

ON THE MISLIN GENUS OF CERTAIN CIRCLE BUNDLES AND NONCANCELLATION

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ABSTRACT. In an earlier paper, the authors proved that a process described much earlier for passing from a finitely generated nilpotent group N of a certain kind to a nilpotent space X of finite type produced a bijection of Mislin genera $\mathcal{G}(N) \cong \mathcal{G}(X)$. The present paper is concerned with related results obtained by weakening the restrictions on N and generalizing the homotopical nature of the spaces X to be associated with a given N .

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1. Introduction. The genus of a finitely generated nilpotent group N was introduced in [11] as the set of isomorphism classes of finitely generated nilpotent groups M such that the localizations M_p and N_p are isomorphic at every prime p . Analogously the Mislin genus of a connected nilpotent space X (of the homotopy type of a CW-complex) of finite type (cf. [4]) is defined as the set of homotopy types of nilpotent spaces Y of finite type such that the localizations Y_p and X_p are homotopy equivalent at every prime p .

In [10] the author, generalizing results in [13], provided a powerful tool for the calculation of the Mislin genus $\mathcal{G}(X)$ of a (connected) nilpotent space X of finite type which was an H_0 -space (i.e., its rationalization is an H -space) and had only finitely many nonvanishing homotopy groups. It turns out that $\mathcal{G}(X)$ may then be given the structure of a finite abelian group. Much earlier, in [1, 2], the Mislin genus $\mathcal{G}(N)$ of a finitely generated nilpotent group N satisfying three conditions had been calculated. The conditions are stated in terms of the natural short exact sequence

$$TN \twoheadrightarrow N \twoheadrightarrow FN, \tag{1.1}$$

where TN is the torsion subgroup of N with FN the torsionfree quotient; they are

- (i) TN and FN are commutative;
- (ii) relation (1.1) splits for the action $\omega : FN \rightarrow \text{Aut } TN$;
- (iii) $\omega(FN)$ lies in the center of $\text{Aut } TN$.

It was observed in [1] that, in the presence of (i), (iii) is equivalent to

- (iii') for all ξ in FN , there exists an integer u such that $\xi \cdot a = \omega(\xi)(a) = ua$ for all $a \in TN$. (Here, TN is written *additively*.)

A finitely generated nilpotent group satisfying (i), (ii), (iii) is also said to belong to \mathcal{N}_1 .

Now it was known (see [3, 11]) that if FN is commutative, then $\mathcal{G}(N)$ may also be given the structure of a finite abelian group. Moreover, a procedure was described in [2], and exploited in [6], whereby one might associate with the group N , in the case that FN is cyclic, a circle bundle X , over a base M which depends only on $\mathcal{G}(N)$, inducing an injection $\mathcal{G}(N) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X)$. Using [10, McGibbon's formula], it was shown in [6] that the injection is indeed a bijection; in fact, the abelian group structures on $\mathcal{G}(N)$ and $\mathcal{G}(X)$ coincide. However, it should be remarked that the result in [6] was based on the assumption that one had chosen X to have vanishing homotopy groups in dimensions $i \geq 3$.

The restriction on N , that FN be cyclic, is reasonable if one wishes to construct and calculate examples of nontrivial genera, since a result of [8] implies that $\mathcal{G}(N)$ is trivial if FN is not cyclic. On the other hand, from the point of view of obtaining information about the genus of a certain space X , it is significant that we can extend the association $N \mapsto X$ to the case of FN not cyclic and hence, via McGibbon's formula, show that $\mathcal{G}(X) = 0$ in this case. We do this in Section 2. However, by refining the result quoted from [8], we obtain very precise information about the nature of the spaces Y of which we can claim the triviality of the genus. The improvement of the result from [8] is described in Section 6, and the spaces in question are specified in Theorems 2.3 and 2.4.

In Section 3, we describe an enlargement of the domains of validity of our main result in [6] and our results in Section 2. The injection $\mathcal{G}(N) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X)$ referred to earlier only requires that the base M of the circle bundle X have specified 2-type (i.e., we specify $\pi_1 M$, $\pi_2 M$ and the action of $\pi_1 M$ on $\pi_2 M$ as functions of N), and says nothing about the homotopy groups of M in dimensions $i \geq 3$ beyond requiring that M (and hence X) be nilpotent. On the other hand, we have no reason to expect the injection to be a bijection in this generality. We describe in this section how we may ease the restriction on X (that its higher homotopy groups vanish) and still preserve the bijective property proved in [6] (when FN is cyclic) and in Section 2 (when FN is not cyclic).

In Section 4, we extend the method of [6] and this paper from $\mathcal{G}(N)$, where N is a finitely generated nilpotent group in \mathcal{N}_1 , to $\mathcal{G}(N^k)$, where N^k is the direct product of k copies of N . This extension is significant because N^k , with $k \geq 2$, does not inherit property (iii) from N , though $\mathcal{G}(N^k)$ is still a finite abelian group since N^k inherits property (i) from N . The calculation of $\mathcal{G}(N^k)$ for $k \geq 2$, was carried out in [7]—it was already known that there is a surjection $\mathcal{G}(N) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(N^k)$ given by $\tilde{N} \mapsto \tilde{N} \times N^{k-1}$ (cf. [1])—and effectively we show in Section 4 that exactly the same process of passing to the appropriate quotient groups takes place in analysing the surjection $\mathcal{G}(X) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k)$, where X^k is the topological product of k copies of X , the circle bundle associated with N . As a consequence, we know that $\mathcal{G}(N^k) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k)$ is bijective. Of course, we can here allow the generalization of the construction of X from N discussed in Section 3. We conjecture that we may further generalize the results of this section by replacing N^k by $N_1 \times N_2 \times \cdots \times N_k$, where each N_i is a finitely generated nilpotent group satisfying conditions (i), (ii), and (iii); more precisely, we conjecture that we obtain a bijection $\mathcal{G}(N_1 \times N_2 \times \cdots \times N_k) \cong \mathcal{G}(X_1 \times X_2 \times \cdots \times X_k)$. The abelian group $\mathcal{G}(N_1 \times N_2 \times \cdots \times N_k)$ was calculated in [5].

In Section 5, we use the equivalence between $\mathcal{G}(N^k)$ and $\mathcal{G}(X^k)$ to transfer noncancellation phenomena from the category of finitely generated nilpotent groups to that of nilpotent spaces of finite type. The original noncancellation phenomena were described in [9]; they are a ready consequence of the calculation of $\mathcal{G}(N^k)$.

2. The case FN noncyclic. Here we generalize the procedure used in [6] to study the case when FN is not cyclic. Thus we have, as in Section 1, a finitely generated nilpotent group N belonging to \mathcal{N}_1 and fitting into a split short exact sequence

$$TN \twoheadrightarrow N \twoheadrightarrow FN, \tag{2.1}$$

but now we assume that FN is free abelian of rank $r \geq 2$. We then know that we can write

$$FN = \langle \xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_r \rangle, \tag{2.2}$$

where, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, r$,

$$\xi_i \cdot a = u_i a, \quad \forall a \in TN, \tag{2.3}$$

and the order of $u_i \bmod m$ is t_i , where $m = \exp TN$, and

$$t_1 \mid t_2 \mid \dots \mid t_r. \tag{2.4}$$

As in [1], we know that the genus of N is given by

$$\mathcal{G}(N) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t_1)^* / \{\pm 1\}. \tag{2.5}$$

However, [8, Theorem 1.1] tells us that, in fact, $t_1 = 1$ or 2 (given $r \geq 2$), so that we have the following.

THEOREM 2.1. *If $r \geq 2$, then $\mathcal{G}(N)$ is trivial.*

Actually, as will be shown in Section 6, we can improve on [8, Theorem 1.1] and deduce (see Theorem 6.1) the following.

THEOREM 2.2. *If $r \geq 2$, the quantities t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r of (2.4) satisfy*

$$t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_{r-2} = 1, \quad t_{r-1} = 1 \text{ or } 2. \tag{2.6}$$

In fact, the case $t_{r-1} = 2$ is a highly exceptional case—though it certainly does occur.

Let us consider the group N_0 in \mathcal{N}_1 , where $\exp TN_0 = m$ and FN_0 is cyclic with generator ξ and $\xi \cdot a = ua$ for all $a \in TN_0$. Suppose that the order of $u \bmod m$ is t , so that

$$\mathcal{G}(N_0) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^* / \{\pm 1\}. \tag{2.7}$$

Then, with $t_r = t$, the group N we have been discussing, with $t_1 = t_2 = \dots = t_{r-1} = 1$, $t_r = t$, is just $C^{r-1} \times N_0$, where C is cyclic infinite, so that

$$\mathcal{G}(C^{r-1} \times N_0) = 0 \quad \text{for } r \geq 2. \tag{2.8}$$

Now suppose that N_0 gives rise, as in [6], to the circle bundle X_0 over a base M , where $\pi_1 X_0 = C$, $\pi_2 X_0 = TN_0$, and $\pi_i X_0 = 0$ for $i \geq 3$. Then, as proved in [6],

$$\mathcal{G}(X_0) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^* / \{\pm 1\}. \tag{2.9}$$

We can now carry out a process very like that in [6]. Using X_0 as our base, we construct a trivial circle bundle over X_0 and the argument of [6] show that

$$\mathcal{G}(C \times N_0) \cong \mathcal{G}(S^1 \times X_0). \tag{2.10}$$

Iterating this procedure, we finally obtain the following.

THEOREM 2.3. *We have $\mathcal{G}((S^1)^{r-1} \times X_0) = 0$ for $r \geq 2$.*

Let us now turn to the exceptional case where $t_{r-1} = 2$ in Theorem 2.2. We first recall when the exceptional case arises. Using the notation above (and in Section 6), let

$$m = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \cdots p_\lambda^{n_\lambda}, \tag{2.11}$$

where $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_\lambda$ are primes. Moreover, we know that each u_i is of the form

$$u_i = 1 + c_i p_1^{n_{i1}} p_2^{n_{i2}} \cdots p_\lambda^{n_{i\lambda}}, \quad \text{with } n_{ij} \geq 1 \text{ for } j = 1, 2, \dots, \lambda, \tag{2.12}$$

where c_i is prime to $p_1 p_2 \cdots p_\lambda$. Then we may find ourselves in the exceptional case of Theorem 6.1, with $\varepsilon = 2$, if $p_1 = 2$ and $n_1 \geq 3$.

Let us then begin with a group N in \mathcal{N}_1 such that $r = 2$ and $t_1 = 2, t_2 = t$. We construct a nilpotent CW-complex M according to the following homotopical specifications:

- $\pi_1 M = C_2 \times C = \langle \eta, \xi \rangle$;
- $\pi_2 M = TN$, with $\eta \cdot a = 2a$, and $\xi \cdot a = ta$, for all $a \in TN$;
- $\pi_i M = 0$ for $i \geq 3$.

Then $H^2(M; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \text{Ext}(H_1 M, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Ext}(\mathbb{Z}/2, \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}/2 = \langle g \rangle$, and we interpret g as the homotopy class of a map, which, by abuse, we also designate as $g : M \rightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2)$. We then use g to induce a circle bundle X over M ; thus,

$$S^1 \rightarrow X \xrightarrow{h} M \xrightarrow{g} K(\mathbb{Z}, 2). \tag{2.13}$$

Then h induces an isomorphism $h_* : \pi_i X \cong \pi_i M$ for $i \geq 2$; moreover, $\pi_1 X = C \times C$ and h maps one generator of $\pi_1 X$ onto η , the other being mapped onto ξ . As in [6] (cf. [12, Theorem 1.8]), we have

$$N \cong [S^1, \Omega X]_{\text{fr}} = \pi_2 X \rtimes \pi_1 X, \tag{2.14}$$

the semidirect product for the action of $\pi_1 X$ on $\pi_2 X$. It again follows, just as we argued in [6], that $\mathcal{G}(N) \cong \mathcal{G}(X)$. However, $\mathcal{G}(N) = 0$, so we conclude that

$$\mathcal{G}(X) = 0. \tag{2.15}$$

However, we may now put X in the role of M and repeat the construction using the zero element of $H^2(X; \mathbb{Z})$. We obtain, of course, the trivial bundle $S^1 \times X$, corresponding to the nilpotent group $C \times N$, where, of course, $\mathcal{G}(C \times N) = 0$. Continuing in this way, we finally prove the following.

THEOREM 2.4. *Let N be as above, and let X be the associated circle bundle constructed as in (2.13). Then, for any $r \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\mathcal{G}((S^1)^r \times X) = 0. \tag{2.16}$$

3. Carrying the calculation of $\mathcal{G}(X)$ further. Let us remove a key item in the specification of M in [6] and in Section 2. Thus we first assume that FN in (2.1) is cyclic, but we no longer insist that $\pi_i M = 0$ for $i \geq 3$. In fact, we impose no restriction at all on the homotopy groups of M in dimensions $i \geq 3$ as $\pi_1 M$ -modules, beyond insisting that M be nilpotent. We may then construct X exactly as we did in [6], and it remains true that we may find, for each N_ℓ in the genus of N , a space X_ℓ in the genus of X , and that we obtain thereby an embedding of $\mathcal{G}(N)$ in $\mathcal{G}(X)$. (Indeed, the method of passing from N to X was carried out in [2] in the sense described in this paragraph, that is, without requiring that $\pi_i M = 0$ for $i \geq 3$.)

However, at this level of generality we certainly cannot claim that $\mathcal{G}(N)$ and $\mathcal{G}(X)$ coincide, i.e., the embedding referred to above is a bijection.

Since we certainly want to apply the key formula of McGibbon, we must insist that X be an H_0 -space with only finitely many nonzero homotopy groups. We will be content to present here a generalization of the theorem of [6] which requires virtually no change in the arguments. We use the notation of Section 1; and denote by T the set of primes p such that N has p -torsion.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let $N \in \mathcal{N}_1$ with FN cyclic and let M be constructed according to the following specifications:*

- $\pi_1 M = C_t = \langle \eta \rangle$;
- $\pi_2 M = TN$, with $\eta \cdot a = ua$, for all $a \in TN$;
- $\pi_i M = 0$, for almost all i and is always a (finite) T -group if $i \geq 2$.

One then constructs X as in [6] and the mapping $N_\ell \mapsto X_\ell$, for $\ell \in (\mathbb{Z}/t)^$, induces a bijection of $\mathcal{G}(N)$ with $\mathcal{G}(X)$.*

PROOF. We only need to remark that X is an H_0 -space, indeed, X is rationally equivalent to S^1 , and that X has only finitely many nonzero homotopy groups since $\pi_i X \cong \pi_i M$ for $i \geq 2$. Thus we may apply McGibbon's sequence

$$s\text{-Equ} X \xrightarrow{d} (\mathbb{Z}/s)^*/\{\pm 1\} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X) \tag{3.1}$$

to calculate $\mathcal{G}(X)$, except that s may be replaced by a larger T -number \tilde{s} having s as a factor. However, both an s -equivalence and an \tilde{s} -equivalence of X are just a T -equivalence; and the calculation of $\mathcal{G}(X)$ from (3.1) is unaffected by replacing s in the middle term of (3.1) by any other T -number having s as a factor. Thus we still obtain, from the calculations in [6], the conclusion $\mathcal{G}(X) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*/\{\pm 1\}$, whence, finally, $\mathcal{G}(N) \cong \mathcal{G}(X) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*/\{\pm 1\}$. □

4. Products. In this section, we will calculate the Mislin genus of the product X^k of k copies of X for $k \geq 2$, where X is a circle bundle associated with a nilpotent group N in \mathcal{N}_1 by the methods of [6] or Section 2.

We start by a very general result.

LEMMA 4.1. *Let $k \geq 1$. If X is a connected, nilpotent, finite type H_0 -space with at most a finite number of nonzero homotopy groups, then there is an epimorphism*

$$\rho : \mathcal{G}(X) \longrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k). \tag{4.1}$$

PROOF. By [10, McGibbon’s result], and using the notation of the paper (except that we replace McGibbon’s t by s , since we have used t for another purpose), we know that there are exact sequences

$$\begin{aligned} s\text{-Equ } X &\xrightarrow{d} [(\mathbb{Z}/s)^* / \{\pm 1\}]^\ell \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X), \\ \tilde{s}\text{-Equ } X^k &\xrightarrow{\tilde{d}} [(\mathbb{Z}/\tilde{s})^* / \{\pm 1\}]^\ell \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k). \end{aligned} \tag{4.2}$$

By definition it is easily seen that $\tilde{s} = s$, so that there is a diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} s\text{-Equ } X & \xrightarrow{d} & [(\mathbb{Z}/s)^* / \{\pm 1\}]^\ell \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X) \\ \downarrow \sigma & & \parallel \\ \tilde{s}\text{-Equ } X^k & \xrightarrow{\tilde{d}} & [(\mathbb{Z}/\tilde{s})^* / \{\pm 1\}]^\ell \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k), \end{array} \tag{4.3}$$

where σ is given by $\sigma(\phi) = \phi \times \text{id}$. Of course, $\tilde{d} \circ \sigma = d$ in (4.3), so that an epimorphism $\rho : \mathcal{G}(X) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(X^k)$ is induced in (4.3). □

In particular, we infer from Theorems 2.3 and 2.4 the following result.

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let Y be any of the spaces discussed in Theorems 2.3 and 2.4. Then $\mathcal{G}(Y^k) = 0$ for $k \geq 1$.*

In the case of a group N in \mathcal{N}_1 with FN cyclic, the genus of the direct product N^k was calculated in [7]. More precisely, suppose, according to [1], that

$$\mathcal{G}(N) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^* / \{\pm 1\}, \tag{4.4}$$

where

$$t = p_1^{\ell_1} \cdots p_\lambda^{\ell_\lambda}, \tag{4.5}$$

with $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_\lambda$ prime numbers, and $\ell_i \geq 1$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, \lambda\}$. Starting with the exact sequence

$$T\text{-Aut } N^k \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/e)^* / \{\pm 1\} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{G}(N^k), \tag{4.6}$$

where T is the set of primes occuring in the torsion of N , so that t is a T -number, it is shown in [7] that

$$\mathcal{G}(N^k) \cong \frac{\mathcal{G}(N)}{H}, \tag{4.7}$$

where, after the identification (4.4), H consists of those residue classes $m \bmod t$ such that

$$m \equiv \pm 1 \pmod{p_i^{\ell_i}} \quad \forall i \in \{1, \dots, \lambda\}. \tag{4.8}$$

Repeating the construction of the circle bundle X associated with N (cf. [6]), and considering products of these, we obtain the torus fibration

$$(S^1)^k \longrightarrow X^k \longrightarrow M^k \xrightarrow{g \times \dots \times g} K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \dots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2). \tag{4.9}$$

Again, as in [6], we have that $N^k \cong [S^1, \Omega(X^k)]_{\text{fr}}$, the group of free homotopy classes; and the short exact sequences

$$TN^k \twoheadrightarrow N^k \twoheadrightarrow FN^k, \quad \pi_2 X^k \twoheadrightarrow [S^1, \Omega(X^k)]_{\text{fr}} \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1 X^k \tag{4.10}$$

may be identified. To complete the calculation of ${}^c\mathcal{G}(X^k)$, we have to compare the exact sequence (cf. [10])

$$s\text{-Equ} X^k \xrightarrow{d} (\mathbb{Z}/s)^* / \{\pm 1\} \twoheadrightarrow {}^c\mathcal{G}(X^k) \tag{4.11}$$

with (4.6). Since $s = \exp TN$ (cf. [6]), we infer that $s\text{-Equ} X^k = T\text{-Equ} X^k$. It remains to analyze d in (4.11). Again, as in [6], it is clear that any $f \in s\text{-Equ} X^k$ induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \pi_2 X^k & \twoheadrightarrow & [S^1, \Omega(X^k)]_{\text{fr}} & \twoheadrightarrow & \pi_1 X^k \\ \downarrow f_* & & \downarrow f_* & & \downarrow f_* \\ \pi_2 X^k & \twoheadrightarrow & [S^1, \Omega(X^k)]_{\text{fr}} & \twoheadrightarrow & \pi_1 X^k \end{array} \tag{4.12}$$

or, equivalently,

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} TN^k & \twoheadrightarrow & N^k & \twoheadrightarrow & FN^k \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow f_* & & \downarrow f_* \\ TN^k & \twoheadrightarrow & N^k & \twoheadrightarrow & FN^k, \end{array} \tag{4.13}$$

where $f_* : FN^k \rightarrow FN^k$ is a T -automorphism. Thus $\det f_* \equiv m \bmod t$, where $m \in H$, as defined in (4.8), by [7, Proposition 2.2]. Conversely, given any residue class $m \bmod t$ satisfying (4.8), we can construct a T -equivalence $f : X^k \rightarrow X^k$ such that $d(f) = \det(f_* : \pi_1 X^k \rightarrow \pi_1 X^k) = m$. Indeed, we use the construction of the homomorphism $\psi : FN^k \rightarrow FN^k$ in [7, proof of Theorem 1.3] to obtain a map

$$\psi : K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \dots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \longrightarrow K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \dots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2), \tag{4.14}$$

making the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M^k & \xrightarrow{g \times \dots \times g} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \dots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \\ \parallel & & \downarrow \psi \\ M^k & \xrightarrow{g \times \dots \times g} & K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \dots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \end{array} \tag{4.15}$$

commutative. This yields a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 (S^1)^k & \longrightarrow & X^k & \longrightarrow & M^k & \longrightarrow & K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \cdots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \\
 \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow f & & \parallel & & \downarrow \psi \\
 (S^1)^k & \longrightarrow & X^k & \longrightarrow & M^k & \longrightarrow & K(\mathbb{Z}, 2) \times \cdots \times K(\mathbb{Z}, 2),
 \end{array} \tag{4.16}$$

and f is the desired T -equivalence. Concluding, we thus have proved the following theorem.

THEOREM 4.3. *Let $N \in \mathcal{N}_1$ with FN cyclic, and let X be the associated circle bundle, as constructed in [6]. Then $\mathcal{G}(X^k)$ for $k \geq 2$ is obtained from $\mathcal{G}(X) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*/\{\pm 1\}$ by factoring out those residue classes $m \bmod t$ satisfying (4.8). Indeed, $\mathcal{G}(X^k) \cong \mathcal{G}(N^k)$.*

Observe that, instead of constructing the circle bundle X and using the arguments of [6], we could have used the arguments of Section 3, thus allowing X to have some nonzero higher homotopy groups, and that the results of Proposition 4.2 and Theorem 4.3 would remain true.

5. Noncancellation phenomena. Let $N \in \mathcal{N}_1$ with FN cyclic, and let X be the associated circle bundle. According to [1, 6],

$$\mathcal{G}(N) \cong \mathcal{G}(X) \cong \frac{(\mathbb{Z}/t)^*}{\{\pm 1\}}, \tag{5.1}$$

where t is as in (4.5). Furthermore, a complete set $\{X_\ell \mid \ell \in (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*\}$ of homotopy types of spaces in $\mathcal{G}(X)$, in bijective correspondence with the complete set $\{N_\ell \mid \ell \in (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*\}$ of isomorphism classes in $\mathcal{G}(N)$, was described in [6]. Using the results of the previous section, we derive some consequences regarding noncancellation phenomena, paralleling results obtained in [9].

THEOREM 5.1. *Let $k \geq 2$ and let $m_1, \dots, m_k, m'_1, \dots, m'_k \in (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- $X_{m_1} \times \cdots \times X_{m_k} \simeq X_{m'_1} \times \cdots \times X_{m'_k}$;
- $N_{m_1} \times \cdots \times N_{m_k} \cong N_{m'_1} \times \cdots \times N_{m'_k}$;
- *there exists a residue class $m \bmod t$ satisfying (4.8) such that*

$$m_1 \cdots m_k \equiv m m'_1 \cdots m'_k \pmod{t}. \tag{5.2}$$

PROOF. This is essentially a consequence of our proof of Theorem 4.3. □

COROLLARY 5.2. *Let $k \geq 1$ and let $m_1, m_2 \in (\mathbb{Z}/t)^*$. Then $X_{m_1} \times X^k \simeq X_{m_2} \times X^k$ if and only if there exists a residue class $m \bmod t$ satisfying (4.8) such that $m_1 \equiv m m_2 \pmod{t}$.*

As a final consequence, we obtain the following result (cf. [13]).

COROLLARY 5.3. *If $X_\ell \in \mathcal{G}(X)$, then $X_\ell^{\phi(t)/2} \simeq X^{\phi(t)/2}$, where ϕ denotes Euler's totient function.*

6. Appendix: on the structure of certain nilpotent groups. In this appendix, we sharpen [8, Theorem 1.1] which asserts that, in the notation of Section 2, with $r \geq 2$, we must have $t_1 = 1$ or 2.

First, we point out that the condition that (2.1) splits, is not required in the conclusion of the theorem. This condition appeared (implicitly) in [8, proof of Lemma 2.1], in the description of the terms of the lower central series of N . However, we know that N is nilpotent if and only if TN is FN -nilpotent (since TN, FN are commutative); and, even without the splitting hypothesis, the description given in fact describes the “lower central” FN -series of TN . Thus the conclusion of [8, Lemma 2.1] still holds.

On the other hand, it does *not* follow, without the splitting hypothesis, from the fact that $t_1 = 1$ or 2 that $\mathcal{G}(N)$ is trivial. For the calculation of $\mathcal{G}(N)$ as $(\mathbb{Z}/t_1)^*/\{\pm 1\}$, carried out in [1], makes essential use of the splitting hypothesis. Thus it remains an interesting open problem to determine $\mathcal{G}(N)$ where N is a finitely generated nilpotent group satisfying hypothesis (i) and (iii) of Section 1. Further, the construction of a space X satisfying $N \cong [S^1, \Omega X]_{\text{fr}}$ requires the splitting hypothesis.

In fact, we can substantially improve on the conclusion of [8, Theorem 1.1], even without the splitting hypothesis. We recall that we express $m = \exp TN$ as

$$m = p_1^{n_1} p_2^{n_2} \cdots p_\lambda^{n_\lambda}, \quad (6.1)$$

where $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_\lambda$ are primes. We then consider two cases. Case 2 (the exceptional case) is given by $p_1 = 2, n_1 \geq 3$; while Case 1 (the general case) is simply the complement of Case 2. We now argue just as in [8], except that we consider the pairs $(t_i, t_{i+1}), i = 1, 2, \dots, r-1$, instead of just the pair (t_1, t_2) . By doing so, and by incorporating the argument implicit in [8] that $r \neq 3$ if $t = 2$, we conclude the following theorem.

THEOREM 6.1. (i) *In the general case, with $r \geq 2$,*

$$(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r) = (1, 1, \dots, 1, t_r). \quad (6.2)$$

(ii) *In the exceptional case, with $r \geq 2$,*

$$(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_r) = (1, 1, \dots, \varepsilon, t_r), \quad \text{where } \varepsilon = 1 \text{ or } 2. \quad (6.3)$$

Of course, the conclusion of Theorem 6.1 is entirely consistent with the statement in [8] that t can take any value if $r = 1$.

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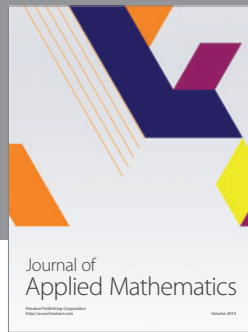
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