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ON THE HOPF FIBRATION $S^7 \rightarrow S^4$ OVER Z

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§1. Statement of the result

Let K be the classical quaternion field over the field Q of rational numbers with the quaternion units 1, i, j, k, with relations $i^2 = j^2 = -1$, k = ij = -ji. For a quaternion $x \in K$, we write its conjugate, trace and norm by \bar{x}, Tx and Nx, respectively. Put

$$A = K \times K$$
, $B = Q \times K$

and consider the map $h: A \to B$ defined by

(1.1)
$$h(z) = (Nx - Ny, 2\overline{x}y), \quad z = (x, y) \in A.$$

The map h is the restriction on Q^8 of the map $R^8 \to R^5$ which induces the classical Hopf fibration $S^7 \to S^4$ where each fibre is $S^{3,1}$. For a natural number t, put

(1.2)
$$S_A(t) = \{z = (x, y) \in A, Nx + Ny = t\},\$$

(1.3) $S_B(t) = \{ w = (u, v) \in B, \ u^2 + Nv = t \} .$

Then, h induces a map

$$(1.4) h_t: S_A(t) \to S_B(t^2) .$$

Now, let o be the unique maximal order of K which contains the standard order Z + Zi + Zj + Zk. As is well-known, o is given by

$$0 = Z\rho + Zi + Zj + Zk$$
, $\rho = \frac{1}{2}(1 + i + j + k)$.

The group o^{\times} of units of o is a finite group of order 24. The 24 units are: $\pm 1, \pm i, \pm j, \pm k, \frac{1}{2}(\pm 1 \pm i \pm j \pm k)$. We know that the number of quaternions in o with norm n is equal to $24s_0(n)$ where $s_0(n)$ denotes the sum of odd divisors of n.

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¹⁾ H. Hopf, Über die Abbildungen von Sphären auf Sphären niedrigerer Dimension, Fund. Math. 25 (1935) 427-440.