

PONTYAGIN DUALITY IN K -THEORY

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Let K^* and K_* denote the Z_2 -graded cohomology and homology theories arising from the unitary spectrum. For G a finite group denote by BG a classifying space for G . In [13] it was observed as a direct result of calculation of the groups that for $G = Z_p$, p a prime, $\tilde{K}^\circ(BZ_p)$ is the Pontryagin dual of $K_1(BZ_p)$. That is, $\tilde{K}^\circ(BZ_p)$ is a compact group isomorphic to the character group of the discrete group $K_1(BZ_p)$. Our purpose is to prove the following:

THEOREM. *For any finite group G , the compact group $\tilde{K}^\circ(BG)$ is isomorphic to the character group of the discrete group $K_1(BG)$.*

In view of Atiyah's computation [3] of $\tilde{K}^\circ(BG)$ this determines $K_1(BG)$. To complete the picture it is observed that $\tilde{K}_0(BG) = 0$ corresponding to the determination in [3] that $K^1(BG) = 0$. However, the theorem does not generalize to compact Lie groups; in particular it fails when $G = S^1$.

The preliminaries necessary to the proof are, for the most part, well known facts. Thus they are presented in as concise a manner as possible. Generalities are avoided unless essential to the proof.

1. Limits. Suppose

$$G_1 \xleftarrow{\phi_1} G_2 \xleftarrow{\phi_2} G_3 \xleftarrow{\phi_3} \cdots$$

is an inverse system of abelian groups. Define a homomorphism

$$\Phi: \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i$$

by $\Phi(g_1, g_2, g_3, \dots) = (g_1 - \phi_1(g_2), g_2 - \phi_2(g_3), \dots)$. Then $\text{proj lim } G_i = \ker \Phi$ and $\text{lim}^1 \{G_i\} = \text{coker } \Phi$.

The standard tool relating the cohomology groups of a CW complex of finite type to the groups of its finite subcomplexes is the Milnor result [8].

(1.1) *Let $X_1 \subset X_2 \subset \dots \subset X$ be a filtration of X by finite subcomplexes, and h^* an additive cohomology theory. Then for any p , $\{h^p(X_i)\}$ gives an inverse system and the following is exact*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{lim}^1 \{h^{p-1}(X_i)\} \rightarrow h^p(X) \rightarrow \text{proj lim } \{h^p(X_i)\} \rightarrow 0.$$

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Following [4], [3] we say that an inverse system $\{G_i, \phi_i\}$ satisfies the Mittag-Leffler condition (M-L) if for each n there exists an integer N such that when $k \geq N$, the image of $\phi_{k,n} = \phi_n \circ \dots \circ \phi_{k-1}$ equals the image of $\phi_{N,n} = \phi_n \circ \dots \circ \phi_{N-1}$. A stronger condition, denoted by Condition (F) in [3], is that for each n there exists an integer N with the image of $\phi_{N,n}$ finite.

This condition is related to the preservation of exactness in inverse limits in the following way [4], [3]:

(1.2) *Let $0 \rightarrow \{A_i\} \rightarrow \{B_i\} \rightarrow \{C_i\} \rightarrow 0$ be an exact sequence of inverse systems. If $\{A_i\}$ satisfies (M-L) then*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{proj lim } \{A_i\} \rightarrow \text{proj lim } \{B_i\} \rightarrow \text{proj lim } \{C_i\} \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Finally there is the relationship between this condition and lim^1 as observed in [11], [1]

(1.3) *If $\{G_i, \phi_i\}$ satisfies (M-L) then $\text{lim}^1 \{G_i\} = 0$.*

2. ***K*-theory.** The generalized homology and cohomology theories we employ are those arising from the unitary spectrum U (see [6] for details). As observed in [6] there is a pairing of the unitary spectrum with itself $(U, U) \rightarrow U$ in the sense of Whitehead [15]. This leads to various products on the theories. In particular there is the Kronecker index [6]

$$\tilde{K}^p(X) \otimes \tilde{K}_p(X) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^0(S^0) \approx Z$$

which gives natural homomorphisms

$$\tilde{K}^p(X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{K}_p(X), Z) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{K}_p(X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{K}^p(X), Z).$$

These homomorphisms provide a useful tool in studying the duality between K^* and K_* as expressed by the following unpublished result of D. Anderson [2] (see also [14]):

(2.1) *For any finite CW complex X there is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\tilde{K}_{n-1}(X), Z) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^n(X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{K}_n(X), Z) \rightarrow 0.$$

There is also the corresponding sequence [14].

(2.2) *For any finite CW complex X there is a natural exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(\tilde{K}^{n+1}(X), Z) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_n(X) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(\tilde{K}^n(X), Z) \rightarrow 0.$$

Finally we observe as in [6] that the cohomology theory K^* is additive in the sense of Milnor.

3. **Classifying spaces.** Let G be a finite group. We use the Milnor construction [9] to give a classifying space BG . Recall that there is a

filtration of the total space $E_1 \subset E_2 \subset \dots \subset E$ by finite CW complexes where E_n is the $(n+1)$ -fold join of copies of G . G acts freely on E in such a way that each E_n is invariant. So in $BG = E/G$ there is the corresponding filtration by quotient spaces $B_1 \subset B_2 \subset \dots \subset BG$.

Following the approach in [9] define a function

$$f: CE_n \rightarrow B_{n+1},$$

where CE_n is the cone over E_n , as follows: Consider E_{n+1} as $G \circ E_n$ and write a point x in the form $x = tg + (1-t)\bar{g}$ where $g \in G$ and $\bar{g} \in E_n$. Denote by $[x]$ the image of x in B_{n+1} under the quotient map. Then for $(t, \bar{g}) \in CE_n$ define

$$f(t, \bar{g}) = [t \cdot e + (1-t)\bar{g}]$$

where e is the identity of G . f is well defined and continuous.

Identifying E_n with the base in CE_n , one can observe that

$$f|_{E_n}: E_n \rightarrow B_n \subset B_{n+1}$$

is the quotient map and

$$f: CE_n - E_n \rightarrow B_{n+1} - B_n$$

is a homeomorphism.

Thus for any p there are isomorphisms

$$\tilde{K}_p(E_n) \approx \tilde{K}_{p+1}(SE_n) \approx K_{p+1}(CE_n, E_n) \xrightarrow{f^*} K_{p+1}(B_{n+1}, B_n)$$

whose composition we denote by ψ .

Then consider the exact sequence of the pair (B_{n+1}, B_n)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \dots & \rightarrow & \tilde{K}_{p+1}(B_{n+1}) & \rightarrow & K_{p+1}(B_{n+1}, B_n) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \tilde{K}_p(B_n) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_p(B_{n+1}) \rightarrow \dots \\ & & \uparrow \psi & & \nearrow \pi_* & & \\ & & \tilde{K}_p(E_n) & & & & \end{array}$$

and observe that the triangle commutes where π is the quotient map.

Let Q be the rationals and consider

$$\pi_* \otimes 1: \tilde{H}_p(E_n) \otimes Q \rightarrow \tilde{H}_p(B_n) \otimes Q$$

where H_* is singular homology. By results of Serre [12-appendix] this is an epimorphism. Using the spectral sequence of Dold [5] for the spaces E_n and B_n we can conclude that

$$\pi_* \otimes 1: \tilde{K}_p(E_n) \otimes Q \rightarrow \tilde{K}_p(B_n) \otimes Q$$

is an epimorphism. Thus we have

(3.1) *The cokernel of $\pi_*: \tilde{K}_p(E_n) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_p(B_n)$ is finite for each p and n .*

A similar approach for K^* yields the following

(3.2) *The kernel of $\pi^*: \tilde{K}^p(B_n) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^p(E_n)$ is finite for each p and n .*

As an immediate corollary we have the result of Atiyah [3]

(3.3) *The image of $i^*: \tilde{K}^p(B_{n+1}) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^p(B_n)$ is finite for each p and n , and in particular the inverse system $\{\tilde{K}^p(B_n)\}$ satisfies Condition (F).*

Finally observe that E_n has the homotopy type of a wedge of n -spheres, thus $K_1(E_{2n}), \tilde{K}_0(E_{2n+1}), K^1(E_{2n})$ and $\tilde{K}^0(E_{2n+1})$ are all zero. This implies

(3.4) *The groups $K_1(B_{2n}), \tilde{K}_0(B_{2n+1}), K^1(B_{2n})$ and $\tilde{K}^0(B_{1n+1})$ are all finite.*

4. Proof of theorem. Recall that for a locally compact commutative group H , the dual or character group $X(H)$ is the group of homomorphisms of H into the real numbers modulo the integers. $X(H)$ is then a locally compact commutative group under the compact-open topology.

There is the fundamental Pontryagin duality theorem [10]

(4.1) *If H is a locally compact commutative group, then the natural mapping $H \rightarrow X(X(H))$ is an isomorphism.*

Let

$$H_1 \xrightarrow{\phi_1} H_2 \xrightarrow{\phi_2} H_3 \rightarrow \dots$$

be a direct system of discrete abelian groups. Then another well-known fact [7, Chapter 2] is that

(4.2) $X(\text{inj lim } \{H_i\}) \approx \text{proj lim } \{X(H_i)\}$.

The connection between this and the previous sections is given by the following lemma

(4.3) *For H a finite abelian group there is a natural isomorphism*

$$\phi: \text{Ext}(H, Z) \rightarrow X(H).$$

To prove this consider the injective resolution of Z given by

$$0 \rightarrow Z \rightarrow R \rightarrow R/Z \rightarrow 0.$$

Then $\text{Ext}(H, Z)$ is naturally isomorphic to the cokernel of

$$\text{Hom}(H, R) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H, R/Z).$$

But since H is finite, $\text{Hom}(H, R) = 0$ and (4.3) follows.

Now denote by $K_p(X)$ the torsion subgroup of $K_p(X)$. Recall that by (3.4) $K_1(B_{2n}) = K_1(B_{2n})$. From the Milnor sequence (1.1) and the results (3.3) and (1.3) we know that

$$\tilde{K}^{\circ}(BG) \approx \text{proj lim } \tilde{K}^{\circ}(B_n).$$

The Anderson sequence (2.1) for the spaces $\{B_n\}$ gives an exact sequence of inverse systems. By the application of (3.3) and (1.2) we have the exactness of

$$0 \rightarrow \text{proj lim Ext}(K_1(B_n), Z) \rightarrow \text{proj lim } \tilde{K}^{\circ}(B_n) \\ \rightarrow \text{proj lim Hom}(\tilde{K}_o(B_n), Z) \rightarrow 0.$$

By (3.4) $\text{proj lim } \{\text{Hom}(\tilde{K}_o(B_n), Z)\} = 0$ so that

$$\text{proj lim } \{\tilde{K}^{\circ}(B_n)\} \approx \text{proj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K_1(B_n), Z)\}$$

and obviously

$$\text{proj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K_1(B_n), Z)\} \approx \text{proj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K_1(B_n), Z)\}.$$

By the naturality of the isomorphism in (4.3)

$$\text{proj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K_1(B_n), Z)\} \approx \text{proj lim } \{X(K_1(B_n))\},$$

and by (4.2)

$$\text{proj lim } \{X(K_1(B_n))\} \approx X(\text{inj lim } \{K_1(B_n)\}).$$

Finally, since the sequence $\{K_1(B_{2n})\}$ is cofinal,

$$X(\text{inj lim } \{K_1(B_n)\}) \approx X(\text{inj lim } \{K_1(B_n)\}) \approx X(K_1(BG)).$$

This completes the proof that $\tilde{K}^{\circ}(BG) \approx X(K_1(BG))$.

To determine $\tilde{K}_o(BG)$ we consider the exact sequence of direct systems given by applying (2.2) to the spaces B_n . This yields an isomorphism

$$\text{inj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K^1(B_n), Z)\} \approx \text{inj lim } \{\tilde{K}_o(B_n)\} \approx \tilde{K}_o(BG).$$

Now it has been shown by Atiyah [3] that $K^1(BG) = 0$; and since $K^1(BG) \approx \text{proj lim } \{K^1(B_n)\}$, it is not hard to see that $\text{inj lim } \{\text{Ext}(K^1(B_n), Z)\} = 0$. Thus $\tilde{K}_o(BG) = 0$.

In view of the determination in [3] of $\tilde{K}^{\circ}(BG)$ as a completion of the representation ring $R(G)$, this duality determines $K_*(BG)$. In some cases this dual group has a particularly nice form (see [13]) which readily lends itself to applications. It would be of interest to know if this duality results from some natural pairing of the theories into the rational numbers modulo the integers. This seems to require a more geometric interpretation of $K_*(X)$. Another point of interest is whether this duality arises in some natural way from the analytical definition of K -theory using Fredholm operators.

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