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WITH FINITELY GENERATED COHOMOLOGY

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Suppose X is a simply connected mod p H -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra. Our first result shows that if X is an A_n -space, then X is the total space of a principal A_n -fibration with base a finite A_n -space and fiber a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s. As an application of the first result, it is shown that if X is a quasi C_p -space, then X is homotopy equivalent to a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.

1. Introduction.

The theory of H -spaces is a generalization of the homotopy theory of Lie groups, and it has been investigated as one of the most important objects of study in algebraic topology. It is useful to consider the H -spaces at a prime by using the completion of Bousfield-Kan [2]. Given a prime p , an H -space which is completed at p is called a mod p H -space. In this paper, homotopy equivalence means mod p homotopy equivalence and cohomology is mod p cohomology unless otherwise specified.

In recent decades, many theorems have been proved about mod p finite H -spaces (cf. [6], [12] and [17]), which suggest that they are similar to Lie groups. In this paper, we study mod p H -spaces which need not be finite, but whose cohomology rings are finitely generated. It is known that the three-connected cover $G\langle 3 \rangle$ of a Lie group G is such an H -space. Another example is the infinite dimensional complex projective space $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$. Recently, Broto and Crespo [3] and [4] have obtained remarkable results about mod p H -spaces with finitely generated cohomology. It follows from their results that such an H -space is the total space of a principal H -fibration with base a mod p finite H -space and fiber a product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s. One of the purposes of this paper is to generalize their results to the case of higher homotopy associative mod p H -spaces with finitely generated cohomology.

Stasheff [22] introduced the notion of the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces as a series of intermediate stages between H -spaces and loop spaces. An A_2 -space is an H -space with a multiplication $M_2 : X \times X \rightarrow X$, and an A_3 -space is a homotopy associative H -space. Now we denote $M_2(x, y) = xy$ for $x, y \in X$. Let X be an A_3 -space, and let $M_3 : I \times X^3 \rightarrow X$

be a map satisfying that $M_3(0, x, y, z) = (xy)z$ and $M_3(1, x, y, z) = x(yz)$ for $x, y, z \in X$. By using the map M_3 , we can define a map $\widetilde{M}_4 : S^1 \times X^4 \rightarrow X$ such that $\widetilde{M}_4(t, x, y, z, w)$ is the pentagon in Figure 1.

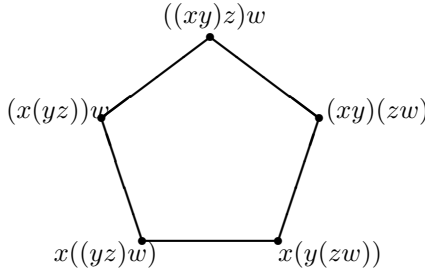


Figure 1. A_4 -form on X .

X is said to be an A_4 -space if there exists a map $M_4 : D^2 \times X^4 \rightarrow X$ with $M_4|_{S^1 \times X^4} = \widetilde{M}_4$. In general, an H -space X is called an A_n -space if there exists an A_n -form $\{M_i : D^{i-2} \times X^i \rightarrow X\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying some conditions. Figure 2 denotes the A_5 -form on X (see §2). Furthermore, an A_∞ -space has the homotopy type of a loop space. Similarly, an A_n -map is defined as an H -map between A_n -spaces preserving the A_n -forms (see §2). An H -fibration consisting of A_n -spaces and A_n -maps is called an A_n -fibration.

Our first result is stated as follows:

Theorem A. *If X is a simply connected A_n -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra, then we have a simply connected finite A_n -space Y and a principal A_n -fibration*

$$F \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow Y,$$

where the fiber F is the direct product of a finite number of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.

The above theorem is regarded as a generalization of [3, Thm. 1.1] and [4, Thm. 1.1] since H -space is the same as A_2 -space. From Theorem A, it is possible to reduce a problem about A_n -spaces with finitely generated cohomology to the case of finite A_n -spaces. In this paper, Theorem A is used to study the higher homotopy commutativity of H -spaces with finitely generated cohomology. In the case of $p = 2$, Slack has shown the following result:

Theorem 1.1 ([21, Thm. 0.1]). *If X is a simply connected homotopy commutative mod 2 H -space such that the mod 2 cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/2)$ is finitely generated as an algebra, then X is homotopy equivalent to a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.*

Here we note that Broto-Crespo [3, Cor. 1.5] gave another proof of Theorem 1.1. On the other hand, the odd prime version of Theorem 1.1 does

not hold. In fact, it was shown by Iriye-Kono [9, Thm. 1.3] that for an odd prime p , any connected mod p H -space possesses a multiplication which is homotopy commutative. Furthermore, one may expect that a simply connected homotopy commutative mod p loop space with finitely generated cohomology has the homotopy type of a product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s. However, we see that by McGibbon [18, Thm. 2], $Sp(2)$ for $p = 3$ and S^3 for $p \geq 5$ are counterexamples.

To describe an odd prime version of Theorem 1.1, we need to generalize the homotopy commutativity of H -spaces to the higher ones. Such notions were first considered by Sugawara [24] and Williams [25] in the case of loop spaces. Later Hemmi [8] introduced the higher homotopy commutativity of H -spaces. Let X be an A_n -space, and let $P_i(X)$ denote the i -th projective space of X for $1 \leq i \leq n$. A quasi C_n -form on X is defined by a system of maps $\{\lambda_i : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying some conditions (see §3). An A_n -space which has a quasi C_n -form is called a quasi C_n -space. In [8, Thm. 1.1], Hemmi has shown that if X is a simply connected finite quasi C_p -space, then X is contractible (see Theorem 3.3). Now we generalize his result to the case of quasi C_p -spaces with finitely generated cohomology.

Theorem B. *If X is a simply connected quasi C_p -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra, then X is homotopy equivalent to a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.*

Theorem B was first conjectured by Slack [21, pp. 4-5], and was suggested to the author by Lin. In the above theorem, it is impossible to relax the condition of quasi C_p -space to quasi C_{p-1} -space. In fact, by [8, Thm. 2.4], the odd dimensional sphere S^{2n-1} is a quasi C_{p-1} -space for any $n \geq 1$. Now we note that Theorem B implies Theorem 1.1 since a homotopy commutative H -space is a quasi C_2 -space by [8, Prop. 2.3] (see also [23, Thm. 13.6]). Furthermore, in the case that X is a loop space, by [8, Thm. 2.2], quasi C_n -space is the same condition as C_n -space in the sense of Williams [25, Def. 5] (see also [20, Thm. 3.2]), and so Theorem B implies [14, Thm. C]. In particular, since the loop space of an H -space is a quasi C_n -space for all $n \geq 1$, we have the following result (see also [15] and [16]):

Theorem 1.2 ([13, Thm. A]). *Let X be a simply connected mod p H -space with finitely generated mod p cohomology. If X has the homotopy type of the loop space of an H -space, then X is homotopy equivalent to a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.*

This paper is organized as follows: In §2, we recall the nullification functor and the colocalization functor introduced by Dror Farjoun [5]. It is shown that those homotopy functors preserve the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces (see Theorem 2.1). §3 is devoted to the proofs of Theorem A and Theorem B. First we recall the results of Broto and Crespo [3] and

[4] about H -spaces with finitely generated cohomology. By combining their results with Theorem 2.1 obtained in §2, we can prove Theorem A. To prove Theorem B, we show that the nullification functor $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}$ with respect to $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ preserves a quasi C_n -form (see Theorem 3.5). As a consequence of Theorem A and Theorem 3.5, we obtain the proof of Theorem B.

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2. Nullification functor and colocalization functor.

Dror Farjoun [5] introduced the nullification functor and the colocalization functor with respect to spaces. Let \mathcal{S}_* denote the category of pointed spaces having the homotopy types of CW -complexes, and let $A \in \mathcal{S}_*$. A space $X \in \mathcal{S}_*$ is called A -null if the pointed mapping space $\text{Map}_*(A, X)$ is contractible. By Dror Farjoun [5, Thm. 1.A.3], we have the A -nullification functor $L_A : \mathcal{S}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_*$. Given a space X , the A -nullification $L_A(X)$ is A -null, and we have the natural map $\phi_X : X \rightarrow L_A(X)$. By [5, Thm. 1.C.1], ϕ_X is homotopically universal, that is, for any A -null space Z and a map $\zeta : X \rightarrow Z$, there exists a map $\tilde{\zeta} : L_A(X) \rightarrow Z$ unique up to homotopy such that $\tilde{\zeta}\phi_X \simeq \zeta$. Furthermore, it is known by [5, p. 18] that the natural map ϕ_X induces a homotopy equivalence

$$(2.1) \quad (\phi_X)^* : \text{Map}_*(L_A(X), Z) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(X, Z)$$

for an A -null space Z .

Let $X, Y \in \mathcal{S}_*$. A map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is called an A -equivalence if the induced map

$$f_* : \text{Map}_*(A, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(A, X)$$

is a homotopy equivalence. In [5, Prop. 2.B.1], Dror Farjoun constructed the A -colocalization functor $CW_A : \mathcal{S}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_*$. Given a space X , we have the natural map $\psi_X : CW_A(X) \rightarrow X$ which is an A -equivalence. By [5, Thm. 2.B.3], the natural map ψ_X is homotopically universal among all A -equivalences, that is, for any A -equivalence $\xi : Y \rightarrow \tilde{X}$, there exists a map $\tilde{\xi} : CW_A(X) \rightarrow Y$ unique up to homotopy such that $\tilde{\xi}\xi \simeq \psi_X$. If the natural A -equivalence $\psi_X : CW_A(X) \rightarrow X$ is a homotopy equivalence, then X is called an A -cellular space.

To prove Theorem A, we show that those homotopy functors L_A and CW_A preserve the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces (see Theorem 2.1). Now we recall the definitions of an A_n -space and an A_n -map introduced by Stasheff [22] and Iwase-Mimura [11], respectively.

Stasheff [22] introduced the notion of the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces. To describe an A_n -form on an H -space, he defined a special complex K_i which is homeomorphic to the $(i - 2)$ -dimensional disk for $i \geq 2$. Let $L_i = \partial K_i$ denote the boundary of the complex K_i . Then L_i is the union of $(i(i - 1)/2 - 1)$ -faces $K_k(r, s)$ for $r, s \geq 2, 1 \leq k \leq r, r + s = i + 1$, and the face $K_k(r, s)$ is homeomorphic to $K_r \times K_s$ by the face operator $\partial_k(r, s) : K_r \times K_s \rightarrow K_k(r, s)$.

An A_n -form on X consists of a system of maps $\{M_i : K_i \times X^i \rightarrow X\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$(2.2) \quad M_2(x, *) = M_2(*, x) = x,$$

that is, $M_2 : X^2 \rightarrow X$ is a multiplication with unit, where $K_2 \times X^2 = \{*\} \times X^2$ is identified with X^2 .

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} M_i(\partial_k(r, s)(\rho, \sigma), x_1, \dots, x_i) \\ = M_r(\rho, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, M_s(\sigma, x_k, \dots, x_{k+s-1}), x_{k+s}, \dots, x_i) \end{aligned}$$

for $(\rho, \sigma) \in K_r \times K_s$.

$$(2.4) \quad \begin{aligned} M_i(\tau, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, *, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i) \\ = M_{i-1}(s_j(\tau), x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i), \end{aligned}$$

where $s_j : K_i \rightarrow K_{i-1}$ denotes the degeneracy map for $1 \leq j \leq i$ (see [22, I Prop. 3]). A space X together with an A_n -form is called an A_n -space. If X has a system of maps $\{M_i : K_i \times X^i \rightarrow X\}_{i \geq 2}$ such that $\{M_i\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ is an A_n -form on X for any $n \geq 2$, then X is called an A_∞ -space.

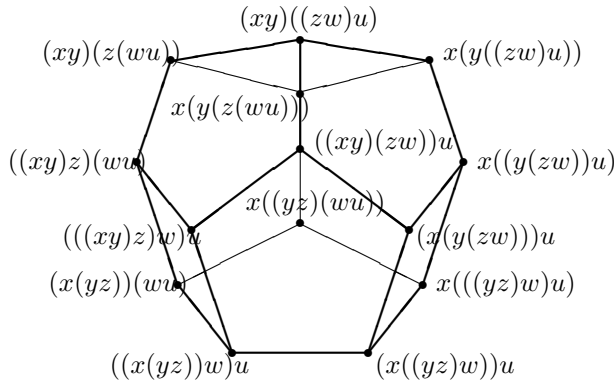


Figure 2. A_5 -form on X .

It is natural to consider the notion of the higher homotopy associativity of maps between A_n -spaces. Such notions were first considered by Sugawara [24, §2] and Stasheff [23, Def. 11.9] under some restricted situations. The full generality was described by Iwase-Mimura [11]. To construct an A_n -form of a map, they defined a special complex Γ_i which is homeomorphic to the $(i-1)$ -dimensional disk for $i \geq 1$. Let $\Lambda_i = \partial\Gamma_i$ denote the boundary of the complex Γ_i . Then Λ_i is the union of the following $(i(i-1)/2 + 2^{i-1} - 1)$ -faces:

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_k(r, s) & \quad \text{for } 1 \leq k \leq r, 1 \leq r \leq i-1, r+s = i+1, \\ \Gamma(t; r_1, \dots, r_t) & \quad \text{for } 2 \leq t \leq i, r_j \geq 1, r_1 + \dots + r_t = i, \end{aligned}$$

and the faces $\Gamma_k(r, s)$ and $\Gamma(t; r_1, \dots, r_t)$ are homeomorphic to $\Gamma_r \times K_s$ and $K_t \times \Gamma_{r_1} \times \dots \times \Gamma_{r_t}$, respectively. The homeomorphisms $\delta_k(r, s) : \Gamma_r \times K_s \rightarrow \Gamma_k(r, s)$ and $\delta(t; r_1, \dots, r_t) : K_t \times \Gamma_{r_1} \times \dots \times \Gamma_{r_t} \rightarrow \Gamma(t; r_1, \dots, r_t)$ are called the face operators on Γ_i . Furthermore, we have the degeneracy operations $d_j : \Gamma_i \rightarrow \Gamma_{i-1}$ for $1 \leq j \leq i$ satisfying certain conditions (see [11, (2-d)]).

From the construction of Γ_i , there exists a homeomorphism $\zeta_i : I \times K_i \rightarrow \Gamma_i$ such that $\zeta_i(\{1\} \times K_i) = \Gamma_1(1, i)$, $\zeta_i(\{0\} \times K_i) = \Gamma(i; 1, \dots, 1)$ and

$$\zeta_i(I \times L_i) = \bigcup_{(k,r,s) \in \Phi_i} \Gamma_k(r, s) \cup \bigcup_{(t;r_1, \dots, r_t) \in \Psi_i} \Gamma(t; r_1, \dots, r_t),$$

where $\Phi_i = \{(k, r, s) \mid 1 \leq k \leq r, 2 \leq r \leq i-1, r+s = i+1\}$ and $\Psi_i = \{(t; r_1, \dots, r_t) \mid 2 \leq t \leq i-1, r_j \geq 1, r_1 + \dots + r_t = i\}$. By using the homeomorphism ζ_i , we identify the complex Γ_i with $I \times K_i$.

Let X and Y be A_n -spaces, and let $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map. Then we have the A_n -forms $\{M_i : K_i \times X^i \rightarrow X\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ and $\{N_i : K_i \times Y^i \rightarrow Y\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ on X and Y , respectively. An A_n -form on the map $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a system of maps $\{F_i : \Gamma_i \times X^i \rightarrow Y\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$(2.5) \quad F_1 = \phi : X \longrightarrow Y,$$

where $\Gamma_1 \times X = \{*\} \times X$ is identified with X .

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} F_i(\delta_k(r, s)(\rho, \sigma), x_1, \dots, x_i) \\ = F_r(\rho, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, M_s(\sigma, x_k, \dots, x_{k+s-1}), x_{k+s}, \dots, x_i) \end{aligned}$$

for $(\rho, \sigma) \in \Gamma_r \times K_s$.

$$(2.7) \quad \begin{aligned} F_i(\delta(t; r_1, \dots, r_t)(\tau, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_t), x_1, \dots, x_i) \\ = N_t(\tau, F_{r_1}(\rho_1, x_1, \dots, x_{r_1}), \dots, F_{r_t}(x_{r_1+\dots+r_{t-1}+1}, \dots, x_i)) \end{aligned}$$

for $(\tau, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_t) \in K_t \times \Gamma_{r_1} \times \dots \times \Gamma_{r_t}$.

$$(2.8) \quad \begin{aligned} F_i(\gamma, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, *, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i) \\ = F_{i-1}(d_j(\gamma), x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i) \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq j \leq i$.

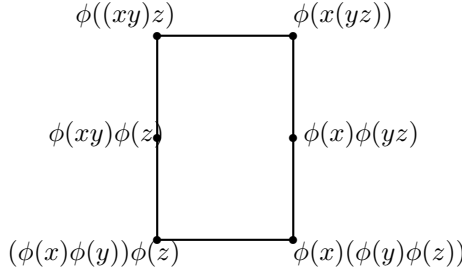


Figure 3. A_3 -form on ϕ .

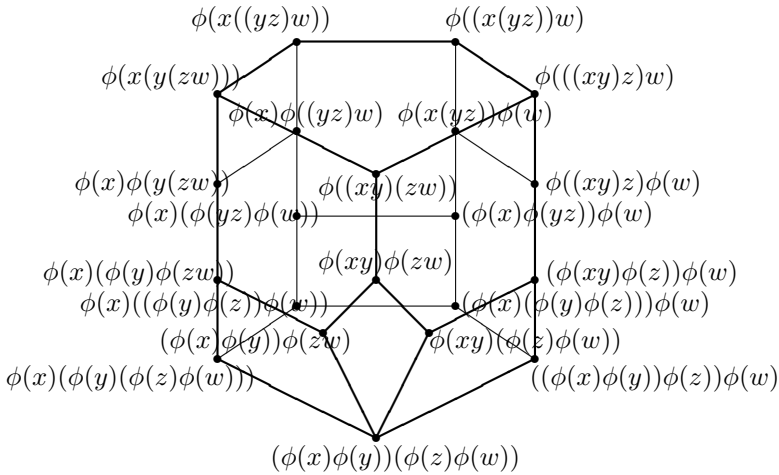


Figure 4. A_4 -form on ϕ .

Figure 3 and Figure 4 denote the A_3 -form and the A_4 -form on ϕ , respectively. A map together with an A_n -form is called an A_n -map. From the definition, we see that an A_2 -map and an A_3 -map are an H -map and an H -map preserving the homotopy associativity of H -spaces, respectively. Furthermore, an A_∞ -map is homotopic to a loop map, and we have the induced map between classifying spaces (see [12, §6.4]).

In the proof of Theorem A, we need the following result:

Theorem 2.1. *Let $A, X \in \mathcal{S}_*$. Then we have the following:*

- (1) *If X is an A_n -space, then the A -nullification $L_A(X)$ is an A_n -space and the natural map $\phi_X : X \rightarrow L_A(X)$ is an A_n -map.*
- (2) *If X is an A_n -space, then the A -colocalization $CW_A(X)$ is an A_n -space and the natural map $\psi_X : CW_A(X) \rightarrow X$ is an A_n -map.*

A functor $F : \mathcal{S}_* \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_*$ is called continuous if the map

$$\lambda_F : \text{Map}_*(X, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(F(X), F(Y))$$

defined by $\lambda_F(g) = F(g)$ is continuous when the compact-open topology are assigned to those mapping spaces. Let $(\mathbb{Z}/p)_\infty$ denote the p -completion functor of Bousfield-Kan [2]. It is shown by Iwase [10, Thm. 3.7] that $(\mathbb{Z}/p)_\infty$ is a continuous functor. He used the result to show that $(\mathbb{Z}/p)_\infty$ strictly preserves the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces (see [10, Cor. 3.10]). Since the continuity of L_A and CW_A are proved by Dror Farjoun [5, Thm. 1.A.3, Thm. 2.B.3], we also use a similar way to the proof of [10, Thm. 3.7, Cor. 3.10] to prove Theorem 2.1. But we need to argue more precisely than [10] since L_A and CW_A are in general homotopy functors. Theorem 2.1 shows that L_A and CW_A preserve the higher homotopy associativity of H -spaces up to homotopy.

Kawamoto [14, Thm. 2.14] has shown that the nullification functor L_A preserves the higher homotopy commutativity in the sense of Williams [25] of loop spaces. Since the proof of Theorem 2.1(1) is similar to the one of [14, Thm. 2.14], we give an outline of the proof.

Proof of Theorem 2.1(1). Since X is an A_n -space, there is a system of maps $\{M_i : K_i \times X^i \rightarrow X\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying Conditions (2.2)-(2.4). By using induction on i , we construct A_n -forms $\{N_i : K_i \times L_A(X)^i \rightarrow L_A(X)\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ and $\{F_i : \Gamma_i \times X^i \rightarrow L_A(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ on $L_A(X)$ and ϕ_X satisfying Conditions (2.2)-(2.4) and (2.5)-(2.8), which implies the required conclusion.

First we put $F_1 = \phi_X : X \rightarrow L_A(X)$, where $\Gamma_1 \times X$ is identified with X . Next we identify $K_2 \times L_A(X)^2$ and $\Gamma_2 \times X^2$ with $L_A(X)^2$ and $I \times X^2$, respectively. By [5, 1.A.8 e.4], there is a homotopy equivalence $\gamma : L_A(X)^2 \rightarrow L_A(X^2)$ with $\gamma(\phi_X)^2 \simeq \phi_{X^2}$. If we define a map $\tilde{N}_2 : L_A(X)^2 \rightarrow L_A(X)$ by the composite $\tilde{N}_2 = L_A(M_2)\gamma$, then $\tilde{N}_2(\phi_X)^2 \simeq \phi_X M_2$. Since $\tilde{N}_2 \iota_j \phi_X \simeq \phi_X$, we have by (2.1) that $\tilde{N}_2 \iota_j \simeq 1_{L_A(X)}$ for $j = 1, 2$, where $\iota_j : L_A(X) \rightarrow L_A(X)^2$ denotes the inclusion on the j -th factor. From the homotopy extension property, there is a map $N_2 : L_A(X)^2 \rightarrow L_A(X)$ with $N_2 \iota_j = 1_{L_A(X)}$ for $j = 1, 2$ and $N_2(\phi_X)^2 \simeq \phi_X M_2$. Here we can choose a homotopy $F_2 : I \times X^2 \rightarrow L_A(X)$ such that $F_2(t, x, *) = F_2(t, *, x) = \phi_X(x)$, $F_2|_{\{0\} \times X^2} = N_2(\phi_X)^2$ and $F_2|_{\{1\} \times X^2} = \phi_X M_2$.

By the inductive hypothesis, we have systems of maps $\{N_j : K_j \times L_A(X)^j \rightarrow Y\}_{2 \leq j \leq i-1}$ and $\{F_j : \Gamma_j \times X^j \rightarrow L_A(X)\}_{1 \leq j \leq i-1}$ satisfying Conditions (2.2)-(2.4) and (2.5)-(2.8). Now we put that $S_i = I \times (L_i \times X^i \cup K_i \times X^{[i]}) \cup \{1\} \times K_i \times X^i$ and $T_i = (\zeta_i \times 1_{X^i})(S_i) \subset \Gamma_i \times X^i$, where $X^{[i]}$ denotes the i -fold fat wedge of X given by

$$X^{[i]} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_i) \in X^i \mid x_j = * \text{ for some } 1 \leq j \leq i\}.$$

Let $E_i : T_i \rightarrow L_A(X)$ be the map defined by

$$\begin{aligned} E_i(\delta_k(r, s)(\rho, \sigma), x_1, \dots, x_i) &= F_r(\rho, x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}, M_s(\sigma, x_k, \dots, x_{k+s-1}), x_{k+s}, \dots, x_i), \\ E_i(\delta(t; r_1, \dots, r_t)(\tau, \rho_1, \dots, \rho_t), x_1, \dots, x_i) &= N_t(\tau, F_{r_1}(\rho_1, x_1, \dots, x_{r_1}), \dots, F_{r_t}(x_{r_1+\dots+r_{t-1}+1}, \dots, x_i)) \end{aligned}$$

for $(k, r, s) \in \Phi_i$ and $(t; r_1, \dots, r_t) \in \Psi_i$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_i(\gamma, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, *, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i) &= F_{i-1}(d_j(\gamma), x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_i) \end{aligned}$$

for $\gamma \in \Gamma_i$ and $1 \leq j \leq i$, and

$$E_i(\zeta_i(1, \tau), x_1, \dots, x_i) = \phi_X(M_i(\tau, x_1, \dots, x_i))$$

for $\tau \in K_i$. From the homotopy extension property, there exists a map $\widetilde{E}_i : \Gamma_i \times X^i \rightarrow L_A(X)$ with $\widetilde{E}_i|_{T_i} = E_i$. Let $Q_i : K_i \times X^i \rightarrow L_A(X)$ be the map given by $Q_i(\tau, x_1, \dots, x_i) = \widetilde{E}_i(0, \tau, x_1, \dots, x_i)$. By using a similar argument to the proof of [14, Thm. 2.14], we can construct a map $N_i : K_i \times L_A(X)^i \rightarrow L_A(X)$ which satisfies (2.2)-(2.4) and $N_i(1_{K_i} \times (\phi_X)^i) \simeq Q_i$ rel $L_i \times X^i$. By using the same argument as the proof of [14, Thm. 2.14] again, we have a map $F_i : \Gamma_i \times X^i \rightarrow L_A(X)$ satisfying Conditions (2.5)-(2.8), which implies the required conclusion. This completes the proof. \square

In the case of the colocalization functor CW_A , we can prove Theorem 2.1(2) by using a similar argument to the proof of Theorem 2.1(1), and so we omit the proof. In the proof, we need the following result instead of [14, Prop. 2.3]:

Proposition 2.2. *Let $A, X \in \mathcal{S}_*$, and let $\psi_X : CW_A(X) \rightarrow X$ denote the natural map. Then we have the following homotopy equivalences:*

$$(2.9) \quad (\psi_X)_* : \text{Map}_*(CW_A(X)^i, CW_A(X)) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(CW_A(X)^i, X),$$

$$(2.10) \quad (\psi_X)_* : \text{Map}_*(CW_A(X)^{(i)}, CW_A(X)) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(CW_A(X)^{(i)}, X)$$

for $i \geq 1$, where $Z^{(i)}$ denotes the i -fold smash product of a space Z .

From the proof of [5, Thm. 2.E.1], we have the following lemma:

Lemma 2.3. *Let $A \in \mathcal{S}_*$. If $f : Y \rightarrow X$ is an A -equivalence and W is an A -cellular space, then the induced map*

$$f_* : \text{Map}_*(W, Y) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*(W, X)$$

is a homotopy equivalence.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. By Lemma 2.3, the induced map

$$(\psi_X)_* : \mathrm{Map}_*(W, CW_A(X)) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Map}_*(W, X)$$

is a homotopy equivalence for an A -cellular space W . Then it is sufficient to show that $CW_A(X)^i$ and $CW_A(X)^{(i)}$ are A -cellular. If B and C are A -cellular, then by [5, Cor. 2.D.17], $B \times C$ is A -cellular. Since $B \vee C$ is represented as a homotopy colimit space, by [5, Def. 2.D.1], $B \vee C$ is A -cellular, and by using [5, Def. 2.D.1] again, so is $B \wedge C$. From these facts, we have the required conclusion. This completes the proof. \square

Let S^m denote the m -dimensional sphere for $m \geq 1$. From the definition, one can see that a space X is S^m -null if and only if $\pi_i(X) = 0$ for $i \geq m$, and a map $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is S^m -equivalence if and only if the induced homomorphism $f_* : \pi_i(X) \rightarrow \pi_i(Y)$ is an isomorphism for $i \geq m$ (see [5, 1.A.1.1, 2.D.2.6]). Furthermore, it is shown by Dror Farjoun [5, 1.E.1, 2.A.3.1] that the S^m -nullification $L_{S^m}(X)$ is the $(m - 1)$ -th stage X_{m-1} of the Postnikov system of X , and the S^m -colocalization $CW_{S^m}(X)$ is the $(m - 1)$ -connected cover $X\langle m - 1 \rangle$ of X . Then as direct consequences of Theorem 2.1, we have the following results:

Corollary 2.4. *If X is an A_n -space, then the m -th stage X_m of the Postnikov system is an A_n -space and the natural projection $p_m : X \rightarrow X_m$ is an A_n -map.*

Corollary 2.5. *If X is an A_n -space, then the m -connected cover $X\langle m \rangle$ is an A_n -space and the natural inclusion $i_m : X\langle m \rangle \rightarrow X$ is an A_n -map.*

Remark 2.6. By using a result of Stasheff [22, II Cor. 10.6], we have a similar result to Corollary 2.4 (see [22, II Thm. 6.2]). His result implies that we can choose A_n -forms on X and X_m , so that the projection $p_m : X \rightarrow X_m$ is an A_n -homomorphism, where A_n -homomorphism is a map between A_n -spaces strictly preserving the A_n -forms (see [22, II Def. 4.1]). Corollary 2.4 has the advantage in that we need not change the given A_n -form on X .

3. Proofs of Theorem A and Theorem B.

In this section, we give the proofs of Theorem A and Theorem B. First we prove Theorem A by combining Theorem 2.1 with the results of Broto and Crespo about H -spaces with finitely generated cohomology. Next we show that the $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -nullification functor $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}$ preserves a quasi C_n -form on an A_n -space (see Theorem 3.5). By using Theorem A and Theorem 3.5, we prove Theorem B.

Lin [17] posed a question whether a simply connected H -space whose mod p cohomology is finitely generated as an algebra has the same mod p cohomology as a product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s with three-connected covers of finite

H -spaces and finite H -spaces (see [17, p. 1105]). Broto and Crespo [3] and [4] answered positively the question as follows:

Theorem 3.1 ([3, Thm. 1.1], [4, Thm. 1.1]). *Let p be a prime. If X is a simply connected mod p H -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra, then we have a simply connected mod p finite H -space Y and a principal H -fibration*

$$(3.1) \quad F \xrightarrow{\alpha} X \xrightarrow{\beta} Y,$$

where the fiber F is the direct product of a finite number of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s.

In [3] and [4], they also remarked the next fact without the proof (see [3, p. 354]). Since it is an essential point in the proof of Theorem A, we will explain the proof in detail.

Proposition 3.2. *Suppose that X satisfies the same conditions as Theorem 3.1. Then we have the following homotopy commutative diagram of fibrations:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} F & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & X & \xrightarrow{\beta} & Y \\ \gamma \downarrow \simeq & & \parallel & & \delta \downarrow \simeq \\ CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X) & \xrightarrow{\psi_X} & X & \xrightarrow{\phi_X} & L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X), \end{array}$$

where the top horizontal sequence is the principal H -fibration (3.1).

Proof. By a result of Dwyer-Wilkerson [7, Thm. 9.3], we have that $\text{Map}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty, Y)$ is contractible since Y is a mod p finite H -space. Then $\alpha : F \rightarrow X$ is a $B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty$ -equivalence. By using the universality of the natural map $\psi_X : CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X) \rightarrow X$, we have a map $\xi : CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X) \rightarrow F$ with $\alpha\xi \simeq \psi_X$. Since F is $B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty$ -cellular, by Lemma 2.3, there exists a map $\gamma : F \rightarrow CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X)$ with $\psi_X\gamma \simeq \alpha$. By using Lemma 2.3 again, we have a bijection

$$(\psi_X)_* : [CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X), CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X)] \longrightarrow [CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X), X],$$

which implies that $\gamma\xi \simeq 1_{CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X)}$. Similarly, we have $\xi\gamma \simeq 1_F$ by using a bijection $\alpha_* : [F, F] \rightarrow [F, X]$, and thus $\gamma : F \rightarrow CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p^\infty}(X)$ is a homotopy equivalence.

By Miller [19, Thm. A], Y is $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null, and so the natural map $\phi_Y : Y \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(Y)$ is a homotopy equivalence. By a result of Dror Farjoun [5, Cor. 3.D.3], the $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -nullification functor $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}$ preserves the fibration (3.1). Furthermore, by [1, Remark 9.5], $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(F)$ is contractible, which implies that $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\beta) : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(Y)$ is a homotopy equivalence. Let $\delta = L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\beta)^{-1}\phi_Y : Y \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$, where $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\beta)^{-1} : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(Y) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ denotes the homotopy inverse of $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\beta)$. Then δ is a homotopy

equivalence with $\delta\phi_X \simeq \beta$, and we have the required conclusion. This completes the proof. \square

Now we prove Theorem A as follows:

Proof of Theorem A. Let X be a simply connected A_n -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra. By Theorem 3.1 and Proposition 3.2, we have the following principal H -fibration:

$$CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}^\infty(X) \xrightarrow{\psi_X} X \xrightarrow{\phi_X} L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X),$$

where $CW_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}^\infty(X)$ is homotopy equivalent to a finite product of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s. From Theorem 2.1, the above fibration is a principal A_n -fibration, and we have the required conclusion. This completes the proof of Theorem A. \square

Next we proceed to the proof of Theorem B. Hemmi [8] introduced the concept of a quasi C_n -form on an A_n -space. Let X be an A_n -space in the sense of Stasheff [22], and let $P_i(X)$ denote the i -th projective space of X for $1 \leq i \leq n$. From the construction of $P_i(X)$, we have the following cofiber sequence:

$$P_{i-1}(X) \xrightarrow{\iota_{i-1}} P_i(X) \xrightarrow{\rho_i} (\Sigma X)^{(i)}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. To describe the definition of a quasi C_n -form, let $\kappa_i : (\Sigma X)^{i-1} \rightarrow (\Sigma X)^i$ and $\epsilon_i : \Sigma X \rightarrow (\Sigma X)^i$ be the inclusion maps given by

$$\kappa_i(x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}) = (x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, *)$$

and

$$\epsilon_i(x) = (*, \dots, *, x)$$

for $2 \leq i \leq n$. Let $\zeta_i : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow (\Sigma X)^{(i)}$ denote the natural projection for $1 \leq i \leq n$. A quasi C_n -form on X is defined by a system of maps $\{\lambda_i : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying the following conditions:

$$(3.2) \quad \lambda_1 = 1_{\Sigma X} : \Sigma X \longrightarrow \Sigma X,$$

$$(3.3) \quad \lambda_i \kappa_i = \iota_{i-1} \lambda_{i-1} \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$(3.4) \quad \lambda_i \epsilon_i = \iota_{i-1} \cdots \iota_1 \quad \text{for } 2 \leq i \leq n,$$

$$(3.5) \quad \rho_i \lambda_i \simeq \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \sigma \right) \zeta_i \quad \text{for } 1 \leq i \leq n,$$

where the action of the symmetric group Σ_i on $(\Sigma X)^{(i)}$ is given by the permutation of the coordinates, and the summation on the right hand side is defined by using the natural co- H -structure on $(\Sigma X)^{(i)}$. An A_n -space which has a quasi C_n -form is called a quasi C_n -space. Hemmi has shown the following result:

Theorem 3.3 ([8, Thm. 1.1]). *If X is a simply connected finite quasi C_p -space, then X is contractible.*

Remark 3.4. The above definition of a quasi C_n -form is slightly weaker than the original definition due to Hemmi. In fact, he defined a quasi C_n -form by a system of maps $\{\psi_i : J_i(\Sigma X) \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying some conditions (see [8, Def. 2.1]), where $J_i(\Sigma X)$ denotes the i -th James reduced product space of ΣX for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Given a quasi C_n -form $\{\psi_i : J_i(\Sigma X) \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ in the sense of Hemmi, by composing ψ_i with the natural projection $\pi_i : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow J_i(\Sigma X)$, we have a system $\{\lambda_i : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfying Conditions (3.2)-(3.5). Hemmi has shown Theorem 3.3 under the assumption that X is a quasi C_p -space in his definition. However, one can see from his proof that our definition is also sufficient to prove Theorem 3.3.

Let X and Y be quasi C_n -spaces which have the quasi C_n -forms $\{\lambda_i^X : (\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow P_i(X)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ and $\{\lambda_i^Y : (\Sigma Y)^i \rightarrow P_i(Y)\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$, respectively. If $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ is an A_n -map, then by Iwase-Mimura [11, Thm. 3.1], we have the induced map $P_i(\phi) : P_i(X) \rightarrow P_i(Y)$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Now $\phi : X \rightarrow Y$ is called a quasi C_n -map if the following diagram is homotopy commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\Sigma X)^i & \xrightarrow{\lambda_i^X} & P_i(X) \\ (\Sigma \phi)^i \downarrow & & \downarrow P_i(\phi) \\ (\Sigma Y)^i & \xrightarrow{\lambda_i^Y} & P_i(Y) \end{array}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

In the proof of Theorem B, we need the following result:

Theorem 3.5. *If X is a simply connected quasi C_n -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra, then $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is a quasi C_n -space and $\phi_X : X \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is a quasi C_n -map.*

Lemma 3.6. *Suppose X satisfies the same conditions as Theorem 3.5. Then we have the following:*

- (1) *There exists a homotopy equivalence*

$$\nu_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^i)$$

with $\phi_{(\Sigma X)^i} \simeq \nu_i(\Sigma \phi_X)^i$ for $i \geq 1$.

- (2) *Given a $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null space Z , the induced map*

$$((\Sigma \phi_X)^i)^* : \text{Map}_*((\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i, Z) \longrightarrow \text{Map}_*((\Sigma X)^i, Z)$$

is a homotopy equivalence for $i \geq 1$.

Proof. First we show (1). By Dror Farjoun [5, 1.A.8 e.4], there exists a homotopy equivalence $\gamma_j : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^j) \times L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^{j+1})$ such that $\gamma_j(\phi_{(\Sigma X)^j} \times \phi_{\Sigma X}) \simeq \phi_{(\Sigma X)^{j+1}}$ for $j \geq 1$. If we define a map

$\theta_i : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X)^i \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^i)$ by $\theta_i = \gamma_{i-1}(\gamma_{i-2} \times 1_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X)}) \cdots (\gamma_1 \times 1_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X)^{i-2}})$, then θ_i is a homotopy equivalence satisfying that $\theta_i(\phi_{\Sigma X})^i \simeq \phi_{(\Sigma X)^i}$ for $i \geq 1$.

From [14, Lemma 2.6], we have a homotopy equivalence $\omega : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ such that

$$\omega\phi_{\Sigma X} \simeq \phi_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)}(\phi_{S^1} \wedge \phi_X).$$

Let $\omega^{-1} : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X)$ denote the homotopy inverse of ω . By Theorem A, $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X) \simeq Y$ is finite, and so is $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X) \simeq \Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$. Then $\phi_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)}$ is a homotopy equivalence. Let $\zeta : \Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X) \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\Sigma X)$ be the map defined by $\zeta = \omega^{-1}\phi_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(S^1) \wedge L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)}(\phi_{S^1} \wedge 1_{L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)})$. Then ζ is a homotopy equivalence and $\zeta(\Sigma\phi_X) \simeq \phi_{\Sigma X}$. If we put $\nu_i = \theta_i\zeta^i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^i)$, then ν_i satisfies the required conditions.

Next we show (2). By taking the mapping spaces, we have the following homotopy commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Map}_*(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}((\Sigma X)^i), Z) & \xrightarrow[\simeq]{\nu_i^*} & \text{Map}_*((\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i, Z) \\ (\phi_{(\Sigma X)^i})^* \downarrow \simeq & & \downarrow ((\Sigma\phi_X)^i)^* \\ \text{Map}_*((\Sigma X)^i, Z) & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{Map}_*((\Sigma X)^i, Z) \end{array}$$

for a $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null space Z . Since ν_i^* and $(\phi_{(\Sigma X)^i})^*$ are homotopy equivalences by (1) and (2.1), so is $((\Sigma\phi_X)^i)^*$. This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.5. Let X be an A_n -space with finitely generated mod p cohomology. From Theorem 2.1, the $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -nullification $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is an A_n -space and the natural map $\phi_X : X \rightarrow L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is an A_n -map. Then by Iwase-Mimura [11, Thm. 3.1], we have the induced map $P_i(\phi_X) : P_i(X) \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ satisfying the following homotopy commutative diagram of cofiber sequences:

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} P_{i-1}(X) & \xrightarrow{\iota_{i-1}} & P_i(X) & \xrightarrow{\rho_i} & (\Sigma X)^{(i)} \\ P_{i-1}(\phi_X) \downarrow & & P_i(\phi_X) \downarrow & & \downarrow (\Sigma\phi_X)^{(i)} \\ P_{i-1}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\iota}_{i-1}} & P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\rho}_i} & (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}, \end{array}$$

where $\tilde{\iota}_{i-1} : P_{i-1}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)) \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ is the natural inclusion and $\tilde{\rho}_i : P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)) \rightarrow (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}$ denotes the natural projection. Since $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is finite, so is $(\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}$ for $i \geq 1$. By using induction on i , the projective space $P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ is finite, and so $P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ is $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null. Then there exists a map $\eta_i : L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(P_i(X)) \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$

such that $\eta_i \phi_{P_i(X)} \simeq P_i(\phi_X)$. Now we define a map $\hat{\lambda}_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ by the composite $\hat{\lambda}_i = \eta_i L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(\lambda_i) \nu_i$. Then by Lemma 3.6, we see that $\hat{\lambda}_i(\Sigma \phi_X)^i \simeq P_i(\phi_X) \lambda_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. If we show that the system $\{\hat{\lambda}_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ is a quasi C_n -form on $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$, then the result follows.

First we consider Conditions (3.3) and (3.4). Let $\tilde{\kappa}_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{i-1} \rightarrow (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i$ be the inclusion given by

$$\tilde{\kappa}_i(y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}) = (y_1, \dots, y_{i-1}, *)$$

for $2 \leq i \leq n$. From the definition of $\hat{\lambda}_i$, and by using Diagram (3.6), we have that $((\Sigma \phi_X)^{i-1})^*([\hat{\lambda}_i \tilde{\kappa}_i]) = [P_i(\phi_X) \lambda_i \kappa_i]$ and $((\Sigma \phi_X)^{i-1})^*([\tilde{\iota}_{i-1} \hat{\lambda}_{i-1}]) = [P_i(\phi_X) \iota_{i-1} \lambda_{i-1}]$. Then $((\Sigma \phi_X)^{i-1})^*([\hat{\lambda}_i \tilde{\kappa}_i]) = ((\Sigma \phi_X)^{i-1})^*([\tilde{\iota}_{i-1} \hat{\lambda}_{i-1}])$ since $\lambda_i \kappa_i = \iota_{i-1} \lambda_{i-1}$. By Lemma 3.6,

$$\begin{aligned} ((\Sigma \phi_X)^{i-1})^* : [(\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{i-1}, P_{i-1}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))] \\ \longrightarrow [(\Sigma X)^{i-1}, P_{i-1}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))] \end{aligned}$$

is a bijection since $P_{i-1}(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ is $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null, which implies that $\hat{\lambda}_i \tilde{\kappa}_i \simeq \tilde{\iota}_{i-1} \hat{\lambda}_{i-1}$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$. By using the same argument as above, we have $\hat{\lambda}_i \tilde{\epsilon}_i \simeq \tilde{\iota}_{i-1} \cdots \tilde{\iota}_1$ for $2 \leq i \leq n$, where $\tilde{\epsilon}_i : \Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X) \rightarrow (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i$ denotes the inclusion given by

$$\tilde{\epsilon}_i(y) = (*, \dots, *, y)$$

for $2 \leq i \leq n$. From the homotopy extension property, we can choose a map $\tilde{\lambda}_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow P_i(L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))$ such that $\tilde{\lambda}_i \simeq \hat{\lambda}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and the system $\{\tilde{\lambda}_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ satisfies Conditions (3.3) and (3.4).

Next we show Condition (3.5). Let $\zeta_i : (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i \rightarrow (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}$ denote the natural projection for $1 \leq i \leq n$. Since X is a quasi C_n -space, by using Condition (3.5) and the homotopy commutativity of Diagram (3.6), we have that

$$((\Sigma \phi_X)^i)^*([\tilde{\rho}_i \tilde{\lambda}_i]) = [(\Sigma \phi_X)^{(i)} \rho_i \lambda_i] = \left[(\Sigma \phi_X)^{(i)} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \sigma \right) \zeta_i \right].$$

On the other hand, we see that

$$((\Sigma \phi_X)^i)^* \left(\left[\left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \sigma \right) \tilde{\zeta}_i \right] \right) = \left[(\Sigma \phi_X)^{(i)} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \sigma \right) \zeta_i \right]$$

since $(\Sigma\phi_X)^{(i)} : (\Sigma X)^{(i)} \rightarrow (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}$ is a co- H -map. By applying Lemma 3.6 to a $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -null space $(\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)}$, we have a bijection

$$((\Sigma\phi_X)^i)^* : \left[(\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^i, (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)} \right] \longrightarrow \left[(\Sigma X)^i, (\Sigma L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X))^{(i)} \right],$$

which implies that

$$\tilde{\rho}_i \tilde{\lambda}_i \simeq \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma_i} \sigma \right) \tilde{\zeta}_i$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.5. \square

Now we can prove Theorem B as follows:

Proof of Theorem B. Let X be a simply connected quasi C_p -space such that the mod p cohomology $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is finitely generated as an algebra. From Theorem A, we have a principal A_p -fibration

$$F \longrightarrow X \xrightarrow{\phi_X} L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X),$$

where the fiber F is homotopy equivalent to the direct product of a finite number of $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ s. By Theorem 3.5, the $B\mathbb{Z}/p$ -nullification $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is a simply connected finite quasi C_p -space, and by Theorem 3.3, $L_{B\mathbb{Z}/p}(X)$ is contractible. Hence X is homotopy equivalent to the fiber F , and we have the required conclusion. This completes the proof of Theorem B. \square

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