

REAL EQUIVARIANT BORDISM AND STABLE TRANSVERSALITY OBSTRUCTIONS FOR $\mathbb{Z}/2$

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In this paper we compute homotopical equivariant bordism for the group $\mathbb{Z}/2$, namely $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, geometric equivariant bordism $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, and their quotient as $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ -modules. This quotient is a module of stable transversality obstructions, closely related to those of [4]. In doing these computations, we use the techniques of [7]. Because we are working in the real setting only with $\mathbb{Z}/2$, these techniques simplify greatly. Note that $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ has been computed in [1] but the computation here of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is new and in fact simpler than that of $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, as with a modern viewpoint we make strong use of localization.

The paper is structured as indicated by section titles; we give basic definitions, then statements of theorems, and finally proofs. Note that there is an unevenness in the level of exposition between these sections. The statements of theorems are aimed more at experts in a first reading. The proofs are aimed at novices.

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1. DEFINITIONS

Though all of the basic constructions can be made for an arbitrary compact Lie group, we state things only for the group $\mathbb{Z}/2$. For a more thorough introduction see chapter fifteen in [6] by Costenoble. Let τ denote the trivial one-dimensional real representation of $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and let σ denote the non-trivial one in which the non-trivial element acts on \mathbb{R} by multiplication by -1 . Let $BO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(n)$ be the Grassmannian of n -dimensional subspaces of $\mathcal{U} = \bigoplus_{\infty}(\tau \oplus \sigma)$, with $\mathbb{Z}/2$ action inherited from \mathcal{U} . And let $\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ be the universal $\mathbb{Z}/2$ n -dimensional bundle over $BO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(n)$, and $T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ be its associated Thom space. Given a representation V , let S^V be the one-point compactification of V .

Let $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ denote the ring of bordism classes of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds (manifolds with an involution), where bordism is defined in the usual way using manifolds with boundary as in [3]. To define homotopical bordism, first note that for any representation V there are maps $S^V \wedge T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \rightarrow T(\xi_{n+|V|}^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ defined by passage to Thom spaces of the map classifying $V \times \xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. For non-negative n , $MO_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is the colimit

$$\varinjlim_w \left[S^{n\tau \oplus W}, T(\xi_{|W|}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \right]^{\mathbb{Z}/2},$$

where $[,]^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ denotes the set of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -maps, which in this case of taking maps from spheres is an abelian group. As in the ordinary setting, the Pontryagin-Thom construction gives rise to a map $\mathfrak{N}_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow MO_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ (again see [3]). But we will see that this map is *not* an isomorphism. Indeed, we extend the definition of $MO_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$

to negative degrees in the standard way as

$$\varinjlim_W \left[S^W, T(\xi_{|W|+|n|}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \right]^{\mathbb{Z}/2}.$$

We will see that these groups are non-zero for any n , whereas $\mathfrak{N}_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ are zero for negative n by definition. We may in fact define an equivariant spectrum $MO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, equipped with deloopings for any formal difference of representations of $\mathbb{Z}/2$, giving rise to associated homology and cohomology theories where $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cong MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(pt.) \cong MO_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^{-*}(pt.)$. There are periodicity isomorphisms (see [6]) which imply that $MO_{V-W}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ depends only on the virtual dimension of $V - W$, so we restrict our attention to integer gradings.

The difference between geometric and homotopical bordism arises from the breakdown of transversality in the presence of a group action. The most important examples of classes in $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ not coming from geometric bordism are the Euler classes (indeed, for $\mathbb{Z}/2$ we will see that these are essentially the only examples). The representation σ defines a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ vector bundle over a point by projection. There are no non-zero equivariant sections of this bundle. The Euler class $e_\sigma \in MO_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^1(pt.)$ reflects the equivariant non-triviality of this bundle. Explicitly, given a representation V define the Euler class e_V to be class of the composite $S^0 \subset S^V \rightarrow T(\xi_{|V|}^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ in $MO_{-|V|}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, where the second map is defined by passing to Thom spaces the inclusion of V as a fiber of $\xi_{|V|}$.

2. STATEMENTS OF THEOREMS

Euler classes play an important role at every step in this paper. Tom Dieck [5], refining ideas of Atiyah and Segal, showed that localization by inverting these Euler classes corresponds to “reduction to fixed sets”. We take tom Dieck’s work as a starting point, translating his results from the complex setting. Once we are taking geometric fixed sets, we can make explicit computations. It is through explicit computations that we prove the following key result.

Let $\mathbb{P}(V)$ be the projective space of one-dimensional subspaces of a representation V , with inherited $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action. And let $[\mathbb{P}(V)] \in MO_{|V|-1}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ be the image of the bordism class of $\mathbb{P}(V)$ under the Pontryagin-Thom map. Let R_* be the sub-algebra of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ generated by the Euler class e_σ and $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]$, as n ranges over natural numbers. And let S be the multiplicative set in R_* generated by e_σ . By abuse, use S to denote the same multiplicative set in $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Theorem 2.1. *The canonical map $S^{-1}R_* \rightarrow S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is an isomorphism.*

In other words, any class in $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ can be multiplied by some power of e_σ to get a class in R_* modulo the kernel of the localization map (which is in fact zero by the next theorem). Hence, to understand $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ it suffices to understand R_* and division by e_σ . Having computed $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ we can also deduce from the proof of Theorem 2.1 that R_* is a polynomial algebra. In fact, R_* is a maximal polynomial subalgebra of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.

Remarkably, divisibility by e_σ is closely tied to the interplay between equivariant and ordinary bordism. Let $\alpha: MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_*$ be the augmentation map, that is the

map which forgets $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action. Clearly e_σ is in the kernel of α . In some sense, this Euler class accounts for the entire kernel.

Theorem 2.2. *The sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \xrightarrow{\cdot e_\sigma} MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \xrightarrow{\alpha} \mathfrak{N}_* \rightarrow 0$$

is exact.

Using the exactness of this sequence, we define an operation on $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. First note that the augmentation map has a splitting $\iota: \mathfrak{N}_* \rightarrow MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ which we may define by taking a geometric representative for a class, imposing a trivial action, and passing to homotopical bordism through the Pontryagin-Thom map.

Definition 2.3. *For any $x \in MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ define \bar{x} to be $\iota \circ \alpha(x)$. Then $x - \bar{x}$ is in the kernel of α , so we define $\Gamma(x)$ to be the unique class such that $e_\sigma \Gamma(x) = x - \bar{x}$.*

Directly from Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.2 we may deduce the following.

Theorem 2.4. *$MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is generated over \mathfrak{N}_* by e_σ and classes $\Gamma^i([\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)])$ where i and n range over natural numbers. Relations are*

- $e_\sigma \Gamma(x) = x - \bar{x}$
- $\Gamma(xy) = \Gamma(x)y - \bar{x}\Gamma(y)$,

where x and y range over the classes $\Gamma^i([\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)])$

Equivariant bordism rings have been notoriously difficult to describe. We see here that $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ does not exhibit familiar properties. For example, any multiplicative generating set of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ must have a proper subset which is also a multiplicative generating set.

When x is a geometric class, that is x is in the image of some $[M]$ under the Pontryagin-Thom map, there is a geometric construction of $\Gamma(x)$, a construction which dates back to work Conner and Floyd [3].

Definition 2.5. *Let $\gamma(M) = M \times_{\mathbb{Z}/2} S^1$, where $S^1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ has antipodal $\mathbb{Z}/2$ action and $\mathbb{Z}/2$ acts on the quotient by the rule $g \cdot [m, x, y] = [m, -x, y]$, where g is the non-trivial element of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ and the brackets denote taking equivalence classes.*

Theorem 2.6. $\Gamma([M]) = [\gamma(M)]$.

Because we have a geometric model for this operation, and because we may for $\mathbb{Z}/2$ identify geometric equivariant bordism as a sub-ring of homotopical equivariant bordism, we also have explicit understanding of the geometric theory.

Theorem 2.7. *The geometric $\mathbb{Z}/2$ bordism ring $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is the sub-ring of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ generated over \mathfrak{N}_* by the classes $[\gamma^i(\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma))]$*

Finally, we may identify the quotient $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} / \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, which represents some stable transversality obstructions, as a $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ -module.

Theorem 2.8. *The $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ -module $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} / \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is generated by classes x_k , $k \in \mathbb{N}$, in degree $-k$, with relations $[\gamma(M)]x_k = [M]x_{k-1} - [\bar{M}]x_{k-1}$. The class x_k is the image under the canonical map to the quotient of the Euler class $e_{k\sigma}$.*

Hence the Euler classes are essentially the only transversality obstructions in this setting. This is not true in general, as for $\mathbb{Z}/3$ for example the class $S^\rho \xrightarrow{z \mapsto z^2} S^{\rho \otimes 2} \rightarrow T(\xi_2^{\mathbb{Z}/3})$ is a non-trivial class in the quotient of homotopical and geometric bordism which is not a multiple of an Euler class.

3. PROOFS

As should be expected, our computations start with exact sequences due to Conner and Floyd, and tom Dieck.

3.1. The Conner-Floyd Exact Sequence. Our goal is to prove the following theorem, and then explicitly compute some of terms.

Theorem 3.1 (Conner-Floyd). *There are maps η , ϕ and δ , to be defined below, so that the sequence*

$$\cdots \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2) \xrightarrow{\eta} \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \xrightarrow{\phi} \bigoplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k)) \xrightarrow{\delta} \mathfrak{N}_{*-1}(B\mathbb{Z}/2) \rightarrow \cdots$$

is exact.

Historically, Conner and Floyd developed their exact sequence geometrically. We proceed in what is in some sense reverse of historical order, starting with the long exact sequence in $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ of the based pair $(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2)_+, E\mathbb{Z}/2_+)$, where $E\mathbb{Z}/2$ is a contractible space on which $\mathbb{Z}/2$ acts freely (for example, the unit sphere in $\bigoplus_\infty \sigma$) and $c(E\mathbb{Z}/2)_+$ denotes the cone on $E\mathbb{Z}/2$ with a disjoint basepoint added. To be complete, we include the definition of relative bordism.

Definition 3.2. *Let (X, A) be an admissible pair of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -spaces. A singular $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold with reference to (X, A) is a pair (M, f) of a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold with boundary M and a map $f: M \rightarrow X$ such that $f(\partial M) \subseteq A$. Two singular $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds (M_1, f_1) and (M_2, f_2) are bordant when there is a singular $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold (W, g) such that $M_1 \sqcup M_2$ is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -diffeomorphic to a codimension zero sub-manifold of ∂W , $g|_{M_1} = f_1$, $g|_{M_2} = f_2$, and $g(\partial W - (M_1 \sqcup M_2)) \subseteq A$.*

Definition 3.3. *Let $\mathfrak{N}_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(X, A)$ denote the group of equivalence classes up to bordism of singular $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with reference to (X, A) .*

After elementary identifications, the exact sequence associated to the pair $(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2)_+, E\mathbb{Z}/2_+)$ reads

$$(1) \quad \cdots \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathfrak{N}}_{*}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E\mathbb{Z}/2_+) \xrightarrow{i_*} \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \xrightarrow{j_*} \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2) \xrightarrow{\partial} \widetilde{\mathfrak{N}}_{*-1}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E\mathbb{Z}/2_+) \rightarrow \cdots$$

We start with analysis of the term $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$ and the map j_* . Form the bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free boundary, where we define the bordism relation as in Definition 3.2.

Proposition 3.4. *The module $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$ is naturally isomorphic to the bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free boundary.*

Proof. Any singular manifold with reference to $(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$ must have free boundary. Conversely, given a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold with free boundary, there is no obstruction to constructing a reference map to $(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$. Applying these observations to manifolds which play the role of bordisms, we see that these correspondences are well-defined up to bordism and inverse to each other. \square

Up to bordism, a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold with free boundary depends only on its fixed-set data.

Proposition 3.5. *A $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold with free boundary M is bordant to any smooth neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(M^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ of the fixed set of M as $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free boundary.*

Proof. Let $W = M \times [0, 1]$, with “straightened angles”. Then ∂W is free outside of $M \times 0$ and $\mathcal{N}(M^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \times 1$, so W is the required bordism. \square

Thus the map $j_*: \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$ “reduces to fixed sets” in the sense of sending a representative of a bordism class M to the bordism class of smooth neighborhoods of its fixed set. If we choose $\mathcal{N}(M^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ to be a tubular neighborhood of $M^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ then we can use standard equivariant differential topology to identify this tubular neighborhood with a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundle over the fixed set, where the action of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ is free away from zero.

Proposition 3.6. $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2) \cong \bigoplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k))$.

Proof. Use the identifications we have made so far to equate $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(c(E\mathbb{Z}/2), E\mathbb{Z}/2)$ with the bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundles over trivial $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -spaces where the action is free away from zero. The fiber of a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundle over a trivial $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -space is a representation. Because $\mathbb{Z}/2$ has only one non-trivial representation, the action on any fiber and thus the total space is completely determined. Hence the forgetful map from this bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundles which are free away from the zero section to the the bordism module of vector bundles is an isomorphism. The result follows from the fact that $BO(k)$ is the classifying space for vector bundles. Note that we must grade according to the dimension of the total space of the bundle in question. \square

Interpreting the term $\widetilde{\mathfrak{N}}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E\mathbb{Z}/2+)$ is more immediate. From the observation that any singular manifold mapping to $E\mathbb{Z}/2$ must itself have a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action, we see that this module is isomorphic to the bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action. The bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action has a non-equivariant interpretation.

Proposition 3.7. *The bordism module of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds with free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$.*

Proof. Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{M} & \xrightarrow{\widetilde{f}} & E\mathbb{Z}/2 \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ M & \xrightarrow{f} & B\mathbb{Z}/2. \end{array}$$

Given a representative M with reference map f to $B\mathbb{Z}/2$, pull back the principal $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -bundle $E\mathbb{Z}/2$ to get \widetilde{M} , which is in fact a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold. Conversely, starting with a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifold \widetilde{M} , there is no obstruction to constructing a map \widetilde{f} to $E\mathbb{Z}/2$. Pass to quotients to obtain $f: M \rightarrow B\mathbb{Z}/2$.

These maps are well-defined, as we apply the previous argument to the manifolds which act as bordisms. The composites of these maps are clearly identity maps. \square

Corollary 3.8. *The module $\widetilde{\mathfrak{N}}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(E\mathbb{Z}/2+)$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$.*

We may now deduce Theorem 3.1. We now give more geometric definitions of the maps in this exact sequence.

Definition 3.9. Let $\eta: \mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2) \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ denote the \mathfrak{N}_* -module homomorphism which, using the identification of Proposition 3.7, sends a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -bordism class to the corresponding $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -bordism class.

Proposition 3.10. The homomorphism η coincides with the homomorphism i_* of the exact sequence 1 under the isomorphism of Corollary 3.8.

Definition 3.11. Let $\varphi: \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \oplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k))$ be the map which sends a class $[M]$ to the fixed set of $[M]$ with reference map to $\sqcup BO(k)$ classifying the normal bundle to the fixed set.

Proposition 3.12. The homomorphism φ coincides with the homomorphism j_* of the exact sequence 1 under the isomorphism of Proposition 3.6.

Finally, we identify the boundary map.

Definition 3.13. Let $\delta: \oplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k)) \rightarrow \mathfrak{N}_{*-1}(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$ be the map of \mathfrak{N}_* -modules which sends E , a vector bundle, to the sphere bundle of E with fiberwise $\mathbb{Z}/2$ action defined by letting the non-trivial element of $\mathbb{Z}/2$ act by multiplication by -1 .

Proposition 3.14. The homomorphism δ coincides with the homomorphism ∂ of the exact sequence of Equation 1 under the isomorphisms of Proposition 3.6 and Corollary 3.8.

The proofs of Propositions 3.10, 3.12 and 3.14 are straightforward.

By Thom's seminal work, we can identify $\mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$ and $\oplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k))$ given the standard computations of the mod 2 homology of $B\mathbb{Z}/2$ and $BO(k)$.

Proposition 3.15. $\mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$ is a free \mathfrak{N}_* -module generated by classes x_i in degree i , where i ranges over natural numbers. As the bordism module of free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds, the generator x_i is represented by the i -sphere with antipodal $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action.

Proof. The mod 2 homology of $B\mathbb{Z}/2 = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^\infty$ is well known to be $\mathbb{Z}/2$ in every positive dimension. The class in dimension i is the image of the fundamental class of $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^i$ under inclusion. Under the identifications of Proposition 3.7 these classes correspond to spheres with antipodal action. \square

Next note that there are classifying maps for direct sums of the associated universal bundles $BO(k) \times BO(l) \rightarrow BO(k+l)$. These maps give rise to an H-space structure on $\sqcup BO(k)$, which in turn gives rise to a multiplication on homology.

Proposition 3.16. As a ring, $\oplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k))$ is a polynomial algebra over \mathfrak{N}_* on classes $b_i \in \mathfrak{N}_{i-1}(BO(1))$ represented by the tautological line bundle over $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^{i-1}$.

The fact that this ring is a polynomial algebra follows from the mod 2 homology computation, which is standard. The fact that generators are represented by projective spaces is a straightforward Stiefel-Whitney number computation.

3.2. The tom Dieck Localization Sequence. Tom Dieck realized that there was a connection between the Conner-Floyd exact sequence and the localization methods in equivariant K -theory of Atiyah and Segal. This connection has been fundamentally important in our work.

The following lemma provides translation between localization and topology. Once again, let S be the multiplicative subset of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ generated by e_σ .

Lemma 3.17. *As rings, $\widetilde{MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}(S^{\oplus \infty \sigma}) \cong S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$.*

Proof. Apply $\widetilde{MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}$ to the identification $S^{\oplus \infty \sigma} = \varinjlim S^{\oplus n \sigma}$. After applying the suspension isomorphisms $\widetilde{MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}(S^{\oplus k \sigma}) \cong \widetilde{MO_{*+1}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}(S^{\oplus k+1 \sigma})$, the maps in the resulting directed system are multiplication by the e_σ . \square

Consider the cofiber sequence $S(\infty \sigma)_+ \rightarrow S^0 \rightarrow S^{\infty \sigma}$, which is a model for the sequence $E\mathbb{Z}/2_+ \rightarrow S^0 \rightarrow \widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2}$, essentially our sequence of a pair from the previous section. By the previous lemma, after applying $\widetilde{MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}$ to this cofiber sequence, the second map in this sequence is the canonical map from $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ to $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. We now identify the outside terms in this sequence.

Theorem 3.18. $\widetilde{MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}(\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2}) \cong \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO)$.

Proof. Recall the definition of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2})$ and consider the space of maps from S^V to $\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$, for any representation V .

First we show that for any $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -spaces X and Y , the restriction map

$$\text{Maps}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(X, \widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge Y) \rightarrow \text{Maps}(X^{\mathbb{Z}/2}, (\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge Y)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) = \text{Maps}(X^{\mathbb{Z}/2}, Y^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$$

is an equivalence. First note that this restriction is a fibration. Over a given component of $\text{Maps}(X^{\mathbb{Z}/2}, Y^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ a fiber is going to be the space of maps from X to $\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge Y$ which are specified on $X^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. We filter this mapping space by filtering X . Because the maps are already specified on $X^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, we need only adjoin cells of the form $G \times D^n$, where G denotes $\mathbb{Z}/2$ acting on itself by left multiplication. Hence the subquotients in this filtration will be spaces of equivariant maps from $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times D^n$ to $\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge Y$ whose restriction to the boundary of $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times D^n$ is specified. Because $\mathbb{Z}/2 \times D^n$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -space, it suffices to consider the restriction of such a map to one copy of D^n . But $\widetilde{E\mathbb{Z}/2} \wedge Y$ is contractible, hence so is this mapping space. Therefore the fibers of our restriction map are contractible.

Applying this argument for $X = S^V$, $Y = T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ we see that our computation follows from knowledge of $T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. We claim that $T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})^{\mathbb{Z}/2} = \bigvee T(\xi_i) \wedge BO(n-i)$. We show this by analysis of the fixed set of $\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Any fixed point of $\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ must lie over a fixed point of $BO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(n)$. But the fixed set of $BO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(n)$ is the classifying space for $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -vector bundles over trivial $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -spaces. A vector bundle over a trivial $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -space decomposes as a direct sum according to decomposition of fibers according to representation type. As there are only two representations types for $\mathbb{Z}/2$, we deduce that $(BO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}(n))^{\mathbb{Z}/2} = \sqcup BO(i) \times BO(n-i)$. Restricted to a component of this fixed set $\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ will be $\xi(i) \times \xi(n-i)$ where $\mathbb{Z}/2$ fixes all points in the first factor and acts by multiplication by -1 on fibers in the second factor. Hence one component of the fixed set of $\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ will be $\xi(i) \times BO(n-i)$.

Passing to Thom spaces we find

$$T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})^{\mathbb{Z}/2} = \bigvee T(\xi(i)) \wedge BO(n-i)_+$$

. Using this result along with our first reduction we see that

$$[S^V, S^{\infty\sigma} \wedge T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})^{\mathbb{Z}/2}] = [S^{V^{\mathbb{Z}/2}}, \bigvee T(\xi(i)) \wedge BO(n-i)_+].$$

The theorem follows by passing to direct limits. \square

As $\widetilde{MO}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}_*(E\mathbb{Z}/2) \cong S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ we are interested in multiplicative structure as well.

Corollary 3.19. $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cong \mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}]$, where as elements of $\bigoplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO)$, x_i are the images of the generators given in Proposition 3.16 under the canonical inclusions of $BO(k)$ into BO , and as an element of $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, e is the image of the Euler class e_σ .

Proof. The multiplication on $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is defined by the maps $T(\xi_i^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \wedge T(\xi_j^{\mathbb{Z}/2}) \rightarrow T(\xi_{i+j}^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ which are the passage to Thom spaces of the map classifying the product of universal bundles. These maps restrict to $T(\xi_j^{\mathbb{Z}/2})^{\mathbb{Z}/2} = \bigvee T(\xi(i)) \wedge BO(n-i)_+$ as the standard multiplication on $T(\xi(i))$ factors smashed with the classifying map for Whitney sum on $BO(n-i)_+$ factors.

Passing to the direct limit and neglecting grading, we are computing $\mathfrak{N}_*(\mathbb{Z} \times BO)$, where $\mathbb{Z} \times BO$ has an H -space structure which is the product of the group structure on \mathbb{Z} and the H -space structure on BO arising from Whitney sum. The computation follows from the Künneth theorem, as $\mathfrak{N}_*(\mathbb{Z})$ is a Laurent polynomial ring, which by our grading conventions is generated by a class we call e^{-1} in degree 1, and $\mathfrak{N}_*(BO)$ is a polynomial ring in classes x_i where x_i is the image of the generator of $\mathfrak{N}_i(BO(1))$ under the inclusion from $BO(1)$ to BO . That e is the image of e_σ follows directly from their definitions, chasing through the identifications of Theorem 3.18. \square

Next we identify the term which gives the kernel and cokernel of the localization map.

Theorem 3.20. $\widetilde{M}_*(E\mathbb{Z}/2+) \cong \mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2)$.

Proof. This theorem is immediate as an application of Adams' transfer. But in the spirit of giving elementary proofs, we argue geometrically as follows.

From the definition of $\widetilde{M}_*(E\mathbb{Z}/2+)$ consider a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -map from S^V to $E\mathbb{Z}/2 + \wedge T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$. Because the latter space has a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action away from the basepoint, $(S^V)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ must map to the basepoint. If we pass to the map from the quotient $S^V / (S^V)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, we have a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -map between $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -spaces which are free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds away from their basepoints. Because transversality is a local condition, it is easy to verify that transversality arguments hold in the presence of free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -actions. Given a $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -map from $S^V / (S^V)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ to $E\mathbb{Z}/2 + \wedge T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ we may homotop it locally to a map which is transverse regular to the zero section of $T(\xi_n^{\mathbb{Z}/2})$ and pull back a sub-manifold of $S^V / (S^V)^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ which must necessarily be free.

So following classic techniques we identify $\widetilde{MO}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}_*(E\mathbb{Z}/2+)$ with the bordism module of free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -manifolds. The theorem follows from Proposition 3.7. \square

As one should suspect at this point, the tom Dieck localization sequence is precisely the homotopical version of the Conner-Floyd sequence. The following theorem is due to tom Dieck in the complex setting.

Theorem 3.21. *The diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2) & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k)) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & \cdots \\
 \downarrow & & \text{id} \downarrow & & PT \downarrow & & \iota \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{N}_*(B\mathbb{Z}/2) & \longrightarrow & MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & \xrightarrow{S^{-1}} & \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO) & \xrightarrow{\partial} & \cdots,
 \end{array}$$

where the first vertical map is the identity map, the second is the Pontryagin-Thom map and the third is defined by the standard inclusion of $BO(k)$ into BO , commutes.

Proof. The proof of this proposition is almost immediate, as Pontryagin-Thom map PT is a natural transformation of equivariant homology theories and our exact sequence of a pair from which we defined the Conner-Floyd sequence coincides with the cofiber sequence from which we defined the tom Dieck sequence. That the Pontryagin-Thom map is an isomorphism when smashed with $E\mathbb{Z}/2+$ follows from the fact that transversality arguments carry through in the presence of a free $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action. That the third vertical map is the standard inclusion follows from close analysis of the Pontryagin-Thom map in this setting. \square

3.3. Proofs of The Main Results.

Proof of Theorem 2.1. We show that the images of e_σ and $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]$ along with e_σ^{-1} generate $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. We do so using the explicit description of $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ from Corollary 3.19.

Consider the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k)) \\
 PT \downarrow & & \downarrow \iota \\
 MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} & \xrightarrow{S^{-1}} & \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO) \cong \mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}],
 \end{array}$$

which combines results of Theorem 3.21 and Corollary 3.19. To compute the image of $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]$ under localization it suffices to look at fixed-set data, because it is a geometric class.

There are two components of the fixed set $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Using homogeneous coordinates $[y_0, \dots, y_n]$, these components are defined by the conditions $y_n = 0$ and $z_1 = \dots = y_{n-1} = 0$. The condition $y_n = 0$ defines an $n - 1$ dimensional projective space. Its normal bundle is the tautological line bundle. The condition $y_1 = \dots = y_{n-1} = 0$ defines an isolated fixed point which has an n -dimensional normal bundle. Using the generators named in Corollary 3.19 we have

$$S^{-1}[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)] = x_n + e^{-(n+1)}.$$

In Corollary 3.19 we also noted that the image of e_σ under localization was e . It thus follows that the images of e_σ and $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]$ under localization, along with e_σ^{-1} , generate $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cong \mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}]$, which is what was to be shown. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.2. The exact sequence in question is a Gysin sequence. Apply $\widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^*$ to the cofiber sequence $G_+ \xrightarrow{i} S^0 \xrightarrow{j} S^\sigma$, where the first map is projection of G onto the non-basepoint of S^0 . The resulting long exact sequence is

$$\cdots \rightarrow \widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^n(S^\sigma) \xrightarrow{j^*} \widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^n(G_+) \xrightarrow{i^*} \widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^{n+1}(S^\sigma) \xrightarrow{\delta} \cdots$$

By the periodicity of $MO^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$, $\widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^n(S^\sigma) \cong MO_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^{n-2}$. By definition j^* is multiplication by e_σ . From the fact that $\text{Maps}^{\mathbb{Z}/2}[G_+, Y]$ is homeomorphic to Y for any $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -space Y , we see that $\widetilde{MO}_{\mathbb{Z}/2}^*(G_+) \cong \mathfrak{N}_*$ and i^* is the augmentation map α .

As we remarked after the statement of Theorem 2.2, the augmentation map α is split. Hence our long exact sequence breaks up into short exact sequences, and the result follows. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.4. First we verify relations. Then we show that the classes listed generate $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Finally we show that the relations are a complete set of relations. It is convenient to view $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ as a subring of $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cong \mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}]$, which we can do as the previous theorem implies that e_σ is not a zero divisor. In this way, we may verify the second family of relations by direct computation. The first family of relations holds by definition.

For convenience, rename $[\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma)]$ as X_n . By Theorem 2.1, any class in $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ when multiplied by some power of e_σ is equal to a class in R_* modulo the annihilator ideal of e_σ , which is zero. Hence we may filter $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ exhaustively as

$$R_* = R_*^0 \subset R_*^1 \subset \cdots \subset MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2},$$

where R_*^i is obtained from by adjoining to R_*^{i-1} all $x \in MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ such that $x \cdot e_\sigma = y \in R_*^{i-1}$. By Theorem 2.2 the set of all such y is $\text{Ker}(\alpha) \cap R_*^{i-1}$. The kernel of the augmentation map is clearly generated by all classes $y - \bar{y}$. So we may obtain R_*^i from R_*^{i-1} by applying Γ to every class in R_*^{i-1} . Since $\Gamma(xy) = \Gamma(x)y - \bar{x}\Gamma(y)$, it suffices to apply Γ only to primitive elements. It follows that e_σ and $\Gamma^i(X_n)$ constitute multiplicative generators.

Finally, to show these relations are complete we identify an additive basis of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. There are two types of monomials in the additive basis, those of the form $e_\sigma^k f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[X_i]$ and those of the form $\Gamma^k(X_j)f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[X_i | i > j]$. We may check that these classes are additively independent by mapping to $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. Define the *complication* of a monomial in our basis elements to be the sum of the number of times both e_σ and Γ appear in the monomial and the sum of all i where $\Gamma^i(X_k)$ appears for some X_k where k is not minimal among the X_i which appear. And define the complication of a sum of monomials to be the greatest of their individual complications. We may use our two families of relations to decrease complication, which inductively allows us to reduce to our additive basis whose members have zero complication. \square

Corollary 3.22. *An additive basis for $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is given by monomials of the form $e_\sigma^k f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[X_i]$ and those of the form $\Gamma^k(X_j)f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[X_i | i > j]$.*

Proof of Theorem 2.6. Once again we use the fact that the map from $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ to $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \cong \mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}]$ is a faithful representation, along with direct computation. By Theorem 3.21, we may compute the image of $[\gamma(M)]$ under localization by analyzing fixed-set data.

Recalling the definition of $\gamma(M)$ we see two types of fixed points $[m, x, y]$ under the $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -action, those with $x = 0$ and those with $y = 0$ and $gm = m$. The first fixed set is $\alpha(M)$, with a trivial normal bundle. The second fixed set is the fixed set of M , whose normal bundle is the normal bundle of this fixed set in M crossed with a

trivial bundle. By the fact that multiplication by e^{-1} in $\mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e, e^{-1}]$ corresponds geometrically to crossing with a trivial bundle, this fixed set is the fixed set of $\Gamma([M])$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.7. By analysis identical to that in the proof of Theorem 2.2, the map $\varphi: \mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2} \rightarrow \bigoplus_k \mathfrak{N}_{*-k}(BO(k))$ is injective.

We deduce from the comparison of exact sequences in Theorem 3.21 that the Pontryagin-Thom map from $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ to $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ is injective. So the image of φ is the image of $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ in the subring $\mathfrak{N}_*[x_i, e^{-1}]$ of $S^{-1}MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. The images of $[\gamma^i(\mathbb{P}(n\tau \oplus \sigma))]$ generate this image, so these classes generate $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.8. This theorem follows almost immediately from Corollary 3.22 and Theorem 2.7. Any monomial of the form $\Gamma^k([\mathbb{P}(j\tau \oplus \sigma)])f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[\mathbb{P}(i\tau \oplus \sigma)]$, $i > j$ is in fact in the image of the Pontryagin-Thom map. Monomials of the form $e_\sigma^k f$, $f \in \mathfrak{N}_*[\mathbb{P}(i\tau \oplus \sigma)]$ are generated over $\mathfrak{N}_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$ by e_σ^k which we denote by x_k . The module relations for the quotient follow from the ring relations for $MO_*^{\mathbb{Z}/2}$. \square

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