

# A REMARK ON DIFFERENTIABLE STRUCTURES ON REAL PROJECTIVE $(2n-1)$ -SPACES

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Dedicated to the memory of Professor TADASI NAKAYAMA

The main objective of this paper is to study the action of the group of differentiable structures  $\Gamma_{2n-1}$  on the  $(2n-1)$ -sphere  $S^{2n-1}$  on the diffeomorphism classes on the real projective  $(2n-1)$ -space  $P^{2n-1}$  by connected sum. This is done by considering universal covering spaces of the connected sum  $P^{2n-1} \# \Sigma$ , where  $\Sigma$  is an exotic  $(2n-1)$ -sphere.

Throughout this paper all the manifolds considered are oriented, compact, and connected. Also the word *differentiable* is meant  $C^\infty$ -differentiable.

1. Let  $M, N$  be  $n$ -dimensional differentiable manifolds. If there exists an orientation preserving diffeomorphism of  $M$  onto  $N$ , then we shall denote it by  $M \approx N$ . The manifold  $M$  with orientation reversed is denoted by  $-M$ .

Let  $M_1 \# M_2$  be the connected sum of two  $n$ -manifolds  $M_1$  and  $M_2$ . It is known that the connected sum operation is associative and commutative up to orientation preserving diffeomorphism. The sphere  $S^n$  serves as identity element (Cf. J. Milnor [2], M. Kervaire- J. Milnor [1]).

Let  $\Sigma$  be a smooth combinatorial  $n$ -sphere, which is called an exotic sphere. Then  $\Sigma \# (-\Sigma) \approx S^n$ . Thus the set of all the orientation preserving diffeomorphism classes of the exotic spheres forms a group under connected sum, which is denoted by  $\Gamma_n$ . We shall denote the class of  $\Sigma$  by  $\{\Sigma\}$ .

Let  $M$  be a differentiable  $n$ -manifold. Let  $\Sigma$  be an exotic  $n$ -sphere such that  $M \# \Sigma \approx M$ . Let  $\Delta(M)$  be the subset of  $\Gamma_n$  consisting of the classes of such  $\Sigma$ .

**PROPOSITION 1.**  $\Delta(M)$  is a subgroup of  $\Gamma_n$ , and  $M \# \Sigma_1 \approx M \# \Sigma_2$ , for exotic spheres  $\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2$ , if and only if  $\{\Sigma_1\} - \{\Sigma_2\} \in \Delta(M)$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\{\Sigma_1\}, \{\Sigma_2\} \in \Delta(M)$ . Then

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