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PRINCIPAL AND INDUCED FIBRATIONS

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### PRINCIPAL AND INDUCED FIBRATIONS

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In this paper, the following is proved.

THEOREM. Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration in which E and B have the homotopy type of CW complexes. Suppose that F is (n-1) connected and B is (m-1) connected, where  $m, n \ge 2$ . Let  $l = \min(m, n), k = \min(2m - 1, 2n)$ . Suppose that there exists a map  $E \times F \to E$  of type (1, i). If  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$ , then the fibration is Ganea principal. If further  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k$ , then the fibration is induced by some map  $f: B \to Y$  for some space Y. The dual is also true.

1. All spaces in this paper are provided with a base point, and all maps and homotopies are assumed to preserve base points. In [2], Ganea proved the following.

THEOREM 1. teL  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration in which E and Bhave the homotopy type of CW complexes. Suppose that B is (m-1)connected and F is (n-1) connected, where  $m, n \ge 2$ . Let l =min(m, n). Suppose that i maps  $\Omega F$  into the centre of  $\Omega E$ . If  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$  and  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + 2l - 1$ , then the fibration is principal and induced by some map  $f: B \to Y$ .

In [2], Ganea calls a fibration  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  principal if there exists a map  $\phi: E \times F \to E$  and an *H*-structure  $m: F \times F \to F$  such that  $\phi(i \times 1) = im$  and  $p\phi = P$  where  $P: E \times F \to B$  is defined by P(x, y) =p(x). It is said to be induced by a map  $f: B \to Y$  for some space Y such that  $F \cong \Omega Y$  if it is equivalent to the pull back  $\Omega Y \to W \xrightarrow{\pi} B$ by f of the path space fibration  $\Omega Y \to PY \to Y$ , that is, if there exists a homotopy equivalence  $g: E \to W$  such that  $\pi g = p$ . In the rest of the paper, we shall refer to a fibration which is principal in the sense of Ganea as being Ganea-principal.

Various other people have considered principal fibrations slightly differently. In particular, Meyer [4], Porter [6], [7] and Nowlan [5] have considered these questions from various other points of view and have obtained interesting results. In  $\S3$ , we shall briefly indicate the connection between their work and our results.

In [2], Ganea says that a map  $f: A \to X$  maps  $\Omega A$  into the centre of  $\Omega X$  if  $(\Omega f)_{i}: [Z, \Omega A] \to [Z, \Omega X]$  has image contained in the centre of  $[Z, \Omega X]$  for all spaces Z. It is proved there that this is equivalent to the following. Let  $XbA \xrightarrow{L} X \lor A$  be the fibre of the usual inclusion  $X \lor A \to X \times A$ . Then f maps  $\Omega A$  into the centre of  $\Omega X$  if and only if  $\mathcal{V}(1 \lor f)L \cong *: XbA \to X$  where  $\mathcal{V}: X \lor X \to X$  is the folding map. Examples are given in [2] to show that the dimensions imposed on the homotopy of B and F are best possible.

The question of whether or not a given fibration is induced is equivalent to the question of whether or not a map is homotopic to the inclusion of the fibre of some fibration. Thus a fibration  $F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B$  is induced means that we can fit it into a sequence  $F \rightarrow E \rightarrow B \rightarrow Y$  where any two consecutive maps form a fibre triple. Obviously, a necessary condition is that  $F \cong \Omega Y$ . Another necessary condition is that  $F \rightarrow E$  must be homotopic to the "boundary" map in the Puppe sequence of  $E \rightarrow B \rightarrow Y$ . Since this may be taken to be  $\rho/\Omega Y$  where  $\rho: E \times \Omega Y \rightarrow E$  is the operation of the loop space of the base space on the fibre E, it follows that  $\rho$  is a map of type  $(1, \partial)$  where  $\partial$  is the "boundary". We make the following definition.

DEFINITION. Let  $f: A \to X$  be a map. We say that f is cyclic if  $V(1 \lor f): X \lor A \to X$  extends to  $X \times A$ , that is, if there exists a map  $\phi: X \times A \to X$  of type (1, f).

The property of being cyclic is a property of the homotopy class of f. We observe that if  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  is induced by some map  $f: B \rightarrow Y$ , then  $F \cong \Omega Y$ , and i may be taken to be the boundary  $\partial$  in the Puppe sequence of  $E \xrightarrow{p} B \xrightarrow{f} Y$ . Hence i is cyclic.

We note that if  $f: A \to X$  is cyclic, then f maps  $\mathcal{Q}A$  into the centre of  $\mathcal{Q}X$ . This follows from the fibration  $XbA \to X \lor A \to X \times A$ . If  $\mathcal{V}(1 \lor f): X \lor A \to X$  extends to  $X \times A$ , then clearly  $\mathcal{V}(1 \lor f)L \cong^*$ . We intend to replace the condition "*i* maps  $\mathcal{Q}F$  into the centre of  $\mathcal{Q}E$ " in Theorem 1 by the stronger condition "*i* is cyclic." This is intended to enable us to deduce a stronger conclusion. However, we observe that, under the conditions of Theorem 1, the two statements are equivalent. This follows from the following.

THEOREM 2. Let  $f: A \to X$  be a map and suppose that A is (m-1) connected and X is (n-1) connected. Let  $l = \min(m, n)$ . Suppose that f maps  $\Omega A$  into the centre of  $\Omega X$  and that  $\pi_j(X) = 0$  for all  $j \ge m + n + l - 1$ . Then f is cyclic.

*Proof.* Consider the fibration  $XbA \xrightarrow{L} X \lor A \longrightarrow X \times A$ . By hypothesis,  $\mathcal{V}(1 \lor f)L \cong *$ . We may factor the inclusion  $X \lor A \longrightarrow X \times A$  as



where k extends the inclusion  $X \vee A \subset X \times A$  by mapping C(XbA) to the base point. Now from the cofibration  $XbA \xrightarrow{L} X \vee A \xrightarrow{j} X \vee A \bigcup_{L} C(XbA)$ , since  $V(1 \vee f)L \cong *$ , we have a map  $g: X \vee A \bigcup_{L} C(XbA) \to X$ such that  $gj \cong V(1 \vee f)$ . Now consider the following situation



where  $X \times A \to X \wedge A$  is the cofibre of  $X \vee A \to X \times A$  and  $XbA \xrightarrow{L} X \vee A \xrightarrow{j} X \vee A \bigcup_{L} C(XbA) \to \Sigma(XbA) \to is$  the Puppe sequence of the cofibration, and u is determined in the obvious way. Since  $XbA \cong \Sigma(\Omega X \wedge \Omega A)$  (see [1]) it is easily calculated that XbA is n + m - 2 connected. Hence  $X \vee A \to X \times A$  is n + m - 1 connected. Also  $X \times A$  is (l-1) connected. Applying the Serre theorem, which is dual to the Blakers-Massey theorem (see [3]), we see that u is n + m + l - 1 connected. Hence by the 5-lemma, it follows that k is n + m + l - 1 connected. Since  $\pi_j(X) = 0$  for all  $j \ge n + m + l - 1$ , by obstruction theory, we can find a map  $\phi: X \times A \to X$  such that  $\phi k \cong g$ . Hence  $\phi kj \cong gj \cong F(1 \vee f)$ , where  $kj: X \vee A \subset X \times A$  is the inclusion. Hence f is cyclic.

REMARK. Thus in Theorem 1, we may replace the statement "*i* maps  $\Omega F$  into the centre of  $\Omega E$ " by "*i* is cyclic."

We need the following two facts due to Ganea [2]. Suppose  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  is a fibration and suppose that  $X \xrightarrow{f} Y \xrightarrow{g} Z$  is a triple, that is, gf = \*. Suppose that have maps  $\phi: X \to F, \varepsilon: Y \to E$  such that  $\varepsilon f \cong i\phi$ . Let  $h_i: X \to E$  be a homotopy such that  $h_0 = i\phi$ ,  $h_1 = \varepsilon f$ . Then  $\phi, \varepsilon$  and  $h_i$  define a map  $\lambda: Y \bigcup_f CX \to E \bigcup_i CF$  by  $\lambda(y) = \varepsilon(y)$  and

$$\lambda(sx) = egin{cases} 2s\phi(x) & 0 \leq s \leq rac{1}{2} \ h_{2s-1}(x) & rac{1}{2} \leq s \leq 1 \ . \end{cases}$$

Let  $k: Y \cup CX \rightarrow Z$  extend g by mapping CX to the base point, and let  $r: E \cup CF \rightarrow B$  extend p by mapping CF to the base point. Then the triangles in the following diagram commute.



We have the following result.

LEMMA 1 (Ganea [2]). Suppose that in the above situation there exist a map  $\beta: Z \to B$  such that  $\beta k \cong r\lambda$ . Then we can find maps  $\phi_1 \cong \phi, \varepsilon_1 \cong \varepsilon$  making the squares in the following diagram commutative.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y & \xrightarrow{g} & Z \\ & & & & \downarrow^{\varphi_1} & & \downarrow^{\varepsilon_1} & & \downarrow^{\beta} \\ F & \xrightarrow{i} & E & \xrightarrow{p} & B \end{array}$$

Proof. See Lemma 1.1 of [2].

We also need the following.

THEOREM 3 (Ganea [2]). Suppose that  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  is a fibration with E and B having the homotopy type of CW complexes. Suppose that B is (m-1) connected and F is (n-1) connected,  $m, n \ge 1$ . Suppose that  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + 2m - 1$ . If the fibration is Ganea-principal and if there there exists a space Y and a homotopy equivalence  $F \rightarrow \Omega Y$  which is also an H-map, then the fibration is induced by some map  $f: B \rightarrow Y$ .

We now state our main result.

THEOREM 4. Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration in which E and B have the homotopy type of CW complexes. Suppose that F is

(n-1) connected and B is (m-1) connected,  $m, n \ge 2$ . Let  $l = \min(m, n), k = \min(2m-1, 2n)$ . Suppose that i is cyclic. If  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$ , then the fibration is Ganea-principal. Further, if  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k$ , then the fibration is induced by some map  $f: B \to Y$  for some space Y.

*Proof.* We assume that  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$ . Since *i* is cyclic, we can find a map  $\phi: E \times F \to E$  of type (1, *i*). We factor



that is,  $kj: E \lor F \rightarrow E \times F$  is the usual inclusion. Let  $P: E \times F \rightarrow B$  be given by P(x, y) = p(x). Then  $Pkj = p\phi kj$ . Now, in the Puppe sequence of the cofibration

$$EbF \xrightarrow{L} E \lor F \xrightarrow{j} E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \longrightarrow \Sigma(EbF) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

there is an operation

$$[E \lor F \cup C(EbF), B] \times [\Sigma(EbF), B] \longrightarrow [E \lor F \cup C(EbF), B]$$

and  $Pkj = p\phi kj$  if and only if we can find a map  $\beta: \Sigma(EbF) \to B$ such that  $Pk \cong p\phi k \top \beta$  rel.  $E \lor F$ , where we denote the operation by  $\top$ . It is easily calculated that  $\Sigma(EbF)$  is n + l - 1 connected. Since  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$ , there is no obstruction to nullhomotopy of  $\beta$ , that is,  $\beta \cong *$ . Let  $\varepsilon: \Sigma(EbF) \to E$  be the constant map. Then  $\beta \cong p\varepsilon$ , that is,  $Pk \cong p\phi k \top p\varepsilon$  rel.  $E \lor F$ . Let  $g_0 = \phi k \top \varepsilon: E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \to E$ . Then  $Pk \cong pg_0$  rel.  $E \lor F$ . Note also that  $g_0j = (\phi k \top \varepsilon)j = \phi kj$ . Since  $Pk \cong pg_0$  rel.  $E \lor F$ , and since pis a fibration, we can find a homotopy  $g_i: E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \to E$  such that  $pg_1 = Pk$ , and  $pg_id = *$  where  $d = j(i \lor 1): F \lor F \to E \lor F \to$  $E \lor F \cup C(EbF)$ . Hence we can find a homotopy  $\nabla_i: F \lor F \to F$  such that  $i\nabla_t = g_td$ . Hence  $i\nabla_0 = g_0d = g_0j(i \lor 1) = \phi kj(i \lor 1) = V(1 \lor i)(i \lor 1) =$  $i\nabla$ , that is,  $\nabla_0 = \nabla$  and  $\nabla_1 \cong \nabla$ . We can form the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{cccc} F \lor F \stackrel{d}{\longrightarrow} E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \stackrel{\longrightarrow}{\longrightarrow} E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \cup C(F \lor F) \stackrel{S}{\longrightarrow} B \\ \downarrow & & & & \\ F_{1} \downarrow & & & \\ \downarrow & & & \\ F \stackrel{d}{\longrightarrow} E \stackrel{G}{\longrightarrow} E \stackrel{G}{\longrightarrow} E \cup CF \stackrel{G}{\longrightarrow} B \end{array}$$

where G is induced by  $V_1$  and  $g_1$ , r extends  $p: E \to B$  by mapping CF to the base point, and S extends  $Pk: E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \to B$  by mapping  $C(F \lor F)$  to the base point. We observe that  $g_1 \cong g_0 \cong \phi k$ .

Let  $H_t: E \vee F \cup C(EbF) \to E$  be a homotopy such that  $H_0 = g_1, H_1 = \phi k$ . Let  $h_t = H_t d: F \vee F \to E \vee F \cup C(EbF) \to E$ . Then  $h_0 = H_0 d = g_1 d = i \mathcal{V}_1, h_1 = H_1 d = \phi k d$ . Thus we have the following diagram



Here r extends p by mapping CF to the base point, and R extends P by mapping  $C(F \lor F)$  to the base point. Also the maps  $\mathcal{V}_i, \phi$  and the homotopy  $h_i$  induce  $\eta$ . We claim that  $r\eta \cong R$ . In fact, the map  $k: E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \to E \times F$  gives the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{cccc} F \lor F \stackrel{a}{\longrightarrow} E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \longrightarrow E \lor F \cup C(EbF) \cup C(F \lor F) \\ 1 & & & & & \\ f \lor F \stackrel{a}{\longrightarrow} E \times F \stackrel{c}{\longrightarrow} E \times F \cup C(F \lor F) \end{array}$$

where  $\psi$  is induced by k and 1. Then we check that  $\eta \psi \cong G$ ,  $R\psi = S$ . Hence  $r\eta \psi \cong rG = S = R\psi$ . Since k is (n + 2l - 1) connected, by the 5-lemma, it follows that  $\psi$  is also n + 2l - 1 connected. Since  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + l$ , there is no obstruction to a homotopy between  $r\eta$  and R. Hence  $r\eta \cong R$ . We now apply Lemma 1 and conclude that we have maps  $V'_1 \cong F \lor F \to F$ ,  $\phi' \colon E \times F \to E$  with  $V'_1 \cong V_1 \cong V$  and  $\phi' \cong \phi$ , and

$$F \lor F \xrightarrow{kd} E \times F \xrightarrow{P} B$$
  
 $\downarrow F'_1 @ \downarrow \phi' @ \parallel$   
 $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B.$ 

Hence  $p\phi'(i \times 1) = P(i \times 1) = *$ . This means that we can find a map  $m: F \times F \to F$  with  $im = \phi'(i \times 1)$ . Let  $t: F \vee F \to F \times F$  be the inclusion. Then  $imt = \phi'(i \times 1)t = \phi'kd$  since  $(i \times 1)t = kd$ , that is,  $imt = \phi'kd = i\Gamma'_1$ . Hence  $mt = \Gamma'_1 \cong \Gamma$ . Thus m is an H-structure. Since  $im = \phi'(i \times 1)$  we have the diagram



that is, the fibration is Ganea-principal.

Now suppose in addition that  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k$ . Then  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for  $q \ge 3n$ . Since F is an H-space and is (n - 1) connected, it follows by Theorem C of [3] that there is a homotopy equivalence  $\theta: F \to \Omega Y$  which is also an H-map, for some space Y. In fact, Y may be constructed as follows. Applying the Hopf construction to the multiplication  $m: F \times F \to F$ , we get a map  $\Sigma(F \wedge F) \to \Sigma F$ , and hence  $\Sigma(F \wedge F) \to \Sigma F \stackrel{v}{\to} \Sigma F \cup C\Sigma(F \wedge F)$ . Here  $\Sigma F \cup C\Sigma(F \wedge F) = FP$  is the F-projective plane. Let  $(FP)_{3n}$  be the 3n-Postnikov section of FP and let  $\pi: FP \to (FP)_{3n}$  be the projection. We take  $Y = (FP)_{3n}$  and  $\theta$  to be the map  $F \stackrel{v}{\to} \Omega(FP) \stackrel{\Omega\pi}{\longrightarrow} \Omega(FP)_{3n}, \bar{v}$  being the adjoint of v. It is easily seen that  $\bar{v}$  is an H-map and hence  $\theta$  is an H-map. The connectivity of  $\bar{v}$  may be calculated by the Blakers-Massey theorem, and hence, it may be seen that  $\theta$  is a homotopy equivalence. The proof of the theorem is now completed by applying Theorem 3.

REMARK 1. We observe that we have separated the conditions on B and F, and from each, we have deduced a conclusion. Ganea's Theorem 1, above, uses both the conditions on B and F to deduce the conclusion that the fibration is Ganea-principal. Our proof shows that the conclusion that the fibration is Ganea-principal uses only the condition on the homotopy of B.

REMARK 2. If  $m \leq n$ , our theorem and that of Ganea are the same. However, if m < n, our theorem improves that of Ganea by allowing F to have an extra homotopy group. Thus our condition allows the fibration to be Ganea-principal even if  $\pi_{3n-1}(F) \neq 0$ , while Ganea's theorem requires that  $\pi_{3n-1}(F) = 0$ .

REMARK 3. The dimension condition on the homotopy of B is best possible. This is shown by the example given in [2]. Let Q be the rationals and let  $n \ge 4$  be even. Consider the fibration  $K(Q, n)bK(Q, n) \rightarrow K(Q, n) \lor K(Q, n) \rightarrow K(Q, n) \times K(Q, n)$ . Now  $K(Q, n)bK(Q, n) \cong \Sigma(K(Q, n-1) \land K(Q, n-1))$ . Since n is even, (n-1) is odd, and hence  $K(Q, n-1) \cong K'(Q, n-1)$ . Hence

 $K(Q, n)bK(Q, n) \cong \Sigma K'(Q, 2n - 2) = K'(Q, 2n - 1) \cong K(Q, 2n - 1)$ . Thus we have a fibration

#### C. S. HOO

 $K(Q, 2n-1) \longrightarrow K(Q, n) \lor K(Q, n) \longrightarrow K(Q, n) \times K(Q, n)$ .

Since the fibre is a single Eilenberg-MacLane complex, by a classical result of Serre, this fibration is induced. It can only be induced by a map  $K(Q, n) \times K(Q, n) \rightarrow K(Q, 2n)$ . Thus we have a fibration

 $K(Q, n) \lor K(Q, n) \longrightarrow K(Q, n) \times K(Q, n) \longrightarrow K(Q, 2n)$ .

Observe that here  $\pi_{n+l}(K(Q, 2n)) \neq 0$ , n+l being 2n here. All the other conditions of the theorem are satisfied. This fibration is not Ganea-principal since  $K(Q, n) \vee K(Q, n)$  is not an *H*-space.

REMARK 4. We do not know if the dimension condition on the homotopy of F in Theorem 4 is best possible or not. However, we can say that if it is not best possible, then the best possible is the condition  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k + 1$ . This is because we have the following example. Let  $F = K(Z_3, 3; Z_9, 10; \lambda u(\beta u)^2)$  be the 2stage Postnikov system, where  $u \in H^3(Z_3, 3; Z_3)$  is the fundamental class,  $\beta$  is Bockstein operator, and  $\lambda$  is induced by the coefficient homomorphism  $Z_3 \subset Z_9$ . Then F is an H-space but not a loop-space (see page 599 of [3]). Thus  $F \to F \to *$  is not induced. The map  $F \to F$  here is cyclic since an identity map is cyclic if and only if the space is an H-space. Thus all the conditions of Theorem 4 are satisfied except that  $\pi_{n+k+1}(F) \neq 0$ . In fact, we only have  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k + 2$ . Thus the best possible condition on F in Theorem 4 is either  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k$  or  $\pi_q(F) = 0$  for all  $q \ge n + k + 1$ .

Theorem 4 admits the following application. We assume here that all our spaces have the homotopy type of CW complexes. We recall that if we have a fibration  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  where E and B are *H*-spaces, then if p is an *H*-map, it follows that F can be given an *H*-structure so that i is an *H*-map. Stasheff in [8] gives a converse under some restrictions.

THEOREM 5 (Stasheff). Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration in which E and B are H-spaces. If F has a multiplication, then p is an H-map with respect to some multiplication on E, provided that E is (n-1) connected,  $\pi_q(E) = 0$  for  $q \ge n + m$ , where  $m \ge n + 1$ , and B is (m-1) connected and  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for  $q \ge n + m$ .

We observe that if E is an *H*-space, then i is automatically cyclic. In fact, if  $m: E \times E \to E$  is the *H*-structure in E, then the map  $E \times F \to E$  of type (1, i) required can be taken to be  $m(1 \times i)$ . Using this fact, it follows from Theorems 4 and 5 that we have the following.

396

THEOREM 6. Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration in which F is (n-1) connected, B is (m-1) connected, and  $\pi_q(B) = 0$  for  $q \ge 2n$ , where  $m \ge n+1$ . Suppose that E and B are H-spaces. Then p is an H-map for some multiplication on E.

2. These theorems can be dualized. We state the dual of Theorem 4. Recall that a cofibration  $A \xrightarrow{d} X \xrightarrow{f} C$  is Ganea-principal if we can find a co-H-structure  $m: C \to C \lor C$  and a map  $\phi: X \to X \lor C$  such that the following diagram commutes

$$C \lor C \xleftarrow{f \lor 1} X \lor C \xleftarrow{D} A$$
  
 $\uparrow m @ \uparrow \phi @ \parallel$   
 $C \xleftarrow{f} X \xleftarrow{d} A$ 

where D(a) = (d(a), \*). We are following the terminology of [2]. The cofibration is induced if there is a space Y and a map  $g: Y \to A$ such that the cofibration is equivalent to the cofibration strictly induced by g from  $Y \to CY \to \Sigma Y$ , that is, to the triple  $A \to A \bigcup_g CY \to \Sigma Y$ , This means that there is a homotopy-equivalence  $X \to A \bigcup_g CY$ such that



For a 1-connected CW complex K, we write dim  $K \leq n$  to indicate that  $H_n(K)$  is free and  $H_q(K) = 0$  for q > n. We say that a map  $f: X \to A$  is cocyclic if the map  $(1 \times f)A: X \to X \times A$  is compressible into  $X \vee A$ . This is homotopy property of f. The dual of Theorem 4 is the following.

THEOREM 7. Let  $A \xrightarrow{d} X \xrightarrow{f} C$  be a cofibration in which (X, A)is a CW pair. Suppose that A is (m-1) connected, and that C is n-connected,  $m \ge 2, n \ge 1$ . Suppose that f is cocyclic. If dim  $A \le n + \min(m-1, n)$ , then the cofibration is Ganea-principal. If further, dim  $C \le n + \min(2m-1, 2n)$ , then the cofibration is induced.

Proof. Dualize the proof of Theorem 4.

3. We now briefly consider the connection between our results and the work of Meyer [4], Nowlan [5] and Porter [6], [7]. We refer the reader to these papers for detailed definitions, but we shall indicate how their notions can be expressed in our terminology. Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be a fibration. Then it is an *H*-fibration in the sense of Meyer [4] if it is Ganea-principal, with *i* being cyclic and  $\phi$  being a map of type (1, *i*). A principal fibration in the sense of Meyer [4] is an induced fibration in the sense of Ganea [2]. All the results in [4] concerning principal fibrations hold for induced fibrations, and all the results concerning *H*-fibrations hold for Ganea-principal fibrations.

An *H*-fibration in the sense of Porter [6] is also Ganea-principal with *i* being cyclic and  $\phi$  being of type (1, *i*). We might emphasise that our definition of a Ganea-principal fibration does not require *i* to be cyclic and does not require  $\phi$  to be of type (1, *i*). However, a simple examination shows that most of the results in Meyer [4] on *H*-fibrations and most of those in Porter [6] on *H*-fibrations do not require these extra conditions. They merely require that the fibrations be Ganea-principal. In particular, we mention that Theorem 1 of Porter [6] holds for Ganea-principal fibrations. There is no need to assume that *i* is cyclic or that  $\phi$  is of type (1, *i*). The proof carries over word for word. Thus we have the following which we shall attribute to Porter.

THEOREM 8 (Porter). Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be Ganea-principal, with B being path-connected. Let  $g_1, g_2: X \to E$  be maps with  $pg_1 \cong pg_2, X$ being a CW complex. Then there exists a map  $u: X \to F$  with  $\phi(g_2 \times u) \Delta \cong g_1$ , where  $\Delta: X \to X \times X$  is the diagonal map.

In [7] Porter defines his principal fibrations to be Ganea-principal with (F, m) being an associative *H*-space, and the map  $\phi: E \times F \to E$ of type (1, i) is required to be an associative action of *E*. Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  be such a principal fibration and let  $f: B' \to B$  be a map. Let  $E_f = \{(b, e) \text{ in } B' \times E | f(b) = p(e)\}$ . Then  $F \to E_f \to B'$  is also a principal fibration and



is a homomorphism of principal fibrations. We ask the reader to refer to Porter [7] for the definitions of the various terms we shall be using.

Let  $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$  and  $F' \xrightarrow{i'} E' \xrightarrow{p'} B'$  be fibrations. Then we have the principal fibrations  $\Omega B \to E_p \to E$ ,  $\Omega B' \to E_{p'} \to E'$ . Theorem 12 of Porter [7] says that there exists a map  $f: B \to B'$  such that  $F \to E \to B$  is equivalent to the fibration induced by f from  $F' \to E' \to B'$  if and only if there exists a strong homotopy homomorphism of principal fibrations



with g being a homotopy equivalence. Our results concern the case where  $F' \to E' \to B'$  is a path space fibration  $\Omega B' \to PB' \xrightarrow{\pi} B'$ . Thus under the conditions stated there on the homotopy of B and F, our Theorem 4 says that there exists a strong homotopy homomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Omega B & \longrightarrow & E_p \longrightarrow & E \\ & & & & \downarrow g & & \downarrow h \\ \Omega B' \longrightarrow & E_{\pi} \longrightarrow & PB' \end{array}$$

with g being a homotopy equivalence.

Nowlan's *H*-fibrations [5] are our Ganea-principal fibrations. Nowlan considers fibrations in which an associative *H*-space (*F*, *m*) operates, but not necessarily associatively. Such fibrations are called  $A_1$ -principal fibre spaces. For example, all the various *H*-fibrations are such fibre spaces, and Ganea-principal fibrations are also such fibre spaces if (*F*, *m*) is associative. If instead of requiring that the action be associative, we only require that it be homotopy associative, that is, that the following diagram homotopy commutes

$$egin{array}{c} E imes F imes F imes F & \longrightarrow F \ & \downarrow 1 imes m & \downarrow \phi \ & E imes F & \longrightarrow E \end{array}$$

then we get an  $A_2$ -principal fibre space. Thus a principal fibration in the sense of Porter [7] is an  $A_2$ -principal fibre space. An  $A_n$ principal fibre space is one where the action of F on E satisfies higher homotopy conditions. Nowlan [5] obtains a classification theorem. The notion of an  $A_{\infty}$ -principal fibre space is also obtained. Nowlan proves the following.

THEOREM (Nowlan).  $p: E \to B$  is fibre homotopy equivalent to an induced fibre space if and only if E admits an  $A_{\infty}$ -action of  $\Omega B$ .

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400

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# Pacific Journal of Mathematics Vol. 67, No. 2 February, 1976

| Patricia Andresen and Marvin David Marcus, Weyl's inequality and quadratic forms on the Grassmannian                          | 277 |
|---|-----|
| George Bachman and Alan Sultan, <i>Regular lattice measures: mappings and spaces</i>  | 291 |
| David Geoffrey Cantor, On certain algebraic integers and approximation by rational functions with integral coefficients       | 323 |
| James Richard Choike, On the value distribution of functions meromorphic<br>in the unit disk with a spiral asymptotic value   | 339 |
| David Earl Dobbs, <i>Divided rings and going-down</i>   | 353 |
| Mark Finkelstein and Robert James Whitley, Integrals of continuous  |     |
| functions   | 365 |
| Ronald Owen Fulp and Joe Alton Marlin, Integrals of foliations on   |     |
| manifolds with a generalized symplectic structure   | 373 |
| Cheong Seng Hoo, Principal and induced fibrations   | 389 |
| Wu-Chung Hsiang and Richard W. Sharpe, Parametrized surgery and   |     |
| isotopy   | 401 |
| Surender Kumar Jain, Surjeet Singh and Robin Gregory Symonds, <i>Rings</i><br>whose proper cyclic modules are quasi-injective | 461 |
| Pushpa Juneja, On extreme points of the joint numerical range of commuting<br>normal operators.                               | 473 |
| Athanassios G. Kartsatos, <i>Nth order oscillations with middle terms of order</i><br>N-2                                     | 477 |
| John Keith Luedeman, The generalized translational hull of a semigroup  | 489 |
| Louis Jackson Ratliff. Jr., <i>The altitude formula and DVR's</i>   | 509 |
| Ralph Gordon Stanton, C. Sudler and Hugh C. Williams, <i>An upper bound</i>   |     |
| for the period of the simple continued fraction for $\sqrt{D}$  | 525 |
| David Westreich <i>Global analysis and periodic solutions of second order</i>   |     |
| systems of nonlinear differential equations   | 537 |
| David Lee Armacost Correction to: "Compactly cogenerated LCA  |     |
| groups"   | 555 |
| Jerry Malzan, Corrections to: "On groups with a single involution"  | 555 |
| David Westreich, Correction to: "Bifurcation of operator equations with   |     |
| unbounded linearized part"  | 555 |
| ν Γ   |     |