A NOTE ON THE DIFFERENTIABLE STRUCTURES OF TOTAL SPACES OF SPHERE BUNDLES OVER SPHERES

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(Received March 15, 1965)

1. Introduction

B. Mazur [3] proved that a homotopy equivalence

$$f: M_1 \to M_2$$

between two compact differentiable n-manifolds without boundary satisfies the relation

$$f' \{ T(M_2) \} = \{ T(M_1) \}$$
 ,

if and only if there exists a diffeomorphism F such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_1 \times R^{\,k} \xrightarrow{F} & M_2 \times R^{\,k} \\ & & \downarrow p_1 & & \downarrow p_2 \\ M_1 & \xrightarrow{f} & M_2 \end{array}$$

is homotopy commutative, where T(M) is the tangent vector bundle over M, $\{T(M)\}$ its stable class, p_i the projection mapping to the first factor (i=1,2) and R^k the k-dimensional Euclidean space for $k \ge n+2$.

In this paper we shall give a sufficient condition to be able to use the Theorem of Mazur, in the case of total spaces of sphere bundles over spheres.

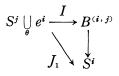
Let $B^{(i,j)}$ be the total space of a S^{j} -bundle over S^{i} .

Let θ be the image of the generator of the homotopy group $\pi_i(S^i)$ under the boundary homomorphism in the homotopy exact sequence for this bundle, and λ be the suspension image of θ . We denote by π the projection mapping of this bundle.

By §3. [2] we have the cellular decomposition

$$B^{(i,j)} = S^{j} \bigcup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} e^{\boldsymbol{i}} \bigcup e^{\boldsymbol{i}+j}$$
(1.0)

and the commutative diagram



where I is the inclusion mapping, and J_1 is the restriction of π to the subcomplex $S^j \bigcup e^i$.

Note that J_1 is just the smashing mapping of the subcomplex S^j to a point.

For the Puppe sequence

$$S^{i^{-1}} \xrightarrow{\theta} S^{j} \xrightarrow{I_{1}} S^{j} \bigcup_{\theta} e^{i} \xrightarrow{J_{1}} S^{i} \xrightarrow{\lambda} S^{j^{+1}} \cdots,$$

we have the following exact sequence of the stable KO-groups, say KO,

$$\widetilde{KO}(S^{j+1}) \stackrel{\lambda^{\,!}}{\to} \widetilde{KO}(S^{i}) \stackrel{J_{1}^{\,!}}{\to} \widetilde{KO}(S^{j} \bigcup_{\theta} e^{i}) \stackrel{I_{1}^{\,!}}{\to} \widetilde{KO}(S^{j}) \to \cdots,$$

and further for the Puppe sequence

$$S^{\boldsymbol{i}} \bigcup_{\boldsymbol{\theta}} e^{\boldsymbol{i}} \xrightarrow{\boldsymbol{I}} B^{(\boldsymbol{i},\,\boldsymbol{j})} \xrightarrow{\boldsymbol{J}} S^{\boldsymbol{i}+\boldsymbol{j}} \rightarrow \cdots,$$

we have

$$\widetilde{KO}(S^{i+j}) \xrightarrow{J^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(B^{(i,j)}) \xrightarrow{I^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^{j} \bigcup_{\theta} e^{i}) .$$

Then the commutative diagram

$$\widetilde{KO}(S^{j+1}) \xrightarrow{\lambda^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^{i}) \xrightarrow{J_{1}^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^{j} \bigcup_{i} e^{i}) \xrightarrow{I_{1}^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^{j}) \cdots$$
(1.1)
$$\pi^{!} \underbrace{\widetilde{KO}(B^{(i,j)})}_{\widetilde{KO}(S^{i+j})}$$

is obtained.

Since every *j*-sphere S^{j} is stably parallelizable, by (2.1), (2.2) in [4], we have

$$\{T(B^{(i,j)})\} = \pi^{!}(\xi^{(i,j)})$$
(1.2),

where $\xi^{(i, j)}$ is the stable vector bundle associated with the sphere bundle over the sphere.

2. S^3 -bundles over S^4 and S^7 -bundles over S^8

Let $B_{m,n}^{(4,3)}$ be the total space of the S³-bundle over S⁴ which has the

$$\theta = n\iota_3 \tag{2.1},$$

and

$$i_*(m\alpha_3+n\beta_3)=(2m+n)\beta \qquad (2.2),$$

where β is the generator of the stable homotopy group $\pi_3(SO(N))$ for sufficiently large N, and i_* is the homomorphism induced by the inclusion mapping.

By (1,0) and (2,1), we have the following cellular decomposition

$$B_{m,n}^{(4,3)} = S_{n_{i_3}}^3 \bigcup_{e_i} e_i^4 \cup e_i^7$$
(2.3),

where ι_k is the generator of $\pi_k(S^k)$.

By (2.2)

$$\xi_{m,n}^{(4,3)} = (2m+n)g \qquad (2.4)$$

where g is the generator of $\widetilde{KO}(S^4)$.

By (1, 1) we have the commutative diagram

$$\widetilde{KO}(S^4) \xrightarrow{(n\iota_4)!} \widetilde{KO}(S^4) \xrightarrow{J_1^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^3 \bigcup_{m':3} e^4) \xrightarrow{I_1^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^3) = 0$$

$$\pi^{!} \underbrace{\widetilde{KO}(B_{m,n}^{(4,3)})}_{\widetilde{KO}(S^7) = 0}$$

Then we have

Theorem 1. $KO(B_{m,n}^{(4,3)}) \approx Z_n \pmod{n \text{ integer group}}$.

Using this theorem and (1, 2), (2, 4), we have

Corollary. $\{T(B_{m,n}^{(4,3)})\} \equiv 2m\tilde{g} \mod n\tilde{g},$

where we denote by \tilde{g} the generator of $KO(B_{m,n}^{(4,3)})$. By Th. 2.2 [6], we have that

if $m \equiv m' \mod 12$, then the total space $B_{m,n}^{(4,3)}$ and $B_{m',n}^{(4,3)}$ have the same fiber homotopy type.

Denote by f the fiber homotopy equivalence. Then we have the following commutative diagram H. MATSUNAGA

$$\widetilde{KO}(B_{m,n}^{(4,3)}) \xrightarrow{\pi^{!}} \widetilde{KO}(S^{4}),$$

$$\widetilde{KO}(B_{m',n}^{(4,3)}) \xrightarrow{\pi^{!}} \widetilde{\pi}^{!}$$

where $\bar{\pi}$ is the projection of $B_{m',n}^{(4,3)}$ onto S^4 .

Then by the Th. of Mazur and Th. 1, we have

Theorem 2. If $m \equiv m' \mod 12$ and $2m \equiv 2m' \mod n$, then there exists a diffeomorphism F such that the diagram

$$B_{m,n}^{(4,3)} \times R^{k} \xrightarrow{F} B_{m',n}^{(4,3)} \times R^{k}$$
$$\downarrow p_{1} \qquad \qquad \downarrow p_{2}$$
$$B_{m,n}^{(4,3)} \xrightarrow{f} B_{m',n}^{(4,3)}$$

is homotopy commutative for same $k \ge 9$.

REMARK. By Th. 3.1 [7], if $m \equiv m' \mod n$, then $B_{m,n}^{(4,3)}$ and $B_{m',n}^{(4,3)}$ are homeomorphic.

By Th. 6.2 [8], $B_{m,1}^{(4,3)}$ and $B_{m',1}^{(4,3)}$ are diffeomorphic if and only if $m(m+1) = m'(m'+1) \mod 56$.

It is easily seen that for S'-bundles over S^{*} , we have quite similar results.

In the next section we consider S^{4s-1} -bundles over S^{4s} for $s \ge 3$.

3. S^{4s-1} -bundles over S^{4s} for $s \ge 3$.

For the canonical fiber bundle

$$SO(4s-1) \rightarrow SO(4s) \rightarrow S^{4s-1}$$
,

we have the homotopy exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{4s}(S^{4s-1}) &\xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1)) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s)) \\ &\xrightarrow{p_*} \pi_{4s-1}(S^{4s-1}) \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s-1)) \xrightarrow{i_*} \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s)) . \end{aligned}$$

By [2]

$$\pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1)) \approx Z, \quad \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s-1)) \approx Z_2,$$

and it is wellknown that

$$\pi_{_{4s-1}}(S^{_{4s-1}}) \! pprox \! Z, \ \pi_{_{4s}}(S^{_{4s-1}}) \! pprox \! Z_{_2}, \ \pi_{_{4s-2}}(SO(4s)) = 0$$
 ,

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then we have the isomorphism

$$\pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s)) \approx \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1)) + Z \approx Z + Z.$$

Denote by g the generator of $\pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1))$, then $i_*(g)$ can be chosen as one of the generators of $\pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s))$.

Choose another generator, say h, of $\pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s))$, which satisfies the relation

$$p_*(h) = 2\iota_{4s-1} \tag{3.1},$$

where ι_{4s-1} is the generator of $\pi_{4s-1}(S^{4s-1})$. Consider the fiber bundle

$$SO(4s-1) \xrightarrow{\dot{l}_1} SO(4s+1) \xrightarrow{\dot{p}_1} V_{4s+1,2}$$
,

and the homotopy exact sequence

$$\rightarrow \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1)) \xrightarrow{i_{1*}} \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s+1))$$

$$\xrightarrow{p_{1*}} \pi_{4s-1}(V_{4s+1,2}) \qquad \xrightarrow{\partial_1} \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s-1))$$

$$\xrightarrow{i_{1*}} \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s+1)) \rightarrow .$$

By 25.6 [5], we have

 $\pi_{_{4s-1}}(V_{_{4s+1},2}) \approx Z_2$,

and since $\pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s+1))=0$, then we have the isomorphism

$$\partial_1: \pi_{4s-1}(V_{4s+1,2}) \xrightarrow{\approx} \pi_{4s-2}(SO(4s-1)) \approx Z_2$$

and

$$i_{1*}: \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s-1)) \xrightarrow{\approx} \pi_{4s-1}(SO(4s+1)) \approx Z$$
 (3.2).

Now consider the S^{4s-1} -bundle over S^{4s} with the characteristic map

$$\chi = mi_*(g) + nh$$
,

By 3.1, we have the relations

$$\theta = 2n\iota_{4s-1}, \quad \lambda = 2n\iota_{4s} \tag{3.3}.$$

By the diagram

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and by 3.2 we have

$$\xi_{m,n}^{(4s,4s-1)} = (m+xn)\tilde{g}_s \tag{3.4},$$

for some integer x, where $\xi_{m,n}^{(4s,4s-1)}$ is the stable vector bundle associated with the sphere bundle, and \tilde{g}_s is the generator of the group $\widetilde{KO}(S^{4s})$.

By (3.3) and §3. [5], we have the cellular decomposition of the total space of this sphere bundle

$$B_{m,n}^{(4s,4s-1)} = S^{4s-1}_{2n_{4s-1}} || e^{4s} || e^{8s-1}$$
(3.5).

As in $\S2$, by (1, 1) we have easily

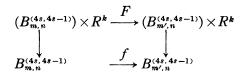
Theorem 3. $\widetilde{KO}(B_{m,n}^{(4s,4s-1)}) \approx Z_{2n}$.

By (1.2) (3.4) and this theorem, we have

Corollary. $\{T(B^{(4s, 4s-1)}_{m,n})\} \equiv (m+xn)\tilde{g} \mod 2n\tilde{g}$, where \tilde{g} is the generator of $\widetilde{KO}(B^{(4s, 4s-1)}_{m,n}))$.

Denote by l the order of $\pi_{ss-2}(S^{4s-1})$, then by the fiber homotopy classification theorem due to Dold (see e.g. Th. 2.1 [6]}, we have

Theorem 4. If $m \equiv m' \mod 2n$ and $\mod l$, then there exists a diffeomorphism F such that the diagram



is homotopy commutative.

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