

# GROUP EXTENSIONS AND TWISTED COHOMOLOGY THEORIES

BY

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## Introduction

In this paper we continue the study of group extensions initiated in [7]. The specific problem discussed there was the computation of extensions in the exact sequence of groups obtained by mapping a space into a principal fibration sequence. Here we consider the same problem, but in a different category—the category of spaces “over and under” a fixed space (see [9], [1]). This means in particular that the solution to the extension problem is given in terms of “twisted” cohomology operations [9], whereas in [7] only ordinary cohomology operations were needed.

In §1 we discuss the category we will use. In §2 we state our extension problem, and in §§3–4 we give a general solution. Finally, in §§5–6 we give applications of our theory—in §5 we compute the (affine) group of immersions of an  $n$  manifold in  $R^{2n-1}$ , while in §6 we compute the (affine) group of vector 1-fields on a manifold.

## 1. The Category $\mathfrak{X}_B$

Let  $B$  be a fixed topological space. We define a category  $\mathfrak{X}_B$  as follows: an object of  $\mathfrak{X}_B$  is an ordered triple  $(E, \check{e}, \hat{e})$  such that  $E$  is a topological space,  $\hat{e} : E \rightarrow B$  is a continuous function, and  $\check{e} : B \rightarrow E$  is a section of  $\hat{e}$ , i.e.,  $\hat{e} \circ \check{e} = 1_B$ . If  $e = (E, \check{e}, \hat{e})$  and  $y = (Y, \check{y}, \hat{y})$  are objects, we say that  $g : e \rightarrow y$  is a map if  $g : E \rightarrow Y$  is a topological map and if  $\hat{y} \circ g = \hat{e}$  and  $g \circ \check{e} = \check{y}$ ; see McClendon and Becker [9], [1]. We say that two maps in  $\mathfrak{X}_B$  are homotopic if there exists a homotopy of  $\mathfrak{X}_B$ -maps connecting them. Thus, we have the concept of homotopy equivalence in  $\mathfrak{X}_B$ .

Let  $X$  be any space and  $f : X \rightarrow B$  a map. If  $e = (E, \check{e}, \hat{e})$  and  $g : X \rightarrow E$  is a map such that  $\hat{e} \circ g = f$ , we say that  $g$  is an  $f$ -map. Two  $f$ -maps are  $f$ -homotopic if they are connected by a homotopy of  $f$ -maps.

Let  $[X, f; e]$  be the set of  $f$ -homotopy classes of  $f$ -maps from  $X$  to  $E$ . If  $A \subset X$  is a subspace, let  $[X, A, f; e]$  be the set of rel  $A$   $f$ -homotopy classes of  $f$ -maps  $X \rightarrow E$  which send  $A$  to  $\check{e}(B)$ .

Let  $(K, k_0)$  be a pointed CW complex, and let  $e = (E, \check{e}, \hat{e})$  be an object in  $\mathfrak{X}_B$ . We define  $e^K = (E_B^K, \check{e}^K, \hat{e}^K)$  as follows:  $E_B^K$  is the space of all maps (with the compact-open topology)  $g : K \rightarrow E$  such that  $g(k_0) \in \check{e}(B)$  and  $\hat{e} \circ g$  is constant. For all  $b \in B$  and  $k \in K$ ,  $\check{e}^K(b)(k) = \check{e}(b)$ ; for all  $g \in E_B^K$ ,  $\hat{e}^K(g) = \hat{e} \circ g(k_0)$ . Let  $\Omega e = e^S$  and  $Pe = e^I$ , where  $S = S^1$  and  $I = [0, 1]$  with basepoint 0.

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Received June 26, 1971

<sup>1</sup> Research supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation.