

## TANGENT FRAME FIELDS ON SPIN MANIFOLDS

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**In this note we prove the following theorems.**

**THEOREM A.** Let  $M^n$  be a spin manifold with  $n \equiv 7 \pmod{8}$  and  $n > 7$ . Then  $M$  admits at least 8 nonhomotopic tangent 4-frame fields.

**THEOREM B.** Let  $M^n$  be a spin manifold with  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$  and  $n > 3$ . Suppose that  $w_{n-4}M = 0$  and  $w_4M \cdot w_{n-5}M = 0$ . Then  $M^n$  admits a tangent 4-frame field iff

$$w_{n-3}M = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_2M = 0.$$

1. Introduction. Here  $M^n$  denotes a closed connected smooth manifold of dimension  $n$ . A tangent  $k$ -frame field on  $M^n$  is an ordered set of  $k$  linearly independent vector fields on  $M^n$ . The classical theorem of Hopf states that  $M^n$  possesses a tangent 1-frame field iff the Euler characteristic  $\chi M = 0$ . A table of necessary and sufficient conditions for tangent 2-frame fields on orientable manifolds appears in [10] while conditions for tangent 3-frame fields are tabulated in and [3]. In particular, Atiyah and Dupont prove in [1] that any orientable manifold  $M^n$  with  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$  admits a tangent 3-frame field. This result is best possible since neither the sphere  $S^{8i+3}$  nor  $S^3 \times CP^{4i+2}$  admits a tangent 4-frame field.

Recall that an orientable manifold  $M^n$  is called a spin manifold if the Stiefel-Whitney class  $w_2M$  is trivial. The mod 2 semicharacteristic  $\chi_2M^n$  is defined if  $n = 2s + 1$  by

$$\chi_2M = \left( \sum_{i=0}^s \dim H_i(M; Z/2) \right) \pmod{2}.$$

Let  $\sigma M$  denote the signature of  $M^n$  whenever  $n$  is divisible by 4. Finally  $\delta$  represents the Bockstein-coboundary operator associated to the exact coefficient sequence  $Z \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Z/2$ .

Theorem A is a best possible result for  $n \equiv 7 \pmod{16}$ . In [8, p. 690] Szczarba constructed certain spin manifolds  $M^n$  with  $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$  as the quotient spaces of free and differentiable actions of generalized quaternion groups on  $S^n$ . The span of these spherical space forms  $M^n$  with  $n \equiv 7 \pmod{16}$  and  $n > 7$  is precisely 4 by Theorem 1.1 of [2].

An immediate consequence of Theorem A and the result of Thurston given by [14, Corollary 1] is the following.

**COROLLARY.** Let  $M^n$  be a spin manifold with  $n \equiv 7 \pmod{8}$  and