

## $G^\infty$ -FIBER HOMOTOPY EQUIVALENCE

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### Introduction and preliminaries

Let  $G$  be a compact, connected Lie group, and  $V, W$  two complex  $G$ -modules. Denote the unit spheres by  $SV, SW$ . In this article we shall be concerned with maps over  $BG$ ,

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 EG \times_G (SV, SV^G) & \xrightarrow{f} & EG \times_G (SW, SW^G) \\
 & \searrow & \swarrow \\
 & BG &
 \end{array}$$

where  $EG \rightarrow BG$  is a universal  $G$ -bundle. Such maps are studied in [9]. It can be easily seen that they are exactly those induced by equivariant maps  $EG \times SV \rightarrow SW$ , i.e., by the so-called  $G^\infty$ -maps  $SV \rightarrow SW$ . We shall say that  $f$  is a  $G^\infty$ -equivalence if, and only if,  $f$  is the degree-one map on the fibers. Note that according to Dold's theorem [8] a  $G^\infty$ -equivalence is a fiber-homotopy equivalence, and therefore it admits a  $G^\infty$ -equivalence as an inverse. Also note that, in the equivariant case, the notion of a  $G^\infty$ -equivalence is just the notion of quasi-equivalence introduced in [13]. We shall say that the  $G^\infty$ -equivalence  $SV \rightarrow SW$  is *special* if, and only if, it induces a  $T^\infty$ -equivalence

$$(SV, SV^T, SV^G) \rightarrow (SW, SW^T, SW^G),$$

where  $T \subset G$  is a maximal torus. It is easy to see that a degree-one  $G$ -map is special [11].

In this article we first study how  $V$  and  $W$  are related to each other, given that  $SV$  and  $SW$  are  $G^\infty$ -equivalent. The answer is formulated in terms of an appropriate  $K$ -theoretic degree, with values in the completion  $R(G)^\wedge$  of the representation ring, defined in the manner of [12] and [7] and denoted by  $\deg_G f$ . We shall say that  $\deg_G f$  is *rational* if, and only if, it lies in  $R(G)$ . It will be shown in §2 below that  $\deg_G f$  is rational if  $V \cong W$  and  $f$  is a  $G^\infty$ -equivalence, or if  $f$  is equivariant. However, the inverse of a degree-one

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