

ON THE SPECTRUM OF A RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLD OF POSITIVE CONSTANT CURVATURE II

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Introduction. A complete connected riemannian manifold of positive constant curvature 1 is called a Clifford-Klein spherical space form. In this paper, we call such a riemannian manifold simply a *spherical space form*. An n -dimensional spherical space form is obtained as S^n/G , the standard unit sphere S^n modulo a finite group of fixed point free isometries G . In the previous paper [4], we raised the problem,

“Does the spectrum of a spherical space form determine the spherical space form among all spherical space forms?”

The above problem was solved affirmatively first for a 3-dimensional lens space M by Tanaka [6] in case where the order of fundamental group of M , $|\pi_1(M)|$ is prime or 2-times prime, by the author and Yamamoto in case where $|\pi_1(M)|$ is prime power or 2-times prime power, and by Yamamoto [11] in case where $|\pi_1(M)|$ is any composite number. For any other 3-dimensional spherical space forms and homogeneous space forms, it was also affirmatively solved recently by the author [5].

In this paper, we shall attack the above problem for the spherical space form with dimension of the form $4k+1$ ($k \geq 1$). Main tool in this paper is also the generating function associated to the spectrum of a spherical space form S^{4k+1}/G constructed in [4] and [5]. The relations between the finite group G and the generating function were studied in [5]. Here, we investigate the relations more details for $(4k+1)$ -dimensional spherical space forms using the complete classification of the manifolds due to Vincent [9] (see also [10]).

Our main results are the followings.

Theorem 3.1. *Let d be an odd prime. Let M, N be $(2d-1)$ -dimensional spherical space forms. Suppose M is isospectral to N . Then their fundamental groups are isomorphic.*

Theorem 3.9. *Let M be a 5-dimensional spherical space form with non-*