Homotopy Equivalences of Almost Smooth Manifolds

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§ 1. *Introduction.* Let M^k, $k \geqslant 6$, be a simply connected, oriented, closed combinatorial manifold with a differentiable structure in the complement of a point. Let $M_0^k = M^k - \text{interior } (D^k)$, where $D^k \subset M^k$ is a combinatorially embedded disc. M_0^k inherits a differentiable structure from $M^k - (p)$, hence ∂M_0^k belongs to Γ_{k-1}, the group of oriented differentiable structures on S^{k-1}. In general, $\partial M_0^k \in \Gamma_{k-1}$ is not a homotopy invariant of M^k. In this paper we study this non-invariance.

Specifically, let $B_h(M_0) \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$ be the set of boundaries of homotopy smoothings of M_0 [18]. That is, $\Sigma^{k-1} \in B_h(M_0)$ if and only if there is a smooth manifold M_0', with $\partial M_0' = \Sigma^{k-1}$, and a homotopy equivalence of pairs $h: M_0', \partial M_0' \to M_0, \partial M_0$. Then $B_h(M_0') = B_h(M_0)$, and M^k is homotopy equivalent to a smooth manifold if and only if $0 \in B_h(M_0)$. We will give a homotopy theoretic description of the set of differences $\Delta_h(M_0) = \{\Sigma^{k-1} - \partial M_0 \mid \Sigma^{k-1} \in B_h(M_0)\} \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$, for certain classes of manifolds. If $\partial M_0 \in \Gamma_{k-1}$ is known, for example if $\partial M_0 = 0$, this determines $B_h(M_0)$. In any case, $B_h(M_0)$ and $\Delta_h(M_0)$ have the same number of elements.

Following Sullivan, two homotopy smoothings, $h: M_0', \partial M_0' \to M_0, \partial M_0$ and $g: M_0'', \partial M_0'' \to M_0, \partial M_0$, are called equivalent if there is a diffeomorphism $f: M_0' \simeq M_0''$ such that h is homotopic to gf. The set of equivalence classes is denoted $hS(M_0)$. In [18], Sullivan constructs a bijection $\theta: hS(M_0) \simeq [M_0, F/0]$, where $F/0$ is the fibre of the map $BS0 \to BSF$. Thus, if $h: M_0' \to M_0$ represents an element of $hS(M_0)$, the formula $d\theta(M_0', h) = \partial M_0' - \partial M_0 \in \Gamma_{k-1}$ defines a map $d: [M_0, F/0] \to \Gamma_{k-1}$, and $\Delta_h(M_0) = \text{image (d)} \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$.

The group Γ_{k-1} can be described as follows. If $k \neq 2^j - 1$ or $2^j - 2$ then $\Gamma_{k-1} \simeq bP_k \oplus (\pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J))$, where $bP_k \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$ is the cyclic subgroup of homotopy spheres that bound π-manifolds [9], [11], [15].

$\Gamma_{2^j-2} \simeq \text{kernel}(\pi_{2^j-2}^s \xrightarrow{\psi} Z_2)$, where ψ is the Arf invariant. $\psi \neq 0$ if and only if the element $h_{j-1}^2 \in Ext_A(Z_2, Z_2)$ is an infinite cycle in the Adams spectral sequence [6]. Mahowald has shown that h_{j-1}^2 is an infinite cycle if $j \leqslant 6$. Also, if $\psi \neq 1$, $\Gamma_{2^j-3} = \pi_{2^j-3}^s/\text{im}(J)$ $(= \pi_{2^j-3}^s$ if $j > 2)$.

If k is odd then $bP_k = 0$. If k is even, the direct sum decomposition of Γ_{k-1} follows from properties of two homomorphisms, namely, the Kervaire-Milnor map $\varrho: \Gamma_{k-1} \to \pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J)$, with kernel $(\varrho) = bP_k$ [15], and an invariant $f_R: \Gamma_{k-1} \to Z_2$ if $k = 4n+2 \neq 2^j - 2$ [11], or $f_R: \Gamma_{k-1} \to Z_{\theta_n}$ if $k = 4n$, where $\theta_n = a_n \cdot 2^{2n-2} \cdot (2^{2n-1} - 1) \text{ num}(B_n/4n)$, $a_n = 2$ if n is odd, $a_n = 1$ if n is even, and B_n is the Bernoulli number [9]. The restriction of f_R to $bP_k \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$ is an isomorphism. Thus a homotopy sphere $\Sigma^{k-1} \in \Gamma_{k-1}$ is determined by $\varrho(\Sigma^{k-1}) \in \pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J)$ and $f_R(\Sigma^{k-1}) \in bP_k$.

The invariants $f_R: \Gamma_{4n-1} \to Z_{\theta_n}$ and $f_R: b\text{spin}_{8n+2} \to Z_2$ are natural, and can be computed where $\text{bspin}_{8n+2} \subset \Gamma_{8n+1}$ is the subgroup (of index 2) of homotopy spheres that bound spin manifolds. However, $f_R: \Gamma_{8n+5} \to Z_2$ and the extension $f_R: \Gamma_{8n+1} \to Z_2$ depend on choices, and can not be effectively computed. Thus our results on $\Delta_h(M_0^k)$ are complete only if $k \not\equiv 6 \pmod 8$ and if, when $k \equiv 2 \pmod 8$, M_0^k is a spin manifold.

The paper is arranged as follows. In §§ 2 and 3, we discuss Sullivan's work on homotopy smoothings and describe the composition $\varrho d: [M_0^k, F/0] \to \Gamma_{k-1} \to \to \pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J)$. In § 4, we give some homotopy theoretic results on $F/0$. Many of the results in these three sections are well-known. In § 5, we compute the composition $f_R d: [M_0^{4n}, F/0] \to \Gamma_{4n-1} \to Z_{\theta_n}$. In § 6, we compute the composition $f_R d: [M_0^{8n+2}, F/0] \to \to \Gamma_{8n+1} \to Z_2$ for spin manifolds, M_0^{8n+2}. The main results of the paper are Propositions 4.4, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2 and 6.5.

In two appendixes, we give applications of the results of § 2 through § 6. In Appendix I, we set $M^{2k} = CP(k)$ and characterize those homotopy $(2k-1)$-spheres which admit differentiable, fixed point free, S^1 actions. In Appendix II, we set $M^{k+1} = = S^1 \times N^k$ and compute certain canonical subgroups of the inertia group, $I(N^k) \subset \Gamma_k$, of a smooth manifold N^k.

Many of the ideas in this paper are due to D. Sullivan. I am very grateful to him for many conversations.

§ 2. *Homotopy Smoothings.* We first sketch a definition of the bijection $\theta: hS(M_0) \simeq \simeq [M_0, F/0]$. Let $h: M_0' \to M_0$ be a homotopy smoothing of M_0^k, and let $\bar{h}$ be a homotopy inverse of h. Homotope the map h to a smooth embedding of M_0' in the total space, $E(\xi_0)$, of the (stable) vector bundle $\xi_0 = \xi_0(h) = \bar{h}^*(\tau_{M_0'}) - \tau_{M_0}$ over M_0 where τ_{M_0} is the tangent bundle. Then the normal bundle of M_0' in $E(\xi_0)$ is trivial and choosing a framing of M_0' in $E(\xi_0)$ determines a fibre homotopy trivialization of ξ_0. (In fact, it follows from the h-cobordism theorem that there is a diffeomorphism $H: M_0' \times \mathbf{R}^q \simeq E(\xi_0^q)$, q large, homotopic to h.) This defines an element $\theta(h) \in [M_0, F/0]$, which depends only on the class of (M_0', h) in $hS(M_0)$. By construction, the composition $M_0 \to F/O \to BSO$ represents $\xi_0(h) \in KO^0(M_0)$.

Now, h induces a bijection $h_*: hS(M_0') \simeq hS(M_0)$, defined by $h_*(M_0'', g) = (M_0'', hg)$ where $g: M_0'' \to M_0'$. Also, there is the bijection $h^*: [M_0, F/0] \simeq [M_0', F/0]$ induced by the homotopy equivalence $h: M_0' \to M_0$. Since $F/0$ is an H-space, h^* is an isomorphism of groups. Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} hS(M_0) & \overset{\theta}{\simeq} & [M_0, F/0] & \searrow^{d} & \\ {\scriptstyle h_*}\uparrow\wr & & \wr\downarrow{\scriptstyle h^*} & & \Gamma_{k-1} \\ hS(M_0') & \underset{\theta}{\simeq} & [M_0', F/0] & \nearrow_{d} & \end{array} \tag{2.1}$$

This diagram is very non-commutative. In fact, if $g: M_0'' \to M_0'$ is a homotopy smoothing of M_0' then $d\theta(h_*(g)) = \partial M_0'' - \partial M_0 = (\partial M_0'' - \partial M_0') + (\partial M_0' - \partial M_0) = d\theta(g) + d\theta(h)$. We also have

PROPOSITION 2.2. *If* $g \in hS(M_0')$ *then*

$$h^*\theta h_*(g) - \theta(g) = h^*\theta(h) \in [M_0', F/0].$$

This can be equivalently stated as follows. Suppose

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_0'' & \xrightarrow{f} & M_0 \\ & {}_{g}\searrow \quad \nearrow_{h} & \\ & M_0' & \end{array}$$

is a homotopy commutative diagram and f, g, h are all homotopy equivalences. Then $f = h_*(g)$ and applying the isomorphism $\bar{h}^*$ to the equation in 2.2 gives

$$\theta(f) = \theta(h) + \bar{h}^*(\theta(g)) \in [M_0, F/0] \tag{2.3}$$

We will prove 2.3. In §§ 5 and § 6 we give formulas for the difference $d - dh^*$ and for the deviation of d from linearity (that is, in general d is not a homomorphism of groups).

Proof of 2.3. Choose a diffeomorphism $H: M_0' \times \mathbf{R}^q \simeq E(\xi^q(\theta(h)))$ homotopic to h, and, in the diagram below, let $E(\bar{H})$ be the obvious bundle map covering $\bar{H} = H^{-1}$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E(\bar{H}^*\pi_1^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{E(\bar{H})} & E(\pi_1^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ E(\xi^q(\theta(h))) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\bar{H}} & M_0' \times \mathbf{R}^q \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi_1} \\ M_0 & \xrightarrow{\bar{h}} & M_0' \end{array}$$

Since $\pi_1 \bar{H} \simeq \bar{h}\pi$, it follows from the bundle covering homotopy theorem that there is a bundle isomorphism, B, covering the identity on $E(\xi^q(\theta(h)))$, and a bundle homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E(\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g))) + \xi^q(\theta(h))) = E(\pi^*\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) & \xrightarrow{E(\bar{h}\pi)} & E(\xi^q(\theta(g))) \\ \downarrow\wr\, B & & \uparrow E(\pi_1) \\ E(\bar{H}^*\pi_1^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{E(\bar{H})} & E(\pi_1^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) \\ & & = E(\xi^q(\theta(g))) \times \mathbf{R}^q. \end{array}$$

Let $G: M_0'' \times \mathbf{R}^q \simeq E(\xi^q(\theta(g)))$ be a diffeomorphism homotopic to g. Then $\bar{F} = (\bar{G} \times 1)\, E(\bar{H})\, B: E(\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g))) + \xi^q(\theta(h))) \simeq M_0'' \times \mathbf{R}^q \times \mathbf{R}^q$ is a diffeomorphism homotopic to $\bar{f} = \overline{gh}$ where $\bar{G} = G^{-1}$. Thus the fibre homotopy trivialization

$$(\pi_2 \times \pi_3)\, \bar{F}: E(\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g))) + \xi^q(\theta(h))) \to \mathbf{R}^q \times \mathbf{R}^q$$

represents $\theta(f)$. On the other hand, bundle homotopy commutativity of the diagram above implies that $(\pi_2 \times \pi_3)\bar{F}$ is properly homotopic to $(\pi_2 \bar{G}E(\bar{h}) \times \pi_2 \bar{H})\Delta$ where

$$\Delta : E(\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g))) + \xi^q(\theta(h))) \to E(\bar{h}^*(\xi^q(\theta(g)))) \times E(\xi^q(\theta(h)))$$

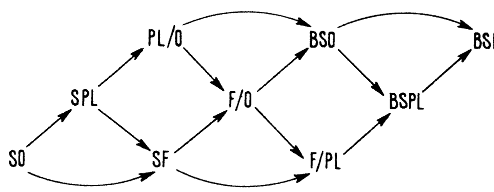
is the diagonal. Since $(\pi_2 \bar{G}E(\bar{h}) \times \pi_2 \bar{H})\Delta$ represents $\bar{h}^*(\theta(g)) + \theta(h)$, we have shown that $\theta(f) = \bar{h}^*(\theta(g)) + \theta(h)$, as desired.

The tangential homotopy equivalence, that is, $h: M_0' \to M_0$ with $h^*(\tau_{M_0}) = \tau_{M_0'}$ are particularly important. Let $B_{th}(M_0) \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$ be the set of boundaries of manifolds M_0' tangentially homotopy equivalent to M_0, and let $\Delta_{th}(M_0) = \{\Sigma^{k-1} - \partial M_0 \mid \Sigma^{k-1} \in B_{th}(M_0)\} \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$.

There is a fibration $SF \xrightarrow{j} F/0 \xrightarrow{i} BS0$, where $SF = \lim_{\to} SF_q$ and SF_q is the space of base point preserving maps of degree one of S^{q-1} to itself. Thus, given $h: M_0' \to M_0$, we have $h^*(\tau_{M_0}) = \tau_{M_0'}$ if and only if $\xi_0(h) = \bar{h}^*(\tau_{M_0'}) - \tau_{M_0} = 0 \in KO^\circ(M_0)$ or, equivalently, if and only if $\theta(h) \in \text{image}([M_0, SF] \xrightarrow{j^*} [M_0, F/0])$. Thus $\Delta_{th}(M_0) = d(\text{image}([M_0, SF] \to [M_0, F/0]))$.

Two other subsets of $B_h(M_0)$ are of geometric interest. Let $B_c(M_0) \subset \Gamma_{k-1}$ be the set of boundaries of smooth manifolds M_0'' combinatorially equivalent to M_0, and let $B_{tc}(M_0) \subset B_c(M_0)$ be the subset of boundaries of those M_0' such that some combinatorial equivalence $h: M_0' \to M_0$ preserves the (smooth) tangent bundles, that is, $h^*(\tau_{M_0}) = \tau_{M_0'}$ as vector bundles. Let $\Delta_c(M_0) = \{\Sigma^{k-1} - \partial M_0 \mid \Sigma^{k-1} \in B_c(M_0)\}$ and let $\Delta_{tc}(M_0) = \{\Sigma^{k-1} - \partial M_0 \mid \Sigma^{k-1} \in B_{tc}(M_0)\}$.

There are spaces SPL and $PL/0$, and a braid of fibrations



From smoothing theory [14], it follows that $\Delta_c(M_0) = d(\text{image}([M_0, PL/0] \to [M_0, F/0]))$ and that $\Delta_{tc}(M_0) = d(\text{image}([M_0, SPL] \to [M_0, F/0]))$. Also, if $v \in [M_0^k, PL/0]$ then $dv = \partial^*(v) \in \pi_{k-1}(PL/0) = \Gamma_{k-1}$, where $\partial : S^{k-1} \to M_0^k$ represents the homotopy class of the inclusion of the boundary, $\partial M_0 \to M_0$.

In particular, $d: [M_0^k, PL/0] \to \Gamma_{k-1}$ and $d: [M_0^k, SPL] \to \Gamma_{k-1}$ are group homomorphisms. Also, $\Delta_c(M_0^k)$ and $\Delta_{tc}(M_0^k)$ are homotopy invariants of M_0^k.

Recall that for a simply connected, closed manifold, M^k, there is the surgery obstruction $s: [M^k, F/0] \to P_k$, where $P_k = \mathbf{Z}, 0, \mathbf{Z}_2, 0$ if $k \equiv 0, 1, 2, 3 \pmod 4$, respectively, defined as follows [18]. If $u \in [M^k, F/0]$, represent u by a framing $f: M' \times \mathbf{R}^q \to E(\xi^q(u))$ of some manifold M' in the total space of the bundle $\xi^q(u) = i_*(u)$ over M.

Then $s(u) \in P_k$ is the obstruction to constructing a homotopy equivalence $M'' \times \mathbf{R}^q \to$ $\to E(\xi^q(u))$, framed cobordant to $M' \times \mathbf{R}^q$ in $E(\xi^q(u)) = E(\xi^q)$.

PROPOSITION 2.4 (Sullivan). *Suppose* $u: M_0^k \to F/0$ *extends to a map* $\bar{u}: M^k \to F/0$. *Then* $du \in bP_k$. *In fact,* $du = bs(\bar{u})$ *where* $b: P_k \to bP_k$ *is the natural projection.*

PROOF. Represent $\bar{u}$ by a framing of a connected sum $M' \# W$ in the vector bundle $E(\xi(\bar{u}))$ over M where the projection $M_0' \to M_0$ is a homotopy equivalence and where W is an almost parallelizable manifold. Then $s(\bar{u}) = -[W] \in P_n$ where P_n is regarded as the group of cobordism classes of almost parallelizable PL manifolds. By smoothing theory, in the complement of a point, $M' \# W$ inherits a smooth structure from $E(\xi(\bar{u}))$ and $\partial(M' \# W)_0 = \partial M_0$. Then $du = \partial M_0' - \partial M_0 = -\partial W_0 = bs(\bar{u}) \in bP_k$.

REMARK 2.5. If $k = 4n$ and $u \in [M^{4n}, F/0]$ is represented by $f: M' \times \mathbf{R}^q \to E(\xi^q)$, then

$$s(u) = (\tfrac{1}{8})(\text{index}(M) - \text{index}(M')) = (\tfrac{1}{8}) \langle L(M)(1 - L(\xi)), [M^{4n}] \rangle \in \mathbf{Z}$$

since $\tau_{M'} = f^*(\tau_M + \xi)$.

If $k = 4n+2$ and $u \in [M^{4n+2}, F/0]$, there is also a cohomology formula for $s(u)$; namely,

$$s(u) = \langle v^2(M) \cdot u^*(K), [M]_2 \rangle \in \mathbf{Z}_2$$

where $v(M) = 1 + v_1(M) + v_2(M) + \ldots \in H^*(M, \mathbf{Z}_2)$ is the total *Wu* class, and $K = k_2 + k_6 + k_{10} + \ldots \in H^{4*+2}(F/0, \mathbf{Z}_2)$ is a suitable class [18].

§ 3. *The composition* $\varrho d: [M_0^k, F/0] \to \Gamma_{k-1} \to \pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J)$

Let $\partial: S^{k-1} \to M_0^k$ represent the homotopy class of the inclusion of the boundary, $\partial M_0^k \to M_0^k$. Then ∂ induces $\partial^*: [M_0^k, F/0] \to [S^{k-1}, F/0] = \pi_{k-1}(F/0)$. Further, image (∂^*) is contained in the torsion subgroup of $\pi_{k-1}(F/0)$, which is isomorphic to $\pi_{k-1}^s/$ im (J).

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let* $u \in [M_0^k, F/0]$. *Then*

$$\varrho(du) = \partial^*(u) \in \pi_{k-1}^s/\text{im}(J) \subset \pi_{k-1}(F/0).$$

Proof. Let $u = \theta(h)$, where $h: M_0' \to M_0$. Then u is represented by a fibre homotopy trivialization of $\xi_0(h) = \xi_0$, defined by a framing $H: M_0' \times \mathbf{R}^q \simeq E(\xi_0^q)$. The restriction of ξ_0 to ∂M_0^k is trivial. For, if $k-1 \equiv 0$ or 4 (mod 8), the Pontrjagin class of $\xi_0 |_{\partial M_0^k}$ is zero, and if $k-1 \equiv 1$ or 2 (mod. 8) $\xi_0 |_{\partial M_0^k}$ is fibre homotopically trivial. Thus, H induces a framing $\partial H: \partial M_0' \times \mathbf{R}^q \simeq \partial M_0 \times \mathbf{R}^q$, which represents $\partial^*(u) \in \pi_{k-1}(F/0)$. It now follows from the definition of the Kervaire-Milnor map, ϱ, and a little smoothing theory, that $\partial^*(u)=\varrho(\partial M'_0-\partial M_0)=\varrho(\mathrm{du})$.

COROLLARY 3.2. *The composition* $\varrho d:[M_0^k, F/0]\to\pi_{k-1}^s/\mathrm{im}(J)$ *is a homomorphism of groups. Thus, if* $u, v\in[M_0^k, F/0]$ *then* $du+dv-d(u+v)\in bP_k\subset\Gamma_{k-1}$.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let* $h:M'_0\to M_0$ *be any degree one map (not necessarily a homotopy equivalence). Then* $\varrho(dh^*(u))=\varrho(du)$, *where* $u\in[M_0, F/0]$ *and* $h^*:[M_0, F/0]\to[M'_0, F/0]$. *Thus* $dh^*(u)-du\in bP_k\subset\Gamma_{k-1}$.

§ 4. *Discussion of F/0.* If we are to apply the results of § 2 and § 3 (and those in § 5 and § 6 below), we must be able to compute $[M_0^k, F/0]$. In general, this is difficult. The following discussion relates the group $[M_0^k, F/0]$ to more familiar homotopy invariants of M_0^k.

There are fibrations $S0\xrightarrow{\Omega J}SF\xrightarrow{j}F/0\xrightarrow{i}BS0\xrightarrow{J}BSF$. These induce an exact sequence of groups

$$K0^{-1}(X)\to[X, SF]\xrightarrow{j_*}[X, F/0]\xrightarrow{i_*}K0^0(X)\to J(X)\to 0$$

for any finite complex X. Further, since SF_{q+1} is a component of $\Omega^q S^q$, $[X, SF]=\lim_{\to}[S^q\wedge X, S^q]=\pi_0^s(X)$, as sets, where $\pi_0^s(X)$ is the 0^{th} stable cohomotopy group of X. Actually, $\pi_0^s(X)$ is a ring, and, as groups, $[X, SF]\simeq 1+\pi_0^s(X)$ where the addition on the right is given by $(1+\alpha)(1+\beta)=1+\alpha+\beta+\alpha\beta$ [13].

The Adams conjecture on $J:K0^0(X)\to J(X)$ can be stated as follows ([1]):

4.1 Let $\xi\in K0^0(X)$. Then there is an integer, $e(k,\xi)$, such that $J(k^{e(k,\xi)}(\psi^k-1)(\xi))=0$ where ψ^k is the Adams operation.

Since $K0^0(X)$ is finitely generated, we may choose $e(k,\xi)=e(k)$ independent of ξ. For any function $e(k)$, Adams has proved that kernel $(J)=i_*([X, F/0])$ is contained in the subgroup of $K0^0(X)$ generated by the elements $k^{e(k)}(\psi^k-1)(\xi)$, $\xi\in K0^0(X)$. The Adams conjecture 4.1 has recently been proved by Sullivan and Quillen.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *If* $K0^0(M^k)\to K0^0(M_0^k)$ *is surjective (e.g., if* $k-1\not\equiv 1$ *or* 2 (mod 8) *or if* M^k *is a spin manifold), then each element* $w\in[M_0^k, F/0]$ *can be written as a sum,* $w=u+v$, *where* $u\in$image $([M^k, F/0])$ *and* $v\in$image $([M_0, SF)]$.

Proof. $J(\xi_0(w))=J(i_*(w))=0$. It follows that there is an element $\xi\in K0^0(M^k)$ such that $J(\xi)=0$ and $\xi|_{M_0}=\xi_0(w)=\xi_0$. Then $\xi=i_*(\bar u)$ for some $\bar u\in[M^k, F/0]$. Let $u=\bar u|_{M_0}$. Then $w-u\in$kernel $(i_*)=$ image (j_*), and 4.2 is proved.

Remark 4.3. It is a consequence of the Adams conjecture that for each prime p, there is a homotopy equivalence $(F/0)_{(p)}\sim BS0_{(p)}\times Cok(J)_{(p)}$ where $X_{(p)}$ denotes the localization of X at p. Morevoer, $SJ_{(p)} \sim \mathrm{im}(J)_{(p)} \times Cok(J)_{(p)}$, and the map $j_{(p)}: SF_{(p)} \to (F/0)_{(p)}$ is a product map $j_{(p)} \times Id: \mathrm{im}(J)_{(p)} \times Cok(J)_{(p)} \to BS0_{(p)} \times Cok(J)_{(p)}$. This factoring of $(F/0)_{(p)}$ enables one to also establish the conclusion of 4.2 in the case $(k-1) \equiv 2 \pmod 8$.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *If* $u, v \in [M_0^k, F/0]$, *with* $u \in \mathrm{image}\ ([M_0^k, F/0])$ *and* $v \in \mathrm{image}\ ([M_0, SF])$, *then* $d(u+v) = du + dv \in \Gamma_{k-1}$.

Proof. Let $v = \theta(h)$, and let $h^*(u) = \theta(g)$ where $h: M_0' \to M_0$ and $g: M_0'' \to M_0'$ are homotopy equivalences. By 2.3, $\theta(f) = u + v$ where $f = hg: M_0'' \to M_0$. Thus, $d(u+v) = \partial M_0'' - \partial M_0 = (\partial M_0'' - \partial M_0') + (\partial M_0' - \partial M_0) = dh^*(u) + dv$.

By the hypothesis, $h: M_0' \to \mathbf{M}_0$ is a tangential homotopy equivalence. Also, the maps $M_0' \xrightarrow{h} M_0 \xrightarrow{u} F/0$ extend to maps $M' \xrightarrow{h} M \xrightarrow{\bar{u}} F/0$. By Proposition 2.4, du and $dh^*(u)$ belong to $bP_k \in \Gamma_{k-1}$. Since $h^*(L(M)) = L(M')$ and $h^*(v^2(M)) = v^2(M')$, it follows from the formulas in Remark 2.5 that $du = dh^*(u)$. Thus $d(u+v) = dh^*(u) + dv = du + dv$.

The following is an immediate consequence of Propositions 2.4, 4.2, 4.4, and Remark 4.3, and is one of our main results.

PROPOSITION 4.5. *Assume that* $k \not\equiv 2$ (mod.8) *or that* M_0^k *is a spin manifold. Then*

$$\Delta_h(M_0^k) = (\Delta_h(M_0^k) \cap bP_k) + \Delta_{th}(M_0^k) \subset \Gamma_{k-1}.$$

Here, by the sum of the two subsets, we mean all elements $\Sigma + \Sigma'$ where $\Sigma \in \Delta_h(M_0^k) \cap bP_k$ and $\Sigma' \in \Delta_{th}(M_0^k)$.

Remark 4.6. Note that the map $\partial^*: [M_0^k, SF] \to \pi_{k-1}(SF) = \pi_{k-1}^s$ is an invariant of the stable homotopy of M_0^k and can be computed as

$$\partial^*: [S^q \wedge M_0^k, S^q] \to \pi_{q+k-1}(S^q) = \pi_{k-1}^s, \ q \text{ large}.$$

We will need the following familiar invariant. Consider the subgroup of elements $(\xi, \alpha) \in K0^0(X) \otimes \pi_{4k-1}(X)$ such that $ph_k(\xi) = 0 \in H^{4k}(X, Q)$ and $\alpha^* = 0: H^{4k-1}(X) \to H^{4k-1}(S^{4k-1})$. Let $\bar{X} = X \bigcup_\alpha e^{4k}$, and let $\bar{\xi} \in K0^0(\bar{X})$ restrict to $\xi \in K0^0(X)$. Then $ph_k(\bar{\xi}) \in p^*(H^{4k}(S^{4k}, Q)) = Q$, where $p: \bar{X} \to S^{4k}$ is the projection. Further, since $\bar{\xi}$ is well-defined modulo $p^*(K0^0(S^{4k}))$, $ph_k(\bar{\xi})$ is well-defined modulo $p^*(H^{4k}(S^{4k}, a_k Z))$. It follows that $e_R(\xi, \alpha) = (1/a_k)\, ph_k(\bar{\xi}) \in Q/Z$ is a well-defined homomorphism. Moreover, the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K0^0(X) \otimes \pi_{4k-1}(X) & \searrow^{e_R} & \\ \downarrow \wp \otimes s & & Q/Z \\ K0^0(S^8 \wedge X) \otimes \pi_{4k+7}(S^8 \wedge X) & \nearrow_{e_R} & \end{array} \qquad (4.7)$$

commutes (when e_R is defined), where $\mathscr{P}$ is the periodicity isomorphism and s is suspension. e_R can be interpreted as a functional operation from $K0$-theory to cohomology. If $X=S^{8n}$ and $\xi\in K0^0(S^{8n})$ is a generator, we recover the Adams homomorphism $e_R:\pi_{8n+4k-1}(S^{8n})\to Q/Z$ [2]. If $X=M_0^{4n}$ and $\alpha\in\pi_{4n-1}(M_0^{4n})$ represents the inclusion of the boundary, we get a homomorphism $e_R:K0^0(M_0^{4n})\to Q/Z$.

The following K0-theory invariant of $F/0$ bundles will also be essential.

PROPOSITION 4.8. *There is an element* $\gamma\in 1+K0^0(F/0)$ *such that* $ph(\gamma)=\hat{A}\in H^{**}(F/0,Q)\overset{i^*}{\simeq}H^{**}(BS0,Q)$. *Further, if* $u, v\in[X,F/0]$ *then* $\gamma(u+v)=\gamma(u)\cdot\gamma(v)\in 1+K0^0(X)$, *where by* $\gamma(u)$ *we mean* $u^*(\gamma)\in 1+K0^0(X)$.

Proof. The universal bundle over $F/0$ admits a unique spin structure. Thus, the Thom space $M(F/0)$ has two canoncial $K0$-theory orientations, namely, an orientation $U_1\in K0^0(M(F/0))$ induced from M Spin, with $ph(U_1)=\Phi(\hat{A}^{-1})\in H^{**}(M(F/0),Q)$, and an orientation, U_2, with $ph(U_2)=\Phi(1)$, induced from the sphere spectrum via a fibre homotopy trivialization. Define $\gamma\in 1+K0^0(F/0)$ by the equation $\gamma\cdot U_1=U_2\in K0^0(M(F/0))$. Then $\Phi(1)=ph(U_2)=ph(\gamma)ph(U_1)=\Phi(ph(\gamma)\cdot A^{-1})$, hence $ph(\gamma)=\hat{A}$.

The second statement follows from universal multiplicative properties of the orientations U_1 and U_2.

The final three results in this section are technical results about the invariants e_R and γ which we will need in §5.

Let $u\in[M_0^k,F/0]$ correspond to a homotopy equivalence $h:M_0'\to M_0$. Homotope h to an embedding $h:M_0'\to M_0\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$. The normal bundle of M_0' in $M_0\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$ is $h^*(-\xi_0(u))$, and we have the "collapsing map" $c:T(e_{M_0}^{8q})\to T(h^*(-\xi_0)_{M_0'}^{8q})$. Since ξ_0 is a spin vector bundle there are Thom isomorphisms $\Phi_{K0}:K0(M_0')\simeq K0^0(T(h^*(-\xi_0)_{M_0'}^{8q}))$ and $\Phi_{K0}=\mathscr{P}:K0(M_0)\simeq K0^0(T(e_{M_0}^{8q}))$, and a Gysin homomorphism $h_*:K0(M_0')\to K0(M_0)$ defined by $h_*(x)=\mathscr{P}^{-1}c^*\Phi_{K0}(x)$.

PROPOSITION 4.9. *If* $u\in[M_0,F/0]$ *corresponds to* $h:M_0'\to M_0$ *then* $h_*(1)=\gamma(u)\in K0(M_0)$.

Proof. This follows from the definition of $\gamma(u)$ and the observation that the fibre homotopy trivialization

$$T(\xi_0^{8q}+e_{M_0}^{8q})\xrightarrow{\bar{c}}T(h^*(\xi_0^{8q})+h^*(-\xi_0^{8q}))=T(e_{M'_0}^{16q})\xrightarrow{\pi}S^{16q}$$

represents $u\in[M_0,F/0]$, where $\bar{c}$ is defined by embedding $M_0\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}\subset E(\xi_0^{8q})\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$ and extending c, and π is the projection.

PROPOSITION 4.10(i) *Let* $u, v\in[M_0^{4n},F/0]$. *If* $v\in[M_0,PL/0]$ *or* $v\in[M_0,SF]$, *then* $e_R(\gamma(u+v))=e_R(\gamma(u))+e_R(\gamma(v))\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$.

(ii) *Suppose M_0^{4n} is a spin manifold. If $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$ or $u\in[M_0^{4n}, PL/0]$, then* $e_R(\gamma(u))=e_R(\xi_0(u))=0.$

Proof. Let $\overline{\gamma(u)}$, $\overline{\gamma(v)}\in K0(M^{4n})$ extend $\gamma(u)$, $\gamma(v)\in K0(M_0^{4n})$. By 4.8, $\gamma(u+v)=$ $=\gamma(u)\cdot\gamma(v)$, so $\overline{\gamma(v)}\cdot\overline{\gamma(v)}\in K0(M^{4n})$ is an extension of $\gamma(u+v)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} e_R(\gamma(u+v)) &= (1/a_n)\,\langle ph\,(\overline{\gamma(u)\cdot\gamma(v)}),\,[M^{4n}]\rangle \\ &= (1/a_n)\,\langle ph\,(\overline{\gamma(u)})\,ph\,(\overline{\gamma(v)}),\,[M^{4n}]\rangle\in Q/\mathbf{Z}\,. \end{aligned}$$

From the assumption, it follows that $ph\,(\overline{\gamma(v)})=1+ph_n(\overline{\gamma(v)})$; hence

$$\begin{aligned} &(1/a_n)\,\langle ph\,(\overline{\gamma(u)})\,ph\,(\overline{\gamma(v)}),\,[M^{4n}]\rangle \\ &\quad= (1/a_n)\,\langle ph_n(\overline{\gamma(u)}) + ph_n(\overline{\gamma(v)}),\,[M^{4n}]\rangle\in Q/\mathbf{Z}\,, \end{aligned}$$

and 4.10(i) follows immediately.

For 4.10(ii), note that the Thom space of the normal bundle of M_0, $T(v_{M_0}^{8q})$, has a canonical $K0$-orientation. This extends to some $K0$-orientation, U, of $T(v_M^{8q})$. Then, since there is a degree one map $S^{8q+4n}\to T(v_M^{8q})$, we have

$$(1/a_n)\,\langle ph\,(\overline{\gamma(u)}-1)\,ph\,(U),\,[T\,(v_M)]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}\,.$$

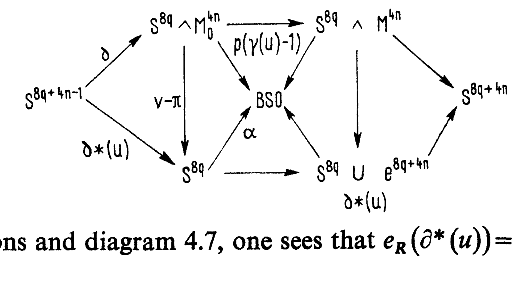
Since $ph\,(\overline{\gamma(u)})-1=ph_n(\overline{\gamma(u)})$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} e_R(\gamma(u)) &= (1/a_n)\,\langle ph_n(\overline{\gamma(u)}),\,[M^{4n}]\rangle \\ &= (1/a_n)\,\langle ph_n(\overline{\gamma(u)})\,ph\,(U),\,[T\,(v_M)]\rangle = 0\in Q/\mathbf{Z}\,. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, $e_R(\xi_0(u))=(1/a_n)\,\langle ph_n(\overline{\xi_0(u)})\,ph(U),\,[T(v_M)]\rangle=0\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$, and 4.10(ii) is proved.

PROPOSITION 4.11. *Let $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$. Then $e_R(\gamma(u))=e_R(\partial^*(u))$ where $\partial^*(u)\in\pi_{4n-1}(SF)=\pi_{4n-1}^s$. Moreover, $e_R(\gamma(u))$ has order a power of* 2.

Proof. Let $v:M_0\times S^{8q}\to S^{8q}$ be the adjoint of $u:M_0\to SF_{8q+1}$, and let $\alpha\in K0^0(S^{8q})$ be the generator. Then $\gamma(u)\cdot\pi^*(\alpha)=v^*(\alpha)$, where $\pi:M_0\times S^{8q}\to S^{8q}$ is the projection. Thus $v^*(\alpha)-\pi^*(\alpha)=\mathscr{P}(\gamma(u)-1)\in K0^0(S^{8q}\wedge M_0)$. It follows that there is a homotopy commutative diagram



From the definitions and diagram 4.7, one sees that $e_R(\partial^*(u))=e_R(\gamma(u))$.

For the second statement, it is only necessary to observe that there are spin manifolds, N_0^{4n}, with $\partial N_0^{4n} = S^{4n-1}$, and maps g: N_0^{4n}, $\partial N_0^{4n} \to M_0^{4n}$, ∂M_0^{4n} of degree a power of 2, say 2^r. Then $2^r e_R(\gamma(u)) = 2^r e_R(\partial^*(u)) = e_R(2^r \partial^*(u)) = e_R(\partial^*(g^*(u))) = e_R(\gamma(g^*(u))) = 0$, by 4.10(ii).

§5. *The composition* $f_R d$: $[M_0^{4n}, F/0] \to \mathbf{Z}_{\theta_n}$. The invariant $f_R: \Gamma_{4n-1} \to \mathbf{Z}_{\theta_n}$ is defined as follows. Given $\Sigma^{4n-1} \in \Gamma_{4n-1}$, let $\Sigma^{4n-1} = \partial W_0^{4n}$, where W_0^{4n} is a smooth spin manifold such that the decomposable Pontryagin numbers of W^{4n} vanish. Then

$$f_R(\Sigma^{4n-1}) = (\tfrac{1}{8}) \text{ index } (W^{4n}) \in \mathbf{Z}/\theta_n \cdot \mathbf{Z}.$$

(It is proved in [9] that such manifolds W_0^{4n} exist and that f_R is well-defined.)

It will be convenient to regard f_R as a homomorphism $f_R: \Gamma_{4n-1} \to Q/\mathbf{Z}$. Namely, define $f_R(\Sigma^{4n-1}) = (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)$ index $(W^{4n}) \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$, where W^{4n} is as above.

Recall that the L-genus is given by

$$L_n(p_1 \dots p_n) = (8\theta_n p_n / a_n (2n-1)!\, j_n) + L_n(p_1 \dots p_{n-1}, 0).$$

PROPOSITION 5.1. *Let* $u \in [M_0^{4n}, F/0]$. *Then*

$$f_R(du) = (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n) \langle L(M)\,(1 - L(\xi)), [M^{4n}] \rangle \in Q/\mathbf{Z},$$

where $L(\xi) = L(p_1(\xi_0(u)) \dots p_{n-1}(\xi_0(u)), p_n(\xi))$ *and* $p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!\, j_n \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$ *is d determined (formally) by the equations*

$$(1/a_n) \langle \hat{A}(\xi), [M^{4n}] \rangle = e_R(\gamma(u)) \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$$

and

$$(1/a_n) \langle ph(\xi), [M^{4n}] \rangle = e_R(\xi_0(u)) \in Q/\mathbf{Z}.$$

The proof of Proposition 5.1 will require some preliminary results.

First, note that since

$$(1/a_n) \hat{A}_n(p_1 \dots p_n) = (-\text{num}(B_n/4n)\, p_n / a_n (2n-1)!\, j_n) + \hat{A}_n(p_1 \dots p_{n-1}, 0)$$

and

$$(1/a_n)\, ph_n(p_1 \dots p_n) = ((-1)^{n-1} j_n p_n / a_n (2n-1)!\, j_n) + ph_n(p_1 \dots p_{n-1}, 0),$$

and since num $(B_n/4n)$ and $j_n = $ denom $(B_n/4n)$ are relatively prime, it follows that the equations in 5.1 for $p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!\, j_n \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$ have at most one solution.

Secondly, the computation of $p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!\, j_n$ in Proposition 5.1 is purely formal. That is, we do not assert the existence of a vector bundle ξ with the properties indicated. However, Proposition 5.1 and Remark 2.5 are closely related. If $u \in [M_0^{4n}, F/0]$ extends to $\bar{u} \in [M^{4n}, F/0]$, then $\xi = \xi(\bar{u})$ is an extension of $\xi_0 = \xi_0(u)$. Remark 2.5 asserts that

$f_R(du)=(\frac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle L(M)(1-L(\xi)),\ [M^{4n}]\rangle\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$. Moreover, $\gamma(\bar{u})\in KO(M)$ extends $\gamma(u)\in KO(M_0)$, hence $e_R(\gamma(u))=(1/a_n)\ \langle ph(\gamma(\bar{u})),\ [M]\rangle=(1/a_n)\langle\hat{A}(\xi),\ [M]\rangle$ and also, of course, $e_R(\xi_0)=(1/a_n)\langle ph(\xi),\ [M]\rangle$.

Recall that the image of the Adams homomorphism $e_R:\pi^s_{4n-1}\to Q/\mathbf{Z}$ consists of integral multiples of $1/j_n=1/\text{denom}\ (B_n/4n)$ [2]. Thus, there is a unique homomorphism $\tilde{e}_R:\pi^s_{4n-1}\to Q/\mathbf{Z}$, defined by num $(B_n/4n)\ \tilde{e}_R(\alpha)=e_R(\alpha)$. If α is the image of the generator of $\pi_{4n-1}(SO)=\mathbf{Z}$, then $e_R(\alpha)=(B_n/4n)=\text{num}\ (B_n/4n)/\text{denom}\ (B_n/4n)$. Thus, $\tilde{e}_R$ is a normalization of e_R, with $\tilde{e}_R(\alpha)=1/j_n$.

PROPOSITION 5.2. *If* $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$, *then* $f_R(du)=\tilde{e}_R(\partial^*(u))\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$. *In particular,* $f_R(du)$ *has order a power of* 2.

Proof. Represent u by a tangential homotopy equivalence $h_0:M_0'\to M_0$. Let h denote the obvious extension $h:M'\to M$. Then $\tau_{M'}=h^*(\tau_M+p^*(\sigma))$ as PL bundles, where $p:M^{4n}\to S^{4n}$ is a map of degree one and $\sigma\in\pi_{4n}(BSPL)$. Since h_0 is a tangential homotopy equivalence, and since index $(M')=$index (M), it is easy to see that the Pontrjagin class $p_n(\sigma)=0$. That is, σ is a torsion element of $\pi_{4n}(BSPL)$. Further, $J_{PL}(\sigma)=\partial^*(u)$, where $J_{PL}:\pi_{4n}(BSPL)\to\pi_{4n}(BSF)=\pi^s_{4n-1}$, and $\beta(\sigma)=du$, where $\beta:\pi_{4n}(BSPL)\to\pi_{4n-1}(PL/0)=\Gamma_{4n-1}$. It then follows from [9; Theorems 4.7, 4.8] that num $(B_n/4n)f_R(du)=e_R(\partial^*(u))$. This relation, together with 4.11, proves Proposition 5.2.

Note that if $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$, then Proposition 5.1 asserts that $f_R(du)=-p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$, where

$$(1/a_n)\ \langle\hat{A}(\xi),\ [M^{4n}]\rangle=-\ \text{num}\ (B_n/4n)\ p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!\ j_n=e_R(\gamma(u))\in Q/\mathbf{Z}.$$

Thus 5.2 and 4.11 imply 5.1 in the case $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$.

COROLLARY 5.3(i). *The map* $d:[M_0^{4n}, SF]\to\Gamma_{4n-1}$ *is a group homomorphism.* (ii) *If* $h:M_0'\to M_0$ *is any degree one map, then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [M_0, SF] & \searrow^{d} & \\ \downarrow h^* & & \Gamma_{4n-1} \\ [M_0', SF] & \nearrow_{d} & \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. This follows from 5.2 and 3.1 since $f_R\oplus\varrho:\Gamma_{4n-1}\to\mathbf{Z}_{\theta_n}\oplus\ (\pi^s_{4n-1}/\text{im}(J))$ is an isomorphism.

COROLLARY 5.4. *If* $u\in[M_0^{4n}, F/0]$ *and* $v\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$, *then* $d(u+v)=du+dv$.
Proof. This follows from 4.2, 4.4 and 5.3(i).

We can also prove Proposition 5.1. By 2.5 and 5.2, Proposition 5.1 is true if

$u\in$image $([M^{4n}, F/0])$ or if $u\in$image $([M_0^{4n}, SF])$. By 4.4, it suffices to prove that

$$(\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle L(M)(1-L(\xi(u+v))), [M^{4n}]\rangle$$

$$(\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle L(M)(1-L(\xi(u))), [M^{4n}]\rangle + (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle L(M)(1-L(\xi(v))), [M^{4n}]\rangle$$

if $u\in$image $([M^{4n}, F/0])$ and $v\in$image $([M_0^{4n}, SF])$. Since $L(\xi(v))=8\theta_n p_n(\xi(v))/a_n(2n-1)!j_n$, this is equivalent to proving that $p_n(\xi(u+v))/a_n(2n-1)!j_n=p_n(\xi(u))/a_n(2n-1)!j_n+p_n(\xi(v))/a_n(2n-1)!j_n$. But, by 4.10(i), $e_R(\gamma(u+v))=e_R(\gamma(u))+e_R(\gamma(v))$, and, of course, $e_R(\xi_0(u+v))=e_R(\xi_0(u+v))=e_R(\xi_0(u))+e_R(\xi_0(v))$. The equations given in 5.1 which determine $p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n$ now yield the desired additivity result.

Remark 4.6 and Propositions 3.1 and 5.2 show that $\Delta_{th}(M_0^{4n})$ is computable in terms of the stable homotopy theory invariant $\partial^*: [S^q\wedge M_0^{4n}, S^q]\to\pi_{q+4n-1}(S^q)=\pi_{4n-1}^s$. Proposition 2.4 and Remark 2.5, together with the Adams conjecture, show that $\Delta_h(M_0^{4n})\cap bP_{4n}$ is computable in terms of $L(M)$ and $ph(KO(M^{4n}))\subset H^{**}(M^{4n}, Q)$. Thus, $\Delta_h(M_0^{4n})=(\Delta_h(M_0^{4n})\cap bP_{4n})+\Delta_{th}(M_0^{4n})$ is computable in terms of familiar invariants.

It is interesting that by using the Riemann-Roch theorem for spin maps, Proposition 5.1 can be proved without using Proposition 4.2 or the Adams conjecture. Then 3.1 and 5.1 provide, in a sense, a homotopy theoretic computation of the geometric map $d: [M_0^{4n}, F/0]\to\Gamma_{4n-1}$. However, use of the Adams conjecture gives the more practical description of $\Delta_h(M_0^{4n})$ above.

We now give some corollaries of the results above.

COROLLARY 5.5(i). *If M_0^{4n} is a spin manifold and $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$ or $u\in[M_0^{4n}, PL/0]$, then $f_R(du)=0$. Hence $du\in\pi_{4n-1}^s/im(J)\subset\Gamma_{4n-1}$.*
(ii) *If M_0^{4n} is a weakly complex manifold and $u\in[M_0^{4n}, SF]$, then $a_n f_R(du)=0$.*

Proof. In the notation of Proposition 5.1, it follows from 4.10(ii) that $p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n=0$. Hence, $L(\xi)=1$ and $f_R(du)=0$.

We will give an alternate proof of 5.5(i). Let $h: M_0'\to M_0$ represent u. Then $h^*(\tau_{M_0})=\tau_{M_0'}$ as vector bundles if $u\in[M_0, SF]$, and as PL bundles if $u\in[M_0, PL/0]$. In either case, $W_0=M_0'\#(-M_0)$ is a spin manifold, $\partial W_0=\partial M_0'-\partial M_0$, and all the Pontrjagin numbers of W, including $p_n(W)$, vanish. Then $f_R(du)=f_R(\partial M_0'-\partial M_0)=(\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)$ index $(W)=0$.

5.5(ii) can be proved by an argument similar to the second proof of 5.5(i). Namely, if M_0 is weakly complex and M_0', W_0 are as above, then M_0' and W_0 are weakly complex, and all the Chern numbers of W vanish. An invariant $f_c: \Gamma_{4n-1}\to Q/\mathbf{Z}$ is defined in [9], using weakly complex manifolds instead of spin manifolds, and $f_c=a_n f_R$. It follows that $0=f_c(du)=a_n f_R(du)$.

COROLLARY 5.6. *If* $u \in [M_0^{4n}, PL/0]$, *then* num $(B_n/4n) f_R(du) = e_R(\gamma(u))$, *and* $f_R(du)$ *has order a power of* 2.

Proof. The first statement follows from Proposition 5.1, since $f_R(du) = -p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$ and $(1/a_n)\langle \hat{A}(\xi), [M^{4n}]\rangle = -\text{num}\ (B_n/4n)\, p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n = e_R(\gamma(u)) \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$.

For the second statement, let $g: N_0^{4n}, \partial N_0^{4n} \to M_0^{4n}, \partial M_0^{4n}$ be a map of degree 2^r where N_0^{4n} is a spin manifold. Then $2^r f_R(du) = f_R(dg^*(u)) = 0$ by 5.5(i).

COROLLARY 5.7. *If* M_0^{4n} *is a spin manifold with* $f_R(\partial M_0^{4n}) \neq 0$ (*or if* M_0^{4n} *is any manifold and* $f_R(\partial M_0^{4n})$ *has order not a power of* 2), *then* $0 \notin B_{th}(M_0^{4n})$ *and* $0 \notin B_c(M_0^{4n})$; *that is,* M_0^{4n} *is not tangentially homotopy equivalent or combinatorially equivalent to a smooth manifold.*

Proof. This follows from 5.2 and 5.6.

Here is an example to show that $f_R d: [M_0^{4n}, SF] \to \mathbf{Z}_{\theta_n}$ is not zero in general. Adams has defined elements $\mu_k \in \pi_{8k+2}^s$ such that $2\mu_k = 0$, $\mu_k \eta \neq 0$ and $\mu_k \eta \in im(J) \subset \pi_{8k+3}^s$ [2]. If M^{8k+4} is not a spin manifold (for example, $M^{8k+4} = \mathbf{C}P(4k+2)$), choose $x \in H^{8k+2}(M, Z_2)$ such that $S_q^2(x) \neq 0$ and let $g: M_0 \to S^{8k+2}$ be a map such that $g^*(\sigma) = x$, where $\sigma \in H^{8k+2}(S^{8k+2})$. Then the composition $S^{8k+3} \xrightarrow{\partial} M_0^{8k+4} \xrightarrow{g} S^{8k+2} \xrightarrow{\mu_k} SF$ represents $\partial^*(\mu_k g) = \mu_k \eta$, since $g\partial = \eta$. Since $\tilde{e}_R(\mu_k \eta) = \frac{1}{2} \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$, 5.2 implies $f_R(d(\mu_k g)) = = \frac{1}{2} \in Q/Z$.

In [10] we showed that the element μ_k could, in fact, be defined in $\pi_{8k+2}(SPL)$. Thus, in the example above, we actually have $u = \mu_k g \in [M_0^{8k+4}, SPL]$ and $du \in \Delta_{tc}(M_0^{8k+6})$ is the element of order 2 in bP_{8k+4}. I do not know of an example of $u \in [M_0^{4n}, SF]$ or $u \in [M_0^{4n}, PL/0]$ such that $a_n \cdot f_R(du) \neq 0$.

We next give a somewhat simpler formula for $f_R d: [M_0^{4n}, F/0] \to \mathbf{Z}_{\theta_n}$, when M_0^{4n} is a spin manifold, generalizing 5.5(i).

COROLLARY 5.8. *Let* $u \in [M_0^{4n}, F/0]$, *where* M_0^{4n} *is a spin manifold. Then* $f_R(du) = (\frac{1}{8}\theta_n) < L(M)(1 - L(\xi)), [M] > \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$, *where* $L(\xi)$ *is as in* 5.1 *and* $(p_n(\xi)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n) \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$ *is determined by the equations*

$$(1/a_n)\langle(\hat{A}(\xi) - 1)\,\hat{A}(M), [M]\rangle = 0 \in Q/\mathbf{Z}$$

and

$$(1/a_n)\langle ph(\xi)\,\hat{A}(M), [M]\rangle = 0 \in Q/\mathbf{Z}.$$

Proof. This follows from 4.4, 5.5(i), and 2.4, and the Riemann-Roch Theorem for manifolds with framed boundary.

The point of 5.8 is that for spin manifolds, $f_R(du)$ depends only on the Pontrjagin classes of M_0^{4n} and $\xi_0(u)$, and not on the KO-theory invariants $\gamma(u)$ and $\xi_0(u)$. This is because if $W_0 = M_0' \# (-M_0)$ then W_0 is a spin manifold, $\partial W_0 = \partial M_0' - \partial M_0$, and the

Pontrjagin numbers of W, including $p_n(W)$, are functions of the Pontrjagin classes of M_0 and $\xi_0(u)$. Thus $f_R(du)=f_R(\partial W_0)$ can be computed in terms of Pontrjagin classes alone. 5.8 gives a specific formula.

In the next result, we study the deviation of $d\colon [M_0^{4n}, F/0]\to\Gamma_{4n-1}$ from linearity.

COROLLARY 5.9. *Let* $u, v\in[M_0^{4n}, F/0]$. *Then*

$$du + dv - d(u+v) = (\tfrac{1}{8})\langle L(M)\left(L(\xi_0(u)) - 1\right)\left(L(\xi_0(v)) - 1\right), [M]\rangle \\ \in \mathbf{Z}/\theta_n\mathbf{Z} = bP_{4n}.$$

Proof. By 3.2, it suffices to prove that

$$f_R(du) + f_R(dv) - f_R(d(u+v)) = (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle L(M)\left(L(\xi_0(u)) - 1\right) \\ \times \left(L(\xi_0(v)) - 1\right), [M]\rangle \in Q/\mathbf{Z}.$$

By 4.4 and 5.3(i), we may assume that u, $v\in$image $([M^{4n}, F/0])$. The formula now follows from 2.4 since $L(\xi(u+v))=L(\xi(u))\,L(\xi(v))$, hence

$$\begin{aligned} L(\xi(u+v)) - 1 &= \left(L(\xi(u)) - 1\right)\left(L(\xi(v)) - 1\right) + \left(L(\xi(u) - 1\right) + \left(L(\xi(v)) - 1\right) \\ &= \left(L(\xi_0(u)) - 1\right)\left(L(\xi_0(v)) - 1\right) + \left(L(\xi(u)) - 1\right) \\ &\quad + \left(L(\xi(v)) - 1\right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we investigate the non-commutativity of d with maps.

COROLLARY 5.10. *Let* $u\in[M_0^{4n}, F/0]$ *and let* $h\colon M_0'\to M_0$ *be a map of degree one. Then*

$$dh^*(u) - du = (\tfrac{1}{8})\langle\left(h^*(L(M)) - L(M')\right)\left(h^*L(\xi_0(u)) - 1\right), [M']\rangle \\ \in \mathbf{Z}/\theta_n\mathbf{Z} = bP_{4n}.$$

Proof. By 3.3 it suffices to compute $f_R(dh^*(u))-f_R(du)$. By 4.4 and 5.3(ii) we may assume that u extends to $\bar{u}\in[M^{4n}, F/0]$. Then, by 2.4

$$\begin{aligned} f_R(dh^*(u)) - f_R(du) &= (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle\left(h^*L(M) - L(M')\right)\cdot\left(L(\xi(h^*(u)) - 1\right), [M']\rangle \\ &= (\tfrac{1}{8}\theta_n)\langle\left(h^*L(M) - L(M')\right)\cdot\left(L(\xi_0(h^*(u))) - 1\right), [M']\rangle \in Q/\mathbf{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

COROLLARY 5.11. *If* $h\colon M_0'\to M_0$ *is a degree one map of* $4n$*-manifolds which corresponds rational Pontrajagin classes, then the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [M_0, F/0] & \searrow^{d} & \\ {\scriptstyle h^*}\downarrow & & \Gamma_{4n-1} \\ [M_0', F/0] & \nearrow_{d} & \end{array}$$

commutes. Thus, if h is a homotopy equivalence which corresponds rational Pontrjagin classes then $\Delta_h(M_0)=\Delta_n(M_0')$.

§ 6. *The composition* $f_R d$: $[M_0^{8n+2}, F/0] \to \mathbf{Z}_2$. In this section we consider spin manifolds of dimension $8n+2$. The main result is Proposition 6.5.

In [4], $K0$-characteristic numbers $\pi^J(M^{8n+2}) \in \mathbf{Z}_2$, where $J=(j_1 \ldots j_r)$ and $\pi^J = \pi^{j_1} \ldots \pi^{j_r} \in K0^0(BS0)$ are defined for smooth spin manifolds. In [10], the definition is extend to almost smooth manifolds, provided that $J \neq (0)$. Roughly, this is done as follows.

Let M_0^{8n+2} be a spin manifold with $\partial M_0^{8n+2} \in \Gamma_{8n+1}$. Since $\nu_{M_0}^{8q}$ is a spin vector bundle, the Thom space $T(\nu_{M_0}^{8q})$ has a canonical $K0$-orientation. This extends to a $K0$-orientation $U_M \in K0^0(T(\nu_M^{8q}))$. Also, ν_{M_0} extends to a vector bundle ν_M^* over M and we have $\nu_M = \nu_M^* + p^*(\sigma)$ as PL bundles, where $p: M^{8n+2} \to S^{8n+2}$ is a map of degree one and $\sigma \in \pi_{8n+2}(BSPL)$. Moreover, ν_M^* is well-defined by the additional assumption that $e_R J_{PL}(\sigma)=0$, where $J_{PL}: \pi_{8n+2}(BSPL) \to \pi_{8n+2}(BSF) = \pi_{8n+1}^s$ is the PL J-homomorphism and $e_R: \pi_{8n+1}^s \to \mathbf{Z}_2$ is the homomorphism defined by Adams, which splits off image(J) as a direct summand [2]. Set

$$\pi^J(M^{8n+2}) = c^* \Phi_{K0}(\pi^J(\nu_M^*)) \in K0^0(S^{8q+8n+2}) = \mathbf{Z}_2,$$

where $\Phi_{K0}: K0(M) \simeq K0^0(T(\nu_M^{8q}))$ is the Thom isomorphism defined by multiplication by U_M, and $c: S^{8q+8n+2} \to T(\nu_M^{8q})$ is the map of degree one defined by an embedding $M^{8n+2} \to S^{8q+8n+2}$. If $J \neq (0)$, the $K0$-operation π^J has filtration greater than zero, hence the product $\pi^J(\nu_M^*) \cdot U_M \in K0^0(T(\nu_M^{8q}))$ is independent of the choice of the extension U_M.

We will also use the notation

$$\pi^J(M^{8n+2}) = \langle \pi^J(\nu_M^*), [M]_{K0} \rangle \in \mathbf{Z}_2$$

where $[M]_{K0}$ is the fundamental $K0$-homology class dual to U_M.

E. Brown has defined a homomorphism $\psi: \Omega_{\text{spin}}^{8n+2} - \mathbf{Z}_2$, extending the Kervaire-Arf invariant $\Omega_{\text{framed}}^{8n+2} \to \mathbf{Z}_2$ [7]. In fact, Brown's definition of ψ applies to PL manifolds M^{8n+2}, with $w_1(M) = w_2(M) = 0$. From the main results of [4], it follows that for smooth M^{8n+2},

$$\psi(M^{8n+2}) = \sum \alpha_J \cdot \pi^J(M^{8n+2}) + \sum \beta_I \cdot w^I(M^{8n+2}) \in \mathbf{Z}_2$$

where α_J, $\beta_I \in \mathbf{Z}_2$, $J=(j_1 \ldots j_r)$, $1 < j_1 \leqslant \ldots \leqslant j_r$, and the w^I are Stiefel-Whitney numbers.

LEMMA 6.1. *The coefficients* β_I, α_J *can be chosen such that* $\alpha_J = 0$ *if* $n(J) = j_1 + \ldots + j_r \neq 2n$ *and* $\Sigma_{n(J)=2n} \alpha_J \pi^J \equiv (L^{-1})_{2n}(0, \pi^2 \ldots \pi^{2n}) (\text{mod. } 2)$ *where* $L = 1 + L_1 + L_2 + \ldots$ *is the Hirzebruch L-polynomial.*

Proof. We only outline the proof of this lemma, and refer to [4] and [8] for details. The homotopy elements in π_{8n+2} (M spin) which have Adams spectral sequence filtration greater than 2 are precisely the classes $\{M^{8n+2}\}$ with $w^I(M^{8n+2})= =\pi^J(M^{8n+2})=0$ for $n(J)\geqslant 2n$. It can be shown that $\psi(\{M^{8n+2}\})=0$ if $\{M^{8n+2}\}\in \in\Omega^{8n+2}_{\text{spin}}=\pi_{8n+2}(M\,\text{spin})$ represents such a homotopy element. Thus $\alpha_J=0$ if $n(J)<2n$. If $n(J)= =2n+1$, then the $K0$-characteristic number π^J coincides with a Stiefel-Whitney number for all $(8n+2)$-spin manifolds. Thus we may choose the coefficients β^I such that $\alpha_J=0$. Finally, if T^2 is the torus with the exotic spin structure and N^{8n} is a spin manifold, then $\psi(N^{8n}\times T^2)=\text{index }(N^{8n})$ (mod 2). Since the Stiefel-Whitney numbers of $N^{8n}\times T^2$ vanish, it follows that $\Sigma_{n(J)=2n}\,\alpha_J\pi^J=(L^{-1})_{2n}(0,\pi^2\ldots\pi^{2n})$.

Let $b\,\text{spin}_{8n+2}\subset\Gamma_{8n+1}$ be the subgroup consisting of homotopy spheres that bound spin manifolds. In [10], we showed that $\Gamma_{8n+1}=b\,\text{spin}_{8n+2}\oplus\mathbf{Z}_2$. An invariant $f_R:b\,\text{spin}_{8n+2}\to\mathbf{Z}_2$, splitting off $\mathbf{Z}_2=bP_{8n+2}\subset b\,\text{spin}_{8n+2}$ as a direct summand, can be defined as follows. Given $\Sigma^{8n+1}\in b\,\text{spin}_{8n+2}$, let $\Sigma^{8n+1}=\partial M_0^{8n+2}$, where M_0^{8n+2} is a spin manifold such that all the Stiefel-Whitney numbers of M^{8n+2} vanish. Then

$$f_R(\Sigma^{8n+1})=\psi(M^{8n+2})-(L^{-1})_{2n}(0,\pi^2\cdots\pi^{2n})\,(M^{8n+2})\in\mathbf{Z}_2\,.$$

Let $h:M_0'\to M_0$ be a homotopy equivalence with $\theta(h)=u\in[M_0^{8n+2},F/0]$. The spin structure on M_0 induces a spin structure on M_0' and, since $h:M_0'\to M_0$ is a homotopy equivalence, $\psi(M')=\psi(M)$. Further $h^*(w^I(M))=w^I(M')$, hence

$$f_R(du)=f_R(\partial M_0'-\partial M_0)=(L^{-1})_{2n}(M)-(L^{-1})_{2n}(M')\in\mathbf{Z}_2\,.$$

We now seek a formula expressing the $K0$-characteristic numbers of M' in terms of invariants of M and of the map $u:M_0^{8n+2}\to F/0$.

PROPOSITION 6.2. *Let* $u\in[M_0^{8n+2},F/0]$ *correspond to the homotopy equivalence* $h:M_0'\to M_0$, *where* M_0 *is a spin manifold. Then*

$$\pi^J(M')=\langle\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*(u))\,\gamma^*(u),[M]_{K0}\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2$$

where $h^*(v_M^*-\xi_0^*(u))=v_{M'}^*\in K0^0(M')$ *and* $\gamma^*(u)\in K0(M)$ *extends* $\gamma(u)\in K0(M_0)$.

Proof. Homotope $h:M'\to M$ to an embedding $h:M'\to M\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$. The PL normal bundle of M' in $M\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$ is $h^*((-\xi)^{8q})$, where $h^*(v_M-\xi)=v_{M'}$. By the h-cobordism theorem, the embedding h extends to a PL isomorphism $H:E(h^*(-\xi)^{8q})\cong M\times\mathbf{R}^{8q}$. Let $c_1=H^{-1}:T(e_M^{8q})\to T(h^*(-\xi)_{M'}^{8q})$ be the induced collapsing map.

Now, $\xi|_{M_0}=\xi_0(u)=\xi_0$ and the canonical $K0$-orientation of the Thom space $T(h^*(-\xi_0)_{M_0'}^{8q})$ extends to a $K0$-orientation $U\in K0^0(T(h^*(-\xi)_{M'}^{8q}))$. For, $h^*(-\xi)= =v_{M'}-h^*(v_M)=(v_{M'}^*-h^*(v_M^*))+(p')^*(\sigma'-\sigma)$, where $p':M'\to S^{8n+2}$, and the Thom space of the PL bundle $\sigma'-\sigma$ over S^{8n+2} is $K0$-orientable. Further, by 4.9, $c_1^*(U)\in \in K0^0(T(e_M^{8q}))$ restricts to $\Phi_{K0}(\gamma(u))\in K0^0(T(e_{M_0}^{8q}))$.

There is a homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & S^{16q+8n+2} & & \\ & {}^{c}\swarrow & & \searrow^{c'} & \\ T(v_M^{16q}) & & \Longrightarrow & & T(v_{M'}^{16q}) \\ \Delta\downarrow & & & & \downarrow (h\times Id)\Delta \\ T(v_M^{8q})\wedge T(e_M^{8q}) & & \xrightarrow{Id\wedge c_1} & & T(v_M^{8q})\wedge T(h^*(-\xi)_{M'}^{8q}) \end{array}$$

where the diagonal $\Delta: M\to M\times M$ and the composition $(h\times Id)\Delta: M'\to M'\times M'\to$ $\to M\times M'$ are covered by bundle maps $\Delta: v_M^{16q}\to v_M^{8q}\times e_M^{8q}$ and $(h\times Id)\Delta: v_{M'}^{16q}\to v_M^{8q}\times$ $\times h^*(-\xi)_{M'}^{8q}$.

The proof of homotopy commutativity is similar to the proof of 2.3 and will be ommitted.

We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^J(M') &= (c')^*(\pi^J(v_{M'}^*)\cdot U_{M'}) = (c')^*(h^*(\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*))\cdot U_{M'}) \\ &= (c')^*(\Delta^*(h\times Id)^*((\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)\cdot U_M)\cdot U) \\ &= c^*(\Delta^*(\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)\cdot U_M\cdot c_1^*(U))) \\ &= c^*(\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)\cdot\gamma^*(u)\cdot\Delta^*(U_M\cdot\Phi_{KO}(1))) = c^*\Phi_{KO}(\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)\cdot\gamma^*(u)) \end{aligned}$$

and Theorem 6.2 is proved.

LEMMA 6.3. *If* $n(J)=2n$ *then*

$$\langle\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*(u))\cdot\gamma^*(u),[M]_{KO}\rangle = \langle\pi^J(v_M^*)\cdot\gamma^*(u),[M]_{KO}\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2.$$

Proof. It suffices to prove that $\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)\equiv\pi^J(v_M^*)$ (mod 2) in $KO^0(M)$.

First, $\pi^J(v_M^*-\xi_0^*)$ is independent of the choice of ξ_0^*, extending $\xi_0\in KO^0(M_0)$. For, if $\alpha=p^*(\sigma)$, where $\sigma\in KO^0(S^{8n+2})$, and $\eta\in KO^0(M)$ then $\pi^J(\eta+\alpha)=\Sigma\pi^{J'}(\eta)\,\pi(\alpha)$. But if $J''\neq(0)$, $\pi^{J'}(\eta)\pi^{J''}(\alpha)=0$ unless $J''=J$, and $\pi^J(\alpha)=0$ unless $J=(2n)$, since products of elements of high filtration vanish. But also $\pi^{(2n)}(\sigma)=0$ because $\sigma=\mu\eta^2$, where $\mu\in KO^0(S^{8n})$ and $\eta^2: S^{8n+2}\to S^{8n}$, and $\pi^{(2n)}(\mu)=(4n-1)!\mu$. Thus $\pi^J(\eta+\alpha)=\pi^J(\eta)$.

Secondly, since $J(\xi_0)=0$, $\xi_0=\Sigma_k k^e(\psi^k-1)(\xi_k)$ for some (arbitrarily) large integer e and $\xi_k\in KO^0(M_0)$. Since $2\xi_2$ and $(\psi^k-1)\xi_k$, k odd, extend to $KO^0(M)$ and since $\psi^{2k}-1=(\psi^2\psi^k-\psi^k)+(\psi^k-1)$, it suffices to prove $\pi^J(\eta_1+2^e(\psi^2-1)\eta_2)\equiv\pi^J(\eta_1)$ (mod 2) and $\pi^J(\eta_1+(\psi^k-1)\eta_k)\equiv\pi^J(\eta_1)$ (mod 2), k odd, where $\eta_1,\eta_2\in KO^0(M)$ and $\eta_k\in KO^0(M_0)$.

If we set $\pi_t=\Sigma_{j\geq 0}\pi^j t^j$ then

$$\pi_t(\eta_1+2^e(\psi^2-1)\eta_2)=\pi_t(\eta_1)\cdot\pi_t((\psi^2-1)\eta_2)^{2^e}\equiv\pi_t(\eta_1)\ (\text{mod }2),$$

because e is large, hence 2^e-fold powers vanish in $KO^0(M)$. It follows that $\pi^J(\eta_1+2^e(\psi^2-1)\eta_2)\equiv\pi^J(\eta_1) \pmod 2$.

If k is odd it suffices to prove that all products $x\cdot\pi^j(((\psi^k-1)\eta_k)\equiv 0 \pmod 2$, where $j\geq 1$, filtration $(x)=8n-4j$ if j is even, and filtration $(x)=8n-4j-2$ if j is odd. Now,

$$\pi_t((\psi^k-1)\eta)=1+[\pi^1(\psi^k(\eta))-\pi^1(\eta)]\,t + [(\pi^2(\psi^k(\eta))-\pi^2(\eta))-\pi^1(\eta)(\pi^1(\psi^k(\eta))-\pi^1(\eta))]\,t^2+\cdots.$$

An easy induction shows that it suffices to prove $x\cdot(\pi^j(\psi^k(\eta))-\pi^j(\eta))\equiv 0 \pmod 2$. But a computation in $KO^0(BSO)$ shows that

$$\pi^j\psi^k-k^{2j}\pi^j-(2k^{2j}(k^2-1)/4!)(\pi^{(j,1)}-j\pi^{j+1})$$

has filtration greater than $4j+4$. Since k is odd, $2k^{2j}(k^2-1)/4!$ and $k^{2j}-1$ are even integers, hence

$$x\cdot(\pi^j(\psi^k(\eta))-\pi^j(\eta))=x\cdot((k^{2j}-1)\pi^j(\eta)-(2k^{2j}(k^2-1)/4!) \times(\pi^{(j,1)}-j\pi^{j+1})(\eta))\equiv 0 \pmod{2.}.$$

LEMMA 6.4. $\langle(L^{-1})_{2n}(v_M^*)(\gamma^*(u)-1).[M]_{KO}\rangle=\langle v_{4n}^2(M)\,w_2(\gamma(u)),[M]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2$.

Proof. Let $\gamma^*(u)=1+\tilde{\gamma}$. Then $L_{2n}^{-1}(v_M^*)\tilde{\gamma}$ has filtration $8n+2$, and we have a homo topy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} M & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & M\wedge M & \xrightarrow{L_{2n}^{-1}\wedge\gamma} & BSO\wedge BSO & \xrightarrow{\otimes} & BSO\\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow\\ S^{8n+2} & \rightarrow & (M/M^{(8n-1)})\wedge M & \rightarrow & BSO\langle 8n\rangle\wedge BSO & \rightarrow & BSO\langle 8n+2\rangle. \end{array}$$

The product $L_{2n}^{-1}(v_M^*)\cdot\tilde{\gamma}$ can thus be computed by evaluating the cohomology map $\mathbf{Z}_2=H^{8n+2}(BSO\langle 8n+2\rangle,\mathbf{Z}_2)\rightarrow H^{8n+2}(M,\mathbf{Z}_2)$ in the diagram. The results of [4] on the operations $\pi^J: BSO\rightarrow BSO\langle 8n\rangle$, $n(J)=2n$, can be used to show that this coincides with $\langle v_{4n}^2(M)\cdot w_2(\gamma(u)),[M]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2$.

Note that since $(\gamma-1): F/0\rightarrow BSO$ is a homotopy equivalence on the 5-skeltons, $w_2(\gamma(u))=u^*(k_2)$, where $u\in[M_0^{8n+2},F/0]$ and $k_2\in H^2(F/0,\mathbf{Z}_2)=\mathbf{Z}_2$ is the generator.

PROPOSITION 6.5. *Let* $u\in[M_0^{8n+2},F/0]$, *where* M_0^{8n+2} *is a spin manifold. Then*

$$f_R(du)=\langle v_{4n}^2(M)\cdot u^*(k_2),[M]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2.$$

Proof. This follows immediately from 6.2, 6.3, 6.4 and the formula

$$f_R(du)=(L^{-1})_{2n}(M)-(L^{-1})_{2n}(M').$$

COROLLARY 6.6. *$d: [M_0^{8n+2}, F/0] \to \Gamma_{8n+1}$ is a group homomorphism.*

Proof. This follows from 3.2 and 6.5 and the fact that $k_2 \in H^2(F/0, \mathbf{Z}_2)$ is primitive.

COROLLARY 6.7. *Let $h: M_0' \to M_0$ be a map of degree one. Then $dh^*(u) - du = = \langle (v_{4n}^2(M') - h^*(v_{4n}^2(M))) \cdot h^*u^*(k_2), [M'] \rangle \in bP_{8n+2} = \mathbf{Z}_2$, where $u \in [M_0^{8n+2}, F/0]$. In particular, if h is a tangential map or a homotopy equivalence, then $dh^*(u) = du$. Thus $\Delta_h(M_0)$ is a homotopy invariant of $8n+2$ spin manifolds.*

Proof. This follows from 3.3 and 6.5.

COROLLARY 6.8 *Let $u \in [M_0^{8n+2}, PL/0]$. Then $f_R(du) = 0$.*

Proof. $PL/0$ is 6-connected, hence $u^*(k_2) = 0$ and 6.8 follows from 6.5.

Remark 6.9. In § 5, we showed that for $4n$-spin manifolds, $f_R(\Delta_c(M_0^{4n})) = f_R(\Delta_{th}(M_0^{4n})) = 0$. For $(8n+2)$-spin manifolds, $f_R(\Delta_{th}(M_0^{8n+2}))$ need not be zero. For example, if $M_0^{8n+2} = (N^{8n} \times S^2)_0$ and index (N^{8n}) is odd, and $u: (N^{8n} \times S^2)_0 \xrightarrow{\pi_2} S^2 \xrightarrow{h^2} SF$, then $f_R(du) = 1$.

Remark 6.10. Let M^{8n+2} be a closed, smooth spin manifold. The above results, along with Proposition 2.4, determine the exact sequence of Sullivan [18],

$$0 \to hS(M^{8n+2}) \xrightarrow{\theta} [M^{8n+2}, F/0] \xrightarrow{s} \mathbf{Z}_2 .$$

Namely, if $u \in [M^{8n+2}, F/0]$, then

$$s(u) = \langle v_{4n}^2(M) \cdot u^*(k_2), [M] \rangle \in \mathbf{Z}_2 .$$

Thus, the cohomology formula of 2.5 simplifies for $8n+2$ spin manifolds.

The Adams conjecture, and the resulting factoring $(F/0)_{(2)} = BS0_{(2)} \times (Cok J)_{(2)}$, implies that $s = 0$ if and only if $v_{4n}^2(M)\, w_2(\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \in K0^0(M)$.

Appendix I. S^1 actions on homotopy spheres

It is known that equivariant diffeomorphism classes of differentiable, fixed point free S^1 actions on homotopy $(2n-1)$-spheres, $n \geq 4$, correspond bijectively with equivalence classes of homotopy smoothings of $\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$ [12]. The correspondence is defined as follows. If S^1 acts on Σ^{2n-1}, there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma^{2n-1} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} & S^{2n-1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ P^{2n-2} = \Sigma^{2n-1}/S^1 & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathbf{C}P(n-1) = S^{2n-1}/S^1 \end{array} \tag{I.1}$$

where h classifies the principal S^1 bundle over P^{2n-2} given by the action of S^1 on Σ^{2n-1}. An easy spectral sequence argument shows that h is a homotopy equivalence.

There are homotopy equivalences $\mathbf{C}P(n-1)\xrightarrow{i}\mathbf{C}P(n)_0\xrightarrow{\pi}\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$, since $\mathbf{C}P(n)_0$ is the total space of a $\mathbf{D}^2$ bundle, H, over $\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$. (If $\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$ is regarded as the space of lines in $\mathbf{C}^n$ then H is the dual of the "canonical" line bundle.) Consider the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} hS(\mathbf{C}P(n-1)) & \xrightarrow{\theta} & [\mathbf{C}P(n-1), F/0] & \xrightarrow{s} & P_{2n-2} \\ \downarrow i_* & & \uparrow\wr i_* & & \\ hS_\psi\mathbf{C}P(n)_0) & \overset{\theta}{\cong} & [\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0] & \xrightarrow{d} & \Gamma_{2n-1} \end{array} \tag{I.2}$$

where, if $h:P^{2n-2}\to\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$ then $i_*(P^{2n-2},h)$ is the homotopy equivalence $\tilde{h}:P_0^{2n}=E(h^*H)\to E(H)=\mathbf{C}P(n)_0$.

LEMMA I.3(i). *Diagram* I.2 *commutes.*

(ii) $d\theta i_*(P^{2n-2},h)=\Sigma^{2n-1}\in\Gamma_{2n-1}$, *where* $\Sigma^{2n-1}\to P^{2n-2}$ *is as in diagram* I.1.

(iii) $si^*\theta:hS(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)\to P_{2n-2}$ *is the geometric obstruction to finding a codimension* 2, *homotopy* $\mathbf{C}P(n-1)$ *in a homotopy* $\mathbf{C}P(n)_0$.

The proof of I.3 is relatively straightforward and will be omitted. It follows from I.3 that the set of homotopy $(2n-1)$-spheres which admit free S^1 actions coincides with $d(\theta i_*(hS(\mathbf{C}P(n-1))))=d((si^*)^{-1}(0))\subset\Delta_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)=B_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)\subset\Gamma_{2n-1}$. Denote this set by $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$.

We now want to apply the results of § 2 through § 6 to compute $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$. First, it follows from the exact sequence

$$KO^{-1}(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)\to[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF]\to[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]\to KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$$
$$\to J(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)\to 0$$

and results of [3] that $[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]=\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]}\oplus[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF]$, where $\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]}\subset$ $\subset$image$([\mathbf{C}P(n), F/0]\to[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0])$ and image$(\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]}\to KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0))$ is generated by elements $k^e(\psi^k-1)(\xi)$, $\xi\in KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$. In theory it is thus possible to compute the fibre homotopically trivial bundles over $\mathbf{C}P(n)_0$. We have done this for $n\leqslant 8$ [12]. Let $\omega=r(H-1)\in KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n))$, where r forgets the complex structure.

LEMMA I.4. *Kernel* $(KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(8)_0)\to J(\mathbf{C}P(8)_0)=\mathbf{Z}^3$ *has generators* $\xi_1=24\omega+$ $+98\omega^2+111\omega^3$, $\xi_2=240\omega^2+380\omega^3$, *and* $\xi_3=504\omega^3$. *If* $n<8$, *kernel* $(KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)^0)\to$ $\to J(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0))$ *is generated by* ξ_1, ξ_2, ξ_3 *restricted to* $KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$.

Next, we need to compute $si^*:[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]\to P_{2n-2}$.

LEMMA I.5. *If* $n\equiv 1$ *or* 3 (*mod* 4) *and* $u\in[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]$ *then* $si^*(u)=(\frac{1}{8})$ $\langle L(\mathbf{C}P(n-1))(1-L(\xi_0(i^*(u)))), [\mathbf{C}P(n-1)]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}$.

In particular,

(i) $si^*([\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF])=0$

(ii) If $n=5$ and $\xi_0(i^*(u))=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$ then

$$si^*(u) = -4m^2 + 10m + 28n \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

In particular, if $si^*(u)=0$ then $10m\equiv 0 \pmod 4$, or, $m\equiv 0 \pmod 2$.

(iii) If $n=7$ and $\xi_0(i^*(u))=m\xi_1+n\xi_2+q\xi_3$ then

$$si^*(u) = (-m(32m^2+301)/3) + 84m^2 + 224mn - 384n - 496q \in Z.$$

Proof. The formula for s was given in Remark 2.5.
Statements (ii) and (iii) follow from I.4 and explicit computation of theL-polynomials in the formula.

LEMMA I.6. *If* $n\equiv 2 \pmod 4$ *and* $u\in[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]$ *then* $si^*(u)=\langle v_{n-2}^2(\mathbf{C}P(n-1))\, i^*u^*(k_2), [\mathbf{C}P(n-1)]\rangle\in\mathbf{Z}_2$.
Thus $si^*(u)=0$ if and only if $w_2(\gamma(i^*(u)))=i^*u^*(k_2)=0$, or equivalently, if and only if $p_1(\xi_0(i^*(u)))\equiv 0 \pmod{48}$. In particular,

(i) $si^*([\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF])=0$,

(ii) If $n=6$ and $\xi_0(i^*(u))=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$ then $si^*(u)=m \pmod 2$.

Proof. The formula follows from 6.5 and 6.10. If $n\equiv 2 \pmod 4$ then $v_{n-2}^2(\mathbf{C}P(n-1))\neq 0$ and the second statement follows. Statements (i) and (ii) also follow easily.

We do not have general results with which to compute si^* if $n\equiv 0 \pmod 4$. The following conjecture is probably true.

Conjecture I.7(i). If $n\equiv 0 \pmod 4$, $n\neq 2^j$, then $si^*([\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0])=0$.

(ii) There are elements $h_j^2\in\pi_{2^{j+1}-1}(SF)$ such that if $u:\mathbf{C}P(2^j)_0\xrightarrow{p\pi}S^{2^{j+1}-2}\xrightarrow{h^2_j}SF$ then $si^*(u)=1\in\mathbf{Z}_2$. The summand $\mathbf{Z}^{(2^{j-1}-1)}\subset[\mathbf{C}P(2^j)_0, F/0]$ can be chosen so that $si^*(\mathbf{Z}^{(2^{j-1}-1)})=0$.

I.7(ii) is true if $j\leqslant 6$. For example $h_1^2=\eta^2\in\pi_2^s$, $h_2^2=\nu^2\in\pi_6^s$, and $h_3^2=\sigma^2\in\pi_{14}^s$.

We can use the results 2.5, 3.1, 4.4, 5.2, and 6.10 to compute $d:[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]= =\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]}\oplus[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF]\to\Gamma_{2n-1}=bP_{2n}\oplus(\pi_{2n-1}^s/\mathrm{im}(J))$.

LEMMA I.8. *We have* $d(\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]})\subset bP_{2n}$. *Specifically,*

(i) *If* $u\in\mathbf{Z}\subset[\mathbf{C}P(4)_0, F/0]$ *and* $\xi_0(u)=m\xi_1$ *then* $du=10m-4m^2\in\mathbf{Z}/28Z=bP_8$.

(ii) *If* $u\in\mathbf{Z}^2\subset[\mathbf{C}P(5)_0, F/0]$ *and* $\xi_0(u)=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$, *then* $du=m\in\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}=bP_{10}$.

(iii) *If* $u\in\mathbf{Z}^2\subset[\mathbf{C}P(6)_0, F/0]$ *and* $\xi_0(u)=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$, *then* $du=(-m(32m^2+301)/3)+84m^2+224mn-384n\in\mathbf{Z}/992Z=bP_{12}$.

(iv) *If* $u\in\mathbf{Z}^3\subset[\mathbf{C}P(7)_0, F/0]$ *then* $du=0$, *since* $bP_{14}=0$.

Proof. $\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]} \subset \text{image}([\mathbf{C}P(n), F/0] \to [\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0])$, hence the first statement follows from 2.4 and 6.10. Statements (i) and (iii) follow from I.5 and 2.4 and (ii) follows from I.6 and 6.10.

Specific formulas for $d(\mathbf{Z}^{[(n-1)/2]})$, $n \geq 8$, would only require extending the computations of I.4 and I.5.

Recall that as a set $[\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF] = \pi_s^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$. In [12] we computed the p-primary summand ${}_p\pi_s^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0)$ and the map ${}_p\pi_s^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0) \xrightarrow{\partial^*} {}_p\pi_s^0(S^{2n-1}) = {}_p\pi_{2n-1}^s$ for $n \leq (p^2+2p)(p-1)-2$, p odd, and we computed ${}_2\pi_s^0(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0) \xrightarrow{\partial^*} {}_2\pi_{2n-1}^s$ for $n \leq 11$. Thus, using 5.2 and 6.9, we also computed $d: [\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, SF] \to \Gamma_{2n-1}$ if $n \equiv 0$, 1, or 2 (mod 4) or if $n = 2^j - 1$. (note that by 5.5(ii), $a_n f_R(d[\mathbf{C}P(2n)_0, SF]) = 0$ and by 6.9, $f_R(d[\mathbf{C}P(4n+1)_0, SF]) = 0$.) These results involve computations in stable homotopy theory and are too complicated to reproduce here. We will state the conclusions for $n \leq 7$.

LEMMA I.9(i). *$[\mathbf{C}P(4)_0, SF] = Z_2$ and $d([\mathbf{C}P(4)_0, SF]) = 0$.*

(ii) *$[\mathbf{C}P(5)_0, SF] = \mathbf{Z}_2^2$ and $d([\mathbf{C}P(5)_0, SF]) = \mathbf{Z}_2 = \{\nu^3\} \subset (\pi_9^s/\text{im}(J)) \subset \Gamma_9$.*

(iii) *$[\mathbf{C}P(6)_0, SF] = \mathbf{Z}_2^2 + \mathbf{Z}_3$ and $d([\mathbf{C}P(6)_0, SF]) = \mathbf{Z}_2 \subset bP_{12} = \Gamma_{11}$.*

(iv) *$[\mathbf{C}P(7)_0, SF] = \mathbf{Z}_2 + \mathbf{Z}_3$ and $d([\mathbf{C}P(7)_0, SF]) = \mathbf{Z}_3 = \{\alpha_1\beta_1\} = \pi_{13}^s = \Gamma_{13}$.*

The construction of the non-zero element of $d([\mathbf{C}P(6)_0, SF])$ is described in § 5, following the proof of 5.7.

Finally, we combine the results I.5 through I.9 to describe the set of homotopy spheres of dimensions 7, 9, 11, and 13 which admit free S^1 actions. That is, we compute $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0) = d((si^*)^{-1}(0)) \subset d([\mathbf{C}P(n)_0, F/0]) = B_h(\mathbf{C}P(n)_0) \subset \Gamma_{2n-1}$, for $n = 4$, 5, 6, and 7.

THEOREM I.10(i). *$\Gamma_7 = bP_8 = Z/28Z$ and $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(4)_0) = \{10m - 4m^2 / m \in \mathbf{Z}\} = \{0, 4, \pm 6, \pm 8, -10, 14\} \subset \mathbf{Z}/28\mathbf{Z}$.*

(ii) *$\Gamma_9 = bP_{10} \oplus (\pi_9^s/\text{im}(J)) = \mathbf{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbf{Z}_2^2$ and $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(5)_0) = \mathbf{Z}_2 = \{\nu^3\} \subset (\pi_9^s/\text{im}(J)) \subset$ $\subset \Gamma_9$.*

(iii) *$\Gamma_{11} = bP_{12} = \mathbf{Z}/992\mathbf{Z}$ and $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(6)_0)$ $= \{(-m(32m^2 + 301/3) + 84m^2 + 224mn - 384n \mid m, n \in \mathbf{Z},\ m \text{ even}\} \subset Z/992Z$.*

(iv) *$\Gamma_{13} = \pi_{13}^s = \mathbf{Z}_3$ and $\tilde{B}_h(\mathbf{C}P(7)_0) = \mathbf{Z}_3 = \{\alpha_1\beta_1\} = \Gamma_{13}$.*

Appendix II. Applications to inertia groups

Given a smooth manifold N^k, the inertia group of N^k, $I(N^k) \subset \Gamma_k$, is defined to be the group of homotopy spheres $\Sigma^k \in \Gamma_k$ such that there is a diffeomorphism $N^k \xrightarrow{\sim} N^k \# \Sigma^k$. Define $I_h(N^k) \subset I(N^k)$ to be the subgroup of homotopy spheres $\Sigma^k \in I(N^k)$ such that some diffeomorphism $N^k \xrightarrow{\sim} N^k \# \Sigma^k$ is homotopic to the identity. (By the "identity"

$N^k = N^k \# \Sigma^k$ we mean the obvious PL identification.) Similarly, define $I_c(N^k) \subset I_h(N^k)$ to be the subgroup of homotopy spheres Σ^k such that some diffeomorphism $N^k \cong N^k \# \Sigma^k$ is PL isotopic to the identity. Equivalently, $\Sigma^k \in I_c(N^k)$ if the smoothings N^k and $N^k \# \Sigma^k$ are concordant.

The group Γ_k is naturally isomorphic to the group of isotopy classes of orientation preserving diffeomorphisms of S^{k-1}. If $\Sigma^k \in \Gamma_k$ corresponds to the diffeomorphism $\sigma: S^{k-1} \cong S^{k-1}$ then $\Sigma^k \in I(N^k)$ if and only if there is a diffeomorphism $h: N_0^k \cong N_0^k$ such that $h|_{\partial N_0 = S^{k-1}} = \sigma$. Let $h: N^k \to N^k$ also denote the PL extension of h defined by coning $h|_{\partial N_0}$ over $D^k \subset N^k$. It is easy to see that the mapping torus of h, $T_h = N^k \times I/(x, 0) \equiv \equiv (h(x), 1)$, is an almost smooth manifold, with $\partial(T_h)_0 = \Sigma^k$. Further, $\Sigma^k \in I_h(N^k)$ (resp. $\Sigma^k \in I_c(N^k)$) if and only if h can be chosen such that there is a homotopy equivalence (resp. a PL isomorphism) $H: T_h \to N^k \times S^1$, with $H|_{N^k \times 0} = Id$. Then $H: (T_h)_0 \to \to (N^k \in S^1)_0$ is a homotopy smoothing of $(N^k \times S^1)_0$.

Now $N^k \times S^1$ is not simply connected. However, if N^k is simply connected, the map $\theta: hS((N^k \times S^1)_0) \to [(N^k \times S^1)_0, F/0]$ is still useful. There is a natural decomposition $[(N^k \times S^1)_0, F/0] \simeq [N^k, F/0] \oplus [N_0^k \wedge S^1, F/0]$. The first summand contains the image under θ of the homotopy smoothings $g \times Id: (N' \times S^1)_0 \to (N \times S^1)_0$, where $g: N' \to N$ is a homotopy equivalence. The second summand corresponds bijectively with the homotopy smoothings described above, $H: (T_h)_0 \to (N^k \times S^1)_0$, $H|_{N^k \times 0} = Id$, where $h: N_0^k \cong N_0^k$ is a diffeomorphism homotopic to the identity. Denote this second set of homotopy smoothings of $(N^k \times S^1)_0$ by $\widetilde{hS}((N^k \times S^1)_0)$.

PROPOSITION II.1. *$I_h(N^k) = d(\theta(\widetilde{hS}(N^k \times S^1)_0)) = d([N_0^k \wedge S^1, F/0]) \subset \Gamma_k$. Also, $I_c(N^k) = d([N_0^k \wedge S^1, PL/0])$.*

Proof. This follows from the discussion in the three paragraphs above.

We can thus use the results of § 2 through § 6 to compute $I_h(N^k)$. If $u \in [N_0^k \wedge S^1, F/0]$, k odd, the formulas in 5.1 and 6.5 for $f_R(du)$ simplify.

PROPOSITION II.2. *If N^{8n+1} is a simply connected spin manifold and $u \in [N_0^{8n+1} \wedge S^1, F/0]$ then $f_R(du) = 0$. Thus $I_h(N^{8n+1})$ is contained in the summand $(\pi_{8n+1}^s / im(J)) \subset \Gamma_{8n+1}$ and $I_h(N^{8n+1}) \cong \varrho(I_h(N^{8n+1}))$ is a homotopy invariant of N^{8n+1}.*

Proof. Since $u^*(k_2) = 0$, the result follows from 6.5.

PROPOSITION II.3. *If $u \in [N_0^{4n-1} \wedge S^1, F/0]$ then*

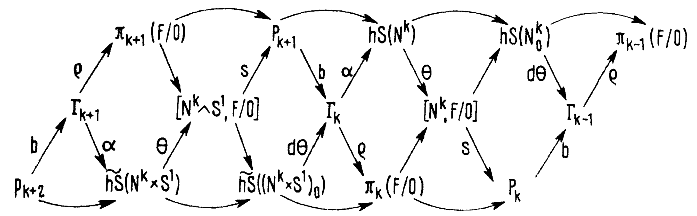
$$f_R(du) = (-\tfrac{1}{8}) \left\langle L(N^{4n-1} \times S^1) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} (8\theta_k / a_k (2k-1)! j_k) p_k(\xi) \right), [N^{4n-1} \times S^1] \right\rangle \in \mathbf{Z}/\theta_n \mathbf{Z},$$

where $p_n(\xi)$ is as in 5.1 and $p_k(\xi) = p_k(\xi_0(u))$ if $k < n$.

Proof. Since cohomology products vanish in $N^{4n-1}\wedge S^1$, we have $(1-L(\xi))=-$ $-(\sum_{k=1}^{n}(8\theta_k/a_k(2k-1)!j_k)p_k(\xi))$ and the result follows from 5.1. We point out that $p_n(\xi)$ is determined by the equations $(-\text{num}(B_n/4n)/a_n(2n-1)!j_n)p_n(\xi)=e_R(\gamma(u))\in$ $\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$ and $((-1)^{n-1}j_n/a_n(2n-1)!j_n)\,p_n(\xi)=e_R(\xi_0(u))\in Q/\mathbf{Z}$.

Note that by 5.9, $d:[N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ F/0]\to\Gamma_k$ is a group homomorphism if $k=4n-1$. Actually, if $u,\ v\in[N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ F/0]$ correspond to $H:(T_h)_0\to(N^k\times S^1)_0$ and $G:(T_g)_0\to$ $(N^k\times S^1)_0$, respectively, where $h,\ g:N_0^k\overset{\sim}{\to}N_0^k$ are diffeomorphisms, then $d(u+v)\in\Gamma_k$ corresponds to the diffeomorphism $(h\mid_{\partial N_0})\cdot(g\mid_{\partial N_0}):S^{k-1}\overset{\sim}{\to}S^{k-1}$. Since this composite diffeomorphism also corresponds to $du+dv$, we have that d: $[N_0^k\wedge S^1]\to\Gamma_k$ is a group homomorphism for all N^k.

There is a braid of four interlocking exact sequences



Here, $\alpha:\Gamma_k\to hS(N^k)$ is defined by $\alpha(\Sigma^k)=(N^k\#\Sigma^k,\ \text{Id}\#(\text{point}))\in hS(N^k)$, $\Sigma^k\in\Gamma_k$. Since kernel $(\alpha)\cap bP_{k+1}=bs([N^k\wedge S^1,\ F/0])=d\theta(\widetilde{hS}((N^k\times S^1)_0))\cap bP_{k+1}=I_h(N^k)\cap$ $\cap bP_{k+1}$, we see that $I_h(N^k)$ is very useful for computing $hS(N^k)$.

If we replace $F/0$ by $PL/0$, the cofibrations $S^{k-1}\to N_0^k\to N^k\to S^k\to N_0\wedge S^1$ yield an exact sequence $[N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ PL/0]\overset{d}{\to}\Gamma_k\to[N^k,\ PL/0]\to[N_0^k,\ PL/0]\overset{d}{\to}\Gamma_{k-1}$. Since $[N^k, PL/0]$ and $[N_0^k, PL/0]$ correspond to concordance classes of smoothings of N^k and N_0^k, respectively, it is clear that $I_c(N^k)=d([N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ PL/0])=\{\Sigma^k\in\Gamma_k \mid$ the smoothings N^k and $N^k\#\Sigma^k$ are concordant$\}$. The following is also clear.

PROPOSITION II.4. *$I_c(N^k)$ is a homotopy invariant of N^k.*

There are natural subgroups $I_{th}(N^k)\subset I_h(N^k)$ and $I_{tc}(N^k)\subset I_c(N^k)$ defined by $I_{th}(N^k)=d([N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ SF])$ and $I_{tc}(N^k)=d([N_0^k\wedge S^1,\ SPL])$. Geometrically, $I_{th}(N^k)\subset\Gamma_k$(resp. $I_{tc}(N^k)\subset\Gamma_k$) corresponds to those diffeomorphisms $\sigma:S^{k-1}\overset{\sim}{\to}S^{k-1}$ such that there is a diffeomorphism $h:N_0^k\overset{\sim}{\to}N_0^k$, with $h\mid_{\partial N_0}=\sigma$, and a tangential homotopy equivalence (resp. PL equivalence preserving the smooth tangent bundles) $H:(T_h)_0\to(N^k\times S^1)_0$ with $H\mid_{N^k\times 0}=Id$.

PROPOSITION II.5(i). *$f_R(I_c(N^{4n-1}))$ and $f_R(I_{th}(N^{4n-1}))\subset Z_{\theta_n}$ are 2-primary groups.*

(ii) *If N^{4n-1} is a spin manifold then $f_R(I_c(N^{4n-1}))=f_R(I_{th}(N^{4n-1}))=0$*

(iii) *$I_{th}(N^{4n-1})$ and $I_{tc}(N^{4n-1})$ are homotopy invariants.*

Proof. These results follow from 5.2, 5.5, and 5.6. It follows from the construction given after the proof of 5.7 that if $w_2(N^{8k+3})\neq 0$ then the element of order 2 in bP_{8k+4} belongs to $I_{tc}(N^{8k+3})$.

PROPOSITION II.6. *$I_{th}(N^{8n+1})\simeq \varrho I_{th}(N^{8n+1})$ and $I_{tc}(N^{8n+1})\simeq \varrho I_{tc}(N^{8n+1})$ are homotopy invariants of $(8n+1)$-spin manifolds.*

Proof. This follows from II.2.

Next we consider manifolds with a trivial stable normal bundle (π-manifolds) or a fibre homotopically trivial stable normal bundle (*fht*-manifolds).

LEMMA II.7. *M^k is an fht-manifold if and only if there is a π-manifold M' and a degree one map $M'\to M$.*

Proof. By transverse regularity, such a manifold M', with $M'\times R^q\subset E(\nu_M^q)$, exists if and only if there is a fibre homotopy trivialization $T(\nu_M^q)\to S^q$.

Boardman and Vogt have shown that $PL/0$ and $F/0$ are infinite loop spaces [5]. It follows easily that the suspension maps $\pi_*(F/0)\to\pi_*^s(F/0)=\Omega_*^{\text{framed}}(F/0)$ and $\pi_*(PL/0)\to\pi_*^s(PL/0)=\Omega_*^{\text{framed}}(PL/0)$ are monomorphisms onto direct summands.

LEMMA II.8. *If M^k is an almost smooth, fht*-manifold *then $\Delta_c(M^k)=0$ and $\Delta_h(M^k)\subset bP_k$. If $k=8n+2$ then $\Delta_h(M^k)=0$.*

Proof. Let $u\in[M_0^k, PL/0]$ and let $h: M_0'\to M_0$ be a degree one map where M' is a π-manifold. Then by the above remark $du=\partial^*(u)=\partial^*h^*(u)=0\in\pi_{k-1}(PL/0)=\Gamma_{k-1}$. Similarly, if $u\in[M_0^k, F/0]$ then by 3.1 $\varrho(du)=\partial^*(u)=\partial^*h^*(u)=0\in\pi_{k-1}(F/0)$. The second statement follows from the first and the fact that the surgery obstruction $s:[M^{8n+2}, F/0]\to Z_2$ is given by $s(u)=\langle v_{4n}^2(M)u^*(k_2), [M]\rangle=0$, since the Wu class $v_{4n}(M)=0$.

PROPOSITION II.9. *If N^k is a smooth, fht-manifold then $I_c(N^k)=0$ and $I_h(N^k)\subset bP_{k+1}$. If $k=8n+1$ then $I_h(N^k)=0$. If N^k is a π-manifold and $k\not\equiv 5$* (mod 8) *then $I_h(N^k)=0$.*

Proof. The first two statements follow from II.8 since $N^k\times S^1$ is an *fht*-manifold. If N^{4n-1} is a π-manifold and $u\in[N_0^{4n-1}\wedge S^1, F/0]$ then $f_R(du)=0$ by 5.8. Thus $I_h(N^k)=I_h(N^k)\cap bP_{k+1}=0$ if $k\equiv 1$, 3, or 7 (mod 8) and the third statement follows. (I am grateful to D. Sullivan for pointing out the first statement of II.9.)

Finally, as an example, we compute, $I_h(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\subset\Gamma_7=bP_8=\mathbf{Z}_{28}$. ($\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1$ is not simply connected, but our methods remain valid for special cases with simple fundamental groups.) Now $(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\wedge S^1$ is homotopy equivalent to $(\mathbf{C}P(3)\wedge S^2)\vee(\mathbf{C}P(3)\wedge S^1)\vee S^2$. Thus, since $KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(3)\wedge S^1)=0$, $\text{image}([(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\wedge S^1, F/0]\to KO^0((\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\wedge S^1))=\text{image}([\mathbf{C}P(3)\wedge S^2, F/0]\to KO^0(\mathbf{C}P(3)\wedge S^2))=\mathbf{Z}^2$, with generators ξ_1 and ξ_2 which satisfy $P(\xi_1)=1+$

$+p_1(\xi_1)+p_2(\xi_1)=1+48(z\cdot\sigma)+32\cdot 15(z^3\cdot\sigma)$ and $P(\xi_2)=1+32\cdot 45(z^3\cdot\sigma)$, where $z\in H^2(\mathbf{C}P(3),\mathbf{Z})$ and $\sigma\in H^2(S^2,\mathbf{Z})$ are generators. Thus if $u\in[(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)_0\wedge S^1, F/0]$ extends to $\bar{u}\in[(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\wedge S^1, F/0]$ and $\xi=\xi(\bar{u})=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$ then

$$\begin{aligned} du = s(\bar{u}) &= (\tfrac{1}{8})\langle L(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1\times S^1)(1-L(\xi)), [\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1\times S^1]\rangle \\ &= (-\tfrac{1}{8})\langle (1+(\tfrac{4}{3})z^2)((48m/3)(z\sigma)+(7(32\cdot 15m+32\cdot 45n)/45)(z^3\sigma), \\ &\quad [\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1\times S^1]\rangle = -12m-28n\in\mathbf{Z}/28\mathbf{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $I_h(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)=\mathbf{Z}_7\subset\mathbf{Z}_{28}$.

Remark II.10. R. Lee [16] has shown that every self-homotopy equivalence of $\mathbf{C}P(n)\times S^1$ is homotopic to a diffeomorphism. If a manifold M^k has this property it is easy to see that $I_h(M^k)=I(M^k)$. Thus $I(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)=\mathbf{Z}_7\subset\mathbf{Z}_{28}$.

Remark II.11. Let $\pi_0^+(\mathrm{Diff}(\mathbf{C}P(n)))$ denote the group of pseudo-isotopy classes of diffeomorphisms of $\mathbf{C}P(n)$ which leave fixed a generator of $H^2(\mathbf{C}P(n),\mathbf{Z})$. Lee has shown that $\pi_0^+(\mathrm{Diff}\,\mathbf{C}P(n))$ is isomorphic to the equivariant diffeomorphism classes of differentiable, semi-free S^1 actions on homotopy $(2n+2)$-spheres, with fixed point set S^0. (A group action is semi-free if it is free outside the fixed point set.) It follows from results of Sullivan that the natural map $\Gamma_7=\pi_0(\mathrm{Diff}(S^6))\xrightarrow{\gamma}\pi_0^+(\mathrm{Diff}(\mathbf{C}P(3)))$ is a surjection, where, if $\Sigma^7\in\Gamma_7$ corresponds to a diffeomorphism $\sigma: D^6\cong D^6$, with $\sigma|_{S^5}=\mathrm{Id}$, then $\gamma(\Sigma^7)|_{D^6}=\sigma$ and $\gamma(\Sigma^7)|_{\mathbf{C}P(3)-D^6}=\mathrm{Id}$, where $D^6\subset\mathbf{C}P(3)$. It is not difficult to see that the mapping torus of $\gamma(\Sigma^7)$ is $(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\#\Sigma^7$. Hence, $\gamma(\Sigma^7)=0\in\pi_0^+(\mathrm{Diff}(\mathbf{C}P(3)))$ if and only if $\gamma(\Sigma^7)$ is pseudo-isotopic to the identity, or equivalently, if and only if there is a diffeomorphism $(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\#\Sigma^7=T_{\gamma(\Sigma^7)}\cong\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1$ which is the identity on $\mathbf{C}P(3)\times 0$. Since any diffeomorphism $(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)\#\Sigma^7\cong\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1$ is pseudo-isotopic to one which fixes $\mathbf{C}P(3)\times 0$ [19; Lemma 4], this proves that $\mathrm{kernel}(\gamma)=I(\mathbf{C}P(3)\times S^1)=\mathbf{Z}_7\subset\mathbf{Z}_{28}$ and that $\pi_0^+(\mathrm{Diff}(\mathbf{C}P(3)))=\mathbf{Z}_4$.

Remark II.12. For each integer j there is a manifold P_j^6 homotopy equivalent to $\mathbf{C}P(3)$ with $p_1(P_j^6)=(4+24j)z^2$. Thus if $u\in[(P_j^6\times S^1)_0\wedge S^1, F/0]$ with $\xi(\bar{u})=m\xi_1+n\xi_2$ then $du=s(\bar{u})=-(12+16j)m-28n\in\mathbf{Z}/28\mathbf{Z}$. It follows that $I_h(P_j^6\times S^1)=0$ if $j\equiv 1 \pmod 7$ and $I_h(P_j^6\times S^1)=\mathbf{Z}_7$ if $j\not\equiv 1 \pmod 7$. In particular, $I_h(N^k)$ is not a homotopy invariant of N^k.

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