

Orientations of *Spin* Bundles and Symplectic Cobordism

By

Vassily GORBUNOV* and Nigel RAY**

Abstract

We analyse certain cofibrations of projective spaces in terms of Thom complexes of *Spin* bundles, and by applying the symplectic cobordism functor we are able to deduce new relations amongst the elements ϕ_i in the symplectic bordism ring.

§ 1. Introduction

Symplectic cobordism is the cohomology theory which arises from the Thom spectrum MSp associated with the infinite symplectic group.

For several years now, determining the structure of the coefficient ring MSp_* has been seen as an intractable problem, despite the herculean efforts of S. Kochman [14, 15] to elucidate the classical mod 2 Adams spectral sequence. Additional recent developments, also often invoking the Adams and Novikov spectral sequences, have tended to be more qualitative, such as the work of V. V. Vershinin and his school [26, 5, 10] introducing singularities based on certain torsion elements ϕ_i defined long ago by the second author [20]. Other Soviet workers have made progress by applying the concept of two-valued formal groups, for example see [6, 3], but all these studies have involved a high degree of technical complexity, and general interest in the problem has predictably waned.

Lately, however, it has seemed that new developments in related areas might lead to a resurgence of activity. For example, the emergence of elliptic cohomology [16] as an exciting field of contact between algebraic topology, analysis and theoretical physics, suggests that we might look for a *real* version which is better behaved at the prime 2. By analogy with the relationship between real and complex K -theory, this could well arise by imposing certain singularities on symplectic cobordism. Moreover, the remarkable results of M.

Communicated by K. Saito, March 5, 1990.

1991 Mathematics Subject Classifications: 55N22, 55R25.

* Mathematics Institute, Siberian Branch of the Soviet Academy of Science, Novosibirsk 630090, USSR.

** Mathematics Department, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, England.

Hopkins and his co-workers [12] concerning nilpotency in homotopy rings indicate that we might profitably investigate the special case of MSp_* with a view to obtaining more explicit information. And finally, the long standing challenge of axiomatising symplectic orientable cohomology theories, of which symplectic cobordism is the universal example, may be more realistically considered in the context of recent new perspectives [21] on the complex case.

In our view, the study of MSp still stands to gain from the consideration of various phenomena central to real K -theory, such as the relationships between the eight Bott periodicity spaces [7], and the assignment by Clifford algebra of KO orientations to arbitrary $Spin$ bundles [2]. It is our aim in this article to support the latter of these claims, by setting up exact sequences incorporating the symplectic cobordism of real, complex and quaternionic projective spaces, and then using MSp orientations of low dimensional $Spin$ bundles to draw conclusions concerning their module structures over MSp^* . As application, we obtain important new properties of the elements ϕ_i , proving that certain triple products are zero and finding upper bounds for their order of nilpotence. In fact this strategy bears a marked resemblance to that of [20], where a discussion of the modules $MSp_*(BSp)$ and $MSp_*(HP^\infty)$ led to the definition of the elements ϕ_i and the investigation of their elementary properties.

We like to believe that this work gives some hope for the future of symplectic cobordism, in the sense that fairly elementary geometric techniques can still be shown to lead to an infinite amount of new and fascinating information, suggesting that there may yet be more order amidst the chaos of MSp_* than meets the eye.

We now give a summary of the contents of each of our sections, noting that §§2 and 3 consist mainly of background information and the establishment of notation. We begin in §2 with the elements ϕ_i , explaining V. M. Buhštaber's generalization $\theta_{i(n)}$ in $MSp^*(RP^n)$ and describing two special relations in the case $n=2$. In §3 we discuss low dimensional $Spin$ bundles, paying particular attention to the MSp orientation class of the universal $Spin(3)$ bundle introduced by N. Ray and R. Switzer in [22]. We outline an alternative approach to this orientation due to K. Kozima and H. Toda [25], and collate material from both sources concerning quaternionic quasi projective space. We are then able to establish useful properties of the cofibre sequences linking real, complex, quaternionic and quasi projective spaces. In passing, we also identify a symplectic analogue of the well-known 2-series in $MU^2(CP^\infty)$, which is so influential in the study of MU and BP at the prime 2 [19].

We apply symplectic cobordism to these cofibrations in §4, thus obtaining our crucial long exact sequences. With the aid of information on certain symplectic Euler classes e and d culled from §2, we interpret these long exact sequences in terms of the module structure of $MSp^*(RP^\infty)$ and $MSp^*(CP^\infty)$, further enhancing details of the latter by proving that any symplectic Euler

class of a $Spin(5)$ bundle is zero.

In § 5 we analyse certain symplectic bundles over $RP^2 \wedge CP^\infty$ and $RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty$, and so define new elements $\phi_i(n)$ in $MSP^*(CP^n)$ which are complex analogues of $\theta_i(n)$. By incorporating further material from §§ 2 and 3, we then evaluate the coboundary of the square of the Euler class d , and develop explicit formulae relating $\phi_i(1)$ and $\theta_i(1)$.

These relationships are central to our final § 6, which gives the applications to the structure of MSP_* . We prove that

$$\eta\phi_i\phi_j=0 \quad \forall i, j \geq 1,$$

where η denotes the standard generator of the 1-stem π_1^S and its isomorphic image MSP_1 , thus extending the earlier relation $\eta^2\phi_i=0$ due to Buhštaber and the first author; an alternative interpretation is that η annihilates any symplectic Euler class of a $Spin(3) \times Spin(3)$ bundle. As shown by K. Morisugi [17], and independently by Vershinin [27], not *all* triple products of torsion elements in MSP_* are zero.

To conclude, we derive the nilpotency formula

$$\phi_i^{2i+3}=0 \quad \forall i \geq 1$$

from the properties of the elements $\phi_i(n)$. This is the first explicit bound known to us for the order of nilpotence of ϕ_i (guaranteed to exist by [12]), although M. Mahowald informs the first author that a simple Novikov spectral sequence argument proves that $\phi_i^{8i}=0$.

It is a great pleasure for the second author to acknowledge the financial support provided by both the Royal Society and the Soviet Academy of Science, and to give thanks for the remarkable hospitality shown to him by the Soviet topologists of Novosibirsk; without these, our work could not have been conceived. Both authors also owe a special debt to Boris Botvinnik and Vladimir Vershinin, for many happy hours of discussion and much encouragement.

A preliminary version of part of our work, based on the alternative perspective offered by transfer maps, is given in [11].

§ 2. Torsion Elements

In all that follows, we shall write F^n for the trivial n -plane vector bundle over any base space (where F denotes R , C or the quaternions H respectively), and η , ζ and ξ for the corresponding Hopf line bundle over RP^∞ , CP^∞ and HP^∞ . To avoid over-elaboration, we shall often use the same symbol for a Hopf bundle restricted to different skeleta, and similarly for any vector bundle, its isomorphism class and its classifying map: we trust that the context will always be sufficiently clear to prevent confusion. On occasion, we shall utilise r , c and q to signify the respective operations of realification, complexification

and symplectification on appropriate bundles or spaces.

We shall let $\bar{\zeta}$ stand for the complex conjugate of ζ , and ξ^* for the quaternionic conjugate of ξ ; since the quaternions do not commute, we must decree in advance that they act on the *right* of ξ , and therefore on the *left* of ξ^* . Thus we can form the real 4-plane bundle $\xi \otimes_H \xi^*$, which may easily be identified (for example see [18]) with $\chi \oplus \mathbf{R}$, where χ is the universal $Spin(3)$ bundle over $BSpin(3) \simeq HP^\infty$.

Recall from [8] that $MSp^*(HP^\infty)$ is a free MSp^* module; indeed, there is an isomorphism

$$MSp^*(HP_+^\infty) \cong MSp_*[[z]]$$

where $z \in MSp^4(HP^\infty)$ is our abbreviation for the first Conner-Floyd symplectic Pontrjagin class $pf_1(\xi)$. Thus for any space X there is a Künneth isomorphism

$$MSp^*(X \wedge HP_+^\infty) \cong MSp^*(X)[[z]]. \quad (2.1)$$

In similar vein, it will also be helpful to reserve special notation for the suspension isomorphism. Thus we write $s(n)$ for the generator of $MSp^*(S^n)$ over MSp^* , chosen such that it is the exterior product $s(1) \otimes \cdots \otimes s(1)$ under a suitable homeomorphism $S^n \simeq S^1 \wedge \cdots \wedge S^1$. Then the suspension isomorphism

$$MSp^{*+n}(S^n \wedge Y) \cong MSp^*(Y)$$

will be written as $s(n)y \mapsto y$ for all $y \in MSp^*(Y)$. Sometimes we shall further abbreviate $s(1)$ to s and $S^1 \wedge X$ to SX .

Now consider the symplectic line bundle $(\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})$ over $RP^n \wedge HP^\infty$. Following Buhštaber, for each $i \geq 1$ and $1 \leq n \leq \infty$ we define $\theta_i(n)$ in $MSp^{4-4i}(RP^n)$ by applying 2.1 to write

$$pf_1((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(n) z^i \quad (2.2)$$

in $MSp^4(RP^n \wedge HP^\infty)$. Clearly, given any $m < n$, each $\theta_i(n)$ restricts to $\theta_i(m)$ under the inclusion $RP^m \subset RP^n$.

It follows from the definitions that $\theta_i(1)$ in $MSp^{4-4i}(RP^1)$ may be identified with θ_i of [20] in MSp_{4i-3} . We shall thus often find it convenient to relabel θ_1 as η and θ_{2i} as ϕ_i , since θ_{2i+1} is zero for all $i \geq 1$ by Roush's theorem [23]. As proved in [20], each ϕ_i is an indecomposable torsion element of order 2. So we may now rewrite 2.2 in the special case $n=1$ as

$$pf_1((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) = s(\eta z + \sum_{i \geq 1} \phi_i z^{2i}) \quad (2.3)$$

over SHP^∞ .

We shall need two simple properties of the elements $\theta_i(2)$. For their statement, we choose $r(2)$ in $MSp^2(RP^2)$ to be the pull-back $g^*s(2)$ along the projection map $g: RP^2 \rightarrow S^2$ onto the top cell.

Proposition 2.4. *The relations*

$$2\theta_i(2)=\eta\theta_i r(2) \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_i(2)\theta_j(2)=\theta_i\theta_j r(2)$$

hold in $MSp^*(RP^2)$ for all $i, j > 0$.

Proof. By standard bundle computations (for example see [13]), $g^*(r\zeta)=2\eta$ over RP^2 , and

$$(\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\eta - \mathbf{R}) = r\zeta - \mathbf{R}^2$$

over $S^1 \wedge S^1 \doteq S^2$. Thus by 2.2

$$\begin{aligned} g^* p f_1((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) &= p f_1(2(\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) \\ &= 2 \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2) z^i \end{aligned}$$

in $MSp^*(RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty)$. Moreover, by iterating 2.3 and using the fact that $s(1)^2 = 0$ in $MSp^*(S^1)$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} p f_1((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) &= \eta s(1) \otimes s(1) \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i z^i \right) \\ &= \eta s(2) \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i z^i \end{aligned}$$

in $MSp^*(S^2 \wedge HP^\infty)$.

Applying g^* and equating coefficients of z^i now yields the first relation.

For the second, note that the diagonal map $RP^2 \rightarrow RP^2 \wedge RP^2$ factors as the composition of the projection g with the inclusion of the bottom cell. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_i(2)\theta_j(2) &= g^*(\theta_i s(1) \otimes \theta_j s(1)) = g^*(\theta_i \theta_j s(2)) \\ &= \theta_i \theta_j r(2) \end{aligned}$$

as sought. □

Corollary 2.5. *For all $i, j \geq 1$, we have that $2\theta_i(2)\theta_j(2) = 0$ in $MSp^*(RP^2)$.* □

§ 3. Spin Bundles and Quasi Projective Space

We now turn our attention to certain important cofibre sequences. They have their origin in the well-known fact (for example see [2]) that, for any $n > 1$, the universal S^{n-1} bundle over $BSpin(n)$ may be written up to homotopy equivalence as

$$S^{n-1} \xrightarrow{\tau} BSpin(n-1) \xrightarrow{i} BSpin(n). \quad (3.1)$$

Here τ classifies the tangent bundle of S^{n-1} , and i is the standard inclusion.

For small values of n , these bundles have alternative descriptions as follows (for example see [18]).

For $n=2$ and up to isomorphism, the inclusion $Spin(1) \hookrightarrow Spin(2)$ is merely

$\{\pm 1\} \hookrightarrow S^1$, where $e^{i\theta} \in Spin(2)$ acts on $\mathbf{R}^2 \cong \mathbf{C}$ by $z \mapsto e^{2i\theta}z$. Hence 3.1 becomes

$$S^1 \xrightarrow{\tau} RP^\infty \xrightarrow{i} CP^\infty,$$

being the associated sphere bundle $S(\zeta^2)$ up to homotopy equivalence.

For $n=3$ and up to isomorphism, the inclusion $Spin(2) \hookrightarrow Spin(3)$ is the standard $S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3$, and $Spin(3)$ acts on \mathbf{R}^3 as conjugation on the pure quaternions. Hence 3.1 becomes

$$S^2 \xrightarrow{\tau} CP^\infty \xrightarrow{i} HP^\infty,$$

being the associated sphere bundle $S(\chi)$ up to homotopy equivalence. Moreover, pulling back χ to $BSpin(2)$ yields the homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S(\zeta^2 \oplus \mathbf{R}) & \xrightarrow{S(i)} & S(\chi) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & HP^\infty. \end{array} \quad (3.2)$$

For $n=4$ and up to isomorphism, the inclusion $Spin(3) \hookrightarrow Spin(4)$ is the diagonal homomorphism $S^3 \rightarrow S^3 \times S^3$, where $(q, r) \in Spin(4)$ acts on $\mathbf{R}^4 \cong \mathbf{H}$ by $v \mapsto qvr^{-1}$. Hence 3.1 becomes

$$S^3 \xrightarrow{\tau} HP^\infty \xrightarrow{i} HP^\infty \times HP^\infty.$$

Finally, for $n=5$ and up to isomorphism, the inclusion $Spin(4) \hookrightarrow Spin(5)$ is the embedding $S^3 \times S^3 \rightarrow Sp(2)$ of diagonal matrices, where $Spin(5)$ acts by conjugation on the real 5-dimensional vector of 2×2 quaternionic Hermitian matrices of zero trace. Hence 3.1 becomes

$$S^4 \xrightarrow{\tau} HP^\infty \times HP^\infty \xrightarrow{i} BSp(2),$$

where τ acts via the product of the homeomorphism $S^4 \cong HP^1$ with its homotopy inverse.

We may now take the mapping cone of each of these four projections i by compactifying the corresponding vector bundle at ∞ , so obtaining the following cofibre sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} RP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{f} & M(\zeta^2) & \xrightarrow{b} & SRP^\infty \longrightarrow \dots \\ CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{f} & M(\chi) & \xrightarrow{b} & SCP^\infty \longrightarrow \dots \\ HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & HP^\infty \times HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{f} & MSpin(4) & \xrightarrow{b} & SHP^\infty \longrightarrow \dots \\ HP^\infty \times HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & BSp(2) & \xrightarrow{f} & MSpin(5) & \xrightarrow{b} & S(HP^\infty \times HP^\infty) \longrightarrow \dots \end{array} \quad (3.3)$$

for the Thom complexes. Here each map f is the inclusion of the zero section, and each map b is its collapse; the context will always serve to distinguish between the cases. In addition, from 3.2, there is a useful homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 SM(\zeta^2) & \xrightarrow{m} & M(\chi) \\
 g \uparrow & & \uparrow f \\
 CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & HP^\infty,
 \end{array} \tag{3.4}$$

where $m=M(i)$ and g is the inclusion of the zero section of $\zeta^2 \oplus \mathbf{R}$.

In [22] we proved that χ is MSp orientable. We exhibited a virtual symplectic bundle ε over

$$SM(\chi) \doteq M(\chi \oplus \mathbf{R}) \doteq M(\xi \otimes_{\mathbf{H}} \xi^*)$$

which restricts to $\xi - \mathbf{H}$ on the bottom cell S^4 , and so defines an orientation class t in $MSp^3(M(\chi))$ by $st = pf_!(\varepsilon)$. In turn, by virtue of 3.4, we may now record that ζ^2 also admits an MSp orientation class $u \in MSp^2(M(\zeta^2))$, defined by $su = m^*t$. Restricting to the zero sections then yields the symplectic Euler classes

$$e = f^*t \in MSp^3(HP^\infty) \quad \text{and} \quad d = f^*u \in MSp^2(CP^\infty) \tag{3.5}$$

which play such a prominent role in the rest of our work.

In fact the class d is a symplectic analogue of the 2-series $[2]x \in MU^2(CP^\infty)$, defined as the pull-back under f of the canonical *complex* orientation in $MU^2(M(\zeta^2))$. Since this series is an important ingredient of the theory of MU at the prime 2, it is hardly surprising that we should find d to be influential in the study of MSp .

We shall require an alternative description of the class u , implicit in the work of Toda and Kozima [25]. To explain this, we first remark that, by construction, we may identify the restriction of $M(\chi)$ over any skeleton HP^n with the quasi projective space

$$QP^n = S_+^{4n-1} \wedge_{S^3} S^3,$$

where S^3 acts on the right of S^{4n-1} as usual, and on the left of S^3 as conjugation in the unit quaternions. This identification, which we shall use henceforth without comment, arises out of the obvious S^3 -equivariant homeomorphism h from the pure quaternions compactified as ∞ to S^3 .

Now each QP^n admits a reflection map j into $S\mathcal{P}(n)$ (for example see [24]), and these maps are compatible at $n \rightarrow \infty$. We obtain

Lemma 3.6. *The composition $M(\chi) \doteq QP^\infty \xrightarrow{j} S\mathcal{P}$ and the adjoint of $\varepsilon : SM(\chi) \rightarrow BS\mathcal{P}$ are homotopic.*

Proof. This is a straightforward exercise, carried out by showing that ε and the adjoint of j pull back to isomorphic symplectic bundles over the total space $S(\mathcal{X} \oplus \mathbf{R})$. \square

Corollary 3.7. *If $\Omega z \in MSp^3(Sp)$ denotes the element created by looping the first Conner-Floyd symplectic Pontrjagin class, then $t = j^*(\Omega z)$ in $MSp^3(M(\mathcal{X}))$.*

Proof. This follows immediately from applying 3.6 to the definition of t above. \square

We shall also need

Lemma 3.8. *There is a homotopy commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M(\mathcal{X}) & \xrightarrow{b} & SCP^\infty & \xrightarrow{l} & M(\mathcal{X}) \\ j \downarrow & & k \downarrow & & j \downarrow \\ Sp & \xrightarrow{c} & U & \xrightarrow{q} & Sp \end{array}$$

where k is the complex reflection map and l is the composition

$$SCP^\infty \xrightarrow{sf} SM(\xi^2) \xrightarrow{m} M(\mathcal{X})$$

defined from 3.4.

Proof. From [25], there is for each n a homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} QP^n & \xrightarrow{c} & SCP_+^{n-1} & \xrightarrow{q} & QP^{2n} \\ j \downarrow & & k \downarrow & & j \downarrow \\ Sp(n) & \xrightarrow{c} & U(2n) & \xrightarrow{q} & Sp(2n) \end{array}$$

where the upper c and q are also standard complexification and symplectification maps. It thus suffices to prove that the two diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M(\mathcal{X}) & \xrightarrow{b} & SCP^\infty \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ QP^\infty & \xrightarrow{c} & SCP_+^\infty \end{array} \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} SCP^\infty & \xrightarrow{l} & M(\mathcal{X}) \\ p \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ SCP_+^\infty & \xrightarrow{q} & QP^\infty \end{array}$$

are, in turn, homotopy commutative, where p identifies the two cone points of the suspension.

In fact a routine analysis, recalling the homeomorphism h above, shows

that both diagrams commute strictly. \square

Corollary 3.9. *In $MSp^3(M(\chi))$, we have that $b^*(sd)=2t$.*

Proof. From 3.7 and 3.8.

$$\begin{aligned} b^*(sd) &= b^*(sf)^*u = b^*l^*t \\ &= b^*l^*j^*(\Omega z) = j^*(q \cdot c)^*(\Omega z). \end{aligned}$$

But $q \cdot c: Sp \rightarrow Sp$ is the map 2, which duplicates each symplectic matrix (for example see [1]) and has the property that $B2$ classifies twice the universal symplectic bundle. Therefore

$$(q \cdot c)^*(\Omega z) = 2(\Omega z),$$

and the proof is complete. \square

§ 4. The Exact Sequences

We now apply the symplectic cobordism functor to the first two of the cofibre sequences of 3.3, and so obtain the long exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &\xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^{*-1}(RP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} MSp^*(M(\zeta^2)) \xrightarrow{f^*} MSp^*(CP^\infty) \xrightarrow{i^*} \dots \\ \dots &\xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^{*-1}(CP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} MSp^*(M(\chi)) \xrightarrow{f^*} MSp^*(HP^\infty) \xrightarrow{i^*} \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.1)$$

whose study is a primary aim of this section.

We have already observed that ζ^2 and χ are MSp orientable bundles, so we may immediately take advantage of the associated Thom isomorphisms to rewrite the above as

$$\begin{aligned} \dots &\xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^{*-1}(RP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} MSp^{*-2}(CP_+^\infty) \xrightarrow{\cdot d} MSp^*(CP^\infty) \xrightarrow{i^*} \dots \\ \dots &\xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^{*-1}(CP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} MSp^{*-3}(HP_+^\infty) \xrightarrow{\cdot e} MSp^*(HP^\infty) \xrightarrow{i^*} \dots \end{aligned} \quad (4.2)$$

where the maps $\cdot d$ and $\cdot e$ signify multiplication by the respective Euler classes introduced in 3.5. Before discussing the implications of these sequences, we must investigate e in more detail.

Proposition 4.3. *In $MSp^3(HP^\infty)$, we have that*

$$e = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \theta_i z^i.$$

Proof. We recall that the class u of 3.5 is constructed by analysing the 4-sphere bundle

$$p: S(\chi \oplus \mathbf{R}^2) \longrightarrow HP^\infty,$$

whose total space admits symplectic line bundles ν and $p^*\xi$. There is a commutative diagram of cofibre sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{g} & S(\chi \oplus \mathbb{R}^2) & \xrightarrow{h} & SM(\chi) \\ \parallel & & \uparrow k & & \uparrow sf \\ HP^\infty & \longrightarrow & S^1 \times HP^\infty & \longrightarrow & SHP_+^\infty, \end{array}$$

where g is the section described by the point $(0, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, and k is its extension over the unit circle. Following [22] (wherein ν is labelled ζ), the symplectic bundle ε over $SM(\chi)$ satisfies $h^*\varepsilon = \nu - p^*\xi$, whilst it follows from the definitions that $k^*\nu = \eta \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \xi$. Incorporating this information into the diagram yields

$$\begin{aligned} se &= (sf)^*u = k^*h^*u = k^*h^*pf_1(\varepsilon) \\ &= k^*pf_1(\nu - p^*\xi) = pf_1(\eta \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} \xi - \xi) \\ &= s(\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i z^i). \end{aligned}$$

Desuspending then yields the result. \square

We now have a better hold on the homomorphism $\cdot e$. In particular, we need to refer to its kernel $\text{Ker } e$ and cokernel $\text{Cok } e$, both of which are, of course, MSp_* modules. By virtue of 4.3, we have the descriptions

$$\text{Ker } e = \left\{ \sum_{j \geq 1} \alpha_j z^j : \sum_{i+j=k} \theta_i \alpha_j = 0 \quad \forall k \right\}$$

and $\text{Cok } e = MSp^*[[z]]/(e)$, where (e) denotes the ideal generated by e .

Describing the homomorphism $\cdot d$ is more difficult, since it acts on $MSp^*(CP^\infty)$, which is not free over MSp^* ; however, as we shall see, a few properties can be gleaned from various of our formulae.

We now state our structure theorem.

Theorem 4.4. *There are short exact sequences of MSp^* modules*

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\longrightarrow \text{Cok } e \xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^*(CP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Ker } e \longrightarrow 0 \\ 0 &\longrightarrow \text{Cok } d \xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^*(RP^\infty) \xrightarrow{\delta} \text{Ker } d \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. These follow at once by restriction to the relevant parts of 4.2. \square

Note that 3.9 tells us that d maps non-trivially to $\text{Ker } e$ in the first of these sequences.

It is a straightforward matter to dualise 4.4 so as to refer to the *bordism* modules instead. The only significant modification is to interpret the homo-

morphisms d and e in terms of cap products, which therefore lower, rather than raise, dimension.

To proceed further, we must now examine the last of the cofibre sequences of 3.3, whose long exact sequence may be displayed as

$$\cdots \xrightarrow{i^*} MSp^{*-1}[[y, z]] \xrightarrow{\delta} MSp^*(MSpin(5)) \xrightarrow{f^*} MSp^*(BSp(2)) \xrightarrow{i^*} \cdots \quad (4.5)$$

by taking due note of the Künneth isomorphism 2.1, and writing y for the generator of the symplectic cobordism of the first copy of HP^∞ . This sequence allows us to deduce the following.

Proposition 4.6. *Every $Spin(5)$ bundle is MSp orientable, and has zero symplectic Euler class.*

Proof. We first show that the element $v=\delta y$ in $MSp^5(MSpin(5))$ restricts to a generator on the bottom cell, thereby establishing that it is an orientation class. To do this, it suffices to consider the pull back of y along the inclusion of the fibre $S^4 \hookrightarrow HP^\infty \times HP^\infty$. This map τ is described explicitly in §3, from which we deduce that τ^*y is indeed a generator of $MSp^4(S^4)$, as required.

Given this choice of orientation class, the symplectic Euler class $i^*\delta y$ is clearly zero. But any other orientation class agrees with v up to multiplication by a unit of $MSp^0(BSp(2)_+)$, whence the result follows. \square

This simple fact has striking consequences.

Proposition 4.7. *In $MSp^5(CP^\infty \wedge HP^\infty)$, we have that $d \otimes e = 0$.*

Proof. The bundle $\zeta^2 \times \chi$ over $CP^\infty \times HP^\infty$ is the universal $Spin(2) \times Spin(3)$ bundle, with orientation class $u \otimes t$ in $MSp^5(M(\zeta^2) \wedge M(\chi))$: so our equation follows by applying 4.6. \square

Corollary 4.8. *In $MSp^*(CP^\infty)$, the relation $\theta_i d = 0$ holds for all $i > 0$.*

Proof. This results from combining 4.3 with 4.7. \square

The above relation allows us to make an additional comment concerning the structure theorem 4.4, namely that $\text{Ker } d$ contains the ideal

$$(\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_i, \dots) \subset MSp^*(CP_+^\infty)$$

generated by the elements ϕ_i .

§ 5. The Rôle of the Real Projective Plane

We now investigate the commutative ladder of cofibre sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 S^2CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & S^2HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{f} & S^2M(\chi) \\
 g \uparrow & & g \uparrow & & g \uparrow \\
 RP^2 \wedge CP^\infty & \xrightarrow{i} & RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty & \xrightarrow{f} & RP^2 \wedge M(\chi).
 \end{array}$$

Here the vertical maps are derived from the projection $g: RP^2 \rightarrow S^2$ of § 2 by smashing with the identity on the relevant projective space, whilst the horizontal maps are obtained from i and f of 3.3 by smashing with the identity on S^2 and RP^2 respectively; although an abuse of notation, such a convention simplifies several formulae below. Introducing RP^2 in this fashion will allow us, in the two main results of this section, to make geometrical constructions with crucial algebraic consequences.

We shall concentrate on the induced ladder

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 f^* & & i^* & & \delta & & f^* \\
 \longrightarrow & MSp^*(S^2HP^\infty) & \longrightarrow & MSp^*(S^2CP^\infty) & \longrightarrow & MSp^{*+1}(S^2M(\chi)) & \longrightarrow \\
 & g^* \downarrow & & g^* \downarrow & & g^* \downarrow & \\
 f^* & & i^* & & \delta & & f^* \\
 \longrightarrow & MSp^*(RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty) & \longrightarrow & MSp^*(RP^2 \wedge CP^\infty) & \longrightarrow & MSp^{*+1}(RP^2 \wedge M(\chi)) & \longrightarrow
 \end{array}$$

of long exact sequences. Remark that, since $MSp^*(M(\chi))$ is a free MSp^* module by virtue of the Thom isomorphism, there is a Künneth isomorphism

$$MSp^*(RP^2 \wedge M(\chi)) \cong MSp^*(RP^2) \otimes MSp^*(M(\chi)).$$

Now recall from 2.4 that $r(2)$ denotes the pull back $g^*s(2)$ in $MSp^2(RP^2)$.

Proposition 5.1. *In $MSp^1(RP^2 \wedge M(\chi))$ we have that*

$$\delta(r(2) \otimes d^2) = \eta r(2) \otimes u^2.$$

Proof. We first show that in the lower long exact sequence, $r(2) \otimes d$ lies in the image of i^* .

Consider the virtual Sp bundle $(\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})$ over $RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty$; it pulls back over $RP^2 \wedge CP^\infty$ to

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (q\xi - \mathbf{H}) &= (c\eta - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\zeta \oplus \bar{\zeta} - \mathbf{H}) \\
 &= ((c\eta - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\zeta - \mathbf{C})) \oplus ((\bar{c}\bar{\eta} - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\bar{\zeta} - \mathbf{C})),
 \end{aligned}$$

bearing in mind that $c\eta = \bar{c}\bar{\eta}$ over RP^∞ . By standard bundle computations (for example see [13] again), $c\eta = g^*\zeta$ over RP^2 , whilst over S^2CP^∞

$$\begin{aligned} ((\zeta - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\zeta - \mathbf{C})) \oplus ((\bar{\zeta} - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\bar{\zeta} - \mathbf{C})) &= q(\zeta - \mathbf{C}) \otimes_{\mathbf{C}} (\zeta - \mathbf{C}) \\ &= (sl)^* \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

from 3.6 and 3.8. Combining these facts gives

$$g^*(sl)^* \varepsilon = i^*((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})),$$

and taking $pf_1(\)$ of both sides yields

$$r(2) \otimes d = i^*(\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2) z^i)$$

as sought.

Our proof is completed by recalling (for example from [9]) that δ is a $MSp^*(RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty)$ module map. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(r(2) \otimes d^2) &= \delta(r(2) \otimes d \cdot d) = \delta(i^*(\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2) z^i) \cdot d) \quad \text{from above} \\ &= (\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2) z^i) \cdot \delta d \\ &= (\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2) z^i) \cdot 2u \quad \text{from 3.9} \\ &= \eta(\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i r(2) z^i) \cdot u \quad \text{from 2.4} \\ &= \eta r(2) \otimes e \cdot u \quad \text{from 4.3.} \end{aligned}$$

But $e \cdot u = u^2$ by definition of the Euler class, and so we obtain our desired formula. \square

Corollary 5.2. *In $MSp^5(M(\mathcal{X}))$, we have that $\delta d^2 \equiv \eta u^2 \pmod{2}$.*

Proof. Since $g^*: MSp^*(S^2) \rightarrow MSp^*(RP^2)$ has kernel $(2s(2))$, the result follows directly from the proposition. \square

A valuable alternative perspective is offered by the transfer map p_{\natural} associated to the S^2 -bundle projection $p: CP^{2n+1} \rightarrow HP^n$, where n is arbitrary [4]. In this context, 5.2 tells us that $p_{\natural} d \equiv \eta e \pmod{2}$ in $MSp^2(HP^n)$, where d and e are suitably restricted to the finite skeleta. Similarly, 3.9 may be restated as $p_{\natural} 1 = 2$ in $MSp^0(HP^{\infty}_+)$. These formulae are discussed in [11].

Our second task in this section is to introduce new elements $\phi_i(n)$ in $MSp^{8-4i}(CP^n)$. These are defined in the same spirit as Buhštaber's elements $\theta_i(n)$, by means of the equation

$$pf_2((r\zeta - \mathbf{R}^2) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \phi_i(n) z^i \tag{5.3}$$

in $MSp^8(CP^n \wedge HP^\infty)$. Clearly, given any $m < n$, each $\phi_i(n)$ restricts to $\phi_i(m)$ under the inclusion $CP^m \subset CP^n$.

For $n=1$, we may use the suspension isomorphism to rewrite $\phi_i(1)$ in $MSp^{8-4i}(CP^1)$ as an element in MSp_{4i-6} , which we shall label ϕ_i ; its identification is of special interest, and again involves considering RP^2 .

Proposition 5.4. *For all $i \geq 1$, we have that*

$$g^*\phi_{4i}(1) = \phi_i^2 r(2), \quad g^*\phi_{4i+2}(1) = 0, \quad \text{and} \quad g^*\phi_{2i+1}(1) = \eta \phi_i r(2)$$

in $MSp^*(RP^2)$.

Proof. Since $g^*(r\zeta) = 2\eta$ over RP^2 (as already noted in 2.4), it follows that

$$g^*((r\zeta - \mathbf{R}^2) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H})) = 2(\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H}) \quad (5.5)$$

over $RP^2 \wedge HP^\infty$.

Now the total symplectic Pontryagin class $pf((\eta - \mathbf{R}) \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} (\xi - \mathbf{H}))$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} pf(\eta \otimes_{\mathbf{R}} \xi) \cdot pf(\xi)^{-1} &= (1+z + \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2)z^i)(1+z)^{-1} \\ &= 1 + \sum_{j \geq 0} \sum_{i \geq 1} (-1)^j \theta_i(2)z^{i+j}. \end{aligned}$$

Hence applying $pf_{\mathbb{Z}}(\)$ to 5.5 and making use of 2.4 and 2.5 yields

$$\begin{aligned} g^* \sum_{i \geq 1} \phi_i(1)z^i &= (\sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2)z^i)^2 + 2 \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i(2)z^{i+1} \\ &= \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i^2 r(2)z^{2i} + \eta \sum_{i \geq 1} \theta_i r(2)z^{i+1}. \end{aligned}$$

Equating coefficients and appealing to Roush's theorem establishes our formulae. \square

Corollary 5.6. *For all $i \geq 1$, we have that*

$$\phi_{4i} \equiv \phi_i^2 \pmod{2}, \quad \phi_{4i+2} \equiv 0 \pmod{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \phi_{2i+1} \equiv \eta \phi_i \pmod{2}$$

in MSp_* .

Proof. These follows by direct analogy with the proof of 5.2. \square

§ 6. Applications to MSp_*

We are now in a position to apply the results of § 5 and exhibit our relations amongst the elements ϕ_i .

Theorem 6.1. *The relation*

$$\eta \theta_i \theta_j = 0$$

holds in $MSp_{4(i+j)-5}$, for all $i, j \geq 1$.

Proof. Combining 4.2 and 5.2, we deduce that $\delta : MSp^*(CP^\infty) \rightarrow MSp^{*-2}(HP_+^\infty)$, the homomorphism induced by the map $b : M(\mathcal{X}) \rightarrow SCP^\infty$, satisfies $\delta d^2 = \eta e \bmod 2$. Therefore, after smashing with the identity on HP^∞ , the composition

$$\delta : MSp^*(CP^\infty \wedge HP_+^\infty) \longrightarrow MSp^{*-3}(HP_+^\infty \wedge HP_+^\infty) \cong MSp^{*-3}[[y, z]]$$

acts such that $\delta(d^2 \otimes e) = \eta e \otimes e$. But $d \otimes e$ is zero by 4.7, whence $\eta e \otimes e$ is zero also.

Since $\theta_i \theta_j$ is the coefficient of $y^i z^j$ in $e \otimes e$ by 4.3, the result follows. \square

Corollary 6.2. *Any symplectic Euler class of a $Spin(3) \times Spin(3)$ bundle is annihilated by η .*

Proof. The universal example is $e \otimes e$, which is shown to be so annihilated in the proof of the proposition. \square

It is worth noting at this point that, in contrast to the lower dimensional cases, the universal $Spin(6)$ bundle is *not* MSp orientable. As pointed out to us by A. Baker, the Stiefel-Whitney class w_6 provides an obstruction.

We conclude with our nilpotence formula.

Theorem 6.3. *The relation*

$$\phi_i^{2j+2} \phi_j = 0$$

holds in MSp_* for any $i \geq j \geq 1$.

Proof. Using 5.6, we see that in 4.2

$$\delta \phi_{4i}(\infty) \equiv \phi_i^2 + \sum_{k \geq 1} \mu_{i,k} z^k \bmod 2$$

for certain elements $\mu_{i,k}$ in $MSp_{16i+4k-6}$. Hence

$$(\phi_i^2 + \sum_{k \geq 1} \mu_{i,k} z^k)(\eta z + \sum_{j \geq 1} \phi_j z^{2j}) = 0$$

in $MSp^{9-16i}(HP^{9i})$. Setting coefficients to zero yields the system of $i+1$ equations

$$\begin{aligned} \eta \phi_i^2 &= 0 \\ &\vdots \\ \phi_j \phi_i^2 &= \sum_{k=1}^{j-1} \phi_{j-k} \mu_{i,2k} + \eta \mu_{i,2j-1} \\ &\vdots \\ \phi_i^3 &= \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \phi_{i-k} \mu_{i,2k} + \eta \mu_{i,2i-1} \end{aligned}$$

in MSp_* .

To deduce our formula, we now have only to multiply the $(j+1)$ th of these

by ϕ_i^{2j} , for every $i \geq j \geq 1$, and substitute in each equation from the previous ones. \square

Corollary 6.4. *The relation*

$$\phi_i^{2i+3} = 0$$

holds in $MSP_{(2i+3)(8i-3)}$ for any $i \geq 1$. \square

References

- [1] Adams, J.F., *Lectures on Lie groups*, W.A. Benjamin, New York, 1969.
- [2] Atiyah, M.F., Bott, R. and Shapiro, A., Clifford modules, *Topology*, **3** (1964), 3-38.
- [3] Bakuradze, M.R. and Nadiradze, R.G., Cohomological realization of two-valued formal groups and their applications, *Bull. Acad. Sci. Georgian SSR*, **28** (1987), 21-24.
- [4] Becker, J.C. and Gottlieb, D.H., The transfer map and fiber bundles, *Topology*, **14** (1975), 1-12.
- [5] Botvinnik, B.I., *Manifolds with singularities and geometric realization of the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence*, to appear, LMS Lect. Note Ser.
- [6] Buhštaber, V.M., Characteristic classes in cobordism and topological applications of theories of one- and two-valued formal groups, *Ilogi Nauki i Tekhniki*, **10** (1978), 5-178.
- [7] Cartan, H., Périodicité des groupes d'homotopie stables des groupes classiques, d'après Bott, *Sem. Henri Cartan* (1959/60).
- [8] Conner, P.E. and Floyd, E.E., The relation of cobordism to K theories, *Lect. Notes in Math.*, **28**, Springer-Verlag, 1966.
- [9] Dyer, E., *Cohomology theories*, W.A. Benjamin, New York, 1969.
- [10] Gorbunov, V.G. and Vershinin, V.V., Ray's elements as obstructions to orientability of symplectic cobordism, *Sov. Math. Dokl.*, **32** (1985), 855-858.
- [11] Gorbunov, V.G., The symplectic cobordism of projective spaces, *Mat. Sb.*, **3** (1989), 345-357.
- [12] Hopkins, M.J., Global methods in homotopy theory, in *Homotopy theory*, ed. E. Rees and J.D.S. Jones, *LMS Lect. Note Ser.*, **117** (1987), 73-96.
- [13] Husemoller, D., *Fibre Bundles*, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1966.
- [14] Kochman, S.O., The symplectic cobordism ring I, *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.*, **228** (1980).
- [15] ———, The symplectic cobordism ring II, *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.*, **271** (1982).
- [16] Landweber, P.S., Elliptic cohomology and modular forms, *Lect. Notes in Math.*, **1326**, Springer-Verlag 1988, 55-68.
- [17] Morisugi, K., Massey products in MSP_* and its applications, *Jour. Math. of Kyoto Univ.* **23-2** (1983), 239-263.
- [18] Porteous, I.R., *Topological geometry*, Van Norstrand Reinhold, London, 1969.
- [19] Ravenel, D.C., *Complex cobordism and stable homotopy groups of spheres*, Academic Press, Orlando, 1986.
- [20] Ray, N., Indecomposables in $Tors MSP_*$, *Topology*, **10** (1971), 261-270.
- [21] ———, Symbolic calculus: a 19th century approach to MU and BP , in *Homotopy theory*, ed. E. Rees and J.D.S. Jones, *LMS Lect. Note Ser.*, **117** (1987), 195-238.
- [22] Ray, N. and Switzer, R., The algebraic topology of Alexander's manifolds, *Mem. Amer. Math. Soc.*, **193** (1977), 28-42.

- [23] Roush, F.W., On some torsion classes in symplectic bordism, unpublished.
- [24] Steenrod, N.E. and Epstein, D.B.A., Cohomology operations, *Annals of Math. Studies*, **50**, Princeton University Press, 1962.
- [25] Toda, H. and Kozima, K., The symplectic Lazard ring, *J. Math. Kyoto Univ.*, **22** (1982), 131–153.
- [26] Vershinin, V.V., Symplectic cobordism with singularities, *Math, USSR Izvestiya*, **22** (1984), 211–226.
- [27] ———, Computation of the symplectic cobordism ring in dimensions less than 32, and the non-triviality of the majority of triple products of Ray's elements, *Sibirsk Mat. Zh.*, **24** (1983), 50–63.

