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# THE $K_*$-LOCAL TYPE OF THE ORBIT MANIFOLD $(S^{2m+1}\times S^l)/D_q$ BY THE DIHEDRAL GROUP $D_q$

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## Introduction

For a given $CW$-spectrum $E$ there is an associated $E$-homology theory $E_*X=\pi_*(E\wedge X)$. A $CW$-spectrum $Y$ is called $E_*$-local if any $E_*$-equivalence $A\to B$ induces an isomorphism $[B,Y]_*\cong[A,Y]_*$. For any $CW$-spectrum $X$ there exists an $E_*$-equivalence $\iota_E: X\to X_E$ such that $X_E$ is $E_*$-local. $X_E$ is called the $E_*$-localization of $X$. Let $KO$ and $KU$ be the real and the complex $K$-spectrum respectively. There is no difference between the $KO_*$- and $KU_*$-localizations, and so we denote by $S_K$ the $K_*$-localization of the sphere spectrem $S=\Sigma^0$. According to the smashing theorem [2, Corollary 4.7] the smash product $S_K\wedge X$ is actually the $K_*$-localization of $X$ for any $CW$-spectrum $X$.

In this note we shall be interested in the $K_*$-local type of certain orbit manifolds $D(q)^{m,l}$ introduced as a filtration of a classifying space of the dihedral group $D_q$ in [8]. The manifold $D(q)^{m,l}$ is defind as follows: Let $q\geq 3$ be an odd integer, and $D_q$ the dihedral group generated by two elements $a$ and $b$ with relations $a^q=b^2=abab=1$. Consider the unit spheres $S^{2m+1}$ and $S^l$ in the complex $(m+1)$-space $C^{m+1}$ and the real $(l+1)$-space $R^{l+1}$. Then $D_q$ operates freely on the product space $S^{2m+1}\times S^l$ by

$$a\cdot(z,x)=(z\exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}/q),x),\qquad b\cdot(z,x)=(\bar{z},-x)$$

where $\bar{z}$ is the conjugate of $z$. The associted topological quotient spaces

$$D(q)^{2m+1,l}=(S^{2m+1}\times S^l)/D_q=(L(q)^{2m+1}\times S^l)/Z_2,$$
$$D(q)^{2m,l}=(L(q)^{2m}\times S^l)/Z_2\subset D(q)^{2m+1,l}$$

are defined where $L(q)^{2m+1}=L^m(q)$ is the $(2m+1)$-dimensional lens space mod $q$ and $L(q)^{2m}=L_0^m(q)$ its $2m$-skeleton.

The group $KU^0D(q)^{m,l}$ is decomposed to a direct sum of $KU^0$-groups of suspensions of stunted lens spaces mod $q$ and mod 2 (cf. [5, Theorem 3.9]). Moreover $KO^0$- and $J^0$-groups of $D(q)^{m,l}$ have a quite similar direct sum decomposition (cf. [10] or [7]). In section 1 we shall show that $D(q)^{m,l}$ itself has

such a decomposition as $K_*$-local spectrum. The $K_*$-local type of the stunted real projective space $RP^m/RP^n = RP^m_{n+1}$ has been determined explicitly by constructing small cell spectra in [13]. In section 2 we shall study the $K_*$-local type of the stunted lens space $L(p)^m/L(p)^n = L(p)^m_{n+1}$ for an odd prime $p$. Consequently we can observe the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{m,l}$ more explicitly in the special case that $q$ is an odd prime $p$.

## 1. The $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{m,l}$

Let $\mathscr{A}$ be the category of abelian groups with stable Adams operations $\psi^k$ ($k \in Z$) (cf. [4, 5.1]). For an arbitrary set $P$ of primes, let $\mathscr{A}_{(P)}$ be the full subcategory of $Z_{(P)}$-modules of the abelian category $\mathscr{A}$. Then the inclusion functor $\mathscr{A}_{(P)} \subset \mathscr{A}$ has the obvious left adjoint $(\ )\otimes Z_{(P)}$. Assume that $P$ is a finite set of primes. By the Chinese remainder theorem there exists an integer $r$ such that: $r$ generates $(Z/p^2)^*$ for each odd $p \in P$; $r = \pm 3 \bmod 8$ when $2 \in P$; $|r| \geq 2$ when $P$ is empty. Let $\mathscr{A}^r_{(P)}$ be the category of $Z_{(P)}$-modules with automorphism $\psi^r$ and involution $\psi^{-1}$. By [4, 6.4] the forgetful functor $\mathscr{A}_{(P)} \to \mathscr{A}^r_{(P)}$ is a categorical isomorphism. Moreover if $2 \notin P$ then we don't need the involution $\psi^{-1}$ in the abelian category $\mathscr{A}^r_{(P)}$ (cf. [3, Proposition 5.7]).

For any prime $p$ let us fix an integer $r$ as above. Denote by $Ad_{(p)}$ the fiber of the $\psi^r_R - 1 : KO_{(p)} \to KO_{(p)}$ where $\psi^k_R$ is the stable real Adams operation. Then we have the following cofiber sequences (cf. [2, section 4]):

$$Ad_{(p)} \xrightarrow{\xi} KO_{(p)} \xrightarrow{\psi^r_R - 1} KO_{(p)} \to \Sigma^1 Ad_{(p)}$$

$$S_{K(p)} \xrightarrow{\iota_A} Ad_{(p)} \to \Sigma^{-1} SQ \to \Sigma^1 S_{K(p)}.$$

For an odd prime $p$ the first sequence can be replaced by

$$Ad_{(p)} \to KU_{(p)} \xrightarrow{\psi^r_C - 1} KU_{(p)} \to \Sigma^1 Ad_{(p)}$$

because $Ad_{(p)}$ also arises as the fiber of $\psi^r_C - 1 : KU_{(p)} \to KU_{(p)}$. Using this fact we can easily verify the following lemma (cf. [3, Theorem 9.1]).

**Lemma 1.1.** *Let $X$ and $Y$ be CW-spectra such that $KU_0X$ and $KU_0Y$ are odd torsion groups and $KU_1X = KU_1Y = 0$. If $KU_0X$ and $KU_0Y$ are isomorphic in the abelian category $\mathscr{A}$ then $X$ and $Y$ have the same $K_*$-local type.*

In order to describe the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{m,l}$ we first consider the lens space $L(q)^m$. Recall that

$$KU^0L(q)^{2m+1} \cong KU^0L(q)^{2m} \cong Z[\sigma]/(\sigma^{m+1}, (1+\sigma)^q - 1),$$

$$KU^1L(q)^{2m+1} \cong Z, \qquad KU^1L(q)^{2m}=0$$

(cf. [6] or [11]) where $\sigma=[\gamma]-1$ for the canonical line bundle $\gamma$ over $L(q)^{2m+1}$ (which is induced by the natural surjection $\pi: L(q)^{2m+1} \to CP^m$) or its restriction over $L(q)^{2m}$. Therefore the stable Adams operation $\psi_C^k$ operates on $KU^0L(q)^{2m}$ as

$$\psi_C^k\sigma=(1+\sigma)^k-1.$$

Since $KU^0L(q)^{2m}$ is an odd torsion group, there exist subgroups $A^m$ and $B^m$ on which the conjugation $\psi_C^{-1}$ acts as 1 and $-1$ respectively (cf. [4, Proposition 3.8]) and a direct sum decomposition $KU^0L(q)^{2m} \cong A^m \oplus B^m$ in $\mathscr{A}$. (In this case $A^m$ and $B^m$ are generated by the elements $\sigma+\psi_C^{-1}\sigma$ and $(\sigma-\psi_C^{-1}\sigma)(\sigma+\psi_C^{-1}\sigma)^{i-1}$ $(i \geq 1)$ respectively (cf. [5, Lemma 3.3]).) From [4, Theorem 10.1](or [3, Proposition 8.7]) and [4, Theorem 11.1] there exist certain finite spectra $SA^m$ and $SB^m$ such that $KU^0SA^m \cong A^m$, $KU^0SB^m \cong B^m$ and $KU^1SA^m=KU^1SB^m=0$ in $\mathscr{A}$. Then the lens space $L(q)^{2m}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $SA^m \vee SB^m$ by Lemma 1.1. We obtain the $KO_*$-groups by the Bott and Anderson cofiber sequences as follows:

$$KO_iSA^m \cong \begin{cases} A^m & \text{for } i \equiv 3 \bmod 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \qquad KO_iSB^m \cong \begin{cases} B^m & \text{for } i \equiv 1 \bmod 4 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}.$$

Let $\bar{f}: \Sigma^{2m} \to L(q)^{2m}$ be the attaching map of the top cell in $L(q)^{2m+1}$. Consider the associated map $f=(f_A, f_B): \Sigma^{2m} \to SA^m \vee SB^m$ such that $l_K \wedge \bar{f}=\varphi f$ where $\varphi: SA^m \vee SB^m \to S_K \wedge L(q)^{2m}$ is a $K_*$-equivalence. Since $KO_iSA^m=0$ for $i \not\equiv 3 \bmod 4$, $f_A \in [\Sigma^{2m}, S_K \wedge SA^m]=0$ when $m$ is even. Similarly $f_B \in [\Sigma^{2m}, S_K \wedge SB^m]=0$ when $m$ is odd. Therefore $L(q)^{2m+1}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the cofiber $C(f)=C(f_A) \vee SB^m$ when $m$ is odd or $C(f)=SA^m \vee C(f_B)$ when $m$ is even. We shall often denote $SA^m$ and $SB^m$ by $SA$ and $SB$ respectively for simplicity.

**Lemma 1.2.** *Let $\iota_K: S_K \to KO$ denote the $K_*$-localized map of the unit $\iota: S \to KO$.*

i) *If $l \equiv 1 \bmod 4$ then $[\Sigma^l SA, S_K \wedge SA]=0=[\Sigma^l SB, S_K \wedge SB]$, and if $l \equiv 0 \bmod 4$ then $\iota_{K_*}: [\Sigma^l SA, S_K \wedge SA] \to [\Sigma^l SA, KO \wedge SA]$ and $\iota_{K_*}: [\Sigma^l SB, S_K \wedge SB] \to [\Sigma^l SB, KO \wedge SB]$ are monomorphisms.*

ii) *If $l \equiv 3 \bmod 4$ then $[\Sigma^l SA, S_K \wedge SB]=0=[\Sigma^l SB, S_K \wedge SA]$, and if $l \equiv 2 \bmod 4$ then $\iota_{K_*}: [\Sigma^l SA, S_K \wedge SB] \to [\Sigma^l SA, KO \wedge SB]$ and $\iota_{K_*}: [\Sigma^l SB, S_K \wedge SA] \to [\Sigma^l SB, KO \wedge SA]$ are monomorphisms.*

Proof. i) There is an exact sequence

$$[\Sigma^l SA, \Sigma^{-1}KO_{(p)} \wedge SA] \to [\Sigma^l SA, S_{K(p)} \wedge SA] \xrightarrow{\iota_{K_*}} [\Sigma^l SA, KO_{(p)} \wedge SA].$$

It is easily verified that $[\Sigma^l SA, KO \wedge SA]=0$ when $l \equiv 1$ or $2 \bmod 4$ because $KO_iSA=0$ for $i \not\equiv 3 \bmod 4$. Now our result is immediate.

ii) is shown similarly.

Consider the $Z/2$-action on $L(q)^{2m}$ induced by the complex conjugation

$$t: L(q)^{2m} \to L(q)^{2m}, \quad [z] \mapsto [\bar{z}].$$

By definition $t^*\sigma = \psi_C^{-1}\sigma$ and $\psi_C^{-1}$ operates on $SA^m$ and $SB^m$ as 1 and $-1$ respectively. Therefore we obtain the following commutative diagram after replacing the $K_*$-equivalence $\varphi: SA^m \vee SB^m \to S_K \wedge L(q)^{2m}$ suitably necessary:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S_K \wedge L(q)^{2m} & \xrightarrow{t} & S_K \wedge L(q)^{2m} \\ \uparrow^{\varphi} & & \uparrow^{\varphi} \\ SA^m \vee SB^m & \xrightarrow{1 \vee (-1)} & SA^m \vee SB^m. \end{array}$$

This can be also proved by induction on $m$ using Lemma 1.2.

For the orbit manifold $D(q)^{m,l} = (L(q)^m \times S^l)/Z_2$ there is a fibering

$$L(q)^m \xrightarrow{k} D(q)^{m,l} \xrightarrow{p} RP^l.$$

Since the projection $p$ has a right inverse $RP^l = D(q)^{0,l} \subset D(q)^{m,l}$ (cf. [5, Lemma 1.7]) we observe that

$$D(q)^{m,l} = RP^l \vee D(q)^{m,l}_{1,0}$$

where $D(q)^{m,l}_{1,0} = D(q)^{m,l}/RP^l$.

In order to determine the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ by induction on $l$ we need the following cofiber sequence (cf. [10]):

$$\Sigma^{l-1}L(q)^{2m} \xrightarrow{\pi_{l-1}} D(q)^{2m,l-1}_{1,0} \xrightarrow{k_l} D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0} \xrightarrow{q_l} \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m}.$$

Note that $q_l\pi_l = \nabla\lambda_l\rho: \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m} \to \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m}$ where $\lambda_l = \mathrm{id} \vee (\tau \wedge t): \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m} \vee \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m} \to \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m} \vee \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m}$ for the antipotal map $\tau$ of $\Sigma^l$, $\rho$ is the comultiplication of $\Sigma^l L(q)^{2m}$ and $\nabla$ is the folding map (cf. [5, Lemma 1.11]). Therefore we may regard that $q_l\pi_l: \Sigma^l SA^m \vee \Sigma^l SB^m \to \Sigma^l SA^m \vee \Sigma^l SB^m$ is expressed as

$$q_l\pi_l = \begin{cases} 0 \vee 2 & \text{if } l \text{ is even} \\ 2 \vee 0 & \text{if } l \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

The $KU$-cohomology of $D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ is given as follows (cf. [5, Theorem 3.9]):

| $l$ | even | odd |
|---|---|---|
| $KU^0D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ | $A^m\oplus(B^m\otimes KU^0\Sigma^l)$ | $A^m$ |
| $KU^1D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ | 0 | $A^m\otimes KU^1\Sigma^l$. |

The components $A^m$ and $C^m\otimes KU^*\Sigma^l$ (where $C=A$ if $l$ is odd and $C=B$ if $l$ is even) are given via the canonical inclusion $k:L(q)^{2m}=D(q)^{2m,0}_{1,0}\subset D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ and the natural projection $q_l:D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}\to\Sigma^lL(q)^{2m}$ respectively.

**Proposition 1.3.** *$D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $SA^m\vee\Sigma^lSB^m$ if $l$ is even and $SA^m\vee\Sigma^lSA^m$ if $l$ is odd.*

Proof. i) The "$l\equiv 0$ mod 4" case: Since the conjugation acts on $KU^0D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ as $\psi_C^{-1}=1$ on $A^m$ and $\psi_C^{-1}=-1$ on $B^m\otimes KU^0\Sigma^l$, $KU^0D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ is decomposed to $A^m$ and $B^m\otimes KU^0\Sigma^l$ in the abelian category $\mathscr{A}$. From Lemma 1.1, $D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $SA^m\vee\Sigma^lSB^m$.

ii) The "$l\equiv 1$ mod 4" case: We consider the following cofiber sequence

$$\Sigma^{l-1}L(q)^{2m}\xrightarrow{\pi_{l-1}}D(q)^{2m,l-1}_{1,0}\xrightarrow{k_l}D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}\xrightarrow{q_l}\Sigma^lL(q)^{2m}.$$

Here we can replace $\Sigma^{l-1}L(q)^{2m}$ and $D(q)^{2m,l-1}_{1,0}$ by $\Sigma^{l-1}SA\vee\Sigma^{l-1}SB$ and $SA\vee\Sigma^{l-1}SB$ respectively from i). We set:

$$\pi_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}x & z\\ y & 2\end{pmatrix},\qquad q_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}u & w\\ v & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

where all of $x,\cdots,v$ and $w$ become trivial if they are carried from $[X,S_K\wedge Y]$ into $[X,KO\wedge Y]$ via the map $\iota_K:S_K\to KO$. From Lemma 1.2 $x$ and $u$ must be trivial. Since $q_{l-1}\pi_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 0\\ 0 & 2\end{pmatrix}$, $y$ and $w$ are also trivial. Thus we can express as

$$\pi_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & z\\ 0 & 2\end{pmatrix},\qquad q_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 0\\ v & 1\end{pmatrix}.$$

Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\Sigma^{l-1}SA & \xrightarrow{0} & SA & \to & SA\vee\Sigma^{l}SA & \to & \Sigma^{l}SA \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Sigma^{l-1}SA\vee\Sigma^{l-1}SB & \xrightarrow{\pi_{l-1}} & SA\vee\Sigma^{l-1}SB & \xrightarrow{k_l} & S_K\wedge D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0} & \xrightarrow{q_l} & \Sigma^{l}SA\vee\Sigma^{l}SB \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & & & \\
\Sigma^{l-1}SB & \overset{2}{\cong} & \Sigma^{l-1}SB & & & &
\end{array}$$

Now we can determine the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ as desired and we can take

$$k_l=\begin{pmatrix}1 & b\\ 0 & 0\end{pmatrix},\quad q_l=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ 0 & 0\end{pmatrix}.$$

iii) The "$l\equiv 3 \bmod 4$" case: As is shown in ii) we can express as $q_{l+1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 0\\ v & 1\end{pmatrix}$. Our result is proved similarly to the case ii).

iv) The "$l\equiv 2 \bmod 4$" case: From Lemma 1.2 we can set $\pi_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & x\\ 2 & y\end{pmatrix}$. Since $q_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ 0 & 0\end{pmatrix}$ and $q_{l-1}\pi_{l-1}=\begin{pmatrix}2 & 0\\ 0 & 0\end{pmatrix}$, $y$ is trivial. For the canonical inclusion $k:L(q)^m\to D(q)^{m,l+1}_{1,0}$ we notice that $k\,|\,SA=(1,*):SA\to SA\vee\Sigma^{l+1}SA$. Then $x$ must be trivial because $k_{l+1}k_l\pi_{l-1}=0$. Now our result is immediate.

REMARK. For the case iv) the subgroup $A^m\subset KU^0D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ is the image of representation ring of $D_q$ (cf. [5, Section 2]). Therefore $KU^0D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0}$ is also decomposed to $A^m$ and $B^m\otimes KU^0\Sigma^l$ in $\mathscr{A}$. Then we can prove the case iv) in a similar way to the case i).

Let $RP^{m+l+1}_{m+1}=RP^{m+l+1}/RP^m$ be the stunted real projective space. Consider the following commutaive diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \Sigma^{m+l+1} & = & \Sigma^{m+l+1} \\
 & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma_0} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma} \\
\Sigma^{m+1} & \xrightarrow{\beta_0} & \Sigma^1RP^{m+l}_m & \to & \Sigma^1RP^{m+l}_{m+1} \\
\| & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Sigma^{m+1} & \xrightarrow{\beta} & \Sigma^1RP^{m+l+1}_m & \to & \Sigma^1RP^{m+l+1}_{m+1}
\end{array}$$

where $\beta$'s are the bottom cell inclusions and $\gamma$'s are the top cell attaching maps. Recall that $K_*$-local type of $\Sigma^1RP^{2s+2n}_{2s+1}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as a

certain small cell spectrum $\nabla SZ/2^n$ such that $KU_0\nabla SZ/2^n \cong Z/2^n$ on which $\psi_C^{-1}=1$ and $KU_1\nabla SZ/2^n=0$ (see [13, Theorem 2.7] for details). Then $\Sigma^1 RP_{2s+1}^{2s+2n+1}$, $\Sigma^1 RP_{2s+2}^{2s+2n}$ and $\Sigma^1 RP_{2s+2}^{2s+2n+1}$ have the same $K_*$-local types as the cofibers of the associated maps $\gamma:\Sigma^{2s+2n+1}\to\nabla SZ/2^n$, $\beta:\Sigma^{2s+2}\to\nabla SZ/2^n$ and $\beta_0\vee\gamma_0$: $\Sigma^{2s+2}\vee\Sigma^{2s+2n+1}\to\nabla SZ/2^n$ respectively, which are given explicitly in [13, Theorems 2.7, 2.9, 3.8]. Using these associated maps we can give the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)_{1,0}^{2m+1,l}$, as follows.

**Theorem 1.4.** *$D(q)_{1,0}^{2m+1,l}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the spectra tabled below:*

| $m$ | $l$ | $D(q)_{1,0}^{2m+1,l}$ |
|---|---|---|
| even | odd | $SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SA^m\vee\Sigma^m RP_{m+1}^{m+l+1}$ |
| even | even | $SA^m\vee C(\Sigma^l f_B,\Sigma^{m-1}\gamma)$ |
| odd | even | $\Sigma^l SB^m\vee C(f_A,\Sigma^{m-1}\beta)$ |
| odd | odd | $C\begin{pmatrix} f_A & 0 \\ 0 & \Sigma^l f_A \\ \Sigma^{m-1}\beta_0 & \Sigma^{m-1}\gamma_0\end{pmatrix}$ |

Proof. We have the following cofiber sequence (cf. [5, Lemma 1.12]):

$$\Sigma^{m-1}RP_{m+1}^{m+l+1}\xrightarrow{F}D(q)_{1,0}^{2m,l}\to D(q)_{1,0}^{2m+1,l}.$$

Here we may use $SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SC^m$ instead of $D(q)_{1,0}^{2m,l}$ by virtue of Proposition 1.3. When $m$ is odd we consider the $KZ[1/2]_*$-localization of the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\Sigma^{2m} & \xrightarrow{f} & L(q)^{2m} & \to & L(q)^{2m+1} \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle k_0} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle k} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle k} \\
\Sigma^{m-1}RP_{m+1}^{m+l+1} & \xrightarrow{F} & D(q)_{1,0}^{2m,l} & \to & D(q)_{1,0}^{2m+1,l}
\end{array}$$

where $k$ and $k_0$ are the canonical inclusions. Then we may regard as $k_0=(1,0):\Sigma^{2m}\to\Sigma^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{m-1}RP_m^{m+l+1}$, $f=(f_A,0):\Sigma^{2m}\to SA^m\vee SB^m$ and $k=\begin{pmatrix}1 & b\\ 0 & 0\end{pmatrix}$: $SA^m\vee SB^m\to SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SC^m$. Therefore $F|\Sigma^{2m}$ is expressed as $(f_A,0):\Sigma^{2m}\to SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SC^m$.

When $m+l$ is even we consider the $KZ[1/2]_*$-localization of the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma^{2m+l} & \xrightarrow{f} & \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m} & \to & \Sigma^l L(q)^{2m+1} \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle\gamma} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\pi_l} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\pi_l} \\ \Sigma^{m-1}RP^{m+l+1}_{m+1} & \xrightarrow{F} & D(q)^{2m,l}_{1,0} & \to & D(q)^{2m+1,l}_{1,0} \end{array}$$

where $\gamma$ is the top cell attaching map and $\pi_l$ is the natural projection. Then we may regard as $\gamma=(0,1):\Sigma^{2m+l}\to\Sigma^{m-1}RP^{m+l}_{m+1}\vee\Sigma^{2m+l}$, $f=(f_C,0):\Sigma^{2m+l}\to\Sigma^l SC^m \vee\Sigma^l SC'^m$ where $C'=B$ if $l$ is odd and $C'=A$ if $l$ is even, and $\pi_l=\begin{pmatrix}0 & *\\ 2 & *\end{pmatrix}:\Sigma^l SC^m \vee\Sigma^l SC'^m\to SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SC^m$. Therefore $F|\Sigma^{2m+l}$ is expressed as $(0,2f_C):\Sigma^{2m+l}\to SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SC^m$. Consequently $D(q)^{2m+1,l}_{1,0}$ has the same $KZ[1/2]_*$-local type as $SA^m\vee\Sigma^l SA^m$, $SA^m\vee\Sigma^l C(f_B)$, $C(f_A)\vee\Sigma^l SB^m$ and $C(f_A)\vee\Sigma^l C(f_A)$ according as $(m,l)\equiv(0,1),(0,0),(1,0)$ and $(1,1)$ mod 2 respectively. From the previous observation we can determine the $K_*$-local type of $D(q)^{2m+1,l}_{1,0}$ as desired.

Let $n$ and $k$ be integers such that $0\le n\le m$ and $0\le k\le l$. We set:

$$D(q)^{m,l}_{n,k}=D(q)^{m,l}/(D(q)^{m,k-1}\cup D(q)^{n-1,l}).$$

This space is the Thom complex of a canonical bundle over $D(q)^{m-n,l-k}$ when $n$ is even. We shall extend Proposition 1.3 and Theorem 1.4 to the case of $D(q)^{m,l}_{n,k}$. In order to state the extended theorem we express the $K_*$-local type of the stunted lens space $L(q)^m_{n+1}=L(q)^m/L(q)^n$ as follows: $L(q)^{2m}_{2n+1}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $SA^m_n\vee SB^m_n$ where the conjugation acts as $\psi_C^{-1}=1$ on $KU^0SA^m_n\cong A^m_n$ and $\psi_C^{-1}=-1$ on $KU^0SB^m_n\cong B^m_n$. $L(q)^{2m+1}_{2n+1}$, $L(q)^{2m}_{2n+2}$ and $L(q)^{2m+1}_{2n+2}$ have the same $K_*$-local types as the cofibers of the following maps respectively:

$$f=(f_A,f_B):\Sigma^{2m}\to SA^m_n\vee SB^m_n;$$
$$g=(g_A,g_B):\Sigma^{2n+1}\to SA^m_n\vee SB^m_n;$$
$$f\vee g:\Sigma^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{2n+1}\to SA^m_n\vee SB^m_n.$$

Here $f_A=0$ if $m$ is even and $f_B=0$ if $m$ is odd, and $g_A=0$ if $n$ is even and $g_B=0$ if $n$ is odd.

Let $\langle\Sigma^k\rangle$ be $\Sigma^k$ if $k$ is odd and $*$ if $k$ is even. Then we can choose the map $\beta\vee\gamma:\Sigma^1\langle\Sigma^k\rangle\vee\langle\Sigma^l\rangle\to\nabla SZ/2^i$ so that its cofiber $C(\beta\vee\gamma)$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^1RP^l_{k+1}$ where $i$ depends on $k$ and $l$.

**Theorem 1.5.** i) *$D(q)^{2m,l}_{2n+1,k}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^kSE^m_n\vee\Sigma^lSC^m_n$ where $C=A$ if $l$ is odd and $C=B$ if $l$ is even, and $E=A$ if $k$ is even and $E=B$ if $k$ is odd.*

ii) *$D(q)^{2m+1,l}_{2n+1,k}$, $D(q)^{2m,l}_{2n+2,k}$ and $D(q)^{2m+1,l}_{2n+2,k}$ have the same $K_*$-local types as the*

*cofibers of the following maps respectively*:

$$\tilde{F}: X=\Sigma^m\langle\Sigma^{m+k}\rangle\vee\Sigma^{m-1}\langle\Sigma^{m+l+1}\rangle\to\Sigma^k SE_n^m\vee\Sigma^l SC_n^m\vee\Sigma^{m-1}\nabla SZ/2^i,$$

$$\tilde{G}: Y=\Sigma^{n+1}\langle\Sigma^{n+k}\rangle\vee\Sigma^n\langle\Sigma^{n+l+1}\rangle\to\Sigma^k SE_n^m\vee\Sigma^l SC_n^m\vee\Sigma^n\nabla' SZ/2^j,$$

$$\tilde{H}: X\vee Y\to\Sigma^k SE_n^m\vee\Sigma^l SC_n^m\vee\Sigma^{m-1}\nabla SZ/2^i\vee\Sigma^{n-1}\nabla' SZ/2^j$$

*which are expressed as the following matrices*:

$$\tilde{F}=\begin{pmatrix} f_E & 0\\ 0 & f_C\\ \beta & \gamma\end{pmatrix},\qquad \tilde{G}=\begin{pmatrix} g_E & 0\\ 0 & g_C\\ \beta' & \gamma'\end{pmatrix},\qquad \tilde{H}=\begin{pmatrix} f_E & 0 & g_E & 0\\ 0 & f_C & 0 & g_C\\ \beta & \gamma & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \beta' & \gamma'\end{pmatrix}$$

*where the maps $\beta\vee\gamma$ and $\beta'\vee\gamma'$ are taken such that the cofibers $C(\beta\vee\gamma)$ and $C(\beta'\vee\gamma')$ have the same $K_*$-local types as $\Sigma^m RP_{m+k+1}^{m+l+1}$ and $\Sigma^{n+1}RP_{n+k+1}^{n+l+1}$ respectively.*

Proof. The case i) is proved similarly to the proof of Proposition 1.3. Consider the following cofiber sequences (cf. [7, Lemma 3.11]):

$$\Sigma^{m-1}RP_{m+k+1}^{m+l+1}\xrightarrow{F}D(q)_{2n+1,k}^{2m,l}\to D(q)_{2n+1,k}^{2m+1,l}$$

$$\Sigma^n RP_{n+k+1}^{n+l+1}\xrightarrow{G}D(q)_{2n+1,k}^{2m,l}\to D(q)_{2n+2,k}^{2m,l}.$$

By a similar argument to the proof of Theorem 1.4 we can show that the cofibers $C(F)$ and $C(G)$ have the same $K_*$-local types as the cofibers $C(\tilde{F})$ and $C(\tilde{G})$ respectively. Moreover the cofiber $C(\tilde{H})$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $C(F\vee G)=D(q)_{2n+2,k}^{2m+1,l}$.

REMARK. S. Kôno has independently studied the $KO^*$- and $J^*$-groups of $D(q)_{n,k}^{m,l}$ in [7]. According to his computations the $KO^*$- and $J^*$-groups of $D(q)_{n,k}^{m,l}$ are also decomposed to the $KO^*$- and $J^*$-groups of the stunted lens spaces mod $q$ and mod 2 when $n$ is odd; but there is a case the $J^*$-group doesn't necessarily have such a decomposition when $n$ is even.

## 2. The $K_*$-local type of $L(p)_n^m$

In this section $p$ denotes an odd prime. Recall that the groups $\pi_i S_{K(p)}\cong\pi_i S_K\otimes Z_{(p)}$ are isomorphic to the following: $Z_{(p)}$ for $i=0$; $Q/Z_{(p)}=Z/p^\infty$ for $i\equiv -2$; $Z/p^r$ for $i\equiv -1$ mod $2(p-1)$ with $i\neq -1$ where $r=v_p(i+1)+1$; and 0 otherwise (cf. [2]). For $t>0$ with $v_p(t)\geq r-1$ there exists an element $\alpha_{t,r}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to\Sigma^0$ of order $p^r$ in the image of $J$-homomorphism $J:\pi_* SO\to\pi_*\Sigma^0$. Let $SZ/p^r$ be the Moore spectrum

of type $Z/p^r$, and $i_r:\Sigma^0\to SZ/p^r$ and $j_r:SZ/p^r\to\Sigma^1$ denote the bottom cell inclusion and the top cell projection. Then there exists an Adams' $K_*$-equivalence

$$A_{t,r}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}SZ/p^r\to SZ/p^r$$

such that $j_rA_{t,r}i_r=\alpha_{t,r}$ (see [1, Section 12]). For simplicity we shall often omit the subscript $r$ such as $i=i_r$, $j=j_r$ and $\alpha_t=\alpha_{t,r}$ when $r=v_p(t)+1$.

Let $X$ be a $CW$-spectrum such that $KU_0X\cong Z/p^r$ and $KU_1X=0$. We fix an integer $k$ such that it generates $(Z/p^2)^*$. Then the Adams operation $\psi_C^k$ on $KU_0X$ is expressed as $\psi_C^k=k^{-t}$ for some integer $t$ because $k$ also gererates $(Z/p^r)^*$. This implies that $X$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^{2t}SZ/p^r$ for some $t$ $(0\le t<p^{r-1}(p-1))$ (cf. [4, Proposition 10.5]).

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let $m$ and $n$ be integers such that $m-n=r(p-1)+s$ $(0\le s<p-1$, $r\ge 0)$.* The function $e(k,j)$ is defined by $e(k,j)=2kp^j-1$ when $j\ge 0$ and $e(k,-1)=2k-1$. Then $L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as

$$\bigvee_{i=1}^{p-1}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}$$

where $r(i)=r$ if $i\le s$ and $r(i)=r-1$ if $i>s$.

Proof. If $m=n+1$ then $L(p)_{2n+1}^{2n+2}$ is actually $\Sigma^{2n+1}SZ/p$. Assume that $L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the desired wedge sum of Moore spectra. Consider the following cofiber sequence

$$\Sigma^{2m}SZ/p\xrightarrow{g}L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}\to L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+2}.$$

It is easily verified that $[\Sigma^{2m}SZ/p,\ S_K\wedge\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}]=0$ for $i\ne s+1$. Therefore the $K_*$-localized map $g$ may be expressed as $g=(0,\cdots,0,g_{s+1},0,\cdots,0)$ where $g_{s+1}:\Sigma^{2m}SZ/p\to S_K\wedge\Sigma^{e(n+s+1,r-1)}SZ/p^r$. Recall that

$$KU_{-1}L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+2}\cong\bigoplus_{i=1}^{s+1}Z/p^{r+1}\oplus\bigoplus_{i=s+2}^{p-1}Z/p^r$$

(cf. [6] or [11]). Hence $KU_{-1}C(g_{s+1})$ must be $Z/p^{r+1}$ on which $\psi_C^k\equiv 1/k^{n+s+1}$ mod $p$ and $\psi_C^{k+p}=\psi_C^k$. This implies that $C(g_{s+1})$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^{e(n+s+1,r)}SZ/p^{r+1}$.

REMARK. Recall that each $M\in\mathscr{A}_{(p)}$ is a direct sum of its subobject $M^{[i]}\in T^i\mathscr{B}_{(p)}$ for $i=0,1,\cdots,p-2$ (see [3, Proposition 3.7]). We can assert that $KU_{-1}L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}\cong\bigoplus_{i=1}^{p-1}Z/p^{r(i)+1}$ as an abelian group gives rise to a decomposition in $\mathscr{A}$ because

$\Sigma^1 L(p)^{2m}_{2n+1}$ is mod $p$ decomposable (see [10, Proposition 9.6]) and its Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence collapses. Using this result we may also obtain the above theorem immediately.

In order to investigate the $K_*$-local type of $L(p)^{2m+1}_{2n+1}$ we shall describe generators of the group $[\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p,\ S_k\wedge SZ/p^r]$. We first assume that $t>0$ and put $q=v_p(t)+1$. For the map $\alpha_t=\alpha_{t,q}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to\Sigma^0$ of order $p^q$ its coextention $\tilde{\alpha}_t=\tilde{\alpha}_{t,q}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}\to SZ/p^q$ is given by $A_{t,q}i_q$. Using the obvious map $\pi=\pi_{q,r}:SZ/p^q\to SZ/p^r$ we obtain a generator $\pi\tilde{\alpha}_t$ (denoted simply by $\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}$) in the group $[\Sigma^{2t(p-1)},S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]\cong Z/p^{min(r,q)}$ such that $j_r\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}=\alpha_{t,r}$ if $q\le r$ and $j_r\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}=p^{q-r}\alpha_{t,r}$ if $q>r$. The map $i_r\alpha_t$ generates the group $[\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1},\ S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]\cong Z/p^{min(r,q)}$. We may assume that $\alpha_{t,1}=p^{q-1}\alpha_t:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to\Sigma^0$. Then its extension $\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p\to\Sigma^0$ is given by $j_qA_{t,q}\pi_{1,q}$. Note that $p^{r-1}i_r\alpha_t=(\alpha_t\wedge\pi_{1,r})i_1:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to SZ/p^r$. Now we can give two generators of the group

$$[\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p,\ S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]\cong Z/p\oplus Z/p$$

for $t>0$ as follows (cf. [1, Theorem 12.11]): the first component is generated by $\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j_1$; the second component is generated by $i_r\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}$ and $\alpha_t\wedge\pi$ according as $r\ge q$ and $r\le q$ respectively. Moreover it is easily verifed that these generators have the following relations: $i_r\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}=\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j_1$ for $r<q$; $i_r\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}=\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j_1+\alpha_t\wedge\pi$ for $r=q$; and $\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j_1=\alpha_t\wedge\pi$ for $r>q$.

Consider the group $\pi_{-2t(p-1)-1}S_{K(p)}$ for $t>0$. Since $\tilde{\alpha}_t=A_{t,q}i_q:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}\to SZ/p^q$ we obtain a $K_*$-equivalence $e_t:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)+1}\to C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)$ such that $ej_q=i_CA_{t,q}$ and $j_Ce_t=p^q$ for the canonical inclusion $i_C:SZ/p^q\to C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)$ and the canonical projection $j_C:C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)\to\Sigma^{2t(p-1)+1}$. Moreover there exists a $K_*$-equivalence $A_{-t,q}:SZ/p^q\to\Sigma^{-1}C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)\wedge SZ/p^q$ such that $(1\wedge j_q)A_{-t,q}=i_C$. Set $\alpha_{-t}=i_Ci_q:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to\Delta_{-t}\Sigma^0=\Sigma^{-2t(p-1)-1}C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)$ which may be regarded as a generator of the group $\pi_{-2t(p-1)-1}S_{K(p)}$. By using $\alpha_{-t}$ instead of $\alpha_t$ in the previous discussion we can give two generators of the group $[\Sigma^{-2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p,\ S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]\cong Z/p\oplus Z/p$ for $t>0$ when $SZ/p^r$ is replaced by $\Delta_{-t}SZ/p^r=\Sigma^{-2t(p-1)-1}C(\tilde{\alpha}_t)\wedge SZ/p^r$.

Denote by $L^t_{r,1}$ $(t\neq 0)$ the spectrum constructed as the cofiber of the map $\alpha_t\wedge\pi:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p\to\Delta_tSZ/p^r$ where $\Delta_tSZ/p^r=SZ/p^r$ for $t>0$. Recall that $KU_0C(\alpha_t)\cong Z\oplus Z$ and $KU_0C(i_r\alpha_t)\cong Z\oplus Z/p^r$ on which the Adams operations $\psi^k_C$ act as

$$\psi^k_C=\begin{pmatrix}1/k^{t(p-1)} & 0\\ (1-k^{t(p-1)})/p^qk^{t(p-1)} & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

with $q=v_p(t)+1$ and $KU_1C(\alpha_t)=KU_1(i_r\alpha_t)=0$ (cf. [1]). Then the $KU_*$-group of $L^t_{r,1}$ is given as follows:

$$KU_0L^t_{r,1}\cong Z/p\oplus Z/p^r;\ \psi^k_C=\begin{pmatrix} 1/k^{t(p-1)} & 0 \\ p^{r-1}(1-k^{t(p-1)})/p^qk^{t(p-1)} & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$KU_1L^t_{r,1}=0.$$

For a given specturm $X$, we shall denote by $\Delta X$ a $CW$-spectrum having the same $K_*$-local type as $X$.

**Proposition 2.2.** *Assume that $t\neq 0$ and put $q=v_p(t)+1$ and $t=xp^{q-1}$. Let $\iota: S\to S_K$ be the unit of $S_K$. For each map $g:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\Delta SZ/p\to\Delta SZ/p^r$ its cofiber $C(g)$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the following specturm:*
i) *The "$q\geq r$" case: $SZ/p^r\vee\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}SZ/p$ when $\iota\wedge g=0$; $\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}SZ/p^{r+1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$; $L^t_{r,1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=\alpha_t\wedge\pi$;* and *$\Sigma^{2(p-1)w}SZ/p^{r+1}$* when *$\iota\wedge g=\alpha_t\wedge\pi+u\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$ for a unit $u$ of $Z/p$ where $w=-u^{-1}xp^{r-1}$ if $q>r$ and $w=(1-u^{-1})xp^{r-1}$ if $q=r$,*
ii) *The "$q<r$" case: $SZ/p^r\vee\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}SZ/p$ when $\iota\wedge g=0$; $SZ/p^{r+1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=i\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}$; $L^t_{r,1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$; and $\Sigma^{2(p-1)w}SZ/p^{r+1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=i\bar{\alpha}_{t,1}+u\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$ for a unit $u$ of $Z/p$ where $w=up^{r-1}$.*

Proof. Use the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & & \Sigma^{2t(p-1)} & = & \Sigma^{2t(p-1)} \\
 & & & & \downarrow^{\varphi} & & \downarrow^{p} \\
\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1} & \xrightarrow{gi} & \Delta SZ/p^r & \to & C(gi) & \to & \Sigma^{2t(p-1)} \\
\downarrow^{i} & & \| & & \downarrow^{h} & & \downarrow \\
\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p & \xrightarrow{g} & \Delta SZ/p^r & \to & C(g) & \to & \Sigma^{2t(p-1)}SZ/p.
\end{array}$$

i) It is sufficient to show the case $g=\alpha_t\wedge\pi+u\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$. Note that $gi=p^{r-1}i\alpha_t$ and $\varphi_*: KU_0\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}\to KU_0C(p^{r-1}i_r\alpha_t)$ is expressed as $\begin{pmatrix} p \\ u\end{pmatrix}: Z\to Z\oplus Z/p^r$. Hence we obtain that

$$KU_0C(g)\cong Z/p^{r+1};\quad h_*=(1,-pu^{-1}): Z\oplus Z/p^r\to Z/p^{r+1},$$

and that $\psi^k_C$ on $KU_0C(g)$ behaves as $\psi^k_C=1/k^{t(p-1)}-p^r(1-k^{t(p-1)})/p^quk^{t(p-1)}$. Put $k^{p-1}=1+yp$ and $t=xp^{q-1}$. Then $\psi^k_C=1-xyp^q+u^{-1}xyp^r=1-zyp^r=1/k^{w(p-1)}$ where $z=-u^{-1}x$ if $q>r$ and $z=(1-u^{-1})x$ if $q=r$.

ii) From the relation $\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j=\alpha_t\wedge\pi$ it follows that $C(\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j)=L^t_{r,1}$. Since $C(i\bar{\alpha}_{t,1})$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $SZ/p^{r+1}$ we can take $\varphi_*=\begin{pmatrix} p \\ 1\end{pmatrix}: Z\to Z\oplus Z/p^r$ $\cong KU_0C(i\alpha_{t,1})$ when $u=0$, and generally $\varphi_*=\begin{pmatrix} p \\ 1+p^{r-q}u\end{pmatrix}: Z\to Z\oplus Z/p^r$. The rest of

proof is similar to i).

We shall next describe generators of the group

$$[\Sigma^{-1}SZ/p,\ S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]\cong Z/p\oplus Z/p.$$

Set $\beta_r=(\tilde{\alpha}_{1,r}\wedge 1)i_C:\Sigma^{-1}SZ/p\to\Delta_0SZ/p^r=\Sigma^{-2p+1}SZ/p^r\wedge C(\tilde{\alpha}_1)$ where $i_C:SZ/p\to C(\tilde{\alpha}_1)$ is the canonical inclusion. Using the relations $i_Ci_1=\alpha_{-1}$ and $(\alpha_1\wedge 1)\alpha_{-1}=(j_r\wedge 1)\beta_ri_1$ we obtain that

$$KU_0C(\beta_ri_1)\cong Z\oplus Z/p^r;\qquad \psi_C^k=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ p^{r-2}(k^{p-1}-1)/k^{p-1} & 1\end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore $\beta_r$ is a generator of the group $[\Sigma^{-1}SZ/p,\ S_K\wedge SZ/p^r]$ and another generator is cleary $i_Kj_1$. Note that $\iota_K\wedge\beta_r$ is identified with the element $p^{r-1}i_Kj_1$ of the group $[\Sigma^{-1}SZ/p,\ KO\wedge SZ/p^r]$ where $\iota_K:S_K\to KO$ is the $K_*$-localized map of the unit of $KO$.
So we replace the generator $\beta_1$ by $\beta_1-i_1j_1$ when $r=1$. Denote by $L^0_{r,1}$ the spectrum constructed as the cofiber of the map $\beta_r$. The $KU_*$-group of $L^0_{r,1}$ is given as follows:

$$KU_0L^0_{r,1}\cong Z/p\oplus Z/p^r;\qquad \psi_C^k=\begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ p^{r-2}(k^{p-1}-1)/k^{p-1} & 1\end{pmatrix}$$

$$KU_1L^0_{r,1}=0.$$

Similarly to Proposition 2.2 we can show the following proposition.

**Proposition 2.3.** *Let $\iota:S\to S_K$ be the unit of $S_K$. For each map $g:\Sigma^{-1}\Delta SZ/p\to\Delta SZ/p^r$ its cofiber $C(g)$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the following spectrum $SZ/p^r\vee SZ/p$ when $\iota\wedge g=0$; $SZ/p^{r+1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=ij$; $L^0_{r,1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=\beta_r$; and $\Sigma^{2(p-1)w}SZ/p^{r+1}$ when $\iota\wedge g=\beta_r+uij$ for a unit $u$ of $Z/p$ where $w=u^{-1}p^{r-1}$ if $r>1$ and $w=-u^{-1}$ if $r=1$.*

Set $q=v_p(t)+1$ and $a=\min(r,v_p(t)+1)$ for $t\neq 0$. Denote by $M^t_r$, $N^t_r$ and $P^t_r$ $(t\neq 0)$ the spectra constructed as the cofibers of the maps $p^{a-1}i_r\alpha_t:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}\to\Delta_tSZ/p^r$, $p^{a-1}\alpha_tj_r:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-2}SZ/p^r\to\Delta_t\Sigma^0$ and $(1\wedge\pi_{1,r+1})\tilde{\alpha}_{t,1}:\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}\to\Delta_tSZ/p^{r+1}$ respectively. Evidently $N^t_r=\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}DM^t_r$ where $DX$ denotes the Spanier-Whitehead dual of $X$. For $t>0$ we consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Sigma^{-1}SZ/p^r & = & \Sigma^{-1}SZ/p^r \\ & & \downarrow^{ij} & & \downarrow^{\varphi} \\ \Sigma^{2t(p-1)} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}_{t,1}} & SZ/p & \to & C(\tilde{\alpha}_{t,1}) \\ \| & & \downarrow^{\pi} & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{2t(p-1)} & \to & SZ/p^{r+1} & \to & P_r^t\,. \end{array}$$

The map $\varphi$ may be regarded as $\alpha_{-t,1}j_r:\Sigma^{-1}SZ/p^r \to C(\tilde{\alpha}_{t,1})$. Therefore $P_r^t$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^{2t(p-1)+1}N_r^{-t}$ when $q\leq r$ and $\Sigma^{2t(p-1)+1}\vee SZ/p^r$ when $q>r$. This relation still holds in the case of $t<0$ similarly. In the $t=0$ case $M_0^0=\Sigma^0$ and $M_r^0$ is defind as the cofiber of the map $\beta_r i_1:\Sigma^{-1}\to\Delta_0 SZ/p^r$ when $r\geq 1$. We may also define $N_r^0$ and $P_r^0$ by the equalities: $N_r^0=\Sigma^{-1}P_r^0=DM_r^0$.

**Theorem 2.4.** *Let $n$ and $m$ be integers such that $m-n=r(p-1)+s$ $(0\leq s<p-1$, $r\geq 0)$. Put $t=r-(n+s+1)(p^{r-2}+p^{r-3}+\cdots+1)$ and $l=n$ $(p^{r-2}+p^{r-3}+\cdots+1)$ where we understand $p^{r-2}+p^{r-3}+\cdots+1=0$ when $r\leq 1$. The function $e(k,j)$ is defined by $e(k,j)=2kp^j-1$ when $j\geq 0$ and $e(k,-1)=2k-1$. Then*

i) *$L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+1}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the following spectrum:*

$$\begin{array}{ll} \Big(\bigvee_{1\leq i\leq p-1,\, i\neq s+1}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}\Big)\vee\Sigma^{e(n+s+1,r-1)}M_r^t & \textit{when } m+1\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r, \\ L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{2m+1} & \textit{when } m+1\equiv 0 \bmod p^r. \end{array}$$

ii) *$L(p)_{2n}^{2m}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as*

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\vee_{i=1}^{p-2}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1})\vee\Sigma^{2n}N_r^l & \textit{when } n\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r, \\ L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{2n} & \textit{when } n\equiv 0 \bmod p^r. \end{array}$$

Proof. i) Consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma^{2m} & \xrightarrow{f} & L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m} & \to & L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+1} \\ \downarrow^{i} & & \| & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{2m}SZ/p & \xrightarrow{g} & L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m} & \to & L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+2}\,. \end{array}$$

As is shown in the proof of Theorem 2.1 the bottom cofiber sequence is essentially given by the following cofiber sequence:

$$\Sigma^{2t(p-1)-1}SZ/p \xrightarrow{g_{s+1}} \Delta_t SZ/p^r \to \Sigma^{2(p-1)w}\Delta SZ/p^{r+1}$$

where $w=(n+s+1)p^{r-1}$. In the $t\neq 0$ case we set $q=v_p(t)+1$. Note that $m+1\equiv w \bmod p^r$ when $q>r$, $m+1\equiv w-t \bmod p^r$ when $q=r$, and $m+1\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$ when $q<r$ because $m+1=t(p-1)+w$. On the other hand, it is immediate that $r=2$, $n+s=1$ and hence $m+1=w=2p$ in the $t=0$ case. Since the cofiber $C(g_{s+1})$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^{2(p-1)w}SZ/p^{r+1}$, we can determine the form of $g_{s+1}$ uniguely up to $K_*$-equivalence, by means of Propositions 2.2 and 2.3. In fact the map $g_{s+1}$ is chosen as follows: $\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$ if "$q>r$ and $w\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$" or "$q=r$ and $w\equiv t \bmod p^r$"; $\alpha_t\wedge\pi+u\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$ if "$q>r$ and $w\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$" or "$q=r$ and $w\not\equiv t \bmod p^r$"; $i\bar{\alpha}_1$ if "$q<r$ and $w\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$"; $i\bar{\alpha}_1+u\tilde{\alpha}_{t,r}j$ if "$q<r$ and $w\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$"; and $\beta_2+uij$ if "$t=0$" where $u\in Z/p$ is a suitable unit. Therefore the cofiber $C(g_{s+1}i)$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $M_r^t$ when $m+1\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$, but it has the same $K_*$-local type as the wedge sum $SZ/p^r\vee\Sigma^{2t(p-1)}$ when $m+1\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$.

ii) Consider the following cofiber sequence

$$L(p)_{2n}^{2m}\to L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m}\xrightarrow{h}\Sigma^{2n+1}.$$

The dual map $Dh$ has already been given in i), so our result is immediate.

REMARK. In the case ii) we may assert that $L(p)_{2n}^{2m}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the wedge sum $\Sigma^{e(n,r-1)}P_r^{-l}\vee\bigvee_{i=1}^{p-2}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}$ in any cases.

**Theorem 2.5.** *Let $r,s,t,l,e(k,j)$ and $r(i)$ be the integers given in Theorem 2.4 which depend on $m$ and $n$, and put $\tau=r+1-n(p^{r-1}+\cdots+1)$, $\lambda=n(p^{r-1}+\cdots+1)$. Then $L(p)_{2n}^{2m+1}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the following specrum $X$:*

i) *When $m+1\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$, $X=L(p)_{2n}^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{2m+1}$.*

ii) *When $n\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$, $X=L(p)_{2n+1}^{2m+1}\vee\Sigma^{2n}$.*

iii) *When $m+1$, $n\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$ and $m-n+1\not\equiv 0 \bmod p-1$,*

$$X=\Big(\bigvee_{1\le i\le p-1,\, i\neq s+1}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}\Big)\vee\Sigma^{e(n+s+1,r-1)}M_r^t\vee\Sigma^{2n}N_r^l.$$

iv) *When $m+1$, $n\not\equiv 0 \bmod p^r$ and $m-n+1\equiv 0 \bmod p-1$,*

$$\Big(\bigvee_{1\le i\le p-2}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r(i))}SZ/p^{r(i)+1}\Big)\vee\Sigma^{e(n,r)}C(p^{a-1}i_{r+1}\alpha_\tau\vee u\tilde{\alpha}_{-\lambda,1}).$$

*where $a=\min(v_p(\tau)+1,\ r+1)$ and $u\in Z/p$ is a suitable unit.*

Proof. The cases i), ii) and iii) are immediately shown by use of Theorem 2.4. To show the case iv) we consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \Sigma^{2m} & = & \Sigma^{2m} \\ & & \downarrow^{f} & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{2n-1} & \xrightarrow{g} & L(p)^{2m}_{2n-1} & \xrightarrow{i_g} & L(p)^{2m}_{2n} \\ \| & & \downarrow^{i_f} & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{2n-1} & \to & L(p)^{2m+1}_{2n-1} & \to & L(p)^{2m+1}_{2n}. \end{array}$$

By Theorem 2.1 we may decompose $L(p)^{2m}_{2n-1}$ as the wedge sum $\bigvee_{i=1}^{p-2}\Sigma^{e(n+i,r)}SZ/p^{r+1}\vee\Sigma^{e(n,r)}SZ/p^{r+1}$. From Theorem 2.4 i) we can take map $f_{p-1}=p^{a-1}i\alpha_\tau:\Sigma^{2m}\to\Sigma^{2w-1}\Delta_\tau SZ/p^{r+1}$ with $2w-1=e(n,r)=2np^r-1$ because $\tau\neq 0$ in the case iv). Since $\Sigma^{2n}N_r^\lambda$ has the same $K_*$-local type as $\Sigma^{2w-1}P_r^{-\lambda}$ we may take $g_{p-1}=u(1\wedge\pi)\tilde{\alpha}_{-\lambda,1}:\Sigma^{2n-1}\to\Sigma^{2w-1}\Delta_{-\lambda}SZ/p^r$ for some unit $u\in Z/p$. Then the $(p-1)$-th component of $L(p)^{2m+1}_{2n}$ has the same $K_*$-local type as the cofiber of the map

$$p^{a-1}i\alpha_\tau\vee u(1\wedge\pi)\tilde{\alpha}_{-\lambda,1}:\Sigma^{2m}\vee\Sigma^{2n-1}\to\Sigma^{2w-1}\Delta_v SZ/p^{r+1}$$

after compositing suitable $K_*$-equivalences $\Delta_\tau\Sigma^0\to\Delta_v\Sigma^0$ and $\Delta_{-\lambda}\Sigma^0\to\Delta_v\Sigma^0$ for some integer $v$ if necessary (cf. [14]).

REMARK. Recall that the $J$-group is given as the cokernel of $\psi^k-1$. Note that

$$J^{2t(p-1)}N_r^l\otimes Z_{(p)}\cong\begin{cases} Z/p^q\oplus Z/p^{min(q,r)} & \text{for } q<s \\ Z/p^{q-s+1+min(r,v)}\oplus Z/p^{s-1} & \text{for } q\geq s \end{cases}$$

where $q=v_p(t)+1$, $s=v_p(l)+1$ and $v=v_p(l-t)+1$ ($=s$ when $q>s$) and $J^iN_r^l\otimes Z_{(p)}=0$ for $i\neq 0$ mod $2(p-1)$. Applying Theorems 2.1 and 2.4 ii) we can compute $J^*L(p)^{2m}_n$ and hence $J^*L(p)^{2m+1}_n$ immediately although they have already been calculated in [9]. Note that the $K_*$-local type of $L(p)^{2m}_n$ is classified by the $J$-group $J^*L(p)^{2m}_n$ (cf. [3, Lemma 6.7]).

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