PIECEWISE-LINEAR CLASSIFICATION OF SOME FREE \mathbb{Z}_p -ACTIONS ON S^{4k+3}

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Let S^{2n+1} denote the unit (2n+1)-sphere. Represent each of its points by a sequence $(c_0\,,\,\cdots,\,c_n)$ of complex numbers with $\sum \left|\,c_i\,\,\right|^2 = 1$. Let $(S^{\,I},\,S^{2n+2})$ denote the $S^{\,I}$ -action on S^{2n+1} given by the formula

$$c \cdot (c_0, \dots, c_n) = (cc_0, \dots, cc_n).$$

Let p be an odd prime, and let \mathbb{Z}_p be the subgroup of S^1 generated by $\exp(2\pi i/p)$. Then (S^1, S^{2n+1}) induces a \mathbb{Z}_p -action on S^{2n+1} . Its orbit space

$$L^{n}(p) = S^{2n+1}/\mathbb{Z}_{p}$$

is the (2n+1)-dimensional lens space. The purpose of this note is to study the piecewise-linear classification of all free \mathbb{Z}_p -actions on S^{4k+3} $(4k+3\geq 7)$ for which the orbit space is of the same simple homotopy type as $L^{2k+1}(p)$. Our main results follow.

$$0 \ \rightarrow \ L_{4k+4}(\mathbb{Z}_p)^{\sim} \ \rightarrow \ \mathscr{G} \text{ht} \ (L^{2k+1}(p)) \ \rightarrow \ \big[L^{2k+2}(p); \ G/PL\big] \ \rightarrow \ 0 \ ,$$

where $[L^{2k+1}(p); G/PL]$ is the subgroup of G/PL-bundles on $L^{2k+1}(p)$ and $L_{4k+4}(\mathbb{Z}_p)^{\sim}$ is the reduced surgery obstruction group of C. T. C. Wall.

THEOREM II. There exists a one-to-one correspondence between the set

$$\mathscr{G}_{ht}(L^{2k+1}(p)) \times \left\{0, 1, \cdots, \frac{p-1}{2}\right\}$$

and the set of equivalence classes of free piecewise-linear \mathbb{Z}_p -actions on S^{4k+3} whose orbit space has the same simple homotopy type as $L^{2k+1}(p)$.

In the first section, we recapitulate some generalities about nonsimply-connected surgery, part of which has become folklore. We then carry out, in the second section, an elementary computation of the group $[L^{2k+1}(p); G/PL]$. Results of Sullivan are used in the proof of (2.1). Section 3 completes the proof of Theorem I. Section 4 is mainly a study of the homotopy classes of piecewise-linear homeomorphisms of a homotopy lens space. In the last section, we complete the proof of Theorem II.

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