

ON THE KUMMER CONGRUENCES AND THE STABLE HOMOTOPY OF BU

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ABSTRACT. We study the torsion-free part of the stable homotopy groups of the space BU , by considering upper and lower bounds. The upper bound is furnished by the ring $PK_*(BU)$ of coaction primitives into which $\pi_*^S(BU)$ is mapped by the complex K -theoretic Hurewicz homomorphism

$$\pi_*^S(BU) \rightarrow PK_*(BU).$$

We characterize $PK_*(BU)$ in terms of symmetric numerical polynomials and describe systematic families of elements by utilizing the classical Kummer congruences among the Bernoulli numbers. For a lower bound we choose the ring of those framed bordism classes which may be represented by singular hypersurfaces in BU . From among these we define families of classes constructed from regular neighborhoods of embeddings of iterated Thom complexes in Euclidean space. Employing techniques of duality theory, we deduce that these two families correspond, except possibly in the lowest dimensions, under the Hurewicz homomorphism, which thus provides a link between the algebra and the geometry. In the course of this work we greatly extend certain e -invariant calculations of J. F. Adams.

INTRODUCTION

One of the main goals of stable homotopy theory has long been to compute the groups $\pi_*^S(X)$ for as many examples as possible of spaces and spectra X . For a few well-known cases such as the Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectra, various types of K -theory spectra, and bordism spectra like MU and its mutants, such computations have been carried out, either by direct construction from the definition or by Adams spectral sequence methods.

For spaces, however, almost no global results are known. A major factor in this situation has been the extreme difficulty of the simplest case, $X = S^0$, which defines the coefficient ring $\pi_*^S(S^0)$, usually abbreviated to π_*^S . Systematic knowledge here would allow Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence techniques to be brought to bear on the general case.

Mosher's paper [36] is one of the few studies with which we are familiar which carries out specific calculations along these lines; it deals with the case of infinite-dimensional complex projective space, $X = CP^\infty$.

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Of course, the Adams and Novikov spectral sequences are always lurking in the shadows, awaiting use by the bold. However, in many cases the algebraic complexity which they embody is enormous and, we suggest, may obscure the more geometric aspects of the space at hand.

One of the few satisfactory investigations of π_*^S has been the determination of the groups $\text{Im } J$, mainly by Adams [2]. These constitute a cyclic direct summand of order $m(2n)$ in each dimension $4n - 1$, where $m(2n)$ is the denominator of the divided Bernoulli number $B_{2n}/4n$ expressed in its lowest terms.

At one time it seemed plausible that the geometrical description, pioneered by L. S. Pontrjagin, of $\pi_k^S(Y)$ as the framed bordism group $\Omega_*^{\text{fr}}(X)$, might herald a significant breakthrough. But experience has shown that, in the case of the coefficient ring, it is exceedingly difficult to assemble examples of nonbounding framed manifolds.

There is, however, a chink in the armor for the case of a general space X . We may map framed *boundaries* into X and still hope to obtain nonzero classes in the reduced groups $\tilde{\Omega}_*^{\text{fr}}(X)$. The simplest example of this idea is suggested by $\text{Im } J$, which measures bordism classes of framed spheres. Thus, if we map spheres into X , we are examining the image of the unstable groups $\pi_*(X)$ in $\pi_*^S(X)$.

Our strategy here is to investigate singular manifolds which, while still framed boundaries, are a stage more complicated. They are, in fact, hypersurfaces, that is, codimension one submanifolds of spheres. Each may be constructed by embedding a finite CW -complex Y in a sphere. By this procedure we are actually examining the image of $\pi_*(\Omega(S^1 \wedge X))$ in $\pi_*^S(X)$ under the stabilization map.

Our study concerns the case of the classifying space of the infinite unitary group, $X = BU$. We shall show, in the geometric part of our work, that the above method yields much information. In the main this involves the complex Y being an iterated Thom complex, a type of space with many useful properties.

One of our hopes is that, by exhibiting this approach in action, others may find it applicable to their own choice of spaces.

Of course, having evolved such a process, we require a detection procedure for the classes so created. Here enters complex K -theory.

For any X , the Hurewicz homomorphism

$$\pi_*^S(X) \rightarrow K_*(X)$$

has image lying in the subgroup $PK_*(X)$ of elements which are primitive with respect to the coaction of the cooperation algebra $K_*(K)$. Indeed, if X is the spectrum MU the Hattori-Stong theorem tells us that this map to the primitives is an isomorphism. This is also the case, modulo torsion, for the space $X = CP^\infty$. Thus the primary topic of the algebraic part of our work is the investigation of $PK_*(BU)$. Since BU is a loop space, all the groups involved are in fact rings, via the Pontrjagin product.

It is in the context of $PK_*(BU)$ that we encounter the Kummer congruences, although we require a considerable amount of preliminary algebra to make the connection. From the time of their discovery in 1851 [32], these congruences remained something of a mystery until Kubota and Leopoldt, and later Mazur, showed how they follow in a simple fashion from the existence of a certain p -adic measure [30]. We show here that the Kummer congruences, in the form in which they were originally introduced, rather than their later generalizations, fit naturally into algebraic topology.

For us the congruences are encapsulated by the existence of a transformation from $K_*(CP^\infty)$ to $K_*(K)$. This transformation is closely related to the Thom isomorphism in K -theory and may be used to obtain families of elements in $PK_*(BU)$. Moreover, in this guise we are able to give a new, purely algebraic proof of the congruences which may be of some interest in its own right. A particular feature of this approach is that we are able to describe phenomena globally, i.e., for all primes simultaneously, rather than for one prime at a time.

It should by now be no great surprise to discover that the primitives obtained by iterating the Kummer congruences are exactly the Hurewicz images of the stable classes created out of embeddings of the iterated Thom complexes. Thus do the algebra and geometry finally combine. Since this point is the crux of our thesis, we shall briefly digress to detail the simplest case. Here, as throughout, we write Σ_i for the Bott generator of $\pi_{2i}(BU)$, as well as for its stabilization in $\pi_{2i}^S(BU)$ and its Hurewicz image in $K_{2i}(BU)$.

A two-cell iterated Thom complex has the form $S^{2i} \cup_\alpha e^{2(i+j)}$, where α generates the image of the complex J -homomorphism, and so has order $\frac{1}{2}m(j)$. Embedding in $S^{2(i+j+k)+1}$ for suitably large k , and mapping the resulting hypersurface into BU , yields an element of $\pi_{2(i+j+k)}^S(BU)$ whose Hurewicz image we compute to be

$$(B_j/j)(\Sigma_{i+j}\Sigma_k - \Sigma_i\Sigma_{j+k}).$$

This is an element of $PK_*(BU)$ which is given by a single application of the Kummer congruences. Its existence is effectively equivalent to the von Staudt theorem on the denominator of B_j/j .

We deduce that in $\pi_{2(i+j+k)}^S(BU)$, the class $\Sigma_{i+j}\Sigma_k - \Sigma_i\Sigma_{j+k}$ is divisible by $m(j)/2$ modulo torsion. In fact, in this and in certain other cases we can actually establish that this divisibility holds precisely.

As we iterate these procedures we obtain a family of even more intricate divisibility statements in $\pi_*^S(BU)$; their complexity is, however, exactly tabulated by the iterated congruences. It transpires that the numerators of the divided Bernoulli numbers B_j/j , as well as their denominators, play a leading role. This suggests that, in the past, too much attention has been paid to the function $m(j)$ rather than to the numbers B_j/j themselves.

Throughout our work the geometry and algebra are obviously closely intertwined, and we have so far found it easier to describe the geometry first by way

of motivation. In the main body of the text, on the other hand, it has seemed more natural to get to grips with $PK_*(BU)$ first and regard the iterated Thom complex construction as a realization process for the primitives already introduced. In any case the families of primitives which we construct exist in slightly lower dimensions than those in which we are able to realize them. A further point of view would be to present both the algebraic and geometric aspects simultaneously, but, since we feel that each may have independent interest, we have avoided this course.

Our computations could easily be adapted so as to apply to more general complex-oriented homology theories $E_*(\)$, and so to study the Hurewicz homomorphism

$$\pi_*^S(BU) \rightarrow E_*(BU).$$

The Bernoulli and Stirling numbers would be replaced by their generalized versions; see [35], [9], and [42]. Readers may wish to try this for themselves as and when they feel it useful.

There is, however, one reason why $K_*(BU)$ is a particularly important blending of the stable and unstable. There is a case to be made for considering it as an unstable cooperation ring for K -theory. This perspective is related to Boardman's [12] and puts several of our results in an attractive context.

Developing this theme, and writing $\Omega^\infty E_\infty$ for the zero space in the Ω -spectrum of E , we could study the Hurewicz homomorphism

$$\pi_*^S(\Omega^\infty E_\infty) \rightarrow E_*(\Omega^\infty E_\infty)$$

by our methods. That this would produce results in the universal case $E = MU$ follows from the work of Ravenel and Wilson [41].

The most general setting of all would be to examine $F_*(\Omega^\infty E_\infty)$ for some other complex-oriented theory $F_*(\)$. But this is uncharted water, which we have managed to steer away from!

We now outline the contents of each section.

In §1 we characterize the K -homology of the classifying space of a torus by identifying $K_0(BT)$ with the ring of rational polynomials which are integer-valued on the integers. We refer to such polynomials as *numerical*. We further identify the primitive elements, under the coaction of $K_0(K)$ on $K_0(BT)$, with the subring consisting of those numerical polynomials which are homogeneous. Most of this algebra has recently become folklore. It is, however, surprisingly intricate, as we demonstrate by constructing a p -local basis for the ring of homogeneous numerical polynomials in two variables, thus completing a project begun by Knapp [29].

In §2 we turn our attention to $K_0(BU(n))$, which we are now well prepared to describe as the group of symmetric polynomials satisfying a certain integrality condition. Once more, the primitive elements correspond to the homogeneous polynomials. Since the Bott generators of the unstable homotopy groups of

BU play, as might be expected, a major role in our stable calculations, we give formulas for their K -theory Hurewicz images.

§3 is purely technical and is devoted entirely to algebraic procedures which are required in §§4 and 5. We introduce a certain sequence of recursively defined polynomials and describe their elementary properties.

We are now in a position to commence our program of defining the family of primitives $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ in $K_0(BU)$. Thus number theory predominates in §4, where we are concerned with the construction of numerical polynomials in a single variable. The key ingredient is Theorem 4.3, which is a global version of the generalized Kummer congruences, and whose proof is inspired by the geometry underlying the space BU . This leads us to certain criteria, formulated in terms of *admissible* sequences, for ensuring that the polynomials constructed along the lines of §3 are numerical. Such polynomials generalize, and provide an alternative approach to, some congruences of J. F. Adams. We explain the connection at the end of §4.

It is then possible, exploiting the relationship established in §§1 and 2 between numerical polynomials and $K_0(BU(n))$, to develop these considerations into the construction of the elements $\Xi_{i,j,K}$; this we explain in §5. In so doing, we introduce certain other elements in $K_0(BU)$ which are not primitive. These are required in order to realize the $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ as stable homotopy classes. This realization is the goal of the next three sections.

In §6 we show that the global Kummer congruences are intimately related to the K -theory Thom isomorphism; the parallel is in fact apparent in our proof of the congruences. We are thus led to define the notion of an iterated Thom complex, by analogy with the process of iterating the congruences. We show that, for each such complex, the K -theory slant products of basis elements are represented by the nonprimitive elements of $K_0(BU)$ introduced in §5. This entails the derivation of a formula for the behavior of slant products under the Thom isomorphism. The results of §6 are used in §8.

Our strategy for constructing elements $\pi_*^S(BU)$ is as follows. Given an embedding of a finite complex Y in a sphere S^{2n+1} , let M be the boundary of a regular neighborhood of Y , selected so as to be a smooth manifold. As a hypersurface M is framed, so that each map $M \rightarrow BU$ determines a stable homotopy class in $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$. In §7 we show how to compute the K -theory Hurewicz image of such a class by using S -duality, in the case that $K_0(Y)$ is torsion-free.

We implement this strategy in §8 by choosing Y to be an iterated Thom complex. We show that $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ is stably spherical for each strictly admissible sequence K , although K need only be admissible for $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ to exist as a primitive in $K_0(BU)$. Our realization results imply that certain quadratic expressions in the Bott generators are divisible modulo torsion in $\pi_*^S(BU)$. In the latter part of §8 we give a partial answer to the question of whether this divisibility holds exactly.

In §9, to show that our methods may be applied in other cases, we define a second family of primitives and deduce that these too may be realized spherically, at least in sufficiently large dimensions. We utilize the results of §7 in the case where Y is a complex projective space, and as an aside we note that a homotopy nonembedding result for CP^n can be read off from our computations.

Our work might suggest that we believe that the stable K -theory Hurewicz map is an epimorphism. However, in §10 we give a 2-primary counterexample to such a conjecture. Also in §10, by considering the case where Y is a two-cell complex in the construction of §7, we describe how to improve our realization results in certain low-dimensional cases.

In the concluding §11, we offer a few tentative conjectures and discuss a variety of questions which, we believe, would repay further investigation.

This paper has taken a long time to prepare and has often been referred to as “in preparation.” We can now only apologize for the delay, which has been due, at least in part, to the geographic separation of the authors.

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1. THE K -THEORY OF THE CLASSIFYING SPACES OF TORI

The spaces CP^∞ , BT^n , $BU(n)$, and BU are of course extremely familiar and their K -theory has been known from the earliest times. However, we shall give a description of their K -homology which makes the coaction of the cooperation algebra $K_*(K)$, and hence the primitive submodule, easy to understand. This section is concerned with CP^∞ and BT^n . The classifying spaces of the unitary groups will be dealt with in §2.

Most of the spaces encountered in this paper have cells in even dimensions only. Because of the periodicity of K -theory we may, therefore, consider only the group in degree zero. For such a space X , $K_*(X) = \pi_*(K) \otimes K_0(X)$.

We write $t \in \pi_2(K)$ for the Bott generator and u and $v \in K_2(K)$ for its image under the left and right unit maps, respectively; see [5]. Then if $\alpha \in K_0(X)$ and $t^m \alpha \in K_{2m}(X)$ is primitive, $1 \otimes t^m \alpha = \psi(t^m \alpha) = u^m \psi(\alpha)$ [3]. But $1 \otimes t^m \alpha = v^m \otimes \alpha$ [3], so that $\psi(\alpha) = w^m \otimes \alpha$, where $w = u^{-1}v \in K_0(K)$. We therefore define the group

$$P_m K_0(X) = \{ \alpha \in K_0(X) : \psi(\alpha) = w^m \otimes \alpha \},$$

which is isomorphic to the group of primitive elements in dimension $2m$. Thus the Hurewicz map factors as

$$\pi_{2m}^S(X) \rightarrow P_m K_0(X).$$

If X is an H -space, so that $K_*(X)$ and $K_0(X)$ are rings, then the coaction maps are ring homomorphisms. Thus the set of primitive elements of $K_*(X)$ forms a subring which is isomorphic to the graded subring $P_* K_0(X)$ of $K_0(X)$.

At the center of this paper is the result 1.3, first proved in [15] and [46], that the K -homology of the space CP^∞ as Pontrjagin ring (with product induced from the tensor product map) is isomorphic to the ring of numerical polynomials in one variable.

Definition 1.1. A polynomial $f(w) \in \mathbf{Q}[w]$ is said to be numerical if $f(n)$ is an integer for every integer n . We let A denote the set of all numerical polynomials.

Clearly A is a subring of $\mathbf{Q}[w]$ which contains $\mathbf{Z}[w]$.

Proposition 1.2. *Let*

$$\binom{w}{n} = \frac{w(w-1)\cdots(w-n+1)}{n!}$$

denote the binomial coefficient polynomial; then $\binom{w}{n} \in A$ and $\{1 = \binom{w}{0}, \binom{w}{1}, \binom{w}{2}, \dots\}$ is a basis for A as \mathbf{Z} -module.

Proof. This is an elementary exercise in the use of the difference operator; see Lemma 5.1 of [5].

Proposition 1.3. *The ring A is isomorphic to $K_0(CP^\infty)$, where $K_0(CP^\infty)$ has the ring structure induced by the map $CP^\infty \times CP^\infty \rightarrow CP^\infty$ which classifies the tensor product of line bundles.*

Proof. Let $x \in H^2(CP^\infty)$ be a generator; then the Chern character

$$\text{ch}: K^0(CP^\infty) \rightarrow H^{**}(CP^\infty; \mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{Q}[[x]]$$

identifies $K^0(CP^\infty)$ as $\mathbf{Z}[[e^x - 1]]$, e^x being the Chern character of the Hopf bundle [8].

Let $w \in H_2(CP^\infty)$ be dual to x ; then, under the Kronecker product, $\langle x^n, w^n \rangle = n!$. The homology Chern character

$$\text{ch}: K_0(CP^\infty) \rightarrow H_*(CP^\infty; \mathbf{Q}) = \mathbf{Q}[w]$$

will identify $K_0(CP^\infty)$ as the subring of $\mathbf{Q}[w]$ which consists of those polynomials $f(w)$ which pair integrally with $(e^x - 1)^n$ for all $n \geq 0$. This is equivalent to requiring that $\langle e^{nx}, f(w) \rangle \in \mathbf{Z}$ for all integers n . But now, if $f(w) = \sum_i a_i w^i$,

$$\langle e^{nx}, f(w) \rangle = \sum_{i,j} \left\langle \frac{n^j x^j}{j!}, a_i w^i \right\rangle = \sum_i a_i n^i = f(n).$$

Thus $f(w) \in K_0(CP^\infty)$ if and only if $f(n)$ is an integer for each integer n as required.

Now

$$\left\langle (e^x - 1)^n, \binom{w}{k} \right\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^{n-i} \binom{n}{i} \binom{i}{k}.$$

If $k > n$ every term in this expansion is zero, while if $k < n$ the expression also equals zero since, expanded as a power series in x , $(e^x - 1)^n$ contains terms of degree n and above, while $\binom{w}{k}$ has degree k . Clearly $\langle (e^x - 1)^n, \binom{w}{n} \rangle = 1$.

Thus the binomial coefficient polynomials $\binom{w}{n}$ are dual to the powers of $e^x - 1$. Therefore, in the notation of [4], $\binom{w}{n} = \beta_n$. We shall use both notations for this element.

We let β_k denote also the image of $\beta_k = \binom{w}{k}$ under the inclusion

$$i_* : K_0(CP^\infty) = K_0(BU(1)) \rightarrow K_0(BU).$$

The elements β_1, β_2, \dots are polynomial generators, with respect to the product induced by the Whitney sum, for the ring $K_0(BU)$ [4].

$K_0(K)$ may be defined as the direct limit of the system

$$K_0(BU) \xrightarrow{B_*} K_0(BU) \xrightarrow{B_*} K_0(BU) \xrightarrow{B_*} \dots$$

under the Bott map $B_* : K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(BU)$. By Lemma 6.11 of [5] or Corollary 17.27 of [52], $B_*(\beta_k) \equiv k\beta_k + (k + 1)\beta_{k+1}$ modulo decomposables, while B_* annihilates decomposables.

Consider the diagram

$$(1.4) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} A & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & \dots \\ i_* \downarrow & & i_* \downarrow & & i_* \downarrow & & \\ K_0(BU) & \xrightarrow{B_*} & K_0(BU) & \xrightarrow{B_*} & K_0(BU) & \xrightarrow{B_*} & \dots \longrightarrow K_0(K), \end{array}$$

where the maps $A \rightarrow A$ are multiplication by w . It follows from the identity

$$w \binom{w}{k} = k \binom{w}{k} + (k + 1) \binom{w}{k + 1}$$

that although each square does not commute it does so after the application of another Bott map. This is sufficient to induce a map in the limit

$$A[w^{-1}] \rightarrow K_0(K),$$

which it is now easy to check is an isomorphism; in fact it is an isomorphism of rings, both ring structures being induced from the tensor product of vector bundles.

This gives a simplified proof of the unitary case of the main result of [5].

We refer to elements of $A[w^{-1}]$ as *stably numerical polynomials*. They are characterized as those rational Laurent polynomials $f(w)$ such that $f(n) \in \mathbf{Z}[1/n]$ for every nonzero integer n . For every stably numerical polynomial $f(w)$ there exists $k \geq 0$ such that $w^k f(w)$ is numerical.

Since the natural map $CP^\infty \rightarrow K$ induces the inclusion $A \subset A[w^{-1}]$ and the diagonal of the Hopf algebra $K_0(K) = A[w^{-1}]$ maps w to $w \otimes w$, the coaction

$$\psi : K_0(CP^\infty) \rightarrow K_0(K) \otimes K_0(CP^\infty)$$

is also given by the ring homomorphism $w \mapsto w \otimes w$.

Thus, for example, the image of $\beta_3 = \binom{w}{3}$ under the coaction is $\binom{w \otimes w}{3}$, which, using the identity

$$\begin{aligned} \binom{xy}{3} &= \binom{x}{3} \binom{y}{1} + 4 \binom{x}{2} \binom{y}{2} + \binom{x}{1} \binom{y}{3} \\ &\quad + 6 \binom{x}{3} \binom{y}{2} + 6 \binom{x}{2} \binom{y}{3} + 6 \binom{x}{3} \binom{y}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

gives (we think of x as $w \otimes 1$ and y as $1 \otimes w$)

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(\beta_3) &= \binom{w}{3} \otimes \beta_1 + \left(4 \binom{w}{2} + 6 \binom{w}{3} \right) \otimes \beta_2 \\ &\quad + \left(\binom{w}{1} + 6 \binom{w}{2} + 6 \binom{w}{3} \right) \otimes \beta_3. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, a numerical polynomial $f(w) \in A$ will represent an element of $P_m K_0(CP^\infty)$ if and only if it satisfies

$$f(w \otimes w) = w^m \otimes f(w),$$

which implies that $f(w)$ is an integer multiple of w^m .

Since $w \in P_1 K_0(CP^\infty)$ is realized by the homotopy class $S^2 = CP^1 \subset CP^\infty$ which we denote by Γ_1 , it follows that the Hurewicz map

$$\pi_*^S(CP^\infty) \rightarrow P_* K_0(CP^\infty)$$

is onto, with $w^m \in P_m K_0(CP^\infty)$ realized by $(\Gamma_1)^m \in \pi_{2m}^S(CP^\infty)$.

This confirms Mosher's result, Theorem 2.1 of [36], that $\pi_*^S(CP^\infty)$ modulo torsion is a polynomial ring on Γ_1 . We will see below that the situation is more complicated for $\pi_*^S(BU)$.

Definition 1.5. A polynomial $f(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \mathbf{Q}[w_1, \dots, w_n]$ is numerical if $f(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbf{Z}$ for every $(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbf{Z}^n$. The numerical polynomials in n variables form a ring, which we denote by A_n .

Proposition 1.6. The ring A_n is isomorphic to the iterated tensor product $A^{\otimes n}$ and hence has a basis consisting of the elements

$$\binom{w_1}{k_1} \binom{w_2}{k_2} \dots \binom{w_n}{k_n}, \quad k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n \geq 0.$$

Proof. See §26.1 of [25], or [14, §12, no. 4, Proposition 12]. The essential idea is that the proof of Proposition 1.2 generalizes to show that $A_n \cong A_{n-1} \otimes A$.

Corollary 1.7. If $BT^n = (CP^\infty)^n$ denotes the classifying space of an n -torus then $K_0(BT^n)$ is isomorphic to the ring A_n of numerical polynomials in n variables. The coaction

$$\psi : K_0(BT^n) \rightarrow K_0(K) \otimes K_0(BT^n)$$

is the ring homomorphism determined by $\psi(w_i) = w \otimes w_i$.

Proof. Use the Künneth formula and naturality of the coaction map.

Proposition 1.8. *The group of primitive elements $P_m K_0(BT^n)$ is isomorphic to the group of numerical polynomials in n variables which are homogeneous of degree m .*

Proof. The condition that $f(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in P_m K_0(BT^n)$ is that

$$f(w \otimes w_1, \dots, w \otimes w_n) = w^m \otimes f(w_1, \dots, w_n).$$

In other words, f is homogeneous of degree m .

The next proposition gives us a method of constructing homogeneous numerical polynomials.

Proposition 1.9. *Suppose that $f(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1}) \in A_{n-1}$ has total degree k and denominator M , so that $Mf(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$ has integer coefficients; then, for j sufficiently large, $w_n^{k+j} f(w_1 w_n^{-1}, \dots, w_{n-1} w_n^{-1})$ is a homogeneous numerical polynomial of degree $k + j$.*

In fact $w_n^{k+j} f(w_1 w_n^{-1}, \dots, w_{n-1} w_n^{-1})$ is numerical if j is greater than or equal to the maximum exponent of any prime occurring in M .

Proof. Let $g(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$ denote the numerator $Mf(w_1, \dots, w_{n-1})$ so that $w_n^k g(w_1 w_n^{-1}, \dots, w_{n-1} w_n^{-1})$ is a homogeneous integer polynomial. We need to show that if p is prime, p^e divides M and $j \geq e$, then

$$a_n^{k+j} g(a_1/a_n, \dots, a_{n-1}/a_n) \equiv 0 \pmod{p^e},$$

for all integers a_1, \dots, a_n .

If p divides a_n then p^e divides a_n^j and the congruence holds.

Otherwise we choose b so that $a_n b \equiv 1 \pmod{p^e}$, then

$$a_n^{k+j} g(a_1/a_n, \dots, a_{n-1}/a_n) \equiv a_n^{k+j} g(a_1 b, \dots, a_{n-1} b) \pmod{p^e}.$$

But p^e divides any value of g since f is numerical.

The estimate for j in this proposition is not, in general, the best possible. Considering the case $n = 2$, where we write $x = w_1$ and $y = w_2$, it is clear that any homogeneous numerical polynomial $g(x, y)$ of degree r can be written as $y^r f(xy^{-1})$, for a unique numerical polynomial in a single variable defined by $f(w) = g(w, 1)$. If $f(w)$ has degree k it may happen that $r - k$ is less than the largest prime exponent in M , the denominator of $f(w)$. The polynomials $q_i(x, y)$ defined below are examples, for $i > 1$. If, however, $Mf(w)$ is monic and a prime power p^e divides M , consideration of the value of $Mg(1, p)$ modulo p^e shows that r must be at least $k + e$.

To demonstrate the nontrivial nature of the graded ring of homogeneous numerical polynomials we proceed now to give a p -local basis, for any prime p , in the two-variable case. This problem has also been considered by Knapp in [29].

Fix a prime p . Let $h(x, y)$ be a homogeneous integer polynomial of degree $p^2 - 1$ such that for all integers a and b which are not both divisible by p we

have $h(a, b) \equiv 1 \pmod p$. For example, let $h(x, y) = x^{p^2-1} - x^{p^2-p}y^{p-1} + y^{p^2-1}$, or, if p is an odd prime, $h(x, y) = x^{p^2-1} - x^{(p^2-1)/2}y^{(p^2-1)/2} + y^{p^2-1}$, which has the advantage of symmetry.

Given $h(x, y)$, we define the sequence of polynomials $q_k(x, y)$ recursively by

$$q_1(x, y) = (xy^p - x^p y) / p,$$

$$q_k(x, y) = (q_{k-1}(x, y)^p - h(x, y)^{p^{k-2}} q_{k-1}(x, y)) / p, \quad \text{if } k > 1.$$

It is clear that $q_k(x, y)$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $p^k + p^{k-1}$, and its denominator is $p^{p^{k-1} + p^{k-2} + \dots + p + 1}$. It follows that if p divides both a and b then $q_k(a, b)$ is an integer; in fact it is divisible by p . Fermat's theorem, together with the property we have assumed for $h(x, y)$, shows inductively that $q_k(a, b)$ is an integer for all other integral values of a and b . Thus $q_k(x, y)$ is a numerical polynomial.

If p is odd and a symmetric choice is made for $h(x, y)$ then $q_k(x, y)$ is antisymmetric for all $k \geq 1$.

Given integers m and n , with $0 \leq m \leq n$, let $m = (p + 1)t + r$, with $0 \leq r < p + 1$, and write $t = t_1 + t_2 p + \dots + t_k p^{k-1}$, where $0 \leq t_i < p$. We define

$$g_m^n(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^{n-m} y^r q_1(x, y)^{t_1} q_2(x, y)^{t_2} \dots q_k(x, y)^{t_k}, & \text{if } r < p, \\ y^{n-m+r} q_1(x, y)^{t_1} q_2(x, y)^{t_2} \dots q_k(x, y)^{t_k}, & \text{if } r = p, \end{cases}$$

so that $g_m^n(x, y)$ is a homogeneous numerical polynomial of degree n .

Lemma 1.10. *If $f(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^n \lambda_m g_m^n(x, y)$ where the coefficients λ_m are integers and $f(a, b) \equiv 0 \pmod p$ for all integers a and b , then p divides each coefficient λ_m .*

Proof. We use induction on k , the largest index such that $q_k(x, y)$ appears in $f(x, y)$ with a nonzero coefficient.

If $k = 0$ then $f(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{p-1} \lambda_m x^{n-m} y^m + \lambda_p y^n$. The coefficient $\lambda_p = f(0, 1)$ is divisible by p , while $f(1, y) - f(0, 1)y^n$ is a polynomial of degree at most $p - 1$ which has p distinct roots modulo p , and so it must be the zero polynomial modulo p .

For $k > 0$ we write $f(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} f_i(x, y) q_k(x, y)^i$, where $f_i(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{K-1} \lambda_{m+iK} g_m^{n-iK}(x, y)$ with $K = p^k + p^{k-1}$ and $\lambda_j = 0$ for $j > n$.

The induction step will be completed if we can show that, for each i , p divides $f_i(a, b)$ for all integers a and b .

Since p divides $q_j(a, b)$ if both a and b are multiples of p it follows that $f_i(a, b)$ is certainly divisible by p in this case.

If d is an integer $(a + dp^k)^p \equiv a^p \pmod{p^{k+1}}$. It follows that $q_1(a + dp^k, b) \equiv q_1(a, b) + db^p p^{k-1} \pmod{p^k}$. This implies that $q_1(a + dp^k, b) \equiv q_1(a, b) \pmod{p^{k-1}}$, so that $q_1(a + dp^k, b)^p \equiv q_1(a, b)^p \pmod{p^k}$, which gives $q_2(a + dp^k, b) \equiv$

$q_2(a, b) - h(a, b) db^p p^{k-2} \pmod{p^{k-1}}$. We use here the fact that $h(a + dp^k, b) \equiv h(a, b) \pmod{p^k}$ since $h(x, y)$ is an integer polynomial.

Iterating this argument we have

$$q_j(a + dp^k, b) \equiv q_j(a, b) + (-1)^{j-1} h(a, b)^{1+p+\dots+p^{j-2}} db^p p^{k-j} \pmod{p^{k-j+1}},$$

for $j \leq k$.

Thus $q_j(a + dp^k, b) \equiv q_j(a, b) \pmod{p}$, if $j < k$, and this implies that $f_i(a + dp^k, b) \equiv f_i(a, b) \pmod{p}$.

Now if p does not divide b , then $h(a, b) \equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, and $q_k(a + dp^k, b) \equiv q_k(a, b) + (-1)^{k-1} db \pmod{p}$.

Therefore for all integers d

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} f_i(a, b)(q_k(a, b) + (-1)^{k-1} db)^i &\equiv f(a + dp^k, b) \pmod{p} \\ &\equiv 0 \pmod{p}, \end{aligned}$$

implying that $f_i(a, b) \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, for $i = 0, 1, \dots, p - 1$.

If p divides b , but not a , an almost identical argument, in which the roles of a and b are reversed, yields the same result.

Theorem 1.11. *The polynomials $g_m^n(x, y)$, $m = 0, 1, \dots, n$, provide a p -local basis for the group of homogeneous numerical polynomials of degree n .*

Proof. Note first that the $g_m^n(x, y)$ are rationally independent. If this were not so there would be integers $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$, not all divisible by p , such that $\sum_{m=0}^n \lambda_m g_m^n(x, y) = 0$, which would contradict the lemma.

The group of homogeneous polynomials of degree n has rank $n + 1$ so that $g_0^n(x, y), g_1^n(x, y), \dots, g_n^n(x, y)$ form a rational basis.

Given a homogeneous numerical polynomial $f(x, y)$ of degree n , let $f(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^n \mu_m g_m^n(x, y)$ with $\mu_m \in \mathbf{Q}$. Choose the integer N so that $N\mu_m \in \mathbf{Z}$ for $m = 0, 1, \dots, n$, and p does not divide $N\mu_j$ for some j . If p divided N then the lemma would be contradicted. Hence μ_m is a p -local integer for all m .

In [47] one of us has considered certain algebraic consequences of the existence of this basis.

2. THE K -THEORY OF $BU(n)$

If we now think of T^n as the maximal torus of the unitary group $U(n)$, the map $BT^n \rightarrow BU(n)$ induces an epimorphism $A_n = K_0(BT^n) \rightarrow K_0(BU(n))$ under which $\binom{w_i}{k}$ is mapped to β_k , for all i , so that $\binom{w_1}{k_1} \binom{w_2}{k_2} \cdots \binom{w_n}{k_n}$ is mapped to $\beta_{k_1} \beta_{k_2} \cdots \beta_{k_n}$.

Recall that $K_0(BU(n))$ has a basis (as a \mathbf{Z} -module) consisting of the monomials in the β_k of length at most n [4]. Note that these monomials are with

respect to the product induced by the *Whitney sum*, while the product which we have been using in $K_0(BT^n)$ comes from the *tensor product* of bundles.

We can, however, give a different description of $K_0(BU(n))$ in terms of polynomials satisfying an integrality condition.

Theorem 2.1. *As a $K_0(K)$ -comodule $K_0(BU(n))$ may be identified with the subcomodule of $\mathbf{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ consisting of those symmetric polynomials $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ satisfying*

$$\frac{n!}{n_1! \cdots n_r!} f(k_1, \dots, k_n) \in \mathbf{Z},$$

where the sequence of integers k_1, \dots, k_n contains r distinct elements repeated n_1, \dots, n_r times, respectively. Here $\mathbf{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ has the multiplicative comodule structure given by $\psi(x_i) = w \otimes x_i$.

The map $A_n = K_0(BT^n) \rightarrow K_0(BU(n))$ sends a numerical polynomial $f(w_1, \dots, w_n)$ to the symmetrization $(1/n!) \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} f(x_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, x_{\sigma(n)})$.

Proof. This is a special case of a result in the appendix of [39], which provides a description of $K_0(BG)$ as a $K_0(K)$ -comodule for any compact, connected Lie group G . An explicit proof of the case in question may be found in [47]. For an explanation of the significance of the variables x_i see [43].

Corollary 2.2. *The group of primitive elements $P_m K_0(BU(n))$ may be identified with the group of homogeneous symmetric polynomials of degree m satisfying the integrality condition of the theorem.*

Though $j_*: K_0(BT^n) \rightarrow K_0(BU(n))$ is, of course, onto, the restriction of j_* to the graded group of primitive elements is not an epimorphism, as the following example shows.

Example 2.3. Let $g_r(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{8} x_1^r x_2^r (x_1 - x_2)^2$, which is clearly symmetric and homogeneous. It is trivial to verify that if $r \geq 2$ then $g_r(x_1, x_2)$ satisfies the integrality conditions of Theorem 2.1. Hence $g_r(x_1, x_2) \in P_{2r+2} K_0(BU(2))$ for $r \geq 2$.

Let $f_r(w_1, w_2) = \frac{1}{4} w_1^r w_2^r (w_1 - w_2)(w_1 - 1)$; then $f_r(w_1, w_2) \in K_0(BT^2)$ for $r \geq 2$, and

$$\begin{aligned} j_*(f_r(w_1, w_2)) &= \frac{1}{2}(f_r(x_1, x_2) + f_r(x_2, x_1)) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} x_1^r x_2^r ((x_1 - x_2)(x_1 - 1) + (x_2 - x_1)(x_2 - 1)) \\ &= g_r(x_1, x_2). \end{aligned}$$

However $f_r(w_1, w_2)$ is not homogeneous, i.e., not primitive. We will show that $g_r(x_1, x_2)$ does not belong to the image of

$$j_*: P_{2r+2} K_0(BT^2) \rightarrow P_{2r+2} K_0(BU(2)).$$

Assume that j_* maps $h_r(w_1, w_2) \in P_{2r+2} K_0(BT^2)$ to $g_r(x_1, x_2)$. Thus

$$\frac{1}{2}(h_r(x_1, x_2) + h_r(x_2, x_1)) = g_r(x_1, x_2),$$

so that $h_r(x, x) = g_r(x, x) = 0$. Therefore $x_1 - x_2$ divides $h_r(x_1, x_2)$, in $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, x_2]$.

Write $h_r(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{4}(x_1 - x_2)s_r(x_1, x_2)$; then

$$s_r(x_1, x_2) - s_r(x_2, x_1) = x_1^r x_2^r (x_1 - x_2).$$

Since $h_r(x_1, x_2)$ is homogeneous of degree $2r + 2$, it follows that $s_r(x_1, x_2)$ is homogeneous of degree $2r + 1$, and thus that $s_r(x, -x) = -s_r(-x, x)$.

Thus, setting $x_1 = x$, $x_2 = -x$ in the above relation, we obtain $s_r(x, -x) = (-1)^r x^{2r+1}$. Therefore $h_r(1, -1) = (-1)^r \frac{1}{2}$, contradicting the assumption that $h_r(w_1, w_2)$ was numerical.

We shall see in §10 that $g_2(x_1, x_2)$ does not belong to the image of the Hurewicz map $\pi_{12}^S(BU(2)) \rightarrow P_6K_0(BU(2))$.

We conclude this section by establishing notation for some standard primitive elements and giving various formulas which relate them.

Definition 2.4. Let $\Sigma_n \in \pi_{2n}(BU)$ denote the Bott generator and also its image in $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$ and $P_nK_0(BU)$.

Being unstably spherical, Σ_n is also primitive in another sense. Since $K_0(BU)$ is torsion-free it possesses a diagonal map

$$\Delta : K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(BU) \otimes K_0(BU),$$

which makes it a coalgebra (in fact a Hopf algebra with respect to Whitney sum). An element $\alpha \in K_0(BU)$ is *diagonal* primitive if

$$\Delta(\alpha) = \alpha \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \alpha.$$

The primitive elements which are our main object of study will be referred to as *coaction* primitives if the context is not clear.

It follows immediately from the definition that $B_*(\Sigma_n) = \Sigma_{n+1}$, under the Bott map $B_* : K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(BU)$.

Now $\Sigma_1 = \beta_1$ and, accordingly to [5],

$$(2.5) \quad B_*(\beta_n) = (-1)^n (\sigma_{n+1} - \sigma_n),$$

where σ_i is the Newton polynomial $N_i(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_i)$ in β_1, \dots, β_i .

Since $\sigma_i \equiv (-1)^{i-1} i \beta_i$ modulo decomposables, and B_* annihilates decomposables,

$$B_*(\sigma_n) = n(\sigma_n - \sigma_{n+1}).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_2 &= B_*(\Sigma_1) = \sigma_1 - \sigma_2 = \beta_1 + 2\beta_2 - \beta_1^2, \\ \Sigma_3 &= B_*(\Sigma_2) = \sigma_1 - 3\sigma_2 + 2\sigma_3 \\ &= \beta_1 + 6\beta_2 + 6\beta_3 - 3\beta_1^2 - 6\beta_1\beta_2 + 2\beta_1^3, \end{aligned}$$

and in general

$$\Sigma_k = \sum_{i=1}^k (-1)^{i-1} (i-1)! S_k^i \sigma_i.$$

Here S_k^i is the Stirling number of the second kind [11], defined by the identity

$$(2.6) \quad w^k = \sum_{i=1}^k i! S_k^i \binom{w}{i}.$$

The elements $\Sigma_n \in P_n K_0(BU)$ will provide the building blocks out of which divisibility relations will be constructed. They are, of course, geometrically very natural. However their expression in terms of the algebra with which we have been analyzing the primitives of $K_0(BU)$ is rather complicated.

We shall therefore need another basic set of elements, which like the Σ_n are rational polynomial generators for $P_* K_0(BU)$, but which are algebraically simpler.

Let the image of $w^k \in P_k K_0(CP^\infty)$ in $P_k K_0(BU)$ be denoted by Γ_k . Since $\sigma_i \equiv (-1)^{i-1} i \beta_i$ modulo decomposables and $\beta_i = \binom{w}{i}$ in $K_0(CP^\infty)$, comparison of the formula for Σ_k in terms of the σ_i with the formula (2.6) which defines the S_k^i shows that $\Sigma_k \equiv \Gamma_k$ modulo decomposables in $K_0(BU)$. In fact the two are congruent modulo decomposables in $P_* K_0(BU)$.

It follows that, for $k > 0$,

$$(2.7) \quad B_*(\Gamma_k) = B_*(\Sigma_k) = \Sigma_{k+1}.$$

Under the limit map $l: K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(K) = A[w^{-1}]$ of diagram (1.4), both Σ_k and Γ_k are sent to w^k . The image of l is clearly the subgroup $A \subset A[w^{-1}]$; in fact l induces an isomorphism between the indecomposable module $QK_0(BU)$ and the subgroup of A consisting of the numerical polynomials without constant term. The group $\Delta K_0(BU)$ of diagonal primitive elements of $K_0(BU)$, for which the σ_i form an integral basis and the Σ_i a rational basis, maps monomorphically into $QK_0(BU)$. Since $\sigma_i \equiv (-1)^{i-1} i \beta_i$ modulo decomposables, $l(\sigma_i) = (-1)^{i-1} i \binom{w}{i}$. It follows that l maps $\Delta K_0(BU)$ isomorphically onto $wA \subset A[w^{-1}]$. In other words we have proved the following result.

Proposition 2.8. *If $f(w) = \sum_{i=0}^r \lambda_i w^i \in A$, there is a unique rational linear combination of the Σ_i which l maps to $wf(w)$. It is given by $\sum_{i=0}^r \lambda_i \Sigma_{i+1}$, which belongs to $K_0(BU)$ since it equals $B_* i_*(f(w) - f(0)) + f(0) \Sigma_1$.*

3. THE ALGEBRA OF λ -SEQUENCES AND W -POLYNOMIALS

In this section we define the W -polynomials associated to a sequence of rational numbers $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ and prove the results on such polynomials which we shall need in §§4 and 5. There the λ -sequence will be the sequence

$\lambda_k = (-1)^k B_k/k$, where B_k is the Bernoulli number, and we shall prove that, subject to certain admissibility conditions, the associated W -polynomials are stably numerical.

Definition 3.1. Given a sequence $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$ of rational numbers, define the additive homomorphism $\Lambda : \mathbf{Q}[w] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[w]$, by $\Lambda(w^k) = \lambda_k(w^k - 1)$.

Definition 3.2. If $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is a sequence of natural numbers we write $\text{len}(K) = r$ and $|K| = k_r + \dots + k_1$. If $J = (j_s, \dots, j_1)$ then KJ denotes the sequence $(k_r, \dots, k_1, j_s, \dots, j_1)$. In particular $K(k) = (k_r, \dots, k_1, k)$, and $(k)K = (k, k_r, \dots, k_1)$.

We let $()$ denote the empty sequence.

If k is a natural number and K is nonempty we let $K + k$ denote the sequence $(k_r, \dots, k_2, k_1 + k)$.

Definition 3.3. Fix the λ -sequence $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$. For each sequence K define the W -polynomial $W_K(w) \in \mathbf{Q}[w]$ recursively by

$$W_{()}(w) = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad W_{(k)K}(w) = \Lambda(w^k W_K(w)).$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} W_{(k)}(w) &= \lambda_k(w^k - 1), \\ W_{(j,k)}(w) &= \lambda_k(\lambda_{j+k}(w^{j+k} - 1) - \lambda_j(w^j - 1)), \end{aligned}$$

and so on.

Note that $W_K(w)$ has degree $|K|$.

Lemma 3.4. For any natural number k and any nonempty sequence K ,

$$W_{K(k)}(w) = \lambda_k(W_{K+k}(w) - W_K(w)).$$

Proof. The result follows by induction on $\text{len}(K)$, using Definition 3.3.

Corollary 3.5. For all nonempty sequences K we have $W_K(1) = 0$.

The following multiplicative property of W -polynomials will be crucial in §§4 and 5.

Theorem 3.6. In $\mathbf{Q}[w, z]$

$$W_K(wz) = \sum_{IJ=K} z^{|I|} W_I(w) W_J(z).$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on $\text{len}(K)$. If K has length one the formula is trivial to verify.

It is convenient to write z^I for $z^{|I|}$.

Consider $W_{K(k)}(wz)$ which, is equal to $\lambda_k(W_{K+k}(wz) - W_K(wz))$, by the lemma. The lengths of both $K + k$ and K are less than that of $K(k)$, so that we may use the induction hypothesis to expand

$$W_{K(k)}(wz) = \lambda_k \left(\sum_{LM=K+k} z^L W_L(w) W_M(z) - \sum_{IJ=K} z^I W_I(w) W_J(z) \right).$$

Now, in these two sums, I and L run through the same set of sequences, except when $I = K$ and $L = K + k$. Apart from these terms, if $IJ = K$, $L = I$, and $LM = K + k$, then $M = J + k$.

Thus

$$\begin{aligned}
 W_{K(k)}(wz) &= \lambda_k \left(\sum_{\substack{IJ=K \\ I \neq K}} z^I W_I(w)(W_{J+k}(z) - W_J(z)) \right. \\
 &\qquad \qquad \qquad \left. + z^{K+k} W_{K+k}(w) - z^K W_K(w) \right) \\
 &= \sum_{\substack{IJ=K \\ I \neq K}} z^I W_I(w)W_{J(k)}(z) + \lambda_k(z^{K+k} W_{K+k}(w) - z^K W_K(w)),
 \end{aligned}$$

where we have used the lemma again to simplify each summand.

Now the final terms are

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\lambda_k(z^{K+k} W_{K+k}(w) - z^K W_K(w)) \\
 &= \lambda_k z^K (z^k W_{K+k}(w) - z^k W_K(w) + z^k W_K(w) - W_K(w)), \\
 &= z^{K+k} W_{K(k)}(w) + z^K W_K(w)W_{(k)}(z),
 \end{aligned}$$

using the lemma and the fact that $W_{(k)}(z) = \lambda_k(z^k - 1)$.

This provides all the terms in the summation of the statement of the theorem.

4. THE KUMMER CONGRUENCES AND STABLY NUMERICAL POLYNOMIALS

In this section we discuss various families of stably numerical polynomials. These elements of the K -theory cooperation algebra will lead, via the techniques of §5, to the primitives in the K -theory of BU which will be realized in §8.

Certain cases of the elements which we construct are related to the number theory of §11 of [2]. We explain the connection with our results at the end of this section.

If n is a nonzero, even integer and p a prime, let $\nu_p(n)$ denote the exponent of p in n . Thus $p^{\nu_p(n)}$ divides n but $p^{1+\nu_p(n)}$ does not. Following Adams, we define $m(n)$ as that natural number for which

$$\nu_p(m(n)) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } p - 1 \text{ does not divide } n, \\ 1 + \nu_p(n), & \text{if } p \text{ is odd and } p - 1 \text{ divides } n, \\ 2 + \nu_2(n), & \text{if } p = 2. \end{cases}$$

It is a simple consequence of the structure of the group of units modulo a prime power that, for each nonzero, even n ,

$$(4.1) \qquad (w^n - 1)/m(n) \text{ is stably numerical};$$

see Theorem 2.7 of [1].

The polynomials $(w^n - 1)/m(n)$ are not divisible within the ring $A[w^{-1}]$, as can be seen by setting w equal to a primitive $(p - 1)p^{\nu_p(n)}$ th root of unity modulo $p^{1+\nu_p(n)}$ for each prime p such that $p - 1$ divides n . The argument must be slightly modified for $p = 2$.

We wish to generalize this construction to obtain elements of $A[w^{-1}]$ involving a larger number of terms. Unfortunately, even though $A[w^{-1}]$ is known to be a free \mathbf{Z} -module [6], we do not have a natural basis at our disposal.

Adams proved that $m(n)$ is the denominator of $B_n/2n$, where B_n is the Bernoulli number, defined by the identity $t/(e^t - 1) = \sum_{k \geq 0} B_k t^k/k!$. See Theorem 2.6 of [1], but note the change of notation for the Bernoulli numbers. The earliest proof of this result appears to be in [51].

Thus, for each even n , the polynomial $(B_n/2n)(w^n - 1)$ is stably numerical, being an integer multiple of $(w^n - 1)/m(n)$. But the latter element can also be obtained from the former using the following result.

Proposition 4.2. *If $f(w)$ and $(a/b)f(w)$ are both stably numerical, where a and b are coprime integers, then $(1/b)f(w)$ is stably numerical.*

Proof. By the Euclidean algorithm there are integers A and B such that $1 = Aa + Bb$. Thus $(1/b)f(w) = A(a/b)f(w) + Bf(w) \in A[w^{-1}]$.

We will work with the elements $(B_n/2n)(w^n - 1)$. Not only does this enable the number theory to be generalized, but also it turns out to be more natural geometrically. This is illustrated by the fact that the e -invariant of the image of a generator of $\pi_{2n-1}(U)$ under the J -homomorphism is $(B_n/n)(w^n - 1)$. See [2] or [52].

The family of numerical polynomials which we shall construct depends on a version of Kummer’s congruences among the Bernoulli numbers.

Theorem 4.3 (Global Kummer congruences). *The linear map*

$$\kappa : \mathbf{Q}[w] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[w]$$

defined by

$$\kappa(w^k) = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{B_{k+1}}{k+1} (w^{k+1} - 1), \quad k \geq 0,$$

maps the ring A of numerical polynomials into the ring $A[w^{-1}]$ of stably numerical polynomials.

Proof. Define the linear map $\phi : A \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[w]$ by

$$\phi \left(\binom{w}{k} \right) = N_k \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+1} \right), \quad k \geq 0,$$

where N_k is the k th Newton polynomial, and we adopt the convention that $N_0 = 0$.

Note that $w^{-1} \binom{w}{j} = ((w - 1) \cdots (w - j + 1))/j!$ is indeed a polynomial in w which is clearly stably numerical.

Since the binomial coefficient polynomials form a basis for A and the Newton polynomials have integer coefficients, ϕ maps A into $A[w^{-1}]$.

In fact, since N_k has total degree k , we have $w^k \phi\left(\binom{w}{k}\right) \in A$ for each $k \geq 0$. Let the linear map $\beta : A \rightarrow A$ be defined by

$$\beta\left(\binom{w}{k}\right) = (-1)^k \left(\binom{w}{k+1} - \binom{w}{k}\right), \quad k \geq 0.$$

We will show that $\kappa = \phi \circ \beta$, from which the result follows.

Let $F(t) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \binom{w}{k} t^k = (1+t)^w \in A[[t]]$, and let $F^{\phi \circ \beta}(t)$ denote the series in $A[w^{-1}][[t]]$ obtained by applying $\phi \circ \beta$ to the coefficients of $F(t)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\phi \circ \beta}(t) &= \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \left(N_{k+1} \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+2} \right) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - N_k \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+1} \right) \right) t^k \\ &= (1+t) \sum_{k \geq 1} (-1)^{k-1} N_k \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+1} \right) t^{k-1} \\ &= (1+t) \frac{G'(t)}{G(t)}, \end{aligned}$$

where $G(t) = \sum_{j \geq 0} w^{-1} \binom{w}{j+1} t^j$.

The last step follows from the identity

$$\sum_{k \geq 1} (-1)^{k-1} N_k(c_1, \dots, c_k) t^{k-1} = \frac{d}{dt} \log \left(\sum_{j \geq 0} c_j t^j \right),$$

which could be taken as the definition of the Newton polynomials.

Now let $t = e^s - 1 = s + s^2/2! + s^3/3! + \dots \in \mathbf{Q}[[s]]$; then $F(e^s - 1) = e^{ws} = \sum_{k \geq 0} w^k s^k / k!$, and $F^{\phi \circ \beta}(e^s - 1) = e^s G'(e^s - 1) / G(e^s - 1)$.

By the chain rule $G'(e^s - 1) = e^{-s} (d/ds) G(e^s - 1)$, but from the power series definition of $G(t)$ we have

$$G(t) = ((1+t)^w - 1) / wt,$$

so that

$$G(e^s - 1) = (e^{ws} - 1) / w(e^s - 1).$$

Thus

$$\frac{d}{ds} G(e^s - 1) = \frac{e^{ws}}{e^s - 1} - \frac{(e^{ws} - 1)e^s}{w(e^s - 1)^2},$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\phi \circ \beta}(e^s - 1) &= \frac{we^{ws}}{e^{ws} - 1} - \frac{e^s}{e^s - 1} \\ &= w - 1 + \frac{w}{e^{ws} - 1} - \frac{1}{e^s - 1} \\ &= w - 1 + \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{B_{k+1}}{k+1} (w^{k+1} - 1) \frac{s^k}{k!}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $B_1 = -\frac{1}{2}$ and the other odd Bernoulli numbers are zero, it follows that

$$\phi \circ \beta(w^k) = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{B_{k+1}}{k+1} (w^{k+1} - 1) = \kappa(w^k).$$

Our aim is to construct numerical polynomials with large denominators by iterating the map κ . However, since κ transforms numerical polynomials into polynomials which are only stably numerical, each new application of κ must be preceded by multiplication by a suitable power of w . The minimal allowable power is, in general, difficult to predict. The results of Johnson [27] imply that a general stably numerical polynomial of degree m may have to be multiplied by $w^{2m-\alpha(m)}$ before it becomes numerical, where $\alpha(m)$ denotes the sum of the dyadic digits of m . However the following proposition gives us a smaller, and simpler, upper bound for the case in which we are interested.

Proposition 4.4. *Let $f(w) \in A$ have degree n ; then $w^{n+1}\kappa(f(w)) \in A$.*

Proof. Note that $\beta(f(w))$ is an integer linear combination of $1, w, \binom{w}{2}, \dots, \binom{w}{n+1}$. Since $w^k \phi(\binom{w}{k}) \in A$ for all $k \geq 0$,

$$w^{n+1}\kappa(f(w)) = w^{n+1}\phi \circ \beta(f(w)) \in A.$$

Proposition 4.5. *If $k > 0$ then $(B_k/k)(w^k - 1) \in A[w^{-1}]$.*

Proof. The given element is $(-1)^k \kappa(w^{k-1})$.

If $k = 1$ the proposition asserts that $(w - 1)/2$, which equals $w^{-1}\binom{w}{2}$, is stably numerical. For other odd values of k the result is vacuous.

If k is even then the denominator of B_k/k is $\frac{1}{2}m(k)$. Thus, apart from a factor of 2, we have another construction of the elements of (4.1). The following result shows that the extra power of 2 can be recovered.

Proposition 4.6. *If k is even and positive then $(B_k/2k)(w^k - 1) \in A[w^{-1}]$.*

Proof. Apply the homomorphism κ to $w^{k-1}(1 - w)/2 \in A$.

Since k is even and positive, $B_{k+1} = 0$ and we obtain the required element of $A[w^{-1}]$.

Proposition 4.7. *If j and k are even and positive, with j sufficiently large, then*

$$\frac{B_k}{2k} \left(\frac{B_j}{2j} (w^j - 1) - \frac{B_{j+k}}{2j+2k} (w^{j+k} - 1) \right) \in A[w^{-1}].$$

Proof. Apply κ to

$$\frac{w^{j-1}(1-w)B_k}{2} \frac{B_k}{2k}(w^k-1),$$

which will be numerical if j is greater than or equal to the maximum exponent of any prime in $2m(k)$.

If p is an odd prime then, since p divides the denominator of B_{p-1} ,

$$\frac{1}{p} \left(\frac{B_j}{2j}(w^j-1) - \frac{B_{j+p-1}}{2j+2p-2}(w^{j+p-1}-1) \right) \in A[w^{-1}].$$

If $p-1$ does not divide j , so that $B_j/2j$ is a p -local integer, we may set w equal to a primitive $(p-1)$ th root of unity modulo p to obtain the congruence

$$B_j/2j \equiv B_{j+p-1}/(2j+2p-2) \pmod{p}.$$

It is this result which is usually referred to as Kummer's congruence; see for example §8 of Chapter 5 of [13]. In fact the result in Kummer's [32] is slightly more general. It is the congruence obtained by applying this technique to the numerical polynomial $w^i((w^{j+1}-w)/p)^n$, where j is a multiple of $p-1$.

The process of constructing numerical polynomials may be continued. The next elements of $A[w^{-1}]$ which can be obtained by our method have the form

$$\frac{B_k}{2k} \left(\frac{B_j}{2j} \left(\frac{B_i}{2i}(w^i-1) - \frac{B_{i+j}}{2i+2j}(w^{i+j}-1) \right) - \frac{B_{j+k}}{2j+2k} \left(\frac{B_i}{2i}(w^i-1) - \frac{B_{i+j+k}}{2i+2j+2k}(w^{i+j+k}-1) \right) \right).$$

We state the general result in the language of §3.

Definition 4.8. A sequence $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ of positive integers is said to be admissible if $k_{j+1} \geq k_j + \dots + k_1$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, r$. It is strictly admissible if the strict inequality holds for all relevant values of j .

Proposition 4.9. *The W -polynomial $W_K(w)$ of Definition 3.3 corresponding to the λ -sequence $\lambda_k = (-1)^k B_k/k$ is stably numerical if the sequence K is admissible. Moreover $w^{|K|}W_K(w)$ is numerical.*

Proof. The homomorphism Λ corresponding to this λ -sequence is characterized by $\Lambda(wf(w)) = \kappa(f(w))$. Thus Theorem 4.3 and Proposition 4.4 imply that if $f(w) \in A$ has degree n then $w^k \Lambda(f(w)) \in A$ if $k \geq n$. Since $W_K(w)$ has degree $|K|$ the result follows from Definition 3.3 by induction on $\text{len}(K)$.

Corollary 4.10. *If K is admissible then $w^{2|K|}W_K(w^{-1})$ is a numerical polynomial.*

Proof. It follows directly from the proposition that $W_K(w^{-1})$ is stably numerical and clearly $w^{|K|}W_K(w^{-1})$ is a polynomial. The force of the corollary is

that it becomes numerical if multiplied by $w^{|K|}$, which we prove by induction on $\text{len}(K)$.

To start the induction note that $w^{2k}W_{(k)}(w^{-1}) = -w^k W_{(k)}(w)$, since $W_{(k)}(w) = (-1)^k (B_k/k)(w^k - 1)$.

In general set $z = w^{-1}$ in Theorem 3.6, and use Corollary 3.5 to obtain

$$0 = W_K(1) = \sum_{IJ=K} w^{-|I|} W_I(w) W_J(w^{-1}).$$

Multiplying through by $w^{2|K|}$ and rearranging,

$$w^{2|K|} W_K(w^{-1}) = - \sum_{\substack{IJ=K \\ J \neq K}} w^{|I|} W_I(w) w^{2|J|} W_J(w^{-1}),$$

since $2|K| - |I| = |I| + 2|J|$ if $IJ = K$.

Now by Proposition 4.9 and the induction hypothesis all the terms in this sum are numerical polynomials, and the proof is complete.

As we have seen in Proposition 4.7 for the case of sequences K of length two, Proposition 4.9 remains true for the λ -sequence $\lambda_k = (-1)^k B_k/2k$, if K is strictly admissible. However the elements which we shall realize in §8 are related to the W -polynomials formed without the extra 2, as in the statement of Proposition 4.9.

If we work a prime at a time the admissibility conditions in the previous results can be eliminated. To do this we need the following local version of Theorem 4.3.

Theorem 4.11 (Local Kummer congruences). *Let p be a prime. The linear map*

$$\kappa_p : \mathbf{Q}[w] \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}[w]$$

given by

$$\kappa_p(w^k) = (-1)^{k+1} (1 - p^k) \frac{B_{k+1}}{k+1} (w^{k+1} - 1), \quad k \geq 0,$$

maps the ring $A_{(p)}[w^{-1}] \cap \mathbf{Q}[w]$ of p -local stably numerical polynomials into itself.

Proof. See the introduction of [28], where Katz states an equivalent result which follows from the existence of the p -adic Bernoulli measures.

We have not been able to find an elementary proof of Theorem 4.11 along the lines of the proof of Theorem 4.3. The most accessible account of the measure theoretic approach is to be found in [30].

Katz remarks that these congruences were “essentially known to Kummer.” However the extra factors $(1 - p^k)$ do not, as far as we know, occur in Kummer’s work. The full congruences do not seem to have been noticed until the work of Kubota and Leopoldt [31] on p -adic zeta functions.

Notice that the difficulties in iterating the map κ of Theorem 4.3, which we discussed after the proof of that theorem, do not arise for the local κ_p .

Corollary 4.12. *If $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is a sequence of natural numbers then the polynomial $W_K(w)$ corresponding to the λ -sequence*

$$\lambda_k = (-1)^{k+1}(1 - p^k)B_{k+1}/(k + 1)$$

is a p -local stably numerical polynomial.

The trinomial case of these polynomials, which are local versions of the polynomials of Proposition 4.7, occur, at least implicitly, in [2]. There Adams shows, in Lemma 11.2, that for u and v distinct, nonzero, even integers, there exists a rational number $\delta(u, v)$ such that for sufficiently large t and for all integers n

$$(n^{t+u} - n^t) - \delta(u, v)(n^{t+v} - n^t) \equiv 0 \pmod{m(u)m(v - u)}.$$

We now show how our results give simple congruences for the numbers $\delta(u, v)$, which differ from those in [2]. It is the presence of the Bernoulli numbers in our formulas which systematizes our approach and enables the results to be generalized.

Adams' result can be restated in terms of numerical polynomials as the fact that, if j and k are even,

$$\frac{1}{m(k)} \left(\frac{w^j - 1}{m(j)} - \gamma(j, k) \frac{w^{j+k} - 1}{m(j+k)} \right) \in A[w^{-1}],$$

where $\gamma(j, k)$ is the integer $m(k)\delta(j, j+k)$.

Comparing this with the polynomials $W_{(j,k)}(w)$ associated to the λ -sequence $\lambda_k = (-1)^{k+1}(1 - p^k)B_{k+1}/(2k + 2)$, we obtain the congruence

$$(4.13) \quad (1 - p^{j-1})n(j)\gamma(j, k) \equiv n(j+k) \pmod{p^{n+1}},$$

for all odd primes p such that $p^n(p - 1)$ divides k , where $n(j)$ denotes the numerator of B_j/j . If $p = 2$ and 2^n divides k , the congruence (4.13) holds modulo 2^{n+2} .

If j sufficiently large we have the global congruence

$$n(j)\gamma(j, k) \equiv n(j+k) \pmod{m(k)}.$$

The congruences 4.13 determine $\gamma(j, k)$, as long as none of the primes p such that $p - 1$ divides k also divide $n(j)$. However in this case, which corresponds to part (i) of the proof of 11.2 in [2], $\gamma(j, k)$ is simply chosen modulo p^{n+1} so that the constant terms cancel modulo p^{n+1} in

$$(w^j - 1)/m(j) - \gamma(j, k)(w^{j+k} - 1)/m(j+k),$$

and thus

$$\frac{1}{m(k)} \left(\frac{w^j - 1}{m(j)} - \gamma(j, k) \frac{w^{j+k} - 1}{m(j+k)} \right) \equiv w^j \left(\frac{w^k - 1}{m(k)} \right) \pmod{\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[w]}.$$

Hence Adams' approach does not generate any more numerical polynomials than ours.

Murdock has used Adams' function $\delta(u, v)$ to study the e -invariant on two-cell complexes [38]. He states general integrality conditions for the values of the e -invariant in an n -cell complex, in terms of numerical polynomials, but remarks that "the functions playing the role of $\delta(u, v)$ seem to be unknown." They are essentially provided by the existence of the elements of the K -theory cooperation algebra given by Corollary 4.12.

5. CONSTRUCTING PRIMITIVE ELEMENTS IN THE K -THEORY OF BU

In this section we investigate techniques for obtaining elements in the groups $P_m K_0(BU(n))$. In the light of Theorem 2.1 this means that we need to be able to construct homogeneous symmetric polynomials satisfying a certain integrality condition. The families which we are able to construct derive initially from a two-dimensional torus and thus from homogeneous numerical polynomials in two variables.

We will write our primitive elements as rational polynomials in the elements Σ_i or Γ_i . Application of the Chern character shows that $P_* K_0(BU) \otimes \mathbf{Q}$ is a polynomial algebra generated by $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \dots$. The Γ_i will also serve as polynomial generators. No power of the Σ_i or of the Γ_i is divisible, but more complicated expressions may well be.

For example $\Gamma_1 \Gamma_3 - \Gamma_2^2 \in P_4 K_0(BU)$ comes from

$$w_1 w_2^3 - w_1^2 w_2^2 = w_1 w_2^2 (w_2 - w_1)$$

in $P_4 K_0(BT^2)$. This element is clearly divisible by 2 in $K_0(BT^2) \cong A_2$. Hence $\frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_1 \Gamma_3 - \Gamma_2^2) \in P_4 K_0(BU)$.

Constructing primitive elements in this fashion leads to polynomial expressions in the Γ_i . We now explain how to obtain elements involving the Σ_i .

If we think of BT^2 as $CP^\infty \times CP^\infty$ and map each CP^∞ separately into a copy of BU , the polynomial $\frac{1}{2} w_1 w_2^2 (w_2 - w_1)$ gives rise to $\frac{1}{2}(\Gamma_1 \otimes \Gamma_3 - \Gamma_2 \otimes \Gamma_2)$ in $K_0(BU \times BU) \cong K_0(BU) \otimes K_0(BU)$. Applying the Bott map to each factor and using formula (2.7), we obtain $\frac{1}{2}(\Sigma_2 \otimes \Sigma_4 - \Sigma_3 \otimes \Sigma_3)$, so that, applying the Whitney sum, $\frac{1}{2}(\Sigma_2 \Sigma_4 - \Sigma_3^2) \in P_6 K_0(BU)$. This element is primitive since each monomial has weight 6.

For the general case let $f(w_1, w_2) \in A_2$ be homogeneous of degree r . We may assume that $f(w, 0) = f(0, w) = 0$, since otherwise we can replace $f(w_1, w_2)$ by $f(w_1, w_2) - f(1, 0)w_1^r - f(0, 1)w_2^r$.

If $f(w_1, w_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j w_1^j w_2^{r-j}$, with $\lambda_j \in \mathbf{Q}$, then we obtain

$$(5.1) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j \Gamma_j \Gamma_{r-j} \in P_r K_0(BU),$$

and

$$(5.2) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j \Sigma_{j+1} \Sigma_{r-j+1} \in P_{r+2} K_0(BU).$$

Using the Bott map on only one factor gives rise to a third type of primitive:

$$(5.3) \quad \sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j \Gamma_j \Sigma_{r-j+1} \in P_{r+1} K_0(BU).$$

Elements of the form (5.2) may be identified in another way. The element $\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j \Sigma_{j+1} \otimes \Sigma_{r-j+1} \in K_0(BU \times BU)$ is mapped by

$$l \otimes l : K_0(BU \times BU) \rightarrow K_0(K) \otimes K_0(K)$$

to $w_1 w_2 f(w_1, w_2)$ in $w_1 w_2 A_2 \cong wA \otimes wA \subset A[w^{-1}] \otimes A[w^{-1}]$, where $w_1 = w \otimes 1$ and $w_2 = 1 \otimes w$. Since l is a monomorphism when restricted to the summand rationally generated by the Σ_i , the element $\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j \Sigma_{j+1} \otimes \Sigma_{r-j+1}$ may be characterized as the unique rational linear combination of the $\Sigma_i \otimes \Sigma_j$ which is mapped to $w_1 w_2 f(w_1, w_2)$ by $l \otimes l$.

Similarly, $\sum_{j=1}^{r-1} \lambda_j w^j \otimes \Sigma_{r-j+1} \in K_0(CP^\infty \times BU) \cong A \otimes K_0(BU)$ is the unique rational linear combination of the terms $w^i \otimes \Sigma_j$ which is mapped to $w_2 f(w_1, w_2) \in A \otimes wA \subset A \otimes A[w^{-1}] \cong K_0(CP^\infty) \otimes K_0(K)$ by $1 \otimes l$.

In §9 we will construct and realize some primitives of the form (5.3). We now use the results of §4 to generate a family of primitives of the form (5.2) which will be realized in §8.

If the sequence $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is admissible and $j > |K|$, then, by Proposition 4.9 and Corollary 4.10, $w^j W_K(w)$ and $w^{j+|K|} W_K(w^{-1})$ belong to wA .

Definition 5.4. For such j and K we let $\Delta_{j,K}$ and $\nabla_{j,K}$ be the unique diagonal primitive elements of $K_0(BU)$ which map under $l: K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ to $w^j W_K(w)$ and $w^{j+|K|} W_K(w^{-1})$, respectively.

The existence and uniqueness of these elements are guaranteed by Proposition 2.8.

Thus $\Delta_{j,(.)} = \nabla_{j,(.)} = \Sigma_j$, and $\Delta_{j,(k)} = -\nabla_{j,(k)} = (-1)^k (B_k/k)(\Sigma_{j+k} - \Sigma_j)$.

Proposition 5.5. $\Delta_{j,K}$ and $\nabla_{j,K}$ may be defined recursively by

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{j,K(k)} &= (-1)^k (B_k/k)(\Delta_{j,K+k} - \Delta_{j,K}), \\ \nabla_{j,K(k)} &= (-1)^k (B_k/k)(\nabla_{j,K+k} - \nabla_{j+k,K}), \end{aligned}$$

for every nonempty sequence K .

Proof. This follows immediately from Lemma 3.4.

If we now set $w = w_1$ and $z = w_2^{-1}$ in Theorem 3.6,

$$W_K(w_1 w_2^{-1}) = \sum_{IJ=K} w_2^{-|I|} W_I(w_1) W_J(w_2^{-1}).$$

Multiplying by $w_1^{|K|} w_2^{2|K|}$,

$$w_1^{|K|} w_2^{2|K|} W_K(w_1 w_2^{-1}) = \sum_{IJ=K} w_1^{|J|} w_2^{2|I|} w_1^{|I|} W_I(w_1) w_2^{2|J|} W_J(w_2^{-1}),$$

which by Proposition 4.9 and Corollary 4.10 belongs to A_2 , the ring of numerical polynomials in two variables.

Note that $w_1^i w_2^j W_K(w_1 w_2^{-1})$ is clearly numerical for sufficiently large i and j since $W_K(w)$ is stably numerical; see Proposition 1.9. The advantage of using Theorem 3.6 is to provide a specific bound on such i and j .

If $i, j > |K|$ the element

$$(5.6) \quad w_1^i w_2^{j+|K|} W_K(w_1 w_2^{-1}) = \sum_{IJ=K} w_1^i W_I(w_1) w_2^{j+|J|} W_J(w_2^{-1})$$

can be lifted to a unique rational linear combination of the elements $\Sigma_i \otimes \Sigma_j$ in $K_0(BU \times BU)$.

Definition 5.7. Let $\Xi_{i,j,K} \in P_{i+j+|K|} K_0(BU)$ denote the image of this linear combination under the Whitney sum map.

Thus $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ is the element of the form (5.2) corresponding to the homogeneous numerical polynomial $w_1^{i-1} w_2^{j-1} W_K(w_1 w_2^{-1})$.

Proposition 5.8. *If K is a nonempty sequence,*

$$\Xi_{i,j,K(k)} = (-1)^k (B_k/k) (\Xi_{i,j,K+k} - \Xi_{i,j+k,K}),$$

which may be used to define the $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ recursively.

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.4.

For example,

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_{i,j,()} &= \Sigma_i \Sigma_j, \\ \Xi_{i,j,(a)} &= (-1)^a \frac{B_a}{a} (\Sigma_{i+a} \Sigma_j - \Sigma_i \Sigma_{j+a}), \\ \Xi_{i,j,(a,b)} &= (-1)^b \frac{B_b}{b} (\Xi_{i,j,(a+b)} - \Xi_{i,j+b,(a)}) \\ &= (-1)^b \frac{B_b}{b} \left((-1)^{a+b} \frac{B_{a+b}}{a+b} (\Sigma_{i+a+b} \Sigma_j - \Sigma_i \Sigma_{j+a+b}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (-1)^a \frac{B_a}{a} (\Sigma_{i+a} \Sigma_{j+b} - \Sigma_i \Sigma_{j+a+b}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 5.9. *The following equation holds in $K_0(BU)$:*

$$\Xi_{i,j,K} = \sum_{IJ=K} \Delta_{i,I} \nabla_{j,J}.$$

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of the formula (5.6).

This fundamental formula is the one which we shall use to realize $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ geometrically. It would not, however, be convenient to define $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ in this way, for a large amount of cancellation takes place. It is not even obvious that the right-hand side is a weighted homogeneous expression in the Σ_i , which is the condition for it to be primitive.

One must not be misled by the obvious consequence of Theorem 5.9 that the $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ are decomposable in the ring $K_0(BU)$ into believing that this is the case in the graded ring $P_*K_0(BU)$.

6. THE K -THEORY OF ITERATED THOM COMPLEXES

The algebra which we used in §4 to prove various cases of the Kummer congruences is closely related to the Thom isomorphism in K -theory. The following result shows this most clearly and leads us to a fuller understanding of the Δ -elements of Definition 5.4.

We should remark that in the proof of Proposition 1.3 we have already chosen the reduced Hopf bundle as a preferred power series generator for $K^0(CP^\infty)$. Following [4], this leads to a choice of Thom class $t : MU \rightarrow K$, which agrees with that of [52].

Proposition 6.1. *The following diagram commutes:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 A & \xrightarrow{\quad \kappa \quad} & & & & & A[w^{-1}] \\
 \downarrow & & & & & & \downarrow \cong \\
 K_0(BU) & \xrightarrow{B_*} & K_0(BU) & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\Phi^{-1}} & K_0(MU) & \xrightarrow{t_*} & K_0(K)
 \end{array}$$

where κ is the homomorphism defined in Theorem 4.3, B_* is the Bott map, $t : MU \rightarrow K$ is the K -theory Thom class, and Φ the corresponding Thom isomorphism.

Proof. In the notation of the proof of Theorem 4.3,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \kappa \left(\binom{w}{k} \right) &= \phi \circ \beta \left(\binom{w}{k} \right) \\
 &= \phi \left((-1)^k \left(\binom{w}{k+1} - \binom{w}{k} \right) \right) \\
 &= (-1)^k \left(N_{k+1} \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - N_k \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+1} \right) \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand $\binom{w}{k} \in A$ maps to $\beta_k \in K_0(BU)$ and

$$B_*(\beta_k) = (-1)^k (N_{k+1}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{k+1}) - N_k(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k));$$

see equation (2.5).

Now Φ and t_* are both ring homomorphisms, while $\Phi(b_i^K) = \beta_i$ and $t_*(b_i^K) = w^{-1} \binom{w}{i+1}$; see pages 400 and 435 of [52]. So

$$\begin{aligned}
 t_* \Phi^{-1} B_*(\beta_k) &= (-1)^k \left(N_{k+1} \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+2} \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - N_k \left(w^{-1} \binom{w}{2}, \dots, w^{-1} \binom{w}{k+1} \right) \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

and the diagram commutes.

If a different K -theory orientation class is used to define both the Thom isomorphism Φ and the Thom class $t: MU \rightarrow K$ then the diagram fails to commute only by a function $A \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}[w]$. Thus no new stably numerical polynomials arise.

Corollary 6.2.

$$t_* \Phi^{-1}(\Sigma_k) = (-1)^k (B_k/k)(w^k - 1), \quad k \geq 1.$$

Proof. $w^{k-1} \in A$ maps to Γ_{k-1} in $K_0(BU)$ and $B_*(\Gamma_{k-1}) = \Sigma_k$, by (2.7), while $\kappa(w^{k-1}) = (-1)^k (B_k/k)(w^k - 1)$.

Our next step is an unstable version of this corollary. If $k \leq j$ then Σ_k belongs to $K_0(BU(j)) \subset K_0(BU)$.

The Thom class $t \in \tilde{K}^0(MU(j))$ may be represented by a map

$$t: MU(j) \rightarrow BU,$$

and the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{K}_0(MU(j)) & \xrightarrow{t_*} & \tilde{K}_0(BU) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_0(MU) & \xrightarrow{t_*} & K_0(K) \end{array}$$

commutes, where $K_0(BU)$ must be interpreted as the j th term in the limit diagram (1.4), so that Γ_i and hence Σ_i both map to w^{i-j} in $K_0(K)$.

Let Φ_j denote the Thom isomorphism $\tilde{K}_0(MU(j)) \rightarrow K_0(BU(j))$.

Proposition 6.3. *Under the composition*

$$K_0(BU(j)) \xrightarrow{\Phi_j^{-1}} \tilde{K}_0(MU(j)) \xrightarrow{t_*} \tilde{K}_0(BU),$$

Σ_k maps to $(-1)^k (B_k/k)(\Sigma_{k+j} - \Sigma_j)$, if $j > k$.

Proof. By Corollary 6.2, $t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Sigma_k)$ maps to $(-1)^k (B_k/k)(w^k - 1) \in K_0(K)$.

Since $j - 1 \geq k$, the element Σ_k belongs to $K_0(BU(j - 1))$ so that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K_0(BU(j - 1)) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{j-1}^{-1}} & \tilde{K}_0(S^2 \wedge MU(j - 1)) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ K_0(BU(j)) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_j^{-1}} & \tilde{K}_0(MU(j)) \xrightarrow{t_*} \tilde{K}_0(BU) \end{array}$$

shows that $t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Sigma_k)$ is the image of $\Phi_{j-1}^{-1}(\Sigma_k) \in \tilde{K}_0(S^2 \wedge MU(j - 1))$ and hence is diagonal primitive. Thus $t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Sigma_k)$ is a rational linear combination of the Σ_i . It follows that

$$t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Sigma_k) = (-1)^k (B_k/k)(\Sigma_{k+j} - \Sigma_j).$$

This result is a version of a standard e -invariant calculation; see Proposition 19.30 of [52] for example. We now generalize it to show how the elements of Definition 5.4 can be related to the Thom isomorphism.

Let $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ be an admissible sequence of natural numbers, in the sense of Definition 4.8, and let $k > |K|$. The element $\Delta_{k,K} \in K_0(BU)$, being a linear combination of the Σ_i with $i \leq k + |K|$, belongs to $K_0(BU(j))$ if $j \geq k + |K|$.

Proposition 6.4. *If $j > k + |K|$ then $t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Delta_{k,K}) = \Delta_{j,(k)K}$, where $(k)K$ is the sequence (k, k_r, \dots, k_1) , as in Definition 3.2.*

Proof. We use induction on $r = \text{len}(K)$. The case $r = 0$ is Proposition 6.3.

For the induction step note that by Proposition 5.5

$$\Delta_{k,K(i)} = \lambda_k(\Delta_{k,K+i} - \Delta_{k,K}),$$

where $\lambda_k = (-1)^k B_k/k$, so that

$$t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Delta_{k,K(i)}) = \lambda_k(t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Delta_{k,K+i}) - t_* \Phi_j^{-1}(\Delta_{k,K})),$$

which we may inductively assume equals $\lambda_k(\Delta_{j,(k)K+i} - \Delta_{j,(k)K})$. But, by Proposition 5.5 again, this is $\Delta_{j,(k)K(i)}$. The inequalities of the induction statement are sufficient to guarantee the validity of this argument. We interpret $\Delta_{j,(i)+i}$ as $\Delta_{j+i,(i)}$.

The next step toward realizing primitive elements in $K_0(BU)$ is to show how the Δ -elements can be realized in the K -theory of finite CW -complexes. The complexes in question are constructed by iterating the Thom construction.

Definition 6.5. If $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is an admissible sequence of positive integers, the iterated Thom complex (X_K, f_K) consists of a $2|K|$ -dimensional CW -complex X_K and its Thom class $f_K: X_K \rightarrow BU$. We define (X_K, f_K) recursively as follows.

Let $X_{(k)} = S^{2k}$ and let $f_{(k)}$ be the Bott generator of $\pi_{2k}(BU)$.

Suppose now that (X_K, f_K) is defined and $k \geq |K|$, so that the sequence $(k)K = (k, k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is admissible, then the iterated Thom complex corresponding to the sequence $(k)K$ is constructed as follows.

Since $\dim X_K = 2|K| \leq 2k$, the map f_K factors uniquely as

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_K & \xrightarrow{f_K} & BU \\ & \searrow \hat{f}_K & \uparrow \\ & & BU(k) \end{array}$$

see Theorem 8 (2.6) on page 102 of [26], or 10.19 of Chapter IV of [53]. Then $X_{(k)K}$ is the Thom space of the $U(k)$ -bundle over X_K induced by \hat{f}_K and the Thom class $f_{(k)K}$ is the composition $X_{(k)K} \rightarrow MU(k) \xrightarrow{t} BU$, where t is the universal Thom class.

Note that if $k > |K|$, which is necessary for $(k)K$ to be strictly admissible, then $X_{(k)K}$ is a double suspension since \hat{f}_K factors through $BU(k - 1)$.

In a particular case it may be possible to factor f_K through $BU(j)$ for some j less than $|K|$. Thus iterated Thom complexes may exist for inadmissible sequences. In this sense, CP^n is an iterated Thom complex corresponding to the sequence $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ of length n .

It follows from Lemma 12.26 of [52] that X_K has a CW -complex decomposition of the form

$$S^{2k_r} \cup e^{2(k_r+k_{r-1})} \cup \dots \cup e^{2(k_r+\dots+k_2)} \cup e^{2|K|}.$$

Definition 6.6. The standard basis $x_0^K, x_1^K, \dots, x_r^K$ for $K_0(X_K)$ is defined recursively by $x_0^K = 1$, and $\Phi(x_{i+1}^{(k)K}) = x_i^K$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, r$, where $\Phi: \tilde{K}_0(X_{(k)K}) \rightarrow K_0(X_K)$ is the Thom isomorphism.

Proposition 6.7. *If the sequence K is strictly admissible then*

$$(f_K)_* : K_0(X_K) \rightarrow K_0(BU)$$

maps x_i^K to $\Delta_{k_r, (k_{r-1}, \dots, k_{r-i+1})}$ if $i \geq 1$.

Proof. The diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{K}_0(X_{(k)K}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{K}_0(MU(k)) \xrightarrow{t_*} \tilde{K}_0(BU) \\ \Phi \downarrow \cong & & \Phi_k \downarrow \cong \\ K_0(X_K) & \xrightarrow{(f_K)_*} & K_0(BU(k)) \end{array}$$

in which the top row represents $(f_{(k)K})_*$, shows that

$$(f_{(k)K})_*(x_{i+1}^{(k)K}) = t_* \Phi_k^{-1}((f_K)_*(x_i^K)).$$

Assuming inductively that $(f_K)_*(x_i^K) = \Delta_{k_r, (k_{r-1}, \dots, k_{r-i+1})}$,

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{(k)K})_*(x_{i+1}^{(k)K}) &= t_* \Phi_k^{-1}(\Delta_{k_r, (k_{r-1}, \dots, k_{r-i+1})}) \\ &= \Delta_{k, (k_r, k_{r-1}, \dots, k_{r-i+1})}, \end{aligned}$$

by Proposition 6.4.

The induction is initiated by the remark that $t_* \Phi_k^{-1}(1) = \Sigma_k = \Delta_{k, ()}$, by definition of Σ_k .

Definition 6.8. The standard basis $\xi_0^K, \xi_1^K, \dots, \xi_r^K$ for $K^0(X_K)$ is defined recursively by $\xi_0^K = 1$, and $\Phi(\xi_i^K) = \xi_{i+1}^{(k)K}$ for $i = 0, 1, \dots, r$, where $\Phi: K^0(X_K) \rightarrow \tilde{K}^0(X_{(k)K})$ is the Thom isomorphism.

Thus f_K represents ξ_1^K .

The standard basis for $K^0(X_K)$ is dual to the homology basis of Definition 6.6.

Our final task in this section is to generalize Proposition 6.7 by providing a formula for the slant product $\xi_i^K/x_j^K = (\xi_i^K)_*(x_j^K)$. To do this we need the following results on the Thom isomorphism.

Lemma 6.9. *Let M be the Thom complex of a bundle over B which is oriented with respect to K -theory. Suppose that $K_0(B)$ is torsion-free, so that $K_0(B)$ is a coalgebra with coproduct $\Delta : K_0(B) \rightarrow K_0(B) \otimes K_0(B)$.*

Let $\delta : M \rightarrow M \wedge B_+$ be the reduced diagonal [33], and let $\Phi : \tilde{K}_0(M) \rightarrow K_0(B)$ denote the Thom isomorphism.

Then we have

$$\delta_*(x) = (\Phi^{-1} \otimes 1)\Delta\Phi(x)$$

in $\tilde{K}_0(M \wedge B_+) \cong \tilde{K}_0(M) \otimes K_0(B)$.

In particular, if $\Phi(x) \in K_0(B)$ is primitive then

$$\delta_*(x) = x \otimes 1 + \Phi^{-1}(1) \otimes \Phi(x).$$

Proof. The following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} K \wedge M & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \delta} & K \wedge M \wedge B_+ & \xrightarrow{\mu(1 \wedge t) \wedge 1} & K \wedge B_+ \\ 1 \wedge \delta \downarrow & & 1 \wedge 1 \wedge \Delta_+ \downarrow & & 1 \wedge \Delta_+ \downarrow \\ K \wedge M \wedge B_+ & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \delta \wedge 1} & K \wedge M \wedge B_+ \wedge B_+ & \xrightarrow{\mu(1 \wedge t) \wedge 1 \wedge 1} & K \wedge B_+ \wedge B_+ \end{array}$$

where $\Delta_+ : B_+ \rightarrow (B \times B)_+ = B_+ \wedge B_+$ is the diagonal, which induces the coproduct on $K_0(B)$, and $t \in \tilde{K}^0(M)$ is the Thom class.

The induced diagram of homotopy groups is

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{K}_0(M) & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & K_0(B) \\ \delta_* \downarrow & & \downarrow \Delta \\ \tilde{K}_0(M) \otimes K_0(B) & \xrightarrow{\Phi \otimes 1} & K_0(B) \otimes K_0(B). \end{array}$$

The result follows.

Proposition 6.10. *Given the assumptions of the lemma, let $\xi \in K^0(B)$ be represented as a map $\xi : B_+ \rightarrow K$ and $\Phi(\xi) \in \tilde{K}^0(M)$ as a map $\Phi(\xi) : M \rightarrow K$. If $x \in \tilde{K}_0(M)$ is such that $\Phi(x) \in K_0(B)$ is diagonal primitive, then*

$$\Phi(\xi)_*(x) = t_*(x) \cdot \xi_*(1) + t_*(\Phi^{-1}(1)) \cdot \xi_*(\Phi(x))$$

in $K_0(K)$.

In particular, if $\xi \in \tilde{K}^0(B)$ then

$$\Phi(\xi)_*(x) = t_*(\Phi^{-1}(1)) \cdot \xi_*(\Phi(x)).$$

Proof. The map $\Phi(\xi) : M \rightarrow K$ is the composition

$$M \xrightarrow{\delta} M \wedge B_+ \xrightarrow{t \wedge \xi} K \wedge K \xrightarrow{\mu} K.$$

Proposition 6.11. *If the sequence $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is strictly admissible, and $x_j^K \in K_0(X_K)$, $\xi_i^K \in K^0(X_K)$ are elements of the standard bases then $(\xi_i^K)_* : K_0(X_K) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ maps x_j^K to*

$$\begin{cases} w^{k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1}} W_{(k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}(w), & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i > j \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Since the sequence K is strictly admissible, all the Thom complexes $X_{(k_{r-s}, \dots, k_1)}$ are suspensions, so that every element of their reduced K -homology groups is primitive. We may therefore repeatedly apply the previous proposition to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (\xi_i^K)_*(x_j^K) &= w^{k_r} (\xi_{i-1}^{(k_{r-1}, \dots, k_1)})_*(x_{j-1}^{(k_{r-1}, \dots, k_1)}) \\ &= w^{k_r+k_{r-1}} (\xi_{i-2}^{(k_{r-2}, \dots, k_1)})_*(x_{j-2}^{(k_{r-2}, \dots, k_1)}) \\ &= \dots, \end{aligned}$$

where we note that if $t \in K^0(M)$ is the Thom class of a $U(k)$ -bundle then $t_*(\Phi^{-1}(1)) = w^k \in K_0(K)$.

This reduction will stop for one of two reasons.

First, we may reach $x_1^{(k_{r-j+1}, \dots, k_1)}$, whose image under Φ is 1, which is not primitive. This occurs if $j < i$, in which case

$$(\xi_{i-j+1}^{(k_{r-j+1}, \dots, k_1)})_*(x_1^{(k_{r-j+1}, \dots, k_1)}) = 0,$$

so that $(\xi_i^K)_*(x_j^K) = 0$.

If on the other hand $j \geq i$, we have

$$(\xi_i^K)_*(x_j^K) = w^{k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+2}} (\xi_1^{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)})_*(x_{j-i+1}^{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)}).$$

But, as a map into the spectrum K , $\xi_1^{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)}$ is the composition of

$$f_{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)} : X_{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)} \rightarrow BU$$

with the limit map $BU \rightarrow K$.

Now by Proposition 6.7

$$(f_{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)})_*(x_{j-i+1}^{(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)}) = \Delta_{k_{r-i+1}, (k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}$$

in $K_0(BU)$, and

$$l(\Delta_{k_{r-i+1}, (k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}) = w^{k_{r-i+1}} W_{(k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}(w).$$

The result follows.

Corollary 6.12. *Under the conditions of the proposition, the induced map $(\xi_i^K)_* : K_0(X_K) \rightarrow K_0(BU)$ maps x_j^K to*

$$\begin{cases} \Delta_{k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1}, (k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}, & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i > j \geq 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. Since K is strictly admissible, X_K is a suspension and thus the element $(\xi_i^K)_*(x_j^K) \in K_0(BU)$ is diagonal primitive. The result now follows from the definition of the Δ -elements.

7. HYPERSURFACES AND DUALITY

This section is devoted to a geometric construction of elements in the stable homotopy of BU . It is this technique which, in §8, will enable us to realize the elements of $P_*K_0(BU)$ which we constructed in §5. We will use it again in §§9 and 10.

After describing the construction we will show how S -duality may be used to provide a formula for the K -theory Hurewicz images of the stable homotopy classes generated by our method.

Suppose that A is a subcomplex of S^{2n+1} . Let N denote a regular neighborhood of A , so that N retracts onto A . We may give N a smooth structure so that the boundary of N is a smooth hypersurface $M \subset S^{2n+1}$ [22]. We retract N onto a smaller neighborhood N' so that $N = N' \cup [0, 1] \times M$. If we identify A with N' and let B denote the complement of N in S^{2n+1} , we have a decomposition of the sphere as

$$S^{2n+1} = A \cup [0, 1] \times M \cup B,$$

in which $[0, 1] \times M$ intersects A in $\{0\} \times M$ and B in $\{1\} \times M$.

Let $i : M \rightarrow A$ and $j : M \rightarrow B$ denote the boundary inclusions. Given two maps $f : A \rightarrow BU$ and $g : B \rightarrow BU$, or equivalently elements of $\tilde{K}^0(A)$ and $\tilde{K}^0(B)$, we may combine them as the composition

$$f \oplus g : M \xrightarrow{\Delta} M \times M \xrightarrow{i \times j} A \times B \xrightarrow{f \times g} BU \times BU \xrightarrow{\omega} BU,$$

where $\omega : BU \times BU \rightarrow BU$ is the Whitney sum map.

As a hypersurface, M is a framed manifold and the framed bordism class of $f \oplus g : M \rightarrow BU$ defines an element of $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$.

Let $c : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow S^1 \wedge M$ denote the Pontrjagin-Thom collapse (see the proof of Theorem 12.30 of [52]) so that the stable homotopy class represented by $[M, f \oplus g]$ is that of the composition

$$S^{2n+1} \xrightarrow{c} S^1 \wedge M \xrightarrow{1 \wedge (f \oplus g)} S^1 \wedge BU.$$

Lemma 7.1. *With the preceding notation the composition*

$$\rho_A : S^{2n+1} \xrightarrow{c} S^1 \wedge M \xrightarrow{1 \wedge i \wedge j} S^1 \wedge A \wedge B$$

is an S -duality map, in the sense of page 326 of [52].

Proof. Though this result is well known (see for example [45]), the only complete proof in the literature seems to be that in [18].

Lemma 7.1 provides us with an isomorphism

$$D : \tilde{K}^0(A) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{2n}^0(B) \cong \tilde{K}_0(B),$$

which sends an element ξ of $\tilde{K}^0(A)$, considered as a map $\xi : A \rightarrow K$, to the element of $\tilde{K}_{2n}(B)$ represented by the composition

$$S^{2n+1} \xrightarrow{\rho} S^1 \wedge A \wedge B \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \xi \wedge 1} S^1 \wedge K \wedge B.$$

Similarly, we have an isomorphism

$$D : \tilde{K}^0(B) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{2n}(A) \cong \tilde{K}_0(A).$$

Lemma 7.2. *Suppose that $\rho : S^{2n} \rightarrow A \wedge B$ is an S -duality map and that $\tilde{K}_0(A)$ is torsion-free with basis x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r . Let the Kronecker dual basis for $\tilde{K}_0(A)$ be denoted by $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r$, so that $D\xi_1, D\xi_2, \dots, D\xi_r$ is a basis for $\tilde{K}_{2n}(B) \cong \tilde{K}_0(B)$. The induced homomorphism $\rho_* : \tilde{K}_0(S^{2n}) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_0(A \wedge B) \cong \tilde{K}_0(A) \otimes \tilde{K}_0(B)$ sends the generator g_n to $\sum_{i=1}^r x_i \otimes D\xi_i$.*

Proof. The work of Dold and Puppe [18] provides a more general setting for this result. In their terminology \tilde{K}_0 is a monoidal functor and A is \tilde{K}_0 -flat. It follows from Corollary 2.4 of [18] that ρ_* is the coevaluation for the duality between $\tilde{K}_0(A)$ and $\tilde{K}_0(B)$. The lemma follows from Example 1.4 of [18].

We can now prove the result which will enable us to compute the K -theory Hurewicz image of stable homotopy classes realized on hypersurfaces.

Proposition 7.3. *Let A and B be complementary subcomplexes of S^{2n+1} , such that $K_0(A)$ is torsion-free, with M the hypersurface which separates them. Let $c : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow S^1 \wedge M$ be the Pontrjagin-Thom collapse.*

The composition

$$\tilde{K}_0(S^{2n}) \cong \tilde{K}_1(S^{2n+1}) \xrightarrow{c_*} \tilde{K}_1(S^1 \wedge M) \xrightarrow{(1 \wedge (i \times j))} \tilde{K}_1(S^1 \wedge (A \times B)) \cong \tilde{K}_0(A \times B)$$

maps the generator to $\sum_{i=1}^r x_i \otimes D\xi_i$, where x_1, x_2, \dots, x_r is a basis for $\tilde{K}_0(A)$ and $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r$ is the dual basis for $\tilde{K}^0(A)$.

Proof. If $CX = [0, 1] \wedge X$ denotes the cone on X , let

$$A * B = CA \times B \cup A \times CB \subset CA \times CB$$

denote the join of A and B ; see page 482 of [53]. The Hopf construction, when applied to the identity map, gives us a map $\Gamma_1 : A * B \rightarrow S^1 \wedge (A \times B)$, which, composed with the suspension of the quotient map $A \times B \rightarrow A \wedge B$, determines a homotopy equivalence between $A * B$ and $S^1 \wedge A \wedge B$; see Lemma 8.15 of Chapter X of [53].

As we saw above, we can decompose S^{2n+1} into the union of A , $[0, 1] \times M$, and B .

We define $\gamma : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow A * B$ as follows. If $a \in A$ let $\gamma(a) = a \times *$ in $A \times CB$; similarly, $\gamma(b) = * \times b$ in $CA \times B$, while on $[0, 1] \times M$,

$$\gamma(t \times m) = \begin{cases} i(m) \times (2t \wedge j(m)) & \text{in } A \times CB, & \text{if } t \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ (2 - 2t \wedge i(m)) \times j(m) & \text{in } CA \times B, & \text{if } t \geq \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$$

Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 S^{2n+1} & \xrightarrow{\quad \gamma \quad} & A * B & & \\
 c \downarrow & & & & \downarrow \Gamma_1 \\
 (7.4) \quad S^1 \wedge M & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge \Delta} S^1 \wedge (M \times M) & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge (i \times j)} S^1 \wedge (A \times B) & & \\
 & \downarrow & & & \downarrow \\
 & S^1 \wedge M \wedge M & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge i \wedge j} & S^1 \wedge A \wedge B &
 \end{array}$$

which is easily seen to commute.

The result now follows from Lemmas 7.1 and 7.2 since the map

$$\Gamma_1_* : \tilde{K}_1(A * B) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_1(S^1 \wedge (A \times B)) \cong \tilde{K}_0(A \wedge B) \oplus \tilde{K}_0(A) \oplus \tilde{K}_0(B)$$

maps onto the summand $\tilde{K}_0(A \wedge B)$.

Corollary 7.5. *Suppose that, with the notation of the proposition, f and g are maps from A and B , respectively, to BU . The K -theory Hurewicz image of the class $[M, f \oplus g]$ is $\sum_{i=1}^r f_*(x_i)g_*(D\xi_i)$.*

We may apply other homology theories to the diagram (7.4) to obtain the corresponding Hurewicz images. In particular, if we use the theory $\pi_*^S(\)$, the generator maps to $[M, f \oplus g]$ itself. This observation will be useful in §8.

In order to make use of the formula of the corollary we need to be able to evaluate $g_*(D\xi_i)$. The next proposition shows how to do this.

Proposition 7.6. *Let $\rho : S^{2n} \rightarrow A \wedge B$ be an S -duality map with $\xi \in \tilde{K}^0(A)$ and $y \in \tilde{K}^0(B)$, so that $D\xi \in \tilde{K}_0(B)$ and $Dy \in \tilde{K}_0(A)$. Then*

$$y_*(D\xi) = w^n \chi(\xi_*(Dy)) \in K_0(K),$$

where ξ_* and y_* are the homomorphisms induced in K -theory by the maps $\xi : A \rightarrow K$ and $y : B \rightarrow K$, and $\chi : K_0(K) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ is the ring homomorphism $w \mapsto w^{-1}$ induced by swapping the two copies of the spectrum.

Proof. A simple diagram chase.

8. REALIZING THE KUMMER CONGRUENCES IN STABLE HOMOTOPY

In this section we show that the elements $\Xi_{k,j,K} \in P_*K_0(BU)$ which were constructed in §5 using the Kummer congruences can be realized in the stable homotopy of BU .

In §5 we expressed the primitives $\Xi_{k,j,K}$ in terms of the Δ -elements and the ∇ -elements. In §6 we showed that the Δ -elements could be realized in the K -theory of iterated Thom complexes. The only remaining component of the proof of the main theorem of this section is to show how the ∇ -elements may be realized in the K -theory of the S -duals of iterated Thom complexes.

Suppose that the iterated Thom complex X_K , corresponding to the strictly admissible sequence $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$, embeds in S^{2n} , and that Y_K is the complement in S^{2n+1} . Thus Y_K has the homotopy type of a suspension and the map $\rho : S^{2n+1} \rightarrow S^1 \wedge X_K \wedge Y_K$ of Lemma 7.1 is an S -duality map.

Proposition 8.1. *Let $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_r \in \tilde{K}^0(Y_K)$ be the basis defined by $Dy_j = x_j$, where x_j is the standard basis element of Definition 6.6. Then $(y_j)_* : K_0(Y_K) \rightarrow K_0(BU)$ maps $D\xi_i$ to*

$$\begin{cases} \nabla_{n-|K|+k_r-j+\dots+k_1, (k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}, & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i > j > 0. \end{cases}$$

Proof. By Propositions 6.11 and 7.6, $(y_j)_* : K_0(Y_K) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ maps $D\xi_i$ to

$$\begin{cases} w^{n-k_r-\dots-k_{r-i+1}} W_{(k_{r-i}, \dots, k_{r-j+1})}(w^{-1}), & \text{if } 1 \leq i \leq j, \\ 0, & \text{if } i > j > 0. \end{cases}$$

But, since Y_K is a suspension, $(y_j)_*(D\xi_i) \in K_0(BU)$ is diagonal primitive and thus a rational linear combination of the Σ_k . The result now follows from the definition of the ∇ -elements, 5.4.

Theorem 8.2. *Let K be a strictly admissible sequence, as in Definition 4.8, and let $n = k + j + |K|$, where $k, j > |K|$. The element $\Xi_{k,j,K} \in P_n K_0(BU)$ of Definition 5.7 is in the image of the stable Hurewicz homomorphism.*

Proof. Let $X_{(k)K}$ be the iterated Thom complex corresponding to the strictly admissible sequence $(k)K$; see Definition 6.5. The complex $X_{(k)K}$ has dimension $2k + 2|K|$ and is $(2k - 1)$ -connected. By a result of Stallings [50] (see also Theorem 12.1 of [24]) it may be embedded up to homotopy type in $S^{4|K|+2k+1}$, and hence in S^{2n+1} .

Let Y be the complement of $X_{(k)K}$ in S^{2n+1} . Since $j > |K|$ it follows that Y has the homotopy type of a suspension.

Let $f = f_{(k)K} : X_{(k)K} \rightarrow BU$ be the Thom class and let $g : Y \rightarrow BU$ be chosen so that the dual K -theory class Dg is the element $x_{r+1}^{(k)K}$ of the standard basis for $K_0(X_{(k)K})$.

We will show that, if M is the hypersurface separating $X_{(k)K}$ and Y , the element $\Psi_{k,j,K}$ of $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$ represented by $f \oplus g : M \rightarrow BU$ maps to $\Xi_{k,j,K} \in P_n K_0(BU)$ under the Hurewicz homomorphism.

By Corollary 7.5 the image of $\Psi_{j,k,K}$ is $\sum_{i=1}^{r+1} f_*(x_i) g_*(D\xi_i)$.

But by Corollary 6.12 $f_*(x_i) = \Delta_{k, (k_r, \dots, k_{r-i+2})}$, and by Proposition 8.1 $g_*(D\xi_i) = \nabla_{j, (k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_1)}$.

Thus

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r+1} f_*(x_i) g_*(D\xi_i) = \sum_{IJ=K} \Delta_{k,I} \nabla_{j,J},$$

which, by Theorem 5.9, equals $\Xi_{k,j,K}$.

It is natural to ask whether we can realize any more primitives in $K_0(BU)$ by varying the maps f and g in the proof of Theorem 8.2. Since our formula for the Hurewicz image of $[M, f \oplus g]$ is bilinear in f and g , it is sufficient to consider the case where f represents $\xi_s \in K^0(X_{(k)K})$ and, in the notation of Proposition 8.1, g represents $y_t \in \tilde{K}^0(Y)$. (In the proof of Theorem 8.2 we had $s = 1$ and $t = r + 1$.) Then

$$f_*(x_i) = \Delta_{k+k_r+\dots+k_{r-s+2},(k_{r-s+1}, \dots, k_{r-i+2})}, \quad i \geq s,$$

and

$$g_*(D\xi_i) = \nabla_{j+k_{r-i+1}+\dots+k_1,(k_{r-i+1}, \dots, k_{r-i+2})}, \quad i \leq t.$$

Thus, if $s > t$, the Hurewicz image of $[M, f \oplus g]$ is zero; otherwise it is

$$\Xi_{k+k_r+\dots+k_{r-s+2}, j+k_{r-i+1}+\dots+k_1, (k_{r-s+1}, \dots, k_{r-i+2})},$$

which does not provide any improvement on Theorem 8.2.

It is clear that $m_K \Xi_{k,j,K}$ is an integral bilinear combination of the Σ_i in $P_*K_0(BU)$ for some minimal positive integer m_K . We would like to deduce the same divisibility result for the corresponding combination of the Σ_i in $\pi_*^S(BU)$. Unfortunately, Theorem 8.2 tells us only that this is so modulo torsion.

We complete this section by extending our methods to show, in Theorem 8.8, that the expected divisibility does indeed occur in $\pi_*^S(BU)$, although for simplicity we replace m_K by an integer t_K which is, in general, larger.

We need first some preparatory constructions involving the iterated Thom complexes X_K . For a strictly admissible sequence K the complex X_K is a suspension so that for any integer t and map $f : X_K \rightarrow Z$ we can define the t -fold sum of f with itself, written tf , by using the cogroup structure. In particular, $t : X_K \rightarrow X_K$ will denote $t \cdot 1$ so that $tf = t^*(f)$. We let $S^{-i}X$ stand for an i -fold desuspension of X .

Let $o(k) = \frac{1}{2}m(k)$ denote the denominator of B_k/k and hence also the J -order of the Bott generator of $\pi_{2k}(BU)$ [2].

Definition 8.3. If $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is a sequence of positive integers, the iterated wedge V_K is defined as

$$V_K = S^{2k_r} \vee S^{2(k_r+k_{r-1})} \vee \dots \vee S^{2(k_r+\dots+k_2)} \vee S^{2|K|}.$$

Let the elements $v_1^K, v_2^K, \dots, v_r^K$ in $\pi_*^S(V_K)$ be such that v_i^K is represented by the inclusion $S^{2(k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1})} \subset V_K$. Let the elements $\nu_1^K, \nu_2^K, \dots, \nu_r^K \in \pi_*^S(V_K)$ be such that ν_i^K is represented by the projection $V_K \rightarrow S^{2(k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1})}$.

Note that $\pi_*^S(V_K)$ is free over π_*^S , and the v_i^K and ν_i^K are dual bases.

Definition 8.4. If $K = (k_r, \dots, k_1)$ is a sequence of positive integers we let o_K denote the least common multiple of $o(k_r), o(k_r + k_{r-1}), \dots, o(k_r + \dots + k_2)$, and $o(|K|)$, and define the integer t_K inductively by

$$t_{(\)} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad t_{(k)K} = o_{(k)K} t_K.$$

Any element of $K^0(V_K)$ has J -order dividing o_K .

It follows from Definition 3.3 that $t_K W_K(w)$ is an integer polynomial for every sequence K . In general t_K is an overestimate for the denominator of $W_K(w)$, which is also the denominator of $\Xi_{k,j,K}$. However, t_K is equal to the denominator for all sequences of length one and for those sequences of length two for which no cancellation takes place among the Bernoulli numbers involved. For sequences of greater length our results could be improved by making more precise estimates of the J -orders involved in the proofs.

Lemma 8.5. *Let K be strictly admissible. There are maps $a_K : V_K \rightarrow X_K$ and $b_K : X_K \rightarrow V_K$, both of which are double suspensions, such that the composite $a_K b_K : X_K \rightarrow X_K$ is homotopic to $t_{(k_{r-1}, \dots, k_1)}$.*

Proof. We proceed by induction on $\text{len}(K)$.

For a sequence (k) of length one we let both $a_{(k)}$ and $b_{(k)}$ be the identity on S^{2k} .

Now suppose that we have constructed a_K and b_K , and that $k > |K|$. The complex $X_{(k)K}$ is the Thom complex of $\hat{f}_K : X_K \rightarrow BU(k)$, which factors through $BU(k-1)$. Thus, by Lemma 5.15 of [34], $S^{-2}X_{(k)K}$ is the cofiber of the map $J(\hat{f}_K) : S^{2k-3} \wedge X_K \rightarrow S^{2k-2}$, obtained by adjoining the composition

$$S^{-1}X_K \xrightarrow{\hat{f}_K} U(k-1) \xrightarrow{J} \Omega^{2k-2}S^{2k-2}.$$

Furthermore, since a_K desuspends and $(a_K)^* \hat{f}_K$ over V_K has J -order dividing t_K , there is a cofiber diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^{2k-3} \wedge V_K & \longrightarrow & S^{2k-2} & \longrightarrow & S^{-2}V_{(k)K} \\ 1 \wedge o_K a_K \downarrow & & \downarrow 1 & & \downarrow a_{(k)K} \\ S^{2k-3} \wedge X_K & \xrightarrow{J(\hat{f}_K)} & S^{2k-2} & \longrightarrow & S^{-2}X_{(k)K} \end{array}$$

which defines $a_{(k)K}$.

Similarly $(t_{(k_{r-1}, \dots, k_1)})^* \hat{f}_K = (b_K)^*(a_K)^* \hat{f}_K$ by our induction hypothesis so that \hat{f}_K has J -order dividing $o_K t_{(k_{r-1}, \dots, k_1)} = t_K$. But X_K is a double suspension, so the codegree of \hat{f}_K also divides t_K ; see [29] or [17]. Thus there is a cofiber diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^{2k-3} \wedge X_K & \xrightarrow{J(\hat{f}_K)} & S^{2k-2} & \longrightarrow & S^{-2} \wedge X_{(k)K} \\ 1 \wedge b_K \downarrow & & \downarrow t_K & & \downarrow b_{(k)K} \\ S^{2k-3} \wedge V_k & \longrightarrow & S^{2k-2} & \longrightarrow & S^{-2}V_{(k)K} \end{array}$$

which defines $b_{(k)K}$.

We can now amalgamate the two cofiber diagrams, suspend once, and deform all cogroup structures onto the new suspension coordinates. This yields the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 S^{2k-2} \wedge X_K & \xrightarrow{J(\hat{f}_K)} & S^{2k-1} & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}X_{(k)K} \\
 \downarrow t_K & & \downarrow t_K & & \downarrow a_{(k)K}b_{(k)K} \\
 S^{2k-2} \wedge X_K & \xrightarrow{J(\hat{f}_K)} & S^{2k-1} & \longrightarrow & S^{-1}X_{(k)K}
 \end{array}$$

which completes the induction.

Our next step is to mimic the proof of Theorem 8.2 by embedding $V_{(k)K}$ in S^{2n+1} , where $n = k + j + |K|$ with $j > |K|$. The complement W admits a homotopy equivalence

$$W \simeq S^{2j} \vee S^{2(j+k_1)} \vee \dots \vee S^{2(j+k_1+\dots+k_{r-1})} \vee S^{2(j+|K|)}.$$

Thus, for dimensional reasons, both W and the complement Y of $X_{(k)K}$ are stable complexes, and we can realize the dual of $b_{(k)K}$ as a map $d : W \rightarrow Y$.

Lemma 8.6. *With the notation of §7, the composition*

$$\pi_{2n}^S(S^{2n}) \xrightarrow{(\rho_V)_*} \pi_{2n}^S(V_{(k)K} \wedge W) \xrightarrow{(a_{(k)K} \wedge d)_*} \pi_{2n}^S(X_{(k)K} \wedge Y)$$

maps the generator to t_K times the image of the generator under

$$\rho_X : \pi_{2n}^S(S^{2n}) \rightarrow \pi_{2n}^S(X_{(k)K} \wedge Y).$$

Proof. Using Lemma 8.5 it suffices to note that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 S^{2n+1} & \xrightarrow{\rho_X} & S^1 \wedge X_{(k)K} \wedge Y & & \\
 \rho_V \downarrow & & b_{(k)K} \wedge 1 \downarrow & \searrow t_K & \\
 S^1 \wedge V_{(k)K} \wedge W & \xrightarrow{1 \wedge d} & S^1 \wedge V_{(k)K} \wedge Y & \xrightarrow{a_{(k)K} \wedge 1} & S^1 \wedge X_{(k)K} \wedge Y
 \end{array}$$

is stably homotopy commutative. This follows from standard properties of duality; see [52].

Corollary 8.7. *The element of $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$ constructed as in §7 from the hypersurface H separating $V_{(k)K}$ and W , using the maps $F = (a_{(k)K})^* f : V_{(k)K} \rightarrow BU$ and $G = d^* g : W \rightarrow BU$, is precisely $t_K \Psi_{k,j,K}$. Thus it has Hurewicz image $t_K \Xi_{k,j,K}$ in $P_n K_0(BU)$.*

Note that the hypersurface H is a connected sum of a product of spheres.

Theorem 8.8. *There are integers q_i , for $i = 1, \dots, r$, such that*

$$t_K \Psi_{k,j,K} = \sum_{i=1}^r q_i \Sigma_{k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1}} \Sigma_{n-(k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1})}$$

in $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$, and

$$\Xi_{k,j,K} = \frac{1}{t_K} \sum_{i=1}^r q_i \Sigma_{k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1}} \Sigma_{n-(k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1})}$$

in $P_n K_0(BU)$.

Proof. Using the previous corollary we may represent $t_K \Psi_{k,j,K}$ by $F \oplus G : H \rightarrow BU$. Appealing again to [18], since π_*^S is a monoidal functor and $V_{(k)K}$ is π_*^S -flat, we see, in Lemma 7.2, that the homomorphism

$$\rho_V : \pi_{2n}^S(S^{2n}) \rightarrow \pi_{2n}^S(V_{(k)K} \wedge W)$$

maps the generator to $\sum_{i=1}^r v_i \otimes Dv_i$. Thus, as in Corollary 7.5, $t_K \Psi_{k,j,K} = \sum_{i=1}^r F_*(v_i) G_*(Dv_i)$ in $\pi_{2n}^S(BU)$.

By definition, Dv_i is represented by an inclusion $S^{2n-(k_r+\dots+k_{r-i+1})} \subset W$, so that both $F_*(v_i)$ and $G_*(Dv_i)$ originate unstably in $\pi_*(BU)$. This establishes the theorem.

9. ANOTHER FAMILY IN THE STABLE HOMOTOPY OF BU

In this section we use our machinery to produce another family of primitives in the K -theory of BU and to realize this family in stable homotopy. Both the number theory and the geometry are rather more straightforward this time. The numerical polynomials involved arise directly from the binomial coefficient polynomials, while the space which we have to embed is a projective space.

Proposition 9.1. *If n is a natural number and $\alpha(n)$ denotes the sum of its dyadic digits then $w_2^{2n-\alpha(n)} \binom{w_1 w_2^{-1}}{n}$ is a homogeneous numerical polynomial.*

Proof. The result follows from Proposition 1.9 since the largest exponent of any prime in $n!$ is $\nu_2(n!) = n - \alpha(n)$.

Let $\zeta \in \tilde{K}^0(CP^n)$ denote the reduced Hopf bundle, so that $\zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^n$ is the basis for $\tilde{K}^0(CP^n)$ dual to $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$.

Proposition 9.2. *The homomorphism $(\zeta^i)_* : K_0(CP^n) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ maps β_j to the coefficient of $\binom{x}{i}$ when $\binom{w_1 x}{j}$ is expanded as a linear combination of the binomial coefficient polynomials in x .*

Proof. It is straightforward to verify that $\psi(\beta_j) = \sum_{i=1}^n (\zeta^i)_*(\beta_j) \otimes \beta_i$. The result now follows from the remarks which precede Definition 1.5 on the computation of the coaction on $K_0(CP^n)$.

By a result of Mukherjee [37], CP^n may be embedded in $S^{4n-\alpha(n)-1}$ if n is odd, and in $S^{4n-\alpha(n)}$ if n is even. We choose d so that

$$2d \geq \begin{cases} 4n - \alpha(n), & \text{if } \alpha(n) \text{ is even,} \\ 4n - \alpha(n) - 1, & \text{if } \alpha(n) \text{ and } n \text{ are both odd,} \\ 4n - \alpha(n) + 1, & \text{if } \alpha(n) \text{ is odd and } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

This ensures that CP^n will embed in S^{2d} . Note that in every case $d \geq 2n - \alpha(n)$, with equality holding only for $n = 1$. Assume now that $n > 1$. Let Y denote the complement of CP^n in S^{2d+1} . Hence Y is an S -dual of CP^n and has the homotopy type of a suspension since CP^n can be embedded in one dimension less.

Proposition 9.3. *If $y_j \in \tilde{K}^0(Y)$ is such that $Dy_j = \beta_j \in \tilde{K}_0(CP^n)$ then $(y_j)_* : K_0(Y) \rightarrow K_0(K)$ maps $D(\zeta^i)$ to w^d times the coefficient of $\binom{x}{i}$ in $(w^{-1}x)$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from Propositions 7.6 and 9.2.

Let M denote the hypersurface separating CP^n and Y . It follows from Proposition 7.3 that the map induced in K -theory by the composition

$$S^{2d+1} \xrightarrow{c} S^1 \wedge M \xrightarrow{1 \wedge (i \times j)} S^1 \wedge (CP^n \times Y)$$

sends the generator of $\tilde{K}_0(S^{2d})$ to $\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \otimes D(\zeta^i)$.

Let f denote the inclusion $CP^n \subset CP^\infty$ and let $g : Y \rightarrow BU$ represent y_n . Since $f_*(\beta_i) = \binom{w}{i} \in K_0(CP^\infty)$, Proposition 9.3 shows that the map

$$1 \otimes l : K_0(CP^\infty) \otimes K_0(BU) \rightarrow K_0(CP^\infty) \otimes K_0(K) \cong A \otimes A[w^{-1}]$$

sends $\sum_{i=1}^n f_*(\beta_i) \otimes g_*(D(\zeta^i))$ to $w_2^d(w_1 w_2^{-1})$, where $w_1 = w \otimes 1$ and $w_2 = 1 \otimes w$. As Y is a suspension, $g_*(D(\zeta^i))$ is diagonal primitive and the discussion in §5 shows that the Hurewicz image of the class $[M, f \oplus g]$ is $\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^n s_n^i \Gamma_i \Sigma_{d-i}$, where s_n^i is the Stirling number of the first kind [11] defined by the formula $n! \binom{w}{n} = \sum_{i=1}^n s_n^i w^i$, for $n > 0$. Thus the class $[M, f \oplus g]$ realizes the element of the form (5.3) corresponding to the polynomial $w_2^{d-1}(w_1 w_2^{-1})$, which, by Proposition 9.1, is numerical since $d > 2n - \alpha(n)$.

As in §8 it is easy to see that no new primitive elements are produced by varying g .

There is a range of values $2d$, from $4n - 2\alpha(n)$ to approximately $4n - \alpha(n)$, over which $\frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=1}^n s_n^i \Gamma_i \Sigma_{d-i}$ exists in $P_d K_0(BU)$ but is not known to be stably spherical. Any improved embedding results for CP^n would imply that the element was spherical for corresponding values of d .

The calculation can be turned on its head to obtain a nonembedding result.

Suppose that there is a subcomplex of S^{2d+1} of the homotopy type of CP^n . Let Y be the complement, with f and g as above; then we have seen that the map in K -theory induced by the composition

$$S^{2d+1} \xrightarrow{c} S^1 \wedge M \xrightarrow{1 \wedge (f \times g)} S^1 \wedge (CP^\infty \times BU) \rightarrow S^1 \wedge CP^\infty \wedge K$$

sends the generator of $\tilde{K}_0(S^{2d})$ to $w_2^d(w_1 w_2^{-1})$. But, by the discussion at the end of §2, this must be a two-variable numerical polynomial. Now the remarks following the proof of Proposition 1.9 show that the bound on d given by

Proposition 9.1 is the best possible, since $n! \binom{w}{n}$ is monic. Hence $d \geq 2n - \alpha(n)$, and CP^n does not embed up to homotopy type in $\mathbf{R}^{4n-2\alpha(n)-1}$. We can improve this statement by one extra dimension by using an amended version of Proposition 7.6 which applies to embeddings in an even-dimensional sphere.

This result has been obtained by Hubbuck [23]. The fact that CP^n does not embed smoothly in $\mathbf{R}^{4n-2\alpha(n)}$ was obtained in [7] by methods which ultimately rely on the same calculation with numerical polynomials as ours.

10. EXAMPLES AND COUNTEREXAMPLES

In the last two sections we have realized two families of primitive elements in $K_0(BU)$. In this section we consider first a result in the opposite direction. We give an example of an element of $P_*K_0(BU)$ which does not belong to the image of the stable Hurewicz map. We then consider a generalization of the construction of §8.

Recall that in Example 2.3 we defined elements

$$g_r = g_r(x_1, x_2) \in P_{2r+2}K_0(BU(2)), \quad r \geq 2.$$

We showed there that $g_r(x_1, x_2)$ was not toroidal. In terms of the Γ_i we have $g_r = \frac{1}{4}(\Gamma_{r+2}\Gamma_r - \Gamma_{r+1}^2)$, where here multiplication is induced by Whitney sum. The closest we have come to realizing this element is

$$\Xi_{r+1,r,(1)} = \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma_{r+2}\Sigma_r - \Sigma_{r+1}^2),$$

which is stably spherical for $r \geq 2$ by Theorem 8.2.

Proposition 10.1. $g_2 = \frac{1}{4}(\Gamma_4\Gamma_2 - \Gamma_3^2)$ does not belong to the image of the Hurewicz map $\pi_{12}^S(BU) \rightarrow P_6K_0(BU)$.

Proof. We localize at the prime 2 and compute with the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence $H_*(BU; \pi_*^S) \Rightarrow \pi_*^S(BU)$. In [36] Mosher has studied this spectral sequence for the space CP^∞ , though his indexing is different; his E^r -term is our E^{2r} -term for example.

We write $b_n \in H_{2n}(CP^\infty)$ for the generator, so that $H_*(BU)$ is the polynomial algebra on b_1, b_2, \dots . Since the Chern character of Γ_k is $k!b_k$, we see that $\text{ch}(g_2) = 12b_4b_2 - 9b_3^2$.

We will show that $12b_4b_2 - 9b_3^2$ is not an infinite cycle in the spectral sequence. It will follow that g_2 is not stably spherical.

Mosher's results and the fact that the differentials are derivations are sufficient to compute up to dimension 12. We use the standard notation for elements of the stable stem.

By Proposition 5.1 of [36] $d^2b_{n+1} = n\eta b_n$. Thus $d^2b_5b_1 = d^2b_3^2 = 0$ and $d^2b_4b_2 = \eta(b_4b_1 + b_3b_2)$, showing that $12b_4b_2 - 9b_3^2$ is a cycle in the E^2 -term.

The differential d^3 is zero since $H_*(BU)$ is concentrated in even dimensions.

By Proposition 5.2 of [36] $d^4 b_3 = 2\nu b_1$, $d^4 2b_4 = 2\nu b_2$, and $d^4 b_5 = \nu b_3$. It follows that $d^4(12b_4 b_2 - 9b_3^2) = 12\nu b_2^2 - 36\nu b_3 b_1$.

But $d^2(\eta^2 b_3 b_2) = \eta^3 b_3 b_1$, so that $36\nu b_3 b_1$ is zero in $E_{8,3}^4$ since $\eta^3 = 4\nu$.

However, $12\nu b_2^2 = 4\nu b_2^2$ is not zero. Certainly $d^2 \nu b_2^2 = 0$, but $4\nu b_2^2$ cannot be the image under d^2 of any element of $E_{10,2}^2 = H_{10}(BU; \pi_2^S)$, for $\eta^2 b_4 b_1$ and $\eta^2 b_3 b_2$ are the only candidates, but d^2 sends both of them to $4\nu b_3 b_1$.

In [19] Felali independently obtained the same result and extended the spectral sequence calculations to show that g_3 is stably spherical. In fact two of us have shown in [44], by more geometric methods, that g_r is stably spherical for all $r \equiv 3 \pmod 4$. In view of Example 2.3 this gives examples of elements in the stable homotopy of $BU(2)$ which do not arise from the stable homotopy of the classifying space of a maximal torus.

In the remainder of this section we give some examples of stable homotopy elements which are realized by embedding two-cell complexes. These elements generalize the elements of the form $\Xi_{i,j,(a)}$ which were realized in §8.

We first make some general remarks about the connection between the e -invariant and our construction for elements in the stable homotopy of BU and then apply these remarks to two examples.

Let $\alpha : S^{2n-1} \rightarrow S^{2m}$ be a suspension, with $n > m \geq 1$, and let X_α denote the mapping cone $S^{2m} \cup_\alpha e^{2n}$, so that X_α is a suspension.

By Corollary 3 of [16], X_α embeds up to homotopy type in $S^{2n+2j+1}$, with complement $Y_\alpha = S^{2j} \cup_\beta e^{2n+2j-2m}$ if $j \geq m$, where $\beta = S^{2j-2m} \alpha$. Clearly Y_α is also a suspension.

If $e(\alpha)$ is the (complex) e -invariant of α we can choose a basis x_1, x_2 for $\tilde{K}_0(X_\alpha)$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \psi(x_1) &= w^m \otimes x_1, \\ \psi(x_2) &= w^n \otimes x_2 + e(\alpha)(w^n - w^m) \otimes x_1. \end{aligned}$$

If ξ_1, ξ_2 is the dual basis for $\tilde{K}^0(X_\alpha)$ then

$$\begin{aligned} (\xi_1)_*(x_1) &= \Sigma_m, & (\xi_1)_*(x_2) &= e(\alpha)(\Sigma_n - \Sigma_m), \\ (\xi_2)_*(x_1) &= 0, & (\xi_2)_*(x_2) &= \Sigma_n, \end{aligned}$$

in $\tilde{K}_0(BU)$.

Following again the program described in §7, we let $f : X_\alpha \rightarrow BU$ represent ξ_1 and choose $g : Y_\alpha \rightarrow BU$ so that its dual is $x_2 \in \tilde{K}_0(X_\alpha)$. It follows from Proposition 7.6, and the fact that Y_α is a suspension, that

$$g_*(D\xi_1) = e(\alpha)(\Sigma_j - \Sigma_{n+j-m}), \quad g_*(D\xi_2) = \Sigma_j.$$

If, as usual, M denotes the hypersurface separating X_α and Y_α , the K -theory Hurewicz image of $[M, f \oplus g]$ is

$$f_*(x_1)g_*(D\xi_1) + f_*(x_2)g_*(D\xi_2) = e(\alpha)(\Sigma_n \Sigma_j - \Sigma_m \Sigma_{n+j-m}).$$

If α is the double suspension of the element obtained by applying the J -homomorphism to the generator of $\pi_{2n-2m-1}(U(m-1))$, whose e -invariant is $B_{n-m}/(n-m)$, we obtain the element $\Xi_{m,j,(n-m)}$, if $m \leq 2m$ and $j \geq m$. We have a special case of Theorem 8.2.

Now if p is an odd prime and $p^{s-1}(p-1)$ divides k , then, by Theorem 6.2 of [21], for $i > s$ there is a map

$$\alpha : S^{2k+2i-1} \rightarrow S^{2i}$$

which is a suspension and which has e -invariant $1/p^s$. Our construction then realizes $(1/p^s)(\Sigma_{k+i}\Sigma_j - \Sigma_i\Sigma_{k+j})$, if $j \geq i$.

Now p^s divides $o(k)$, the denominator of B_k/k . Thus for sufficiently large i we simply have an integer multiple of the element $\Xi_{i,j,(k)}$. For smaller values of i , however, these are, in general, new elements of $\pi_*^S(BU)$.

The algebra underlying these examples is clear. The polynomial $f(w) = w^k - 1$ is divisible by $m(k)$ in $A[w^{-1}]$. If N is a divisor of $m(k)$, the polynomial $(1/N)w_1^i w_2^{j+k} f(w_1 w_2^{-1})$ is numerical if i and j are at least as large as the maximum exponent of any prime occurring in N . By choosing $N = p^s$, we have a numerical polynomial for smaller values of i and j than if $N = o(k)$. What we have shown is that this algebraic phenomenon is reflected in the geometry.

11. CONJECTURES AND SPECULATIONS

We conclude with a brief discussion of certain conjectures and open questions.

The simplest possibility is provided by

Conjecture 11.1. *At odd primes the Hurewicz homomorphism*

$$\pi_*^S(BU) \rightarrow P_*K_0(BU)$$

is an epimorphism.

Of course this is false for the prime 2, as illustrated by Proposition 10.1, but we have no counterexample for any odd prime. In the unlikely event of 11.1 being true, we might consider using KO -theory for an improved statement at the prime 2.

Snaitch [49] has shown that there is a stable splitting $BU \simeq \bigvee_{m \geq 1} MU(m)$. Thus it is possible to investigate Conjecture 11.1 in terms of the Hurewicz maps $\pi_*^S(MU(m)) \rightarrow P_*K_0(MU(m))$ for each m . If $m = 1$, we do indeed have an epimorphism, as we saw in §1.

For general m , recall that $P_*K_0(MU(m))$ is rationally generated by the monomials in the Γ_k of length m , as a subgroup of $P_*K_0(BU)$. Thus by appealing to the Hattori-Stong theorem, i.e., that

$$\pi_{2i+2m}^S(MU(m)) \rightarrow P_{i+m}K_0(MU(m))$$

is an epimorphism in the stable range $i \leq m$, we at least deduce that any element of $P_*K_0(MU(m))$ consisting of monomials in the β_k of length q or more is stably spherical so long as $r \leq 2q$.

The fact that our work has identified two algebraically intricate families of primitives as stably spherical might also be construed as further evidence in favor of Conjecture 11.1.

Similar conjectures can be made after replacing BU by related spaces. For example

Conjecture 11.2. *The Hurewicz homomorphism*

$$\pi_*^S(BT^m) \rightarrow P_*K_0(BT^m)$$

is an epimorphism for all $m \geq 1$.

Since this conjecture holds for $m = 1$, as noted above, and also for $m = 2$ through a considerable range of dimensions [29], it may well be a more likely possibility than 11.1. Indeed it suggests that we might weaken 11.1 by proposing that $\pi_*^S(BU(m)) \rightarrow P_*K_0(BU(m))$ is an epimorphism only at primes larger than m .

Some information has also been obtained for the cases SO/U (see [10]) and U (see [20]), while BSp at the prime 2 and $U(n)/T^m$ for $m \leq n$ are tempting alternatives. Furthermore, one of us has shown [48] that at odd primes, and after the inversion of certain elements, $\pi_*^S(BG)/\text{Torsion}$ and $P_*K_0(BG)$ are isomorphic for any compact connected Lie group G .

There are several other comments to be made, both algebraic and geometric.

We should stress that the elements realized in §8 are all quadratic in the Σ_i , and we have no reason to believe that they and the elements of §§9 and 10 exhaust the algebraic complexity of $P_*K_0(BU)$. Worse, if we write Ξ_* for the subring of $P_*K_0(BU)$ generated by the Σ_k and the elements $\Xi_{i,j,K}$ of Definition 5.7, we have no general information on the extensions of graded rings

$$\mathbf{Z}[\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \dots] \subset \Xi_* \subset P_*K_0(BU),$$

both of which extensions are finite in each degree. Such information would, perhaps, begin to elucidate the real nature of the involvement of the Bernoulli numbers and the Kummer congruences in the K -theory of BU .

In fact, open questions also remain about the Kummer congruences themselves. For example, we may ask whether the polynomials $W_K(w)$, or rather their analogs when B_k/k is replaced by $B_k/2k$ (see the remarks following Corollary 4.10), are divisible within the ring $A[w^{-1}]$ of stably numerical polynomials. Certainly they are not for sequences K of length one.

More geometrically, we should point out that we have been forced to work with expressions involving the Σ_k , rather than the potentially simpler Γ_k , by our method of evaluating the effect in K -theory of a map $f: Y \rightarrow BU$. Thus, when Y is an iterated Thom complex or its dual, we consider first the induced

map into $K_0(K)$ and then use the assumption that Y is a suspension to read off the required answer as a linear combination of the Σ_k . An extra price to pay for such an assumption is the loss of a dimension. The question thus arises as to which extra primitives, in terms of the Γ_k as well as the Σ_k , may be realized by this construction when Y is not a suspension; we are only able to evaluate one or two low-dimensional examples.

A more positive feature of our realization technique is that all our stably spherical classes lie in the image of $\pi_*(\Omega(S^1 \wedge BU)) \rightarrow \pi_*^S(BU)$. It is therefore of great interest to understand how much of $\pi_*^S(BU)$ (modulo torsion) arises in this manner. With a little care, several of our results can be rephrased to yield information on $\pi_*(\Omega(S^1 \wedge BU))$ itself, which may be thought of as the singular hypersurface bordism ring of BU . This ring is rich in structure and subtleties and, together with several of the issues raised above, has recently been studied in its own right [40].

For the torsion subgroup of $\pi_*^S(BU)$, and of the stable homotopy groups of other related spaces, there seems to be no hope for early progress; even for $\pi_*^S(CP^\infty)$ the complexity is overwhelming [36]. As we remarked in §8, the results there which relate to the multiplicative interaction between the torsion and the torsion-free part of $\pi_*^S(BU)$ can certainly be improved.

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