,n}')^* z_{i,j,n}' = \alpha^i(z_{0,j,n}^* z_{0,j,n}) = \alpha^i(q_0^{(n)}) \]
and
\[ z_{i,j,n}'(z_{i,j,n}')^* = \alpha^i(z_{0,j,n} z_{0,j,n}^*) = \alpha^{i+rj}(q_0^{(n)}). \]
In particular, \( \{z_{i,j,n}\} \) is central, since \( \{z_{0,j,n}\} \) is. Because
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha^i(q_0^{(n)}) - q_i^{(n)}\| = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \|\alpha^{i+rj}(q_0^{(n)}) - \alpha^{rj}(q_i^{(n)})\| = 0 \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1, \]
one obtains sequences of unitaries \( \{Z_j^{(n)}\} \) and \( \{U_j^{(n)}\} \) such that
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|Z_j^{(n)} - 1\| = 0, \quad (Z_j^{(n)})^* \alpha^i(q_0^{(n)}) Z_j^{(n)} = q_j^{(n)}, \quad \text{and} \]
\[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \|U_j^{(n)} - 1\| = 0, \quad U_j^{(n)} \alpha^{i+rj}(q_0^{(n)})(U_j^{(n)})^* = \alpha^{rj}(q_i^{(n)}), \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots, r - 1. \]
Define \( z_{i,j,n} = U_j^{(n)} z_{i+1,j,n} Z_j^{(n)} \). Then \( \{z_{i,j,n}\} \) is central and
\[ z_{i,j,n}^* z_{i,j,n} = q_i^{(n)} \quad \text{and} \quad z_{i,j,n} z_{i,j,n}^* = \alpha^{rj}(q_i^{(n)}). \]
Now put
\[ p_i^{(n)} = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} q_j^{(n)}, i = 0, 1, 2, ..., m. \]

Note that
\[ \tau(\sum_{i=0}^{l} e_{i}^{(n)} - \sum_{i=0}^{m} p_{i}^{(n)}) < \sum_{i=0}^{l} \tau(e_{i}^{(n)} - q_{i}^{(n)}) = l \cdot \tau(e_{0}^{(n)} - q_{0}^{(n)}) \to 0 \]

To prove so defined \( p_i^{(n)} \) meets the requirements, one checks exactly the same way as in the proof of Lemma 3.2 [47].

Let \( \{ E_{i,j} \} \) be a system of matrix units and \( K \) be the compact operators on \( \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \) where we identify \( E_{i,i} \) with the one-dimensional projection onto the functions supported by \( \{ i \} \subset \mathbb{Z} \). Let \( S \) be the canonical shift operator on \( \ell^2(\mathbb{Z}) \). Define an automorphism \( \sigma \) of \( K \) by
\[ \sigma(x) = SxS^* \]
for all \( x \in K \). Then \( \sigma(E_{i,j}) = E_{i+1,j+1} \). For any \( N \in \mathbb{N} \) let \( P_N = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} E_{i,i} \).

To prove Theorem 3.14, we quote the following lemma.

**Lemma 6.5.** (Kishimoto, 2.1 of [25]) For any \( \eta > 0 \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) there exist \( N \in \mathbb{N} \) and projections \( e_0, e_1, ..., e_{n-1} \) in \( K \) such that
\[ \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} e_i \leq P_N \]
\[ \|\sigma(e_i) - e_{i+1}\| < \eta, \quad i = 0, \ldots, n-1, \quad e_n = e_0 \]
\[ \dim e_0 > 1 - \eta. \]

**Proof of Theorem 3.14**

Proof. We use a modified argument of Theorem 3.4 in [47] by applying 6.4. We proceed as follows.

Let \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Let \( \varepsilon/2 > \eta > 0 \) and \( m \in \mathbb{N} \) be given. Choose \( N \) which satisfies the conclusion of Lemma 6.5 (with this \( \eta \) and \( n = m \)). Identify \( P_N K P_N \) with \( M_N \). Let \( G = \{ E_{i+1,i} : i = 0, 1, ..., N-1 \} \) be a set of generators of \( M_N \). Let \( e_0, e_1, ..., e_{m-1} \) be as in the conclusion of Lemma 6.5. For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there is a \( \delta > 0 \) depends only on \( N \) such that, if
\[ \|ag - ga\| < \delta \]
for \( g \in G \), then
\[ \|ae_i - e_i a\| < \varepsilon/2, \quad i = 0, 1, ..., n. \]

We assume that \( \delta < \eta \). Fix a finite subset \( F_0 \subset A \). Choose \( m_0 \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( m_0 \geq m \) is the smallest integer with \( m_0 = 0 \mod r \). Let \( L = N + (r - 1)(m_0 + 1) \).

Since \( \alpha \) has the tracial Rokhlin property, there exists a sequence of projections \( \{ e_i^{(k)} : i = 0, 1, ..., L \} \) satisfying the following:
\[ \|\alpha(e_i^{(k)}) - e_{i+1}^{(k)}\| < \frac{\delta}{(2k)^4N}, \quad e_i^{(k)} e_j^{(k)} = 0, \quad \text{if} \quad i \neq j, \]
\[ \lim_{k \to \infty} \| e_i^{(k)} a - a e_i^{(k)} \| = 0 \text{ for all } a \in A, i = 0, 1, \ldots, L \] and 

\[ \tau(1 - \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} e_i^{(k)}) < \eta/2 \text{ for all } \tau \in T(A), k = 1, 2, \ldots. \]

By applying Lemma 6.1, we obtain a central sequence \( \{ w_i^{(k)} \} \) in \( A \) such that

\[
\begin{align*}
(w_i^{(k)})^* w_i^{(k)} &= P_i^{(k)} \quad \text{and} \\
w_i^{(k)} (w_i^{(k)})^* &= P_i^{(k)}, \quad k = 0, 1, \ldots, i = 0, 1, \ldots, N; \\
P_i^{(k)} P_j^{(k)} &= 0 \quad i \neq j; \\
\| \alpha(P_i^{(k)}) - P_i^{(k)} \| &< \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad k = 0, 1, \ldots, i = 0, 1, \ldots, N - 1; \\
\tau(\sum_{i=0}^{L-1} e_i^{(k)} - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P_i^{(k)}) &< \eta/2, \quad \text{for all } \tau \in T(A)
\end{align*}
\]

where \( P_i^{(k)} \leq \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} e_{i+(m+1)j}^{(k)} \) for \( i = 0, 1, \ldots, N \).

It follows that \( \{ \alpha(w^{(k)}) \}, l = 0, 1, \ldots, N \) are all central sequences. As the same argument in Lemma 6.4, there is a unitary \( u_k \in U(A) \) with \( \| u_k - 1 \| < \frac{\delta}{N} \) such that \( \text{ad} u_k \circ \alpha(P_i^{(k)}) = P_i^{(k)}, \) \( i = 0, 1, \ldots, N - 1 \). Put \( \beta_k = \text{ad} u_k \circ \alpha, \) and \( w^{(k)} = w_0^{(k)} \). Choose a large \( k \), such that

\[ \| \beta_k(w^{(k)})a - a \beta_k(w^{(k)}) \| < \delta \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{F}_0, \]

\( l = 0, 1, \ldots, N. \)

Now let \( C_1 \) and \( C_2 \) be the \( C^* \)-algebras generated by \( w^{(k)}, \beta_1^{(k)}(w^{(k)}), \ldots, \beta_k^{N-1}(w^{(k)}) \) and by \( w^{(k)}, \beta_k^{(k)}(w^{(k)}), \ldots, \beta_k^{N}(w^{(k)}) \), respectively. Note that \( C_1 \cong M_N, C_2 \cong M_{N+1} \). Define a homomorphism \( \Phi : C_1 \to K \) by

\[ \Phi(\beta_k^{(k)}(w^{(k)})) = E_{i+1}, \quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, N - 1 \]

(see Lemma 6.3). Then one has \( \sigma \circ \Phi|_{C_1} = \Phi \circ \beta_k|_{C_1} \) and \( \Phi(C_1) = P_N K P_N \). Now we apply Lemma 6.5 to obtain mutually orthogonal projections \( e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_{m-1} \) in \( M_N \) such that

\[ \| \sigma(e_i) - e_{i-1} \| < \eta \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{m \dim e_0}{N} > 1 - \eta. \]

Let \( p_i = \Phi^{-1}(e_i), i = 0, 1, \ldots, m - 1 \). One estimates that

\[ \tau(\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P_i^{(k)} - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} p_i) < 1 - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} \frac{\dim(e_0)}{N} = 1 - \frac{m \dim(e_0)}{N} < \eta < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \]

for all \( \tau \in T(A) \). So one has mutually orthogonal projections \( p_0, p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_{m-1} \) such that

\[ \| \beta_k(p_i) - p_{i+1} \| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, m - 1, \quad p_m = p_0. \]
By the choice of $\delta$, one also has

$$\|ap_i - p_i a\| < \varepsilon, \ i = 0, 1, ..., m - 1,$$

for all $a \in F_0$ and

$$\tau(1 - \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} p_i) < \tau(1 - \sum_{i=0}^{L-1} e_i^{(k)}) + \tau(\sum_{i=0}^{L-1} e_i^{(k)} - \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} P_i^{(k)}) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \eta/2 + \eta/2 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon,$$

for all $\tau \in T(A)$. Since

$$\|\beta_k - \alpha\| < \delta/2 < \varepsilon/2,$$

one finally has

$$\|\alpha(p_i) - p_{i+1}\| < \varepsilon, \ i = 0, 1, ..., m - 1, p_m = p_0.$$ 

In other words, $\alpha$ has the tracial cyclic Rokhlin property. □

**Proof of Theorem 3.15**

**Proof.** This follows from Theorem 3.14 and Theorem 3.4 of [47]. □

**Proof of Theorem 3.16**

**Proof.** The fact that (i), (ii) and (iii) are equivalent (without assuming that $\alpha_r^*|_G = \text{id}_G$) is established in [51].

That (iv) $\Rightarrow$ (v) is given by Theorem 2.9 in [47]. It is known that (v) $\Rightarrow$ (iv).

Thus we have shown that (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) are equivalent.

To see these imply (vi), we apply the classification theorem in [40]. It follows that $A \rtimes_\alpha Z$ is a unital simple $\text{AH}$-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero. By (ii), it has a unique tracial state.

It is obvious that (vi) implies (iii). □

**Proof of Theorem 3.18**

**Proof.** It follows from Theorem 8.3 in [51] that $\alpha_{\theta,\gamma,d,f}$ has the tracial Rokhlin property. It also follows from Corollary 8.4 in [51] that $A_{\theta} \rtimes_\alpha Z$ is a unital simple $C^*$-algebra with real rank zero and with unique tracial state. It follows from Theorem 3.16 that $A_{\theta} \rtimes_\alpha Z$ is an $\text{AH}$-algebra with no dimension growth and with real rank zero. This proves (1). To see (2), since $d = 0$, by Lemma 1.7 of [51], $K_0(A_{\theta} \rtimes_\alpha Z)$ is torsion free. It follows that it is an $\text{AT}$-algebra. □
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