

THE HOPF RING FOR COMPLEX COBORDISM¹

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It is our purpose here to announce the results of our study of the homology of the spaces in the Ω -spectrum for complex cobordism and Brown-Peterson cohomology. Let $MU(n)$ be the standard Thom complex. $MU_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \Omega^{2(n-k)}MU(n)$ is the $2k$ space in the Ω -spectrum for complex cobordism. We will consider the space $MU = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{j > n} MU_j$. We find this product easier to study than the separate factors, as will become apparent below.

For a space X we have $[X, MU] \simeq U^{2*}(X)$, the even degree part of the complex cobordism of X . Because MU is a multiplicative theory, $U^{2*}(X)$ is a ring and MU is a commutative ring with identity in the homotopy category. Thus we have that for any field k , $H_*(MU; k)$ is a commutative ring with identity in the category of k -coalgebras, i.e., it is a "Hopf ring".

In more common language, the homology has two products and a coproduct. \circ will denote the multiplicative product which comes from the ring structure on the spectrum, while $*$ will denote the additive product coming from the loop structure ($\Omega^2MU \simeq MU$). They obey the following distributive law: if $\psi(z) = \Sigma z' \otimes z''$ is the coproduct, then $z \circ (x * y) = \Sigma (z' \circ x) * (z'' \circ y)$.

We now describe the structure of $H_*(MU; R)$ where R is an algebra over a field k . Let

$$C_R(X) = \left\{ x \in \prod_{i \geq 0} H_i(X; R) : \psi(x) = x \hat{\otimes} x, x \neq 0 \right\}.$$

$C_R(MU)$ is a ring, and for each $x \in C_R(X)$ we have a ring homomorphism $\lambda_x: U^{2*}(X) \rightarrow C_R(MU)$ defined by $\lambda_x(u) = u_* (x)$ for $u \in U^{2*}(X)$. Let

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