

## Cohomology mod $p$ of the 4-connected Cover of the Classifying Space of Simple Lie Groups

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### §0. Introduction

Let  $G$  be a compact, connected, simply connected, simple Lie group and  $BG$  its classifying space. A prime  $p$  is called good (for  $G$ ) (resp. exceptional (for  $G$ )) if  $H_*(G; \mathbf{Z})$  is  $p$ -torsion free (resp. not  $p$ -torsion free). As is well known  $BG$  is 3-connected and  $\pi_i(BG) = H_i(GB; \mathbf{Z}) = H^i(BG; \mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}$  (cf. [3]). Represent a generator of  $H^4(BG; \mathbf{Z})$  by a map  $Q'' : BG \rightarrow K(\mathbf{Z}, 4)$  and denote its homotopy fibre by  $B\tilde{G}$ . The purpose of this paper is to determine  $H^*(B\tilde{G}; F_p)$  for any odd prime  $p$ .

Consider the following pull back diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 K(\mathbf{Z}, 3) & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & B\tilde{T} & \xrightarrow{Q'} & BT \\
 \parallel & & \downarrow i & & \downarrow \bar{i} \\
 K(\mathbf{Z}, 3) & \xrightarrow{\pi} & B\tilde{G} & \xrightarrow{Q''} & BG
 \end{array}$$

where  $T$  is a maximal torus,  $i$  and  $\bar{i}$  are the maps induced by the inclusion. Note that  $\bar{i}^* : H^4(BG; \mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow H^4(BT; \mathbf{Z})$  is a monomorphism and  $\text{Im } \bar{i}^* = H^4(BT; \mathbf{Z})^{W(G)}$  where  $W(G)$  is the Weyl group of  $G$ . Therefore  $Q' = \bar{i}^* Q''$  is a generator of  $H^4(BT; \mathbf{Z})^{W(G)}$ . Denote the mod  $p$  reduction of  $[Q'$  by  $Q$ . Since  $H^*(BT; F_p) \cong S(H_2(BT, F_p)^*)$ , where  $S$  denotes the symmetric algebra, we may consider that  $Q$  is a quadratic form. Let  $h = h(G, p)$  be the codimension of a  $Q$ -isotropic subspace of maximum dimension.

As is well known that

$$H^*(K(\mathbf{Z}, 3); F_p) \cong S(\beta P_k u_3; k \geq 1) \otimes E(P_k u_3; k \geq 0)$$

where  $E$  denotes the exterior algebra,  $P_k = \mathcal{P}^{p^k-1} \cdots \mathcal{P}^1$  and  $u_3$  is a generator of  $H^3(K(\mathbf{Z}, 3); F_p) (= \mathbf{Z}/p)$ . Denote the subalgebra generated by  $\{\beta P_k u_3; k \geq 1\} \cup \{P_k u_3; k \geq j\}$  by  $R_j$ . Then the main results of this paper are the following: