28. Examples of Foliations with Non Trivial Exotic Characteristic Classes

By Kenzi YAMATO Osaka University

(Comm. by Kenjiro SHODA, M. J. A., Feb. 12, 1974)

1. Introduction. In [1], R. Bott has defined the exotic characteristic classes for foliations as follows:

Let $q \geq 1$ be an integer.

First, a cochain complex (WO_q, d) is defined. Let $R[c_1, \dots, c_q]$ denote the graded polynomial algebra over R generated by the elements c_i with degree 2i. Set

 $\boldsymbol{R}_{q}[c_{1}, \cdots, c_{q}] = \boldsymbol{R}[c_{1}, \cdots, c_{q}]/\{\phi; \deg(\phi) > 2q\}.$

Let $E(h_1, h_3, \dots, h_r)$ denote the exterior algebra over **R** generated by the elements h_i with degree 2i-1, where r is the largest odd integer $\leq q$. Then, as a graded algebra over **R**

$$WO_q = \mathbf{R}_q[c_1, \cdots, c_q] \otimes E(h_1, h_3, \cdots, h_r)$$

and a unique antiderivation of degree 1 $d: WO_a \rightarrow WO_a$

is defined by requiring

 $d(c_i) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, q$ $d(h_i) = c_i, \quad i = 1, 3, \dots, r.$

Secondly, given a C^{∞} -smooth codimension q foliation (N, \mathcal{F}) on an oriented manifold N without boundary, a homomorphism of cochain complexes

$$\lambda_{(N,\mathcal{F})}: WO_q \rightarrow A_c^*(N)$$

is defined, where $A_{\mathcal{C}}^*(N)$ denotes the space of complex smooth forms on N. We used the notation $\lambda_{(N,\mathcal{F})}$ in place of λ_E of Bott [1]. Here the homomorphism $\lambda_{(N,\mathcal{F})}$ depends only on the choices of two connections on the normal bundle of the foliation (N,\mathcal{F}) called metric and basic.

In cohomology, $\lambda_{(N,\mathcal{F})}$ induces a homomorphism of graded *R*-algebras

 $\lambda^*_{(N,\mathcal{F})}: H^*(WO_q) \rightarrow H^*(N; C)$

which does not depend on the choices of the above connections.

The elements of $\lambda_{(N,\mathcal{F})}^*(H^*(WO_q))$ are called the exotic characteristic classes for the foliation (N,\mathcal{F}) .

In this paper, we construct the examples of foliations with non trivial exotic characteristic classes, that is,

Theorem. For any integer $q \ge 1$, there exists a C^{∞} -smooth