

52. 2-Primary Components of the Homotopy Groups of Some Lie Groups

By Kunio ŌGUCHI

Department of Mathematics, International Christian University, Tokyo

(Comm. by Z. SUETUNA, M.J.A., June 12, 1962)

This is a preliminary report of results concerning the generators of 2-primary components of the homotopy groups of $SO(n)$, $SU(n)$ and $Sp(n)$. The proofs will be given elsewhere.

1. Let $R_n (n \geq 2)$ denote the special orthogonal group $SO(n)$, $U_n (n \geq 1)$ the special unitary group $SU(n)$, and $Sp_n (n \geq 1)$ the symplectic group $Sp(n)$.

$$\text{Let } i^{m,n} : R_n \rightarrow R_m, \quad i'^{m,n} : U_n \rightarrow U_m, \quad i''^{m,n} : Sp_n \rightarrow Sp_m, \quad (n \leq m)$$

$$l^{2n} : Sp_n \rightarrow U_{2n}, \quad k^{2n} : U_n \rightarrow R_{2n}, \quad (n \geq 1),$$

be the inclusion maps.

Let us denote the projections and the characteristic classes of the bundles R_{n+1} , U_{n+1} , and Sp_{n+1} , by

$$p : R_{n+1} \rightarrow S^n, \quad p' : U_{n+1} \rightarrow S^{2n+1}, \quad p'' : Sp_{n+1} \rightarrow S^{4n+3},$$

$$T_n \in \pi_{n-1}(R_n), \quad T'_n \in \pi_{2n}(U_n), \quad T''_n \in \pi_{4n+2}(Sp_n),$$

respectively.

Let Z , Q , and C denote the field of complex numbers, algebras of quaternions, and of Cayley numbers over the field of real numbers, respectively.

Then the spheres S^1, S^2, S^3, S^6 , and S^7 are represented as follows:

$$S^1 = \{z \in Z; z\bar{z} = 1\}, \quad S^3 = \{q \in Q; q\bar{q} = 1\}, \quad S^7 = \{c \in C; c\bar{c} = 1\},$$

$$S^2 = \{q' = x_1k + x_2j + x_3i + x_4 \in S^3; x_4 = 0\},$$

$$S^6 = \{c = (q, q') \in S^7; x_8 = 0\}, \quad \text{where } q' = x_3k + x_6j + x_7i + x_8.$$

Define the maps

$$\sigma_1^1 : S^1 \rightarrow U_1, \quad \sigma_1^2 : S^1 \rightarrow R_2, \quad \sigma_3^1 : S^3 \rightarrow Sp_1, \quad \sigma_3^2 : S^3 \rightarrow U_2,$$

$$\sigma_3^4 : S^3 \rightarrow R_4, \quad \sigma_7^8 : S^7 \rightarrow R_8, \quad \rho_3^3 : S^3 \rightarrow R_8, \quad \rho_7^7 : S^7 \rightarrow B_7,$$

as follows:

$$\sigma_1^1(z)(z') = zz', \quad (z, z' \in S^1), \quad \sigma_1^2 = k^2 \circ \sigma_1^1,$$

$$\sigma_3^1(q)(q') = qq' \quad (q, q' \in S^3), \quad \sigma_3^2 = l^2 \circ \sigma_3^1, \quad \sigma_3^4 = k^4 \circ \sigma_3^2,$$

$$\sigma_7^8(c)(c') = cc' \quad (c, c' \in S^7),$$

$$\rho_3^3(q)(q') = qq'\bar{q}, \quad (q \in S^3, \quad q' \in S^2),$$

$$\rho_7^7(c)(c') = cc'\bar{c}, \quad (c \in S^7, \quad c' \in S^6).$$

We denote e.g. $i^{m,n} \circ \sigma_p^n$ by σ_p^m .

We denote by q and q' the well known isomorphisms:

$$q : \pi_m(Sp_2) \rightarrow \pi_m(R_5), \quad q' : \pi_m(U_4) \rightarrow \pi_m(R_8), \quad (m \geq 2).$$

Most of generators of the homotopy groups of R_n , U_n and Sp_n , will be represented in terms of the elements defined above and of