

THE REAL K -GROUPS OF $SO(n)$ FOR $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$

Dedicated to Professor Shôrô Araki on his sixtieth birthday

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In [9], [10] we studied the algebra $KO^*(SO(n))$ for $n \equiv 0, 1, 3 \pmod{4}$ using an idea of [7]. We first showed that a map from $P^{n-1} \times \text{Spin}(n)$ to $SO(n)$ introduced in [7] to compute $K^*(SO(n))$ also induces a monomorphism in KO -theory

$$I: KO^*(SO(n)) \rightarrow KO^*(P^{n-1} \times \text{Spin}(n)).$$

As in [7] using this embedding enabled us to compute $KO^*(SO(n))$ from $KO^*(P^{n-1} \times \text{Spin}(n))$ whose structure can be obtained from the results of [1], [6], [12], [11].

The purpose of this note is to consider the remaining case, that is, $KO^*(SO(n))$ for $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. However, in the present case, the analogous homomorphism I is not a monomorphism. This must come from the fact that the simple spin representations of $\text{Spin}(n)$ are neither real nor quaternionic representations. To determine the kernel and image of I so we make use of our results on the algebra structure of $KO^*(SO(n))$ for $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$.

1. $KO^*(P^{n-1} \times \text{Spin}(n))$

Throughout this note we regard KO and K as \mathbb{Z}_8 -graded cohomology functors using the Bott periodicity. Let $\eta_1 \in KO^{-1}(+)$ and $\eta_4 \in KO^{-4}(+)$ be generators of $KO^*(+)$ satisfying the relations $2\eta_1 = \eta_1^3 = \eta_1 \eta_4 = 0$, $\eta_4^2 = 4$ and $\mu \in K^{-2}(+)$ denote the Bott class satisfying the relation $\mu^4 = 1$ ($+ = \text{point}$).

Let c and r denote the complexification and realification homomorphisms. According to [3] we then have a useful exact sequence

$$(1.1) \quad \dots \rightarrow KO^{1-q}(X) \xrightarrow{\chi} KO^{-q}(X) \xrightarrow{c} K^{-q}(X) \xrightarrow{\delta} KO^{2-q}(X) \rightarrow \dots$$

which connects KO with K where χ is multiplication by η_1 and δ is given by $\delta(\mu x) = r(x)$ for $x \in K^{2-q}(X)$.

We also assume that

$$n \equiv 2 \pmod{4} \quad \text{and} \quad a = \frac{n-2}{2}$$