

A REMARK ON THE KASPAROV GROUPS $\text{Ext}^i(A, B)$

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Let A and B be C^* -algebras. We show that, under reasonable assumptions (A unital, nuclear and separable, B with a strictly positive element), the groups $\text{Ext}^i(A, B)$ of Kasparov are isomorphic—up to a shift of dimension—to the K -theory groups of some commutant of A in the outer multiplier algebra of $B \otimes \mathcal{K}$. The main tool to prove this is Kasparov's "generalized theorem of Voiculescu". Following an idea of Paschke, we use our result to get a part of the "generalized Pimsner-Voiculescu exact sequence" for crossed products.

0. Introduction. The purpose of this note is to provide a K -theoretic interpretation for the Kasparov groups $\text{Ext}^0(A, B)$ and $\text{Ext}^1(A, B)$ (where A, B are C^* -algebras), by realizing them as the K -groups of some commutant of A in the outer multiplier algebra $Q(B \otimes \mathcal{K})$ of $B \otimes \mathcal{K}$ (the relevant definitions are given in §1).

The role of commutants can be explained very simply. Let $\tau: A \rightarrow Q(B \otimes \mathcal{K})$ be an extension of A , and p be a projection in the commutant $\tau(A)'$ of $\tau(A)$; the mapping

$$\alpha_\tau(p): A \rightarrow Q(B \otimes \mathcal{K})$$

defined by

$$\alpha_\tau(p)(a) = p \cdot \tau(a)$$

is still an extension of A . Similarly, if u is a unitary in $\tau(A)'$, the mapping

$$\alpha_\tau(u): C_0(\mathbf{R}) \otimes A \rightarrow Q(B \otimes \mathcal{K})$$

defined by

$$\alpha_\tau(u)(f \otimes a) = f(u) \cdot \tau(a)$$

is an extension of $C_0(\mathbf{R}) \otimes A$. It is shown in Lemma 1 that these mappings α_τ extend to well-defined homomorphisms $K_i(\tau(A)') \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{i+1}(A, B)$ ($i \in \mathbf{Z}/2$). Moreover, we show in Proposition 3 that under mild assumptions on A and B , it is possible to find an extension τ such that α_τ is actually an isomorphism.

1. Definitions and notations. Let A and B be C^* -algebras. In the study of extensions of the form

$$0 \rightarrow B \otimes \mathcal{K} \rightarrow E \rightarrow A \rightarrow 0$$