# COHOMOLOGY OF HOMOGENEOUS SPACES ${ }^{1,2}$ 

BY PAUL F. BAUM<br>Communicated by Deane Montgomery, February 18, 1963

Various authors have studied the following problem: "Let $K$ be a field or the integers. If $G$ is a compact connected Lie group and $U$ is a closed connected subgroup how can the cohomology of the homogeneous space $G / U, H^{*}(G / U ; K)$, be computed from $H^{*}(G ; K)$, $H^{*}(U ; K)$ and some algebraic topological invariant of the way $U$ is imbedded in G?"

The most comprehensive results to date on this question have been obtained by H. Cartan [3] and A. Borel [1]. H. Cartan [3] solved the problem for the special case when the coefficient ring is the real numbers. A. Borel [1] essentially solved the problem for the special case when $U$ is a subgroup of maximal rank and both $H^{*}(G ; K)$ and $H^{*}(U ; K)$ are exterior algebras on generators of odd degree. Indeed, Borel's work in [1], together with a result of R . Bott [2], gives a complete solution for this case.

For the invariant of the imbedding of $U$ in $G$ both Cartan and Borel take the cohomology map $\rho^{*}: H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right) \rightarrow H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)$ induced by the map $\rho: B_{U} \rightarrow B_{G}$ of classifying spaces arising from the inclusion $U \subset G$. If $H^{*}(G ; K)$ and $H^{*}(U ; K)$ are both exterior algebras on generators of odd degree the results of [1] give a method for computing $\rho^{*}$ from group-theoretic information on how $U$ is imbedded in $G$.

Using unpublished results of S. Eilenberg and J. C. Moore the following generalization of the Cartan-Borel results is obtained:

Theorem. Let $K$ be a field or the integers. Assume that $H^{*}(G ; K)$ and $H^{*}(U ; K)$ are exterior algebras on generators of odd degree. Consider $H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)$ to be an $H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right)$ module by means of the map $\rho^{*}: H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right) \rightarrow H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)$. Then the algebra structures in $H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right)$ and $H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)$ induce an algebra structure in

$$
\operatorname{Tor}_{H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right)}\left(K, H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)\right)
$$

such that for a suitable filtration of the algebra $H^{*}(G / U ; K)$

$$
\operatorname{Tor}_{H^{*}\left(B_{G} ; K\right)}\left(K, H^{*}\left(B_{U} ; K\right)\right)=E_{0} H^{*}(G / U ; K)
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