REMARK ON THE DUAL EHP SEQUENCE

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Dedicated to Professor K. NOSHIRO for his 60th birthday

In this note we will improve the dual EHP sequence which has been constructed in [6] by showing that that can be extended by one term. We then observe that this can be used to deduce a result which has been announced by T. Ganea in [4]. As another application we will establish a theorem which asserts that, under certain conditions, a principal fibration with a loop-space as fibre is principally equivalent to the one induced by some map.

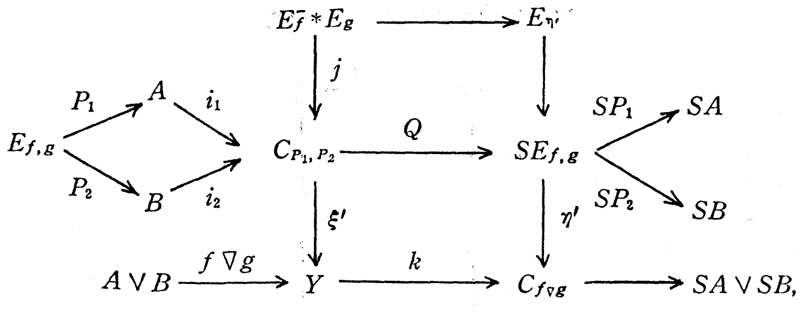
Throughout this note, we make use of the notations and results described in [5] and [6] without specific reference. In particular, $E_{f,g}$ and E_g denote the mapping track of a triad $A \xrightarrow{f} Y \xleftarrow{g} B$ and the fibre of g respectively. Dually, $C_{f,g}$ and C_g denote the mapping cylinder of a cotriad $A \xleftarrow{f} X \xrightarrow{g} B$ and the cofibre of g respectively. We denote the loop and (reduced) suspension functor by Ω and S respectively. We use $\pi(X, Y)$ to denote the set of based homotopy classes of based maps $X \to Y$, but we will permit ourselves not to distinguish between a map and the homotopy class it represents.

1. The dual EHP sequence

For a triad $A \xrightarrow{f} Y \xleftarrow{g} B$, we introduce in [6] the maps

$$\xi' : C_{P_1, P_2} \to Y \text{ and } \eta' : SE_{f,g} \to C_{f \nabla g}$$

which make the following diagram homotopy-commutative:



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in which the columns are fibre triples, the middle row is the sequence associated with the cotriad $A \xleftarrow{P_1} E_{f,g} \xrightarrow{P_2} B$ consisting of projections, and i_1, i_2, k are appropriate injections. The map η', which is defined by

$$\eta'(a, \gamma, b\,;\, s) = \begin{cases} (a, 4s) & 0 \leqq 4s \leqq 1 \\ \gamma\left(\dfrac{4s-1}{2}\right) & 1 \leqq 4s \leqq 3 \\ (b, 4-4s) & 3 \leqq 4s \leqq 4 \end{cases}$$

for $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $\gamma \in Y^I$ with $f(a) = \gamma(0)$, $g(b) = \gamma(1)$, induces the "suspension"

$$\mathscr{E}^* : \pi(C_{f\nabla g}, V) \to \pi(SE_{f,g}, V).$$

The composite $\mathscr{H} = Q \circ j$, which is given by

$$\mathscr{H}((1-t)(a, \alpha) \oplus t(\beta, b)) = (a, \alpha + \beta, b\,;\, t)$$

for $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $\alpha, \beta \in Y^I$ with $f(a) = \alpha(0)$, $g(b) = \beta(1)$, $\alpha(1) = \beta(0) = *$, induces the dual Hopf invariant

$$\mathscr{H}^* : \pi(SE_{f,g}, V) \to \pi(E_{\bar{f}} * E_g, V).$$

Now, the cooperation of $SA \vee SB$ on $C_{f\nabla g}$ in the Puppe sequence for $f \nabla g$, defines an action of $\pi(SA \vee SB, V)$ on $\pi(C_{f\nabla g}, V)$. We denote the result of the action of $(\alpha, \beta) \in \pi(SA, V) \oplus \pi(SB, V)$ on $v \in \pi(C_{f\nabla g}, V)$ by $(\alpha, \beta) \top v$. Then we can easily verify the following

LEMMA 1.1. $\mathscr{E}^*((\alpha, \beta) \top v) = (SP_1)^*\alpha + \mathscr{E}^*(v) - (SP_2)^*\beta$.

Next, given $v : C_{f\nabla g} \to V$, let u denote the composite $Y \xrightarrow{k} C_{f\nabla g} \xrightarrow{v} V$. v determines the liftings $\tilde{f} : A \to E_u$ and $\tilde{g} : B \to E_u$ of f and g with respect to the projection $E_u \to Y$. We denote the adjoint of $\mathscr{E}^*(v)$ by $\theta : E_{f,g} \to \Omega V$. Let $j_1 : E_{\bar{f}} \to E_{f,g}$ and $j_2 : E_g \to E_{f,g}$ denote the obvious injections. Then we have

LEMMA 1.2. *The following diagram is homotopy-commutative;*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_{\bar{f}} & \xrightarrow{P_1 \circ j_1} & A \\ {\scriptstyle \theta \circ j_1} \downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle \tilde{f}} \\ \Omega V & \xrightarrow{i} & E_u \\ {\scriptstyle -\theta \circ j_2} \uparrow & & \uparrow {\scriptstyle \tilde{g}} \\ E_g & \xrightarrow{P_2 \circ j_2} & B, \end{array}$$

where i is the inclusion of the fibre.

Proof: According to Proposition 5. 14 of [6], we have

$$m_*\{\theta,\ P_2^*(\tilde{g})\} = P_1^*(\tilde{f}),$$

where $m: \Omega V \times E_u \to E_u$ is the action of ΩV on E_u. Note that $P_1 \circ j_2$ and $P_2 \circ j_1$ are trivial maps. Consequently, by composing with j_1, we see that $i_*(\theta \circ j_1) = \tilde{f} \circ P_1 \circ j_1$. Similarly for homotopy-commutativity of the lower square.

The main purpose of this section is to improve Theorem 5. 8 of [6] as follows;

THEOREM 1. 3. *Suppose that f, g and Y are p-, q- and r-connected respectively, and that $\pi_i(V) = 0$ for $i \geqq p+q+r+2$. If A, B and Y have the homotopy type of CW-complexes, then the sequence*

$$\pi(E_{\tilde{f}} * E_g,\ V) \xleftarrow{\mathscr{H}^*} \pi(SE_{f,g},\ V) \xleftarrow{\mathscr{E}^*} \pi(C_{f\nabla g},\ V)$$

is exact.

Proof. Since $E_{\tilde{f}} * E_g$ is $(p+q)$-connected, it follows from a theorem of Sugawara [9, Theorem 6. 5] that the sequence

$$\pi(E_{\tilde{f}} * E_g,\ V) \xleftarrow{j^*} \pi(C_{P_1, P_2},\ V) \xleftarrow{\xi'^*} \pi(Y,\ V)$$

is exact. Consequently, given $\rho \in \pi(SE_{f,g},\ V)$ with $\mathscr{H}^*(\rho) = j^*Q^*(\rho) = 0$, there exists $\tau \in \pi(Y,\ V)$ such that $Q^*(\rho) = \xi'^*(\tau)$. Since

$$\tau \circ (f \nabla g) \circ k_1 = \tau \circ \xi' \circ i_1 \simeq \rho \circ Q \circ i_1 = *$$

for the injection $k_1: A \to A \vee B$, we see that $(f \nabla g)^* \tau = 0$, so that $\tau = k^* v$ for some $v \in \pi(C_{f\nabla g},\ V)$. Thus,

$$Q^* \mathscr{E}^*(v) = \xi'^* k^*(v) = Q^*(\rho).$$

Now, by Lemma 1. 1' in [6], we can find $\alpha \in \pi(SA,\ V)$, $\beta \in \pi(SB,\ V)$ such that $\rho = (SP_1)^*\alpha + \mathscr{E}^*(v) - (SP_2)^*\beta$, whence, by Lemma 1. 1, we have

$$\mathscr{E}^*((\alpha,\ \beta) \top v) = \rho,$$

which completes the proof of our theorem.

COROLLARY 1. 4. (Sugawara [9, Lemma 7. 4]). *Let Y be a r-connected space which has the homotopy type of a CW complex and let V be such that $\pi_i(V) = 0$*

for $i \geqq 3r+2$. *Then an element of* $\pi(\Omega Y, \Omega V)$ *is primitive if, and only if, it is a suspension element, i.e., lies in the image of* $\pi(Y, V) \rightarrow \pi(\Omega Y, \Omega V)$.

This follows by considering a triad $* \rightarrow Y \leftarrow *$ and applying Lemma 5. 1 in [6].

Now consider a triad $A \xrightarrow{f} Y \xleftarrow{g} B$ in which f and g are fibrations with fibres F_1, F_2 respectively. Let Ker $(f : g)$ be the pull-back, i.e., Ker $(f : g) = \{(a, b) | f(a) = g(b)\}$. Let π_1 : Ker $(f : g) \rightarrow A$, π_2 : Ker $(f : g) \rightarrow B$ denote the projections. Then the map $C_{\pi_1, \pi_2} \rightarrow Y$ corresponding to ξ', is essentially the same as the *Whitney sum* of f and g (as defined by I. M. Hall [3]). It is also known as the *fibre-join* of f and g (see [1]). To η' corresponds the map

$$\overline{\mathscr{E}} : S\,\mathrm{Ker}\,(f\ ;\ g) \rightarrow C_{f \nabla g}$$

which is given by

$$\overline{\mathscr{E}}(a, b : s) = \begin{cases} (a, 2s) & \text{if } 2s \leqq 1 \\ (b, 2-2s) & \text{if } 2s \geqq 1. \end{cases}$$

Also, in this case, to the dual Hopf invariant $\mathscr{H}$ corresponds

$$\overline{\mathscr{H}} : F_1 * F_2 \rightarrow S\,\mathrm{Ker}\,(f : g)$$

which is defined by setting

$$\overline{\mathscr{H}}((1-t)a \oplus tb) = (a, b\ ;\ t).$$

With these notations we have

COROLLARY 1. 5. *Suppose* F_1, F_2 *and* Y *are* $(p-1)$-, $(q-1)$- *and r-connected respectively and let* V *be such that* $\pi_i(V) = 0$ *for* $i \geqq p+q+r+2$. *If* A, B *and* Y *have the homotopy type of CW-complexes, then the sequence*

$$\pi(F_1 * F_2, V) \xleftarrow{\overline{\mathscr{H}}^*} \pi(S\,\mathrm{Ker}\,(f : g), V) \xleftarrow{\overline{\mathscr{E}}^*} \pi(C_{f \nabla g}, V)$$

is exact.

Finally we observe that the following result announced in [4] can be derived from Lemma 1. 2 and Theorem 1. 3 by considering a triad $* \longrightarrow Y \xleftarrow{g} B$.

THEOREM OF GANEA. *Let* $F \longrightarrow B \xrightarrow{g} Y$ *be a fibration in which* Y *is* $(m-1)$-*connected and suppose* $\pi_i(F) \neq 0$ *only if* $n \leqq i \leqq n+2m-2$, $m \geqq 1$, $n \geqq 1$. *Let*

$\theta : F \to \Omega V$ be a homotopy equivalence such that the composite

$$\Omega Y * F \longrightarrow SF \xrightarrow{\bar{\theta}} V$$

is nullhomotopic, where the first is obtained by Hopf construction associated with the action $\Omega Y \times F \to F$ and $\bar{\theta}$ is adjoint to θ. Then there exists a map $u : Y \to V$ and a fibre homotopy equivalence $B \to E_u$ with induced fibre equivalence in $\theta \in \pi(F, \Omega V)$.

Moreover, it follows from Theorem 5.12 in [6] that, if V is an H-space with $\pi_i(V) = 0$ for $i \geqq m + n + \min(m, n+1)$, maps u in the above forms a coset of the image of

$$\mathscr{P}^* : \pi(SC_g \mathbin{\hat{*}} SY, V) \to \pi(Y, V),$$

where $\mathscr{P} = \langle \overline{Sk}, \overline{1_{SY}} \rangle$ is the cojoin product of the adjoints of $Sk : SY \to SC_g$ and the identity 1_{SY} of SY.

2. An application to principal fibrations in the restricted sense

In [7] we strengthened the notion of principal fibrations in the sense of Peterson-Thomas [8] as follows. A fibration $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$ is said to be *principal in the restricted sense*, if F is a homotopy-associative H-space (with inversion) and if there exist maps

$$\mu : F \times E \to E \text{ and } h : \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to F$$

subject to the following conditions:

(i) $\mu(1_F \times i) = i\mu_0$ where $\mu_0 : F \times F \to F$ is the multiplication of F,

(ii) $p\mu = pq_2$, $h\{q_2, \mu\} \simeq q_1$ where $q_1 : F \times E \to F$ and $q_2 : F \times E \to E$ are the projections,

(iii) $\mu(\mu_0 \times 1_E) \simeq_B \mu(1_F \times \mu)$ where $\simeq_B$ indicates "is vertically homotopic to",

(iv) $\mu\{h, p_1\} \simeq_B p_2$ where $p_1, p_2 : \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to E$ are the projections,

(v) $\mu\{0, 1_E\} \simeq_B 1_E$ where 1_E is the identity map of E.

For example, a principal fibre bundle and $E_f \to X$ induced by $f : X \to Y$ from the contractible path space over Y are principal fibrations in the restricted sense. Note that, from (iv), $h\{p_2, p_1\} \simeq -h$ where $\{p_2, p_1\} : \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to \mathrm{Ker}(p : p)$ is the permutation.

LEMMA 2.1. *$\{h, p_1\} : \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to F \times E$ and $\{q_2, \mu\} : F \times E \to \mathrm{Ker}(p : p)$ are mutually inverse homotopy equivalences.*

Proof. This follows from the following:

$$\{q_2, \mu\}\{h, p_1\} \simeq \{p_1, p_2\} \qquad \text{by (iv)},$$
$$\{h, p_1\}\{q_2, \mu\} \simeq \{q_1, q_2\} \qquad \text{by (ii)}.$$

LEMMA 2.2. *The composite* $E \xrightarrow{\{1,1\}} \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \xrightarrow{h} F$ *is nullhomotopic, where* $1 = 1_E$.

Proof. By (v) and (ii) we have

$$h\{1, 1\} \simeq h\{q_2, \mu\}\{0, 1\} \simeq q_1\{0, 1\} = 0.$$

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose* F *has the inversion* $\omega : F \to F$. *Then the composite*

$$F\times F \xrightarrow{l} \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \xrightarrow{h} F$$

is homotopic to the composite

$$F\times F \xrightarrow{\tau} F\times F \xrightarrow{1_F\times\omega} F\times F \xrightarrow{\mu_0} F,$$

where l *is the inclusion and* τ *is the switching map.*

Proof. We define $n : F\times F \to F\times F$ by setting $n(x, x') = (x', \mu_0(x, x'))$. Since F has an inversion, n is a homotopy equivalence. We see at once that $\mu_0(1_F\times\omega)\tau n$ is homotopic to the projection $F\times F\to F$ on the first factor. Now, since the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F\times F & \xrightarrow{\quad n \quad} & F\times F \\ {\scriptstyle 1_F\times i}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle l} \\ F\times E & \xrightarrow{\{q_2,\, \mu\}} & \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \\ & \searrow^{q_1} & \downarrow{\scriptstyle h} \\ & & F \end{array}$$

is homotopy commutative, it follows that $hln \simeq \mu_0(1_F\times\omega)\tau n$, whence the desired conclusion.

The goal in this section is to prove the following

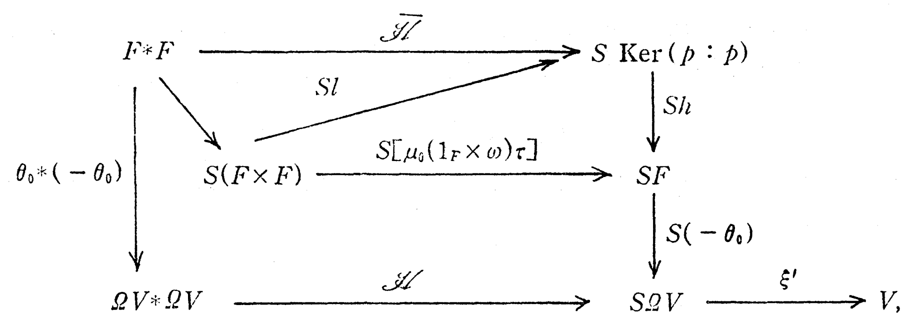
THEOREM 2.4. *Let* $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$ *be a principal fibration in the restricted sense such that* B *is* m*-connected and* $\pi_j(F) \neq 0$ *only if* $n+1 \leqq j \leqq 2n+m+2$. *Suppose there is given an H-homotopy equivalence* $\theta_0 : F \to \Omega V$. *If* E *and* B *have the* *homotopy type of CW-complexes, then there exist a map $u : B \to V$ and a fibre homotopy equivalence $\tilde{p} : E \to E_u$ with induced fibre equivalence in $\theta_0 \in \pi(F, \Omega V)$, so that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F \times E & \xrightarrow{\mu} & E \\ {\scriptstyle \theta_0 \times \tilde{p}} \downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle \tilde{p}} \\ \Omega V \times E_u & \xrightarrow{m} & E_u \end{array}$$

is homotopy commutative, where m is the action of ΩV on E_u.

Proof. We apply Corollary 1.5 to the triad $E \xrightarrow{p} B \xleftarrow{p} E$ and use Lemma 1.2 for $\theta = (-\theta_0) \circ h : \mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to \Omega V$.

First we show that $\overline{\mathscr{H}}^*(\bar{\theta}) = 0$ for the adjoint $\bar{\theta} : S\mathrm{Ker}(p : p) \to V$ of θ. Consider the diagram



in which the row in the bottom is the fibre sequence constructed for the triad $* \to V \leftarrow *$. By Lemma 2.3, we see that the above diagram is homotopy-commutative. Since $\xi' \circ \mathscr{H} \simeq 0$, it follows that

$$\bar{\theta} \circ \overline{\mathscr{H}} = \xi' S(-\theta_0)(Sh)\overline{\mathscr{H}} \simeq 0,$$

as required.

By the assumption on connectedness, Corollary 1.5 now implies that $\overline{\mathscr{C}}^*(v) = \bar{\theta}$ for some $v : C_{p \nabla p} \to V$. Let $u : B \to V$ denote the composite $B \xrightarrow{k} C_{p \nabla p} \xrightarrow{v} V$. Then, by Lemma 1.2, we obtain the homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F & \xrightarrow{i} & E \\ {\scriptstyle \theta\{i,\ 0\}}\downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{f}} \\ \Omega V & \longrightarrow & E_u \\ {\scriptstyle -\theta\{0,\ i\}}\uparrow & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{g}} \\ F & \xrightarrow{i} & E, \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{f}$, $\tilde{g}$ are liftings of p. Using Lemma 2.3, we see that $\theta\{i,\ 0\}\simeq\theta_0$, $-\theta\{0,\ i\}\simeq\theta_0$. By Proposition 5.14 of [6], $m_*\{-\theta,\ \tilde{f}p_1\}=\tilde{g}p_2$ and, in turn, $m_*(\theta_0\times\tilde{f})\{h,\ p_1\}=\tilde{g}\mu\{h,\ p_1\}$ by (iv). This, together with Lemma 2.1, yields $m(\theta_0\times\tilde{f})\simeq\tilde{g}\mu$.

But $\tilde{f}\simeq\tilde{g}$, because $\tilde{f}$ and $\tilde{g}$ define the separation element in $\pi(E,\ \Omega V)$, the adjoint of which is the composite

$$SE\xrightarrow{S\{1_E,\ 1_E\}}S\mathrm{Ker}(p:p)\xrightarrow{\overline{\mathscr{C}}}C_{p\Delta p}\xrightarrow{v}V.$$

This composite is nullhomotopic by Lemma 2.2. This shows that $m\{\theta_0\times\tilde{p}\}\simeq\tilde{p}\mu$ for $\tilde{p}=\tilde{f}$, which completes the proof of the theorem.

3. The dual situations

In this section we briefly state the results which are dual to the previous sections. With a cotriad

$$A\xleftarrow{f}X\xrightarrow{g}B$$

we associate in [6] the following homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \Omega(A\times B) & \longrightarrow & E_{f\Delta g} & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f\Delta g} & A\times B & & \\ & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \eta} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \xi} & & A & & \\ \Omega A & \xrightarrow{\Omega I_1} & & & & \nearrow & & \searrow{\scriptstyle I_1} & \\ & & C_{f,g} & \xrightarrow{I} & E_{I_1,I_2} & & & & C_{f,g} \\ \Omega B & \xrightarrow{\Omega I_2} & & & & \searrow & & \nearrow{\scriptstyle I_2} & \\ & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle H} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle k} & & B & & \\ & & C_f\hat{*}C_g & \xleftarrow{F'} & C_\xi & & & & \end{array}$$

in which η, a generalization of the Freudenthal suspension, is defined in §4 of [6], the Hopf invariant H is defined in §6 of [6], F' is the map defined in §6 of [6], and I_1, I_2, k are the appropriate injections.

LEMMA 4.1. *For* $\alpha \in \pi(V, \Omega A)$ *and* $\beta \in \pi(V, \Omega B)$ *we denote the result of the action of* $\{\alpha, \beta\} \in \pi(V, \Omega(A \times B))$ *on* $v \in \pi(V, E_{f \Delta g})$ *by* $\{\alpha, \beta\} \top v$. *Then we have*

$$\eta_*(\{\alpha, \beta\} \top v) = (\Omega I_1)_* \alpha + \eta_*(v) - (\Omega I_2)_* \beta.$$

Now, given $v \in \pi(V, E_{f \Delta g})$, we denote the composite $V \xrightarrow{v} E_{f \Delta g} \longrightarrow X$ by u; then v determines the extensions

$$\tilde{f} : C_u \to A, \ \tilde{g} : C_u \to B$$

of f, g. Let $\theta \in \pi(SV, C_{f,g})$ denote the adjoint of $\eta_*(v)$, and let $n : C_u \to SV \vee C_u$ be the cooperation. Then we have

LEMMA 4.2. $n^*\{\theta, I_2\tilde{g}\} = I_1\tilde{f}$.

LEMMA 4.3. *The following diagram is homotopy-commutative*:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{p_1 I_1} & C_f \\
\uparrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{f}} & & \uparrow{\scriptstyle p_1\theta} \\
C_u & \longrightarrow & SV \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle \tilde{g}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle p_2(-\theta)} \\
B & \xrightarrow{p_2 I_2} & C_g
\end{array}$$

in which $p_1 : C_{f,g} \to C_f$, $p_2 : C_{f,g} \to C_g$ *are the quotient maps which identify* B, A *with basepoint respectively.*

In the sequel we assume that f, g and X are p-, q- and r-connected respectively, and that V is a CW-complex. Assume further A and B are a-, b-connected respectively.

LEMMA 4.4. *The sequence*

$$\pi(V, X) \xrightarrow{\xi_*} \pi(V, E_{I_1, I_2}) \xrightarrow{k_*} \pi(V, C_\xi)$$

is exact for V *such that* $\dim V \leqq p + q + r - 1$ (cf. Theorem 4.3 or Corollary 4.5

in [6]).

The proof of the following theorem is similar to that of Theorem 1.3, except that we use the fact that F' is $[p+q+\min(r+1, p, q, \max(a, b))-1]$-connected by Lemma 6.6 in [6].

THEOREM 4.5. *The sequence*

$$\pi(V, E_{f\Delta g})\xrightarrow{\eta_*}\pi(V, \Omega C_{f,g})\xrightarrow{H_*}\pi(V, C_f \hat{*} C_g)$$

is exact for V with $\dim V\leqq p+q+\min(r+1, p, q, \max(a, b))-2$.

COROLLARY 4.6 (Theorem 5.2 in [2]). *If X is r-connected, then the sequence*

$$\pi(V, X)\xrightarrow{\eta_*}\pi(V, \Omega SX)\xrightarrow{H_*}\pi(V, SX\hat{*}SX)$$

is exact for V with $\dim V\leqq 3r+1$.

COROLLARY 4.7. *Assume f and g are cofibrations. Then the sequence*

$$\pi(V, E_{f\Delta g})\xrightarrow{\overline{E}_*}\pi(V, \Omega\,\mathrm{Coker}\langle f : g\rangle)\xrightarrow{\overline{H}_*}\pi(V, C\hat{*}D)$$

is exact for V with $\dim V\leqq p+q+\min(r+1, p, q, \max(a, b))-2$, *where C, D are cofibres of f, g respectively,* $\mathrm{Coker}\langle f : g\rangle$ *is the quotient space obtained from $A\vee B$ by the identifications $f(x)=g(x)$, $x\in X$ and $\overline{E}$, $\overline{H}$ are defined as follows:*

$$\overline{E}(x, \alpha\times\beta)(t)=\begin{cases}\alpha(2t) & 0\leqq 2t\leqq 1,\\ \beta(2-2t) & 1\leqq 2t\leqq 2,\end{cases}$$

$\overline{H}=i(\Omega q)$, q : $\mathrm{Coker}\langle f : g\rangle\to\mathrm{Coker}\langle f : g\rangle/X=C\vee D$, i : $\Omega(C\vee D)\to C\hat{*}D$.

It follows from Lemma 4.3 and Theorem 4.5 that

THEOREM OF GANEA. *Let $g : X\to B$ be a cofibration with m-connected cofibre D and let X be $(n-1)$-connected. If there is a homotopy equivalence $\theta : SV\to D$ such that the composite*

$$V\xrightarrow{\overline{\theta}}\Omega D\equiv\Omega C_g\xrightarrow{\overline{H}}SX\hat{*}D$$

is null-homotopic, where $\overline{\theta}$ is adjoint to θ, and if $\dim V\leqq n+m+\min(m, n)-2$, *then g is induced by some map $u : V\to X$.*

Now we strengthen the notion of principal cofibrations introduced in [10] as follows. Let $A\xrightarrow{i}B\xrightarrow{q}C$ be a cofibration with cofibre $C=B/A$ and let $\mathfrak{C}$

be an H'-space which is homotopy associative. We say that i is a *principal cofibration in the restricted sense*, if there exist maps

$$\mu' : B \to C \vee B, \quad h : C \to \mathrm{Coker}\langle i \, ; \, i \rangle$$

subject to the following conditions:

(i) $(1_C \vee q)\mu' = \mu_0' q$, where $\mu_0' : C \to C \vee C$ is the comultiplication,

(ii) $\mu' i = i_2 i$, $\{i_2, \mu'\} h \simeq i_1$ where $i_1 : C \to C \vee B$, $i_2 : B \to C \vee B$ are the injections and $\{i_2, \mu'\} : \mathrm{Coker}\langle i : i \rangle \to C \vee B$ is the map determined by i_2 and μ',

(iii) $(\mu_0' \vee 1_B)\mu' \simeq^A (1_C \vee \mu')\mu'$ where $\simeq^A$ indicates "is homotopic rel. A to",

(iv) $\{h, j_1\}\mu' \simeq^A j_2$ where $j_1, j_2 : B \to \mathrm{Coker}\langle i : i \rangle$ denote the injections,

(v) $\{0, 1_B\}\mu' \simeq^A 1_B$.

Then we can readily verify the following properties:

(vi) $\{h, j_1\} : C \vee B \to \mathrm{Coker}\langle i : i \rangle$ and $\{i_2, \mu'\} : \mathrm{Coker}\langle i \, ; \, i \rangle \to C \vee B$ are mutually inverse homotopy equivalences.

(vii) $C \xrightarrow{h} \mathrm{Coker}\langle i : i \rangle \xrightarrow{\{1_B, 1_B\}} B$ is null-homotopic.

(viii) The composite $C \xrightarrow{h} \mathrm{Coker}\langle i : i \rangle / A = C \vee C$ is homotopic to $C \xrightarrow{\mu_0'} C \vee C \xrightarrow{1_C \vee \omega} C \vee C \xrightarrow{\tau} C \vee C$ where ω is the inversion and τ is switching map.

With these preliminaries we can prove

THEOREM 4.10. *Let $A \xrightarrow{i} B \xrightarrow{q} C$ be a principal cofibration in the restricted sense such that A is m-connected and C is an n-connected CW-complex with* dim $C \leqq 2n + \min(m, n) - 1$. *Suppose given an H' homotopy equivalence $\theta_0 : SV \to C$. If V has the homotopy type of a CW-complex, then there exist a map $u : V \to A$ and a homotopy equivalence $\tilde{i} : C_u \to B$ with induced cofibre equivalence θ_0 so that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_u & \xrightarrow{m'} & SV \vee C_u \\ {\scriptstyle \tilde{i}} \downarrow & & \downarrow {\scriptstyle \theta_0 \vee \tilde{i}} \\ B & \xrightarrow{\mu'} & C \vee B \end{array}$$

is homotopy commutative, where m' is the coaction of SV on C_u.

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Added in proof. There is an error in computing the connectedness of $C_{f,g}$ in §6 of [6]. Theorem 6.2 of [6] should be stated as follows: Let f, g be p-, q-connected respectively and let X, A, B be r-, a-, b-connected respectively. Then ρ is $[p+q+\min(p, q, \max(a, b))-1]$-connected and ν is $[p+q+\min(p, q, r+1, \max(a, b))-2]$-connected. The word "$\min(p, q, r+1)$" in Lemma 6.6 and Theorem 6.8 of [6] should be replaced by the one "$\min(p, q, r+1, \max(a, b))$".

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