

FACTORIZATION OF DOUBLE TRANSFER MAPS

Dedicated to Professor Seiya Sasao on his 60th birthday

MITSUNORI IMAOKA

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1. Introduction

In [6] and [4], the authors have studied a factorization of the double S^1 -transfer map through the second stage of the chromatic filtration. In this paper, I show that such a factorization exists for other double transfer maps.

Let α be an orientable vector bundle of fiber dimension a over a connected finite complex X , and X^α denote the Thom space of α . Then we have a cofiber sequence

$$(1.1) \quad S^a \xrightarrow{i} X^\alpha \xrightarrow{j} X^\alpha/S^a \xrightarrow{\tau} S^{a+1},$$

where i is the inclusion to the bottom sphere. Then, by [7], the S^1 -transfer map is stably homotopic to τ when $X=CP^n$ and $\alpha=-\xi$ for the canonical C -line bundle ξ over the complex projective space CP^n . If $X=\Sigma W$ a suspension of a space W , then τ is stably homotopic to the stable J -map $J(\alpha): X \rightarrow S^1$. Thus, generalizing the original meaning of transfer maps, we call τ in (1.1) a transfer map. Then the following stable map τ_2 is called to be a double transfer map.

$$(1.2) \quad \tau_2 = \tau \wedge \tau: X^\alpha/S^a \wedge Y^\beta/S^b \rightarrow S^{a+b+2},$$

where β is an orientable vector bundle of fiber dimension b over a connected finite complex Y .

By Ravenel [11] a geometric realization of the chromatic filtration has been given, and we shall denote the first two stages in it by

$$(1.3) \quad \dots \rightarrow \Sigma^{-2}N_2 \xrightarrow{\delta_2} \Sigma^{-1}N_1 \xrightarrow{\delta_1} S^0.$$

Here, the spectra are localized at a prime p , and there is some difference in our treatment between the cases of an odd prime p and $p=2$. This difference is caused by the use of K -theory, and thus we treat the K -spectrum K_Δ which denotes the complex K -spectrum $K_{(p)}$ localized at p in case of an odd prime p and the real K -spectrum $KO_{(2)}$ localized at 2 in case of $p=2$. Then we shall show the following:

Theorem 1.4. *Let τ_2 be the double transfer map of (1.2), and N_2 the second*