

ON THE COEFFICIENT GROUPS OF EQUIVARIANT K -THEORY

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ABSTRACT. We calculated the coefficient groups of equivariant K -theory for any cyclic group, and we proved that, for any compact Lie group, the coefficient groups can only have 2-torsion. If there is any 2-torsion, it is detected by 2-primary finite subgroups of G . The rationalization of the coefficient groups then can be easily calculated.

1. INTRODUCTION

Equivariant cohomology theory plays an important role in algebraic topology. It is not a simple analogue of ordinary cohomology theory. Equivariant K -theory is probably the best known example and has been studied for a number of years. One of the significant differences between an ordinary cohomology theory and an equivariant cohomology theory is that the coefficient ring of the latter is indexed by all virtual real representations [3, 4]. Throughout this paper, G will denote a finite group and $|G|$ its order. K_G will denote equivariant K -theory defined over all G -CW complexes. Let $\tilde{K}_G^*(S^0) = \tilde{K}_G(S^*)$ be the set consisting of all $\tilde{K}_G(S^V)$ as V runs through all the *virtual real* representations of G . Here, if V is an honest representation, S^V denotes the one-point compactification of V . For a virtual representation $V - W$, S^{V-W} must be interpreted as a G -spectrum. However, since $S^{V-W} \wedge S^{2W} = S^{V+W}$ and S^{2W} is complex, it will suffice to focus attention on the S^V for honest representations. One of the primary problems is then the determination of this coefficient ring $\tilde{K}_G^*(S^0)$. Besides the famous Bott periodicity theorem [7] the calculations of K_G -groups are surprisingly difficult. The Bott periodicity theorem tells us that $\tilde{K}_G(S^V) \cong R(G)$ for a *complex* representation V of G , where $R(G)$ is the complex representation ring of G . This, of course, gives a partial solution to the problem. However, since the coefficient ring is $RO(G)$ -graded we have to ask what happens when V is a real representation of G . We can actually get some help from the Bott periodicity theorem. If $V = V' \oplus W$ for some *complex* representation W of G , then we have an isomorphism

$$\tilde{K}_G(S^V) = \tilde{K}_G(S^{V' \oplus W}) = \tilde{K}_G(S^{V'} \wedge S^W) \cong \tilde{K}_G(S^{V'}).$$

It is therefore sufficient to work with those real representations which contain no complex representations (I will call them *pure* real representations). Notice that if $|G|$ is odd, due to the lack of nontrivial pure representations, the Bott

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periodicity theorem does provide the answer for the problem. $\tilde{K}_G(S^V)$ is either $R(G)$ or 0 depending on the dimension of V .

In this paper we shall provide results both on the torsion elements (if any) and nontorsion elements of $\tilde{K}_G(S^V)$ where V is any real representation of G . We begin with a result of James McClure [5, Proposition 2.1].

Proposition 1. *Suppose that G is a finite group, $n = |G|$, and X is a finite G -CW complex. Then restrictions to cyclic subgroups induce a monomorphism:*

$$K_G(X) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \hookrightarrow \prod_H K_H(X) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right],$$

where H runs through all **cyclic** subgroups of G .

More precisely, $K_G(X)[\frac{1}{n}]$ is the inverse limit of $K_H(X)[\frac{1}{n}]$.

The reason this proposition holds is that the map

$$\sum_H \text{tr}_H^G: \sum_H R(H) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \rightarrow R(G) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right]$$

is surjective by the Brauer induction theorem. Here H runs through all cyclic subgroups of G and tr_H^G is the transfer map.

Corollary 2. *Suppose that G is a finite group, $n = |G|$, and X is a finite G -CW complex. If for every cyclic subgroup H of G , $K_H(X)$ has no p -torsion for all p not dividing n , then $K_G(X)$ has no p -torsion for all p not dividing n .*

Our study first considers the case when the group G is cyclic. Because any odd-order cyclic group has no nontrivial pure real representations, we assume that our group is \mathbb{Z}_m with $m = 2q$ an even number. It is easy to see that the group \mathbb{Z}_m has only one nontrivial one-dimensional pure real representation λ and one nontrivial two-dimensional pure real representation $\lambda \oplus 1$. Here the action of the generator of \mathbb{Z}_m on λ is multiplication by -1 . We shall calculate $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ and $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{\lambda \oplus 1})$ in §§2 and 3, respectively. Here are the results.

Let χ_l be the one-dimensional complex representation of \mathbb{Z}_m such that the action of the generator is multiplication by $e^{2\pi i l/m}$.

MAIN RESULTS

Theorem A.

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_q - 1),$$

where $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_q - 1)$ denotes the ideal in $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ generated by $\chi_q - 1$.

Theorem B.

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{\lambda \oplus 1}) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_q)(\chi_2 - 1).$$

In particular, the groups in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^*)$ are of one of the following forms:

$$R(\mathbb{Z}_m), \quad R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_1 - 1), \quad R(\mathbb{Z}_q)(\chi_2 - 1), \quad \text{and} \quad 0.$$

Notice that $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^*)$ is torsion free. Applying Proposition 1, we have the following

Corollary C. *The only possible torsion in $\tilde{K}_G(S^*)$ is p -torsion for primes p dividing n and the nontorsion part of $\tilde{K}_G(S^*)$ is completely determined by Theorem A and Theorem B through the isomorphism*

$$\tilde{K}_G(S^*) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right] \cong \varprojlim_{\mathbb{Z}_m \subset G} \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^*) \left[\frac{1}{n} \right],$$

where H runs through the cyclic subgroups of G .

In the same paper mentioned above, James McClure also proved a beautiful theorem concerning restrictions to elementary subgroups. More precisely, we call a group an *elementary* group if it is a product of a p -group and a cyclic group having order prime to p .

Theorem 3 (James McClure). *Suppose that G is a compact Lie group and X a finite G -CW complex. Then restrictions to finite elementary subgroups induce a monomorphism:*

$$K_G(X) \hookrightarrow \prod_H K_H(X),$$

where H runs through all the finite elementary subgroups.

We therefore study the case where the group G is an elementary group. The first thing we will prove is a lemma on the pure real representations of elementary groups.

Lemma D. *Suppose $G = \mathbb{Z}_m \times P$, where P is a p -group. Let V be a pure real representation of G .*

1. *If p is odd, then $V = \alpha \otimes \mathbf{1}$. Here α is a pure real representation of \mathbb{Z}_m .*
 2. *If m is odd, then $V = \mathbf{1} \otimes \alpha$. Here α is a pure real representation of P .*
- In particular, if G is an elementary group and P a 2-group, then every pure real representation is of the form $\mathbf{1} \otimes \alpha$.*

The following theorem discusses the possible torsion elements and reduces the problem to that of computing the torsion of $\tilde{K}_H(S^*)$ where H is a 2-subgroup of G .

Theorem E. *If P is p -group with p odd, and Q is a 2-group, then*

1. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times P}(S^*)$ *is torsion-free.*
2. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times Q}(S^*)$ *can only have 2-torsion.*

As an immediate corollary of Theorems E and Theorem 3, we have

Theorem F. $\tilde{K}_G(S^*)$ *can only have 2-torsion. In particular if $\tilde{K}_H(S^*)$ is torsion-free for all 2-subgroups H , so is $\tilde{K}_G(S^*)$.*

For example, if $|G| = 2(2k+1)$, then $\tilde{K}_G(S^*)$ is torsion-free.

We shall prove Theorem A in §2 and Theorem B in §3. Lemma D and Theorem E will be proved in §4.

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2. THE PROOF OF THEOREM A

Throughout this section and the next, $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$ will be a cyclic group of order $m = 2q$. Bundles will mean complex vector bundles. Fix a generator g

in G . Let λ be the unique nontrivial one-dimensional real representation of \mathbb{Z}_m . Then the action of \mathbb{Z}_m on λ is given by $g^k t = (-1)^k t$ for $t \in \lambda$. If we identify S^λ with S^1 , the action of \mathbb{Z}_m then is given by

$$g^k z = \begin{cases} z, & k \text{ even}, \\ \bar{z}, & k \text{ odd}, \end{cases}$$

for $z \in S^1$. It is easy to see that λ is the unique nontrivial irreducible pure real representation. To determine $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^*)$ is then to calculate $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ and $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$. We shall prove Theorem A in this section.

Let X be any \mathbb{Z}_m -space. Suppose that η and ζ are two equivariant bundles over X . We shall write $\eta \doteq \zeta$ if η and ζ are nonequivariantly isomorphic. If η is nonequivariantly trivial, then $\eta \doteq X \times \mathbb{C}^n$ for some n . In the case where $X = S^1$, every bundle is nonequivariantly trivial. Because our group is cyclic, the action of the group is completely determined by the action of the generator g . For $x \in X$, g maps the fiber η_x to the fiber η_{gx} . This action can be described by a matrix $E(x) \in U(n)$. That is,

$$g(x, u) = (gx, E(x)u)$$

for $(x, u) \in \eta \doteq X \times \mathbb{C}^n$. The action of g^k is given by the matrix $\prod_{i=0}^{k-1} E(g^i x)$. Since the order of g is m , we have $\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} E(g^i x) = I$ with I understood to be the identity matrix. The main object of our attention in this section is called a *bracket*. It should be viewed as another way of describing nonequivariantly trivial \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles. A bracket, denoted $[n|E]$, consists of the dimension n and the action E of g .

Definition 2.1.

1. *Bracket:* $[n|E]$ is a *bracket* over X if $E: X \rightarrow U(n)$ is a continuous function satisfying

$$\prod_{i=0}^{m-1} E(g^i x) = I$$

for all $x \in X$, where I is the identity matrix in $U(n)$.

2. *The associated bundle $\Theta[n|E]$ of a bracket:* We may recover \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles from brackets. Namely, define its associated \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle $\Theta[n|E]$ over X by setting

$$\Phi[n|E] = X \times \mathbb{C}^n \xrightarrow{\text{Proj.}} X,$$

where the action of G is given by

$$g(x, u) = (gx, E(x)u)$$

for all $x \in X$ and $u \in \mathbb{C}^n$.

3. *Isomorphism of brackets:* Two brackets $[n|E]$ and $[r|K]$ are said to be *isomorphic* by Φ (denoted $[n|E] \cong [r|K]$) if $n = r$ and $\Phi: X \rightarrow U(n)$ is a continuous function satisfying $K(x)\Phi(x) = \Phi(gx)E(x)$ for all $x \in X$.
4. We may also define *homotopic brackets*; *direct sums of brackets*; *constant (trivial) brackets*; *stable homotopic and stable isomorphic brackets*; etc. in obvious ways. We notice that homotopic brackets give isomorphic bundles.

Definition 2.2. From now on, let $X = S^\lambda$ with \mathbb{Z}_m acting on S^λ by

$$g^k z = \begin{cases} z, & k \text{ even}, \\ \bar{z}, & k \text{ odd}. \end{cases}$$

1. **$D(z)$ function:** If $[n|E]$ is a bracket over S^λ , define an auxiliary function $D(z)$ as follows:

$$D(z) = E(\bar{z})E(z) \quad \text{for } z \in S^\lambda.$$

The function $D(z)$ represents the action of g^2 . Notice that $D^q(z) = I$ by the definition of a bracket.

2. **Special brackets:** A bracket $[n|E]$ is said to be *special* if $D(z)$ is constant over S^λ .
3. **Characteristic numbers:** Let $S^0 = \{\pm 1\} \subset S^\lambda$ be the fixed point set of $S^\lambda \cdot g(\pm 1) = \pm 1$. For any bracket $[n|E]$, define its *characteristic number* $\Omega[n|E]$ as

$$\Omega[n|E] = \frac{\det(tI - E(+1))}{\det(tI - E(-1))},$$

where t is an indeterminate.

It is easy to see that the range of this characteristic number is in the field of rational functions $\mathbb{C}(t)$.

Proposition 2.3. 1. $\Omega([n|E] \oplus [r|K]) = \Omega[n|E] \cdot \Omega[r|K]$.

2. $\Omega[n|E] = 1 \Leftrightarrow E(+1)$ is similar to $E(-1)$.

In particular, if $[n|E]$ is a constant bracket, then $\Omega[n|E] = 1$.

Lemma 2.4. 1. Let A be a matrix in $U(n)$. Then the centralizer of A in $U(n)$ is connected.

2. The map $S^1 \rightarrow U(2)$ defined by $z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z} & 0 \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix}$ is nullhomotopic.

3. Any continuous map $f: S^1 \rightarrow U(n)$ is homotopic to a map $z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & z^k \end{pmatrix}$ for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

4. The map $S^1 \rightarrow U(n)$ defined by

$$z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} z^{r_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & z^{r_n} \end{pmatrix} \quad (r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{Z})$$

is homotopic to the maps

$$z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} z^r & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & z^r \end{pmatrix}$$

where $r = \sum r_i$.

Proof. 1. As a unitary matrix, $A = SD\bar{S}^{-t}$, where S is unitary and

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} e^{it_1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & e^{it_n} \end{pmatrix}$$

is diagonal. The centralizer of A is conjugate to the centralizer of D by \bar{S}^t and the latter is obviously connected.

2. It suffices to prove that

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{z}^2 & 0 \\ 0 & z^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

is nullhomotopic. The following is such a homotopy:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t & \sin \frac{\pi}{2}t \\ -\sin \frac{\pi}{2}t & \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z} & 0 \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t & -\sin \frac{\pi}{2}t \\ \sin \frac{\pi}{2}t & \cos \frac{\pi}{2}t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} \bar{z} & 0 \\ 0 & z \end{pmatrix}.$$

3. This is because $\pi_1(U(n)) = \mathbb{Z}$.

4. Both maps have the same degree.

Lemma 2.5. *If $[n|E]$ is a bracket over S^1 , then there is a diagonal matrix Λ_0 in $U(r)$ satisfying $\Lambda_0^{2q} = I$ for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and a special bracket $[(n+r+1)|H_0]$ such that $[n|E] \oplus [r|\Lambda_0] \oplus [1|z^{2k}]$ is homotopic to $[(n+r+1)|H_0]$, where $[r|\Lambda_0]$ is constant. In particular,*

$$\Theta[n|E] \oplus \Theta[r|\Lambda_0] \oplus \Theta[1|z^{2k}] \cong \Theta[(n+r+1)|H_0]$$

as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles over S^1 .

Proof. Let $D(z) = E(\bar{z})E(z)$ be the auxiliary function. We have already observed that $D^q(z) = I$.

Claim: There is an isomorphism $\Delta: S^1 \rightarrow U(n+r)$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} D(z) & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} = \Delta^{-1}(z) \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \Delta(z)$$

with D_1, D_2 diagonal, $D_1^q = I$, and $D_2^q = I$.

Let $\eta = S^\lambda \times \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow S^\lambda$ be a \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over S^1 . The action of the generator g is given by $g(z, u) = (z, E(z)u)$. Let \mathbb{Z}_q be the cyclic group of order q generated by $b = g^2$. Considered as a subgroup of \mathbb{Z}_m by mapping b to g^2 , \mathbb{Z}_q acts trivially on S^λ . η restricts to a \mathbb{Z}_q -bundle over S^1 with action $b(z, u) = (z, D(z)u)$.

Since $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^1) = 0$, there are representations V and W of \mathbb{Z}_q such that $\eta \oplus V \simeq W \oplus V$ as \mathbb{Z}_q -bundles over S^1 . Here \simeq means \mathbb{Z}_q -bundle isomorphism. (\cong will denote \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle isomorphism.) Let Δ be this isomorphism. Suppose $b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ acts on W and V through left multiplication by $D_1 \in U(n)$ and $D_2 \in U(r)$, respectively. We may assume that D_1 and D_2 are diagonal. Then there is a map $\Delta: S^1 \rightarrow U(n+r)$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \eta \oplus V & \cong & W \oplus V \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ S^1 \times \mathbb{C}^n & \longrightarrow & S^1 \times (W \oplus V) \\ (z, (u, v)) & \longrightarrow & \left(z, \Delta(z) \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix} \right) \end{array}$$

It follows from the fact that Δ is \mathbb{Z}_q -equivariant that

$$\Delta(z) \begin{pmatrix} D(z) & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \Delta(z).$$

This proves our claim.

Suppose that $\Delta: S^1 \rightarrow U(n+r)$ is homotopic to

$$z \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & z^k \end{pmatrix}$$

for some $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ through some homotopy Δ_t . Set

$$\Psi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $\Psi(z)$ is homotopic to $\begin{pmatrix} I & 0 \\ 0 & z^k \end{pmatrix}$ in $U(n+r+1)$ for some k through $\Psi_t(z)$. Pick a diagonal matrix Λ_0 with $\Lambda_0^2 = D_2$ and define a homotopy H by setting

$$H(t, z) = \Psi_t(\bar{z}) \begin{pmatrix} E(z) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \Psi_t^{-1}(z),$$

where $z \in S^1$. Then direct calculation shows that

$$(H(t, \bar{z})H(t, z))^q = I.$$

H gives a homotopy between $\Theta[(n+r+1)|H_0]$ and $[(n+r+1)|H_1]$. We want to find out what kind of brackets $[n+r+1|H_0]$ and $[n+r+1|H_1]$ are. By definition of H we find

$$H_0(z) = H(0, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta(\bar{z}) \begin{pmatrix} E(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \Delta^{-1}(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(\bar{z})H_0(z) &= H(0, \bar{z})H(0, z) = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta(z) \begin{pmatrix} E(\bar{z})E(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0^2 \end{pmatrix} \Delta^{-1}(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} \Delta(z) \begin{pmatrix} D(z) & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 \end{pmatrix} \Delta^{-1}(z) & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} D_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

which is of order q .

This proves that $[(n+r+1)|H_0]$ is a special bracket. On the other hand,

$$H_1(z) = \begin{pmatrix} E(z) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & z^{2k} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore

$$[(n+r+1)|H_1] = [n|E] \oplus [r|\Lambda_0] \oplus [1|z^{2k}]$$

is homotopic to $[(n+r+1)|H_0]$. Q.E.D.

Lemma 2.6. 1. Let $[n|E]$ be a special bracket over S^1 . Then $[n|E]$ is homotopic to some special bracket $[n|K_1]$ such that $K_1(+1)$ is diagonal.

2. If $[n|E]$ is special with $E(+1)$ diagonal, then $[n|E] \cong [n|K]$, where

$$K(z) = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & zI_s \end{pmatrix} E(+1),$$

and $[n|K]$ is a special bracket.

In particular, $\Theta[n|E] \cong \Theta[n|K]$ and

$$[n|E] \cong [1|\lambda_1] \oplus \cdots \oplus [1|\lambda_r] \oplus [1|z\lambda_{r+1}] \oplus \cdots \oplus [1|z\lambda_n].$$

Here

$$E(+1) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Each $[1|\lambda_i]$ is a constant bracket.

3. Let $[n|E]$ be any bracket. Then $[n|E] \oplus [1|z^{2k}]$ is stably homotopic to a sum of $[1|z\lambda]$'s, where each λ is an m th-root of unity. In particular, $\Theta[n|E] \oplus \Theta[1|z^{2k}]$ is stably homotopic to a sum of $\Theta[1|z\lambda]$'s.

Proof. 1. Since $D = D(z) = E(\bar{z})E(z)$ is a constant, $E(\pm 1)^m = E(\pm 1)^{2q} = D^q = I$, where $m = 2q$. Suppose $E(+1) = T\Lambda T^{-1}$, with Λ diagonal and $\Lambda^m = I$ for some $T \in U(n)$. Let $r: [0, 1] \rightarrow U(n)$ be a path in $U(n)$ such that $r(0) = I$ and $r(1) = T$.

Define $K(t, z) = r^{-1}(t)E(z)r(t)$. Then

$$K(t, \bar{z})K(t, z) = r^{-1}(t)E(\bar{z})E(z)r(t) = r^{-1}(t)Dr(t).$$

Thus we have

$$(F(t, \bar{z})F(t, z))^q = r^{-1}(t)D^q r(t) = I.$$

This proves that $[n|K]$ is a bracket that defines a homotopy. Moreover, $K(0, z) = E(z)$, while $K(1, z) = T^{-1}E(z)T$. Hence,

$$K(1, \bar{z})K(1, z) = r^{-1}(t)E(\bar{z})E(z)r(t) = T^{-1}DT = \text{constant},$$

with

$$K(1, +1) = r^{-1}(1)E(+1)r(1) = T^{-1}E(+1)T = \Lambda \text{ diagonal}.$$

This proves that $[n|E] = [n|K_0]$ is homotopic to $[n|K_1]$; the latter $[n|K_1]$ is special with $K_1(+1) = \Lambda$ diagonal.

2. Since $D = E(\bar{z})E(z) = \text{constant}$, $E^2(\pm 1) = D$. If $E(-1) = S\Lambda S^{-1}$ with Λ a diagonal matrix, then $E^2(+1) = E^2(-1) = S\Lambda^2 S^{-1}$. Because $E^2(+1)$ is diagonal we may assume that $E^2(+1) = \Lambda^2$. Furthermore, we may assume

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & -I_s \end{pmatrix} E(+1).$$

Then $D = E^2(-1) = S\Lambda^2 S^{-1} = SDS^{-1}$. Accordingly, $DS = SD$. Using Lemma 2.4, we get a path $r(t)$ in $U(n)$ such that $r(0) = I$, $r(1) = S$, and $r(t)D = Dr(t)$ for $t \in [0, 1]$.

Define, for $z = e^{i\theta}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(e^{i\theta}) &= \begin{cases} (r(\frac{\theta}{\pi}))^{-1}, & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \\ K(\bar{z})(r(-\frac{\theta}{\pi}))^{-1}(E(e^{-i\theta}))^{-1}, & -\pi \leq \theta \leq 0, \end{cases} \\ &= \begin{cases} (r(\frac{\theta}{\pi}))^{-1}, & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \\ \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{z}I_s \end{pmatrix} E(+1)(r(-\frac{\theta}{\pi}))^{-1}(E(e^{-i\theta}))^{-1}, & -\pi \leq \theta \leq 0. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Here $K(z) = \begin{pmatrix} I_r & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{z}I_s \end{pmatrix} E(+1)$ is diagonal and special.

It is easy to verify that Φ is well defined, $K(z)\Phi(z) = \Phi(\bar{z})E(z)$, and Φ gives an isomorphism between $[n|E]$ and $[n|K]$.

3. This is an immediate consequence of Lemma 2.5 and the previous two statements.

Proposition 2.7. 1. *For any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle η over S^λ there is a bracket $[n|E]$ over S^λ such that $\eta \cong \Theta[n|E]$.*

$$2. [1|z^k] \cong [1|\bar{z}^k].$$

$$3. [1|z^k] \cong [1|z^{k-2}].$$

4.

$$[1|z^k] \cong \begin{cases} [1|z], & k \text{ odd}, \\ [1|1], & k \text{ even}. \end{cases}$$

5. *The bundle $\Theta[1|z\lambda] \cong \lambda \cdot \Theta[1|z]$, where λ is the one-dimensional representation of \mathbb{Z}_m .*

6. *Any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle η over S^λ is stably isomorphic to a sum of bundles $\lambda \cdot \Theta[1|z]$ with $\lambda^m = 1$.*

Proof. 1. Every bundle over S^1 is nonequivariantly trivial. So any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over S^1 can be recovered from a bracket.

2. Let $K(z) = \bar{z}^k$, $E(z) = z^k$, and $\Phi(z) = z^k$. Then

$$K(z)\Phi(z) = \Phi(\bar{z})E(z) = I.$$

This implies that Φ gives an isomorphism $[1|E] \cong [1|K]$.

3. Let $K(z) = z^k$, $E(z) = z^{k-2}$, and $\Phi(z) = \bar{z}$. Then $K(z)\Phi(z) = \Phi(\bar{z})E(z) = z^{k-1}$, and thus $[1|K] \cong [1|E]$ by Φ .

Corollary 2.8. *Let $\delta = \Theta[1|z]$ be the \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle associated to the bracket $[1|z]$, so that $\delta \dot{=} S^\lambda \times \mathbb{C}$ is nonequivariantly trivial. Then $K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ is generated as an $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ -module by δ together with trivial \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ is generated as an $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ -module by $\omega = 1 - \delta$.*

We have defined the characteristic number for any bracket. We now are able to define its analogue for any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over S^λ :

Definition 2.9. Let η be any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over S^λ . According to Proposition 2.7, $\eta \cong \Theta[n|E]$ for some bracket $[n|E]$.

Define

$$\Omega[\eta] = \Omega[n|E] = \frac{\det(tI - E(+1))}{\det(tI - E(-1))}$$

and call $\Omega[\eta]$ the characteristic number of η .

Proposition 2.10. 1. $\Omega[\eta]$ is well defined.

2. $\Omega: K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(t)$ is "exponential", that is,

$$\Omega[\eta \oplus \xi] = \Omega[\eta] \cdot \Omega[\xi].$$

3. If η is trivial, then $\Omega[\eta] = 1$.

Lemma 2.11.

$$\begin{aligned} [1|z] \oplus [1|-z] \oplus [1|1] \oplus [1|-1] \\ \cong [1|1] \oplus [1|-1] \oplus [1|1] \oplus [1|-1]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let $\alpha: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow [0, 2\pi]$ be a continuous map such that $\alpha(0) = 0$, $\alpha(\pi) = \frac{\pi}{2}$, and $\alpha(2\pi) = 2\pi$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(e^{i\theta}) &= \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha(\theta) & \sin \alpha(\theta) \\ -\sin \alpha(\theta) & \cos \alpha(\theta) \end{pmatrix}, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \\ A(e^{i\theta}) &= \begin{cases} \Phi_1(e^{i\theta}) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha(\theta) & \sin \alpha(\theta) \\ -\sin \alpha(\theta) & \cos \alpha(\theta) \end{pmatrix}, & 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, \\ e^{-i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \Phi_1(e^{-i\theta}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \\ = e^{-i\theta} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha(-\theta) & -\sin \alpha(-\theta) \\ \sin \alpha(-\theta) & \cos \alpha(-\theta) \end{pmatrix}, & -\pi \leq \theta \leq 0. \end{cases} \\ \Phi(z) &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & A(z) \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

It is not difficult to see that A and Φ_1 are well defined. Furthermore, $A(z) = \bar{z}JA(\bar{z})J$, where $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ and $z \in S^1$.

$$\begin{pmatrix} z \cdot J & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix} \Phi(z) = \Phi(\bar{z}) \begin{pmatrix} J & 0 \\ 0 & J \end{pmatrix}.$$

This implies that Φ is an isomorphism between

$$[1|1] \oplus [1|-1] \oplus [1|1] \oplus [1|-1]$$

and

$$[1|z] \oplus [1|-z] \oplus [1|1] \oplus [1|-1].$$

In particular, $\Theta[1|z] \oplus \Theta[1|-z]$ is stably trivial. Q.E.D.

Corollary 2.12. 1. $K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ is generated by trivial bundles and $\Theta[1|\xi^k z] = \xi^k \delta$, $1 \leq k \leq q$, where $\delta = \Theta[1|z]$ and $\xi = e^{2i\pi/m}$.

2. $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ is generated by $\{\xi^k \omega\}_{1 \leq k \leq q}$ with $\xi^{q+k} \omega = -\xi^k \omega$, where $\omega = 1 - \delta$.

Theorem 2.13.

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \cong \mathbb{Z}\omega \oplus \mathbb{Z}\xi\omega \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}\xi^{q-1}\omega$$

with $\xi^{q+k}\omega = -\xi^k\omega$, $\omega^2 = 2\omega$.

In particular, $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ is torsion-free.

Proof. We begin by showing that $\omega^2 = 2\omega$.

It is not difficult to see that

$$\Theta[1|z] \otimes \Theta[1|z] = \Theta[1|z^2].$$

By applying Proposition 2.7 we get

$$\Theta[1|z] \otimes \Theta[1|z] \cong \Theta[1|1] = 1.$$

It follows then that

$$\omega^2 = (1 - \Theta[1|z]) \otimes (1 - \Theta[1|z]) = 2 - 2\Theta[1|z] = 2\omega.$$

In order to prove the theorem we have to prove the following statement: If $W \oplus n_0\omega \oplus n_1\xi\omega \oplus \cdots \oplus n_{q-1}\xi^{q-1}\omega \cong V$, where W and V are representations of \mathbb{Z}_m and $n_0, \dots, n_{q-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$, then $n_0 = n_1 = \cdots = n_{q-1} = 0$.

Using the characteristic numbers above we find that

$$\begin{aligned}
 1 &= \Omega(V) \\
 &= \Omega(W \oplus n_0\omega \oplus n_1\xi\omega \oplus \cdots \oplus n_{q-1}\xi^{q-1}\omega) \\
 &= \Omega(n_0\omega \oplus n_1\xi\omega \oplus \cdots \oplus n_{q-1}\xi^{q-1}\omega) \\
 &= \Omega(\omega)^{n_0} \cdot \Omega(\xi\omega)^{n_1} \cdots \Omega(\xi^{q-1}\omega)^{n_{q-1}} \\
 &= \left(\frac{t-1}{t+1}\right)^{n_0} \left(\frac{t-\xi}{t+\xi}\right)^{n_1} \cdots \left(\frac{t-\xi^{q-1}}{t+\xi^{q-1}}\right)^{n_{q-1}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

But this can happen only if $n_0 = n_1 = \cdots = n_{q-1} = 0$. Q.E.D.

Remark 2.14. Let $\chi_k \in R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ be the one-dimensional complex representation of \mathbb{Z}_m defined by $gz = e^{2k\pi i/m}z$. (Here $g \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ is the generator.) Let $S^0 = \{\pm 1\} \subset S^\lambda$ be the fixed point set and $\omega = \Theta[1|z]$. Then the Euler map

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^0) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$$

maps ω to $1 - \chi_q$.

It follows that the image of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^0)$ is $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_q - \chi_0)$.

Finally, let us prove

Theorem A.

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_q - 1)$$

as an ideal. Moreover the Euler map

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda) \hookrightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^0)$$

is an injection with image $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)(\chi_q - \chi_0)$.

Proof. We know that $\omega = 1 - \Theta[1|z]$ is a generator of $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\lambda)$ and that the Euler map sends ω to $1 - \chi_q$. Suppose $\mu \in R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ is an element such that the Euler map maps $\mu \cdot \omega$ to 0. Then $\mu \cdot (\chi_q - 1) = 0$ in $R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$ and therefore $\mu = \nu \cdot (\chi_q + 1)$ for some $\nu \in R(\mathbb{Z}_m)$. But then

$$\begin{aligned}
 \mu \cdot \omega &= \nu \cdot (\chi_q + 1) \cdot \omega = \nu \cdot (\chi_q \omega + \omega) \\
 &= \nu \cdot (-\omega + \omega) = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. THE PROOF OF THEOREM B

Previous conventions remain in force. $G = \mathbb{Z}_m$ is a cyclic group of even order $m = 2q$ and $g \in \mathbb{Z}_m$ is a generator. λ will be the one-dimensional nontrivial real representation of \mathbb{Z}_m with action defined by $g^k t = (-1)^k t$. Let $b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ be a generator; $\mathbb{Z}_q \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_m$ is embedded by mapping b to g^2 .

Let S^1 , S^λ , and $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ be the one-point compactifications of $1 = \mathbb{R}^1$, λ , and $1 \oplus \lambda$ respectively. The action of \mathbb{Z}_m on S^λ is $gz = \bar{z}$ for all $z \in S^\lambda$, while the action of \mathbb{Z}_q is trivial. Let D^2 be the unit disc in \mathbb{R}^2 and $\partial D^2 = S^1$ its boundary. Suppose that $S_+^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ is the right hemisphere of $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$, $S_-^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ the left hemisphere, Δ_+ the upper hemisphere of $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$, and Δ_- the lower hemisphere. If $\tau: S^{1 \oplus \lambda} \rightarrow S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ represents the action of g over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$, then obviously τ maps $S_\pm^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ to $S_\mp^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ and Δ_\pm to Δ_\mp . $S_\pm^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ is \mathbb{Z}_m -invariant and contractible. If we identify $S_\pm^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ with D^2 , then τ is just complex conjugation.

Since $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ is a 2-sphere, not every vector bundle over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ is trivial (however, we shall see that every \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over it is nonequivariantly trivial). Our previous definition of bracket is inadequate here. We have to consider clutching functions for nontrivial bundles. Our modification of the notation of bracket will be called a *clutching bracket*. The point of introducing such an object is this: a \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle will be trivial when restricted to $S_+^{1\oplus\lambda}$ and $S_-^{1\oplus\lambda}$. The action of \mathfrak{g} on each of them will be denoted E_+ and E_- respectively. On their boundary $\partial S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda} = S^{\lambda}$, the clutching L is a \mathbb{Z}_m -isomorphism. We have the following precise definition.

Definition 3.1. 1. *Clutching brackets:* A clutching bracket over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ (denoted by $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$) consists of an integer n called the dimension, a clutching function L , and actions E_{\pm} of \mathfrak{g} on $S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n$. Here $E_{\pm}: D^2 \rightarrow U(n)$ and $L: \partial D^2 \rightarrow U(n)$ are continuous functions such that

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \quad & E_-(z)L(z) = L(\bar{z})E_+(z) \quad \text{on } \partial D^2, \\ (b) \quad & (E_+(\bar{a})E_+(a))^q = (E_-(\bar{a})E_-(a))^q = I \quad \text{for } a \in D^2. \end{aligned}$$

2. $D_{\pm}(a)$ functions: Two auxiliary functions are defined for any clutching bracket $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$.

$$D_{\pm}(a) = E_{\pm}(\bar{a})E_{\pm}(a).$$

They represent the \mathbb{Z}_q -action on the bundle.

Notice that: (a) E_{\pm} are defined on $S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda}$ if we identify $S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda}$ with D^2 . (b) On ∂D^2 we have $D_-(z)L(z) = L(z)D_+(z)$.

3. *The associated bundle* $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$: For a given clutching bracket $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$, we associate a \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ to it by using L as a clutching function. Explicitly:

$$\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) = S_+^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n \cup_L S_-^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n.$$

The \mathbb{Z}_m -action is defined by:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n &\xrightarrow{\mathfrak{g}} S_{\pm}^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n, \\ (a, u) &\rightarrow (\tau(a), E_{\pm}(a)u). \end{aligned}$$

4. *Normal clutching brackets:* $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is normal if L is constantly equal to the identity. For any normal clutching bracket we have

$$E_-(z) = E_-(z)L(z) = L(\bar{z})E_+(z) = E_+(z)$$

on ∂D^2 . Thus E_{\pm} defines a continuous function E over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$. Accordingly, D_{\pm} defines a continuous function D over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ and $D(a) = E(\tau(a))E(a)$ for $a \in S^{1\oplus\lambda}$. We shall write a normal clutching bracket by $(n|I|E|E)$, where $E = E_+ = E_-$.

5. *Special clutching brackets:* $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is special if it is normal and the functions D_{\pm} are constant on D^2 .

6. *Constant clutching bracket:* $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is a constant clutching bracket if it is special and the functions E_{\pm} are constant.

7. *Direct sum of clutching brackets:* Just as in the case of bracket, we define the direct sum for any two clutching brackets.

$$(n|L|E_+|E_-) \oplus (r|J|K_+|K_-) = (n+r|L \oplus J|(E \oplus K)_+|(E \oplus K)_-),$$

where, by our convention,

$$(E \oplus K)_{\pm} = E_{\pm} \oplus K_{\pm} = \begin{pmatrix} E_{\pm} & 0 \\ 0 & K_{\pm} \end{pmatrix}.$$

8. *Isomorphism of clutching brackets*: $\Phi = \{\Phi_{\pm}\}$ is said to be an *isomorphism* between $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ and $(n|J|K_+|K_-)$ if $\Phi_{\pm}: D^2 \rightarrow U(n)$ is continuous and

$$K_{\pm}(a)\Phi_{\pm}(a) = \Phi_{\pm}(\bar{a})E_{\pm}(a), \quad \text{on } D^2,$$

$$\Phi_{-}(z)L(z) = J(z)\Phi_{+}(z), \quad \text{on } \partial D^2.$$

We shall write $(n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong (n|J|K_+|K_-)$ for isomorphic clutching brackets.

If both $(n|I|E|E)$ and $(n|I|K|K)$ are normal clutching brackets, then the function

$$\Phi(a) = \begin{cases} \Phi_{+}(a), & a \in S_+^{1 \oplus \lambda}, \\ \Phi_{-}(a), & a \in S_-^{1 \oplus \lambda}, \end{cases}$$

is well defined and the equality

$$K(a)\Phi(a) = \Phi(\bar{a})E(a)$$

holds.

9. *Homotopy of clutching brackets*: $H = \{H_{\pm}\}$ is a homotopy between $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ and $(n|J|K_+|K_-)$ if $(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)$ is a clutching bracket over $[0, 1] \times S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ such that

$$(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)|_{(0) \times S^{1 \oplus \lambda}} = (n|L|E_+|E_-),$$

while

$$(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)|_{(1) \times S^{1 \oplus \lambda}} = (n|J|K_+|K_-).$$

In particular, we have

$$H_{\pm}(0, a) = E_{\pm}(a), \quad H_{\pm}(1, a) = K_{\pm}(a)$$

for all $a \in D^2$, and

$$\Gamma(0, z) = L(z), \quad \Gamma(1, z) = J(z)$$

for all $z \in \partial D^2$.

We shall write $(n|L|E_+|E_-) \simeq (r|J|K_+|K_-)$ is homotopic clutching brackets.

10. *Stable homotopy (or stable isomorphism)*: Two clutching brackets are *stably homotopic (or stably isomorphic)* if they become homotopic (or isomorphic) after adding constant clutching brackets.

Proposition 3.2. 1. If $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is a clutching bracket over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$, then $L(z)$ is homotopic to a constant map. In particular, $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is nonequivariantly trivial. Thus the restriction map $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) \rightarrow \tilde{K}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) = \tilde{K}(S^2)$ is zero.

2. If $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is a constant clutching bracket over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$, then $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is a trivial \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$.

3.

$$\begin{aligned} & \Theta((n|L|E_+|E_-) \oplus (r|J|K_+|K_-)) \\ & \cong \Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) \oplus \Theta(r|J|K_+|K_-). \end{aligned}$$

4. If $\Phi = \{\Phi_{\pm}\}: (n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong (r|J|K_+|K_-)$ is an isomorphism, then

$$\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong \Theta(r|J|K_+|K_-)$$

as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$.

5. If $(n|L|E_+|E_-) \simeq (r|J|K_+|K_-)$ by H , then

$$\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong \Theta(n|J|K_+|K_-)$$

as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$.

6. If we restrict the \mathbb{Z}_m -action on $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ to a \mathbb{Z}_q -action, we get a \mathbb{Z}_q -bundle $S^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n$ over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$. The \mathbb{Z}_q -action is then given by:

$$\begin{aligned} S^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n &\xrightarrow{b=g^2} S^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n, \\ (a, u) &\rightarrow (a, D_{\pm}(a)u). \end{aligned}$$

7. Any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ is isomorphic to some $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$.

8. Any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ is nonequivariantly trivial.

Proof. 1. By the definition of clutching bracket we have

$$E_-(z)L(z) = L(\bar{z})E_+(z)$$

on $\partial D^2 = S^1$. Since E_{\pm} is defined on D^2 , $E_{\pm}|_{\partial D^2}$ is homotopic to I . Thus $L(z)$ is homotopic to $L(\bar{z})$. This implies that, in $\pi_1(U(n)) \cong \mathbb{Z}$, we have $L(z) = L(\bar{z}) = -L(z)$, so that $L(z) = 0$ in $\pi_1(U(n))$.

Since the clutching function L is nullhomotopic, $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is nonequivariantly trivial.

4. The isomorphism between $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ and $\Theta(r|J|K_+|K_-)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} S^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^n &\rightarrow S^{1\oplus\lambda} \times \mathbb{C}^r, \\ (a, u) &\rightarrow (a, \Phi_{\pm}(a)u). \end{aligned}$$

5. As an immediate consequence of the definition, we have

$$\Theta(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)|_{(0) \times S^{1\oplus\lambda}} = \Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-)$$

and

$$\Theta(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)|_{(1) \times S^{1\oplus\lambda}} = \Theta(n|J|K_+|K_-)$$

as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles. Here $\Theta(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)$ is the \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $[0, 1] \times S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ defined by $(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)$. Thus

$$\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong \Theta(n|J|K_+|K_-)$$

as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles.

7. Since $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ is \mathbb{Z}_m contractible, each \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle η over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ will be trivial if restricted to $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$. Letting L be the clutching function of η and taking as E_{\pm} the maps coming from the \mathbb{Z}_m -action on $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ we get a clutching bracket. It is then easy to see that the bundle associated to this clutching bracket is isomorphic to η . Q.E.D.

Proposition 3.3. 1. Any clutching bracket $(n|L|E_+|E_-)$ is homotopic to a normal clutching bracket $(n|I|K|K)$.

2. Let $(n|I|K|K)$ and $(n|I|E|E)$ be normal clutching brackets. If

$$K(\tau(a))K(a) = E(\tau(a))E(a)$$

for all $a \in S^{1\oplus\lambda}$, and

$$E|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-} = K|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-},$$

then

$$(n|I|E|E) \cong (n|I|K|K).$$

Proof. 1. By Proposition 2.2, we know that $L(z)$ is homotopic to I . Take an extension F of L over D^2 , that is, $F: D^2 \rightarrow U(n)$ with $F|_{\partial D^2} = L$, $F(0) = I$. Now define

$$\begin{aligned} H_+(t, a) &= E_+(a), \\ H_-(t, a) &= F(\bar{a})^{-1} F(t\bar{a}) E_-(a) F(ta)^{-1} F(a), \\ \Gamma(t, z) &= L(z)^{-1} F(tz) L(z), \end{aligned}$$

for $a \in D^2$, $t \in [0, 1]$, and $z \in \partial D^2$.

Then $(n|\Gamma|H_+|H_-)$ gives a homotopy between

$$(n|\Gamma(0, z)|H_{0+}|H_{0-}) \quad \text{and} \quad (n|\Gamma(1, z)|H_{1+}|H_{1-}) = (n|L|E_+|E_-).$$

Since $\Gamma(0, z) = F(0) = I$, $(n|\Gamma(0, z)|H_{0+}|H_{0-})$ is normal. In particular, $\Theta(n|L|E_+|E_-) \cong \Theta(n|\Gamma(0, z)|H_{0+}|H_{0-})$.

2. Define

$$\Phi(a) = \begin{cases} I, & a \in \Delta_+, \\ K(\tau(a))E(\tau(a))^{-1}, & a \in \Delta_-. \end{cases}$$

It is easy to check that Φ is well defined and

$$K(a)\Phi(a) = \Phi(\tau(a))E(a)$$

for $a \in S^{1\oplus\lambda}$. Φ gives the desired isomorphism.

Lemma 3.4. Suppose $(n|I|K|K)$ is a special clutching bracket; i.e., $K(\tau(a))K(a)$ is constant.

1. If $(n|I|E|E)$ is another special clutching bracket with

$$E|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-} = K|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-}.$$

Then

$$(n|I|E|E) \cong (n|I|K|K).$$

2. $(n|I|K|K)$ is stably homotopic to a special clutching bracket $(n|I|F|F)$ with $F|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-}$ constant.

3. $(n|I|K|K)$ is stably homotopic to a constant clutching bracket.

4. $\Theta(n|I|K|K)$ is stably trivial.

Proof. 1. Follows from Proposition 3.3.

2. First of all, $S^1 = \Delta_+ \cap \Delta_- \hookrightarrow S^{1\oplus\lambda}$ has trivial \mathbb{Z}_m -action; i.e., $\tau(z) = z$ for $z \in S^1$. Since $(n|I|K|K)$ is special, we have that

$$K(z)K(\tau(z)) = K(z)^2 = D_0$$

is constant and D_0 is of the form $T^{-1}\Lambda_0 T$ for some $T \in U(n)$, with Λ_0 diagonal and $\Lambda_0^q = D_0^q = I$.

Let $\eta = S^1 \times \mathbb{C}^n$ be the bundle over S^1 with \mathbb{Z}_m -action defined by

$$g(z, u) = (z, K(z)u).$$

Since $\tilde{K}(S^1) = 0$, there are representations V, W of \mathbb{Z}_m such that $\eta \oplus V \cong W$ as \mathbb{Z}_m -bundles over S^1 , say via Φ . Suppose that the action of g on V and W is given respectively by diagonal matrices Λ_1 and Λ_2 . Since Φ is \mathbb{Z}_m -equivariant we have

$$\Phi(z) \begin{pmatrix} K(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda_2 \Phi(z).$$

Hence,

$$(1) \quad \begin{pmatrix} K(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} = \Phi^{-1}(z) \Lambda_2 \Phi(z),$$

$$(2) \quad \begin{pmatrix} K^2(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \Phi^{-1}(z) \Lambda_2^2 \Phi(z) = \begin{pmatrix} D_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = S^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix} S,$$

where

$$S = \begin{pmatrix} T & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}.$$

In particular, Λ_2^2 is similar to

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Since both matrices are diagonal, we may assume

$$\Lambda_2^2 = \begin{pmatrix} \Lambda_0 & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda$$

(after some permutations of rows and columns). Then (2) becomes

$$\Phi^{-1}(z) \Lambda \Phi(z) = S^{-1} \Lambda S.$$

If we put $\Phi_1(z) = \Phi(z) S^{-1}$, then $\Phi_1(z) \Lambda = \Lambda \Phi_1(z)$. Suppose that

$$\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 I_1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \lambda_k I_k \end{pmatrix},$$

where I_i are identity matrices, and $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ if $i \neq j$. Since $\Phi_1(z) \Lambda = \Lambda \Phi_1(z)$, $\Phi_1(z)$ must be of the form

$$\Phi_1(z) = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1(z) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \mu_k(z) \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\mu_i: S^1 \rightarrow U(n_i)$. By Lemma 2.5 of §2 we may assume that

$$\mu_i \simeq \begin{pmatrix} z^{t_i} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}, \quad t_i \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^{-t_i} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mu_i \simeq I.$$

Let $r_i: D^2 \rightarrow U(n_i)$ be an extension of

$$\begin{pmatrix} z^{-t_i} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix} \cdot \mu_i \simeq I$$

to all of D^2 with $r_i(0) = I_i$. Define, for all $a \in D^2$,

$$\Psi(a) = \begin{pmatrix} r_1(a) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & r_k(a) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let

$$D_i(z) = \begin{pmatrix} z^{-t_i} & 0 \\ 0 & I \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \Psi(z) &= \begin{pmatrix} D_1(z) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & D_k(z) \end{pmatrix} \Phi_1(z) \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} D_1(z) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & D_k(z) \end{pmatrix} \Phi(z) S^{-1} \\ &= D \Phi(z) S^{-1}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} D_1(z) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & D_k(z) \end{pmatrix}.$$

We have $\Psi(a)\Lambda = \Lambda\Psi(a)$, as can be easily verified. Define, for all $a \in S^{1\oplus\lambda}$,

$$\tilde{\Psi}(a) = \begin{cases} \Psi(a), & a \in \Delta_+, \\ \Psi(a), & a \in \Delta_-, \end{cases}$$

and

$$F(a)S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}(a)S \begin{pmatrix} K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}^{-1}(\tau(a))S.$$

Then $\tilde{\Psi}\Lambda = \Lambda\tilde{\Psi}$. Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} F(\tau(a))F(a) &= S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}(\tau(a))S \begin{pmatrix} K(\tau(a))K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1^2 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}^{-1}(\tau(a))S \\ &= S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}(\tau(a))\Lambda\tilde{\Psi}^{-1}(\tau(a))S = S^{-1}\Lambda S = \text{constant}. \end{aligned}$$

This proves that F is special. Using (1) and (3) we find

$$\begin{aligned} F|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-} &= S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}(z)S \begin{pmatrix} K(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}^{-1}(z)S \\ &= S^{-1}\Psi(z)S \begin{pmatrix} K(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}\Psi^{-1}(z)S \\ &= S^{-1}D\Phi(z) \begin{pmatrix} K(z) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} \Phi^{-1}(z)D^{-1}S \\ &= S^{-1}D\Lambda_2 D^{-1}S \\ &= S^{-1}\Lambda_2 S = \text{constant, with } \Lambda_2 \text{ diagonal.} \end{aligned}$$

Now define

$$E(t, a) = S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}_t(a)S \begin{pmatrix} K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} S^{-1}\tilde{\Psi}_t^{-1}(\tau(a))S,$$

with

$$\tilde{\Psi}_t(a) = \begin{cases} \Psi(ta), & a \in \Delta_+, \\ \Psi(ta), & a \in \Delta_-. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$E(0, a) = \begin{pmatrix} K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and $E(1, a) = F(a)$.

Thus $E(t, a)$ is a homotopy between

$$(r|I|E(0, a)|E(0, a)) = (n|I|K|K) \oplus (l|I|\Lambda_1|\Lambda_1)$$

and

$$(r|I|E(1, a)|E(1, a)) = (r|I|F|F)$$

with $(l|I|\Lambda_1|\Lambda_1)$ a constant clutching bracket, $(r|I|F|F)$ special, and $E|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-}$ constant. This proves 2.

3. If $(n|I|F|F)$ is a constant clutching bracket with $F|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-}$ a constant F_0 , then $(n|I|F_0|F_0)$ is a constant clutching bracket with

$$F_0|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-} = F|_{\Delta_+ \cap \Delta_-}.$$

By 1,

$$(n|I|F|F) \cong (n|I|F_0|F_0). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose that η is a \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle over $S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$ such that η restricts to 0 in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$. Then $\eta = 0$ in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$. In other words $\text{res} : \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) \hookrightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) = \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^2)$ is an injection.*

Proof. $\text{res } \eta = 0$ means that there are representations V and W of \mathbb{Z}_q such that

$$\text{res } \eta \oplus W \equiv V$$

as \mathbb{Z}_q -bundles, say via Φ . According to Proposition 3.3, we may pick a normal clutching bracket $(n|I|K|K)$ such that

$$\eta = \Theta(n|I|K|K).$$

We know by Proposition 3.2 that the action of $b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ on $\text{res } \eta$ is defined by $D(a) = K(\tau(a))K(a)$. Since Φ is \mathbb{Z}_q -equivariant,

$$\Phi(a) \begin{pmatrix} D(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} = \Lambda \Phi(a),$$

where Λ and Λ_0 are diagonal matrices determining the actions of $b = g^2 \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ on W and V , respectively. Now define

$$E(a) = \Phi(a) \begin{pmatrix} K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0^{1/2} \end{pmatrix} \Phi^{-1}(\tau(a)).$$

Then

$$E(\tau(a))E(a) = \Lambda = \text{constant}.$$

Thus the bracket $(r|I|E|E)$ is special. In particular,

$$\Theta(r|I|E|E) = 0 \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}),$$

by Corollary 3.4. Let $\pi(a) = \Phi(\tau(a))$ for $a \in S^{1 \oplus \lambda}$. Then

$$E(a)\pi(a) = \pi(\tau(a)) \begin{pmatrix} K(a) & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This implies that π is an isomorphism between

$$\left(r|I| \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

and

$$(r|I|E|E).$$

Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta \left(r|I| \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} K & 0 \\ 0 & \Lambda_0 \end{pmatrix} \right) &= \Theta(n|I|K|K) \oplus \Theta(l|I|\Lambda_0|\Lambda_0) \\ &\cong \Theta(r|I|E|E). \end{aligned}$$

Since $(l|I|\Lambda_0|\Lambda_0)$ is a constant clutching bracket, $\Theta(l|I|\Lambda_0|\Lambda_0)$ is a trivial \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle. This proves that

$$\eta = \Theta(n|I|K|K) = 0 \in \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}). \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$

Definition 3.6. Elementary clutching brackets and elementary bundles:

1. Set $L(z) = \begin{pmatrix} z & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{z} \end{pmatrix}$ on ∂D^2 . $L(z)$ is nullhomotopic. Hence it extends to all of D^2 and we may assume $L(0) = I$.

2. Let $\xi = e^{2\pi i/m}$. For each $1 \leq k \leq m$ define

$$E_{k+}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^k \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } a \in S_+^{1 \oplus \lambda},$$

and

$$E_{k-}(a) = L(\bar{a}) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^k \end{pmatrix} L^{-1}(a) \quad \text{for } a \in S_-^{1 \oplus \lambda}.$$

Then

$$D_{k+}(a) = E_{k+}(\tau(a))E_{k+}(a) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^{2k} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for } a \in S_+^{1 \oplus \lambda},$$

and

$$D_{k-}(a) = E_{k-}(\tau(a))E_{k-}(a) = L(a) \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \xi^{2k} \end{pmatrix} L^{-1}(a) \quad \text{for } a \in S_-^{1 \oplus \lambda}.$$

Each $\Theta(2|L|E_{k+}|E_{k-})$ is called an *elementary clutching bracket*.

3. The associated bundle $\delta_k = \Theta(2|I|E_{k+}|E_{k-})$ is called an *elementary bundle*. We shall write δ for δ_1 . Q.E.D.

Proposition 3.7. 1. $\text{res}: \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) \rightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$ maps δ_k to $\gamma \oplus \bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2k}$, where γ is the Hopf bundle over S^2 and $\bar{\gamma}$ its complex dual ($= -\gamma$).

2. Let

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= (n_1\gamma \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (n_2\gamma \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (n_q\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q}) \\ &\quad \oplus (p_1\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (p_2\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (p_q\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2q}) \end{aligned}$$

in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$ with $n_1 + \cdots + n_q = p_1 + \cdots + p_q$. Then η is in the subgroup generated by $\{\text{res } \delta_k\}_{k=1}^q$.

3. $\text{res } \delta_1, \dots, \text{res } \delta_q$ generate the image of res in $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) = \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^2)$.

4. The image of $\text{res}: \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda}) \hookrightarrow \tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(S^{1 \oplus \lambda})$ is

$$\text{res}(\mathbf{R}(\mathbb{Z}_m)\delta_1) = \mathbf{R}(\mathbb{Z}_q)\text{res } \delta_1 = \mathbf{R}(\mathbb{Z}_q)\text{res } \delta.$$

Proof. 1. The action of \mathbb{Z}_q on $\text{res } \delta_k$ is given by $D_{k\pm}(a)$. Since \mathbb{Z}_q acts trivially on $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$, $\text{res } \delta_k = \sum \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}_q}(\chi_{2i}, \delta_k) \otimes \chi_{2i}$. Because the action of \mathbb{Z}_q on each fiber of $\text{res } \delta_k$ is $1 + \chi_{2k}$, an easy argument gives $\text{res } \delta_k = \gamma \oplus \bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2k}$. In particular,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res}(\delta_k - \delta_{k+1}) &= \bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2k} \oplus \gamma \otimes \chi_{2k+2} \\ &= \gamma \otimes \chi_{2k+2} - \gamma \otimes \chi_{2k}. \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= (n_1 - p_1)\gamma \otimes \chi_2 \oplus (n_2 - p_2)\gamma \otimes \chi_4 \oplus \cdots \oplus (n_q - p_q)\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q} \\ &= (n_1 - p_1)(\gamma \otimes \chi_2 - \gamma \otimes \chi_4) \\ &\quad \oplus (n_1 - p_1 + n_2 - p_2)(\gamma \otimes \chi_4 - \gamma \otimes \chi_6) \oplus \cdots \\ &\quad \oplus (n_1 - p_1 + n_2 - p_2 + \cdots + n_{q-1} - p_{q-1})(\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q-2} - \gamma \otimes \chi_{2q}) \\ &\quad \oplus (n_1 - p_1 + \cdots + n_q - p_q)\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q} \\ &= -[(n_1 - p_1)\text{res}(\delta_1 - \delta_2) \\ &\quad \oplus (n_1 - p_1 + n_2 - p_2)\text{res}(\delta_2 - \delta_3) \oplus \cdots \\ &\quad \oplus (n_1 - p_1 + n_2 - p_2 + \cdots + n_{q-1} - p_{q-1})\text{res}(\delta_{q-1} - \delta_q)] \end{aligned}$$

(because $n_1 - p_1 + \cdots + n_q - p_q = 0$).

3. For any \mathbb{Z}_m -bundle η over $S^{1\oplus\lambda}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res } \eta \oplus W &\equiv V \oplus (n_1\gamma \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (n_2\gamma \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (n_q\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q}) \\ &\quad \oplus (p_1\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (p_2\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (p_q\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2q}) \end{aligned}$$

as \mathbb{Z}_q -bundles for some representations V and W of \mathbb{Z}_q . By 1 of Proposition 3.2, η is nonequivariantly trivial. Thus, nonequivariantly,

$$\begin{aligned} &(n_1\gamma \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (n_2\gamma \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (n_q\gamma \otimes \chi_{2q}) \\ &\quad \oplus (p_1\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_2) \oplus (p_2\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_4) \oplus \cdots \oplus (p_q\bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_{2q}) \\ &\quad \doteq (n_1 - p_1 + \cdots + n_q - p_q)\gamma \end{aligned}$$

is trivial. Therefore,

$$n_1 - p_1 + \cdots + n_q - p_q = 0,$$

i.e.,

$$n_1 + \cdots + n_q = p_1 + \cdots + p_q.$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{res } \delta_k &= (\text{res } \delta_1) \otimes \chi_2 \oplus (\text{res } \delta_1) \otimes \chi_4 \oplus \cdots \oplus (\text{res } \delta_1) \otimes \chi_{2k-2} \\ &= (\text{res } \delta_1) \otimes (\chi_2 + \chi_4 + \cdots + \chi_{2k-2}) \\ &= \text{res}(\delta_1 \otimes (\chi_1 + \cdots + \chi_{k-1})). \end{aligned}$$

Theorem B.

$$\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^{1\oplus\lambda}) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_q)(\gamma \oplus \bar{\gamma} \otimes \chi_2) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_q)(\chi_2 - \chi_0)$$

as ideals, where χ_2 is the one-dimensional complex representation of \mathbb{Z}_q defined by $bz = e^{\pi i/q} z$, and $b \in \mathbb{Z}_q$ is the generator and $z \in \mathbb{C}$. In particular, $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_2}(S^{1\oplus\lambda}) = 0$.

Proof. Theorem B follows from, Lemma 3.5 and Proposition 3.7.

4. THE PROOFS OF LEMMA D AND THEOREM E

We proved in §§2 and 3 that the coefficient ring for any cyclic group is torsion-free. This determines the nontorsion part of the coefficient group for any group G , since the rationalization of K_G is determined by the restriction to the cyclic subgroups of G .

The main tool we shall use is the fact that the torsion part is completely determined by its restriction to the *elementary subgroups*. The strategy, therefore, is to prove the corresponding results for the elementary groups.

Definition 4.1. Recall that a group $G = \mathbb{Z}_m \times P$ is an *elementary group* if P is a p -group and the order of P is prime to m .

Lemma 4.2. Suppose $G = \mathbb{Z}_m \times P$. Let V be an *irreducible pure real representation* of G . Then $V \cong \mu \otimes U$ for some one-dimensional pure real irreducible representation μ of \mathbb{Z}_m and some pure real irreducible representation U of P .

Proof. Since V is pure real irreducible, by standard results in representation theory we know that $V \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is an irreducible complex representation of G . Now suppose $V \otimes \mathbb{C} = \beta \otimes W$, where β is an irreducible complex representation of P . (We do not know yet if V can be written as a tensor product of two real representations.) Since $V \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is irreducible, it has a nonsingular symmetric bilinear $\mathbb{Z}_m \times P$ -invariant form \langle, \rangle . Since \mathbb{Z}_m is cyclic, β is one-dimensional. Thus, as a complex space, $W \cong V \otimes \mathbb{C}$. Therefore, \langle, \rangle is nonsingular on $W \cong V \otimes \mathbb{C}$ and, when restricted to P , is a nonsingular symmetric bilinear P -invariant form. This implies that $W = U \otimes \mathbb{C}$ for some irreducible real representation U of P . In particular, $\overline{W} = W$. But then

$$V \otimes \mathbb{C} = \overline{V \otimes \mathbb{C}} = \beta \otimes W = \overline{\beta \otimes W} = \overline{\beta} \otimes \overline{W} = \overline{\beta} \otimes W.$$

It follows that $\beta \otimes W = \overline{\beta} \otimes W$. This implies $\beta = \overline{\beta}$. Thus we have

$$\beta = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = \text{odd,} \\ 1 \text{ or possibly } \lambda \otimes \mathbb{C} & \text{if } m = \text{even.} \end{cases}$$

This proves that $\beta = \mu \otimes \mathbb{C}$ for a one-dimensional real representation μ of \mathbb{Z}_m defined by

$$\mu = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } m = \text{odd,} \\ 1 \text{ or possibly } -1 & \text{if } m = \text{even.} \end{cases}$$

Hence,

$$V \otimes \mathbb{C} = \beta \otimes W = (\mu \otimes \mathbb{C}) \otimes (U \otimes \mathbb{C}) = \mu \otimes U \otimes \mathbb{C}$$

and therefore, $V = \mu \otimes U$. Since V contains no complex representations of G , U contains no complex representations of P and $W = U \otimes \mathbb{C}$ is irreducible. Q.E.D.

Lemma D. Suppose $G = \mathbb{Z}_m \times P$, where P is a p -group. Let V be a pure real representation of G .

1. If p is odd, then $V = \alpha \otimes 1$. Here α is a pure real representation of \mathbb{Z}_m .

2. If m is odd, then $V = 1 \otimes \alpha$. Here α is a pure real representation of P .

In particular, if G is an elementary group and P a 2-group, then every pure real representation is of the form $1 \otimes \alpha$.

Proof. Suppose $V = V_1 \oplus V_2 \oplus \cdots \oplus V_k$, where each V_i is a real irreducible representation of G . Because V contains no complex representation, neither do any of the V_i . By Lemma 4.2, $V_i = \mu_i \otimes U_i$.

1. This is because an odd order group has no nontrivial irreducible representations of real type.

2. Since m is odd, all μ_i are trivial. $V = 1 \otimes (\sum_i U_i) = 1 \otimes \alpha$, where $\alpha = \sum_i U_i$.

Theorem E. 1. If P is a p -group with p odd, then $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times P}(S^*)$ is torsion-free.

2. If Q is a 2-group, then $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times Q}(S^*)$ can only have 2-torsion.

Proof. 1. By 1 of Lemma D, we have to prove that if α is either λ or $1 \oplus \lambda$, where λ is the nontrivial one-dimensional real representation of \mathbb{Z}_m , then $\tilde{K}_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times P}(S^{\alpha \otimes 1})$ is torsion-free.

But we can apply a generalization of a Graeme Segal proposition [7, Proposition 2.2]:

$$K_{G \times H}(X) \cong K_H(X) \otimes R(G)$$

for any $G \times H$ -space X with G acting trivially. We obtained:

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times P}(S^{\alpha \otimes 1}) \cong K_{\mathbb{Z}_m}(S^\alpha) \otimes R(P).$$

The latter is torsion-free by Theorems A and B.

2. The proof is identical. We have the following isomorphism:

$$K_{\mathbb{Z}_m \times Q}(S^{1 \otimes \alpha}) \cong R(\mathbb{Z}_m) \otimes K_{\times Q}(S^\alpha)$$

for α any real representation of Q .

The group $K_Q(S^\alpha)$ can only have 2-torsions because of the Proposition 1 in the introduction.

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