TRIVIALIZATION OF $\mathcal{C}(X)$-ALGEBRAS WITH STRONGLY SELF-ABSORBING FIBRES

by Marius Dadarlat & Wilhelm Winter

Abstract. — Suppose A is a separable unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra each fibre of which is isomorphic to the same strongly self-absorbing and K_1-injective C^*-algebra $\mathcal{D}$. We show that A and $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ are isomorphic as $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras provided the compact Hausdorff space X is finite-dimensional. This statement is known not to extend to the infinite-dimensional case.

Résumé (*Trivialisation de $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algèbres à fibres fortement auto-absorbantes*)

Soit A une $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algèbre séparable unital dont chaque fibre est isomorphe à une même C^*-algèbre $\mathcal{D}$ K_1-injective et fortement auto-absorbante. Nous montrons que si l'espace compact et Hausdorff X est de dimension finie, alors A et $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ sont isomorphes en tant que $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algèbres. Ce resultat est connu pour ne pas s'étendre au cas des espaces de dimension infinie.

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1. Introduction

A classical problem in the theory of C^*-algebras is to classify C^*-algebras with primitive spectrum a given compact Hausdorff space X. These algebras are known to correspond to continuous fields of simple C*-algebras; in general they are very far from being locally trivial even if one assumes that all their fibres are mutually isomorphic. In the case of continuous trace C^*-algebras, a most satisfactory solution was provided by Dixmier and Douady in [6]; there, all fibres are isomorphic to the compact operators $\mathcal{K}(H)$ on a separable Hilbert space, and the classifying invariant is a certain class in the cohomology group $H^3(X; \mathbb{Z})$.

It seems natural to look for similar results in the case of continuous fields with more complicated fibre algebras. In view of recent progress in Elliott's program to classify nuclear C^*-algebras by K-theory data (cf. [14] and [13]), a most obvious choice of possible fibre algebras would be the so-called strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebras. A crucial property of these algebras is that their unital endomorphism semigroup is weakly homotopy equivalent to their automorphism group. This property is analogous to but still substantially weaker than the property of $\mathcal{K}(H)$ that all its endomorphisms inducing the identity map in K-theory are inner automorphisms.

A unital and separable C^*-algebra $\mathcal{D} \neq \mathbb{C}$ is strongly self-absorbing if there is an isomorphism $\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ which is approximately unitarily equivalent to the inclusion map $\mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}$, $d \mapsto d \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$, cf. [12]. Strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebras are known to be simple and nuclear; moreover, they are either purely infinite or stably finite. The only known examples are UHF algebras of infinite type (i.e., every prime number that occurs in the respective supernatural number occurs with infinite multiplicity), the Cuntz algebras $\mathcal{O}_2$ and $\mathcal{O}_\infty$, the Jiang–Su algebra $\mathcal{Z}$ and tensor products of $\mathcal{O}_\infty$ with UHF algebras of infinite type, see [12]. All these examples are known to be K_1-injective, i.e., the canonical map $U(\mathcal{D})/U_0(\mathcal{D}) \to K_1(\mathcal{D})$ is injective.

We shall state our results in terms of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras; this is a concept generalizing continuous fields of C^*-algebras, cf. [9]. The main result of our paper is the following:

THEOREM 1.1. — *Let A be a separable unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra over a finite dimensional compact metrizable space X. Suppose that all the fibres of A are isomorphic to the same strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra $\mathcal{D}$. Then, A and $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ are isomorphic as $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras.*

In the case where $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{O}_\infty$ or $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{O}_2$, the preceding result was already obtained by the first named author in [3]; it is new for UHF algebras of infinite type and for the Jiang–Su algebra. While it would already be quite satisfactory

to have this trivialization result for the known strongly self-absorbing examples, it is remarkable that it can be proven without any of the special properties of the *concrete* algebras. In this sense, the theorem further illustrates the importance of strongly self-absorbing algebras for the Elliott program. (In fact, Theorem 1.1 may clearly be regarded as a classification result for $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras with strongly self-absorbing fibres, and as such it contributes to the non-simple case of the Elliott conjecture.) This point of view is one of the reasons why we think that not only the theorem, but also the methods developed for its proof are of independent interest. In the subsequent sections we shall therefore present two rather different proofs of Theorem 1.1. The first approach follows the strategy of [3], using the main results of [7] and [5]. The second one follows ideas from Section 4 of [7]. We outline both approaches in 3 and 4.

In [7, Example 4.7], Hirshberg, Rørdam and the second named author constructed examples of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras with $X = \prod_{\mathbb{N}} S^2$ and fibres isomorphic to any prescribed UHF algebra of infinite type, which do not absorb this UHF algebra (and hence cannot be trivial). In [4], the first named author modified this example to construct a separable, unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra over the Hilbert cube with each fibre isomorphic to $\mathcal{O}_2$, but which does not have trivial K-theory (and hence cannot be trivial either). Therefore, the dimension condition on X in Theorem 1.1 cannot be removed. However, at the present stage, it is not known whether the theorem also fails for infinite dimensional spaces X if $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{O}_\infty$ or $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{Z}$.

Theorem 1.1 remains valid if one replaces K_1-injectivity of D by the (apparently weaker) condition that the commutator subgroup $U(\mathcal{D})^c$ of the unitary group of $\mathcal{D}$ is contained in $U_0(\mathcal{D})$, the connected component of 1. Indeed, the only role of K_1-injectivity in the proofs from this paper as well as the proofs of the results from [12], [7] and [5] that we use here is to ensure that approximate unitary equivalence for any two unital $*$-homomorphisms $\mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D} \otimes A$ is induced by unitaries $(u_n)_n$ in $U_0(\mathcal{D})$. But as noted in [10] and [5] one can always choose the unitaries $(u_n)_n$ in $U(\mathcal{D})^c$. Conversely, it was observed by Kirchberg [10] that if the continuous field consisting of all continuous $f : [0,1] \to \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that $f(0) \in \mathcal{D} \otimes 1$ and $f(1) \in 1 \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is trivial (or just $\mathcal{D}$-stable) then $U(\mathcal{D})^c \subseteq U_0(\mathcal{D})$.

We wish to point out that, in view of Elliott's program, it is not so surprising that a dimension type condition is necessary to obtain a satisfactory classification result. In fact, all the known counterexamples to the Elliott conjecture exhibit high-dimensional behavior, whereas the conjecture has been successfully confirmed for large classes of topologically low-dimensional C^*-algebras, see [11] for an overview.

2. $\mathcal{C}(X)$-Algebras

We recall some facts and notation about $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras (introduced in [9]). For our purposes, it will be enough to restrict to compact spaces.

DEFINITION 2.1. — Let A be a C^*-algebra and X a compact Hausdorff space. A is a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra, if there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\mu\colon \mathcal{C}(X) \to \mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{M}(A))$ from $\mathcal{C}(X)$ to the center of the multiplier algebra of A.

The map μ is called the *structure map*. We will not always write it explicitly. If A is as above and $Y \subset X$ is a closed subset, then

$$J_Y := \mathcal{C}_0(X \setminus Y) \cdot A$$

is a (closed) two-sided ideal of A; we denote the quotient map by π_Y and set

$$A(Y) = A_Y := A/J_Y.$$

A_Y may be regarded as a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra or as a $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-algebra in the obvious way.

If $a \in A$, we sometimes write a_Y for $\pi_Y(a)$. If Y consists of just one point x, we will slightly abuse notation and write A_x (or $A(x)$), J_x, π_x and a_x (or $a(x)$) in place of $A_{\{x\}}$, $J_{\{x\}}$, $\pi_{\{x\}}$ and $a_{\{x\}}$, respectively. We say that A_x is the fibre of A at x. If $\varphi : A \to B$ is a morphism of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras, we denote by φ_Y the corresponding restriction map $A_Y \to B_Y$.

For any $a \in A$ we have

$$\|a\| = \sup\{\|a_x\| \,:\, x \in X\}.$$

Moreover, the function $x \mapsto \|a_x\|$ from X to $\mathbb{R}$ is upper semicontinuous. If the map is continuous for any $a \in A$, then A is said to be a continuous $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra. By [3, Lemma 2.3], any unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra with simple nonzero fibres is automatically continuous. In this case the structure map is injective and hence X is metrizable if A is separable.

3. Proving the main result: The first approach

In this section we give a proof of Theorem 1.1 which follows ideas of [3] and relies on the main absorption result Theorem 4.6 of [7] and on [5, Theorem 2.2]:

THEOREM 3.1. — *Let A and $\mathcal{D}$ be unital C^*-algebras, with $\mathcal{D}$ separable, strongly self-absorbing and K_1-injective. Then, any two unital $*$-homomorphisms $\sigma, \gamma : \mathcal{D} \to A \otimes \mathcal{D}$ are strongly asymptotically unitarily equivalent, i.e. there is a unitary-valued continuous map $u : (0,1] \to \mathcal{U}(A \otimes \mathcal{D})$, $t \mapsto u_t$, with $u_1 = \mathbf{1}_{A \otimes \mathcal{D}}$ and such that $\lim_{t \to 0} \|u_t \sigma(d) u_t^* - \alpha(d)\| = 0$ for all $d \in D$.*

Let us give an outline of the strategy. While a unital, separable, strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebra $\mathcal{D}$ is not in general weakly semiprojective, we prove nevertheless that $\mathcal{D}$ satisfies a property analogous to weak semiprojectivity in the category of unital and $\mathcal{D}$-stable C^*-algebras, see Proposition 3.7. If A is a unital, separable, $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra over a finite dimensional compact space with fibres isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$, then A is $\mathcal{D}$-stable by [7]. This enables us to use the relative weak semiprojectivity of $\mathcal{D}$ described above and approximate A by certain pullback $\mathcal{C}(X)$-subalgebras with fibres isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$, see Proposition 3.10. Using Theorem 3.1, we can deform continuously families of endomorphisms to families of automorphisms of $\mathcal{D}$, and thus show that these pullback $\mathcal{C}(X)$-subalgebras are actually trivial, see Proposition 3.16. We then complete the proof by applying Elliott's intertwining argument.

Let $\eta : B \to A$ and $\psi : E \to A$ be $*$-homomorphisms. The pullback of these maps is

$$B \oplus_{\eta,\psi} E = \{(b, e) \in B \oplus E : \eta(b) = \psi(e)\}.$$

We are going to use pullbacks in the context of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras.

We need the following three lemmas from [3], reproduced here for the convenience of the reader.

LEMMA 3.2. — *Let A be a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra and let $B \subset A$ be a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-subalgebra. Let $a \in A$ and let Y be a closed subset of X.*

  (i) *The map $x \mapsto \|a(x)\|$ is upper semi-continuous.*
  (ii) $\|\pi_Y(a)\| = \max\{\|\pi_x(a)\| : x \in Y\}$
  (iii) *If $a(x) \in \pi_x(B)$ for all $x \in X$, then $a \in B$.*
  (iv) *If $\delta > 0$ and $a(x) \in_\delta \pi_x(B)$ for all $x \in X$, then $a \in_\delta B$.*
  (v) *The restriction of $\pi_x : A \to A(x)$ to B induces an isomorphism $B(x) \cong \pi_x(B)$ for all $x \in X$.*

Let $B \subset A(Y)$ and $E \subset A(Z)$ be $\mathcal{C}(X)$-subalgebras such that $X = Y \cup Z$ and $\pi^Z_{Y \cap Z}(E) \subseteq \pi^Y_{Y \cap Z}(B)$. By a basic property of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras, see [3, Lemma 2.4], the pullback $B \oplus_{\pi^Z_{Y \cap Z}, \pi^Y_{Y \cap Z}} E$ is isomorphic to the $\mathcal{C}(X)$-subalgebra $B \oplus_{Y \cap Z} E$ of A defined as

$$B \oplus_{Y \cap Z} E = \{a \in A : \pi_Y(a) \in B, \pi_Z(a) \in E\}.$$

LEMMA 3.3. — *The fibres of $B \oplus_{Y \cap Z} E$ are given by*

$$\pi_x(B \oplus_{Y \cap Z} E) = \begin{cases} \pi_x(B), & \text{if } x \in X \setminus Z, \\ \pi_x(E), & \text{if } x \in Z, \end{cases}$$

and there is an exact sequence of C^*-algebras

$$(1) \qquad 0 \longrightarrow \{b \in B : \pi_{Y \cap Z}(b) = 0\} \longrightarrow B \oplus_{Y \cap Z} E \xrightarrow{\pi_Z} E \longrightarrow 0$$

Let X, Y, Z and A be as above. Let $\eta : B \hookrightarrow A(Y)$ be a $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-linear
$*$-monomorphism and let $\psi : E \hookrightarrow A(Z)$ be a $\mathcal{C}(Z)$-linear $*$-monomorphism.
Assume that

$$(2) \qquad\qquad \pi^Z_{Y \cap Z}(\psi(E)) \subseteq \pi^Y_{Y \cap Z}(\eta(B)).$$

This gives a map $\gamma = \eta^{-1}_{Y \cap Z}\psi_{Y \cap Z} : E(Y \cap Z) \to B(Y \cap Z)$. To simplify notation
we let π stand for both $\pi^Y_{Y \cap Z}$ and $\pi^Z_{Y \cap Z}$ in the following lemma.

LEMMA 3.4. — (a) *There are isomorphisms of* $\mathcal{C}(X)$-*algebras*

$$B \oplus_{\pi, \gamma\pi} E \cong B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E \cong \eta(B) \oplus_{Y \cap Z} \psi(E),$$

where the second isomorphism is given by the map $\chi : B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E \to A$ *induced
by the pair* (η, ψ). *Its components* χ_x *can be identified with* ψ_x *for* $x \in Z$ *and
with* η_x *for* $x \in X \setminus Z$.

(b) *Condition* (2) *is equivalent to* $\psi(E) \subset \pi_Z(A \oplus_Y \eta(B))$.

(c) *If* $\mathcal{F}$ *is a finite subset of* A *such that* $\pi_Y(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \eta(B)$ *and* $\pi_Z(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \psi(E)$,
then $\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon \eta(B) \oplus_{Y \cap Z} \psi(E) = \chi(B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E)$.

NOTATION. — Let $\varphi : A \to B$ be a completely positive contractive (c.p.c.)
map between C^*-algebras; let $\mathcal{F}$ be a subset of A and $\delta > 0$. We say φ is
δ-multiplicative on $\mathcal{F}$, or $(\mathcal{F}, \delta)$-multiplicative, if $\|\varphi(ab) - \varphi(a)\varphi(b)\| < \delta$ for
$a, b \in \mathcal{F}$. We say φ is δ-bimultiplicative on $\mathcal{F}$, if $\|\varphi(abc) - \varphi(a)\varphi(b)\varphi(c)\| < \delta$
for $a, b, c \in \mathcal{F}$.

PROPOSITION 3.5. — *Let* $\mathcal{D}$ *be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing* C^*-
algebra. For any finite set $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{D}$ *and* $\varepsilon > 0$ *there are a finite set* $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{D}$
and $\delta > 0$ *with the following property. For any unital* C^*-*algebra* $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{D}$
and any two $(\mathcal{G}, \delta)$-*multiplicative u.c.p. maps* $\varphi, \psi : \mathcal{D} \to A$ *there is a unitary*
$u \in U(A)$ *such that* $\|\varphi(d) - u\psi(d)u^*\| < \varepsilon$ *for all* $d \in \mathcal{F}$. *If* $\mathcal{D}$ *is additionally
assumed to be* K_1-*injective, we may choose* $u \in U_0(A)$.

Proof. — Seeking a contradiction let us assume that for some given $\mathcal{F}$ and ε
there are no $\mathcal{G}$ and δ satisfying the conclusion of the Proposition. Let $(\mathcal{G}_n)$
be a sequence of increasing finite subsets of $\mathcal{D}$ whose union is dense in $\mathcal{D}$ and
let $\delta_n = 1/n$. Then there exist a sequence of $\mathcal{D}$-stable unital C^*-algebras
(A_n) and two sequences consisting of $(\mathcal{G}_n, \delta_n)$-multiplicative u.c.p. maps (φ_n)
and (ψ_n) with $\varphi_n, \psi_n : \mathcal{D} \to A_n$ such that for any n and any $u_n \in U(A_n)$,
$\|\varphi_n(d) - u_n\psi_n(d)u_n^*\| \geq \varepsilon$ for some $d \in \mathcal{F}_n$.

Set $B_n = \prod_{k \geq n} A_k$ and let $\nu_n : B_n \to B_{n+1}$ be the natural projection. Let
us define $\Phi_n, \Psi_n : \mathcal{D} \to B_n$ by

$$\Phi_n(d) = (\varphi_n(d), \varphi_{n+1}(d), \dots)$$

and

$$\Psi_n(d) = (\psi_n(d), \psi_{n+1}(d), \dots),$$

for all d in $\mathcal{D}$. One verifies immediately that if we set $\Phi = \varinjlim \Phi_n$, $\Psi = \varinjlim \Psi_n$ and $B = \varinjlim (B_n, \nu_n)$, then Φ and Ψ are unital $*$-homomorphisms from $\mathcal{D}$ to B. Since $\mathcal{D}$ is nuclear, $B \otimes \mathcal{D} = \varinjlim (B_n \otimes \mathcal{D}, \nu_n \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}})$. By applying [12, Cor. 1.12] to $\Phi \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}, \Psi \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} : \mathcal{D} \to B \otimes \mathcal{D}$, we find a unitary $V \in B \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that $\|\Phi(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} - V (\Psi(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) V^*\| < \varepsilon/4$ for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$. One then finds a sequence of unitaries $V_n \in B_n \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that $\|\Phi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} - V_n (\Psi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) V_n^*\| < \varepsilon/2$ for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$ and sufficiently large n. Projecting to $A_n \otimes \mathcal{D}$, we find that if $v_n \in U(A_n \otimes D)$ denotes the component of V_n in $A_n \otimes \mathcal{D}$, then

$$(3) \qquad \|\varphi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}} - v_n (\psi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) v_n^*\| < \varepsilon/2$$

for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$. By [12, Prop. 1.9] there is a sequence of unital $*$-homomorphisms $\theta_n : \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{D}$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\theta_n(d \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) - d\| = 0$ for all $d \in \mathcal{D}$. Then $\gamma_n : A \otimes \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A \otimes \mathcal{D}$, $\gamma_n = \mathrm{id}_A \otimes \theta_n$ is a sequence of unital $*$-homomorphisms such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\gamma_n(a \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) - a\| = 0$ for all $a \in A \otimes \mathcal{D}$, where A is any unital C*-algebra. Therefore, since A_n is $\mathcal{D}$-stable, there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\gamma_n : A_n \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A_n$ such that $\|\gamma_n(a \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) - a\| < \varepsilon/4$ for all a of the form $\varphi_n(d)$ and $\psi_n(d)$ with $d \in \mathcal{F}$. From (3) we see that $\|\gamma_n(\varphi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) - \gamma_n(v_n) \gamma_n(\psi_n(d) \otimes 1_{\mathcal{D}}) \gamma_n(v_n)^*\| < \varepsilon/2$ and hence $\|\varphi_n(d) - \gamma_n(v_n)\psi_n(d)\gamma_n(v_n)^*\| < \varepsilon$ for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$. This contradicts our initial assumption.

In the K_1-injective case, to reach a contradiction we assume that the v_n above are in $U_0(A_n)$. By Theorem 3.1, we may then assume that $V \in U_0(B \otimes \mathcal{D})$; it is straightforward to show that the V_n may also be chosen in $U_0(B_n \otimes \mathcal{D})$. But then, v_n and $\gamma(v_n)$ are connected to the respective identities as well. $\qquad\square$

LEMMA 3.6. — *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital nuclear C*-algebra. For any finite set $\mathcal{G}_0 \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\delta_0 > 0$ there are a finite set $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\delta > 0$ with the following property. For any pair of unital C*-algebras $1_B \in A \subset B$, and any $(\mathcal{G}, \delta)$-multiplicative u.c.p. map $\varphi : \mathcal{D} \to B$ satisfying $\varphi(\mathcal{G}) \subset_{\delta} A$, there is a $(\mathcal{G}_0, \delta_0)$-multiplicative u.c.p. map $\mu : \mathcal{D} \to A$ such that $\|\varphi(d) - \mu(d)\| < \delta_0$ for any $d \in \mathcal{G}_0$.*

Proof. — This is a known consequence of the Choi-Effros lifting theorem. One proves this by contradiction along the lines of the proof of the previous proposition. $\qquad\square$

PROPOSITION 3.7. — *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing C*-algebra. For any finite set $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there are a finite set $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{D}$ and $\delta > 0$ with the following property. For any pair of unital C*-algebras $1_B \in A \subset B$ with $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{D}$, and any $(\mathcal{G}, \delta)$-multiplicative u.c.p. map $\varphi : \mathcal{D} \to B$ satisfying $\varphi(\mathcal{G}) \subset_{\delta} A$, there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{D} \to A$ such that $\|\varphi(d) - \psi(d)\| < \varepsilon$ for any $d \in \mathcal{F}$.*

Proof. — Let $\mathcal{G}_0$ and δ_0 be given by Proposition 3.5 applied to $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{F}$ and $\varepsilon/2$. We may assume that $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}_0$ and $\delta_0 < \varepsilon/2$. Let $\mathcal{G}$ and δ be given by applying Lemma 3.6 for $\mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{G}_0$ and δ_0. Suppose now that φ is as in the statement and let $\mu : \mathcal{D} \to A$ be the perturbation of φ yielded by Lemma 3.6. Thus μ is $(\mathcal{G}_0, \delta_0)$-multiplicative and $\|\varphi(d) - \mu(d)\| < \delta_0 < \varepsilon/2$ for all $d \in \mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{G}_0$. Since $A \cong A \otimes \mathcal{D}$, there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\eta : \mathcal{D} \to A$. Moreover, by Proposition 3.5, there is a unitary $u \in A$ such that $\|\mu(d) - u\,\eta(d)\,u^*\| < \varepsilon/2$ for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$. Let us set $\psi = u\,\eta\,u^* : \mathcal{D} \to A$. Then

$$\|\varphi(d) - \psi(d)\| \leq \|\varphi(d) - \mu(d)\| + \|\mu(d) - u\,\eta(d)\,u^*\| < \varepsilon/2 + \varepsilon/2 = \varepsilon$$

for all $d \in \mathcal{F}$. $\square$

Proposition 3.7 shows that separable unital strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebras satisfy a relative perturbation property similar to weak semiprojectivity. This is one of the key tools used in the proof of Theorem 1.1.

LEMMA 3.8. — *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebra. Let X be a compact metrizable space and let A be a unital $\mathcal{D}$-stable $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra with all fibres isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$. Let $\mathcal{F} \subset A$ be a finite set and let $\varepsilon > 0$. For any $x \in X$ there exist a closed neighborhood U of x and a unital $*$-homomorphism $\varphi : \mathcal{D} \to A(U)$ such that $\pi_U(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \varphi(\mathcal{D})$.*

Proof. — Since A is unital and $\mathcal{D}$-stable there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\psi : \mathcal{D} \to A$. By [12, Cor. 1.12], for each $x \in X$, the map $\psi_x : \mathcal{D} \to A(x)$ is approximately unitarily equivalent to some $*$-isomorphism $\mathcal{D} \to A(x)$. Therefore there is a unitary $v \in A(x)$ such that $\pi_x(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon v\,\psi_x(\mathcal{D})\,v^*$. Using the semiprojectivity of $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{T})$ we lift v to a unitary in $u \in A(V)$ for some closed neighborhood V of x and so $\psi_x(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \pi_x(u)\,\pi_x\psi(\mathcal{D})\,\pi_x(u)^*$. Using also the upper continuity of the norm in $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras, we conclude that there is closed neighborhood $U \subset V$ of x such that $\pi_U(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \pi_U(u)\,\pi_U\psi(\mathcal{D})\,\pi_U(u)^*$. $\square$

The following lemma is useful for constructing fibered morphisms, see 3.

LEMMA 3.9. — *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra. Let $(D_j)_{j \in J}$ be a finite family of C^*-algebras isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and for each $j \in J$ let $\mathcal{H}_j \subset D_j$ be a finite set. Let $\mathcal{G}_j \subset D_j$ and $\delta_j > 0$ be given by Proposition 3.7 applied to D_j, $\mathcal{H}_j$ and $\varepsilon/2$. Let X be a compact metrizable space, let $(Z_j)_{j \in J}$ be disjoint nonempty closed subsets of X and let Y be a closed nonempty subset of X such that $X = Y \cup \left(\cup_j Z_j\right)$. Let $A = A(X)$ be a unital separable $\mathcal{D}$-stable $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra and let $B(Y)$ be a be a unital separable $\mathcal{D}$-stable $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-algebra. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a finite subset of A. Let $\eta : B(Y) \to A(Y)$ be a $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-linear unital $*$-monomorphism. Suppose that $\varphi_j : D_j \to A(Z_j)$, $j \in J$, are unital $*$-homomorphisms which satisfy the following conditions:*

(i) $\pi_{Z_j}(\mathcal{F}) \subset_{\varepsilon/2} \varphi_j(\mathcal{H}_j)$, for all $j \in J$,

(ii) $\pi_Y(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \eta(B)$,

(iii) $\pi_{Y \cap Z_j}^{Z_j} \varphi_j(\mathcal{G}_j) \subset_{\delta_j} \pi_{Y \cap Z_j}^Y \eta(B)$, for all $j \in J$.

Then, there are $\mathcal{C}(Z_j)$-linear unital $*$-monomorphisms $\psi_j : \mathcal{C}(Z_j) \otimes D_j \to A(Z_j)$, satisfying

(4) $$\|\varphi_j(c) - \psi_j(c)\| < \varepsilon/2, \text{ for all } c \in \mathcal{H}_j, \text{ and } j \in J,$$

and such that if we set $E = \bigoplus_j \mathcal{C}(Z_j) \otimes D_j$, $Z = \cup_j Z_j$, and $\psi : E \to A(Z) = \bigoplus_j A(Z_j)$, $\psi = \oplus_j \psi_j$, then $\pi_{Y \cap Z}^Z(\psi(E)) \subseteq \pi_{Y \cap Z}^Y(\eta(B))$, $\pi_Z(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \psi(E)$ and hence

$$\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon \eta(B) \oplus_{Y \cap Z} \psi(E) = \chi(B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E),$$

where χ is the isomorphism induced by the pair (η, ψ). Moreover $B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E$ is $\mathcal{D}$-stable.

Proof. — Let $\mathcal{F} = \{a_1, \ldots, a_r\} \subset A$ be as in the statement. By (i), for each $j \in J$ we find $\{c_1^{(j)}, \ldots, c_r^{(j)}\} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_j$ such that $\|\varphi_j(c_i^{(j)}) - \pi_{Z_j}(a_i)\| < \varepsilon/2$ for all i. The $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra $A \oplus_Y \eta(B) \subset A$ is an extension of separable $\mathcal{D}$-stable C^*-algebras by (1), and hence it is $\mathcal{D}$-stable by [12, Thm. 4.3], since $\mathcal{D}$ is a separable unital strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra. In particular $\pi_{Z_j}(A \oplus_Y \eta(B))$ is $\mathcal{D}$-stable for each $j \in J$.

By (iii) and Lemmas 3.2, 3.3 we obtain

$$\varphi_j(\mathcal{G}_j) \subset_{\delta_j} \pi_{Z_j}(A \oplus_Y \eta(B)).$$

Applying Proposition 3.7 we perturb φ_j to a $*$-homomorphism $\psi_j : D_j \to \pi_{Z_j}(A \oplus_Y \eta(B))$ satisfying (4), and hence such that $\|\varphi_j(c_i^{(j)}) - \psi_j(c_i^{(j)})\| < \varepsilon/2$, for all i, j. Therefore

$$\|\psi_j(c_i^{(j)}) - \pi_{Z_j}(a_i)\| \leq \|\psi_j(c_i^{(j)}) - \varphi_j(c_i^{(j)})\| + \|\varphi_j(c_i^{(j)}) - \pi_{Z_j}(a_i)\| < \varepsilon.$$

This shows that $\pi_{Z_j}(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \psi_j(D_j)$. We extend ψ_j to a $\mathcal{C}(Z_j)$-linear $*$-monomorphism $\psi_j : \mathcal{C}(Z_j) \otimes D_j \to \pi_{Z_j}(A \oplus_Y \eta(B))$ and then we define E, ψ and Z as in the statement. In this way we obtain that $\psi : E \to (A \oplus_Y \eta(B))(Z) \subset A(Z)$ satisfies

(5) $$\pi_Z(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \psi(E).$$

The property $\psi(E) \subset (A \oplus_Y \eta(B))(Z)$ is equivalent to $\pi_{Y \cap Z}^Z(\psi(E)) \subset \pi_{Y \cap Z}^Y(\eta(B))$ by Lemma 3.4(b). Finally, from (ii), (5) and Lemma 3.4 (c) we get $\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon \eta(B) \oplus_{Y \cap Z} \psi(E)$. One verifies the $\mathcal{D}$-stability of $B \oplus_{\pi\eta, \pi\psi} E$ by repeating the argument that showed the $\mathcal{D}$-stability of $A \oplus_Y \eta(B)$. $\quad\square$

Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra. Let A be a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra, let $\mathcal{F} \subset A$ be a finite set and let $\varepsilon > 0$. An $(\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon, \mathcal{D})$-*approximation* of A is a finite collection

$$(6) \qquad \alpha = \{\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon, \{U_i, \varphi_i : D_i \to A(U_i), \mathcal{H}_i, \mathcal{G}_i, \delta_i\}_{i \in I}\},$$

with the following properties: $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ is a finite family of closed subsets of X whose interiors cover X; $(D_i)_{i \in I}$ are C^*-algebras isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$; for each $i \in I$, $\varphi_i : D_i \to A(U_i)$ is a unital $*$-homomorphism; $\mathcal{H}_i \subset D_i$ is a finite set such that $\pi_{U_i}(\mathcal{F}) \subset_{\varepsilon/2} \varphi_i(\mathcal{H}_i)$; the finite set $\mathcal{G}_i \subset D_i$ and $\delta_i > 0$ are given by Proposition 3.7 applied to D_i for the input data $\mathcal{H}_i$ and $\varepsilon/2$.

It is useful to consider the following operation of restriction. Suppose that Y is a closed subspace of X and let $(V_j)_{j \in J}$ be a finite family of closed subsets of Y which refines the family $(Y \cap U_i)_{i \in I}$ and such that the interiors of the V_j's form a cover of Y. Let $\iota : J \to I$ be a map such that $V_j \subseteq Y \cap U_{\iota(j)}$. Define

$$\iota^*(\alpha) = \{\pi_Y(\mathcal{F}), \varepsilon, \{V_j, \pi_{V_j}\varphi_{\iota(j)} : D_{\iota(j)} \to A(V_j), \mathcal{H}_{\iota(j)}, \mathcal{G}_{\iota(j)}, \delta_{\iota(j)}\}_{j \in J}\}.$$

It is obvious that $\iota^*(\alpha)$ is a $(\pi_Y(\mathcal{F}), \varepsilon, \mathcal{D})$-approximation of $A(Y)$. The operation $\alpha \mapsto \iota^*(\alpha)$ is useful even in the case $Y = X$. Indeed, by applying this procedure we can refine the cover of X that appears in a given $(\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon, \mathcal{D})$-approximation of A.

An $(\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon, \mathcal{D})$-approximation α is subordinate to an $(\mathcal{F}', \varepsilon', \mathcal{D})$-approximation, $\alpha' = \{\mathcal{F}', \varepsilon', \{U_{i'}, \varphi_{i'} : D_{i'} \to A(U_{i'}), \mathcal{H}_{i'}, \mathcal{G}_{i'}, \delta_{i'}\}_{i' \in I'}\}$, written $\alpha \prec \alpha'$, if

(i) $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}'$,
(ii) $\varphi_i(\mathcal{G}_i) \subseteq \pi_{U_i}(\mathcal{F}')$ for all $i \in I$, and
(iii) $\varepsilon' < \min\left(\{\varepsilon\} \cup \{\delta_i, \, i \in I\}\right)$.

Let us note that, with notation as above, we have $\iota^*(\alpha) \prec \iota^*(\alpha')$ whenever $\alpha \prec \alpha'$.

Let us recall some terminology from [3]. A $\mathcal{C}(Z)$-algebra E is called $\mathcal{D}$-*elementary* if $E \cong \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. Let A be a unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra. A unital *n-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism* $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ *into* A consists of $(n+1)$ unital $*$-monomorphisms of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras $\psi_i : E_i \to A(Y_i)$, where $Y_0, \ldots, Y_n$ is a closed cover of X, each E_i is a $\mathcal{D}$-elementary $\mathcal{C}(Y_i)$-algebra and

$$\pi_{Y_i \cap Y_j}^{Y_i} \psi_i(E_i) \subseteq \pi_{Y_i \cap Y_j}^{Y_j} \psi_j(E_j), \quad \text{for all } 0 \le i \le j \le n.$$

Given an n-fibered morphism into A we have an associated *continuous* $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra defined as the fibered product (pullback) of the $*$-monomorphisms ψ_i:

$$A(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n) = \{(d_0, \ldots d_n) : \; d_i \in E_i, \, \pi_{Y_i \cap Y_j}^{Y_i} \psi_i(d_i) = \pi_{Y_i \cap Y_j}^{Y_j} \psi_j(d_j) \text{ for all } i, j\}$$

and an induced $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear monomorphism

$$\eta = \eta_{(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)} : A(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n) \to A \subset \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n} A(Y_i),$$

$$\eta(d_0, \ldots d_n) = \big(\psi_0(d_0), \ldots, \psi_n(d_n)\big).$$

Let us set $X_k = Y_k \cup \cdots \cup Y_n$. Then $(\psi_k, \ldots \psi_n)$ is an $(n-k)$-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism into $A(X_k)$. Let $\eta_k : A(X_k)(\psi_k, \ldots \psi_n) \to A(X_k)$ be the induced map and set $B_k = A(X_k)(\psi_k, \ldots \psi_n)$. Let us note that $B_0 = A(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ and that there are natural $\mathcal{C}(X_{k-1})$-isomorphisms

(7) $$B_{k-1} \cong B_k \oplus_{\pi\eta_k, \pi\psi_{k-1}} E_{k-1} \cong B_k \oplus_{\pi, \gamma_k\pi} E_{k-1},$$

where π stands for $\pi_{X_k \cap Y_{k-1}}$ and $\gamma_k : E_{k-1}(X_k \cap Y_{k-1}) \to B_k(X_k \cap Y_{k-1})$ is defined by $(\gamma_k)_x = (\eta_k)_x^{-1}(\psi_{k-1})_x$, for all $x \in X_k \cap Y_{k-1}$.

We say that a unital n-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ into A is *locally extendable* if there is another unital n-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism $(\psi_0', ..., \psi_n')$ into A such that $\psi_k' : E_k' \to A(Y_k')$, Y_k' is a closed neighborhood of Y_k, $E_k'(Y_k) = E_k$ and $\pi_{Y_k}\psi_k' = \psi_k$, $k = 0, ..., n$.

The following proposition is a crucial technical result in this section.

PROPOSITION 3.10. — *Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a separable unital strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra. Let X be a finite dimensional compact metrizable space and let A be a unital separable continuous $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra the fibres of which are isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$. For any finite set $\mathcal{F} \subset A$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ there exist $n \leq \dim(X)$ and an n-fibered unital $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ into A which induces a unital $*$-monomorphism $\eta : A(\psi_0, ..., \psi_n) \to A$ such that $\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon \eta(A(\psi_0, ..., \psi_n))$.*

Proof. — The C^*-algebra A is $\mathcal{D}$-stable by [7]. By Lemma 3.8, Proposition 3.7 and the compactness of X, for any finite set $\mathcal{F} \subset A$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an $(\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon, \mathcal{D})$-approximation of A. Moreover, for any finite set $\mathcal{F} \subset A$, any $\varepsilon > 0$ and any n, there is a sequence $\{\alpha_k : 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ of $(\mathcal{F}_k, \varepsilon_k, \mathcal{D})$-approximations of A such that $(\mathcal{F}_0, \varepsilon_0) = (\mathcal{F}, \varepsilon)$ and α_k is subordinated to α_{k+1}:

$$\alpha_0 \prec \alpha_1 \prec \cdots \prec \alpha_n.$$

Indeed, assume that α_k was constructed. Let us choose a finite set $\mathcal{F}_{k+1}$ which contains $\mathcal{F}_k$ and liftings to A of all the elements in $\bigcup_{i_k \in I_k} \varphi_{i_k}(\mathcal{G}_{i_k})$. This choice takes care of the above conditions (i) and (ii). Next we choose ε_{k+1} sufficiently small such that (iii) is satisfied. Let α_{k+1} be an $(\mathcal{F}_{k+1}, \varepsilon_{k+1}, \mathcal{D})$-approximation of A given by Lemma 3.8 and Proposition 3.7. Then obviously $\alpha_k \prec \alpha_{k+1}$. Fix a tower of approximations of A as above where $n = \dim(X)$.

We may assume that the set X is infinite. By [2, Lemma 3.2], for every open cover $\mathcal{V}$ of X there is a finite open cover $\mathcal{U}$ which refines $\mathcal{V}$ and such that the set $\mathcal{U}$ can be partitioned into $n + 1$ nonempty subsets consisting of elements with pairwise disjoint closures. Since we can refine simultaneously the covers that appear in a finite family $\{\alpha_k : 0 \leq k \leq n\}$ of approximations while preserving subordination, we may arrange not only that all α_k share the same

cover $(U_i)_{\in I}$, but moreover, that the cover $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ can be partitioned into $n+1$ subsets $\mathcal{U}_0, \ldots, \mathcal{U}_n$ consisting of mutually disjoint elements. For definiteness, let us write $\mathcal{U}_k = \{U_{i_k} : i_k \in I_k\}$. Now for each k we consider the closed subset of X

$$Y_k = \bigcup_{i_k \in I_k} U_{i_k},$$

the map $\iota_k : I_k \to I$ and the $(\pi_{Y_k}(\mathcal{F}_k), \varepsilon_k, \mathcal{D})$-approximation of $A(Y_k)$ induced by α_k, which is of the form

$$\iota_k^*(\alpha_k) = \{\pi_{Y_k}(\mathcal{F}_k), \varepsilon, \{U_{i_k}, \varphi_{i_k} : D_{i_k} \to A(U_{i_k}), \mathcal{H}_{i_k}, \mathcal{G}_{i_k}, \delta_{i_k}\}_{i_k \in I_k}\},$$

where each U_{i_k} is nonempty. We have

(8) $$\pi_{U_{i_k}}(\mathcal{F}_k) \subset_{\varepsilon_k/2} \varphi_{i_k}(\mathcal{H}_{i_k}),$$

by construction. Since $\alpha_k \prec \alpha_{k+1}$ we also have

(9) $$\mathcal{F}_k \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{k+1},$$

(10) $$\varphi_{i_k}(\mathcal{G}_{i_k}) \subseteq \pi_{U_{i_k}}(\mathcal{F}_{k+1}), \text{ for all } i_k \in I_k,$$

(11) $$\varepsilon_{k+1} < \min\left(\{\varepsilon_k\} \cup \{\delta_{i_k}, i_k \in I_k\}\right).$$

Set $X_k = Y_k \cup \cdots \cup Y_n$ and $E_k = \oplus_{i_k} \mathcal{C}(U_{i_k}) \otimes D_{i_k}$ for $0 \leq k \leq n$. We shall construct a sequence of unital $\mathcal{C}(Y_k)$-linear $*$-monomorphisms, $\psi_k : E_k \to A(Y_k)$, $k = n, \ldots, 0$, such that $(\psi_k, \ldots, \psi_n)$ is an $(n-k)$-fibered monomorphism into $A(X_k)$. Each map

$$\psi_k = \oplus_{i_k} \psi_{i_k} : E_k \to A(Y_k) = \oplus_{i_k} A(U_{i_k})$$

will have components $\psi_{i_k} : \mathcal{C}(U_{i_k}) \otimes D_{i_k} \to A(U_{i_k})$ whose restrictions to D_{i_k} will be perturbations of $\varphi_{i_k} : D_{i_k} \to A(U_{i_k})$, $i_k \in I_k$. We shall construct the maps ψ_k by induction on decreasing k such that if $B_k = A(X_k)(\psi_k, \ldots, \psi_n)$ and $\eta_k : B_k \to A(X_k)$ is the map induced by the $(n-k)$-fibered monomorphism $(\psi_k, \ldots, \psi_n)$, then

(12) $$\pi_{X_{k+1} \cap U_{i_k}}\left(\psi_{i_k}(D_{i_k})\right) \subset \pi_{X_{k+1} \cap U_{i_k}}\left(\eta_{k+1}(B_{k+1})\right), \forall i_k \in I_k,$$

and

(13) $$\pi_{X_k}(\mathcal{F}_k) \subset_{\varepsilon_k} \eta_k(B_k).$$

Note that (12) is equivalent to

(14) $$\pi_{X_{k+1} \cap Y_k}\left(\psi_k(E_k)\right) \subset \pi_{X_{k+1} \cap Y_k}\left(\eta_{k+1}(B_{k+1})\right).$$

Let us note that B_k is $\mathcal{D}$-stable by [7], since each of its fibres are $\mathcal{D}$-stable and X is finite dimensional.

For the first step of induction, $k = n$, we choose $\psi_n = \oplus_{i_n} \widetilde{\varphi}_{i_n}$ where $\widetilde{\varphi}_{i_n} : \mathcal{C}(U_{i_n}) \otimes D_{i_n} \to A(U_{i_n})$ are $\mathcal{C}(U_{i_n})$-linear extensions of the original φ_{i_n}. Then

we set $B_n = E_n$ and $\eta_n = \psi_n$. Assume now that $\psi_n, \ldots, \psi_{k+1}$ were constructed. Next we shall construct ψ_k. Condition (13) formulated for $k+1$ becomes

$$(15) \qquad\qquad \pi_{X_{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}_{k+1}) \subset_{\varepsilon_{k+1}} \eta_{k+1}(B_{k+1}).$$

Since $\varepsilon_{k+1} < \delta_{i_k}$, by using (10) and (15) we obtain

$$(16) \qquad \pi_{X_{k+1} \cap U_{i_k}}\big(\varphi_{i_k}(\mathcal{G}_{i_k})\big) \subset_{\delta_{i_k}} \pi_{X_{k+1} \cap U_{i_k}}\big(\eta_{k+1}(B_{k+1})\big), \text{ for all } i_k \in I_k.$$

Since $\mathcal{F}_k \subseteq \mathcal{F}_{k+1}$ and $\varepsilon_{k+1} < \varepsilon_k$, condition (15) gives

$$(17) \qquad\qquad \pi_{X_{k+1}}(\mathcal{F}_k) \subset_{\varepsilon_k} \eta_{k+1}(B_{k+1}).$$

Conditions (8), (16) and (17) enable us to apply Lemma 3.9 and perturb φ_{i_k} to unital $*$-homomorphisms $D_{i_k} \to A(U_{i_k})$ whose $\mathcal{C}(U_{i_k})$-linear extension $\psi_{i_k} : \mathcal{C}(U_{i_k}) \otimes D_{i_k} \to A(U_{i_k})$ satisfy (12) and (13). We set $\psi_k = \oplus_{i_k} \psi_{i_k}$ and this completes the construction of Ψ_k and hence of $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$. Condition (13) for $k = 0$ gives $\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon \eta_0(B_0) = \eta(A(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n))$. Thus $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ satisfies the conclusion of the theorem. Finally let us note that it can happen that $X_k = X$ for some $k > 0$. In this case $\mathcal{F} \subset_\varepsilon A(\psi_k, \ldots, \psi_n)$ and for this reason we write $n \leq \dim(X)$ in the statement of the theorem. $\qquad \square$

REMARK 3.11. — We can arrange that the n-fibered morphism $(\psi_0, \ldots, \psi_n)$ from the conclusion of Proposition 3.10 is locally extendable. Fix a metric d for the topology of X. Then we may arrange that there is a closed cover $\{Y_0', \ldots, Y_n'\}$ of X and a number $\ell > 0$ such that $\{x : d(x, Y_i') \leq \ell\} \subset Y_i$ for $i = 0, \ldots, n$. Indeed, when we choose the finite closed cover $\mathcal{U} = (U_i)_{i \in I}$ of X in the proof of Proposition 3.10 which can be partitioned into $n+1$ subsets $\mathcal{U}_0, \ldots, \mathcal{U}_n$ consisting of mutually disjoints elements, as given by [2, Lemma 3.2], and which refines all the covers $\mathcal{U}(\alpha_0), \ldots, \mathcal{U}(\alpha_n)$ corresponding to $\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_n$, we may assume that $\mathcal{U}$ also refines the covers given by the interiors of the elements of $\mathcal{U}(\alpha_0), \ldots, \mathcal{U}(\alpha_n)$. Since each U_i is compact and I is finite, there is $\ell > 0$ such that if $V_i = \{x : d(x, U_i) \leq \ell\}$, then the cover $\mathcal{V} = (V_i)_{i \in I}$ still refines all of $\mathcal{U}(\alpha_0), \ldots, \mathcal{U}(\alpha_n)$ and for each $k = 0, \ldots, n$, the elements of $\mathcal{V}_k = \{V_i : U_i \in \mathcal{U}_k\}$, are still mutually disjoint. We shall use the cover $\mathcal{V}$ rather than $\mathcal{U}$ in the proof of Proposition 3.10 and observe that $Y_k' \overset{def}{=} \bigcup_{i_k \in I_k} U_{i_k} \subset \bigcup_{i_k \in I_k} V_{i_k} = Y_k$ has the desired property. Finally let us note that if we define $\psi_i' : E_i(Y_i') \to A(Y_i')$ by $\psi_i' = \pi_{Y_i'} \psi_i$, then $(\psi_0', \ldots, \psi_n')$ is a locally extendable n-fibered unital $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism into A which satisfies the conclusion of Proposition 3.10 since $\pi_{Y_i'}(\mathcal{F}) \subset_\varepsilon \psi_i'(E_i(Y_i'))$ for all $i = 0, \ldots, n$ and $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n Y_i'$.

For a unital C^*-algebra $\mathcal{D}$ we let $\mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ denote the space of all unital $*$-endomorphisms of $\mathcal{D}$ endowed with the point-norm topology. Throughout the remainder of this section we assume that X is a compact metrizable space

and that $\mathcal{D}$ is a unital, separable, K_1-injective and strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebra.

LEMMA 3.12. — *Any continuous map $\alpha : X \times \{0\} \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ extends to a continuous map $\Phi : X \times [0,1] \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ such that $\Phi_{(x,1)} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and $\Phi_{(x,t)} \in \mathrm{Aut}\,(\mathcal{D})$ for all $x \in X$ and $t \in (0,1]$.*

Proof. — Let us identify α with a unital $*$-homomorphism $\alpha : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. By Theorem 3.1 there is a unitary-valued continuous map $(0,1] \to U(\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D})$, $t \mapsto u_t$, with $u_1 = 1_{\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}}$ and such that

$$\lim_{t \to 0} \|u_t d u_t^* - \alpha(d)\| = 0, \text{ for all } \quad d \in D.$$

Therefore the equation

$$\Phi_{(x,t)}(d) = \begin{cases} \alpha_x(d), & \text{if } t = 0, \\ u_t(x)\, d\, u_t(x)^*, & \text{if } t \in (0,1], \end{cases}$$

defines a continuous map $\Phi : X \times [0,1] \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ which extends α, $\Phi_{(x,1)} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$, and such that $\Phi(X \times (0,1]) \subset \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$. $\qquad\square$

PROPOSITION 3.13. — *Let Y be a closed subset of X and let V be a closed neighborhood of Y. Suppose that a map $\gamma : Y \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ extends to a continuous map $\alpha : V \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$. Then there is a continuous extension $\eta : X \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ of γ such that $\eta(X \setminus Y) \subset \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$.*

Proof. — First we prove the proposition in the case when $V = X$. By Lemma 3.12, there exists a continuous map $\Phi : X \times [0,1] \to \mathrm{End}(\mathcal{D})$ which extends α, i.e. $\Phi_{(x,0)} = \alpha_x$ for $x \in X$, and such that $\Phi(X \times (0,1]) \subset \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$. Let d be a metric for the topology of X such that $\mathrm{diam}(X) \leq 1$. The equation $\eta_x = \Phi_{(x,d(x,Y))}$ defines a map on X that satisfies the conclusion of the proposition.

Suppose now that V is a closed neighborhood of Y. By Lemma 3.12, there is a continuous map (homotopy) $\Phi : V \times [0,1] \to \mathrm{End}\,(\mathcal{D})$ such that $\Phi_{(x,0)} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and $\Phi_{(x,1)} = \alpha_x$ for all $x \in V$. Let $\widehat{\Phi}$ be the extension of Φ to $V \times [0,1] \cup X \times \{0\}$ obtained by setting $\widehat{\Phi}_{(x,0)} = \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ for $x \in X \setminus V$. Let us define $\lambda : X \to [0,1]$ by $\lambda(x) = d(x, X \setminus V)\big(d(x, X \setminus V) + d(x,Y)\big)^{-1}$ and $\widehat{\alpha} : X \to \mathrm{End}\,(\mathcal{D})$ by $\widehat{\alpha}_x = \widehat{\Phi}_{(x,\lambda(x))}$ and observe that $\widehat{\alpha}$ extends γ to X. The conclusion follows now from the first part of the proof. $\qquad\square$

If $\varphi : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is a $*$-homomorphism, we denote by $\widetilde{\varphi} : \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ its $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear extension.

LEMMA 3.14. — *Let Y, Z be closed subsets of X such that $X = Y \cup Z$. Let $\gamma : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(Y \cap Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ be a unital $*$-homomorphism. Assume that there is a closed neighborhood V of $Y \cap Z$ in Y and a unital $*$-homomorphism $\alpha : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(V) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that $\alpha_x = \gamma_x$ for all $x \in Y \cap Z$. Then the pullback $\mathcal{C}(Y) \otimes \mathcal{D} \oplus_{\pi_{Y \cap Z}, \widetilde{\gamma} \pi_{Y \cap Z}} \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. — By Prop. 3.13 there is a unital $*$-homomorphism $\eta : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(Y) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that $\eta_x = \gamma_x$ for $x \in Y \cap Z$ and such that $\eta_x \in \operatorname{Aut}(\mathcal{D})$ for $x \in Y \setminus Z$. One checks immediately that the pair $(\widetilde{\eta}, \operatorname{id}_{\mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}})$ defines a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear isomorphism:

$$\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} = \mathcal{C}(Y) \otimes \mathcal{D} \oplus_{\pi_{Y \cap Z}, \pi_{Y \cap Z}} \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(Y) \otimes \mathcal{D} \oplus_{\pi_{Y \cap Z}, \widetilde{\gamma} \pi_{Y \cap Z}} \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}.$$

Indeed if P denotes the later pullback, there is commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(Y \setminus Z) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
& & \Big\downarrow{\widetilde{\eta}_{Y \setminus Z}} & & \Big\downarrow{(\widetilde{\eta}, \operatorname{id})} & & \Big\| & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}_0(Y \setminus Z) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & P & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}
$$

and hence $(\widetilde{\eta}, \operatorname{id}_{\mathcal{C}(Z) \otimes \mathcal{D}})$ must be bijective, since $\widetilde{\eta}_{Y \setminus Z}$ is so. $\square$

COROLLARY 3.15. — *Let Y, Z and Z' be closed subsets of a compact metrizable space X such that Z' is a neighborhood of Z and $X = Y \cup Z$. Let B be a $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-algebra isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(Y) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and let $E = \mathcal{C}(Z') \otimes \mathcal{D}$. Suppose that $\alpha : E(Y \cap Z') \to B(Y \cap Z')$ is a unital $*$-monomorphism of $\mathcal{C}(Y \cap Z')$-algebras. If $\gamma = \alpha_{Y \cap Z}$, then $B(Y) \oplus_{\pi_{Y \cap Z}, \gamma \pi_{Y \cap Z}} E(Z)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. — This follows from Lemma 3.14 since $Y \cap Z'$ is a closed neighborhood of $Y \cap Z$ in Y. $\square$

PROPOSITION 3.16. — *Let A be a unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra. If $(\psi_0, \dots, \psi_n)$ is a locally extendable, unital n-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism into A, then $A(\psi_0, \dots, \psi_n)$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.*

Proof. — By assumption, there exists another unital n-fibered $\mathcal{D}$-monomorphism $(\psi'_0, ..., \psi'_n)$ into A such that $\psi'_k : \mathcal{C}(Y'_k) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A(Y'_k)$, Y'_k is a closed neighborhood of Y_k, and $\pi_{Y_k} \psi'_k = \psi_k$, $k = 0, ..., n$. Let X_k, B_k, η_k and γ_k be as in 3. We need to show that B_0 is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. To this purpose we prove by induction on decreasing k that the $\mathcal{C}(X_k)$-algebras B_k are trivial. Indeed $B_n = \mathcal{C}(X_n) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and assuming that B_k is trivial, it follows by Corollary 3.15 that B_{k-1} is trivial, since by (7)

$$B_{k-1} \cong B_k \oplus_{\pi \eta_k, \pi \psi_{k-1}} E_{k-1} \cong B_k \oplus_{\pi, \gamma_k \pi} E_{k-1}, \quad (\pi = \pi_{X_k \cap Y_{k-1}})$$

and $\gamma_k : E_{k-1}(X_k \cap Y_{k-1}) \to B_k(X_k \cap Y_{k-1})$, $(\gamma_k)_x = (\eta_k)_x^{-1}(\psi_{k-1})_x$, extends to a $*$-monomorphism $\alpha : E_{k-1}(X_k \cap Y'_{k-1}) \to B_k(X_k \cap Y'_{k-1})$, $\alpha_x = (\eta_k)_x^{-1}(\psi'_{k-1})_x$. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

We are now ready to complete the first proof of our main result:

Proof. — (of Theorem 1.1): Set $B = \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. By Propositions 3.16, 3.10 and Remark 3.11 there is a sequence $(\theta_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$ consisting of unital $*$-monomorphisms of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras $\theta_k : B \to A$ such that the sequence $(\theta_k(B))_{k=1}^{\infty}$ exhausts A in the sense that for any finite subset $\mathcal{G}$ of A and any $\delta > 0$, $\mathcal{G} \subset_{\delta} \theta_k(B)$ for some $k \geq 1$. Using Proposition 3.7, after passing to a subsequence of $(\theta_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$, we construct a sequence of finite sets $\mathcal{F}_k \subset B$ and a sequence of unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear $*$-monomorphisms $\mu_k : B \to B$ such that

   (i) $\|\theta_{k+1}\mu_k(a) - \theta_k(a)\| < 2^{-k}$ for all $a \in \mathcal{F}_k$ and all $k \geq 1$,
   (ii) $\mu_k(\mathcal{F}_k) \subset \mathcal{F}_{k+1}$ for all $k \geq 1$,
   (iii) $\bigcup_{j=k+1}^{\infty} \left(\mu_{j-1} \circ \cdots \circ \mu_k\right)^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_j)$ is dense in B and $\bigcup_{j=k}^{\infty} \theta_j(\mathcal{F}_j)$ is dense in A for all $k \geq 1$.

Arguing as in the proof of [11, Prop. 2.3.2], one verifies that

$$\Delta_k(a) = \lim_{j \to \infty} \theta_j \circ \left(\mu_{j-1} \circ \cdots \circ \mu_k\right)(a)$$

defines a sequence of $*$-monomorphisms $\Delta_k : B \to A$ such that $\Delta_{k+1}\mu_k = \Delta_k$ and the induced map $\Delta : \varinjlim_k (B, \mu_k) \to A$ is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras. Let us show that $\varinjlim_k (B, \mu_k)$ is isomorphic to B. To this purpose, in view of Elliott's intertwining argument, it suffices to show that each map μ_k is approximately unitarily equivalent to id_B. But this follows from either [12, Cor. 1.12] or Theorem 3.1. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

4. Proving the main result: The second approach

This section is devoted to another proof of Theorem 1.1, which to some extent follows ideas of [7]. Before turning to the actual proof, we outline our strategy.

We will obtain the isomorphism between A and $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ by constructing c.p.c. maps $\psi : A \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\varphi : \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$ which implement an asymptotic intertwining (in the sense of [1]) of A and $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ as $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras (Proposition 4.1).

Since X is finite-dimensional, we may assume that $X \subset [0,1]^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We may then regard A as a $\mathcal{C}(Y)$-algebra, where $Y = \mathrm{pr}_1(X) \subset [0,1]$ is the image of X under the first coordinate projection. By an induction argument it will then be enough to prove that $A \cong \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ under the additional assumption that there is an isomorphism $\theta_t : A_t \cong \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ for each $t \in Y$,

where $X_t = \mathrm{pr}^{-1}(\{t\})$ is the $(n-1)$-dimensional pre-image of t in X. The maps θ_t, $t \in Y$, induce an embedding $\theta : A \to \prod_{t \in Y} \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.

The first problem then is that we do not know a priori how to choose these isomorphisms in a locally trivial manner. In other words, it is not clear whether we may assume that for any $t \in Y$ there are a neighborhood $Y^{(t)} \subset Y$ of t and isomorphisms $\theta_s : A_s \cong \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$, $s \in Y^{(t)}$, such that the induced map $\theta^{(t)} : A_{Y^{(t)}} \to \prod_{s \in Y^{(t)}} \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ actually maps $A_{Y^{(t)}}$ to $\mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \subset \prod_{s \in Y^{(t)}} \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. However, this problem can be circumvented by the concept of 'approximate local trivializations' $(\theta_s : A_s \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D})_{s \in Y^{(t)}}$ of A (introduced in Definition 4.3). The crucial property of such an approximate local trivialization is that it maps $A_{Y^{(t)}}$ to something *close* to $\mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \subset \prod_{s \in Y^{(t)}} \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. (This and the other technical properties of approximate local trivializations will be controlled by the c.p.c. maps $\zeta^{(t)} : \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\sigma^{(t)} : \mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A_{Y^{(t)}}$ of 4.3.) Using that $\mathcal{D}$ is strongly self-absorbing and K_1-injective, and involving an argument somewhat similar to Lemma 3.8, the existence of such local approximations will be established in Lemma 4.5.

Since Y is compact and one-dimensional, we may then pick $0 \leq y_0 < \cdots < y_M \leq 1$ and cover Y by closed sets $Y^{(y_0)}, \ldots, Y^{(y_M)}$ such that the intersections $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i'})}$ are empty unless $|i - i'| \leq 1$. We set $I := \{i \mid Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})} \neq \varnothing\}$; we may assume that for each $i \in I$ the set $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i'})}$ is a closed neighborhood of some $t_i \in Y$.

The next problem is that the local trivializations $\theta^{(y_i)}$ over $Y^{(y_i)}$ and $\theta^{(y_{i+1})}$ over $Y^{(y_{i+1})}$ do not necessarily agree over $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})}$ (they need not even be close to each other in any way). However, we may apply Lemma 4.5 again to obtain a small interval $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)} \subset Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})}$ around each t_i (for each $i \in I$) and approximate local trivializations $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t_i)}$ over $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$. Again using that $\mathcal{D}$ is strongly self-absorbing and K_1-injective, this will allow us to modify the $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t_i)}$ to obtain new approximate local trivializations (over $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$) which (approximately) intertwine $\theta^{(y_i)}$ and $\theta^{(y_{i+1})}$ 'along' $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$. Here, 'along' means that the fibre maps $\theta_s^{(y_i)}$ are continuously deformed into maps close to the fibre maps $\theta_s^{(y_{i+1})}$, where the parameter s runs through the interval $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$.

By superposing the $\theta^{(y_i)}$ and the (modified) $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t_i)}$ we then obtain an approximate trivialization of A, which yields the desired approximate intertwining between A and $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.

We start by adapting Elliott's approximate intertwining argument to $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras as follows:

PROPOSITION 4.1. — *Let X be a compact metrizable space and let A be a separable unital $C(X)$-algebra with structure map μ; let $\mathcal{D}$ be a strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebra. Suppose that, for any $\varepsilon > 0$ and for arbitrary compact subsets $\mathcal{F} \subset A$, $\mathcal{G}_1 \subset C(X)$ and $\mathcal{G}_2 \subset \mathcal{D}$, there are c.p.c. maps*

$$\psi : A \to C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

and
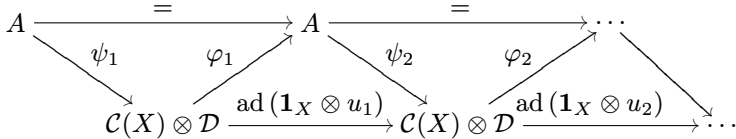
$$\varphi : C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$$

satisfying

(i) *$\|\varphi\psi(a) - a\| < \varepsilon$ for $a \in \mathcal{F}$*
(ii) *$\|\varphi(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}) - \mu(f)\| < \varepsilon$ for $f \in \mathcal{G}_1$*
(iii) *$\|\psi\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}\| < \varepsilon$ for $f \in \mathcal{G}_1$*
(iv) *φ is ε-multiplicative on $(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}})(\mathcal{G}_2)$*
(v) *ψ is ε-multiplicative on $\mathcal{F}$.*

Then, A and $C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ are isomorphic as $C(X)$-algebras.

Proof. — From conditions (i)–(v) above in connection with Proposition 3.5 it is straightforward to construct unitaries $u_i \in C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and c.p.c. maps $\varphi_i : C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$ and $\psi_i : A \to C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots,$ such that the following diagram is an asymptotic intertwining in the sense of [1, 2.4]:

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\quad = \quad} & A & \xrightarrow{\quad = \quad} & \cdots \\
& {\scriptstyle\psi_1}\searrow \quad {\scriptstyle\varphi_1}\nearrow & & {\scriptstyle\psi_2}\searrow \quad {\scriptstyle\varphi_2}\nearrow & \\
& C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow[\text{ad}\,(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes u_1)]{} & C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} & \xrightarrow[\text{ad}\,(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes u_2)]{} \cdots
\end{array}
$$

Note that the inductive limit of the first row is just A, whereas the inductive limit of the second row is isomorphic to $C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. The φ_i and ψ_i then induce $*$-isomorphisms $\bar{\psi} : A \to C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\bar{\varphi} : C(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$ which are mutual inverses (cf. the remark after Definition 2.4.1 of [1]). Using (ii), (iii) and the fact that the u_i commute with $C(X) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$, one can even assume that $\bar{\psi} \circ \mu = \mathrm{id}_{C(X)} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and $\bar{\varphi} \circ (\mathrm{id}_{C(X)} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}) = \mu$, which means that $\bar{\varphi}$ and $\bar{\psi}$ are isomorphisms of $C(X)$-algebras. $\square$

It will be convenient to note the following easy consequence of Proposition 3.5 explicitly.

LEMMA 4.2. — *Let W be a compact metrizable space and $\mathcal{D}$ a strongly self-absorbing K_1-injective C^*-algebra. Then, for any compact subset $\mathbf{1} \in \mathcal{F} \subset C(W) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\gamma > 0$ there are a compact subset $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}, \gamma) \subset C(W) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $0 < \delta(\mathcal{F}, \gamma) < \gamma/2$ such that the following holds:*

If K is a compact metrizable space and

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \colon \mathcal{C}(W) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(K) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

are u.c.p. maps which map $\mathcal{C}(W)$ to $\mathcal{C}(K)$, are $\delta(\mathcal{F}, \gamma)$-multiplicative on $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}, \gamma)$ and agree on $\mathcal{C}(W)$, then there is a continuous path

$$(u_t)_{t \in [0,1]} \subset \mathcal{C}(K) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

of unitaries satisfying

(18) $$u_0 = \mathbf{1}_K \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}} \ \text{and} \ \|u_1 \sigma_1(d) u_1^* - \sigma_2(d)\| < \gamma$$

for $d \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$.

Moreover, we may assume that if $\mathcal{F}'$ is another compact subset containing $\mathcal{F}$ and $0 < \gamma' \le \gamma$, then $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}, \gamma) \subset \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}', \gamma')$ and $\delta(\mathcal{F}', \gamma') < \delta(\mathcal{F}, \gamma)$.

Proof. — It is straightforward to check that it suffices to prove the assertion when $\mathcal{F}$ is of the form

$$\{f \otimes d \mid f \in \mathcal{F}_0, \, d \in \mathcal{F}_1\}$$

where $\mathcal{F}_0 \subset \mathcal{C}(W)$ and $\mathcal{F}_1 \subset \mathcal{D}$ are compact subsets of normalized elements. We then apply Proposition 3.5 (with $\mathbf{1}_W \otimes \mathcal{F}_1 \cdot \mathcal{F}_1$ and $\sigma_i \circ (\mathbf{1}_W \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}})$ in place of $\mathcal{F}$ and σ_i for $i = 0, 1$) to obtain a compact subset $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{D}$, $\delta > 0$ and a continuous path $(u_t)_{t \in [0,1]} \subset \mathcal{C}(K) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ of unitaries starting in $\mathbf{1}_K \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and satisfying the assertion of 3.5.

Since, for $i = 0, 1$, $\sigma_i(\mathbf{1}_W \otimes \mathcal{D})$ and $\sigma_i(\mathcal{C}(W) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})$ commute, we see that σ_i is the product map of the restrictions to $\mathcal{C}(W)$ and $\mathcal{D}$, respectively. In other words, we have $\sigma_i(f \otimes d) = \sigma_i(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})\sigma_i(\mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes d)$ for $f \in \mathcal{C}(W)$, $d \in \mathcal{D}$ and $i = 0, 1$.

Setting $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}, \gamma) := \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}} \otimes \mathcal{G}$ and $\delta(\mathcal{F}, \gamma) := \delta$, and using that each u_t commutes with each $\sigma_i(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})$, we see that the assertion of 3.5 yields (18).

We may clearly make $\delta(\mathcal{F}, \gamma)$ smaller and $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{F}, \gamma)$ larger if necessary, from which the monotonicity statements follow. $\qquad\square$

NOTATION. — If $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $X \subset [0,1]^n$ is a closed subset, we denote by Y the image of X under the first coordinate projection, $Y := \mathrm{pr}_1(X) \subset [0,1]$. If $s \in Y$ (or if $V \subset Y$ is a closed subset), we set $X_s := \mathrm{pr}_1^{-1}(\{s\})$ (or $X_V := \mathrm{pr}_1^{-1}(V)$). If A is a $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra, we write A_s in place of A_{X_s} (or A_V in place of A_{X_V}); the fibre maps are then denoted by π_s (or π_V). We may regard A_s as a $\mathcal{C}(X_s)$-algebra and A_V as a $\mathcal{C}(V)$-algebra in the obvious way.
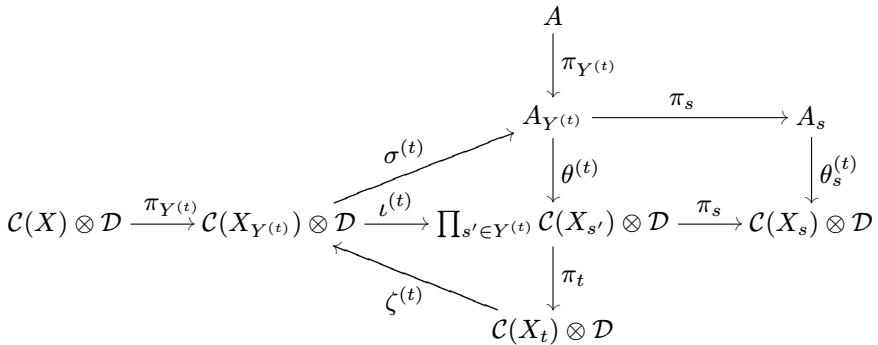
We will reduce our proof of Theorem 1.1 to the situation above; by induction we will be able to assume that each A_s, $s \in Y$, is isomorphic to $\mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. However, it is not clear whether the isomorphisms can be chosen in a locally trivial manner. This technical problem is bypassed by the following concept of 'approximate local trivializations':

DEFINITION 4.3. — Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $X \subset [0,1]^n$ a closed subset and A a unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be another unital C^*-algebra. Suppose each fibre of A is isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$ and that, for each $s \in Y$, we have $A_s \cong \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ as $\mathcal{C}(X_s)$-algebras.

Let $\eta > 0$, $t \in Y$, an isomorphism $\theta \colon A_t \to \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and compact subsets $\mathbf{1}_A \in \mathcal{F} \subset A$, $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}} \subset \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ be given.

By a $(\theta, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivialization of A over the closed neighborhood $Y^{(t)}$ of t we mean a family of diagrams of C^*-algebras and u.c.p. maps
(19)

$$
\begin{array}{c}
A \\
\downarrow \pi_{Y^{(t)}} \\
A_{Y^{(t)}} \xrightarrow{\ \pi_s\ } A_s \\
\sigma^{(t)} \nearrow \quad \downarrow \theta^{(t)} \qquad \downarrow \theta_s^{(t)} \\
\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\pi_{Y^{(t)}}} \mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\iota^{(t)}} \prod_{s' \in Y^{(t)}} \mathcal{C}(X_{s'}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\ \pi_s\ } \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D} \\
\zeta^{(t)} \searrow \quad \downarrow \pi_t \\
\mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}
\end{array}
$$

for each $s \in Y^{(t)}$ which satisfies the following properties:

(i) all the C^*-algebras are $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras in the obvious way;

(ii) the maps π_s, $\pi_{Y^{(t)}}$ and $\iota^{(t)}$ are the obvious $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear quotient and inclusion homomorphisms, respectively;

(iii) $\sigma^{(t)}$, $\theta^{(t)}$ and each $\theta_s^{(t)}$ are $\mathcal{C}(X)$-linear; $\zeta^{(t)}$ maps $\mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ to $\mathcal{C}(X_{Y^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$;

(iv) $\theta^{(t)}$ is a $*$-homomorphism and each $\theta_s^{(t)}$ is a $*$-isomorphism;

(v) $\theta_t^{(t)} = \theta$;

(vi) the upper right rectangle commutes;

(vii) any two paths starting and ending in $\mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ coincide (this in particular means that $\iota^{(t)} \circ \zeta^{(t)}$ lifts π_t and that $\sigma^{(t)} \circ \zeta^{(t)}$ lifts $\theta_t^{(t)}$);

(viii) any two paths starting in A and ending in the same algebra coincide up to η on $\mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$;

(ix) any two paths starting in $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and ending in the same algebra coincide up to η on $\mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{G}$;

(x) any two paths starting in $\mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and ending in the same algebra coincide up to η on $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$;

(xi) any path starting in $\mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is $\delta^{(t)}$-bimultiplicative on $\mathcal{E}^{(t)}$ (notation introduced after Lemma 3.4), where

$$\mathcal{E}^{(t)} := \mathcal{E}(\theta(\mathcal{F}) \cup \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \cup \pi_t(\mathcal{G}), \eta) \supset \mathcal{E}(\theta(\mathcal{F}), \eta) \cup \theta(\mathcal{F}) \cup \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \cup \pi_t(\mathcal{G})$$

and

$$\delta^{(t)} := \delta(\theta(\mathcal{F}) \cup \widehat{\mathcal{G}} \cup \pi_t(\mathcal{G}), \eta) < \eta/2$$

come from Lemma 4.2;

(xii) any path starting in $\mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ is η-multiplicative on $\mathcal{G}$.

Here, by a path we mean a composition of maps from the diagram in which no map (except for the identity map) occurs more than once. We also regard the identity map of each algebra of the diagram as such a path.

REMARK 4.4. — It is obvious from the preceding definition that a $(\theta, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivialization of A over $Y^{(t)}$ may be restricted to smaller neighborhoods of t, i.e., if $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)} \subset Y^{(t)}$ is another closed neighborhood of t, then restricting the maps (and algebras) of diagram (19) to $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$ yields a $(\theta, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivialization of A over $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$.

The following lemma establishes the existence of local approximate trivializations as in 4.3.

LEMMA 4.5. — Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$, a closed subset $X \subset [0,1]^n$ and a unital $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebra A be given. Let $\mathcal{D}$ be a K_1-injective strongly self-absorbing C^*-algebra. Suppose each fibre of A is isomorphic to $\mathcal{D}$ and that, for each $s \in Y$, we have $A_s \cong \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ as $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras. Let $\eta > 0$, $t \in Y$, an isomorphism $\theta \colon A_t \to \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and compact subsets $\mathbf{1}_A \in \mathcal{F} \subset A$, $\mathcal{G} \subset \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}} \subset \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ be given. Then, there are a closed neighborhood $Y^{(t)} \subset Y$ of t and a $(\theta, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivialization of A over $Y^{(t)}$.

Proof. — We first pick an arbitrary closed neighborhood $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$ of t. This yields maps $\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}$, $\widetilde{\iota}^{(t)}$ and $\widetilde{\pi}_s$ (for $s \in \widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$) as in diagram (19). We then define maps $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)}$, $\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)}$, $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t)}$ and $\widehat{\theta}_s^{(t)}$ such that conditions (i)–(vi) of Definition 4.3 are satisfied. For a sufficiently small closed subset $Y^{(t)}$ of $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$ we will then be able to modify the maps $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t)}$ and $\widehat{\theta}_s^{(t)}$ to suitable new isomorphisms $\theta^{(t)}$ and $\theta_s^{(t)}$ for $s \in Y^{(t)}$. Restriction of our algebras and maps to $Y^{(t)}$ will then yield the desired diagram (19) with properties (i)–(xii).

So let us assume we have picked $\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$. For $s \in \widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$ choose isomorphisms $\widetilde{\theta}_s^{(t)} \colon A_s \to \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$; we take $\widetilde{\theta}_t^{(t)}$ to be θ.

Next, we choose a c.p.c. lift $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)} \colon \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ of $\pi_t \circ \widetilde{\iota}^{(t)}$; we may clearly assume that $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)} = \bar{\zeta}^{(t)} \otimes \mathrm{id}_{\mathcal{D}}$ for some u.p.c. map $\bar{\zeta}^{(t)} \colon \mathcal{C}(X_t) \to \mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}})$.

Similarly, choose a u.p.c. lift $\bar{\sigma}^{(t)} : \mathcal{D} \to A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}$ of $\mathbf{1}_{X_t} \otimes \mathrm{id}_\mathcal{D}$ along $\widetilde{\pi}_t : A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}} \to \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. Set $\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)} := \widetilde{\mu}^{(t)} \otimes \bar{\sigma}^{(t)}$, where $\widetilde{\mu}^{(t)} : \mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}) \to \mathcal{Z}(A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}})$ is the structure map of the $\mathcal{C}(\widetilde{Y}^{(t)})$-algebra $A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}$.

Define a compact subset of $\mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ by

$$\bar{\mathcal{F}} := \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)}(\widehat{\mathcal{G}}) \cup \widetilde{\pi}_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}(\mathcal{G} \cdot \mathcal{G}) \cup \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)} \circ \theta \circ \pi_t(\mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}).$$

Apply Lemma 4.2 with $X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}$ in place of W to obtain $\mathcal{E}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \eta/2) \subset \mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ and $0 < \delta(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \eta/2) < \eta/4$.

Note that $\widetilde{\pi}^{(t)} \circ \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)}$ is a $*$-homomorphism. It follows that there is a closed neighborhood $Y^{(t)} \subset \widetilde{Y}^{(t)}$ of t such that $\widetilde{\pi}^{(s)} \circ \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)}$ is $\delta(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \eta/2)$-multiplicative on $\mathcal{E}(\bar{\mathcal{F}}, \eta/2)$ for all $s \in Y^{(t)}$. But then, by Lemma 4.2, for each $s \in Y^{(t)}$ there is a unitary $\widetilde{u}^{(s)} \in \mathcal{C}(X_s) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that

$$(20) \qquad \|\widetilde{\pi}_s \circ \iota^{(t)}(d) - \widetilde{u}_s(\widetilde{\theta}_s^{(t)} \circ \widetilde{\pi}^{(s)} \circ \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)}(d))\widetilde{u}_s^*\| < \eta/2$$

for all $d \in \bar{\mathcal{F}}$. Set $\theta_t^{(t)} := \theta$; for $t \ne s \in Y^{(t)}$ we define

$$\theta_s^{(t)}(\,.\,) := \widetilde{u}_s(\widetilde{\theta}_s^{(t)} \circ \widetilde{\pi}^{(s)}(\,.\,))\widetilde{u}_s^*.$$

$\theta^{(t)}$ is defined accordingly.

Let $\pi_{Y^{(t)}}$, $\sigma^{(t)}$, $\zeta^{(t)}$, π_s and $\iota^{(t)}$ denote the restrictions of $\widetilde{\pi}_{Y^{(t)}}$, $\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t)}$, $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t)}$, $\widetilde{\pi}_s$ and $\widetilde{\iota}^{(t)}$, respectively, to $Y^{(t)}$.

We now have a diagram as (19). It is clear from our construction that (i)–(vii) of Definition 4.3 hold.

By making $Y^{(t)}$ smaller, if necessary, we may assume that (xi) and (xii) hold (using that $\pi_t \circ \sigma^{(t)}$ and $\pi_t \circ \zeta^{(t)}$ are exactly multiplicative and that $\sigma^{(t)}$ and $\zeta^{(t)}$ are lifts of these maps) and that

$$(21) \qquad \|\pi_{Y^{(t)}}(a) - \sigma^{(t)} \circ \zeta^{(t)} \circ \pi_t \circ \theta^{(t)} \circ \pi_{Y^{(t)}}(a)\| < \eta/2$$

for $a \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$.

It follows from (20) that $\pi_s \circ \iota^{(t)}$ and $\theta_s^{(t)} \circ \pi_s \circ \sigma^{(t)}$ coincide up to $\eta/2$ on $\bar{\mathcal{F}}$. Together with (21) and commutativity of the upper right rectangle, this yields (viii), (ix) and (x) of Definition 4.3. $\qquad \square$

We are now prepared to give the second proof of our main result, following the outline at the beginning of this section.

Proof. — (of Theorem 1.1): Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and compact subsets $\mathcal{F} \subset A$, $\mathcal{G}_1 \subset \mathcal{C}(X)$ and $\mathcal{G}_2 \subset \mathcal{D}$ be given. We may assume that

$$(22) \qquad \mathbf{1}_A \in \mathcal{F}, \ \mathbf{1}_X \in \mathcal{G}_1, \ \mathbf{1}_\mathcal{D} \in \mathcal{G}_2 \text{ and } \mu(\mathcal{G}_1) \subset \mathcal{F}.$$

By Proposition 4.1, it will be enough to construct c.p.c. maps

$$\psi : A \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

and

$$\varphi : \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$$

satisfying the conditions of 4.1.

By [8, Theorem V.3] we may assume that X is a closed subset of $[0,1]^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$; we use the terminology introduced before Definition 4.3.

If $n = 1$, then $X = Y$ and for each $t \in Y$ we have $X_t = \{t\}$, whence $A_t \cong \mathcal{D} \cong \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}$. Now if the theorem has been shown for closed subsets of $[0,1]^{n-1}$, it holds in particular with A_t and X_t in place of A and X for any $t \in Y$. Therefore, for both the basis of induction and for the induction step we may assume that for each $t \in Y$ there is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{C}(X_t)$-algebras (hence also of $\mathcal{C}(X)$-algebras)

$$\theta_t \colon A_t \to \mathcal{C}(X_t) \otimes \mathcal{D}.$$

For convenience, set

(23) $\eta := \varepsilon/14$

and

$$\mathcal{G} := \{f \otimes d \mid f \in \mathcal{G}_1, d \in \mathcal{G}_2\}.$$

Applying Lemma 4.5 for each $t \in Y$ (with θ_t in place of θ and $\{0\}$ in place of $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$) yields compact neighborhoods $Y^{(t)} \subset Y$ of t and $(\theta_t, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivializations of A over $Y^{(t)}$. Using that Y is a compact subset of the one-dimensional space $[0,1]$ together with Remark 4.4, by making the $Y^{(t)}$ smaller, if necessary, it is straightforward to find

  a) $M \in \mathbb{N}$, $0 = t_0 \leq y_1 < t_1 < y_2 < \cdots < t_{M-1} < y_M \leq t_M = 1$ and $\beta > 0$
  b) closed neighborhoods $Y^{(y_i)} \subset Y$ of y_i, $i = 1, \ldots, M$
  c) $(\theta_{y_i}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}, \eta)$-trivializations of A over $Y^{(y_i)}$ (as in diagram (19), with y_i in place of t), $i = 1, \ldots, M$

such that

  d) $Y = \bigcup_{i=1}^{M} Y^{(y_i)}$
  e) each $Y^{(y_i)}$ is the intersection of Y with a closed interval
  f) $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+2})} = \varnothing$, $i = 1, \ldots, M - 2$
  g) $y_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_i)}$ for $i = 1, \ldots, M$
  h) if $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})} \neq \varnothing$, we have $[t_i - 2\beta, t_i + 2\beta] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})}$
  i) if $Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})} = \varnothing$, then $[t_i - 2\beta, t_i + 2\beta] \cap Y = \varnothing$.

We set

$$I := \{i \in \{1, \ldots, M-1\} \mid Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})} \neq \varnothing\}$$

and

$$B^{(i)} := Y^{(y_i)} \cap Y^{(y_{i+1})}.$$

For $i \in I$, we define u.c.p. maps

$$\lambda^{(i)}, \varrho^{(i)} : \mathcal{C}(X_{y_i}) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{C}(X_{t_i}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

by

$$(24) \qquad \lambda^{(i)} := \theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{t_i} \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \text{ and } \varrho^{(i)} := \theta_{t_i}^{(y_{i+1})} \pi_{t_i} \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)}.$$

The maps $\lambda^{(i)}$ and $\varrho^{(i)}$ send $\mathcal{C}(X_{y_i}) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ to $\mathcal{C}(X_{t_i}) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ and coincide on $\mathcal{C}(X_{y_i}) \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$ (as follows from 4.3(iii)); they are $\delta^{(y_i)}$-multiplicative on $\mathcal{E}(\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}(\mathcal{F}), \eta) \subset \mathcal{E}^{(y_i)}$ by 4.3(xi) (the maps $\sigma^{(y_i)} \circ \zeta^{(y_i)}$ are – and π_{t_i}, $\theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)}$ and $\theta_{t_i}^{(y_{i+1})}$ are exactly multiplicative). But then by Lemma 4.2 there is a continuous path $(u_t^{(i)})_{t \in [0,1]}$ of unitaries in $\mathcal{C}(X_{t_i}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$ such that

$$(25) \qquad u_0^{(i)} = \mathbf{1}_{X_{t_i}} \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}$$

and

$$(26) \qquad \|u_1^{(i)} \lambda^{(i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a)(u_1^{(i)})^* - \varrho^{(i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a)\| < \eta$$

for $a \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$. We may as well regard the path $(u_t^{(i)})_{t \in [0,1]}$ as a unitary $u^{(i)} \in \mathcal{C}([0,1]) \otimes \mathcal{C}(X_{t_i}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$.

For each $i \in I$ we now apply Lemma 4.5 with t_i, $\theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}$ and

$$(27) \qquad \widehat{\mathcal{G}}^{(i)} := \{u_t^{(i)} \mid t \in [0,1]\}$$

in place of t, θ and $\widehat{\mathcal{G}}$. We obtain for each $i \in I$ a closed neighborhood $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)} \subset Y$ of t_i and a $(\theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)}, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}, \widehat{\mathcal{G}}^{(i)}, \eta)$-trivialization of A over $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$. To make it easier to distinguish between these and the preceding approximate local trivializations, we denote the respective maps of diagram (19) by $\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}$, $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}$, $\widetilde{\theta}^{(t_i)}$ and $\widetilde{\theta}_s^{(t_i)}$, respectively, and write $\widetilde{\mathcal{E}}^{(t_i)}$ and $\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$ in place of $\mathcal{E}(t)$ and $\delta^{(t)}$ (cf. 4.3(xi)).

Note that, in particular,

$$(28) \qquad \theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)} = \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}$$

by 4.3(v).

Using Remark 4.4, by making the $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$ smaller if necessary, we may assume that there is

$$(29) \qquad 0 < \beta' < \beta$$

such that

j) $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)} = [t_i - \beta', t_i + \beta'] \cap Y$ (this implies $\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)} \subset B^{(i)}$ by h))

k) for $t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i + 2\beta']$, $a \in \mathcal{F}$ and $d \in \mathcal{G}_2$ we have

$$\|\pi_t(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a) - \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a))\|$$
$$\leq \|\pi_{t_i}(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a) - \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a))\| + \eta$$

and

$$\|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d) - \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d))\|$$
$$\leq \|\pi_{t_i}(\sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d) - \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d))\| + \eta$$

l) $\|\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_1^{(i)}\lambda^{(i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a)(u_1^{(i)})^* - \varrho^{(i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a))\| < 2\eta$ for $a \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$,

where for k) we have used continuity of functions of the form $(\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)} \ni t \mapsto \|b(t)\|)$ (cf. 2); l) follows from (26) and the fact that $\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}$ lifts π_{t_i} (by 4.3(vii)).

For $i \in I$, define a function $h_i \in \mathcal{C}([t_i - 2\beta', t_i + 2\beta'])$ by

$$(30) \qquad h_i(t) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i - \beta'] \\ 1 & \text{for } t \in [t_i + \beta', t_i + 2\beta'] \\ \frac{t - t_i + \beta'}{2\beta'} & \text{for } t \in [t_i - \beta', t_i + \beta'] \end{cases}$$

and an element

$$\widetilde{u}^{(i)} \in \mathcal{C}(X_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

by

$$(31) \qquad \pi_t(\widetilde{u}^{(i)}) := \pi_t \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)}) \text{ for } t \in \widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}.$$

Define $(v_t^{(i)})_{t \in [0,1]} \in \mathcal{C}([0,1]) \otimes A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}$ by

$$(32) \qquad v_t^{(i)} := \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_t^{(i)})$$

and

$$\widetilde{v}^{(i)} := \Delta^{(i)}(v^{(i)}) \in A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}},$$

where

$$\Delta^{(i)} \colon \mathcal{C}([0,1]) \otimes A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}} \to A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}$$

is given by

$$f \otimes a \mapsto (f \circ h) \cdot a;$$

note that, with this definition,

$$(33) \qquad \pi_t(\widetilde{v}^{(i)}) = \pi_t \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})$$

for $t \in \widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$.

Next, choose positive functions $f_1, \ldots, f_M, g_1, \ldots, g_{M-1} \in \mathcal{C}(Y)$ such that

m) $\sum_{i=1}^M f_i + \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} g_i = \mathbf{1}_Y$

n) $\operatorname{supp} f_i \subset [t_{i-1} + \beta', t_i - \beta'] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_i)}$ for $i = 2, \ldots, M-1$,
   $\operatorname{supp} f_1 \subset [0, t_1 - \beta'] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_1)}$ and $\operatorname{supp} f_M \subset [t_{M-1} + \beta', 1] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_M)}$

o) $\operatorname{supp} g_i \subset [t_i - 2\beta', t_i + 2\beta'] \cap Y \subset \widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$ for $i \in I$ (we choose $g_i \equiv 0$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, M-1\} \setminus I$).

This is possible by a), h), i) and (29); note that

$$(34) \qquad f_i(y_{i'}) = g_i(t_{i'}) = \delta_{i,i'} \text{ and } g_i(y_{i'}) = f_i(t_{i'}) = 0.$$

We are finally prepared to define c.p.c. maps

$$\psi \colon A \to \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D}$$

and

$$\varphi \colon \mathcal{C}(X) \otimes \mathcal{D} \to A$$

by

$$(35) \qquad \psi(\,.\,) := \sum_{i=1}^{M} f_i \cdot (\zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i})(\,.\,) + \sum_{i \in I} g_i \cdot (\operatorname{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}} \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)} \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i})(\,.\,)$$

and

$$(36) \qquad \varphi(\,.\,) := \sum_{i=1}^{M} f_i \cdot (\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i})(\,.\,) + \sum_{i \in I} g_i \cdot (\operatorname{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*} \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{t_i}})(\,.\,).$$

It remains to check that ψ and φ satisfy the conditions of Proposition 4.1, i.e.,

(i) $\|\varphi\psi(a) - a\| < \varepsilon$ for $a \in \mathcal{F}$
(ii) $\|\varphi(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}) - \mu(f)\| < \varepsilon$ for $f \in \mathcal{G}_1$
(iii) $\|\psi\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}\| < \varepsilon$ for $f \in \mathcal{G}_1$
(iv) φ is ε-multiplicative on $(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes \operatorname{id}_{\mathcal{D}})(\mathcal{G}_2)$
(v) ψ is ε-multiplicative on $\mathcal{F}$.

For $a \in \mathcal{F}$, $i = 1, \ldots, M-1$ and $t \in [t_{i-1} + 2\beta', t_i - 2\beta'] \cap Y \subset Y^{(y_i)}$ we have $f_i(t) = 1$ and $g_i(t) = 0$, whence

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi\psi(a) - a)\| \overset{(35),(36)}{=} \|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i} \zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(vii)}{\leq} \|\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - \pi_{Y^{(y_i)}}(a)\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(viii)}{\leq} \eta$$

$$\overset{(23)}{<} \varepsilon,$$

and a similar estimate holds for $i = 1$ and $t \in [0, t_1 - 2\beta'] \cap Y$ and $i = M$ and $t \in [t_{M-1} + 2\beta', 1] \cap Y$.

For $a \in \mathcal{F}$, $i \in I$ and $t \in [t_i - \beta', t_i + \beta'] \cap Y \subset \widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}$ (cf. h) and j) above) we have $f_i(t) = 0$ and $g_i(t) = 1$ and therefore obtain

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi\psi(a) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{(35),(36)}{\leq} \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{(31)}{=} \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a)) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(\mathrm{xi}),(27)}{\leq} \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\mathrm{ad}_{u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)}}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a)) - a)\| + \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{4.3(\mathrm{xi}),(27)}{\leq} \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a)) - a)\| + 2\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{(32)}{=} \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})^*)}\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a)) - a)\|$$
$$+ 2\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$= \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})^*)(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)}))}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a)) - a)\|$$
$$+ 2\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{4.3(\mathrm{xi}),(27)}{<} \|\pi_t(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - a)\| + 4\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{4.3(\mathrm{viii})}{<} \eta + 4\widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{4.3(\mathrm{xi})}{<} 3\eta$$

$$\overset{(23)}{<} \varepsilon.$$

For $a \in \mathcal{F}$, $i = 1, \ldots, M - 1$ and $t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i - \beta'] \cap Y$ we have

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi\psi(a) - a)\|$$

$$= \|\pi_t(f_i \cdot \sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a)$$
$$+ g_i \cdot f_i \cdot \mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a)$$
$$+ g_i \cdot g_i \cdot \mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{(25),(31)\underline{,}(33),(30)}{=} \|\pi_t(f_i \cdot \sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a) + g_i \cdot f_i \cdot \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a)$$
$$+ g_i \cdot g_i \cdot \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - a)\|$$

$$\overset{(38),4.3(\text{viii})}{\leq} \quad \|f_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(a) + g_i(t) \cdot f_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(a) + g_i(t) \cdot g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(a) - \pi_t(a)\|$$
$$+ \eta + 3\eta + \eta$$

$$(37) \quad \overset{\text{m)}}{=} \quad 5\eta$$

$$\overset{(23)}{<} \quad \varepsilon,$$

where for the first equality we have used (34),(35),(36),4.3(iii) and 4.3(vii); for the first inequality we have used

$$\|\pi_t \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - \pi_t(a)\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{viii})}{\leq} \quad \|\pi_t \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} (\pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)} \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}(a))\| + \eta$$

$$\leq \quad \|\pi_t (\zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)} \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}(a))\| + \eta$$

$$\overset{\text{k)}}{\leq} \quad \|\pi_{t_i} (\zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(a) - \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)} \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}(a))\| + 2\eta$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{vii}),(\text{viii})}{<} \quad \|\theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{t_i}(a) - \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}(a)\| + 3\eta$$

$$\overset{(28)}{=} \quad 3\eta$$

$$(38) \quad\quad < \quad \varepsilon.$$

A similar reasoning works for $t \in [t_i + \beta', t_i + 2\beta'] \cap Y$. We have now checked condition (i) above.

For $f \in \mathcal{G}_1$, we have

$$\|\psi\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}\|$$

$$\overset{(35)}{\leq} \quad \|\sum_{i=1}^{M} f_i \cdot (\zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})\|$$

$$+ \|\sum_{i \in I} g_i \cdot (\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}} \widetilde{\zeta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})\|$$

$$\overset{(31),4.3(\text{xi})}{\leq} \quad \max_{i=1,\dots,M} \|\pi_{Y(y_i)} (\zeta^{(y_i)} \theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}\mu(f) - f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})\|$$

$$+ \max_{i \in I} \|\mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}} \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)} \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i}\mu(f) - \mathrm{ad}_{\widetilde{u}^{(i)}} (f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}})\| + \eta$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{ii}),4.3(\text{ix})}{<} \quad 3\eta$$

$$(39) \quad\quad < \quad \varepsilon,$$

which yields (iii).

For (ii), note that

$$\|\varphi(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}) - \mu(f)\| \quad \underset{(39),(37),(22)}{\overset{}{\leq}} \quad \|\varphi(f \otimes \mathbf{1}_{\mathcal{D}}) - \varphi\psi\mu(f)\| + \|\varphi\psi\mu(f) - \mu(f)\|$$

$$\underset{}{\overset{}{<}} \quad 3\eta + 6\eta$$

$$< \quad \varepsilon.$$

Next, we check (iv). We have to show that

$$(40) \qquad \|\pi_t(\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2) - \varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\| < \varepsilon$$

for any $d_1, d_2 \in \mathcal{G}_2$ and any $t \in Y$.

First, consider $t \in [t_{i-1} + 2\beta', t_i - 2\beta'] \cap Y$ for $i = 2, \ldots, M - 1$. Then $f_i(t) = 1$ and we have

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2) - \varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$
$$= \quad \|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$
$$-\sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)}\zeta^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$
$$\underset{}{\overset{4.3(\mathrm{xi})}{<}} \quad \delta^{(y_i)}$$
$$< \quad \varepsilon.$$

A similar argument works for $t \in [0, t_1 - 2\beta'] \cap Y$ and $t \in [t_{M-1} + 2\beta', 1] \cap Y$.

If $t \in [t_i - \beta', t_i + \beta'] \cap Y$, then $g_i(t) = 1$ and we have

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2) - \varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$
$$= \quad \|\pi_t(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$
$$-(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1))(\mathrm{ad}_{(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^*}\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2)))\|$$
$$\underset{}{\overset{(41),(42)}{<}} \quad \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)} + \eta$$
$$< \quad \varepsilon,$$

where we have used that

$$\|\pi_t(\widetilde{v}^{(i)}(\widetilde{v}^{(i)})^* - \mathbf{1}_{A_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}})\|$$
$$= \|\pi_t(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}(u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)})^* - \mathbf{1}_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}})\|$$
$$(41) \qquad < \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

(by 4.3(xi) and since the $u_{h_i(t)}^{(i)}$ are unitaries) and that

$$(42) \ \|\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2) - \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)}\pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{(t_i)}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2)\| \overset{4.3(\mathrm{xii})}{<} \eta.$$

Now if $t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i - \beta'] \cap Y$, we have

$$(43) \qquad\qquad\qquad \pi_t(\widetilde{v}^{(i)}) \overset{(30),(33)}{=} \pi_t(\mathbf{1}_A)$$

and obtain

$$\|\pi_t(\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2) - \varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\varphi(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$

$$\overset{(35),(36),(43)}{=} \|f_i(t)(f_i(t) + g_i(t)) \cdot \pi_t \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$

$$+ g_i(t)(f_i(t) + g_i(t)) \cdot \pi_t \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$

$$- f_i(t)^2 \cdot \pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))$$

$$- g_i(t)^2 \cdot \pi_t(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))$$

$$- f_i(t) g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))$$

$$- f_i(t) g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{xii})}{\leq} f_i(t)^2 \cdot \|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$

$$- \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$

$$+ g_i(t)^2 \cdot \|\pi_t(\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}^{t_i}}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1 d_2)$$

$$- \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\|$$

$$+ f_i(t) g_i(t) \cdot (\|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2)$$

$$+ \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2)$$

$$- \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2)$$

$$- \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_2))\| + 2\eta)$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{xi}),4.3(\text{xii})}{<} (f_i(t)^2 + g_i(t)^2) \cdot \eta$$

$$+ 2f_i(t) g_i(t) \cdot \|\pi_t(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1) - \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1))\|$$

$$\overset{\text{k})}{\leq} (f_i(t)^2 + g_i(t)^2) \cdot \eta + 2f_i(t) g_i(t) \cdot \eta$$

$$+ \|\pi_{t_i}(\sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1) - \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1))\|$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{v})}{=} \|\theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)} \pi_{t_i} \sigma^{(y_i)} \zeta^{(y_i)} \pi_{y_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)$$

$$- \widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)} \pi_{t_i} \widetilde{\sigma}^{(t_i)} \pi_{\widetilde{Y}(t_i)}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\| + \eta$$

$$\overset{4.3(\text{ix})}{\leq} \|\pi_{t_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1) - \pi_{t_i}(\mathbf{1}_X \otimes d_1)\| + 3\eta$$

$$= 3\eta$$

$$< \varepsilon.$$

A similar reasoning works for $t \in [t_i + \beta', t_i + 2\beta'] \cap Y$, whence (iv) above holds.

Property (v) is checked in a similar manner: we have to show that

$$(44) \qquad\qquad \|\pi_t(\psi(a_1 a_2) - \psi(a_1)\psi(a_2))\| < \varepsilon$$

for any $a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ and any $t \in Y$. If $f_i(t) = 1$ or $g_i(t) = 1$, this follows immediately from 4.3(xi) and our construction. Thus, it remains to check (44) for $t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i - \beta'] \cap Y$, $i \in I$ (the case $t \in [t_i + \beta', t_i + 2\beta']$ runs parallel).

Let us first observe that for $a \in \mathcal{F} \cdot \mathcal{F}$

$$\|\pi_t(\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a))\|$$

$$\overset{\text{k)}}{\leq} \quad \|\pi_{t_i}(\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a))\| + \eta$$

$$\overset{\text{4.3(vii),4.3(viii)}}{<} \quad \|\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a) - \theta_{t_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a)\| + 2\eta$$

(45) $\qquad\qquad \overset{(28)}{=} \quad 2\eta.$

We are now ready to compute

$$\|\pi_t(\psi(a_1 a_2) - \psi(a_1)\psi(a_2))\|$$

$$\overset{(35),(25),(30),(31)}{=} \|f_i(t)(f_i(t) + g_i(t)) \cdot \pi_t \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1 a_2)$$

$$+ g_i(t)(f_i(t) + g_i(t)) \cdot \pi_t \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_1 a_2)$$

$$- f_i(t)^2 \cdot \pi_t(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1) \cdot \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_2))$$

$$- g_i(t)^2 \cdot \pi_t(\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_1) \cdot \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_2))$$

$$- f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1) \cdot \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_2))$$

$$- f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_1) \cdot \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_2))\|$$

$$\overset{\text{4.3(xi)}}{\leq} \quad \|f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1 a_2)$$

$$+ f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_1 a_2)$$

$$- f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1) \cdot \widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_2))$$

$$- f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \pi_t(\widetilde{\zeta}^{(t_i)}\widetilde{\theta}_{t_i}^{(t_i)}\pi_{t_i}(a_1) \cdot \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_2))\|$$

$$+ \delta^{(y_i)} + \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)}$$

$$\overset{(45)}{<} \quad 2 f_i(t)g_i(t) \cdot \|\pi_t(\zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1 a_2)$$

$$- \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_1) \cdot \zeta^{(y_i)}\theta_{y_i}^{(y_i)}\pi_{y_i}(a_2)\|$$

$$+ \delta^{(y_i)} + \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)} + 4\eta$$

$$\overset{\text{4.3(xi)}}{<} \quad 2\delta^{(y_i)} + \widetilde{\delta}^{(t_i)} + 4\eta$$

$$< \quad \varepsilon$$

for $a_1, a_2 \in \mathcal{F}$ and $t \in [t_i - 2\beta', t_i - \beta'] \cap Y$. This completes the proof. $\qquad \square$

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