

On the structure of the oriented cobordism ring modulo an equivalence

By Yoshifumi ANDO

§0. Introduction

Let I_n denote the subgroup of Ω_n^{so} , the oriented cobordism group of dim n , generated by all $[M' - M] \in \Omega_n^{so}$ such that M and M' have the same oriented homotopy type. Then $I_* = \sum_{n \geq 0} I_n$ is an ideal of Ω_*^{so} . In this paper we will determine the structure of Ω_*^{so}/I_* modulo 2-torsion.

THEOREM 0.1. *The rank of Ω_{4k}^{so}/I_{4k} is one.*

THEOREM 0.2. *For an odd prime p , $\text{Tor}(\Omega_*^{so}/I_*) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_p$ is isomorphic to the polynomial ring $\mathbb{Z}_p[\beta_{p-1}, \dots, \beta_{\frac{p-1}{2}}]$, where all a are positive integers so that $a \binom{p-1}{2}$ is not any form of $\frac{p^j-1}{2}$ ($j=1, 2, 3, \dots$) and the degree of $\beta_{\frac{p-1}{2}}$ is $2a(p-1)$.*

Theorem 0.1 has been proved in [4].

In §1 we will show that there is an Ω_*^{so} -homomorphism $d_*; \Omega_*^{so}(F/0) \rightarrow \Omega_*^{so}$ so that $\text{Cok}(d_*)$ is isomorphic modulo 2-torsion to $\text{Tor}(\Omega_*^{so}/I_*)$. This homomorphism is originally found in [9, 10]. In §2 we will compute $\text{Cok}(d_*)$.

All manifolds will be compact, oriented and smooth.

The author wishes to thank Professors H. Toda, M. Adachi and G. Nishida for their helpful advices and encouragement, Professor M. Mimura who read the original manuscript and Professor A. Tsuchiya who suggested a proof of Lemma 1.3.

§1. Interpretation of Ω_n^{so}/I_n

Let M and M' be manifolds of dim n and $a: (M, \partial M) \rightarrow (M', \partial M')$, a homotopy equivalence of degree 1. (Both of $a|M$ and $a|\partial M$ are homotopy equivalences). We denote this by a triple (a, M, M') . If M and M' are closed, simply connected, or manifolds of dim n , then we call a triple (a, M, M') *closed*, *simply connected*, or *of dim n* . We define that closed triples of dim n (a, M, M') and (b, N, N') are *cobordant* if there exists a triple of dim $(n+1)$, (A, V, V') with $\partial V = M \cup (-N)$, $\partial V' = M' \cup (-N')$, $A|M = a$ and $A|N = b$. Then it is easily seen that this is an equivalence relation. As