

SHORTER NOTES

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AN ELEMENTARY SECTION OF A BUNDLE

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ABSTRACT. We use the Cayley algebra and triality to provide an explicit section of a principal  $G_2$ -bundle over  $S^7$ . This section is the basic ingredient for a direct, elementary, proof that  $\pi_6 G_2 \cong \mathbf{Z}_3$ ,  $\pi_6 SU(3) \cong \mathbf{Z}_6$  and  $\pi_6 S^3 \cong \mathbf{Z}_{12}$

In this note we use simple algebra to exhibit a section of the pull-back of the bundle

$$(1) \quad G_2 \longrightarrow \text{Spin}(7) \longrightarrow S^7$$

by the map  $a \rightarrow a^3$  from  $S^7$  to itself. Here  $G_2$  is the automorphism group of the Cayley numbers  $\mathbf{K}$ . Once it is established that (1) is nontrivial, our section furnishes, also, an elementary proof that  $\pi_6(G_2) \cong \mathbf{Z}_3$  (see [M]).

Our motivation comes from the account of bundles over  $S^7$  as it appears in [W, Appendix A], and in [P, Chapter 21]. We rely on these two references for our notation.

First observe that the following Moufang identities, [H-L], can be also proved along the lines of 4.21 of [W]:

For any  $a, x, y$  in  $\mathbf{K}$  we have

$$(axa)y = a(x(ay)) \quad \text{and} \quad x(aya) = ((xa)y)a.$$

Let  $\|a\| = 1$  now.

These two are equivalent to

$$a(xy) = (axa)(\bar{a}y) \quad \text{and} \quad (xy)\bar{a} = (xa)(\bar{a}y\bar{a}).$$

Triality [C, P, W] applied here, says that to the map  $A$  in  $SO(8)$  with  $A(\theta) = a\theta$  corresponds to  $\pm(B, C)$ , each in  $SO(8)$ , with  $B(\xi) = a\xi a$  and  $C(\eta) = \bar{a}\eta$ . Similarly for the map  $A_1(\theta) = \theta\bar{a}$ . Multiplying these relations we get that for  $a$  in  $S^7$  and  $\xi, \eta$  in  $\mathbf{K}$ ,

$$(2) \quad a(\xi\eta)\bar{a} = (a\xi a^2)(\bar{a}^2\eta\bar{a}).$$

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Viewed as a special case of triality, (2) implies that the map  $\chi: S^7 \rightarrow \text{Spin}(8)$ , with  $\chi(a) := (\sigma_0, \sigma_1, \sigma)$  is well defined, where

$$\sigma_0(\xi) = a\xi a^2, \quad \sigma_1(\eta) = \bar{a}^2 \eta \bar{a} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(\theta) = a\theta \bar{a}.$$

Since  $\sigma(1) = 1$ , the image of  $\chi$  lies in  $\text{Spin}(7)$  and since  $\sigma_0(1) = a^3$  (or equivalently  $\sigma_1(1) = \bar{a}^3$ ) our map provides the desired section.

Another immediate consequence of (2) is that the image  $\tau_a$  of  $\tau: S^7 \rightarrow SO(7)$ , with  $\tau_a(x) = ax\bar{a}$ , lies in  $G_2$  iff  $a^3 = \pm 1$  [W].

Observe that  $\pi_6 G_2 \cong \mathbf{Z}_3$  together with the homotopy ladder of diagrams 21.6, 21.7 of [P] or of the diagram in p. 714 of [W] and the following elementary facts:

(i) the inclusions of  $\text{Spin}(5)$  in  $\text{Spin}(6)$  and  $\text{Spin}(6)$  in  $\text{Spin}(7)$  induce multiplication by 2 on the  $\pi_7$ -level. (All  $\pi_7$ 's involved are isomorphic to  $\mathbf{Z}$ ),

(ii)  $\pi_6 \text{Spin}(k) = 0$  for  $k \geq 5$ ,

imply easily that  $\pi_6 SU(3) \cong \mathbf{Z}_6$  and  $\pi_6 S^3 \cong \mathbf{Z}_{12}$  [M and S].

ADDED IN PROOF. The author noticed that formula (2) was known: H. Toda, Y. Saito and T. Yokota, *Note on the generator of  $\pi_7 SO(n)$* , Mem. Coll. Sci. Univ. Kyoto Ser. A **30** (1957), 227–230.

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