

**GENERALIZED EVALUATION SUBGROUPS
 OF PRODUCT SPACES RELATIVE TO A FACTOR**

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ABSTRACT. For any CW-complexes X and Y , we show that $G_n(X \times Y, X) = G_n(X) \oplus \pi_n(Y)$. We use this fact to compute generalized evaluation subgroups of generalized tori relative to a sphere.

1. INTRODUCTION

D.H.Gottlieb [1, 2] introduced the subgroups $G_n(X)$ of $\pi_n(X)$. These subgroups are the image of $\omega_{\sharp} : \pi_n(X^X, 1_x) \rightarrow \pi_n(X, x_0)$, where X^X is the space of maps from X to itself and $\omega : X^X \rightarrow X$ is the evaluation map. There is another equivalent definition of $G_n(X)$, i.e., $G_n(X) = \{[f] \in \pi_n(X) \mid \exists \text{ map } H : X \times I^n \rightarrow X \text{ such that } [H|_{x_0 \times I^n}] = [f] \text{ and } H|_{X \times u} = 1_X \text{ for } u \in \partial I^n\}$. He used these groups to obtain some results about the identifications of topological spaces. Afterwards, many authors have studied and generalized $G_n(X)$, for instance, G.E.Lang, J.Siegel, K.L.Lim, M.H.Woo and J.Kim, Varadarajan and N.Oda in [5,7,8,9,12], etc. In [12], the second author and J. Kim have generalized $G_n(X)$ to $G_n(X, A)$. These subgroups are defined by the image $\omega_{\sharp} : \pi_n(X^A, i) \rightarrow \pi_n(X, x_0)$, where X^A is the space of maps from A to X , $i : A \rightarrow X$ is the inclusion and $\omega : X^A \rightarrow X$ is the evaluation map. Equivalently, $G_n(X, A) = \{[f] \in \pi_n(X) \mid \exists \text{ map } H : A \times I^n \rightarrow X \text{ such that } [H|_{x_0 \times I^n}] = [f] \text{ and } H|_{A \times u} = i \text{ for } u \in \partial I^n\}$. $G_n(X, A)$ always contains $G_n(X)$ and $G_n(X, A) = G_n(X)$ if $A = X$, $G_n(X, A) = \pi_n(X)$ if $A = x_0$. In [6, 13], the authors introduced the subgroups $G_n^{Rel}(X, A)$ of the relative homotopy groups $\pi_n(X, A)$ which are defined by the image $\omega_{\sharp} : \pi_n(X^A, A^A, i) \rightarrow \pi_n(X, A, x_0)$, where A^A is the subspace of X^A which consists of maps from A into itself. Equivalently, $G_n^{Rel}(X, A) = \{[f] \in \pi_n(X, A) \mid \exists \text{ map } H : (X \times I^n, A \times \partial I^n) \rightarrow (X, A) \text{ such that } [H|_{x_0 \times I^n}] = [f] \text{ and } H|_{X \times u} = 1_X \text{ for } u \in J^{n-1}\}$. In [6,13], we showed that for a CW-pair (X, A) , $G_n(A)$, $G_n(X, A)$, and $G_n^{Rel}(X, A)$ fit together into a sequence

$$\begin{aligned} \cdots \rightarrow G_n(A) \xrightarrow{i_{\sharp}} G_n(X, A) \xrightarrow{j_{\sharp}} G_n^{Rel}(X, A) \\ \xrightarrow{\partial} \cdots \rightarrow G_1^{Rel}(X, A) \rightarrow G_0(A) \rightarrow G_0(X, A), \end{aligned}$$

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where i_{\sharp} , j_{\sharp} and ∂ are restrictions of the usual homomorphisms of the homotopy sequence

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{\partial} \pi_n(A) \xrightarrow{i_{\sharp}} \pi_n(X) \xrightarrow{j_{\sharp}} \pi_n(X, A) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow \pi_0(A) \rightarrow \pi_0(X).$$

This sequence is called the G -sequence of a CW-pair (X, A) . In [6,13], we showed that in general, it is not exact; but it is exact when the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow X$ has a left homotopy inverse or is homotopic to a constant map.

The subgroups $G_n(X)$, $G_n(X, A)$ and $G_n^{Rel}(X, A)$ mentioned above are called evaluation subgroups, generalized evaluation subgroups and relative evaluation subgroups respectively. Only a few computations of evaluation subgroups are known despite the fact that several authors have studied them. In order to find nice applications to identifications of spaces or to the fixed point theory, we need to compute many evaluation subgroups. When the second author used $G_n(X, A)$ to obtain some results of the Nielsen fixed point theory, we needed the computations of $G_n(X, A)$ which are proper subgroups of $\pi_n(X)$ and contain $G_n(X)$ properly, i.e., $G_n(X) \subsetneq G_n(X, A) \subsetneq \pi_n(X)$. In this paper, we prove the following theorem which gives us many examples such that $G_n(X) \subsetneq G_n(X, A) \subsetneq \pi_n(X)$. We shall call such a subgroup $G_n(X, A)$ a proper generalized evaluation subgroup.

Theorem. *Let $F \xrightarrow{i} F \times B \xrightarrow{p} B$ be a trivial fibration. Then we have*

$$G_n(F \times B, F) \cong \pi_n(B) \oplus G_n(F).$$

As corollaries, we look for the necessary and sufficient condition for the product space $X \times Y$ to have proper generalized evaluation subgroups $G_n(X \times Y, X)$ relative to X and we compute several proper generalized evaluation subgroups.

Throughout this paper, all spaces are CW-complexes and all topological pairs are CW-pairs.

2. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

Let $p : F \times B \rightarrow B$ be a trivial fibration. p induces a homomorphism $p_{\sharp} : \pi_n(F \times B, F) \rightarrow \pi_n(B)$ which is one to one and onto. In order to prove the theorem, we first introduce an exact sequence similar to homotopy sequence of a fibration.

Lemma. *The restriction $p_{\sharp}|_{G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F)} : G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F) \rightarrow \pi_n(B)$ is one to one and onto.*

Proof. Since the map p induces the bijective homomorphism $p_{\sharp} : \pi_n(F \times B, F) \rightarrow \pi_n(B)$, it is sufficient to show that $p_{\sharp}|_{G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F)}$ is onto. Let $[f]$ be any element of $\pi_n(B)$. Then $f : (I^n, \partial I^n) \rightarrow (B, b_0)$ is a continuous map of pairs. Define

$$H : F \times B \times I^{n-1} \times 0 \sqcup F \times b_0 \times I^{n-1} \times I \rightarrow B$$

by

$$H(x, b, u, 0) = b \text{ and } H(x, b_0, u, t) = fh(u, t)$$

where $(x, b, u, 0) \in F \times B \times I^{n-1} \times 0$, $(x, b_0, u, t) \in F \times b_0 \times I^{n-1} \times I$ and $h : I^n \rightarrow I^n$ is a homeomorphism such that $h(J^{n-1}) = I^{n-1} \times 0$ and $hh = 1$. Since $(F \times B \times I^{n-1}, F \times b_0 \times I^{n-1})$ is a CW-pair, there is an extension $\bar{H} : F \times B \times I^{n-1} \times I \rightarrow B$ by the absolute homotopy extension property. Define

$$\theta : F \times B \times I^{n-1} \times I \rightarrow F \times B$$

by

$$\theta(x, b, u, t) = (x, \bar{H}(x, b, h(u, t))).$$

Then θ is well-defined and continuous. Moreover, $p\theta(x_0, b_0, u, t) = f(u, t)$, where x_0 is a base point of F , $\theta(x, b, u, s) = (x, b)$ for $(x, b, u, s) \in F \times B \times J^{n-1}$ and $\theta(x, b_0, u, t) = (x, b_0) \subset F \times b_0$ for $(x, b_0, u, t) \in F \times b_0 \times \partial I^n$. Let

$$\alpha = \theta|_{(x_0, b_0) \times I^n} : (I^n, \partial I^n, J^{n-1}) \rightarrow (F \times B, F \times b_0, (x_0, b_0)).$$

Then

$$[\alpha] = [\theta|_{(x_0, b_0) \times I^n}] \in G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F)$$

because θ is an associated map of α . Since $p\theta(x_0, b_0, u, t) = f(u, t)$,

$$p\sharp[\alpha] = [p\alpha] = [p\theta|_{(x_0, b_0) \times I^n}] = [f].$$

So we have $[f] \in p\sharp(G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F))$.

Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & G_n(F) \\ p\sharp \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ \pi_{n+1}(B) & \xrightarrow{d} & \pi_n(F) \end{array}$$

where ∂ is the boundary homomorphism in the homotopy sequence of the pair $(E \times F, F)$ and d is the connecting homomorphism in the homotopy sequence of the fibration $F \xrightarrow{i} F \times B \xrightarrow{p} B$. Since $p\sharp$ is a bijective map, we have

$$d(\pi_{n+1}(B)) = i\partial p\sharp^{-1}(\pi_{n+1}(B)) = i\partial(G_{n+1}^{Rel}(F \times B, F)) \subseteq i(G_n(F)) = G_n(F).$$

Thus we have the following sequence which is a chain complex:

$$\begin{aligned} \dots \rightarrow G_n(F) &\xrightarrow{i\sharp} G_n(F \times B, F) \xrightarrow{p\sharp} \pi_n(B) \\ &\xrightarrow{d} \dots \rightarrow G_0(F) \rightarrow G_0(F \times B, F) \rightarrow \pi_0(B). \end{aligned}$$

This sequence is called the G -sequence of the trivial fibration.

Proof of the theorem. It is shown in [13, Theorem 11] that if the inclusion $i : A \rightarrow X$ has a left homotopy inverse, then the G -sequence of the pair (X, A) is exact. Let $\pi_1 : F \times B \rightarrow F$ be the projection to first coordinate. Then π_1 is a left homotopy

inverse of $i : F \rightarrow F \times B$. So the G -sequence of the pair $(F \times B, F)$ is exact. Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \longrightarrow & G_n(F) & \xrightarrow{i_{\sharp}} & G_n(F \times B, F) & \xrightarrow{j_{\sharp}} & G_n^{Rel}(F \times B, F) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & G_{n-1}(F) & \longrightarrow \\
 & \parallel & & \parallel & & \cong \downarrow p_{\sharp} & & \parallel & \\
 \longrightarrow & G_n(F) & \xrightarrow{i_{\sharp}} & G_n(F \times B, F) & \xrightarrow{\bar{p}_{\sharp}} & \pi_n(B) & \xrightarrow{d} & G_{n-1}(F) & \longrightarrow
 \end{array}$$

where $\bar{p}_{\sharp} = p_{\sharp} \circ j_{\sharp}$ and $d = \partial \circ p_{\sharp}^{-1}$. Since the G -sequence of the pair $(F \times B, F)$ is exact and p_{\sharp} is an isomorphism, the G -sequence of the trivial bundle is also exact. Since i_{\sharp} is a monomorphism, we have $d(\pi_n(B)) = 0$ and p_{\sharp} is an epimorphism. Now we will show the homomorphism $p_{\sharp} : \pi_n(F \times B) \rightarrow \pi_n(F)$ induces a homomorphism $p_{\sharp} : G_n(F \times B, F) \rightarrow G_n(F)$. Let $[f]$ be an element of $G_n(F \times B, F)$. Then there exists a homotopy $H : F \times I^n \rightarrow F \times B$ such that

$$[H|_{x_0 \times I^n}] = [f] \text{ and } H|_{F \times u} = i \text{ for } u \in \partial I^n.$$

If we define $\bar{H} = p_{\sharp}H : F \times I^n \rightarrow F$, then we have

$$[\bar{H}|_{x_0 \times I^n}] = [p_{\sharp}f] \text{ and } \bar{H}|_{F \times u} = id \text{ for } u \in \partial I^n.$$

Therefore $p_{\sharp}([f])$ belongs to $G_n(F)$ and hence p_{\sharp} induces a homomorphism $p_{\sharp} : G_n(F \times B, F) \rightarrow G_n(F)$. If we define a homomorphism $\phi : G_n(F \times B, F) \rightarrow \pi_n(B) \oplus G_n(F)$ by $\phi(\alpha) = (p_{\sharp}(\alpha), \pi_{1_{\sharp}}(\alpha))$, it is easy to show that ϕ is an isomorphism. Thus the theorem is proved.

3. COMPUTATIONS OF GENERALIZED EVALUATION SUBGROUPS

Corollary 1. *For any spaces X and Y , $G_n(X \times Y, Y) \cong \pi_n(X) \oplus G_n(Y)$ for all n .*

Proof. Since $X \xrightarrow{i} X \times Y \xrightarrow{\pi_2} Y$ is a trivial fibration, it follows from the theorem .

Corollary 1 enables us to find many CW-pairs (X, A) such that $G_n(X) \subsetneq G_n(X, A) \subsetneq \pi_n(X)$. Such a pair (X, A) is said to have the proper n -th generalized evaluation subgroup.

Corollary 2. *The pair $(X \times Y, Y)$ has the proper n -th generalized evaluation subgroup if and only if $G_n(X)$ is a proper subgroup of $\pi_n(X)$ and $G_n(Y)$ is a proper subgroup of $\pi_n(Y)$.*

Proof. It follows from the following relations

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 G_n(X \times Y) & \xrightarrow{i} & G_n(X \times Y, Y) & \xrightarrow{i} & \pi_n(X \times Y) \\
 \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\
 G_n(X) \oplus G_n(Y) & \xrightarrow{i} & \pi_n(X) \oplus G_n(Y) & \xrightarrow{i} & \pi_n(X) \oplus \pi_n(Y)
 \end{array}$$

where the first and the second isomorphisms are restrictions of the third one and i 's are inclusions.

Corollary 3. *The pair $(X \times X, X)$ has the proper n -th generalized evaluation subgroup if and only if $G_n(X)$ is a proper subgroup of $\pi_n(X)$.*

Example 1. If n is even, then $0 = G_n(S^n) \subsetneq \pi_n(S^n)$. So $(S^n \times S^n, S^n)$ has the proper n -th generalized evaluation subgroup. More precisely,

$$G_n(S^n \times S^n) = G_n(S^n) \oplus G_n(S^n) = 0 \subsetneq G_n(S^n \times S^n, S^n) = \mathbf{Z} \subsetneq \pi_n(S^n \times S^n) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}.$$

If n is odd and $n \neq 1, 3, 7$, then $G_n(S^n) = 2\mathbf{Z} \subsetneq \pi_n(S^n)$. So $(S^n \times S^n, S^n)$ has the proper n -th generalized evaluation subgroup. More precisely,

$$G_n(S^n \times S^n) = 2\mathbf{Z} \oplus 2\mathbf{Z} \subsetneq G_n(S^n \times S^n, S^n) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus 2\mathbf{Z} \subsetneq \pi_n(S^n \times S^n) = \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}.$$

If we use Corollary 3 and the computations of $\pi_m(S^n)$ and $G_m(S^m)$, then we can compute generalized evaluation subgroups of the pairs $(S^n \times S^m, S^m)$.

By the fact that $\pi_{n+1}(S^n)$ is cyclic of order 2 for every $n \geq 3$ and computations of $G_n(S^n)$, we have the following.

Example 2.

$$G_{n+1}(S^n \times S^{n+1}, S^{n+1}) \cong \begin{cases} 0, & n = 1, \\ \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}, & n = 2, \\ \mathbf{Z}, & n = 3, \\ \mathbf{Z}_2, & n > 3 \text{ and } n \text{ is odd,} \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}, & n = 6, \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus 2\mathbf{Z}, & n > 3 \text{ and } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

By the fact that $\pi_{n+2}(S^n)$ is cyclic of order 2 for every $n \geq 3$ and computations of $G_{n+2}(S^{n+2})$, we have the following.

Example 3.

$$G_{n+2}(S^n \times S^{n+2}, S^{n+2}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z}, & n = 1, \\ \mathbf{Z}, & n = 2, \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus 2\mathbf{Z}, & n = 3, \\ \mathbf{Z}_2, & n > 3 \text{ and } n \text{ is even,} \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}, & n = 5, \\ \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus 2\mathbf{Z}, & n > 3 \text{ and } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

By the computations of $\pi_{n+3}(S^n)$ and $G_{n+3}(S^{n+3})$, we have the following.

Example 4.

$$G_6(S^3 \times S^6, S^6) \cong \mathbf{Z}_{12},$$

$$G_7(S^3 \times S^7, S^7) \cong \mathbf{Z} \oplus \mathbf{Z}_{12} \oplus \mathbf{Z},$$

$$G_{n+3}(S^n \times S^{n+3}, S^{n+3}) \cong \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z}_{24} \oplus 2\mathbf{Z}, & \text{if } n \geq 5 \text{ and } n \text{ is even,} \\ \mathbf{Z}_{24}, & \text{if } n \geq 5 \text{ and } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

By the computations of $\pi_{n+4}(S^n)$ and $G_{n+4}(S^{n+4})$, we have the following.

Example 5.

$$\begin{aligned}
G_7(S^3 \times S^7, S^7) &\cong \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}, \\
G_8(S^4 \times S^8, S^8) &\cong \mathbf{Z}_2, \\
G_9(S^5 \times S^9, S^9) &\cong \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus 2\mathbf{Z}, \\
G_{n+4}(S^n \times S^{n+4}, S^{n+4}) &\cong \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 2\mathbf{Z}, & \text{if } n \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

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