

VECTOR BUNDLES OVER SUSPENSIONS

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We consider finite dimensional complex vector bundles over a compact connected Hausdorff space X , as defined, for example, in [1]. It is well known that if ξ is such a bundle, then there is a bundle η such that $\xi \oplus \eta$ is trivial.

LEMMA 1. *If $X = \mathbb{C}P^k$, complex projective k -space, and ξ is the canonical line bundle, then $\xi \oplus \eta$ is non-trivial for any bundle η of fibre dimension less than k .*

Proof. Suppose η has dimension $r-1$, and $\xi \oplus \eta$ is trivial. Then we have

$$\binom{r}{i} = \lambda^i(\xi \oplus \eta) = \lambda^i(\eta) + \xi \lambda^{i-1}(\eta).$$

Thus

$$\lambda^i(\eta) = \sum_{j=0}^i (-1)^i \binom{r}{i-j} \xi^i \text{ in } \mathbf{K}(X).$$

The set $\{1, \xi, \xi^2, \dots, \xi^k\}$ is a basis for $\mathbf{K}(X)$, so $\lambda^i(\eta) \neq 0$ for $i \leq k$. Thus $\dim \eta \geq k$, as required.

LEMMA 2. *If $X = S^{2n}$, there is a bundle ξ of fibre dimension n such that $\xi \oplus \eta$ is non-trivial for any bundle η of fibre dimension less than n .*

Proof. There is an element $x \in \tilde{\mathbf{K}}(S^{2n})$ with $ch^n(x) \neq 0$, where ch^n is the n th Chern character [2]. Since the inclusion

$$GL(r; \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow GL(r+1, \mathbf{C})$$

induces an isomorphism

$$\pi_{2n-1}[GL(r, \mathbf{C})] \rightarrow \pi_{2n-1}[GL(r+1; \mathbf{C})]$$

for all $r \geq n$, there is a bundle ξ of dimension n whose image in $\mathbf{K}(S^{2n})$ is $x + n$. Therefore $ch^n(\xi) \neq 0$, and hence $C_n(\xi) \neq 0$, where C_n is the n th Chern class. Now suppose $\xi \oplus \eta$ is trivial. Then we have

$$0 = C_n(\xi \oplus \eta) = \sum_{i+j=n} C_i(\xi)C_j(\eta) = C_n(\xi) + C_n(\eta).$$

Thus $C_n(\eta) \neq 0$, so $\dim \eta \geq n$, as required.

THEOREM. *If $X = \Sigma Y$, where Y is compact Hausdorff, and ξ is a bundle over X , then there is a bundle η , whose fibre dimension equals that of ξ , such that $\xi \oplus \eta$ is trivial.*

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Note. Adding trivial line bundles to ξ in Lemma 1 shows the hypothesis that X is a suspension to be necessary. η cannot have fibre dimension less than that of ξ by Lemma 2. The proof below is a combination of the isomorphism of [1, 1.4.9] with the homotopy in [1, 2.4.6].

Proof. Regard ΣY as $C^+Y \cup C^-Y$, where $C^+Y = [0, 1] \times Y / \{1\} \times Y$, $C^-Y = [-1, 0] \times Y / \{-1\} \times Y$, and Y is identified with $\{0\} \times Y$. Since C^+Y and C^-Y are contractible, we can find isomorphisms

$$\alpha^+ : \xi \mid C^+Y \rightarrow C^+Y \times \mathbb{C}^n = \gamma^+$$

$$\alpha^- : \xi \mid C^-Y \rightarrow C^-Y \times \mathbb{C}^n = \gamma^-$$

Let $\beta = [\alpha^- \mid (\xi \mid Y)] \circ [(\alpha^+)^{-1} \mid Y \times \mathbb{C}^n] : Y \times \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow Y \times \mathbb{C}^n$. α^+ and α^- induce an isomorphism

$$\alpha : \xi \rightarrow \gamma^+ \bigcup_{\beta} \gamma^-.$$

Let $\eta = \gamma^+ \bigcup_{\beta^{-1}} \gamma^-$. If β corresponds to a map

$$\Phi : Y \rightarrow GL(n, \mathbb{C})$$

then β^{-1} corresponds to $\bar{\Phi}$, where $\bar{\Phi}(y) = [\Phi(y)]^{-1}$. Now

$$\xi \oplus \eta \cong (\gamma^+ \oplus \gamma^+) \bigcup_{\beta \oplus \beta^{-1}} (\gamma^- \oplus \gamma^-),$$

and $\beta \oplus \beta^{-1}$ corresponds to the map

$$\Psi : Y \rightarrow GL(2n, \mathbb{C})$$

given by

$$\Psi(y) = \begin{pmatrix} \Phi(y) & 0 \\ 0 & \bar{\Phi}(y) \end{pmatrix}$$

The technique of [1, Lemma 2.4.6] then shows that Ψ is homotopic to Γ , where $\Gamma(x)$ is the identity matrix for all x . Thus

$$\xi \oplus \eta \cong (\gamma^+ \oplus \gamma^+) \bigcup_{1_{Y \times \mathbb{C}^{2n}}} (\gamma^- \oplus \gamma^-) \cong \Sigma Y \times \mathbb{C}^{2n},$$

as required.

REFERENCES

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2. M. F. Atiyah and F. Hirzebruch, *Vector bundles and homogeneous spaces*, Proc. Sympos. Pure Math., Vol. 3, 7-38, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R.I., 1961.

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