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FINITE DIMENSIONAL H-SPACES¹

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1. Introduction. An *H*-space is a space X with base point e equipped with a continuous function

$$X \times X \xrightarrow{\mu} X$$

such that $\mu(x, e) = x = \mu(e, x)$ for all $x \in X$. This condition can also be formulated as follows. The *wedge* $X \lor X$ of X is defined by

 $X \lor X = (X \times e) \cup (e \times X) \subset X \times X,$

and the folding map ∇ is given by

$$\nabla(x, e) = x, \quad \nabla(e, x) = x, \quad \nabla: X \lor X \to X.$$

The H-space condition is then that the following diagram commutes



where *i* is the inclusion map. This formulation has the advantage that we can now relax the condition and just require that the diagram be homotopy commutative; i.e., that the maps $\mu \circ i$ and are homotopic, $\mu \circ i \sim \nabla$.

When one is considering different *H*-space structures μ , μ' on an *H*-space *X* this distinction between the diagram commuting and homotopy commutating is important. But we will be concerned solely

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^{*} The author felt no need to expand the talk to a survey of H-spaces because of the monograph of Stasheff, "H-spaces from the homotopy point of view," Springer, 1970. The only exceptions are §8, which notes some recent results not covered in the talk (nor in Stasheff's monograph), and a bibliography much more extensive than just references made in the paper.