

Some Relations in Homotopy Groups of Spheres

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(Received Dec. 15, 1951)

Introduction

It is well known that the suspension (*Einhängung*) homomorphism $E: \pi_n(S^r) \rightarrow \pi_{n+1}(S^{r+1})$ is isomorphism if $n < 2r - 1$ [3] [1].* In recent years, G. W. Whitehead has shown that the kernel of the suspension homomorphism E is the subgroup generated by whitehead product, if $n = 2r - 1$ [9, §7].

In this paper we shall calculate some special whitehead products, and indicate some non-trivial suspension homomorphisms. For example, in cases where $n = r + 4$ ($r = 2, 4, 5$) and $n = r + 5$ ($r = 2, 4, 5, 6$) E is not isomorphic, and also we obtain non-zero elements of $\pi_{4n+10}(S^{2n+4})$ and $\pi_{4n+22}(S^{2n+8})$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$), whose suspension vanish.

1. Notations

We shall use the notations analogous to those of G. W. Whitehead [9, §1]. Define

$$\begin{aligned} S^n &= \{(x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}) \mid \sum x_i^2 = 1\}, \\ E_+^n &= \{x \in S^n \mid x_{n+1} \geq 0\}, & E_-^n &= \{x \in S^n \mid x_{n+1} \leq 0\}, \\ I^n &= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid -1 \leq x_i \leq 1\}, \\ \dot{I}^n &= \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \prod (1 - x_i^2) = 1\}, \\ J_+^n &= \{x \in \dot{I}^{n+1} \mid x_{n+1} \geq 0\}, & J_-^n &= \{x \in \dot{I}^{n+1} \mid x_{n+1} \leq 0\}, \\ y_* &= (1, 0, \dots, 0), & 0 &= (0, \dots, 0), \\ S^n \vee S^n &= S^n \times y_* \cup y_* \times S^n \subset S^n \times S^n, \end{aligned}$$

as sub-spaces in the euclidean spaces of suitable dimensions.

Define the mapping $d_n: S^n \times I^1 \rightarrow S^{n+1}$ as in [9, §1], which is characterized by the following properties:

$$\begin{aligned} d_n \text{ maps } (S^n - y_*) \times [0, 1) &\text{ topologically on } E_+^n - y_*, \\ d_n \text{ maps } (S^n - y_*) \times (-1, 0] &\text{ topologically on } E_-^n - y_*, \\ d_n(S^n \times \dot{I}^1 \cup y_* \times I^1) &= y_*, \text{ and } d_n(x, 0) = (x, 0). \end{aligned}$$

We also define the mapping $\varphi_n: S^n \rightarrow S^n \vee S^n$ as in [9, §1], which maps subspaces $S_0^{n-1} = \{x \in S^n \mid x_2 = 0\}$ to the point $y_* \times y_*$ and elsewhere topologically preserving orientation.

We denote the point (tx_1, \dots, tx_n) by tx , where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ and t is a real number.

* Numbers in brackets refer to the references cited at the end of the paper.