

## KO-HOMOLOGIES OF A FEW CELLS COMPLEXES

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### 0. Introduction.

Let  $KO$  and  $KU$  be the real and the complex  $K$ -spectrum respectively. For any  $CW$ -spectra  $X$  and  $Y$  we say that  $X$  is *quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent* to  $Y$  if there exists a map  $h: Y \rightarrow KO \wedge X$  such that the composite map  $(\mu \wedge 1)(1 \wedge h): KO \wedge Y \rightarrow KO \wedge X$  is an equivalence where  $\mu: KO \wedge KO \rightarrow KO$  denotes the multiplication of  $KO$  (see [4] or [3]). Such a map  $h$  is called to be a quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalence. If  $X$  is quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent to  $Y$ , then  $KO_*X$  is isomorphic to  $KO_*Y$  as a  $KO_*$ -module and in addition  $KU_*X$  is isomorphic to  $KU_*Y$  as an abelian group with involution where the conjugation  $\phi_C^{-1}$  behaves as an involution. Assume that  $CW$ -spectra  $X$  and  $Z$  have the same quasi  $KO_*$ -types as  $CW$ -spectra  $Y$  and  $W$  respectively. For any maps  $f: Z \rightarrow X$  and  $g: W \rightarrow Y$  we say that  $f$  is *quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent* to  $g$  if there exist  $KO_*$ -equivalences  $h: Y \rightarrow KO \wedge X$  and  $k: W \rightarrow KO \wedge Z$  such that the equality  $hg = (1 \wedge f)k: W \rightarrow KO \wedge X$  holds. In this case their cofibers  $C(f)$  and  $C(g)$  have the same quasi  $KO_*$ -type.

A  $CW$ -spectrum  $X$  is said to be *stably quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent* to a  $CW$ -spectrum  $Y$  if  $X$  is quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent to the  $i$ -fold suspended spectrum  $\Sigma^i Y$  for some  $i$ . In this note we shall be interested in the stable quasi  $KO_*$ -types of complexes with a few cells. Each complex with 2-cells is stably quasi  $KO_*$ -equivalent to one of the following spectra  $\Sigma^0 \vee \Sigma^i$  ( $0 \leq i \leq 7$ ),  $SZ/t$  ( $t \geq 1$ ),  $P = C(\eta)$  and  $Q = C(\eta^2)$  where  $SZ/t$  denotes the Moore spectrum of type  $Z/t$  and  $\eta: \Sigma^1 \rightarrow \Sigma^0$  is the stable Hopf map of order 2. Our purpose of this paper is to determine the stable quasi  $KO_*$ -types of any complexes with 3- or 4-cells (Theorems 5.3 and 5.4). In [4] and [5] we introduced some 3-cells spectra  $X_m$  and  $X'_m$  constructed as the cofibers of certain maps  $f: \Sigma^i \rightarrow SZ/2^m$  and  $f': \Sigma^i SZ/2^m \rightarrow \Sigma^0$  and some 4-cells spectra  $XY_m$ ,  $X'Y'_m$  and  $Y'X_m$  obtained as the cofibers of their mixed maps. In §1 and §4 we study the quasi  $KO_*$ -types of their cofibers  $C(g)$  for any maps  $g: S_i \rightarrow \Delta X$  realizing elements of  $KO_i X$  when  $X = SZ/2^m$ ,  $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $X_m$  or  $X'_m$ . In §2 we introduce some 4-cells spectra  $X_{m,n}$  constructed as the cofibers of certain maps  $f: \Sigma^i SZ/2^n \rightarrow SZ/2^m$ , and then study the quasi  $KO_*$ -types of their cofibers  $C(g)$  for any maps  $g: \Sigma^i SZ_n \rightarrow \Delta X$  realizing elements of  $[\Sigma^i SZ/2^n, KO \wedge X]$  when  $X = SZ/2^m$ ,  $P$  or  $Q$ . In §3 we introduce some new small spectra  $XV_{m,n}$ ,  $VX_{m,n}$  and  $X'X_{n,m}$  needed in §4. In §5 we prove Theorems 5.3 and 5.4 by using results obtained in §§1–4.

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