

## A REMARK ON JAMES NUMBERS OF STIEFEL MANIFOLDS

Dedicated to Professor Nobuo Shimada on his 60th birthday

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### 1. Introduction

The purpose of this note is to supply a few relations between the unstable and stable James numbers of Stiefel manifolds.

Let  $F$  be the field  $H$  of the quaternions or the field  $C$  of the complex numbers, and  $d$  the dimension of  $F$  over the field of the real numbers. Let  $G(F^n)$  be the symplectic group  $Sp(n)$  or the unitary group  $U(n)$  according as  $F$  is  $H$  or  $C$ . The stunted quasi-projective space  $Q_{n,k} = G(F^n)/G(F^{n-k})$  is a subspace of the Stiefel manifold  $O_{n,k} = G(F^n)/G(F^{n-k})$  (see e.g. [8]). There exist the quotient maps  $q_r: Q_{n,k} \rightarrow Q_{n,k-r}$  and  $p_r: O_{n,k} \rightarrow O_{n,k-r}$ . Let  $i': Q_{n,k} \rightarrow O_{n,k}$  be the inclusion map. Then  $i' \circ q_r = p_r \circ i'$  and  $i': Q_{n,1} \rightarrow O_{n,1}$  is the identity map of the  $(dn-1)$ -dimensional sphere  $S^{dn-1}$ .

Applying the homotopy functor  $\pi_{dn-1}(\ )$  and the stable homotopy functor  $\pi_{dn-1}^s(\ )$  to  $q_{k-1}$  and  $p_{k-1}$ , we define the unstable James numbers (see [7])  $Q\{n, k\} = Q_F\{n, k\}$ ,  $O\{n, k\} = O_F\{n, k\}$  and the stable James numbers  $Q^s\{n, k\} = Q_F^s\{n, k\}$ ,  $O^s\{n, k\} = O_F^s\{n, k\}$  by the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} q_{k-1} \pi_{dn-1}(Q_{n,k}) &= Q\{n, k\} \pi_{dn-1}(S^{dn-1}), \\ p_{k-1} \pi_{dn-1}(O_{n,k}) &= O\{n, k\} \pi_{dn-1}(S^{dn-1}), \\ q_{k-1} \pi_{dn-1}^s(Q_{n,k}) &= Q^s\{n, k\} \pi_{dn-1}^s(S^{dn-1}), \\ p_{k-1} \pi_{dn-1}^s(O_{n,k}) &= O^s\{n, k\} \pi_{dn-1}^s(S^{dn-1}); \end{aligned}$$

whenever  $1 \leq k \leq n$ . As easily seen (see e.g. [12]), we have

$$(1.1) \quad Q^s\{n, k\} \mid Q\{n, k\}, \quad O^s\{n, k\} \mid O\{n, k\}, \quad O\{n, k\} \mid Q\{n, k\}, \\ Q^s\{n, k\} \mid Q^s\{n, k+1\}, \quad Q\{n, k\} \mid Q\{n, k+1\} \text{ and } O\{n, k\} \mid O\{n, k+1\};$$

where  $a \mid b$  means that  $b$  is a multiple of  $a$ . In [12] we proved

$$(1.2) \quad Q^s\{n, k\} = O^s\{n, k\}.$$

The stable James number  $O^s\{n, k\}$  has been investigated by various au-