J. Math. Soc. Japan Vol. 37, No. 3, 1985

## On the spaces of self homotopy equivalences of certain CW complexes

Dedicated to Professor Nobuo Shimada on his 60th birthday

By Tsuneyo YAMANOSHITA

(Received June 8, 1984)

## §0. Introduction.

Let X be a connected locally finite CW complex with non-degenerate base point and let G(X) and  $G_0(X)$  be the spaces of self homotopy equivalences of X and self homotopy equivalences of X preserving the base point respectively.

It seems that little is known about the homotopy type of G(X) except in the following two cases. When X is an Eilenberg-MacLane complex  $K(\pi, n)$ , the weak homotopy type of G(X) is determined completely. That is, Thom noted that if  $\pi$  is an abelian group  $G(K(\pi, n))$  has the same weak homotopy type as  $\operatorname{Aut}(\pi) \times K(\pi, n)$ , where  $\operatorname{Aut}(\pi)$  denotes the group of automorphisms of  $\pi$  [7]. Gottlieb proved that  $G(K(\pi, 1))$  has the same weak homotopy type as  $\operatorname{Out}(\pi) \times K(Z(\pi), 1)$ , where  $\operatorname{Out}(\pi)$  denotes the group of automorphisms of  $\pi$  modulo the inner automorphisms and  $Z(\pi)$  denotes the center of  $\pi$  [1]. When X is the *n*-sphere  $S^n$   $(n \ge 1)$ , it is known that  $\pi_i(G_0(S^n)) \cong \pi_{n+i}(S^n)$   $(i \ge 1)$ .

In this paper, we shall show the following two theorems and their applications.

THEOREM A. Let X and Y be connected locally finite CW complexes with base points. For a given n>0, assume that  $\pi_i(X)=0$  for every i>n and  $\pi_i(Y)$ =0 for every  $i\leq n$ . Then we have

> $G(X \times Y) = G(X)^{Y} \times G(Y)^{X},$  $G_{0}(X \times Y) = (G(X), G_{0}(X))^{(Y, y_{0})} \times (G(Y), G_{0}(Y))^{(X, x_{0})},$

where  $(Z, Z')^{(K, L)}$  denotes the space of maps of (K, L) into (Z, Z').

THEOREM B. Let X be a connected locally finite CW complex with base point whose dimension is not greater than n and let Y be an n-connected locally finite CW complex with base point. Then the same formulas as in Theorem A hold for  $G(X \times Y)$  and  $G_0(X \times Y)$ .