AN ELEMENTARY APPROACH TO $C^*$-ALGEBRAS ASSOCIATED TO TOPOLOGICAL GRAPHS

HUI LI, DAVID PASK, AND AIDAN SIMS

Abstract. We develop notions of a representation of a topological graph $E$ and of a covariant representation of a topological graph $E$ which do not require the machinery of $C^*$-correspondences and Cuntz-Pimsner algebras. We show that the $C^*$-algebra generated by a universal representation of $E$ coincides with the Toeplitz algebra of Katsura’s topological-graph bimodule, and that the $C^*$-algebra generated by a universal covariant representation of $E$ coincides with Katsura’s topological graph $C^*$-algebra. We exhibit our results by constructing the isomorphism between the $C^*$-algebra of a row-finite directed graph $E$ with no sources and the $C^*$-algebra of the topological graph arising from the shift map acting on infinite path space $E^\infty$.

1. Introduction

Let $E$ be a countable directed graph with vertex set $E^0$, edge set $E^1$ and range and source maps $r, s : E^1 \to E^0$. The Toeplitz-Cuntz-Krieger algebra $\mathcal{TC}^*(E)$ is the universal $C^*$-algebra generated by a family of mutually orthogonal projections $\{p_v : v \in E^0\}$ and a family of partial isometries $\{s_e : e \in E^1\}$ such that

1. $s_e^*s_e = p_{s(e)}$ for every $e \in E^1$, and
2. $p_v \geq \sum_{e \in F} s_es_e^*$ for every $v \in E^0$ and finite $F \subset r^{-1}(v)$.

The Cuntz-Krieger algebra $C^*(E)$ is universal for families as above satisfying the additional relation that $p_v = \sum_{r(e) = v} s_es_e^*$ whenever $r^{-1}(v)$ is nonempty and finite.

These $C^*$-algebras have been studied very extensively over the last fifteen years, part of their appeal being precisely that they can be defined, as above, in the space of a paragraph. Combined with key structure theorems like the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem and the Cuntz-Krieger uniqueness theorem [1], or Fowler, Laca and Raeburn’s analogue of Coburn’s Theorem for the Toeplitz algebra of a directed graph [4], the above elementary presentation often makes it easy to verify that a given $C^*$-algebra is isomorphic to $C^*(E)$ or $\mathcal{TC}^*(E)$ as appropriate.

Some years after the introduction of graph $C^*$-algebras, Katsura introduced topological graphs and their $C^*$-algebras [5]. His construction is based on that of [6], which in turn was a modification of Pimsner’s construction of $C^*$-algebras associated to $C^*$-correspondences in [7]. Roughly speaking, a topological graph is like a directed graph except that $E^0$ and $E^1$ are locally compact Hausdorff spaces rather than countable discrete sets, and $r$ and $s$ are required to be topologically well-behaved. Building on Fowler and Raeburn’s construction of a $C^*$-correspondence from a directed graph given in [4], Katsura associated to each topological graph $E$ a $C^*$-correspondence $X(E)$, and defined the $C^*$-algebra of the
topological graph $E$ to be the $C^*$-algebra $O_X(E)$ he had associated to the module $X(E)$ in [6].

The drawback of this approach is that the relations defining the $C^*$-algebra are quite complicated and cannot be stated without first introducing at least the rudiments of $C^*$-correspondences, which is quite a bit of overhead — see Section 3. Clearly it would be handy to be able to circumvent all this technical overhead when defining and dealing with the $C^*$-algebras of topological graphs. This paper takes the first step in this direction.

Our main theorems show that if $E$ is a topological graph, then the Toeplitz algebra $T(E)$ and Katsura’s topological graph algebra $O(E)$ of [5] can be described as $C^*$-algebras universal for relatively elementary relations involving elements of $C_0(E^0)$ and $C_0(E^1)$. In particular, our presentations can be stated without any reference to $C^*$-correspondences. We state our results so that they apply to arbitrary topological graphs, but we also show how our crucial covariance condition simplifies when the range map $r : E^1 \to E^0$ is a local homeomorphism and $r(E^1)$ is closed. Even this special situation is interesting: it includes, for example, Cantor minimal systems, and all crossed products of abelian $C^*$-algebras by $\mathbb{Z}$.

To emphasise how little background is needed to present our definition of a representation of a topological graph and our covariance condition, we begin by stating all our key definitions and main theorems in Section 2. In Section 3 we recall Katsura’s construction of a $C^*$-correspondence from a topological graph and his definitions of the associated $C^*$-algebras. In Section 4 we prove our main results. We finish in Section 7 by considering the topological graphs $\hat{E}$ obtained from row-finite directed graphs $E$ with no sources by taking $\hat{E}^0 = \hat{E}^1 = E^\infty$ and defining the range map to be the identity map, and the source map to be the left-shift map $\sigma$. We apply our results to provide a relatively elementary proof that $O(\hat{E})$ is canonically isomorphic to $C^*(E)$. This result could be recovered from [2, 3], but working out the details provides a good example of the efficacy of our results.

2. Main results

**Definition 2.1** ([5, Definition 2.1]). A quadruple $E = (E^0, E^1, r, s)$ is called a topological graph if $E^0$, $E^1$ are locally compact Hausdorff spaces, $r : E^1 \to E^0$ is a continuous map, and $s : E^1 \to E^0$ is a local homeomorphism.

We think of $E^0$ as a space of vertices, and we think of each $e \in E^1$ as an arrow pointing from $s(e)$ to $r(e)$. If $E^0$, $E^1$ are both countable and discrete, then $E$ is a directed graph in the sense of [8, 10].

Given $x \in C_c(E^1)$ and $f \in C_0(E^0)$, we define $x \cdot f$ and $f \cdot x$ in $C_c(E^1)$ by

$$x \cdot f(x) = x(e)f(s(e)) \quad \text{and} \quad (f \cdot x)(e) = f(r(e))x(e).$$

To define our notion of a representation of a topological graph, we need a couple of preliminary ideas. An $s$-section in a topological graph $E$ is a subset $U \subset E^1$ such that $s|_U$ is a homeomorphism. An $r$-section is defined similarly, and a bisection is a set which is both an $s$-section and an $r$-section.

If $x \in C_c(E^1)$ then $\text{osupp}(x)$ denotes the precompact open set $\{e \in E^1 : x(e) \neq 0\}$, and $\text{supp}(x)$ is the closure of $\text{osupp}(x)$. If $x \in C_c(E^1)$ and $\text{osupp}(x)$ is an $s$-section, we define $\hat{x} : E^0 \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\hat{x}(s(e)) := |x(e)|^2 \text{ for } e \in \text{osupp}(x), \text{ and } \hat{x}(v) = 0 \text{ for } v \notin s(\text{osupp}(x)).$$
Definition 2.2. Let $E$ be a topological graph. A Toeplitz representation of $E$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$ is a pair $(\psi, \pi)$ where $\psi : C_c(E^1) \to B$ is a linear map, $\pi : C_0(E^0) \to B$ is a homomorphism, and

1. $\psi(f \cdot x) = \pi(f) \psi(x)$, for all $x \in C_c(E^1)$, $f \in C_0(E^0)$;
2. for $x \in C_c(E^1)$ such that $\text{supp}(x)$ is contained in an open $s$-section, $\pi(\hat{x}) = \psi(x)^* \psi(x)$; and
3. for $x, y \in C_c(E^1)$ such that $\text{supp}(x)$ and $\text{supp}(y)$ are contained in disjoint open $s$-sections, $\psi(x)^* \psi(y) = 0$.

We say that a Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $E$ in $B$ is universal if for any Toeplitz representation $(\psi', \pi')$ of $E$ in $C$, there exists a homomorphism $h : B \to C$, such that $h \circ \psi = \psi'$ and $h \circ \pi = \pi'$.

Remark 2.3. Suppose that $x \in C_c(E^1)$ and $\text{supp}(x)$ is contained in an open $s$-section $U$. Since $E^1$ is locally compact, we may cover $\text{supp}(x)$ with precompact open sets $\{V_i : i \in I\}$, and since $\text{supp}(x)$ is compact, we may pass to a finite subcover $\{V_i : i \in F\}$. Then each $V_i \cap U$ is precompact and open, so $\bigcup_{i \in F} (V_i \cap U)$ is a precompact open $s$-section containing $\text{supp}(x)$. Thus we may assume in Conditions (2) and (3) that the open $s$-sections containing $\text{supp}(x)$ and $\text{supp}(y)$ are precompact.

To state our first main theorem, recall that if $E$ is a topological graph, then $\mathcal{T}(E)$ denotes the Toeplitz algebra of Katsura’s topological-graph bimodule (see Notation 3.6).

Theorem 2.4. Let $E$ be a topological graph. Then there is a universal Toeplitz representation $(\iota_1, \iota_0)$ of $E$ which generates $\mathcal{T}(E)$. Moreover the $C^*$-algebra generated by the image of any universal Toeplitz representation of $E$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{T}(E)$.

Remark 2.5. Since the map $\psi$ occurring in a Toeplitz representation of $E$ is not a homomorphism, it will not usually be norm-decreasing with respect to the supremum norm. So it is not clear that one can just extend by continuity a linear map $\psi_0$ defined on a dense subspace of $C_c(E^1)$. We show in Proposition 4.12 how to get around this difficulty: the map $\psi$ is norm-decreasing with respect to the supremum norm when applied to functions supported on $s$-sections.

We now describe the covariance condition for a Toeplitz representation of a topological graph. The condition is somewhat technical, but we will indicate how it simplifies under additional hypotheses in Corollary 2.15.

We first need a little notation from [5].

Definition 2.6 ([3 Definition 2.6]). Let $E$ be a topological graph. We define

1. $E^{0}_{\text{sec}} = E^0 \setminus r(E^1)$.
2. $E^{0}_{\text{lin}} = \{v \in E^0 : \text{there exists a neighbourhood } N \text{ of } v \text{ such that } r^{-1}(N) \text{ is compact}\}$.
3. $E^{0}_{\text{rg}} = E^{0}_{\text{lin}} \setminus E^{0}_{\text{sec}}$.

Remark 2.7. The set $E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$ is open in $E^0$. To see this, fix $v \in E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$. Then there exists a neighbourhood $U$ of $v$ such that $r^{-1}(U)$ is compact and there exists an open neighbourhood $V$ of $v$ contained in $U$. So $V \subset E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$, whence $E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$ is open. It follows that $E^{0}_{\text{sec}}, E^{0}_{\text{lin}}, E^{0}_{\text{rg}}$ are all open in $E^0$. Moreover $E^{0}_{\text{rg}}$ is the intersection of $E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$ with the interior of $r(E^1)$. Finally, as proved by Katsura (see [5] Lemma 1.23), for any compact subset $K \subset E^{0}_{\text{lin}}$, the set $r^{-1}(K)$ is compact in $E^1$. 

**Notation 2.8.** Let $X$ be a locally compact Hausdorff space and $U$ be an open subset of $X$. Then the standard embedding $\iota_U$ of $C_0(U)$ as an ideal of $C_0(X)$ is given by

$$
\iota_U(f)(x) := \begin{cases} 
    f(x) & \text{if } x \in U \\
    0 & \text{otherwise.}
\end{cases}
$$

We will usually suppress the map $\iota_U$ and just identify each of $C_0(U)$ and $C_0(U)$ with their images in $C_0(X)$ under $\iota_U$. That is, we think of $C_0(U)$ as an ideal of $C_0(X)$, and we regard $C_0(U)$ as an (algebraic) ideal of $C_0(X)$.

**Remark 2.9.** Let $X$ be a Hausdorff space, and let $K \subset X$ be compact. Fix a finite cover $\mathcal{N}$ of $K$ by open subsets of $X$. By [7, Chapter 5.W], there exists a partition of unity $\{h_N : N \in \mathcal{N}\}$ on $K$ subordinate to $\{N \cap K : N \in \mathcal{N}\}$, where $h_N(x) \in [0, 1]$, for all $N \in \mathcal{N}$, $x \in K$. Since $X$ may not be normal, we cannot necessarily extend this to a partition of unity on $X$. Nevertheless, if $f \in C_c(X)$ with $\text{supp}(f) \subset K$, then the functions $f_N : X \to \mathbb{C}$ given by

$$
f_N(x) := \begin{cases} 
    f(x)h_N(x) & \text{if } x \in K \\
    0 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
$$

belong to $C_c(X)$. Hence each $\text{supp}(f_N) \subset N \cap K$, and $\sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}} f_N = f$.

**Definition 2.10.** Let $E$ be a topological graph, and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a Toeplitz representation of $E$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$. We call $(\psi, \pi)$ **covariant** if there exists a collection $\mathcal{G} \subset C_c(E^0_\text{rg})$ of nonnegative functions which generates $C_0(E^0_\text{rg})$ as a $C^*$-algebra, and for each $f \in \mathcal{G}$ there exist a finite cover $\mathcal{N}_f$ of $r^{-1}((\text{supp}(f))$ by open s-sections, and a collection of nonnegative continuous functions $\{f_N : N \in \mathcal{N}_f\}$ such that

1. $\text{supp}(f_N) \subset N \cap r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$ for all $N \in \mathcal{N}_f$;
2. $\sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} f_N = f \circ r$; and
3. $\pi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} \psi(\sqrt{N}) \psi(\sqrt{N})^*$.

We say that a covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $E$ in $B$ is **universal** if for any covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi', \pi')$ of $E$ in $C$, there exists a homomorphism $h : B \to C$, such that $h \circ \psi = \psi'$ and $h \circ \pi = \pi'$.

**Remark 2.11.** Definition 2.10 is formulated so as to make it easy to check that a given pair $(\psi, \pi)$ is covariant. However, when using covariance of a pair $(\psi, \pi)$ it is helpful to know that (3) of Definition 2.10 holds for every $f \in C_c(E^0_\text{rg})$, every $\mathcal{N}_f$, and every $\{f_N : N \in \mathcal{N}_f\}$ satisfying (1) and (2) of Definition 2.10. We prove this in Proposition 4.8.

**Remark 2.12.** In Definition 2.10, we implicitly used Remark 2.9 because $r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$ is compact by Remark 2.7. Observe that the covariance condition for a Toeplitz representation of $E$ only involves functions in $C_0(E^0_\text{rg}) \subset C_0(E^0)$.

To state our second main theorem, recall that if $E$ is a topological graph, then $\mathcal{O}(E)$ denotes Katsura’s topological graph $C^*$-algebra (see Notation 3.6).

**Theorem 2.13.** Let $E$ be a topological graph. Then there is a universal covariant Toeplitz representation $(j_1, j_0)$ of $E$ which generates $\mathcal{O}(E)$. Moreover the $C^*$-algebra generated by the image of any universal covariant Toeplitz representation of $E$ is isomorphic $\mathcal{O}(E)$. 

Although Definition 2.10 looks complicated, the hypotheses are relatively easy to check in specific instances. To give some intuition, we indicate how the definition simplifies if the range map \( r : E^1 \to E^0 \) is a local homeomorphism and \( r(E^1) \) is closed. This situation still includes many interesting examples.

**Definition 2.14.** Let \( E \) be a topological graph. A pair \((U, V)\) is called a local \( r \)-fibration if \( V \) is a subset of \( E^0 \), and \( U \) is a finite collection of mutually disjoint bisections such that \( r^{-1}(V) = \bigcup_{U \in U} U \), and \( r(U) = V \) for each \( U \in U \). A local \( r \)-fibration is precompact if each \( U \in U \) is precompact and \( V \) is precompact. A local \( r \)-fibration is open if each \( U \in U \) is open and \( V \) is open.

Suppose that \((U, V)\) is an open local \( r \)-fibration. Suppose that \( U \in U \) and that \( f \in C_c(V) \). We write \( r_U^* f \in C_c(U) \) for the function

\[
  r_U^* f : e \mapsto \begin{cases} f(r(e)) & \text{if } e \in U \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}. \end{cases}
\]

**Corollary 2.15.** Let \( E \) be a topological graph. Suppose that \( r \) is a local homeomorphism and \( r(E^1) \) is closed. Let \((\psi, \pi)\) be a Toeplitz representation of \( E \). Then \((\psi, \pi)\) is covariant if and only if there exists a collection \( G \subset C_c(E^0_{\text{rg}}) \) of nonnegative functions which generates \( C_0(E^1_{\text{rg}}) \) as a \( C^* \)-algebra, and for each \( f \in G \) there exists an open local \( r \)-fibration \((U, V)\) such that \( \text{supp}(f) \subset V \), and

\[
  \pi(f) = \sum_{U \in U} \psi(\sqrt{r_U^* f}) \psi(\sqrt{r_U^* f})^*.
\]

If \((\psi, \pi)\) is covariant, then Equation 2.4 holds for every \( f \in C_c(E^0_{\text{rg}}) \) and open local \( r \)-fibration \((U, V)\) with \( \text{supp}(f) \subset V \).

**Remark 2.16.** Let \( E \) be a topological graph. Fix \( f \in C_c(E^0_{\text{rg}}) \) and suppose that \((U, V)\) is an open local \( r \)-fibration such that \( \text{supp}(f) \subset V \). By Remark 2.7, \( r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f)) \) is compact. Since \( U \) is an open cover of \( r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f)) \) by disjoint open bisections, we apply Remark 2.2 to obtain functions \( \{f_U : U \in U\} \) such that \( \text{osupp}(f_U) \subset U \cap r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f)) \), and \( \sum_{U \in U} f_U = f \circ r \), for all \( U \in U \). We then have \( r_U^* f = f_U \), for all \( U \in U \).

3. \( C^* \)-correspondences, \( C^* \)-algebras and Katsura’s construction

We recall some background on Hilbert \( C^* \)-modules. For more detail see [11].

**Definition 3.1.** Let \( A \) be a \( C^* \)-algebra. A right Hilbert \( A \)-module is a right \( A \)-module \( X \) equipped with a map \( \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_A : X \times X \to A \) such that for \( x, y \in X \), \( a \in A \),

\[
  \begin{align*}
  (1) \quad & \langle x, x \rangle_A \geq 0 \text{ with equality only if } x = 0; \\
  (2) \quad & \langle x, y \cdot a \rangle_A = \langle x, y \rangle_A a; \\
  (3) \quad & \langle x, y \rangle_A = \langle y, x \rangle_A^*; \text{ and} \\
  (4) \quad & X \text{ is complete in the norm defined by } \|x\|_A^2 = \|\langle x, x \rangle_A\|. 
  \end{align*}
\]

Recall from, for example, [10, Page 72], that a right Hilbert \( A \)-module \( X \) is a \( C^* \)-correspondence over \( A \) if there is a left action of \( A \) on \( X \) such that

\[
  \langle a^* \cdot y, x \rangle_A = \langle y, a \cdot x \rangle_A \quad \text{for all } a \in A, \ x, y \in X.
\]

\[\text{It is not supposed to be immediately obvious that this defines a norm, but it is true (see [11]).}\]
An operator $T : X \to X$ is adjointable if there exists $T^* : X \to X$ such that $\langle T^* y, x \rangle_A = \langle y, Tx \rangle_A$, for all $x, y \in X$. The adjoint $T^*$ is unique, and $T$ is automatically bounded and linear. The set $\mathcal{L}(X)$ of adjointable operators on $X$ is a $C^*$-algebra. Equation (3.1) implies that there is a homomorphism $\phi : A \to \mathcal{L}(X)$ such that $\phi(a)x = a \cdot x$ for all $a \in A$ and $x \in X$.

**Definition 3.2.** Let $x \in X$, we define $\Theta_{x,y} : X \to X$ by $\Theta_{x,y}(z) = x \cdot \langle y, z \rangle_A$, for all $z \in X$. We define $\mathcal{K}(X) := \operatorname{span}(\Theta_{x,y} : x, y \in X)$.

A calculation shows that $T\Theta_{x,y} = \Theta_{Tx,y}$, and $\Theta_{x,y} = \Theta_{y,x}$, for all $x, y \in X$, $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. Hence $\mathcal{K}(X)$ is a closed two-sided ideal of $\mathcal{L}(X)$.

Toepplitz representations and Toeplitz algebras of $C^*$-correspondences were introduced and studied in [9]. Cuntz-Pimsner algebras were also introduced in [9], but the definition was later modified by Katsura in [6, Definition 3.5] so as to include graph algebras as a special case [10, Example 8.13]. We use Katsuras’s definition in this paper.

**Definition 3.3 (6 Definition 2.1).** Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra and let $X$ be a $C^*$-correspondence over $A$. A Toeplitz representation of $X$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$ is a pair $(\psi, \pi)$, where $\psi : X \to B$ is a linear map, $\pi : A \to B$ is a homomorphism, and for any $x, y \in X$ and $a \in A$,

\begin{enumerate}
  \item $\psi(a \cdot x) = \pi(a) \psi(x)$; and
  \item $\psi(x)^* \psi(y) = \pi(\langle x, y \rangle_A)$.
\end{enumerate}

As in [4, Proposition 1.3], we say that Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X$ in $B$ is universal if for any Toeplitz representation $(\psi', \pi')$ of $X$ in $C$, there exists a homomorphism $h : B \to C$, such that $h \circ \psi = \psi'$, and $h \circ \pi = \pi'$.

**Remark 3.4 (6 Page 370).** Let $X$ be a $C^*$-correspondence over a $C^*$-algebra $A$ and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a Toeplitz representation of $X$. Condition (2) of Definition 3.3 and that $\pi$ is a homomorphism imply that $\psi(x \cdot a) = \psi(x) \pi(a)$, for all $x \in X$, $a \in A$, and also that $\psi$ is bounded with $\|\psi\| \leq 1$.

Proposition 1.3 of [4] implies that there exists a $C^*$-algebra $T_X$ generated by the image of a universal Toeplitz representation $(i_X, i_A)$ of $X$. This $C^*$-algebra is unique up to canonical isomorphism and we call it the Toeplitz algebra of $X$. Given another Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$, we write $h_{\psi, \pi}$ for the induced homomorphism from $T_X$ to $B$.

Recall from [2, Page 202] (see also [4, Proposition 1.6]) that if $(\psi, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of a $C^*$-correspondence $X$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$, then there is a unique homomorphism $\psi^{(1)} : \mathcal{K}(X) \to B$ such that $\psi^{(1)}(\Theta_{x,y}) = \psi(x)\psi(y)^*$ for all $x, y \in X$.

Recall also that given a $C^*$-algebra $A$ and a closed two-sided ideal $J$ of $A$, define $J^+ := \{a \in A : ab = 0 \text{ for all } b \in J\}$. Then $J^+$ is also a closed two-sided ideal of $A$.

**Definition 3.5 (6 Definitions 3.4 and 3.5).** Let $A$ be a $C^*$-algebra, let $X$ be a $C^*$-correspondence over $A$, and write $\phi : A \to \mathcal{L}(X)$ for the homomorphism implementing the left action. A Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X$ is covariant if $\psi^{(1)}(\phi(a)) = \pi(a)$ for all $a \in \phi^{-1}(\mathcal{K}(X)) \cap (\ker \phi)^-$. A covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X$ in $B$ is universal if for any covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi', \pi')$ of $X$ in $C$, there exists a homomorphism $h$ from $B$ into $C$, such that $h \circ \psi = \psi'$, and $h \circ \pi = \pi'$. 
Recall from [10, Page 75] that there exists a $C^*$-algebra $O_X$ generated by the image of a universal covariant Toeplitz representation $(j_X, j_A)$ of $X$. This $C^*$-algebra is unique up to canonical isomorphism. Given another covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$, we write $\psi \times \pi$ for the induced homomorphism from $O_X$ to $B$.

Let $E$ be a topological graph. As in [5], define right and left actions of $C_0(E^0)$ on $C_c(E^1)$ by Equation (2.1). For $x_1, x_2 \in C_c(E^1)$, define $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{C_0(E^0)} : E^0 \to \mathbb{C}$ by

$$\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}(v) = \sum_{s(e) = v} x_1(e)x_2(e).$$

If $s^{-1}(v) = \emptyset$, then our convention is that the sum is equal to $0$. If $s\text{-section}(x)$ is an $s\text{-section}$, then the function $\hat{x}$ of Equation (2.2) is equal to $\langle x, x \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}$. As in [5] (see also [10, Page 79]), $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}$ defines a $C_0(E^0)$-valued inner product on $C_c(E^1)$, and the completion $X(E)$ of $C_c(E^1)$ in the norm $\|x\|_{C_0(E^0)}^2 = \|\langle x, x \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}\|$ is a $C^*$-correspondence over $C_0(E^0)$, which we call the graph correspondence associated to $E$.

**Notation 3.6.** We denote by $T(E)$ [5, Definition 2.2] the Toeplitz algebra $T_{X(E)}$, and we denote by $O(E)$ [5, Definition 2.10] the $C^*$-algebra $O_{X(E)}$.

### 4. Proofs of the main results

To prove Theorem 2.4, we must show that $\psi(x)^*\psi(y) = \pi(\langle x, y \rangle_{C_0(E^0)})$ for all $x, y \in C_c(E^1)$. We establish this formula for $x, y$ supported on $s$-sections in Lemma 4.1 and then extend it to arbitrary $x, y \in C_c(E^1)$ in Proposition 4.3.

Let $U, V$ be complex vector spaces. Then any sesquilinear form $\varphi : V \times V \to U$ which is conjugate linear in the first variable satisfies the polarisation identity

$$\varphi(v_1, v_2) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{3} (-i)^n \varphi(v_1 + iv_2, v_1 + iv_2).$$

To prove this, just expand the sum.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let $E$ be a topological graph and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a Toeplitz representation of $E$. Fix $x_1, x_2 \in C_c(E^1)$. Suppose that $\text{supp}(x_1) \cup \text{supp}(x_2)$ is contained in an open $s$-section. Then $\pi(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}) = \psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2)$.

**Proof.** The polarisation identity for $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}$, together with Definition 2.2, gives

$$\pi(\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}) = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{3} (-i)^n \pi(\langle x_1 + iv_2, x_1 + iv_2 \rangle_{C_0(E^0)})$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{3} (-i)^n \psi(x_1 + iv_2)^*\psi(x_1 + iv_2) = \psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2).$$

In the following and throughout the rest of the paper we write $U^c$ for the complement $X \setminus U$ of a subset $U$ of a set $X$.

**Remark 4.2.** Let $X$ be locally compact Hausdorff space. Fix a compact subset $K \subset X$ and an open neighbourhood $U$ of $K$. Since $U^c$ is closed and disjoint from $K$, there is a function $f \in C(X, [0,1])$ which is identically $1$ on $K$ and identically $0$ on $U^c$ (see for example [13, Theorem 37.A]). So $V := f^{-1}((1/2,3/2))$ is open and satisfies $K \subset V \subset \overline{V} \subset U$. 
Proposition 4.3. Let $E$ be a topological graph and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a Toeplitz representation of $E$. Fix open $s$-sections $U_1, U_2 \subset E^1$, and $x_1, x_2 \in C_c(E^1)$ with $\text{supp}(x_i) \subset U_i$, for $i = 1, 2$. Then $\pi((x_1, x_2)_{C_0(E^0)}) = \psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2)$.

Proof. Let $K_i = \text{supp}(x_i)$, for $i = 1, 2$, and $K = K_1 \cup K_2$. Since $E^1$ is locally compact and Hausdorff, Remark 4.2 implies that there exist open sets $U_i' \subset E^1$ such that $K_i \subset U_i' \subset \overline{U_i'} \subset U_i$, for $i = 1, 2$.

For each $e \in K$ and $W \in \{U_i, U_i', \overline{U_i'} : i = 1, 2\}$ such that $e \in W$, fix an open neighbourhood $V(e, W)$ of $e$ such that $V(e, W) \subset W$. Define

$$N_e = \left( \bigcap_{e \in U_i} V(e, U_i) \right) \bigcap \left( \bigcap_{e \in K_i} V(e, U_i') \right) \bigcap \left( \bigcap_{e \in U_i'} V(e, \overline{U_i'}) \right).$$

Then for $i = 1, 2$,

1. if $e \in U_i$, then $N_e \subset U_i$;
2. if $e \in K_i$, then $N_e \subset U_i'$; and
3. if $e \notin U_i$, then $N_e \cap U_i' = \emptyset$.

Since $K$ is compact, there is a finite subset $F \subset K$, such that $\{N_e : e \in F\}$ covers $K$.

Fix $e, f \in F$. Suppose that $N_e \cap N_f \neq \emptyset$. We claim that

$$(4.1) \quad \text{either } N_e \cup N_f \subset U_1, \text{ or } N_e \cup N_f \subset U_2.$$

When $e = f$, this is trivial. Suppose $e \neq f$. Assume without loss of generality that $e \in K_1$. Then (2) forces $N_e \subset U_1'$, so $N_e \cap N_f \neq \emptyset$ forces $N_f \cap U_1' \neq \emptyset$. (3) then forces $f \in U_1$, so (1) forces $N_f \subset U_1$ and hence $N_e \cup N_f \subset U_1$ as required.

Since $\{N_e : e \in F\}$ is a finite open cover of $K$, Remark 4.2 implies that there are finite collections of functions $\{x_{1,e} : e \in F\}, \{x_{2,e} : e \in F\} \subset C_c(E^1)$ such that $\text{supp}(x_{i,e}) \subset N_e \cap K$ for all $e \in F$, $i = 1, 2$, and $\sum_{e \in F} x_{1,e} = x_1, \sum_{e \in F} x_{2,e} = x_2$. Linearity of $\psi$ gives $\psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2) = \sum_{e \in F} \psi(x_{1,e})^*\psi(x_{2,e})$. Fix $e, f \in F$ such that $N_e \cap N_f = \emptyset$. By Remark 4.2 there are disjoint open $s$-sections $O_e, O_f \subset E^1$, such that $N_{e \cap O_e}, N_{f \cap O_f} \subset O_f$. Thus condition (3) of Definition 2.2 gives $\psi(x_{1,e})^*\psi(x_{2,f}) = 0$ since $\text{supp}(x_{i,e}) \subset N_e$ for all $e \in F, i = 1, 2$. It follows that $\psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2) = \sum_{e \in F, f \in F} \psi(x_{1,e})^*\psi(x_{2,f})$. Whenever $N_e \cap N_f \neq \emptyset$, Equation (4.1) implies that $N_e \cup N_f$ is contained in an open $s$-section, so Lemma 4.1 gives $\psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2) = \sum_{N_e \cap N_f \neq \emptyset} \pi((x_{1,e}, x_{2,f})_{C_0(E^0)}) = \pi((x_1, x_2)_{C_0(E^0)})$. \hfill $\Box$

Proposition 4.4. Let $E$ be a topological graph and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a Toeplitz representation of $E$. Then $\psi$ is a bounded linear operator on $(C_c(E^1), \| \cdot \|_{C_0(E^0)})$. Let $\overline{\psi}$ be the unique extension of $\psi$ to $X(E)$. Then the pair $(\overline{\psi}, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$.

Proof. Fix $x_1, x_2 \in C_c(E^1)$. Let $K = \text{supp}(x_1) \cup \text{supp}(x_2)$. For each $e \in K$, there exists an open $s$-section $N_e$ containing $e$. Remark 4.2 yields an open neighbourhood $N'_e$ of $e$ such that $N'_e \subset N_e$. Since $K$ is compact, there is a finite subset $F \subset K$, such that $\{N'_e : e \in F\}$ covers $K$. By Remark 2.2 there exist $\{x_{1,e} : e \in F\}, \{x_{2,e} : e \in F\} \subset C_c(E^1)$ such that $\text{supp}(x_{i,e}) \subset N'_e \cap K$, for all $e \in F, i = 1, 2$, and $\sum_{e \in F} x_{1,e} = x_1, \sum_{e \in F} x_{2,e} = x_2$. Proposition 4.3 implies that

$$\pi((x_1, x_2)_{C_0(E^0)}) = \sum_{e,f \in F} \pi((x_{1,e}, x_{2,f})_{C_0(E^0)}) = \sum_{e,f \in F} \psi(x_{1,e})^*\psi(x_{2,f}) = \psi(x_1)^*\psi(x_2).$$
Then $\|\psi(x)\|^2 = \|\psi(x)\psi(x)\| = \|\pi(x, x)_{C_0(E^0)}\| \leq \|\langle x, x \rangle_{C_0(E^0)}\| = \|x\|_{C_0(E)}^2$, for all $x \in C_c(E^1)$, so $\psi$ is bounded, and hence extends uniquely to a bounded linear map $\tilde{\psi}$ on $X(E)$. By continuity, $(\tilde{\psi}, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$. \hfill \Box

**Remark 4.5.** Given a Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $X(E)$, the pair $(\psi|_{C_c(E^0)}, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$. So Proposition 4.4 implies that $(\psi, \pi) \mapsto (\psi|_{C_c(E^1)}, \pi)$ is a bijection between Toeplitz representations of $X(E)$ and Toeplitz representations of $E$, with inverse described by Proposition 4.4.

**Proof of Theorem 2.4.** Let $(i_X, i_A)$ be the universal Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$ in $T(E)$. Then $(i_1, i_0) := (i_X|_{C_0(E^1)}, i_A)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$. Fix another Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $E$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$. By Proposition 4.4, $\psi$ extends to $\tilde{\psi} : X(E) \to B$ such that $(\tilde{\psi}, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$. By the universal property of $(i_X, i_A)$, there exists a homomorphism $h_{\tilde{\psi}, \pi} : T(E) \to B$, such that $h_{\tilde{\psi}, \pi} \circ i_X = \tilde{\psi}$, and $h_{\tilde{\psi}, \pi} \circ i_A = \pi$. In particular $h_{\tilde{\psi}, \pi} \circ i_1 = \psi$. Hence $(i_1, i_0)$ is a universal Toeplitz representation of $E$ which generates $T(E)$. The second statement follows easily. \hfill \Box

Our next task is to prove Theorem 2.4. We first need some background results.

**Remark 4.6.** Let $E$ be a topological graph. Fix $v \in E^0_{\text{fin}}$. There exists a neighbourhood $U$ of $v$ such that $r^{-1}(U)$ is compact, and there exists an open neighbourhood $V$ of $v$ such that $V \subset U$. By Remark 4.2 there exists an open neighbourhood $W$ of $v$ such that $W \subset V$. Since $r^{-1}(W)$ is closed and is contained in $r^{-1}(U)$, it is compact. Hence $v \in E^0_{\text{fin}}$ if and only if there exists an open neighbourhood $N$ of $v$ such that $r^{-1}(N)$ is compact.

Let $E$ be a topological graph. Recall from Definition 3.5 that Katsura’s covariance condition for Toeplitz representations of $X(E)$ involves the ideal $\phi^{-1}(K(X(E))) \cap (\ker \phi)^\perp$. Katsura computed this ideal in [5]. We quote his result and give a simple proof.

Observe that $\ker \phi = \{ f \in C_0(E^0) : f(r(E^1)) \equiv 0 \}$. Hence $\ker \phi^\perp = \{ f \in C_0(E^0) : f(\overline{E^0_{\text{sc}}}) \equiv 0 \}$.

**Proposition 4.7** ([5 Proposition 1.24]). Let $E$ be a topological graph. Then

$$\phi^{-1}(K(X(E))) = C_0(E^0_{\text{fin}}).$$

Moreover $\phi^{-1}(K(X(E))) \cap (\ker \phi)^\perp = C_0(E^0_{\text{rg}})$.

**Proof.** The final statement follows from the previous one and definition of $E^0_{\text{rg}}$. So we just need to show that $\phi^{-1}(K(X(E))) = C_0(E^0_{\text{fin}})$.

Fix $f \in C_0(E^0) \setminus C_0(E^0_{\text{fin}})$. We must show that $\phi(f) \not\in K(X(E))$. Fix $v_0 \in (E^0_{\text{fin}})^c$, such that $f(v_0) \neq 0$. Let $m = |f(v_0)|$ and let $N_0 = \{ v \in E^0 : |f(v)| > m/2 \}$, so $N_0$ is an open neighbourhood of $v_0$. By Remark 4.6, $r^{-1}(N_0)$ is not compact. Fix $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ and $y_1, \ldots, y_n$ in $C_c(E^1)$. Let $K = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \supp(x_i) \cup \supp(y_i)$. Then $K$ is compact, so $r^{-1}(N_0)$ is not contained in $K$. So there exists $e_0 \in r^{-1}(N_0) \setminus K$. By Remark 4.2 there exists
$x_0 \in C_c(E^1)$ such that $x_0(e_0) = 1$. Hence

$$\left\| \phi(f) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Theta_{x_i,y_i} \right\| \geq \left\| \phi(f)x_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Theta_{x_i,y_i}(x_0) \right\|_{C_0(E^0)}$$

$$\geq \left\| \left( \phi(f)x_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Theta_{x_i,y_i}(x_0), \phi(f)x_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Theta_{x_i,y_i}(x_0) \right)_{C_0(E^0)}(s(e_0)) \right\|^{1/2}$$

$$\geq m/2.$$ 

Thus $\|\phi(f) - a\| \geq m/2$ for all $a \in \text{span}\{\Theta_{x,y} : x, y \in C_c(E^1)\}$. Since $\text{span}\{\Theta_{x,y} : x, y \in C_c(E^1)\} = K(X(E))$, it follows that $\phi(f) \not\in K(X(E))$.

Now fix a nonnegative function $f \in C_c(E^0_{\text{lin}})$. We must show that $\phi(f) \in K(X(E))$. Let $K' = \text{supp}(f)$. For any $e \in r^{-1}(K')$, there exists an open $s$-section $N_e$ containing $e$. Remark 2.7 shows that $r^{-1}(K')$ is compact. Hence there exists a finite subset $F \subset r^{-1}(K')$ such that $\{N_e\}_{e \in F}$ covers $r^{-1}(K')$. Since $\text{supp}(f \circ r) \subset r^{-1}(K')$, Remark 2.9 yields a finite collection of functions $\{f_e : e \in F\} \subset C_c(E^1)$ such that each $\text{osupp}(f_e) \subset N_e \cap r^{-1}(K')$ and $\sum_{e \in F} f_e = f \circ r$. Since the $f_e$ are supported on the $s$-sections $N_e$, we have $\theta(\sqrt{N_e \cap N})(x(e')) = f_e(e')x(e')$ for all $e' \in E^1$. Hence

$$\phi(f) = \sum_{e \in F} \Theta_{N_e \cap N}(x) \in K(X(E)). \quad \square$$

**Proposition 4.8.** Let $E$ be a topological graph and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a covariant Toeplitz representation of $E$. Then the Toeplitz representation $(\tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\pi})$ of $X(E)$ from Proposition 4.4 is also covariant. Moreover, for any nonnegative function $f \in C_c(E^0_{\text{lin}})$, any finite cover $\mathcal{N}$ of $r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$ by open $s$-sections and any collection of functions $\{f_N : N \in \mathcal{N}\} \subset C_c(E^1)$, such that $\text{osupp}(f_N) \subset N \cap r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$, and $\sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}} f_N = f \circ r$, we have $\pi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}} \psi(\sqrt{N})\psi(\sqrt{N})^*$. 

**Proof.** Let $\mathcal{G}$, $\{N_f : f \in \mathcal{G}\}$, and $\{f_N : N \in \mathcal{N}_f\}$ be as in Definition 2.10. By Corollary 4.7 to prove $(\tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\pi})$ is a covariant Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$, must show that $\tilde{\psi}(1) \circ \phi(f) = \pi(f)$, for all $f \in \mathcal{G}$. Fix $f \in \mathcal{G}$, since $\phi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} \Theta_{\sqrt{N \cap N}}$, we have $\tilde{\psi}(1) \circ \phi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} \psi(\sqrt{N})\psi(\sqrt{N})^*$. Hence $\tilde{\psi}(1) \circ \phi(f) = \pi(f)$ by Definition 2.10. Therefore $(\tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\pi})$ is a covariant Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$.

For the second statement observe that since $(\tilde{\psi}, \pi)$ is a covariant Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$,

$$\pi(f) = \tilde{\psi}(1) \circ \phi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} \tilde{\psi}(1)(\Theta_{\sqrt{N \cap N}}) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}_f} \psi(\sqrt{N})\psi(\sqrt{N})^*.$$ 

$$\square$$

**Proposition 4.9.** Let $E$ be a topological graph and let $(\psi, \pi)$ be a covariant Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$. Then $(\psi|_{C_c(E^1)}), \pi$ is a covariant Toeplitz representation of $E$.

**Proof.** Remark 4.5 implies that $(\psi|_{C_c(E^1)}, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$. Let $\mathcal{G}$ be the set of all nonnegative functions in $C_c(E^0_{\text{lin}})$. Fix $f \in \mathcal{G}$. By Equation (4.2), there exists a finite cover $\mathcal{N}$ of $r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$ by open $s$-sections and a finite collection of functions $\{f_N : N \in \mathcal{N}\} \subset C_c(E^1)$, such that $\text{osupp}(f_N) \subset N \cap r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$, $\sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}} f_N = f \circ r$, and $\phi(f) = \sum_{N \in \mathcal{N}} \Theta_{\sqrt{N \cap N}}$. Since $(\psi, \pi)$ is a covariant Toeplitz representation of $X(E)$,
we have
\[ \pi(f) = \psi^{(1)} \circ \phi(f) = \sum_{N \in N} \psi(\sqrt{f_N}) \psi(\sqrt{f_N})^* = \sum_{N \in N} \psi|_{C_c(E)}(\sqrt{f_N}) \psi|_{C_c(E)}(\sqrt{f_N})^*. \]

Hence \((\psi|_{C_c(E)}, \pi)\) is covariant.

Proof of Theorem 2.13 Propositions 4.8 and 4.9 provide a bijective map from covariant Toeplitz representations of \(E\) to covariant Toeplitz representations of \(X(E)\). The result now follows from the same argument as Theorem 2.4.

We now just need to prove Corollary 2.15. We must first show that under the hypotheses of the corollary, there are plenty of local \(r\)-fibrations (see Definition 2.14).

**Lemma 4.10.** Let \(E\) be a topological graph. Suppose that \(r\) is a local homeomorphism and \(r(E^1)\) is closed. Then for any \(v \in E^0_{rg}\), there exists a precompact open local \(r\)-fibration \((U, V)\), such that \(v \in U \subset V \subset E^0_{rg}\).

**Proof.** Since \(r\) is a local homeomorphism, it is in particular an open map (see, for example, [3, Page 428]). Thus \(r(E^1)\) is open in \(E^0\). Since \(r(E^1)\) is also closed, the interior of \(r(E^1)\) is exactly \(r(E^1)\). By Remark 2.7,
\[ E^0_{rg} = E^0_{fin} \cap r(E^1). \]

Fix \(v \in E^0_{rg}\). By Remark 2.7, \(r^{-1}(v)\) is a nonempty compact subset of \(E^1\). Since \(r\) is a local homeomorphism, \(r^{-1}(v)\) is a finite set. Since \(E^1\) is locally compact Hausdorff, we can separate points in \(r^{-1}(v)\) by mutually disjoint precompact open bisections \(\{U_e : e \in r^{-1}(v)\}\). We can assume, by shrinking if necessary, that \(U_e\) have common range \(N\), such that \(N \subset E^0_{rg}\). We have \(|r^{-1}(w)| \geq |r^{-1}(v)|\) for all \(w \in N\).

We claim that there exists an open neighbourhood \(V\) of \(v\) such that \(V \subset N\), and \(|r^{-1}(w)| = |r^{-1}(v)|\) for all \(w \in V\). Suppose for a contradiction that there exists a convergent net \((v_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \subset N\) with limit \(v\) satisfying \(|r^{-1}(v_\alpha)| > |r^{-1}(v)|\) for all \(\alpha \in \Lambda\). So for any \(\alpha \in \Lambda\), there exists \(e_\alpha \notin \bigcup_{e \in r^{-1}(v)} U_e\), such that \(r(e_\alpha) = v_\alpha\). Since \(r^{-1}(N)\) is compact, [12, Theorem IV.3] implies that there exists a convergent subnet \((e'_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\) of \((e_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda}\) with the limit \(e'\) not in \(\bigcup_{e \in r^{-1}(v)} U_e\). By the continuity of \(r\), we have \(r(e') = v\), which is a contradiction.

Hence there exists an open neighbourhood \(V\) of \(v\) satisfying \(V \subset N\), such that \(|r^{-1}(w)| = |r^{-1}(v)|\) for all \(w \in V\). So with \(U = \{U_e \cap r^{-1}(V) : e \in r^{-1}(v)\}\), the pair \((U, V)\) is a precompact open local \(r\)-fibration.

**Lemma 4.11.** Let \(E\) be a topological graph. Suppose that \(r\) is a local homeomorphism and \(r(E^1)\) is closed. Let \(G\) be the set of all nonnegative functions \(f\) in \(C_c(E^0_{rg})\) such that \(\text{supp}(f) \subset V\) for some open local \(r\)-fibration \((U, V)\). Then \(G\) generates \(C_c(E^0_{rg})\).

**Proof.** In order to prove \(G\) generates \(C_c(E^0_{rg})\), it suffices to show the linear span of \(G\) is \(C_c(E^0_{rg})\). Fix \(f \in C_c(E^0_{rg})\). By Lemma 4.10, for any \(v \in \text{supp}(f)\), there exists an open local \(r\)-fibration \((U_v, V_v)\), such that \(v \in V_v\). Remark 2.9 yields a finite subset \(F \subset \text{supp}(f)\) and a finite collection of functions \(\{f_v : v \in F\} \subset C_c(E^0_{rg})\), such that \(\{V_v : v \in F\}\) is an open cover of \(\text{supp}(f)\), \(\text{supp}(f_v) \subset V_v\) for all \(v \in F\), and \(\sum_{v \in F} f_v = f\).

**Proof of Corollary 2.15.** Let \((\psi, \pi)\) be a covariant Toeplitz representation of \(E\). Let \(G\) be the set of all nonnegative functions \(f\) in \(C_c(E^0_{rg})\) such that \(\text{supp}(f) \subset V\) for some
open local $r$-fibration $(U,V)$. Then Lemma 4.11 implies that $G$ generates $C_0(E^0)$. Fix $f \in G$ and an open local $r$-fibration $(U,V)$ with $\text{supp}(f) \subset V$. Since $U$ is a finite cover of $r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$ by open $s$-sections, each $\text{osupp}(r_U f) \subset U \cap r^{-1}(\text{supp}(f))$, and $\sum_{U \in \mathcal{U}} r_U f = f \circ r$. By Proposition 4.13, we have $\pi(f) = \sum_{U \in \mathcal{U}} \psi((\sqrt{r_U f})^* \psi((\sqrt{r_U f}))^*$. The second statement follows easily from the construction of $G$. The converse of the first statement follows from Definition 2.10 and Remark 2.10.

4.1. The $C^*$-algebra generated by a Toeplitz representation. In this subsection we provide some technical results which may prove useful in using our descriptions of the $C^*$-algebras associated to topological graphs. Proposition 4.12 is intended as an aid to constructing representations; and Proposition 4.16 provides a well-behaved collection of spanning elements for the image of any Toeplitz representation of $E$, and also a formula for computing products of these spanning elements.

To construct Toeplitz representations of a topological graph, one needs to build linear maps $\psi : C_c(E^1) \to B$ that are bounded in the bimodule norm $\| \cdot \|_{C_0(E^0)}$. The following technical result simplifies the task by showing that it is enough to define $\psi$ on functions that are dense in supremum norm on $C_0(U)$ for a suitable family of open $s$-sections $U$.

**Proposition 4.12.** Let $E$ be a topological graph, let $B$ be an open base for the topology on $E^1$ consisting of $s$-sections, and let $\mathcal{F} \subset C_c(E^1)$ be a collection of nonnegative functions such that $\text{osupp}(x)$ is an $s$-section for all $x \in \mathcal{F}$. Suppose that $G \subset C_0(E^0)$ generates $C_0(E^0)$, and that for each $U \in B$,

$$(4.4) \quad \text{span}\{x \in \mathcal{F} : \text{osupp}(x) \subset U\} \text{ is dense in } C_0(U) \text{ under the supremum norm.}$$

Then $X_0 := \text{span} \mathcal{F}$ is dense in $X(E)$. Let $B$ be a $C^*$-algebra. Suppose that $\psi_0 : X_0 \to B$ is a linear map, that $\pi : C_0(E^0) \to B$ is a homomorphism, and that

$$(4.5) \quad \pi(\sqrt{xy}) = \psi_0(x)^* \psi_0(y) \quad \text{for all } x,y \in \mathcal{F} \text{ (the product in } C_c(E^1) \text{ is pointwise).}$$

Then $\psi_0$ extends uniquely to a bounded linear map $\psi$ on $C_c(E^1)$. If the extension $\psi$ satisfies

$$(4.6) \quad \psi(f \cdot x) = \pi(f) \psi_0(x) \quad \text{for all } f \in G \text{ and } x \in \mathcal{F},$$

then $(\psi, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$.

**Proof.** Fix $x \in C_c(E^1)$. Let $K = \text{supp}(x)$. For each $e \in K$, there exists an open $s$-section $N_e$ containing $e$, such that $N_e \subset B$. Since $K$ is compact, there is a finite subset $F \subset K$, such that $\{N_e : e \in F\}$ covers $K$. By Remark 2.9, there is a finite collection of functions $\{x_e : e \in F\} \subset C_c(E^1)$, such that $\text{osupp}(x_e) \subset N_e \cap K$ for all $e \in F$, and $\sum_{e \in F} x_e = x$. Fix $e \in F$. Since $\text{osupp}(x_e) \subset N_e$, there exists a sequence $(x_{e,n}) \subset X_0 \cap C_0(N_e)$ converging to $x_e$ in supremum norm. That $(x_{e,n})$ and $x_e$ vanish off the $s$-section $N_e$ imply that $\|x_{e,n} - x_e\|_{C_0(E^0)} = \sup_{e \in F} |x_{e,n} - x_e|$. Hence $\sum_{e \in F} x_{e,n} \to x$ in $\| \cdot \|_{C_0(E^0)}$ norm. Therefore $X_0$ is dense in $X(E)$.

Fix $x$, $y \in \mathcal{F}$. Since $x$, $y$ are nonnegative, $\sqrt{xy} = \langle x,y \rangle \in C_0(E^0)$. Hence (4.5) implies that $\pi((x,y)^{C_0(E^0)}) = \psi_0(x)^* \psi_0(y)$. Linearity of $\psi_0$ and $\pi$ gives $\pi((x,y)^{C_0(E^0)}) = \psi_0(x)^* \psi_0(y)$, for all $x$, $y \in X_0$. By Remark 3.4, $\psi_0$ is bounded, and hence extends uniquely to a bounded linear map $\psi$ on $X(E)$. Then $\psi := |\psi|_{C_c(E^1)}$ is the required map.

Equation (4.4) and continuity imply that $(\psi, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$. \qed
Remark 4.13. To prove Proposition 4.12 we showed that Equation (4.4) implies that \( X_0 \) is dense in \( X(E) \) under the \( \| \cdot \|_{C_0(E^0)} \) norm, and then deduced that \((\psi, \pi)\) extends to a Toeplitz representation of \( E \). So replacing Equation (4.4) with the hypothesis that \( X_0 \) is dense in \( X(E) \) would yield a formally stronger result. However, Equation (4.4) is in many instances easier to check.

Our next proposition provides a description of the \( C^*\)-algebra generated by a Toeplitz representation of \( E \) in terms of a spanning family which captures many of the key properties of the usual spanning family in the Toeplitz algebra of a directed graph. We first need some notation and two technical lemmas.

Recall that \( E^n \) denotes the space \( \{ \mu = \mu_1 \ldots \mu_n : \mu_i \in E^1, s(\mu_i) = r(\mu_{i+1}) \} \) of paths of length \( n \) in \( E \). We define \( r, s : E^n \to E^0 \) by \( r(\mu) = r(\mu_1) \) and \( s(\mu) = s(\mu_n) \), and we give \( E^n \) the relative topology inherited from the product space \( \prod_{i=1}^n E^1 \). For \( x \in C_c(E^n) \) and \( f \in C_0(E^0) \) we define \( f \cdot x, x \cdot f \in C_c(E^n) \) by \( (f \cdot x)(\mu) = f(r(\mu))x(\mu) \) and \( (x \cdot f)(\mu) = x(\mu)f(\mu) \).

For \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \in C_c(E^1) \), we define \( x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_n \in C_c(E^n) \) by

\[
(x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_n)(\mu) = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i(\mu_i) \quad \text{for } \mu = \mu_1 \ldots \mu_n \in E^n.
\]

We use the symbol \( \diamond \) for this operation to distinguish it from the pointwise product of elements of \( C_c(E^1) \) appearing in, for example, Equation (4.3).

The second assertion of the following technical result follows from the discussion preceding [9 Proposition 3.3] together with [5 Proposition 1.27] (see also [10 Proposition 9.7]). We include the result and a simple proof here for completeness.

Suppose that \( x, y \in C_c(E^n) \) are supported on \( s\)-sections. Then there is a unique \( H(x, y) \in C_c(E^0) \) that vanishes on \( E^0 \setminus \{ s(\mu) : x(\mu)y(\mu) \neq 0 \} \) and satisfies

\[
H(x, y)(s(\mu)) = x(\mu)y(\mu) \quad \text{whenever } x(\mu)y(\mu) \neq 0.\]

Lemma 4.14. Let \( E \) be a topological graph and suppose that \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \) and \( y_1, \ldots, y_n \) are supported on \( s\)-sections. Let \((\psi, \pi)\) be a Toeplitz representation of \( E \). Let \( x = x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_n \) and \( y = y_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond y_n \). Then \( \pi(H(x, y)) = \psi(x_1)^* \cdots \psi(x_n)^* \psi(y_1) \cdots \psi(y_n) \). If \( x = y \) then \( \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(y_i) \).

Proof. By Proposition 4.14 \((\psi, \pi)\) extends to a Toeplitz representation of \( X(E) \). We have

\[
H(x, y) = \langle x_n, H(x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_{n-1}, y_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond y_{n-1}) \cdot y_n \rangle,
\]

and hence

\[
\pi(H(x, y)) = \psi(x_n)^* \pi(H(x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_{n-1}, y_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond y_{n-1}) \psi(y_n).
\]

The first assertion now follows by induction. For the second assertion, we use the first to see that

\[
\left( \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) - \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(y_i) \right)^* \left( \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) - \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(y_i) \right)
= \pi(H(x, x) - H(x, y) - H(y, x) + H(y, y)),
\]

which is equal to zero since \( x = y \). □

Lemma 4.15. Let \( E \) be a topological graph. Suppose that \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \in C_c(E^1) \) are supported on \( s\)-sections, and fix \( f \in C_0(E^0) \). Then there exists \( \tilde{f} \in C_c(E^0) \) such that

\[
(4.7) \quad \tilde{f}(s(\mu)) = f(r(\mu)) \quad \text{whenever } (x_1 \diamond \cdots \diamond x_n)(\mu) \neq 0.
\]
For any such \( \tilde{f} \), we have \( f \cdot (x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n) = (x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n) \cdot \tilde{f} \), and \( \pi(f) \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) = \prod_{i=1}^n \psi(x_i) \pi(\tilde{f}) \) for any Toeplitz representation \((\psi, \pi)\) of \( E \).

**Proof.** The second assertion follows immediately from the first by definition of \( f \cdot (x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n) \) and \((x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n) \cdot \tilde{f} \). The final assertion then follows from Lemma 4.14. So we just need to prove the first assertion. Let \( x := x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n \). Fix \( f \in C_0(E^0) \). Since \( K := \text{supp}(x) \subseteq E^n \) is an s-section, there is a well-defined continuous function from \( s(K) \) to \( r(K) \) given by \( s(\mu) \mapsto r(\mu) \) for \( \mu \in K \). So there is a continuous function \( \tilde{f}_0 \in C(s(K)) \) given by \( \tilde{f}_0(s(\mu)) = f(r(\mu)) \) for all \( \mu \in K \). Since \( s(K) \) is compact, an application of the Tietze extension theorem shows that \( \tilde{f} \) has an extension \( \tilde{f} \in C_0(E^0) \), which satisfies (4.7) by definition.

**Proposition 4.16.** Let \( E \) be a topological graph and let \((\psi, \pi)\) be a Toeplitz representation of \( E \). Let \( B \) and \( F \) be as in Proposition 4.12 and suppose that \( \text{supp}(x) \) is an s-section for each \( x \in F \).

Then

1. \( C^*(\psi, \pi) \) is densely spanned by elements of the form \( \psi(x_1) \cdots \psi(x_n) \pi(f) \psi(y_m)^* \cdots \psi(y_1)^* \)

where \( m, n \geq 0 \), \( f \in C_c(E^0) \), the \( x_i, y_j \) all belong to \( F \), each \( s(\text{osupp}(x_i)) \cap r(\text{osupp}(x_{i+1})) \neq \emptyset \) and each \( s(\text{osupp}(y_i)) \cap r(\text{osupp}(y_{i+1})) \neq \emptyset \), and \( s(\text{osupp}(x_n)) \cap \text{osupp}(f) = \emptyset \).

2. Let \( \psi(w_1) \cdots \psi(w_m) \pi(f) \psi(x_n)^* \cdots \psi(x_1)^* \) and \( \psi(y_1) \cdots \psi(y_p) \pi(g) \psi(z_q)^* \cdots \psi(z_1)^* \)

be spanning elements as in (1) with \( p \geq n \). Let \( x = x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_n \) and \( y = y_1 \circ \cdots \circ y_n \). Fix \( k \in C_0(E^0) \) such that \((fH(x, y)) \cdot (y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p) = (y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p) \cdot k \) as in Lemma 4.15. Then

\[
(\psi(w_1) \cdots \psi(w_m) \pi(f) \psi(x_n)^* \cdots \psi(x_1)^*) (\psi(y_1) \cdots \psi(y_p) \pi(g) \psi(z_q)^* \cdots \psi(z_1)^*) = \psi(w_1) \cdots \psi(w_m) \psi(y_{n+1}) \cdots \psi(y_p) \pi(k g) \psi(z_q)^* \cdots \psi(z_1)^*.
\]

**Remark 4.17.** Consider the situation of Proposition 4.16(2) but with \( p < n \). Let \( x = x_1 \circ \cdots \circ x_p \) and \( y = y_1 \circ \cdots \circ y_p \), and fix \( k' \in C_0(E^0) \) such that \((H(x, y)) \cdot (x_{p+1} \circ \cdots \circ x_n) = (x_{p+1} \circ \cdots \circ x_n) \cdot k' \). Taking adjoints in Proposition 4.16(2) gives

\[
(\psi(w_1) \cdots \psi(w_m) \pi(f) \psi(x_n)^* \cdots \psi(x_1)^*) (\psi(y_1) \cdots \psi(y_p) \pi(g) \psi(z_q)^* \cdots \psi(z_1)^*) = \psi(w_1) \cdots \psi(w_m) \pi(f k') \psi(x_n)^* \cdots \psi(x_{p+1}) \psi(z_q)^* \cdots \psi(z_1)^*.
\]

**Proof of Proposition 4.16.** Proposition 4.2 implies that \((\psi, \pi)\) is a Toeplitz representation of \( X(E) \), where \( \psi \) is the unique extension of \( \psi \) to \( X(E) \). The argument of Proposition 2.7 shows that \( C^*(\psi, \pi) \) is densely spanned by elements of the form \( \psi(x_1) \cdots \psi(x_n) \pi(f) \psi(y_1)^* \cdots \psi(y_1)^* \) where each \( x_i, y_i \in C_c(E^1) \) and \( f \in C_c(E^0) \). Fix \( x_1, x_2 \in C_c(E^1) \) with \( s(\text{osupp}(x_1)) \cap r(\text{osupp}(x_2)) = \emptyset \). Then

\[
\|\psi(x_1) \psi(x_2)\|^2 = \|\psi(x_1)^* \psi(x_1) \psi(x_2)\| = \|\psi(x_2) \pi(x_1, x_1)_{C_0(E^0)} \psi(x_2)\|.
\]

Similarly, \( \psi(x_1) \psi(x_2)^* = 0 \) whenever \( s(\text{osupp}(x_1)) \cap \text{osupp}(x_2) = \emptyset \). So \( C^*(\psi, \pi) \) is densely spanned by elements \( \psi(x_1) \cdots \psi(x_n) \pi(f) \psi(y_1)^* \cdots \psi(y_1)^* \) where \( f \in C_c(E^0) \), each \( s(\text{osupp}(x_i)) \cap r(\text{osupp}(x_{i+1})) = \emptyset \), each \( s(\text{osupp}(y_i)) \cap r(\text{osupp}(y_{i+1})) = \emptyset \), and \( s(\text{osupp}(x_n)) \cap s(\text{osupp}(y_n)) \cap \text{osupp}(f) = \emptyset \). Since Proposition 4.12 implies that \( X_0 = \text{span} F \) is dense in \( X(E) \) and hence in \( C_c(E^1) \), the first assertion follows.
The result now follows from Lemma 4.15. □

Example 4.18. Let $E$ be a directed graph regarded as a topological graph under the discrete topology. Let $\mathcal{G} = \{\delta_v : v \in E^0\}$ and $\mathcal{F} = \{\delta_e : e \in E^1\}$. Then $\mathcal{G}$ and $\mathcal{F}$ satisfy the hypotheses of Proposition 4.12, so we recover as an immediate consequence the rule for $T_k$ in practice there will frequently be a natural choice for $\mathcal{F}$ obtained by an application of the Tietze extension theorem (see Lemma 4.15). However, in practice there will frequently be a natural choice for $k$. Suppose, for example, that $E^1$ is totally disconnected. Then $\mathcal{F}$ can be taken to consist of characteristic functions of compact open $s$-sections. We can then take $k$ to be the function that is identically zero off $s(\text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p))$ and satisfies $k(s(\mu)) = f(r(\mu)H(x,y)(r(\mu)))$ whenever $\mu \in \text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p)$; this $k$ is continuous because $s(\text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p))$ is clopen.

Remark 4.19. The multiplication formula of Proposition 4.16 has the drawback that the element $k$ has no explicit formula in terms of the $x_i$, the $y_i$, and the function $f$; it is obtained by an application of the Tietze extension theorem (see Lemma 4.15). However, in practice there will frequently be a natural choice for $k$. Suppose, for example, that $E^1$ is totally disconnected. Then $\mathcal{F}$ can be taken to consist of characteristic functions of compact open $s$-sections. We can then take $k$ to be the function that is identically zero off $s(\text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p))$ and satisfies $k(s(\mu)) = f(r(\mu)H(x,y)(r(\mu)))$ whenever $\mu \in \text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p)$; this $k$ is continuous because $s(\text{supp}(y_{n+1} \circ \cdots \circ y_p))$ is clopen.

5. The topological graph arising from the shift map on the infinite path space

In this section we discuss how our results apply to the topological graph $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ arising from the shift map on the infinite path space $E^\infty$ of a row-finite directed graph $E$ with no sources. It is known that $O_{X(\mathcal{E})}$ is isomorphic to $C^*(E)$ (it could be recovered from [2] [3]) but existing proofs use the universal property of $C^*(E)$ to induce a homomorphism from $C^*(E)$ to $O_{X(\mathcal{E})}$; invokes the gauge-invariant uniqueness theorem for $C^*(E)$ to establish injectivity, and then argues surjectivity by hand. It takes some work to show using the universal property of $O_{X(\mathcal{E})}$ that there is a homomorphism going in the other way.

Let $E$ be a row-finite directed graph with no sources. We define $E^* = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} E^n$ and define $E^\infty = \{z \in \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} E^1 : s(z_i) = r(z_{i+1})$, for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots\}$. We view $E^\infty$ as a topological space under the subspace topology coming from the ambient space $\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} E^1$. For any $\mu \in E^* \setminus E^0$, we define the cylinder set $Z(\mu) = \{z \in E^\infty : z_1 = \mu_1, \ldots, z_{|\mu|} = \mu_{|\mu|}\}$. For $v \in E^0$ we define $Z(v) = \{z \in E^\infty : r(z_1) = v\}$. Since $E$ has no sources, each $Z(\mu)$ is nonempty. The space $E^\infty$ is a locally compact Hausdorff space with a base of compact open sets $\{Z(\mu) : \mu \in E^*\}$ ([8] Corollary 2.2).

Now we construct a topological graph $\hat{\mathcal{E}} = (\hat{E}^0, \hat{E}^1, \hat{r}, \hat{s})$ as follows. Let $\hat{E}^0 = \hat{E}^1 = E^\infty$. Define $\hat{r}$ to be the identity map, and define $\hat{s}(z) = (z_2, z_3, \ldots)$ for all $z \in \hat{E}^1$. Since $Z(\mu)$ is a compact open $\hat{s}$-section whenever $\mu \not\in E^0$, the map $\hat{s}$ is a local homeomorphism and hence $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ is a topological graph.

For the following result recall the definition of a Cuntz-Krieger $E$-family from the first paragraph of the introduction.

Proposition 5.1. Let $E$ be a row-finite directed graph with no sources, and let $\hat{\mathcal{E}}$ be the topological graph described above.
(1) Let \((\psi, \pi)\) be a covariant Toeplitz representation of \(\hat{E}\). For \(v \in E^0\) define \(q_v := \pi(x_{Z(v)})\) and for \(e \in E^1\) define \(t_e := \psi(x_{Z(e)})\). Then the \(q_v\) and the \(t_e\) form a Cuntz-Krieger \(E\)-family.

(2) Let \(\{q_v : v \in E^0\}, \{t_e : e \in E^1\}\) be a Cuntz-Krieger \(E\)-family in a \(C^*\)-algebra \(B\). Then there is a unique covariant Toeplitz representation \((\psi, \pi)\) of \(\hat{E}\) such that \(\psi(x_{Z(e)}) = t_e t_e^*\), and \(\pi(x_{Z(e)}) = t_e^* t_e\) for all \(e \in E^1, \mu \in E^*\).

(3) Let \((j_1, j_0)\) be the universal Toeplitz representation of \(\hat{E}\) in \(O(E)\), and let \(\{p_v, s_e : v \in E^0, e \in E^1\}\) be the Cuntz-Krieger \(E\)-family generating \(C^*(E)\). Then there is an isomorphism \(O(\hat{E}) \cong C^*(E)\) which carries each \(j_1(x_{Z(e)})\) to \(s_\mu s_\mu^*\), and each \(j_0(x_{Z(e)})\) to \(s_\mu s_\mu^*\).

Proof of Proposition 5.1. The \(q_v\) are mutually orthogonal projections because the \(x_{Z(v)}\) are. For \(\mu \in E^* \setminus E^0\), the set \(Z(\mu)\) is a compact open \(s\)-section. Thus for \(e \in E^1\), relation (2) of Definition 2.2 implies that \(t_e^* t_e = \pi(x_{Z(v)}) = \pi(x_{Z(e)}^v) = q_{v(e)}\). For \(\mu \in E^* \setminus E^0\), \(\{Z(\mu)\}, Z(\mu)\) is an open local \(\hat{E}\)-fibration. Since \(\text{supp}(x_{Z(\mu)}) = Z(\mu)\) and \((\psi, \pi)\) are covariant, Corollary 2.15 implies that

\[
\pi(x_{Z(\mu)}) = (\psi(\sqrt{t_e^* t_e^*} x_{Z(\mu)})) = (\psi(\sqrt{t_e^* t_e^*} x_{Z(\mu)})) = (\psi(x_{Z(\mu)})) = (\psi(x_{Z(\mu)})) = (\psi(x_{Z(\mu)})).
\]

So for \(v \in E^0\), we have

\[
q_v = \pi(x_{Z(v)}) = \sum_{r(e) = v} \pi(x_{Z(e)}) = \sum_{r(e) = v} \psi(x_{Z(e)}) = \sum_{r(e) = v} t_e t_e^*.
\]

Proof of Proposition 5.1. Let \(G := \{x_{Z(\mu)} : \mu \in E^* \setminus E^0\} \subseteq C_0(\hat{E}^0)\). Then \(\text{span} \, G\) is a dense \(*\)-subalgebra of \(C_0(\hat{E}^0)\). We aim to define a map \(\pi_0 : \text{span} \, G \to B\) by \(\pi_0(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_{Z(\mu_i)}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i t_{\mu_i} t_{\mu_i}^*\). We check that \(\pi_0\) is well-defined. It suffices to prove that \(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_{Z(\mu_i)} = 0\) implies \(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i t_{\mu_i} t_{\mu_i}^* = 0\), where the \(\mu_i\) are distinct. Since \(E\) is row-finite and has no sources,

\[
\pi_0 \left( \sum_{e \in r^{-1}(s(\mu))} x_{Z(\mu)} \right) = \sum_{e \in r^{-1}(s(\mu))} t_{\mu_e} t_{\mu_e}^* = \mu \left( \sum_{e \in r^{-1}(s(\mu))} t_{\mu_e} t_{\mu_e}^* \right) = \pi_0(x_{Z(\mu)}),
\]

so we can assume that the \(\mu_i\) have the same length. It follows that the \(x_{Z(\mu_i)}\) are mutually orthogonal nonzero projections and hence each \(\alpha_i = 0\). So \(\pi_0\) is well-defined. It is obvious that \(\pi_0\) is a linear map preserving the involution. [10] Corollary 1.15 implies that \(\pi_0\) is a homomorphism. Now we show that \(\pi_0\) is norm decreasing. Fix \(\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_n\). We can assume that the \(\mu_i\) are distinct and have the same length. Then

\[
\left\| \pi_0(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_{Z(\mu_i)}) \right\|^2 = \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n |\alpha_i|^2 t_{\mu_i} t_{\mu_i}^* \right\| \leq \left( \max_i |\alpha_i|^2 \right) \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n t_{\mu_i} t_{\mu_i}^* \right\| \leq \max_i |\alpha_i|^2
\]

so \(\pi_0\) is norm decreasing. Thus we obtain a unique homomorphism \(\pi : C_0(\hat{E}^0) \to C^*(E)\) by \(\pi(x_{Z(\mu)}) = t_{\mu_e} t_{\mu_e}^*\) for all \(e \in E^*\).

We next aim to define a linear map \(\psi : C_c(\hat{E}^1) \to B\) by extension of the formula \(\psi(x_{Z(\mu)}) = t_{\mu_e} t_{\mu_e}^*\), and to show that the pair \((\psi, \pi)\) is a Toeplitz representation of \(\hat{E}\). To
do so, we will apply Proposition 4.12, so we need to set up the rest of the elements of the statement. Let $B := \{Z(\mu) : \mu \in E^* \setminus E^0\}$, and let $F := \left\{\chi_{Z(\nu)} : e \in E^1, \mu \in E^*\right\} \subseteq C_c(E^1)$. Certainly $F$ and $B$ satisfy Equation 4.1. Similarly to the construction of $\pi_0$, there is a well-defined linear map $\psi_0 : \text{span} F \to B$ satisfying $\psi_0(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \chi_{Z(\nu_i)}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i t_{\nu_i} s_{\mu_i}^*$.

Fix $x = \chi_{Z(\nu)}$ and $y = \chi_{Z(f \nu)}$ in $F$. We verify Equation 4.5. For this, observe that

$$\sqrt{xy} = \begin{cases} 
\chi_{Z(\mu)} & \text{if } e\mu = f \nu \mu' \\
\chi_{Z(\nu)} & \text{if } f \nu = e \mu \nu' \\
0 & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}$$

Then calculate:

$$(t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^*) t_{f \nu} t_{f \nu}^* = t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^* t_{f \nu} t_{f \nu}^* = \begin{cases} 
t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^* & \text{if } f \nu = e \mu \nu' \\
t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^* & \text{if } e \mu = f \nu \mu' \\
0 & \text{otherwise}.
\end{cases}$$

This establishes Equation (4.5). So Proposition 4.12 shows that $\psi_0$ extends uniquely to a linear map $\psi : C_c(\hat{E}^1) \to B$. A similar calculation establishes Equation (4.6). Proposition 4.12 implies that $(\psi, \pi)$ is a Toeplitz representation of $E$.

It remains to check covariance. Since the range map is a homeomorphism onto $\hat{E}^0$ we can apply Corollary 2.15 with $G$ as in the proof of part 2 and the local $\tilde{\gamma}$-fibrations $\{(Z(\mu)), Z(\mu)) : \mu \in E^* \setminus E^0\}$ to see that $(\psi, \pi)$ is covariant. $\square$

Proof of Proposition 5.13. We show that $C^*(E)$ has the universal property of $O(\hat{E})$ and then invoke Theorem 2.13. Proposition 5.12 yields a covariant Toeplitz representation $(\theta_1, \theta_0)$ of $\hat{E}$ in $C^*(E)$ such that $\theta_1(\chi_{\nu(\rho)}) = s_{e\nu} s_{\mu}^*$ for all $e \in E^1, \mu \in E^*$, and $\theta_0(\chi_{Z(\mu)}) = s_{\mu} s_{\mu}^*$ for all $\mu \in E^*$. Fix a covariant Toeplitz representation $(\psi, \pi)$ of $\hat{E}$ in a $C^*$-algebra $B$. Then Proposition 5.12 gives a Cuntz-Krieger $E$-family $\{q_e := \pi(\chi_{Z(\nu)}), t_e := \psi(\chi_{Z(\nu)}) : v \in E^0, e \in E^1\}$ in $B$. So 10, Proposition 1.21] gives a homomorphism $\rho : C^*(E) \to B$ such that $\rho(q_e) = q_e$, and $\rho(s_{e}) = t_e$. An induction on the length of $\mu$ using Equation (5.1) show that $\pi(\chi_{Z(\mu)}) = t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^*$. For $e \in E^1$, and $\mu \in E^*$, we have $\rho \circ \theta_1(\chi_{Z(\nu)}) = t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^* = \psi(\chi_{Z(\nu)}) \pi(\chi_{Z(\mu)}) = \psi(\chi_{Z(\nu)})$. For $\mu \in E^* \setminus E^0$, we have $\rho \circ \theta_0(\chi_{Z(\mu)}) = t_{e\mu} t_{f \nu}^* = \pi(\chi_{Z(\mu)})$. Hence $\rho \circ \theta_1 = \psi$, and $\rho \circ \theta_0 = \pi$. Since the image of $(\theta_1, \theta_0)$ generates $C^*(E)$, Theorem 2.13 implies that there is an isomorphism $O(E) \cong C^*(E)$ which carries each $j_1(\chi_{Z(\nu)})$ to $s_{e\mu} s_{\mu}$, and each $j_0(\chi_{Z(\mu)})$ to $s_{\mu} s_{\mu}^*$. $\square$

References


*E-mail address: hl338@uowmail.edu.au*

*E-mail address: dpask, asims@uow.edu.au*

**School of Mathematics and Applied Statistics, Building 15, University of Wollongong, Wollongong NSW 2522, AUSTRALIA**