



On the cyclic automorphism of the Cuntz algebra and its fixed-point algebra



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ABSTRACT

We investigate the structure of the fixed-point algebra of \mathcal{O}_n under the action of the cyclic permutation of the generating isometries. We prove that it is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n , thus generalizing a result of Choi and Latrémolière on \mathcal{O}_2 . As an application of the technique employed, we also describe the fixed-point algebra of \mathcal{O}_{2n} under the exchange automorphism.

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1. Introduction

In [11] Choi and Latrémolière proved that the so-called flip-flop automorphism λ_f of the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_2 enjoys rather remarkable properties. We recall that \mathcal{O}_2 is the universal C^* -algebra generated by two isometries, S_1 and S_2 , such that $S_1 S_1^* + S_2 S_2^* = 1$, and $\lambda_f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}_2)$ acts by switching S_1 and S_2 with each other. By definition the flip-flop is an automorphism of order 2. In particular, it implements an automorphic action of \mathbb{Z}_2 on \mathcal{O}_2 . Now actions of as simple mathematical objects as finite groups on C^* -algebras may nevertheless give rise to fixed-point subalgebras or crossed products which are difficult to describe concretely, cf. [14,15]. In fact, the flip-flop is one of the few known examples of any interest where the associated structures are not only comparatively easy to describe but also very surprising. Indeed, both fixed-point subalgebra and crossed product by its action turn out to be $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_2 itself, [11]. To the best of our knowledge, not many examples of this sort have appeared in the literature. Therefore, the present note aims to exhibit more examples with properties similar to those of the flip-flop. It is quite natural to try to find such examples on the Cuntz algebras \mathcal{O}_n for any natural $n \geq 2$, and this is exactly what is done here. Now there are at least two ways to define a generalized flip-flop on \mathcal{O}_n . The first we consider is what we call the cyclic automorphism λ_C , which act on the generating isometries by translation

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mod n . This is now an automorphism of order n . Interestingly, its fixed-point subalgebra is still $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n , as we show in Section 3. One may of course ask whether \mathcal{O}_n is acted upon by an automorphism of order 2 such that the corresponding fixed-point subalgebra is again $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n . It is this question that naturally leads us to consider the so-called exchange automorphism, already appeared in [7]. This is the automorphism λ_E associated with the $n \times n$ matrix $E = (\delta_{n-i+1,j})_{i,j=1}^n$. Unlike the cyclic automorphism, the exchange automorphism can fix one of the generating isometries. This happens precisely when n is odd, and in this case the fixed isometry is $S_{\frac{n+1}{2}}$. The exchange automorphism, though, proves to be far more difficult to treat. We describe the fixed-point subalgebra of the exchange subalgebra only when it does not fix any of the generating isometries, namely when n is even. The resulting C^* -algebra is no longer a Cuntz algebra. However, it is generated by n copies of \mathcal{O}_n , as we show in Section 4.

Quite interestingly, the main ingredient of the result of Choi and Latrémolière is a convenient realization of \mathcal{O}_2 as a subalgebra of the tensor product $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_2 \cong M_2(\mathcal{O}_2)$, in which the flip-flop, despite being outer, can be implemented by a unitary $Z \in M_2(\mathcal{O}_2)$ of a particularly simple form. However, this realization fails to be compatible with the inclusion of \mathcal{O}_2 in the so-called 2-adic ring C^* -algebra \mathcal{Q}_2 , which has been the focus of much recent work [16,1–5,9,6], in a sense that we make precise in Section 5.

2. Preliminaries and notation

We denote by \mathcal{O}_n the universal C^* -algebra generated by n (proper) isometries S_1, \dots, S_n such that $\sum_{i=1}^n S_i S_i^* = 1$. It is well known that \mathcal{O}_n is a simple C^* -algebra, [12]. We denote by $\mathcal{F}_n^k \subset \mathcal{O}_n$ the linear span of words in the generating isometries of the type $S_{\alpha_1} S_{\alpha_2} \cdots S_{\alpha_k} S_{\beta_1}^* S_{\beta_2}^* \cdots S_{\beta_k}^*$ with $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ for any $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$. Endomorphisms of \mathcal{O}_n are in bijection with its unitaries via the so-called Cuntz-Takesaki correspondence, cf. [13]. This is realized as follows. To any unitary $u \in \mathcal{O}_n$ it is possible to associate an endomorphism λ_u defined by $\lambda_u(S_i) := u S_i$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Conversely, if one starts with an endomorphism λ , it is easy to see that $u := \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda(S_i) S_i^*$ is a unitary and $\lambda = \lambda_u$.

On the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_2 we can consider the so-called flip-flop automorphism $\lambda_f \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}_2)$, first appeared under this name in [10]. This is nothing but the involutive automorphism that switches the generating isometries S_1 and S_2 , namely $\lambda_f(S_1) = S_2$, $\lambda_f(S_2) = S_1$. Obviously, λ_f is associated with the unitary $S_1 S_2^* + S_2 S_1^*$. The cyclic automorphism $\lambda_C \in \text{End}(\mathcal{O}_n)$ is defined as $\lambda_C(S_i) = S_{i+1}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $\lambda_C(S_n) = S_1$. If sums between indices are understood mod n , then the foregoing formula simply becomes $\lambda_C(S_i) = S_{i+1}$ for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$. It is easy to see that λ_C is associated with the unitary matrix $C = (\delta_{i-j,1})_{i,j=1}^n$ identified with the corresponding unitary in \mathcal{F}_n^1 (again, the operations between indices are understood mod n). Note that when $n = 2$, $\lambda_f = \lambda_C$. The exchange automorphism (introduced in [7]) is the automorphism λ_E , with $E = (\delta_{n-i+1,j})_{i,j=1}^n \in \mathcal{F}_n^1$. Again, when $n = 2$ we have $\lambda_E = \lambda_f$. This means that both exchange automorphism and cyclic automorphism may be regarded as natural generalizations of the flip-flop. Finally, the 2-adic ring C^* -algebra \mathcal{Q}_2 is the universal C^* -algebra generated by a unitary U and a (proper) isometry S_2 such that $S_2 U = U^2 S_2$ and $S_2 S_2^* + U S_2 S_2^* U^* = 1$. It contains a copy of the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_2 since S_2 and $\widetilde{S}_1 := U S_2$ satisfy the Cuntz relations. As shown in [1], the flip-flop uniquely extends to an automorphism $\widetilde{\lambda}_f$ of \mathcal{Q}_2 , determined $\widetilde{\lambda}_f(U) := U^*$.

Throughout the paper sums and differences between indices of the generating isometries of \mathcal{O}_n will always be understood mod n .

3. The fixed-point algebra under the cyclic automorphism

In [11, Section 1], Choi and Latrémolière proved that the fixed-point algebra of \mathcal{O}_2 with respect to the action of the flip-flop automorphism is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_2 . This section shows how their result can be generalized to \mathcal{O}_n , for every $n \geq 2$, when the flip-flop is replaced by the cyclic automorphism λ_C . We first discuss the spectral decomposition of \mathcal{O}_n into the direct sum of the n eigenspaces of λ_C , which are commonly

referred to as the spectral eigenspaces associated with the action of \mathbb{Z}_n through λ_C . Henceforth i will always denote the imaginary unit of \mathbb{C} when it appears in the argument of the exponential function.

Proposition 3.1. *The algebra \mathcal{O}_n decomposes as a direct sum of Banach spaces $\bigoplus_{k=1}^n \mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C} v^k$, where $v = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/n} S_k S_k^* \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{O}_n)$, and $\mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C}$ is the fixed-point subalgebra of \mathcal{O}_n w.r.t. the cyclic automorphism.*

Proof. First we check that v is an eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue $e^{-2\pi i/n}$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2\pi i/n} \lambda_C(v) &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} e^{2\pi ki/n} S_{k+1} S_{k+1}^* + S_1 S_1^* \right) \\ &= e^{2\pi i/n} \left(\sum_{h=2}^n e^{2\pi(h-1)i/n} S_h S_h^* + S_1 S_1^* \right) \\ &= e^{2\pi i/n} \left(\sum_{h=1}^n e^{2\pi hi/n} S_h S_h^* \right) \\ &= v . \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly, v^j is an eigenvector corresponding to the eigenvalue $e^{-2\pi j i/n}$, for any $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. The conditional expectation onto $\mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C}$ is now obtained by averaging the action of \mathbb{Z}_n through λ_C , that is

$$F(x) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \lambda_C^{k-1}(x) \quad x \in \mathcal{O}_n .$$

For every $x \in \mathcal{O}_n$, we note that $x = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} F(xv^k)v^{-k}$; the terms of the sum on the right-hand side of this equality are called the spectral components of x associated, respectively, with the eigenvalue $e^{\frac{2\pi ki}{n}}$. \square

The following technical lemma is at the core of the proof of the main result of the present section. First, it provides an explicit copy of \mathcal{O}_n as a subalgebra of $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ by exhibiting the new generators. Second, it shows that the copy of \mathcal{O}_n thus obtained is a small subalgebra of $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ insofar as the entries of a $n \times n$ matrix of $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ sitting in this copy are constrained by rigid relations involving the cyclic automorphism itself.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $V := (V_{i,j})_{i,j=1}^n$ be the matrix in $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ with $V_{i,j} = S_j$ for any $i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$. Let Z be the diagonal matrix $(e^{2\pi(k-1)i/n} \delta_{k,h})_{h,k=1}^n$. Then, the C^* -algebra generated by $T_l := \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} Z^{l-1} V Z^{-l+1}$, $l = 1, 2, \dots, n$, is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n . Moreover, $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ consists of all the elements $A = (A_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$ in $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ such that $A_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(A_{h,k})$ for all $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n \pmod n$.*

Proof. It is a matter of routine computations to see that

$$(T_l)_{h,k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} S_k e^{\frac{2\pi i l(h-k)}{n}}$$

for any $l, h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. We first show that each T_l is an isometry. To this end, it is enough to make the relative computation only for T_1 . For any $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, we have

$$(T_1^* T_1)_{h,k} = \sum_{j=1}^n (T_1^*)_{h,j} (T_1)_{j,k} = \sum_{j=1}^n (T_1)_{j,h}^* (T_1)_{j,k}$$

$$= \sum_{j=1}^n S_h^* S_k n^{-1} = \delta_{h,k}$$

In order to show that $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n , we also need show that $\sum_{l=1}^n T_l T_l^* = 1$. For any $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{l=1}^n (T_l T_l^*)_{h,k} &= \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (T_l)_{h,j} (T_l^*)_{j,k} \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (T_l)_{h,j} (T_l)_{k,j}^* \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (S_j e^{2\pi i(h-j)l/n}) (S_j e^{2\pi i(k-j)l/n})^* \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (S_j e^{2\pi i(h-j)l/n}) (S_j^* e^{2\pi i(-k+j)l/n}) \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{l=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n S_j S_j^* e^{2\pi i(h-k)l/n} \\ &= n^{-1} \sum_{j=1}^n S_j S_j^* \left(\sum_{l=1}^n e^{2\pi i(h-k)l/n} \right) = \delta_{h,k} I \end{aligned}$$

and the claimed equality is thus proved. This allows us to define an automorphism $\alpha : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$ given by

$$\alpha(S_k) = T_k, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n. \quad (1)$$

Let $A := (a_{hk})_{h,k=1}^n$ and $B := (b_{hk})_{h,k=1}^n$ two matrices such that $a_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(a_{h,k})$ and $b_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(b_{h,k})$. Then it is easy to see that $(c_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n = AB$ enjoys the same property, namely $c_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(c_{h,k})$ for any $h, k = 1, \dots, n$. By definition T_1, \dots, T_n enjoy this property and thus all the elements $A = (A_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$ in $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ satisfy the condition $A_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(A_{h,k})$ for all $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

To prove the converse inclusion, we need to make some preliminary computations.

We observe that $w := \alpha(v)$ is equal to the matrix $(\delta_{p-q+1,0})_{p,q=1}^n$, where $v = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/n} S_k S_k^*$ is the unitary considered in Proposition 3.1. Indeed, for any $p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} w_{p,q} = \alpha(v)_{p,q} &= \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ik/n} (T_k T_k^*)_{p,q} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{a=1}^n e^{2\pi ik/n} (T_k)_{p,a} (T_k^*)_{a,q} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{a=1}^n e^{2\pi ik/n} (T_k)_{p,a} (T_k)_{q,a}^* \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{a=1}^n e^{2\pi ik/n} S_a S_a^* e^{2\pi i \frac{k(p-a+a-q)}{n}} \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{a=1}^n e^{2\pi ik/n} S_a S_a^* e^{2\pi i \frac{k(p-q)}{n}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{a=1}^n \delta_{p-q+1,0} S_a S_a^* = \delta_{p-q+1,0} I.$$

We also observe that for $j = 1, \dots, n$, one has $(w^j)_{h,k} = \delta_{k-h,-j}$ for any $h, k = 1, \dots, n$. We give a proof by induction on j . The formula is true for $j = 1$. Suppose that it is true for $j \geq 1$. Now for $j + 1 \leq n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (w^{j+1})_{h,k} &= (w^j w)_{h,k} = \sum_{p=1}^n (w^j)_{h,p} (w)_{p,k} \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_{p-h,-j} \delta_{k-p,-1} = \delta_{k-h,-j-1} \end{aligned}$$

Set now $T := \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k$ and $s_l := (\lambda_C^{h-1}(S_l) \delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$, $l = 1, \dots, n$. We aim to verify that s_l sits in $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ for every $l = 1, 2, \dots, n$. To this end, we first show that $\alpha(T) = s_1$. Indeed, for any $p, q = 1, 2, \dots, n$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(T)_{p,q} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^n (T_l)_{p,q} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left(\sum_{l=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} S_q e^{\frac{2\pi i l(p-q)}{n}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} S_q \left(\sum_{l=1}^n e^{\frac{2\pi i l(p-q)}{n}} \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} S_p & \text{if } p = q \\ 0 & \text{if } p \neq q \end{cases} \\ &= (s_1)_{p,q} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, s_1 is in $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$. We will see that the remaining s_l are in $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ by showing the equality $ws_l w^* = s_{l-1}$, which holds for any $l = 1, 2, \dots, n$ with the convention that for $l = 1$ one has $ws_1 w^* = s_n$. To this aim, we point out that for any $h, k = 1, \dots, n$, $(w^j s_l)_{h,k} = S_{k+l-1} \delta_{k-h,-j}$, which is verified below

$$\begin{aligned} (w^j s_l)_{h,k} &= \sum_{p=1}^n (w^j)_{h,p} (s_l)_{p,k} \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_{p-h,-j} S_{l+k-1} \delta_{p,k} = S_{k+l-1} \delta_{k-h,-j} \end{aligned}$$

But then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (ws_l w^*)_{h,k} &= \sum_{p=1}^n (ws_l)_{h,p} (w^*)_{p,k} \\ &= \sum_{p=1}^n S_{p+l-1} \delta_{p-h,-1} (w)_{k,p} \\ &= S_{h-1+l-1} \delta_{p-h,-1} \delta_{p-k,-1} \\ &= S_{h+l-2} \delta_{h,k} = (s_{l-1})_{h,k} \end{aligned}$$

We finally move on to ascertain that the converse inclusion holds as well. First we observe that, for any $x \in \mathcal{O}_n$, the diagonal matrix of the form $(\lambda_C^{h-1}(x)\delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$, $l = 1, \dots, n$, belongs to $C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$. Indeed, this follows from the fact that $(\lambda_C^{h-1}(S_l)\delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$ is equal to s_l by definition and $s_l \in C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$, for every $l = 1, \dots, n$.

Now let $A = (A_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$ be a matrix in $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ such that $A_{h+1,k+1} = \lambda_C(A_{h,k})$ for all $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. In particular, A is determined by the elements $A_{1,1}, \dots, A_{1,n} \in \mathcal{O}_n$. For any $l = 1, \dots, n$, the diagonal matrices $D_l := (\lambda_C^{h-1}(A_{1,l})\delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$ are in $C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$. Since $w = (\delta_{p-q+1,0})_{p,q=1}^n, D_1, \dots, D_n$ all belong to $C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$, it suffices to show that $A = \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} w^l D_{l+1}$. But this can be ascertained by means of the following computations

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{l=0}^{n-1} w^l D_{l+1} \right)_{h,k} &= \sum_{p=1}^n (w^l)_{h,p} (D_{l+1})_{p,k} \\ &= \sum_{l=0}^{n-1} \sum_{p=1}^n \delta_{p-h,-l} \lambda_C^{k-1}(A_{1,l+1}) \delta_{p,k} \\ &= \lambda_C^{k-1}(A_{1,h-k+1}) = A_{h,k} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

As an easy yet useful application of the previous lemma, we get the following corollary, where we keep the same notation as in Lemma 3.1.

Lemma 3.2. *The fixed-point algebra of $C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$ under the order- n automorphism $\text{Ad}(Z)$, with $\text{Ad}(Z)(A) := ZAZ^*$ for $A \in C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$, is given by the diagonal matrices $(\lambda_C^{h-1}(x)\delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n \in M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$, where x varies in \mathcal{O}_n .*

Proof. Let A be in $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$. It is easy to see that the entry (h, k) of $\text{Ad}(Z)(A)$ is $A_{h,k} e^{2\pi i(h-k)/n}$ and, therefore, it is fixed only if $h = k$ or $A_{h,k} = 0$. \square

We are finally in a position to prove the announced result.

Theorem 3.1. *The fixed-point algebra of \mathcal{O}_n under λ_C is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n . Moreover, $\mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C}$ is generated by $\text{Ad}(v^l)(T)$ with $l = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$, where $T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \sum_{k=1}^n S_k$ and $v = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/n} S_k S_k^*$.*

Proof. Recall that by (1) $\alpha : \mathcal{O}_n \rightarrow C^*(T_1, \dots, T_n)$ is the $*$ -isomorphism mapping S_k to T_k , $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$. By definition $\alpha \circ \lambda_C = \text{Ad}(Z) \circ \alpha$. It follows from the previous lemma that the fixed-point subalgebra of \mathcal{O}_n under λ_C is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_n . In addition, this copy of \mathcal{O}_n in $C^*(T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n)$ is generated by $s_l := (\lambda_C^{h-1}(S_l)\delta_{h,k})_{h,k=1}^n$, $l = 1, \dots, n$. The generators of $\mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C} \subset \mathcal{O}_n$ can thus be obtained as $\alpha^{-1}(s_l)$. Indeed, we saw in the proof of Lemma 3.1 that $\alpha(T) = s_1$ and $\alpha(\text{Ad}(v^l)(T)) = s_{1-l+n}$ for all $l = 0, \dots, n-1$. \square

Remark 3.1. The inclusion $\mathcal{O}_n^{\lambda_C} \subset \mathcal{O}_n$ is an example of a non-commutative self-covering of the type considered in [8].

4. An application: the fixed-point algebra of the exchange automorphism of \mathcal{O}_{2n}

We want to exploit the analysis of the previous section to describe the subalgebra $\mathcal{O}_{2n}^{\lambda_E} \subset \mathcal{O}_{2n}$ of all elements fixed by the exchange automorphism. Notice that we are only dealing with Cuntz algebras associated with even numbers of generating isometries. If $Z \in M_{2n}(\mathcal{O}_{2n})$ is the matrix $(e^{2\pi(k-1)i/2n} \delta_{k,h})_{h,k=1}^{2n}$, we can define an inner automorphism ρ by setting $\rho := \text{Ad}(Z)^n = \text{Ad}(Z^n)$. Obviously, ρ is an automorphism of \mathcal{O}_{2n} of order 2. To ease the computations that we will need to make, we prefer to rename the generating isometries

considered in the previous section. We set $\tilde{T}_k := T_k$ for all $k = 1, \dots, n$, $\tilde{T}_{2n-k+1} := \rho(\tilde{T}_k) = \rho(T_k) = T_{k+n}$. By Lemma 3.1 the C^* -algebra generated by $\tilde{T}_1, \dots, \tilde{T}_{2n}$ is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_{2n} and by construction the exchange automorphism on this algebra coincides with ρ . We denote by β the $*$ -isomorphism mapping S_k to \tilde{T}_k for $k = 1, \dots, 2n$. As before, unless otherwise stated, operations between indices are always meant mod $2n$.

Lemma 4.1. *The fixed-point algebra of $C^*(\tilde{T}_1, \dots, \tilde{T}_{2n})$ under the order-2 automorphism ρ is given by the matrices A in $M_n(\mathcal{O}_n)$ whose entries are all zero except those with indices (h, k) with $h - k \in 2\mathbb{Z}$ and such that $\lambda_C(A_{h,k}) = A_{h+1,k+1}$ for any $h, k = 1, \dots, n$.*

Proof. Easy computations show that for any $h, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ the entry $\rho(A)_{h,k}$ is $(-1)^{h-k} A_{h,k}$. The remaining part of the claim follows from Lemma 3.2. \square

Theorem 4.1. *The fixed-point algebra of \mathcal{O}_{2n} under λ_E is generated by $y_l^j := (2n)^{-1/2} \text{Ad}(\tilde{v}^l)((\tilde{v}^{2j}T))$ for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1, l = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$, where*

$$T = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} S_k$$

$$\tilde{v} = \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/(2n)} S_k S_k^* + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi(k+n)i/(2n)} S_{2n-k+1} S_{2n-k+1}^*$$

Moreover, for any fixed j , $C^*(\{y_l^j\}_{l=1}^{2n})$ is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_{2n} .

Proof. By Lemma 4.1, an element in the fixed-point algebra is determined by the n non-zero elements on the first row of the matrix. The elements

$$(\tilde{s}_l^j)_{h,k} := (2n)^{-1/2} \text{Ad}(w^l)((w^{2j} s_1))_{h,k} = (2n)^{-1/2} S_{k+l} \delta_{k-h, -2j}$$

$j = 0, \dots, n - 1$ and $l = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$ are easily seen to generate the algebra. For every fixed j , the C^* -algebra $C^*(\{\tilde{s}_l^j\}_{l=0}^{2n-1})$ is $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_{2n} . In other terms, the isometries of the set $\{\tilde{s}_l^j\}_{l=0}^{2n-1}$ satisfy the Cuntz relations, as easily follows from the equality $\tilde{s}_l^j = w^{2j} s_l$ for any $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$ and $l = 0, 1, \dots, 2n - 1$.

Now in order to find the generators of $\mathcal{O}_{2n}^{\lambda_E}$, it suffices to compute $\beta^{-1}(\tilde{s}_0^0)$ and $\beta^{-1}(w) = \beta^{-1}(\alpha(v))$. Clearly, $\beta^{-1}(\tilde{s}_0^0) = \alpha^{-1}(s_1) = T$. As for $\beta^{-1}(w)$, the following computations show it equals the \tilde{v} in the statement. Indeed, one has

$$\beta(\tilde{v}) = \beta \left(\sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/(2n)} S_k S_k^* + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi(k+n)i/(2n)} S_{2n-k+1} S_{2n-k+1}^* \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi ki/(2n)} T_k T_k^* + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{2\pi(k+n)i/(2n)} T_{k+n} T_{k+n}^* = \alpha(v) \quad \square$$

5. A no-go result on a Choi-Latrémolière type matrix model for \mathcal{Q}_2

When $n = 2$, the construction described in the previous section provides us with a pair of orthogonal isometries T_1 and T_2 that generate a (proper) C^* -subalgebra of $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_2$ $*$ -isomorphic with \mathcal{O}_2 . The generating isometries take now the simpler form

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad T_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & -S_2 \\ -S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

The principal merit of this construction of the Cuntz algebra \mathcal{O}_2 , which was first pointed out in [11, Lemma 1.2], is that it is in a sense the more economical realization in which the flip-flop is implemented by a unitary of a particularly simple form. Indeed, the flip-flop λ_f can be seen as the restriction to \mathcal{O}_2 of the inner automorphism implemented by the unitary Z , [11, Lemma 1.3], given by

$$Z = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

More explicitly, the equalities $ZT_2Z^* = T_1$ and $ZT_1Z^* = T_2$ are seen at once to hold.

It is worth recalling that the flip-flop is well known to be an outer automorphism, which makes the above presentation of \mathcal{O}_2 as a subalgebra of $M_2(\mathcal{O}_2)$ even more interesting. This obviously implies that Z cannot belong to $C^*(T_1, T_2) \cong \mathcal{O}_2$. In fact, adding Z to $C^*(T_1, T_2)$ yields the whole $M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_2$, as observed in [11, Remark 2.4]. In [1] the flip-flop was shown to uniquely extend to an automorphism $\widetilde{\lambda}_f$ of the 2-adic ring C^* -algebra \mathcal{Q}_2 with $\lambda_f(U) = U^*$. Furthermore, its action on \mathcal{Q}_2 is still outer. This is actually a consequence of a general result proved in [1] that any automorphism of \mathcal{Q}_2 that sends U to U^* is automatically outer. At this point one might wonder whether the realization of \mathcal{O}_2 as a subalgebra of $M_2(\mathcal{O}_2)$ is compatible with the inclusion $\mathcal{O}_2 \subset \mathcal{Q}_2$. Phrased differently, one may seek to find a unitary $V \in M_2(\mathcal{Q}_2) \supset M_2(\mathcal{O}_2)$ such that $T_2V = V^2T_2$ and $T_1 = VT_2$ in such a way that $\widetilde{\lambda}_f$ is still implemented by Z . Possibly because of the rigidity of the inclusion of the Cuntz algebra in the 2-adic ring C^* -algebra, which is discussed at length in [1], the answer to this question is negative, as the result below shows.

Theorem 5.1. *There exists no unitary $V \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{Q}_2$ such that $VT_2 = T_1$, $VT_1 = T_2V$, and $ZVZ^* = V^*$.*

The proof is by contradiction. Let us suppose that there does exist a unitary

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{Q}_2$$

that enjoys the properties listed in the statement, for some $a, b, c, d \in \mathcal{Q}_2$. The condition $VT_2 = T_1$ reads as

$$VT_2 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & -S_2 \\ -S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix} = T_1$$

while $T_2V = VT_1$ rewrites as

$$VT_1 = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & S_2 \\ S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} S_1 & -S_2 \\ -S_1 & S_2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = T_2V$$

Reading the former equalities componentwise, we are led to the following system of equations

$$aS_1 - bS_1 = S_1 \tag{2}$$

$$-aS_2 + bS_2 = S_2 \tag{3}$$

$$cS_1 - dS_1 = S_1 \tag{4}$$

$$-cS_2 + dS_2 = S_2 \tag{5}$$

$$aS_1 + bS_1 = S_1a - S_2c \tag{6}$$

$$aS_2 + bS_2 = S_1b - S_2d \tag{7}$$

$$cS_1 + dS_1 = -S_1a + S_2c \tag{8}$$

$$cS_2 + dS_2 = -S_1b + S_2d \tag{9}$$

Equations (1) and (2) yield

$$aS_1S_1^* - bS_1S_1^* + aS_2S_2^* - bS_2S_2^* = a - b = S_1S_1^* - S_2S_2^* =: F$$

We observe that F is a self-adjoint unitary of \mathcal{Q}_2 . Similarly (3) and (4) give

$$cS_1S_1^* - dS_1S_1^* + cS_2S_2^* - dS_2S_2^* = c - d = S_1S_1^* - S_2S_2^* = F$$

We still have to impose the last condition, namely that $ZVZ^* = V^*$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} ZVZ^* &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & -b \\ -c & d \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a^* & c^* \\ b^* & d^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}^* \end{aligned}$$

which yields an additional set of equations

$$a^* = a \tag{10}$$

$$b^* = -c \tag{11}$$

$$c^* = -b \tag{12}$$

$$d^* = d \tag{13}$$

However, this implies that

$$-b = c^* = (d + F)^* = d^* + F^* = d + F$$

Now equations (5) and (7) imply

$$aS_1 + bS_1 = -cS_1 - dS_1$$

while equations (6) and (8) imply

$$aS_2 + bS_2 = -cS_2 - dS_2$$

Therefore, we have

$$a + b = -c - d \tag{14}$$

Since $a = b + F$, we have $a = a^* = b^* + F^* = -c + F$. But because $a = F + b$ and $a = F - c$, we must have $b = -c$. From (13) we get $a = -d$. Since $VV^* = 1$, we get these new equations

$$c^2 + d^2 = 1 \tag{15}$$

$$dc + cd = 0 \tag{16}$$

Since $c = d + F$, we get

$$0 = (d + F)^2 + d^2 - 1 = d^2 + F^2 + dF + Fd - 1 = d^2 + dF + Fd \quad (17)$$

$$0 = d(d + F) + (d + F)d = d^2 = 0 \quad (18)$$

So far we have found that $d^2 = 0$ and $c^2 = 1 - d^2 = 1$. But $d = d^*$, so $d^*d = 0$ and $d = 0$, $c^2 = 1$. We also have $a = -d = 0$ and $c = d + F = F$ and $b = -c = -F$. Therefore we get

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -F \\ F & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{C}) \otimes \mathcal{O}_2$$

from which we see that $V^2 = -I$. In particular, the spectrum of V is a finite set. Thus a contradiction has been arrived at because if such a V existed, then its spectrum should in fact be the whole one-dimensional torus: see *e.g.* [1], where $C^*(U) \subset \mathcal{Q}_2$ is shown to be *-isomorphic with $C(\mathbb{T})$.

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