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THE COMPLEX BORDISM OF GROUPS WITH PERIODIC COHOMOLOGY

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ABSTRACT. Is is proved that if BG is the classifying space of a group G with periodic cohomology, then the complex bordism groups $MU_*(BG)$ are obtained from the connective K-theory groups $ku_*(BG)$ by just tensoring up with the generators of MU_* as a polynomial algebra over ku_*. The explicit abelian group structure is also given. The bulk of the work is the verification when G is a generalized quaternionic group.

1. STATEMENT OF RESULTS

It is well known [CE] that a finite group has periodic cohomology if and only if its Sylow subgroups are all cyclic or generalized quaternionic. Another characterization [Sw] is that these are precisely the finite groups which can act freely on a finite simplicial homotopy sphere. In [Wo], it was shown exactly which of these (the spherical space-form groups) admit a free orthogonal action on a standard sphere.

Let $MU_*(\ )$ denote (reduced) complex bordism and $bu_*(\ )$ connective K-theory homology. It is well known [CF1] that if BG denotes the classifying space of a finite group G, then $MU_n(BG_+)$ is isomorphic to the group of bordism classes of stably almost complex n-manifolds with free G-action. Here and elsewhere X_+ is the space obtained from X by adjoining a disjoint basepoint. The coefficient rings are $MU_* \equiv MU_*(S^0) = \mathbf{Z}[x_{2i}: i \geq 1]$ and $bu_* \equiv bu_*(S^0) = \mathbf{Z}[x_2]$, where x_{2i} is a generator of degree $2i$ in a polynomial algebra.

Our main result proves an extension of a conjecture of Gilkey [G, BD].

Theorem 1.1. *If G is any finite group with periodic cohomology, then there is an isomorphism of graded abelian groups*

$$MU_*(BG) \approx bu_*(BG) \otimes \mathbf{Z}[x_{2i} : i \geq 2].$$

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Remark. In [BD], we show that such an isomorphism does not hold for $G = \mathbf{Z}_2 \times \mathbf{Z}_2$.

We also obtain the explicit graded abelian group structure from 1.1. To state this, it is convenient to localize at a prime p. Then $MU_{(p)}$ splits as a wedge of suspensions of the Brown-Peterson spectrum BP [BP], so that for any space X

$$MU_*(X)_{(p)} \approx BP_*(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[x_{2i} : i+1 \text{ is not a } p\text{-power}].$$

When working with BP, it is customary to denote $x_{2(p^i-1)}$ as v_i. Also, there is a spectrum l, sometimes called $BP(1)$, such that $bu_{(p)} \simeq \bigvee_{i=0}^{p-2} \Sigma^{2i} l$ [Ad]. Then 1.2(a) below is clearly equivalent to 1.1, where we emphasize that all isomorphisms are as graded abelian groups, i.e., no module structure is asserted. We denote by $\Sigma^n G$ the graded abelian group whose only nonzero component is G in grading n.

Theorem 1.2. *Let G be any group with periodic cohomology, p any prime, and H a p-Sylow subgroup of G.*

(a) $BP_*(BG) \approx l_*(BG) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_i : i > 1]$;

(b) *If $H = \mathbf{Z}/p^r$, let k denote the order of the group of automorphisms of H induced by inner automorphisms of G. The calculation of k for certain groups G is discussed in* [CE, XII, expl. 11]. *Note that k is a divisor of $p-1$ and of $|G/H|$. Then*

$$l_*(BG) \approx \bigotimes_{i=1}^{(p-1)/k} \Sigma^{2ik} C_r,$$

where

$$C_r = \bigoplus_{s=0}^{r-1} \bigoplus_{l_1, l_2=0}^{p^s-1} \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} \Sigma^{2p^s-3+2(p-1)(l_1+l_2+p^s j)} \mathbf{Z}/p^{r-s+j}.$$

(c) *If $H = Q_{2^{m-1}}$ is a generalized quaternionic group of order 2^{m+1} with presentation*

$$\langle x, y : x^{2^{m-1}} = y^2, yxy^{-1} = x^{-1} \rangle,$$

let

$$\lambda = \dim_{\mathbf{Z}_2} H_1(BG) \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$

Then

$$l_*(BG) \approx \lambda A \oplus B_m \oplus B'_m,$$

where λA denotes the direct sum of λ copies of the graded abelian group A, with

$$A = (\Sigma^0 + \Sigma^2) \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} \Sigma^{4j+1} \mathbf{Z}/2^{j+1},$$

$$B_m = (\Sigma^0 + \Sigma^2)\left(\bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} \Sigma^{4j+3}\mathbf{Z}/2^{m+2j+1}\right),$$

$$B'_m = (\Sigma^0 + \Sigma^2)\left(\bigoplus_{s=0}^{m-2}\ \bigoplus_{l_1,l_2=0}^{2^s-1}\ \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} \Sigma^{4(l_1+l_2+2^s j)+3}\mathbf{Z}/2^{m-s+j-2}\right).$$

Note that parts (b) and (c) contain as special cases the result when $G = H$ is p-primary; here $k = 1$ in (b) and $\lambda = 2$ in (c). We will call $B_m \oplus B'_m$ the B-summand or the B-part.

Remark 1.3. The reader may find helpful the following table of 2-powers in summands of the B-part of $l_{4n\pm 1}(BQ_{2^{m-1}})$, $n \leq 7$. B_m corresponds to the first column of the table, while the remaining columns correspond to B'_m.

n	exponents of 2 in summands						
1	$m+1$						
2	$m+3$	$m-1$					
3	$m+5$	m	$m-2$				
4	$m+7$	$m+1$	$m-2$	$m-2$			
5	$m+9$	$m+2$	$m-1$	$m-2$	$m-3$		
6	$m+11$	$m+3$	$m-1$	$m-1$	$m-3$	$m-3$	
7	$m+13$	$m+4$	m	$m-1$	$m-3$	$m-3$	$m-3$

§§2 and 3 are devoted to the proofs of Theorems 1.1 and 1.2. In §4 we discuss an algebraic conjecture arising from these calculations. In §5 we give a counterexample to a conjecture of [BD], which speculated that 1.1 might be true if BG is replaced by any space X such that $\operatorname{hom\,dim}_{MU_*}(MU_*X) \leq 1$.

2. Sketch of proof

In [BD], we cited the calculation of $l_*(B\mathbf{Z}/p^r)$ in [Ha] and proved 1.2(a) when $G = \mathbf{Z}/p^r$. In §3, we carry out a similar program when G is a generalized quaternionic group. Here the result for $l_*(BQ_{2^{m-1}})$ follows easily from the calculation of $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q_{2^{m-1}})$ in [FS], but showing that $BP_*(BQ_{2^{m-1}})$ is as claimed in 1.2(a) constitutes the bulk of this paper.

This then gives 1.2(a) for all Sylow subgroups of a group G with periodic cohomology, and 1.2(a) for G then follows easily from

Theorem 2.1 [C]. *For any group G with p-Sylow subgroup H, there is a spectrum W such that the suspension spectrum of BH_+ splits into a wedge of p-local spectra*

$$BH_+ \simeq BG_{+_{(p)}} \vee W$$

where the first is the p-localization of the suspension spectrum of BG_+.

To deduce 1.2(a) and hence 1.1, we use the spectral sequence (SS) introduced in [Jo]

$$l_*(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_i : i \geq 2] \Rightarrow BP_*(X). \tag{2.2}$$

Since all spectra considered here have l-homology zero in even dimensions, this SS clearly collapses (all differentials zero) for dimensional reasons; however, as discussed in [BD], the crux is the extensions in this SS. Our proof of 1.2(a) for cyclic and generalized quaternionic groups H shows that for $X = BH$ the SS (2.2) has no nontrivial extensions, i.e.,

$$BP_n(X) \approx \bigoplus_j l_j(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_i : i \geq 2]_{n-j}.$$

Theorem 2.1 shows that the SS (2.2) for $X = BG_{(p)}$ is a direct summand in the SS for $X = BH$, and hence it too has no nontrivial extensions, implying 1.2(a).

The explicit determination of $l_*(BG)$ when G has periodic cohomology and is not p-primary utilizes the well-known calculation of $H_*(BG)$.

Theorem 2.3 [Sw]. *If G has periodic cohomology and H is a p-Sylow subgroup, then*

(i) *if H is cyclic and k is as in* 1.2(b), *then*

$$H_i(BG; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \approx \begin{cases} H & \text{if } i+1 \equiv 0 \mod 2k, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise}; \end{cases}$$

(ii) *if $p = 2$ and $H = Q_{2^{m-1}}$ is a generalized quaternionic group, then $H_1(BG; \mathbf{Z}_{(2)})$ is a direct summand of $H_1(BH; \mathbf{Z}_{(2)}) \approx \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2$, and*

$$H_i(BG; \mathbf{Z})_{(2)} \approx \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z}/2^{m+1} & \text{if } i \equiv 3 \mod 4, \\ H_1(BG; \mathbf{Z}_{(2)}) & \text{if } i \equiv 1 \mod 4, \\ 0 & \text{if } i \text{ even and positive.} \end{cases}$$

Let AHSS(X) denote the Atiyah-Hirzebruch SS

$$H_*(X; \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_1] \Rightarrow l_*(X). \tag{2.4}$$

Suppose G is a group whose p-Sylow subgroup H is cyclic. The AHSS(BH) collapses but has nontrivial extensions, and, since $|v_1| = 2(p-1)$, it splits formally as a sum of $p-1$ SS's, one for total degree each odd residue mod $2(p-1)$. By 2.1 and 2.3(i), AHSS(BG) is just the sum of the summands in total degree one less than a multiple of $2k$, establishing 1.2(b).

If G is a group whose 2-Sylow subgroup H is a generalized quaternionic group, the AHSS(BH) again collapses and has nontrivial extensions, which have an interesting pattern described at the end of §3. It splits as in 1.2(c) into two A-summands and a B-summand. In fact, it was shown in [MP] that this is induced by a splitting of the suspension spectrum of BH. By 2.3(ii) and 2.1, AHSS(BG) will be the sum of the B-summand and the appropriate number of A-summands, establishing 1.2(c).

3. Proof for generalized quaternionic groups

Let $Q = Q_{2^{m-1}}$ be the generalized quaternionic group of order 2^{m+1}. We cull from [FS, 1.6, 1.7, 5.10] the following result, where S^{4n+3}/Q denotes the quotient manifold, which is the $(4n+3)$-skeleton of BQ.

Theorem 3.1 [FS]. *There are canonical $U(1)$-bundles a_ε $(\varepsilon = 0, 1)$ and a $U(2)$-bundle b over S^{4n+3}/Q whose cohomology Chern classes satisfy*

$$c_1(a_\varepsilon) \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad c_1(b) = 0 . \tag{3.2}$$

Let $\mathscr{K}^n$ denote the subring of $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ generated by $\beta = \{b-2\}$. Let $N = \min\{n, 2^{m-1}\}$ throughout this section.

(i) *$\mathscr{K}^n \approx \beta \cdot \mathbf{Z}[\beta]/(\beta^{n+1}, P(\beta))$, where $P(\beta)$ is a polynomial which does not depend on n and has lowest term $2^{m+1}\beta$.*

(ii) *For $i = 1, \ldots, N$, there are elements $\delta_i^{(n)} = \sum_{k=1}^{i} d_k \beta^k$ with d_i odd and d_k even if $k < i$, which generate summands in a direct sum decomposition of $\mathscr{K}^n$ such that the order of the $\delta_i^{(n)}$-summand equals that of the summand in* 1.2(c) *determined as follows:*

$$\text{if } i = 1, \text{ then } j = n-1 \text{ in } B_m; \quad \text{if } 2^s < i \leq 2^{s+1}, \text{ then in } B'_m$$
$$l_1 = i - 2^s - 1, \ j = [(n-1-l_1)/2^s], \text{ and } l_2 = n - 1 - l_1 - 2^s j.$$

(iii) *There is a certain polynomial $Q(\beta)$ such that if $\alpha_1^{(n)} = \{\alpha_1 - 1\} - Q(\beta)$ and $\alpha_0^{(n)} = \{a_0 - 1\}$, then $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx \mathscr{K}^n \oplus \langle \alpha_0^{(n)} \rangle \oplus \langle \alpha_1^{(n)} \rangle$, where the latter two summands have order 2^{n+1}.*

That $l_*(BQ)$ $(= bu_*(BQ)$ since $p = 2)$ is as claimed in 1.2(c) follows from 3.1 and the isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} bu_{4n+1}(BQ) &\approx bu_{4n+1}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx bu^2(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx \widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q), \\ bu_{4n-1}(BQ) &\approx bu_{4n-1}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx bu^4(S^{4n+3}/Q) \\ &\approx \ker(\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \to \widetilde{K}(S^3/Q)). \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

By the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q) & \xrightarrow{i^*} & \widetilde{K}(S^3/Q) \\ \downarrow{c_1} & & \approx\downarrow{c_1} \\ H^2(S^{4n+3}/Q) & \xrightarrow[\approx]{i^*} & H^2(S^3/Q) = \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2 \end{array}$$

and (3.2), the kernel in the second part of (3.3) is $\mathscr{K}^n \oplus \langle 2\alpha_0^{(n)} \rangle \oplus \langle 2\alpha_1^{(n)} \rangle$. Here the latter two summands have order 2^n, giving the second (Σ^2) A-summands in 1.2(c) with $j = n-1$.

It remains to prove 1.2(a) when $G = Q$. The idea is to use the Conner-Floyd classes of the K-theory generators of 3.1. Some work is required to show that these can be chosen to have the same order as the K-theory classes and that they span.

For $n \geq 0$ and $\varepsilon = 0, 1$, let $A_\varepsilon^{(n)} = D(\mathrm{cf}_1(\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)})) \in BP_{4n+1}(BQ)$ denote the image of the first Conner-Floyd class under the isomorphism

$$D : BP^2(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx BP_{4n+1}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \approx BP_{4n+1}(BQ).$$

Since $\mathrm{cf}_1(\ )$ is linear,

$$2^{n+1} A_\varepsilon^{(n)} = 0. \tag{3.4}$$

$\mathrm{cf}_2(\ )$ is not linear, but $\mathrm{cf}_2(\ ) - \frac{1}{2}\mathrm{cf}_1(\ )^2$ is, when it is defined. The following result, proved later in this section, will be used to give an analog of this linear class.

Proposition 3.5. *If* $2^u = \mathrm{order}(\delta_i^{(n)})$, *then* $2^{u-1}(\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2$ *is divisible by* 2^u *in* $BP^4(S^{4n+3}/Q)$.

Let

$$\mathrm{cf}_2'(\delta_i^{(n)}) = \mathrm{cf}_2(\delta_i^{(n)}) - \frac{2^{u-1}(\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2}{2^u} \in BP^4(S^{4n+3}/Q).$$

This division by 2^u does not yield a well-defined element; it can be varied by any element annihilated by 2^u. In the proof of 3.5, an explicit choice will be made. Since

$$0 = \mathrm{cf}_2(0) = \mathrm{cf}_2(2^u \delta_i^{(n)}) = 2^u\, \mathrm{cf}_2(\delta_i^{(n)}) + \binom{2^u}{2} (\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2$$

and

$$\binom{2^u}{2} \equiv 2^{u-1} \mod 2^u \quad \text{and} \quad 2^u\, \mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}) = \mathrm{cf}_1(2^u \delta_i^{(n)}) = 0\,,$$

we deduce $2^u\, \mathrm{cf}_2'(\delta_i^{(n)}) = 0$. Let $B_i^{(n)} = D(\mathrm{cf}_2'(\delta_i^{(n)})) \in BP_{4n-1}(BQ)$, where

$$D\colon BP^4(S^{4n+3}/Q) \xrightarrow{\approx} BP_{4n-1}(BQ)$$

is similar to the previous D. Then

$$2^u B_i^{(n)} = 0. \tag{3.6}$$

Later in this section we will prove

Proposition 3.7. *As a* $\mathbf{Z}_{(2)}[v_2, v_3, \dots]$*-module,* $BP_*(BQ)$ *is spanned by*

$$\{v_1^e A_\varepsilon^{(n)} : 0 \le e \le 1, 0 \le \varepsilon \le 1, n \ge 0\} \cup \{v_1^e B_i^{(n)} : 0 \le e \le 1, n \ge 1, 1 \le i \le N\}.$$

Remark. The v_1^e in 3.7 correspond to $\Sigma^0 + \Sigma^2$ in 1.2(c). Higher powers of v_1 are subsumed in A's and B's with larger superscripts.

1.2(a) for $G = Q$ is now immediate. Let $\mathcal{G}$ denote the graded abelian group with direct summands corresponding to all pairs (v^E, x), where v^E is a monomial in $v_2, v_3, \dots$, and x is in the spanning set of 3.7, with order of summand equal to the 2-power which 3.4 or 3.6 says annihilates the relevant x. Define a homomorphism $\mathcal{G} \to BP_*(BQ)$ by sending abstract generators to the appropriate element $v^E x$. This is well defined by 3.4 and 3.6, it is surjective by 3.7, and since the graded abelian groups $\mathcal{G}$ and $BP_*(BQ)$ have the same orders, namely that of $l_*(BQ) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(2)}[v_2, \dots]$, it is an isomorphism. [That $BP_*(BQ)$ has this order follows from the collapsing of the SS (2.2).]

Thus it remains to prove 3.5 and 3.7. The following result, which we extract from [Mes], will be useful for each. We provide a simplification of the proof of [Mes].

Lemma 3.8. *Let* $\mathcal{B}^n$ *denote the sub-*BP^**-algebra of* $BP^*(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ *generated by* $Y = \mathrm{cf}_2(\beta)$. *Then*

(i) $\mathcal{B}^n \approx Y \cdot BP^*[Y]/(Y^{n+1}, P_1(Y))$, *where* $P_1(Y)$ *is a polynomial which does not depend on* n *and has lowest term* $2^{m+1}Y$;

(ii) $\mathrm{cf}_j(\beta^k) \in \mathcal{B}^n$ *for any* $k \ge 1$ *and* $j \ge 1$.

Proof. Let $i : S^{4n+3}/Q \to S^{4n+3}/Sp(1) = HP^n$ denote the map induced by the group inclusion $Q \to Sp(1)$. The canonical $U(2)$-bundle θ over HP^n satisfies $i^*\{\theta - 2\} = \beta$. Then $\mathcal{B}^n$ is the image of $BP^*(HP^n) \xrightarrow{i^*} BP^*(S^{4n+3}/Q)$, and (ii) is clear since $\mathrm{cf}_j(\beta^k) = \mathrm{cf}_j(i^*\theta^k) = i^*(\mathrm{cf}_j(\theta^k))$.

To determine the polynomial P_1, let b be the bundle of 3.1. Then b^k is classified by

$$S^{4n+3}/Q \xrightarrow{\Delta} (S^{4n+3}/Q)^k \xrightarrow{g} BU(2)^k \xrightarrow{m} BU(2^k),$$

where g is the Cartesian product of k maps classifying b. For $1 \le i \le k$, let b_i denote the pullback of b under the projection map from $(S^{4n+3}/Q)^k$ to its ith factor, and let $(S^{4n+3}/Q)_i$ denote the subspace of $(S^{4n+3}/Q)^k$ consisting of tuples whose jth component is the basepoint whenever $j \ne i$. Then the restriction of $m \circ g$ to $(S^{4n+3}/Q)_i$ is $2^{k-1}b_i$, and hence $b^{\times k} - \bigoplus_{i=1}^k 2^{k-1}b_i$ is in the image of

$$K\left((S^{4n+3}/Q)^k / \bigcup_i (S^{4n+3}/Q)_i\right) \to K((S^{4n+3}/Q)^k),$$

from which follows the first "$\equiv$" in

$$\mathrm{cf}_2(b^k) \equiv k \cdot \mathrm{cf}_2(2^{k-1}b) \equiv k2^{k-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_2(b) \quad \mathrm{mod}(Y^2).$$

Thus, $\mathrm{mod}(Y^2)$,

$$\begin{aligned}\mathrm{cf}_2(\beta^k) &= \mathrm{cf}_2\left(\sum_{j=0}^{k}(-1)^j\binom{k}{j}2^j b^{k-j}\right) \equiv \sum_{j=0}^{k-1}(-1)^j\binom{k}{j}2^j(k-j)2^{k-j-1}Y \\ &= 2^{k-1}Y\sum_{j=0}^{k-1}(-1)^j k\binom{k-1}{j} = \begin{cases} Y, & k=1, \\ 0, & k>1.\end{cases}\end{aligned} \tag{3.9}$$

Now if $P = \sum_{k\geq 1} a_k\beta^k$ is as in 3.1(i) $(a_1 = 2^{m+1})$, then

$$\begin{aligned}0 = \mathrm{cf}_2\left(\sum a_k\beta^k\right) &= \sum a_k\,\mathrm{cf}_2(\beta^k) + \sum_{k\neq j} a_k a_j\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^j)\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^k) \\ &+ \sum\binom{a_k}{2}\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^k)^2,\end{aligned}$$

which can be expressed as a polynomial $P_1(Y)$. By (3.9), the only Y^1-part is $a_1\,\mathrm{cf}_2(\beta^1) = 2^{m+1}Y$.

Thus there is a well-defined epimorphism

$$Y \cdot BP_*[Y]/(P_1(Y), Y^{n+1}) \to \mathscr{B}^n,$$

which is bijective because both have the order of $Y \cdot BP_*[Y]/(2^{m+1}, Y^{n+1})$. The order of $\mathscr{B}^n$ is calculated by the AHSS for the B-summand of the [MP] splitting discussed at the end of §2. □

Proof of 3.5. Let $\rho : \mathscr{K}^n \to \mathscr{K}^{i-1}$ and $\rho_B : \mathscr{B}^n \to \mathscr{B}^{i-1}$ denote restriction. Then

$$\rho_B(\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^i)) = \mathrm{cf}_1(\rho(\beta^i)) = \mathrm{cf}_1(0) = 0.$$

Thus by 3.8(i), $\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^i)$ is a multiple of Y^i, say $Y^i q(Y)$. Now we break into two cases.

Case 1. $2i > n$. Using linearity of $\mathrm{cf}_1(\ )$ and 3.1(ii) at the first step, and $2i > n$ at the last, we have

$$(\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2 \equiv (\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^i))^2 = Y^{2i}q(Y)^2 = 0 \quad \mathrm{mod}\,4.$$

Thus $2^{u-1}(\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2$ is divisible by 2^{u+1} for any u.

Case 2. $2i \leq n$. Since $i \leq n-i$, there is an element $\delta_i^{(n-i)}$, and it satisfies $2^{u-1}\delta_i^{(n-i)} = 0$. [From 3.1(ii), decreasing n by i decreases j by 1 or 2, and hence decreases the order.] By the explicit formula for δ_i in [FS, 1.6], there is an element γ so that $\rho' : \mathscr{K}^n \to \mathscr{K}^{n-i}$ sends $\delta_i^{(n)} + 2\gamma$ to $\delta_i^{(n-i)}$. [If $i = 2^s$, then

$$2\gamma = \sum_{t=1}^{s}(2^{(2^t-1)([\frac{n-i}{2^{s-1}}]+1)} - 2^{(2^t-1)([\frac{n}{2^{s-1}}]+1)})\beta(s-t),$$

which is, in fact, a multiple of 8. Here $\beta(i)$ as in [FS, p. 508] satisfies $\beta(0) = \beta$, $\beta(i+1) = \beta(i)^2 + 4\beta(i)$. If $i = 2^s + d$ with $1 \le d < 2^s$, the least 2-divisible term in 2γ is $2^{[\frac{n-2i}{2^s}]+1}\beta^d\beta(s)$.]

The restriction $\rho'_B : \mathscr{B}^n \to \mathscr{B}^{n-i}$ sends $2^{u-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)} + 2\gamma)$ to $2^{u-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n-i)}) = 0$. Hence $2^{u-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)} + 2\gamma)$ is divisible by Y^{n-i+1}; call it $Y^{n-i+1}r(Y)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 2^{u-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)})^2 &= 2^{u-1}\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)})\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\beta^i) \\ &= (Y^{n-i+1}r(Y) - 2^u\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\gamma))Y^i q(Y) \\ &= -2^u\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\gamma)Y^i q(Y), \end{aligned}$$

where the first equality used $2^u\,\mathrm{cf}_1(\delta_i^{(n)}) = 0$. □

Let $\mu : BP_*(X) \to bu_*(X)$ denote the Conner-Floyd homomorphism [CF2]. We will prove

Proposition 3.10. *$bu_*(BQ)$ is spanned by $\{v_1^e\mu(A_\varepsilon^{(n)})\} \cup \{v_1^e\mu(B_i^{(n)})\}$, with same indices as in* 3.7.

Then the collapsing of the Johnson SS (2.2) for BQ and a standard filtration argument imply 3.7, and hence 1.2.

In proving 3.10, we will have to be careful about the relationship between $K(X)$ and $bu_*(X)$. Before introducing these issues, we give a lemma in K-theory. Throughout the remainder of the paper, let $c_i(\ )$ denote the K-theory Chern classes.

Lemma 3.11. *In $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$, $c_2(\beta^i) \equiv \beta^i \bmod 2$ for any $i \le n$.*

Proof. We use the standard facts that for $x \in \widetilde{K}(X)\psi^2(x) = x^2 - 2\lambda^2(x)$ [Hu, p. 161] and $c_2(x) = x + \lambda^2(x)$ [At, p. 122]. Also, $\lambda^1 = \mathrm{id}$, $\lambda^2(-2) = 3$, $[0 = \lambda^2(2 + (-2)) = \lambda^2(2) + 2\cdot(-2) + \lambda^2(-2)]$, and, since b is an $SU(2)$-bundle, $\lambda^2(b) = 1$. Hence

$$\lambda^2(\beta) = \lambda^2(b) + \lambda^1(b)\lambda^1(-2) + \lambda^2(-2) = 4 - 2b = -2\beta.$$

Thus $\psi^2(\beta) = \beta^2 + 4\beta$, and, using multiplicativity of ψ^2, we get

$$\begin{aligned} 2c_2(\beta^i) &= 2\beta^i + (\beta^i)^2 - \psi^2(\beta^i) = 2\beta^i + \beta^{2i} - (\beta^2 + 4\beta)^i \\ &= (2 - 4^i)\beta^i - \sum_{j=1}^{i-1} 4^j \binom{i}{j} \beta^{2i-j}. \end{aligned}$$

We can divide by 2, introducing as indeterminacy $\ker(\cdot 2)$. Since $2^m\beta^j \ne 0$ for $1 \le j \le n$ by [KS, 1.4] and [FS, 5.10], this indeterminacy involves only large 2-powers as coefficients of β^j's. □

Corollary 3.12. *If u is as in 3.5, then $2^{u-1}(c_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2$ is divisible by 2^u in $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$. If $c_2'(\delta_i^{(n)})$ is defined as*

$$c_2(\delta_i^{(n)}) - 2^{u-1}(c_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2/2^u,$$

then $c_2'(\delta_i^{(n)}) \equiv \beta^i \bmod(2, \beta^{i+1})$.

Proof. The mod 2 value of $c_2(\delta_i^{(n)})$ depends on the mod 4 value of $\delta_i^{(n)}$. From [FS, 1.6]

$$\delta_i^{(n)} \equiv \pm\beta^i + 2\sum k_j\beta^j \mod 4,$$

with k_j an integer which is even unless $i = 2^s + d$, $1 \le d < 2^s$, and $j \ge 2^{s-1} + d$. [It is congruent to $\beta^{d+1}\prod_{t=0}^{s-1}(2 + \beta^{2^t}) + 2^p\beta^i$, for some $p \ge 1$.] Since those j with k_j odd satisfy $2j > i$, and $c_1 = -\,\mathrm{id}$ on $\widetilde{K}(\ )$, we have

$$c_2(\delta_i^{(n)}) \equiv c_2(\beta^i) + \sum_{k_j \text{ odd}} (c_1(\beta^j))^2 \equiv \beta^i \mod(2, \beta^{i+1}),$$

using Lemma 3.11.

By the method of proof for Proposition 3.5, working with c_1 rather than cf_1, $2^{u-1}(c_1(\delta_i^{(n)}))^2/2^u$ exists and is in $(2, \beta^{i+1})$. [If $2i > n$, then

$$2^{u-1}c_1(\delta_i^{(n)})^2 = 2^{u-1}(\beta^{n-i+1}r'(\beta) - 2\gamma)\beta^i$$

with γ divisible by β.] □

Proof of 3.10. We will use the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} bu^4(X) & \approx & \ker(\widetilde{K}(X) \to \widetilde{K}(X^{(3)})) \\ {\scriptstyle v_1}\downarrow & & \downarrow \\ bu^2(X) & \approx & \widetilde{K}(X), \end{array}$$

which just reflects the role of v_1 as Bott periodicity. We will identify elements in $\widetilde{K}(X)$ with the corresponding elements of $bu^2(X)$. We will distinguish duality isomorphisms by

$$D_2 : bu^2(S^{4n+3}/Q) \to bu_{4n+1}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \quad \text{and}$$
$$D_4 : bu^4(S^{4n+3}/Q) \to bu_{4n-1}(S^{4n+3}/Q).$$

From 3.1 and 3.3, $bu_*(BQ)$ is spanned by $S_1 \cup S_1' \cup S_2 \cup S_2'$, where

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= \{i_*(D_2(\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)})) \in bu_{4n+1}(BQ) : 0 \le \varepsilon \le 1, n \ge 0\}, \\ S_1' &= \{i_*(D_4(v_1^{-1}(2\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)}))) \in bu_{4n-1}(BQ) : 0 \le \varepsilon \le 1, n \ge 1\}, \\ S_2 &= \{i_*(D_2(\theta_i)) \in bu_{4n+1}(BQ) : n \ge 1, 1 \le i \le N\}, \\ S_2' &= \{i_*(D_4(v_1^{-1}\theta_i)) \in bu_{4n-1}(BQ) : n \ge 1, 1 \le i \le N\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here i_* is the homomorphism in $bu_*(\ )$ induced by the inclusion $S^{4n+3}/Q \to BQ$, and θ_i is any element of $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ such that $\theta_i \equiv \beta^i \mod(2, \beta^{i+1})$. [That any such set of elements spans $\widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ follows by an easy filtration argument from the fact that the $\delta_i^{(n)}$ are of this form.]

The elements $c_2'(\delta_i^{(n)})$ of 3.12 satisfy the hypotheses required of θ_i above. Since $\mu \circ \mathrm{cf}_2 = c_2$, it follows from the definitions that

$$i_*(D_4(v_1^{-1}c_2'(\delta_i^{(n)}))) = \mu(B_i^{(n)}) \quad \text{and} \quad i_*(D_2(c_2'(\delta_i^{(n)}))) = v_1\mu(B_i^{(n)}),$$

so that the $\{v_1^e\mu(B_i^{(n)})\}$ of our 3.10 works as $S_2 \cup S_2'$ above.

The elements $\mu(A_\varepsilon^{(n)})$ in our 3.10 are up to sign the elements of S_1, since $\mu(\mathrm{cf}_1(\alpha)) = -\alpha$.

To show that the element $v_1\mu(A_\varepsilon^{(n-1)})$ in our 3.10 equals $-i_*D_4(v_1^{-1}(2\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)})) \in S_1'$, we must show

$$v_1 j_* D_2(\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n-1)}) = D_4(v_1^{-1}(2\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)})) \quad \text{in } bu_{4n-1}(S^{4n+3}/Q).$$

Here we have used that μ commutes with D and that $\mu \circ \mathrm{cf}_1 = -1$. The homomorphism j_* is induced by the inclusion $S^{4n-1}/Q \xrightarrow{j} S^{4n+3}/Q$. After commuting D with v_1, this reduces to the fact that the composite

$$bu^2(S^{4n-1}/Q) \xrightarrow{D_2} bu_{4n-3}(S^{4n-1}/Q) \xrightarrow{j_*} bu_{4n-3}(S^{4n+3}/Q)$$
$$\xrightarrow{v_1^2} bu_{4n+1}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \xrightarrow{D_2^{-1}} bu^2(S^{4n+3}/Q)$$

sends $\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n-1)}$ to $2\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)}$, up to odd multiples. This follows from the nontrivial extension in AHSS(S^{4n+3}/Q) from $D_2(\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n)}) \otimes 1$ to $j_*(D_2(\alpha_\varepsilon^{(n-1)})) \otimes v_1^2$. This SS will be discussed in more detail later in this section. This completes the formal part of the proof.

We end this section by addressing some comments about SS's made earlier. First, the triviality of extensions in the Johnson SS (2.2) for $X = BQ$:

Let P_j denote the summand of $\mathbf{Z}_{(2)}[v_2 \dots]$ in grading j. The SS says there is a filtration

$$0 = \mathscr{F}_n \subset \cdots \subset \mathscr{F}_1 \subset \mathscr{F}_0 = BP_n(BQ)$$

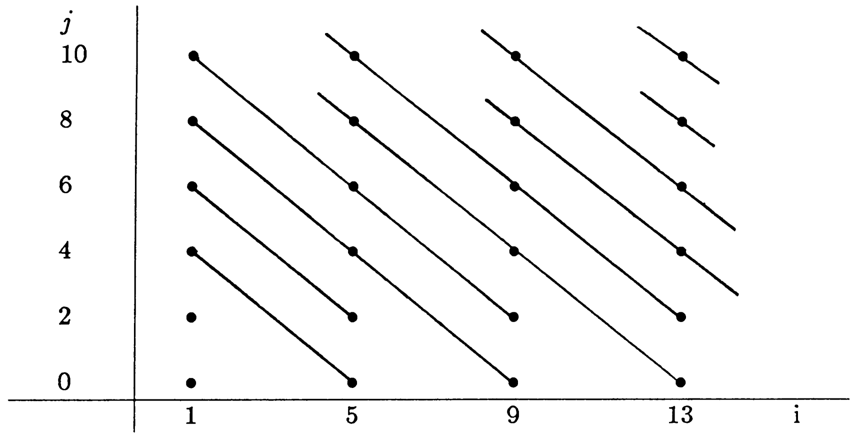
with $\mathscr{F}_i/\mathscr{F}_{i+1} \approx bu_{n-i}(BQ) \otimes P_i$. A splitting map s for the short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathscr{F}_{i+1} \to \mathscr{F}_i \overset{s}{\leftrightarrows} \mathscr{F}_i/\mathscr{F}_{i+1} \to 0$$

is given by $s(\mu(x) \otimes v^E) = v^E x$, where x and v^E are as in the proof of 1.2(a) which follows 3.7. Here we are using 3.10.

The AHSS(BQ), (2.4), is much more interesting. By the [MP] splitting of BQ, the SS splits as the direct sum of two copies of an SS which yields the A-summand of 1.2(c), plus a B-SS which yields $B_m \oplus B_m'$ of 1.2(c). The E_∞-term of the A-part of the AHSS has elements $a_{4i+1} \otimes v_1^j$, $i, j \geq 0$, of order 2, corresponding to $H_{4i+1}(BQ) \otimes bu_{2j}$. These have all extensions nontrivial; i.e., in an A-summand of $bu_{4k+1+2\varepsilon}(BQ)$, $a_{4(k-j)+1} \otimes v_1^{2j+\varepsilon}$ is divisible by 2^j, ($\varepsilon = 0, 1$). Pictorially, the SS begins as below, with a dot in position (i, j) denoting $\mathbf{Z}_2$ in $H_i(BQ) \otimes bu_j$, and diagonal lines indicating multiplication by 2 in $bu_*(BQ)$ as you move up.

The E_∞-term of the B-SS has elements $b_{4i+3} \otimes v_1^j$, $i, j \geq 0$, of order 2^{m+1}. It seems very difficult to determine the pattern of extensions directly. However, knowing what the answer is, i.e., 1.2(c), and that there are epimorphisms



$bu_{4n+1}(BQ) \to bu_{4n-3}(BQ)$, which agree under 3.3 with $i^*: \widetilde{K}(S^{4n+3}/Q) \to \widetilde{K}(S^{4n-1}/Q)$, which respect the SS's one can deduce the following pattern of extensions:

Let $u_1, \ldots, u_n$ denote generators of the $\mathbf{Z}/2^{m+1}$'s which are the E_∞-term of the B-part of AHSS(BQ) in total degree $4n \pm 1$. Let $\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_N$ denote generators in the splitting of the B-part of $bu_{4n\pm1}(BQ)$. (See 1.2(c), 1.3, or 3.1–3.3.) Then

$$2^i\delta_1 = \begin{cases} 2^i u_1, & i \le m, \\ 2^{m-1+\varepsilon} u_{j+2}, & i = m+2j+1+\varepsilon,\ j \ge 0,\ \varepsilon = 0, 1, \end{cases}$$

and for $2^{s-1} < j \le 2^s$

$$2^i\delta_j = \begin{cases} 2^i u_j, & i < m-s, \\ 2^{m-s-1} u_{j+2^{s-1}d}, & i = m-s+d-1,\ d > 0. \end{cases}$$

Of course, $u_k = 0$ here if $k > N$.

4. An algebraic conjecture

The calculation of the graded abelian groups $l^*(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ and $BP^*(S^{4n+3}/Q)$ in §3 leads to a general algebraic question:

If $R = \mathbf{Z}[[v_i]]$ is a graded formal power series ring in variables v_i of negative grading, x is an indeterminate of grading 1, and $P(x) \in R[[x]]$ is a power series of grading 1, calculate the abelian group structure of $R[x]/(x^{n+1}, P(x))$. We denote this abelian group by $G(n, P, R)$. See 3.1(i) and 3.8(i) for examples.

Such abelian groups also arose in our work in [BD] on cyclic groups. Here the polynomials $P(X) = [p^r](x)$ are obtained by iterating a series $[p](x)$, i.e., $[p^r](x) = [p]([p^{r-1}](x))$. When $p = 2$,

$$[2](x) \equiv 2x - v_1x^2 \quad \mathrm{mod}(x^3).$$

A good deal of computer experimentation led the fourth author to conjecture that this information completely determines the groups $G(n, [2^r], R)$ for all n, r, and R. More generally, we have

Conjecture 4.1 (Gilkey). *If* $f(x) = \sum_{i\geq 1} a_i x^i$ *with* $a_i \in R_{-i+1}$ *satisfies* $a_1 = 2$, $a_i \in 2R$ *for* $i < d$, *and* $a_d \notin 2R$, *and* $f_r(x)$ *is defined by* $f_1 = f$ *and* $f_r(x) = f(f_{r-1}(x))$, *then the groups* $G(n, f_r, R)$ *are completely determined by* n, d, *and* R.

This would say that if $f = 2x + \cdots$, then the groups formed by taking quotients by iterates of f are determined by the position of the first odd coefficient of f. The conjecture can be strengthened to give the precise groups and would give an alternative, completely algebraic, proof of Theorem 1.1 for cyclic 2-groups.

5. A counterexample to a conjectured extension of Theorem 1.1

Because the groups G in 1.1 are exactly those for which

$$\operatorname{hom\,dim}_{MU_*}(MU_*(BG)) \leq 1,$$

it was suggested in [BD] that the analog of 1.1 might be true for all spaces X satisfying $\operatorname{hom\,dim}_{MU_*}(MU_*(X)) \leq 1$. A counterexample to this conjecture was suggested to us by D. C. Johnson.

Proposition 5.1. *There is a finite complex* X *such that* $\operatorname{hom\,dim}_{MU_*}(MU_*(X)) = 1$ *and* $MU_*(X)$ *is not isomorphic to* $bu_*(X) \otimes \mathbf{Z}[x_{2i} : i \geq 2]$.

Remark. It is still quite possible that the conjecture of [BD] might hold for all BG, with G any finite group, i.e.,

$$\text{if } \operatorname{hom\,dim}_{BP_*}(BP_*BG) \leq n,$$
$$\text{then } BP_*(BG) \approx BP\langle n\rangle_*(BG) \otimes \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_i : i > n].$$

If so, the question would then be: what is it about the structure of BG that makes it work?

Proof. An easy Adams spectral sequence calculation shows that the 6th stable homotopy group of the real projective space P^4 is cyclic of order 2, with nonzero element α a coextension of the stable map

$$S^6 \xrightarrow{\nu} S^3 \hookrightarrow P_3^4,$$

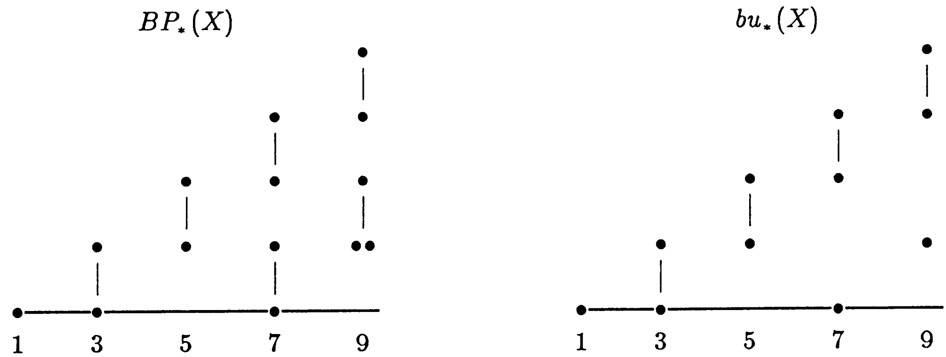
where ν is the stable Hopf map and $P_3^4 = P^4/P^2$. Since $2\alpha = 0$, α extends to a (stable) map $S^6 \cup_2 e^7 \xrightarrow{f} P^4$. Our space X is the mapping cone of f. Actually, a few suspensions may be required for the stable map f to exist as an actual map, but we will not reflect this in our notation.

Clearly

$$\widetilde{H}_i(X; \mathbf{Z}) \approx \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z}_2, & i = 1, 3, 7, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Thus the AHSS converging to $MU_*(X)$ collapses for dimensional reasons, and so by [CS, 3.11], $\hom\dim_{MU_*}(MU_*(X)) \leq 1$.

As X is 2-primary, we shall work with BP instead of MU. Adams spectral sequence charts for $BP_*(X)$ and $bu_*(X)$ in dimension less than 10 are pictured below.



These are charts of the E_2 terms, which, by a well-known change-of-rings theorem, are isomorphic to $\mathrm{Ext}_E(H^*X, \mathbf{Z}_2)$ and $\mathrm{Ext}_{E_1}(H^*X, \mathbf{Z}_2)$, respectively where E is the exterior algebra on all Milnor primitives Q_i, and E_1 is the exterior algebra on Q_0 and Q_1 (see [D]). Dots in the ith column represent nonzero elements in $BP_i(X)$ (resp. $bu_i(X)$), and vertical lines correspond to multiplication by h_0 in Ext, which corresponds to multiplication by 2 in the generalized homology group, up to elements of higher filtration. The important fact that h_0 is nonzero on the bottom element in $BP_7(X)$ is seen from the relation $Q_0 x_7 = Q_2 x_1$ in H^*X.

It is also important to our argument that there is no exotic multiplication by 2 in $bu_7(X)$, i.e., that $bu_7(X)$ is $\mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_4$ and not $\mathbf{Z}_8$. This can be deduced by consideration of the complexification homomorphism $bo_7(X) \to bu_7(X)$. The only elements in $bo_7(X)$ are in filtrations 0 and 3, and since the filtration 0 element maps across, there can be no extension from filtration 0 to 2 in $bu_7(X)$. Likewise, $BP_7(X) \approx \mathbf{Z}_4 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_4$, since the filtration 1 and 3 classes in the possible exotic extension both come from $BP_7(P_1^2) \approx \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2$. Thus $BP_7(X)$ and $bu_7(X) \oplus \Sigma^6 bu_1(X)$ are not isomorphic.

Added in proof. An alternative discussion of the quaternionic case will appear in the Proceedings of the Northwestern Homotopy Conference, 1988.

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