

## A NOTE ON COBORDISM OF POINCARÉ DUALITY SPACES

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $\Omega_n^{\text{PD}}$  denote the group of cobordism classes of oriented Poincaré duality spaces of dimension  $n$ . (See [2] for definitions.) The Pontrjagin-Thom construction yields a natural homomorphism  $p: \Omega_n^{\text{PD}} \rightarrow \pi_n(\text{MSG})$  where  $\text{MSG}$  is the Thom spectrum associated to the universal spherical fibration over  $B\text{SG}$ .

N. Levitt [2] has shown that if  $n \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ , then  $p$  is surjective, and if  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ , then  $\text{cokernel}(p) \subseteq \mathbf{Z}_2$ . More precisely, Levitt has shown that, if  $n \geq 3$ , there is a subgroup  $\bar{\Omega}_n \subseteq \Omega_n^{\text{PD}}$  (it is likely that  $\bar{\Omega}_n = \Omega_n^{\text{PD}}$ ) and an exact sequence

$$(1.0) \quad \cdots \rightarrow P_n \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_n \xrightarrow{p} \pi_n(\text{MSG}) \rightarrow P_{n-1} \rightarrow \cdots$$

where  $P_n = \mathbf{Z}, 0, \mathbf{Z}_2, 0$  as  $n \equiv 0, 1, 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ , respectively. Further,  $\text{image}(P_n) \subset \Omega_n^{\text{PD}}$  is generated by the cobordism class  $[K^n]$  where, if  $n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}$ ,  $K^n$  is the almost parallelizable Milnor manifold of index 8, and, if  $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ ,  $K^n$  is the almost parallelizable Kervaire manifold constructed by plumbing together the tangent bundles of two  $(n/2)$ -spheres. ( $K^4$  is not a manifold, but it is a Poincaré duality space.)

Our main results, proved in §2, are the following.

**THEOREM 1.1.** *The Kervaire manifold,  $K^{4k+2}$ , bounds a Poincaré duality space.*

**THEOREM 1.2.** *The Milnor manifold,  $K^{4k}$ , is Poincaré duality cobordant to  $8(\mathbf{C}P(2))^k$ .*

It follows from Theorem 1.1 that the long exact sequence (1.0) contains short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{4k+3} \rightarrow \pi_{4k+3}(\text{MSG}) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}_2 \rightarrow 0.$$

Our proof of Theorem 1.1 can be formulated to show that this sequence is actually split exact.

Theorem 1.2 describes the short exact sequences

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbf{Z} \rightarrow \bar{\Omega}_{4k} \rightarrow \pi_{4k}(\text{MSG}) \rightarrow 0$$

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