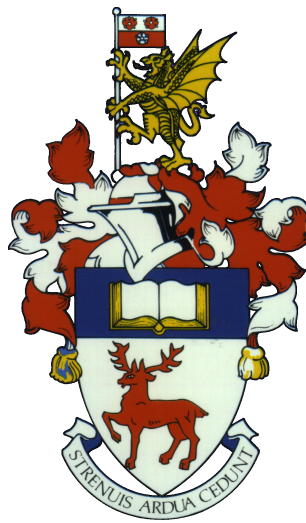


UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

The cohomology of free loop spaces of homogeneous spaces



by

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ABSTRACT

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The free loops space ΛX of a space X has become an important object of study particularly in the case when X is a manifold. The study of free loop spaces is motivated in particular by two main examples. The first is their relation to geometrically distinct periodic geodesics on a manifold, originally studied by Gromoll and Meyer in 1969. More recently the study of string topology and in particular the Chas-Sullivan loop product has been an active area of research.

A complete flag manifold is the quotient of a Lie group by its maximal torus and is one of the nicer examples of a homogeneous space. Both the cohomology and Chas-Sullivan product structure are understood for spaces S^n , $\mathbb{C}P^n$ and most simple Lie groups. Hence studying the topology of the free loops space on homogeneous space is a natural next step.

In the thesis we compute the differentials in the integral Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loops space fibrations in the cases of $SU(n+1)/T^n$ and $Sp(n)/T^n$. Study in detail the structure of the third page of the spectral sequence in the case of $SU(n)$ and give the module structure of $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ and $H^*(\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$.

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Academic Thesis: Declaration of Authorship

I, Matthew Ingram Burfitt, declare that this thesis and the work presented in it are my own and has been generated by me as the result of my own original research.

Title of thesis: The cohomology of free loop spaces of homogeneous spaces.

I confirm that:

1. This work was done wholly or mainly while in candidature for a research degree at this University;
2. Where any part of this thesis has been submitted for a degree or any other qualification at this University or any other institution, this has been clearly stated;
3. Where I have consulted the published works of others, this has always been clearly attributed;
4. Where I have quoted from the work of others, the source is always given. With the exception of such quotations, this thesis is entirely my own work;
5. I have acknowledged all main sources of help;
6. Where the thesis is based on work done by myself or jointly with others, I have made clear exactly what was done by others and what I have contributed myself.
7. None of this work has been published before submission

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Introduction

The free loop space of a topological space X is defined to be the mapping space $Map(S^1, X)$, the space of all unpointed maps from the circle to X . This differs from the based loops space $\Omega X = Map_*(S^1, X)$, the space of all pointed maps from the circle to X . The based loop space functor is an important classical object in algebraic topology and has been well studied. The topology of free loop spaces is much less well behaved and is still only well understood in a handful of examples. In this thesis we will explore the cohomology of the free loop space of homogeneous spaces. In doing so we will uncover some surprising combinatorial connections and we will compute the cohomology algebras for some flag manifolds of low rank Lie groups.

There are two main motivations behind the study of the topology of the free loop space, which we now discuss. It is a classical question to ask about the closed geodesics on a closed manifold M . In particular how many distinct closed geodesics are there on M . In general the answer to this question is not fully understood, however some problems we can answer by understanding the topology of M . If M is not simply connected then information on its geodesics can be obtained by studying the conjugacy classes of $\pi_1(M)$. If M is simply connected one can consider the free loop space of M . In particular Gromoll and Meyer prove in [13], that for simply connected closed manifold M , if the Betti numbers are unbounded then M has infinitely many distinct closed geodesics. For more information on this subject see for example [29].

String topology in its most general sense is the study of algebraic structure on the homology of the space of free loops. The area of study began with the unpublished paper [7] of Chas and Sullivan, released in 1999. In the paper new algebraic structures were presented concerning the homology of free loop spaces of a manifold. In particular for a manifold M of dimension d , there is an intersection product

$$\circ : H_p(\Lambda M) \otimes H_q(\Lambda M) \rightarrow H_{p+q-d}(\Lambda M)$$

for each $p, q \geq 0$, which has become known as the Chas-Sullivan loop product. More recently much work has been done on the subject and connections with many other interesting areas in algebraic topology including topological quantum field theory, operads

and topological cyclic homology have been established. For more information see for example [33].

In 2002 Cohen, Jones and Yan [32] gave a homotopy theoretic interpretation of the Chas-Sullivan product based on earlier work of Cohen and Jones [8]. They then used this description of the Chas-Sullivan product to produce a second quadrant homology spectral sequence, converging to the Chas-Sullivan product. As a consequence of these results, the cohomology of the free loop space would give us the module structure of the homology, hence could help us understanding the Chas-Sullivan structure.

A manifold is called homogeneous if it comes equipped with a transitive Lie group action. This captures the intuitive idea that a homogeneous space looks the same wherever on it you are. Under loose conditions all homogeneous space are the quotient of a Lie groups by a closed subgroup. One of the nicest examples of a homogeneous space are the complete flag manifolds, the quotient of a Lie group by its maximal torus. When studying Lie groups as a consequence of the classification, it is most important to study the simple Lie groups. Hence when studying homogeneous spaces it is most important to study the homogeneous space obtained as the quotient of a simple Lie group.

The Chas-Sullivan products for some low dimensional spheres were computed by Menichi in [25]. Then in 2002 the loop product of spheres and projective spaces was given in full by Cohen, Jones and Yan, in [32]. More recently Hepworth [17] worked on the string topology of simple Lie group and in particular gave the Chas-Sullivan product. Kupers [21] has also worked on the string topology of simple Lie groups. Therefore it would be a natural next step to investigate the free loop space of homogeneous spaces.

In this thesis our primary goal is the investigate the cohomology algebra of the free loop space complete flag manifolds. Our main tool to achieve this is the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated with the free loop fibration of the flag manifolds. We give constructions in the cases $SU(n+1)/T^n$ and $Sp(n)/T^n$, though our methods should be applicable more generally. In both cases our first main result is the explicit calculation of all non-trivial differentials in the spectral sequences. For the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated with the free loop fibration of $SU(n+1)/T^n$, we investigate in detail the structure of the third page of the spectral sequence. These more general results allow us to deduce the cohomology of $SU(3)/T^2$ and $Sp(2)/T^2$ as \mathbb{Z} -modules, which we give in Theorems 5.1 and 6.1.

Theorem 5.1. *The free loop cohomology of $SU(3)/T^2$ is given by*

$$H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z}) = A/I,$$

where

$$A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(\gamma_i, (x_4)_m, y_i, (x_2)_m(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2), (x_2)_m y_2(\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_1\gamma_2), (x_2)_m \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2)$$

and

$$I = [(x_2)_1^m - m!(x_2)_m, (x_4)_1^m - m!(x_4)_m, \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2, \gamma_1^3, y_1(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2), \\ 3(x_2)_m(y_1\gamma_1^2 + y_2\gamma_2^2), 3(x_2)_my_1y_2(\gamma_1 - \gamma_2), 3(x_2)_my_1y_2\gamma_1, (x_2)_my_1y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2]$$

where $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $m \geq 1$, $|\gamma_i| = 2$, $|y_i| = 1$, $|(x_2)_k| = 2k$ and $|(x_4)_k| = 4k$.

Theorem 6.1. *The integral cohomology of the free loop space of the complete flag manifold of $Sp(2)$ is given by*

$$H^*(\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z}) = A/I,$$

where

$$A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}((x_6)_b\gamma_i, y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b, (x_6)_by_i, (x_2)_m(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_1), \\ (x_2)_m(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1 - y_2\gamma_2), (x_2)_a(x_6)_b\gamma_1^3\gamma_2)$$

and

$$I = [(x_2)_1^m - m!(x_2)_m, (x_6)_1^m - m!(x_6)_m, \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2, \gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2, 2(y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2), jy_1(x_2)_a\gamma_1^3]$$

for $i, j = 1, 2$, $m \geq 1$, $a, b \geq 1$ either $j = 2$ or $j = 4$ and where $|(x_2)_m| = 2m$, $|(x_6)_m| = 6m$, $|y_i| = 1$ and $|\gamma_i| = 2$.

In Chapters 1, we discuss the relevant algebraic topology that we will use in latter chapters. In particular basic techniques for finding homotopy splitting of spaces, applying the universal coefficient theorems to deduce the relationship of the module structure between cohomology with integral coefficients and cohomology with coefficients over field of zero or prime characteristic and set out the essential properties of the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence. This is our main tool for investigating the cohomology of free loop space of homogeneous spaces.

In Chapter 2, we review the basic theory of symmetric polynomials. This is particularly relevant for our work in Chapter 4. In particular we discuss elementary symmetric, complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials and the fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomials.

Chapter 3 is the final background chapter, in which we give an overview of the homology and cohomology of Lie groups, their complete manifolds and based loop spaces. We will present the results we intend to use in later chapters but also try to give the picture for all simple Lie groups.

Chapter 4 contains our main combinatorial work and is primarily concerned with understanding the structure of the quotient of the polynomial algebra by the ideal generated by symmetric polynomials. The chapter contains some known and some new results.

We present a method for finding a simple additive basis of the polynomial symmetric quotient. Investigate the degree-wise size of this bases, before making a few remarks about the multiplication of basis element. Which we put to use at the end of Chapter 5.

In Chapter 5, we investigate the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated with the free loop space fibration of the complete flag manifold of $SU(n)$. First we derive a formula for the differentials in the spectral sequence, then investigating in detail the structure of the the third page. Lastly we calculate the module structure of $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ by describing the algebra structure of of the E_∞ -page of Leray-Serre spectral sequence of the free loop fibration of $\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2)$ in terms of generators and relations.

We start Chapter 6 by describing the differentials of the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated with the free loop fibration of $Sp(n)/T^n$. As a final result we calculate the module structure of $H^*(\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ by describing the algebra structure of of the E_∞ -page of Leray-Serre spectral sequence of the free loop fibration of $\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2)$ in terms of generators and relations.

Methods in algebraic topology

In this chapter we introduce the notions from algebraic topology necessary for obtaining our main results.

1.1 Homotopy theory

In this section we give the notions from homotopy theory that are used in the work of this thesis.

Definition 1.1. A map of spaces $p: E \rightarrow B$ is called a fibrations if for any other space W , homotopy $G: I \times W \rightarrow B$ and map $h: W \rightarrow E$ there exists a homotopy $H: I \times W \rightarrow E$ such that $H_0 = h$. In this case we call the pre-image $F = p^{-1}(*)$, the fiber and usually write the fibration as

$$F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p} B.$$

The map $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is homotopy fibration if there is a homotopy equivalents to a fibration. That is there is a fibration $p: E \rightarrow B$ and homotopy equivalences a and b such that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \downarrow b & & \downarrow a \\ E & \xrightarrow{p} & B \end{array}$$

commutes. The homotopy fiber of f is defined to be $F = p^{-1}*$, where $*$ is the base-point.

For the remainder of this section assume all spaces are path connected and have the homotopy type of a CW-complex.

Definition 1.2. Given a pointed space X , define the path space PX to be $Map_*(I, X)$ the space of all paths in X ending at the base point.

The space PX is contractible and is the total space in the path space fibration

$$\Omega X \rightarrow PX \xrightarrow{p} X, \tag{1.1}$$

where p maps each path to its starting point.

The next two Lemmas give some of the properties of the homotopy fiber, for proofs see [1, §3] Propositions 3.3.12 and 3.5.10.

Lemma 1.3. *Given a homotopy fibration $f: X \rightarrow Y$, the pullback I_f of f in the pullback diagram below has the homotopy type of the homotopy fiber F of f . That is there is a homotopy equivalence α such that diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & I_f & \longrightarrow & PY \\ & \nearrow \alpha & \downarrow q & & \downarrow p' \\ F & \longrightarrow & X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \end{array} \quad (1.2)$$

commutes and where $p: PY \rightarrow Y$ is the path space fibration.

Lemma 1.4. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a homotopy fibration and let $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p'} B$ be a fibration. The sequence of maps*

$$\Omega Y \rightarrow I_f \xrightarrow{q} X,$$

where q is induced by the pullback in (1.2), is a fibration sequence.

As a consequence of Lemma 1.4, we may extend any homotopy fibration sequence $F \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y$ to a sequence of homotopy fibrations

$$\dots \rightarrow \Omega^2 Y \rightarrow \Omega F \rightarrow \Omega X \rightarrow \Omega Y \rightarrow F \rightarrow X \rightarrow Y.$$

The next two propositions are a common tool used to obtain a splitting of topological spaces.

Proposition 1.5. *Let $F \xrightarrow{i} E \xrightarrow{p} B$ be a fibration sequence such that $p: E \rightarrow B$ is null-homotopic. Then there exists a homotopy section $s: E \rightarrow F$.*

Proof. Consider diagram (1.2) in Lemma 1.4 with $f = p$. Since $p \simeq *$, there exists a section $\bar{s}: E \rightarrow I_p$ and $s = \alpha^{-1} \circ \bar{s}: E \rightarrow F$ is the required section. \square

Proposition 1.6. *If $\Omega B \rightarrow F \xrightarrow{p} E$ is a principle fibration arising from fibration $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{q} B$ with B simply connected and homotopy section $s: E \rightarrow F$, then*

$$F \simeq \Omega B \times E.$$

Proof. Consider the maps of homotopy fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Omega B & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \times E & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow i & & \downarrow 1 \times s & & \downarrow id \\ \Omega B \times \Omega B & \longrightarrow & \Omega B \times F & \longrightarrow & E \\ \downarrow m & & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow id \\ \Omega B & \longrightarrow & F & \longrightarrow & E, \end{array}$$

where i is the inclusion into the first component, m is the loop multiplication map and ϕ the action of ΩB on F . More precisely since $p: F \rightarrow E$ is a fibration, for any $x \in F$ and $\gamma: S^1 \rightarrow B$ there is a lift $\bar{\gamma}: I \rightarrow E$ such that $\bar{\gamma}(0) = x$. In which case we may define $\phi: \Omega B \times F \rightarrow F$ by $\phi(\gamma, x) = \bar{\gamma}(1)$. The induced maps in the associated long exact sequences of homotopy groups give us a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n+1}E & \longrightarrow & \pi_n\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \pi_n\Omega B \times \pi_nE & \longrightarrow & \pi_nE & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n+1}E & \longrightarrow & \pi_n\Omega B \times \pi_n\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \pi_n\Omega B \times \pi_nF & \longrightarrow & \pi_nE & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}\Omega B \times \pi_{n-1}\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\
 & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\
 \cdots & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n+1}E & \longrightarrow & \pi_n\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \pi_nF & \longrightarrow & \pi_nE & \longrightarrow & \pi_{n-1}\Omega B & \longrightarrow & \cdots
 \end{array}$$

Using the five lemma and Whiteheads theorem we obtain the desired result. \square

Definition 1.7. For a space X , define the free loop space ΛX to be the space $\text{Map}(S^1, X)$ of non-pointed maps from the unit circle to X .

It can be show directly using Definition 1.1 that

$$\Omega X \rightarrow \Lambda X \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} X \quad (1.3)$$

where eval is the maps sending a loop to the image of its base-point, is a fibration sequence called the free loop fibration of X .

There is a canonical section $s: X \rightarrow \Lambda$ of fibration (1.3), given by sending a point to the constant loop at that point. However we cannot apply Proposition 1.6 to obtain a splitting since fibration (1.3) need not be a principle fibration.

1.2 The universal coefficients theorems

In this section we discusses the universal coefficient theorems, which give the exact relationship between the module structure of the homology and cohomology of a space with respect to different coefficient rings. In particular we look at the relationship between cohomology with integral coefficients and cohomology over a finite field of prime characteristic. The relationships in the Universal coefficients theorems are given in terms of functors Ext and Tor , for more informational and definition see for example [35, Chapter 7]. The next two theorems are known as the universal coefficients theorems, for proofs see for example [14, §3.1 and 3.A] Theorems 3.2 and 3A.3.

Theorem 1.1 (Universal coefficients theorem). *Given any topological space X , an abelian group G and an integer $n \geq 1$, there is a split exact sequence of abelian groups*

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Ext}(H_{n-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}), G) \rightarrow H^n(X; G) \rightarrow \text{Hom}(H_n(X; \mathbb{Z}), G) \rightarrow 0,$$

which is natural with respect to continuous maps between spaces.

Theorem 1.2 (Universal coefficients theorem for homology). *Given a topological space X , an abelian group G and an integer $n \geq 1$, there is an exact sequence of abelian groups*

$$0 \rightarrow H_n(X; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes G \xrightarrow{\alpha_n} H_n(X; G) \rightarrow \text{Tor}(H_{n-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}), G) \rightarrow 0,$$

which is natural with respect to continuous maps between spaces.

In particular the module structure of the homology and cohomology with respect to any coefficient ring is completely determined by the homology or cohomology over the integers. In the case of coefficients over a finite field of prime order or the rationals, we have the following explicit relationship.

Corollary 1.3. *For any topological space X and for any $i \geq 0$, if*

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}^a \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_1}^{a_1} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_j}^{a_j}$$

where $j \geq 0$, p_1, \dots, p_j are distinct primes and a, a_1, \dots, a_j non-negative integers, then for each $1 \leq k \leq j$ the cohomology of X with coefficients in \mathbb{Z}_{p_k} is given by

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}^{a+a_k} \\ \text{and } H^{i-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}) \cong (H^{i-1}(X; \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}) \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_k}^{a_k}.$$

For prime $p \neq p_k$ for any $1 \leq k \leq j$

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_p) \cong \mathbb{Z}_p^a$$

and

$$H^i(X; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Q}^a.$$

1.3 The Leray-Serre spectral sequence

In this section we give the structure of the Leray-Serre spectral sequence for cohomology, a powerful tool for studying the cohomology algebra of spaces that sit in a fibrations sequence $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p} B$.

Given a commutative ring R , a bigraded module M is an R -module with an index structure of the form

$$M = \bigoplus_{i,j \in \mathbb{Z}} M^{i,j}$$

where each $M^{i,j}$ is an R -module. A bigraded algebra is a bigraded module with an additional multiplicative structure such that if $a \in M^{i,j}$ and $b \in M^{k,l}$ then $ab \in M^{i+k,j+l}$. A differential d of bidegree (a,b) on a bigraded module E is a collection of maps $d = d_{i,j}: E^{i,j} \rightarrow E^{i+a,j+b}$ such that $dd = 0$. A differential bigraded module is a bigraded module with a differential, often denoted by $(E^{*,*}, d)$.

Definition 1.1. A spectral sequence is a sequence of differential bigraded modules $(E_r^{*,*}, d^r)_{r \geq 1}$, where for each $r \geq 2$, $E_{r+1}^{*,*}$ is obtained from $(E_r^{*,*}, d^r)$ by $E_{r+1}^{*,*} = H(E_r^{*,*}, d^r)$, that is, the homology of the previous differential bigraded modules. We shall often refer to $(E_r^{*,*}, d^r)$ as the r^{th} page of the spectral sequence.

There is a standard construction which for each fibration $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p} B$ produces a spectral sequence. Which are proven in [24, §5] Theorem 5.2 and Proposition 5.6 or [15, §1.2]. A spectral sequence exists for any arbitrary fibration however only under certain conditions are they useful; these conditions are specified by the next two theorems on the convergence of a spectral sequence.

Theorem 1.2. *Given a fibration $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p} B$ such that B is simply connected, there is a spectral sequence $(E_r^{*,*}, d^r)$ satisfying the following:*

1. $E_r^{i,j} = 0$ for all $r \geq 2$ and $i < 0$ or $j < 0$, that is, the spectral sequence is only non-zero in the first quadrant.
2. Each differential d^r has bidegree $(r, 1-r)$.
3. There is an integer $1 \leq e < \infty$ for each $i, j \in \mathbb{Z}$, such that for each $r \geq e$, $d^r = 0$ and so $E_{r+1}^{i,j} = E_r^{i,j}$. If $H^*(B)$ or $H^*(F)$ is bounded then such an e exists for all i, j simultaneously, in which case we denote $E_e^{*,*}$ by $E_\infty^{*,*}$.
4. There is a filtration by subgroups of $H_n(E; R)$, $0 \subseteq F_n^0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq F_n^n = H_n(E; R)$ such that $E_\infty^{p,n-p} \cong F_n^p / F_n^{p-1}$.

A spectral sequence is said to *converge* if it satisfies 3. and 4. above. From now on, we will assume that $R = \mathbb{Z}$ unless otherwise stated. The next theorem gives us the Leray-Serre spectral sequence for cohomology.

Theorem 1.3. *The cohomology spectral sequence $(E_r^{*,*}, d_r)$ associated to the fibration $F \rightarrow E \xrightarrow{p} B$ where B is simply connected, converges to $H^*(E)$ as an algebra. In addition it satisfies the following properties:*

1. $E_2^{p,q} \cong H^p(B; H^q(F))$ for each $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$.

2. The product in $E_2^{*,*}$ is the maps $H^p(B; H^q(F)) \times H^s(B; H^t(F)) \rightarrow H^{p+s}(B; H^{q+t}(F))$ for each $p, q, s, t \in \mathbb{Z}$, given by $([\sum_i a_i u_i], [\sum_j b_j v_j]) \mapsto [\sum_{i,j} (-1)^{qs} (a_i \smile b_j)(u_i \smile v_j)]$, for cocycles u_i, v_j and coefficients $a_i \in H^q(F)$, $b_j \in H^t(F)$, where \smile is the cup product in cohomology.
3. All differentials satisfy the Leibniz rule.

In a cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence on page $E_2^{*,*}$ the vertical axis is $E_2^{0,*} \cong H^0(B; H^*(F)) \cong H^*(F)$, so we will identify it with $H^*(F)$. Similarly the horizontal axis is $E_2^{*,0} \cong H^*(B; H^0(F)) \cong H^*(B)$, so is identified with $H^*(B)$. In particular by the formula given in the second part of Theorem 1.3, the cup product structure in these axis agrees with multiplication on $E_2^{*,*}$.

Symmetric polynomials

A polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ is called symmetric if it is invariant under permutations of the indices of variables $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$. The study of symmetric polynomials goes back more than three hundred years, originally used in the study of roots of single variable polynomials. Today symmetric polynomials have applications in a diverse range of areas of mathematics. In the thesis the relevance of the symmetric polynomials is brought by their presence in the cohomology rings of complete flag manifolds, in Section 3.3. In this chapter we summarise some basic concepts from the theory of symmetric polynomials that will be essential for our later work. A complete introduction to the topic can be seen in [39, §7] or [22, §I].

2.1 Elementary symmetric polynomials

Much of the language used to describe symmetric polynomials is the language of partitions. So before describing the symmetric polynomials it is first necessary to introduce partitions.

Definition 2.1. An n partition λ is a sequence of non-negative integers $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$, for some integer $k \geq 1$, such that

$$\lambda_1 \geq \dots \geq \lambda_k \text{ and } \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_k = n.$$

By convention we consider partition $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ and $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k, 0, \dots, 0)$ to be equal and abbreviate an n partition λ by $\lambda \vdash n$.

The elementary symmetric polynomials are for any given n , a given collection of n symmetric polynomials in n variables. In the next theorem, we see that the elementary symmetric polynomials form a basis of the symmetric polynomials. That is any symmetric polynomials can be expressed as a unique polynomial in elementary symmetric polynomials.

Definition 2.2. For each $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq l \leq n$, define the elementary symmetric polynomials $\sigma_l \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ in n variables by

$$\sigma_l = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \gamma_{i_1} \cdots \gamma_{i_l}.$$

For an partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ denote by σ_λ the symmetric polynomial $\sigma_{\lambda_1} \cdots \sigma_{\lambda_k}$.

Example 2.3. When $n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1 &= \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3, \\ \sigma_2 &= \gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_1\gamma_3 + \gamma_2\gamma_3 \\ \text{and } \sigma_3 &= \gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3. \end{aligned}$$

The following theorem is sometimes known as the fundamental theorem of symmetric polynomials. For a proof see for example [39, §7.4].

Theorem 2.4. For each $n \geq 1$, the set of σ_λ where λ ranges over all n partitions forms an additive basis of all symmetric functions. That is for $1 \leq i \leq n$, the set of σ_i form a multiplicative basis of all symmetric functions.

2.2 Complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials

The complete homologous symmetric functions are another collection of n symmetric polynomials in n variables for each $n \geq 1$. In a sense which is made explicit in [39, §7.6], the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials can be thought of as dual to the elementary symmetric polynomials.

Definition 2.1. For each $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq l \leq n$, define the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials $h_l \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ in n variables by

$$h_l = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_l \leq n} \gamma_{i_1} \cdots \gamma_{i_l}.$$

For a partition $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$, denote by h_λ the symmetric polynomial $h_{\lambda_1} \cdots h_{\lambda_k}$.

Example 2.2. When $n = 3$

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3, \\ h_2 &= \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_3^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_1\gamma_3 + \gamma_2\gamma_3 \\ \text{and } h_3 &= \gamma_1^3 + \gamma_2^3 + \gamma_3^3 + \gamma_1^2\gamma_2 + \gamma_1^2\gamma_3 + \gamma_2^2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2^2\gamma_3 + \gamma_3^2\gamma_1 + \gamma_3^2\gamma_2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2\gamma_3. \end{aligned}$$

Given an $n \times n$ matrix M with entries in the non-negative integers, denote the row and column sums by

$$\begin{aligned} \text{row}(M) &= (r_1, \dots, r_n) \\ \text{and } \text{col}(M) &= (c_1, \dots, c_n). \end{aligned}$$

For n partitions λ and μ denote by $M_{\lambda\mu}$, the number of $n \times n$ matrices M with

$$\begin{aligned} \text{row}(M) &= \lambda \\ \text{and } \text{col}(M) &= \mu. \end{aligned}$$

The next theorem gives the relationship between the elementary symmetric and complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials. For a proof see for example [39, §7.5].

Theorem 2.3. *Let λ be an m partition. Then for each $n \geq 1$, the elementary symmetric and complete homogeneous polynomials in n variables satisfy the following relationship*

$$h_\lambda = \sum_{\mu \vdash m} M_{\lambda\mu} \sigma_\mu.$$

As a consequence of Theorem 2.3, any polynomial in elementary symmetric polynomials can be replaced with a unique polynomial in complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials. Hence Theorem 2.4 could equally well be stated in terms of h_λ rather than σ_λ . That is the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials also form a basis of the symmetric polynomials.

Topology of Lie groups and homogeneous space

In this chapter we discuss the cohomology of simple Lie groups and some homogeneous space relevant to our later work. In addition we present the homology and cohomology of the based loop spaces of some such spaces.

3.1 Lie groups

A Lie groups is a manifold with a group structure such that the operations of multiplication and inversion are smooth maps of the manifold. A compact connected Lie group is called simple if it is non-abelian, simply connected and has no non-trivial connected normal subgroups. The classification of simple Lie groups is equivalent to the classification of simple Lie algebras and was first attempted by Killing [18], later improved by Cartan [6], with the modern classification by Dynkin diagrams being completed by Dynkin in 1947.

Definition 3.1. Given a field K , a Lie algebra over K is a K -vectors space V with a Lie bracket $[\cdot, \cdot]: V \times V \rightarrow V$ such that

1. $[aX + bY, Z] = a[X, Z] + b[Y, Z]$ and $[Z, aX + bY] = a[Z, X] + b[Z, Y]$,
2. $[X, X] = 0$,
3. $[X, [Y, Z]] + [Z, [X, Y]] + [Y, [Z, X]] = 0$

for all $a, b \in K$ and $X, Y, Z \in V$.

For each $n \geq 1$, the classical Lie groups $SO(n)$, $SU(n)$ and $Sp(n)$ are defined by the following sets of matrices, group operation matrix multiplication and subspace topology in \mathbb{R}^{n^2} , \mathbb{R}^{2n^2} and \mathbb{R}^{4n^2} respectively.

$$SO(n) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A^\top A = I_n, \det(A) = 1\},$$

$$SU(n) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}) \mid \bar{A}^T A = I_n, \det(A) = 1\},$$

$$Sp(n) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{H}) \mid \bar{A}^T A = I_n\},$$

where $M_n(R)$ denotes the set of $n \times n$ matrices over real division algebra R . The Lie group $\text{Spin}(n)$ is defined to be the universal cover of $SO(n)$

Let \mathbb{O} denote the octonion real division algebra, the 8-dimensional vector space with basis $1, e_1, e_2, e_3, e_4, e_5, e_6, e_7$ and multiplication given in Table 3.1. Conjugation on \mathbb{O} is defined in the same way as the complex numbers and the quaternions.

TABLE 3.1: Multiplication in the octonion division algebra

	1	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7
1	-1	e_1	e_2	e_3	e_4	e_5	e_6	e_7
e_1	e_1	-1	e_3	$-e_2$	e_5	$-e_4$	$-e_7$	e_6
e_2	e_2	e_3	-1	e_1	e_6	e_7	$-e_4$	$-e_5$
e_3	e_3	e_2	$-e_1$	-1	e_7	$-e_6$	e_5	$-e_4$
e_4	e_4	$-e_5$	$-e_6$	$-e_7$	-1	e_1	e_2	e_3
e_5	e_5	e_4	$-e_7$	e_6	$-e_1$	-1	$-e_3$	e_2
e_6	e_6	e_7	e_4	$-e_5$	$-e_2$	e_3	-1	$-e_1$
e_7	e_7	$-e_6$	e_5	e_4	$-e_3$	$-e_2$	e_1	-1

We can define the exceptional Lie group G_2 to be the set of automorphism of the octonion \mathbb{R} -algebra \mathbb{O} . That is treating elements of \mathbb{O} , as 8-dimensional column vectors over \mathbb{R} ,

$$G_2 = \{g \in GL(n, \mathbb{R}) \mid g(oo') = g(o)g(o') \text{ for all } o, o' \in \mathbb{O}\}.$$

Given an \mathbb{R} -algebra A its complexification A^C is defined to be $\{a + ib \mid a, b \in A\}$, such that $i^2 = -1$. Conjugation is given by $\tau(a + ib) = a - ib$ for each $a + ib \in A^C$. Let $J = \{X \in M(3, \mathbb{O}) \mid \bar{X}^T = X\}$ with multiplication $X \circ Y = \frac{1}{2}(XY + YX)$, be the Jordan \mathbb{R} -algebra. We also define $X \times Y = \frac{1}{2}(2X \circ Y) - \text{tr}(X)Y - \text{tr}(Y)X + (\text{tr}(X)\text{tr}(Y) - (X, Y))I_3$, inner product $(X, Y) = \text{tr}(X \circ Y)$ and Hermitian inner product $\langle X, Y \rangle = (\tau X, Y)$ for all $X, Y \in J$. The operations \circ , \times , $(,)$ and \langle, \rangle are defined in the same way in the complementation J^C . We define the exceptions Lie groups F_4 and E_6 by

$$F_4 = \{\alpha \in \text{Iso}_{\mathbb{R}}(J) \mid \alpha(X \circ Y) = \alpha X \circ \alpha Y \text{ for all } X, Y \in J\},$$

$$E_6 = \{\alpha \in \text{Iso}_{\mathbb{R}}(J^C) \mid \alpha(X \times Y)\alpha^{-1} = \alpha X \times \alpha Y, \langle \alpha X, \alpha Y \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle \text{ for all } X, Y \in J^C\}.$$

For $A, B \in J^C$, let \tilde{A} in the dual space J^{C*} be given by $\tilde{A}X = A \circ X$ and let $[\cdot, \cdot]: J^{C*} \times J^{C*} \rightarrow J^{C*}$ be $[\tilde{A}, \tilde{B}]X = \tilde{A}(\tilde{B}X) - \tilde{B}(\tilde{A}X)$ for all $X \in J^C$. Define $\vee: J^C \times J^C \rightarrow J^{C*}$ by

$$X \vee Y = [\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}] + (X \circ Y - \frac{1}{3}(X, Y)I_3)^\sim.$$

We define a \mathbb{C} -algebra $B = J^C \oplus J^C \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$. Given $\phi \in J^{C*}$, $L, F \in J^C$ and $v \in \mathbb{C}$, let $\Phi(\phi, L, F, v): B \rightarrow B$ be give by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(\phi, L, F, v)(X, Y, \xi, \eta) = \\ (\phi X - \frac{1}{3}vX + 2F \times Y + \eta A, 2L \times X - \phi Y + \frac{1}{3}vY + \xi F, (L, Y) - v\xi, (F, X) - v\eta). \end{aligned}$$

Multiplication in B will be given by

$$P \times Q = \Phi(\phi, A, B, v)$$

for

$$\begin{aligned} \phi &= -\frac{1}{2}(X \vee W + Z \vee Y), \\ A &= -\frac{1}{4}(2Y \times W - \xi Z - \zeta X), \\ B &= \frac{1}{4}(2X \times Z - \eta W - \omega Y), \\ C &= \frac{1}{8}((X, Y) - (Z, Y) + \xi\omega - \zeta\eta) \end{aligned}$$

for all $P = (X, Y, \xi, \eta), Q = (W, Z, \zeta, \omega) \in B$. We define the exceptional Lie group E_7

$$E_7 = \{\alpha \in Iso_{\mathbb{C}}(B) \mid \det(\alpha P) = \det P, \langle \alpha P, \alpha Q \rangle = \langle P, Q \rangle \text{ for all } P, Q \in B\},$$

where the Hermitian inner product is defined $\langle P, Q \rangle = \langle X, Z \rangle - \langle Y, W \rangle + \bar{\xi}\zeta - \bar{\eta}\omega$ for all for all $P = (X, Y, \xi, \eta), Q = (W, Z, \zeta, \omega) \in B$.

Define $\{, \}: B \times B \rightarrow B$ by

$$\{P, Q\} = (X, W) - (Z, Y) + \xi\omega - \zeta\eta$$

for all $P = (X, Y, \xi, \eta), Q = (W, Z, \zeta, \omega) \in B$. We will define \mathbb{C} -Lie algebra $D = B^* \oplus B \oplus B \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C} \oplus \mathbb{C}$. With Lie bracket

$$[(\phi_1, P_1, Q_1, r_1, s_1, t_1), (\phi_2, P_2, Q_2, r_2, s_2, t_2)] = (\phi, P, Q, r, s, t)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
\phi &= [\phi_1, \phi_2] + P_1 \times Q_2 - P_2 \times Q_1 \\
P &= \phi_1 P_2 - \phi_2 P_1 + r_2 P_2 - r_1 P_1 + S_1 Q_2 - S_2 Q_1 \\
Q &= \phi_1 Q_2 - \phi_2 Q_1 - r_1 Q_2 - r_2 Q_1 + t_1 P_2 - t_2 P_1 \\
r &= \frac{1}{8}(-\{P_1, Q_2\} + \{P_2 Q_1\}) + s_1 t_2 - s_2 t_1 \\
s &= \frac{1}{4}\{P_1, P_2\} + 2r_1 s_2 - 2r_2 s_1 \\
t &= -\frac{1}{4}\{Q_1, Q_2\} - 2r_1 t_2 + 2r_2 t_1.
\end{aligned}$$

Define involutions λ , λ' and τ on D by

$$\begin{aligned}
\lambda(\phi, P, Q, r, s, t) &= (\lambda\phi\lambda, \lambda P, \lambda Q, r, s, t), \\
\lambda'(\phi, P, Q, r, s, t) &= (\phi, Q, -P, -r, -t, -s), \\
\tau(\phi, P, Q, r, s, t) &= (\tau\phi\tau, \tau P, \tau Q, \tau r, \tau s, \tau t)
\end{aligned}$$

for each $(\phi, P, Q, r, s, t) \in D$ and involution λ in B is defined $\lambda(X, Y, \xi, \eta) = (Y, -X, \eta, -\xi)$ for each $(X, Y, \xi, \eta) \in B$. Let $\langle, \rangle: D \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be given by

$$(R_1, R_2) = (\phi_1, \phi_2) - \{Q_1, P_2\} + \{P_1, Q_2\} - 8r_1 r_2 - 4t_1 s_2 - s_1 t_2,$$

then

$$\langle R_1, R_2 \rangle = (\tau\lambda'\lambda R_1, R_2)$$

for each $D_1 = (\phi_1, P_1, Q_1, r_1, s_1, t_1), D_2 = (\phi_2, P_2, Q_2, r_2, s_2, t_2) \in D$. Define the exceptional complex Lie group E_8^C by

$$E_8^C = \{\alpha \in Iso_{\mathbb{C}}(D) \mid [\alpha D_1, \alpha D_2] = \alpha[D_1, D_2] \text{ for all } D_1, D_2 \in D\}.$$

We define the exceptional Lie group E_8 as a subgroups of E_8^C by

$$E_8 = \{\alpha \in E_8^C \mid \langle \alpha X, \alpha Y \rangle = \langle X, Y \rangle \text{ for all } X, Y \in E_8^C\}$$

The classifications of Lie groups states that the Lie groups defined above are the only simple Lie groups, see for example [26, §5] Theorem 6.27.

Theorem 3.2. *The only compact connected simple Lie groups are*

$$\text{Spin}(m), SU(n), Sp(n), G_2, F_4, E_6, E_7, E_8$$

for $n \geq 1$ and $m \geq 2$.

The next theorem gives a consequence of the classification of Lie groups which is a phrasing that better describes the importance in our situation, see [30].

Theorem 3.3. *Any compact connect Lie group is covered by a product of simple Lie groups and circles.*

As a consequence of Theorem 3.3, when studying the topology of Lie groups and other related structures it is important to understand the topology of those associated with the classical and exceptional simple Lie groups.

3.2 Cohomology of simple Lie groups

While the simple Lie groups are some of the most important spaces in topology, their cohomology rings in many cases are far from easily described. With coefficients in a field of characteristic 0, the problem can be approached using methods utilizing de Rham cohomology, see for example [34] and these algebras were the first to be found. Integrally or over an arbitrary field the problem is more subtle and much work has been done by many mathematician including Borel, Araki, Toda, Kono, Mimura and Shimada so today much is known.

Definition 3.1. Given a ring R , define the tensor algebra TV over R -module V to have module structure

$$TV = \oplus_{i=0}^{\infty} T^i V$$

where

$$T^i = \underbrace{V \otimes \cdots \otimes V}_i.$$

Graded structure on TV is given by $\deg(v_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes v_k) = \sum_i \deg v_i$ for $v_i \in V$ and multiplication is given by $v \cdot w = v \otimes w$ for each $v, w \in TV$. Define $\Lambda V = TV/I$ where I is the ideal generated by elements of the form

$$v \otimes w - (-1)^{\deg v \deg w} w \otimes v$$

with $v, w \in TV$. Given a set of elements $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ with given degrees, let V be the free graded R -module generated by this set. In this case we may denote TV by $T(a_1, \dots, a_m)$ and ΛV by $\Lambda(a_1, \dots, a_m)$. In particular if all generators are of odd degree this algebra coincides with that of the exterior algebra. If all generators have even degree then ΛV is a polynomial algebra.

The integral cohomology of $SU(n)$ and $Sp(n)$ can be determined inductively using the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the fibrations

$$SU(n) \rightarrow SU(n+1) \rightarrow S^{2n+1} \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$Sp(n) \rightarrow Sp(n+1) \rightarrow S^{4n+3}. \tag{3.2}$$

For the construction of these fibrations see for example [1, §3.4].

Theorem 3.2. *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of $SU(n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(SU(n); \mathbb{Z}) = \Lambda(x_3, x_5, \dots, x_{2n-1}),$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 3, 5, \dots, 2n-1$.

Proof. We know $SU(2)$ is diffeomorphic to S^3 , hence

$$H^*(SU(3)) = \Lambda(x_3)$$

where $|x_3| = 3$. For each $m \geq 2$, S^m is simply connected, hence $n \geq 1$ the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to fibration (3.1) converges. We proceed by induction on n .

As shown in Figure 3.1, on the $E_2^{*,*}$ page of the spectral sequence, due to the module structure of $H^*(S^{2n-1})$, the only non-zero columns are at 0 and $2n-1$. Since differentials have bidegree $(r, 1-r)$ all differential on pages other than $E_{2n-1}^{*,*}$ are zero, so

$$E_{2n-1}^{*,*} = E_2^{*,*} \text{ and } E_{2n}^{*,*} = E_\infty^{*,*}.$$

Assuming inductively that $H^*(SU(n-1)) \cong \Lambda(x_3, x_5, \dots, x_{2n-3})$ with $\deg(x_i) = i$. The only non-zero entries of $E_{2n-1}^{*,*}$ are in $E_{2n-1}^{0,*} = \Lambda(x_3, x_5, \dots, x_{2n-3})$ or $E_{2n-1}^{2n-1,*} = H^*(SU(n-1))$ as a module. The highest degree non-zero $E_{2n-1}^{0,q}$, is when $q = 3 \cdot 5 \cdots 2n-1$. However as the bidegree of d_{2n-1} is $(2n-1, 2-2n)$ and the highest degree generator of $H^*(SU(n-1))$ is in dimension $2(n-1)-1$. differential d_{2n-1} sends all generator in column $E_{2n-1}^{0,*}$ to 0. Therefore d_{2n-1} is zero and $E_2^{*,*} = E_\infty^{*,*}$.

Each negatively sloped diagonal of $E_\infty^{*,*}$ contains only one non-zero element. Such non-zero elements occur only in odd entries of $E_\infty^{2(n-1),*}$ except for $E_\infty^{2n-1,0}$ lying in the negatively sloped diagonal containing $E_\infty^{0,2(n-1)}$, which is zero since the first generator of $H^*(SU(n-1))$ occurs in degree 3. Therefore there are no extension problems and the module structure of $H^*(SU(n))$ is clear. The multiplication in $H^*(SU(n))$ is freely generated with one additional algebra generator then $H^*(SU(n-1))$, which comes from $E_\infty^{2n-1,0}$ and hence this has degree $2n-1$ as required.

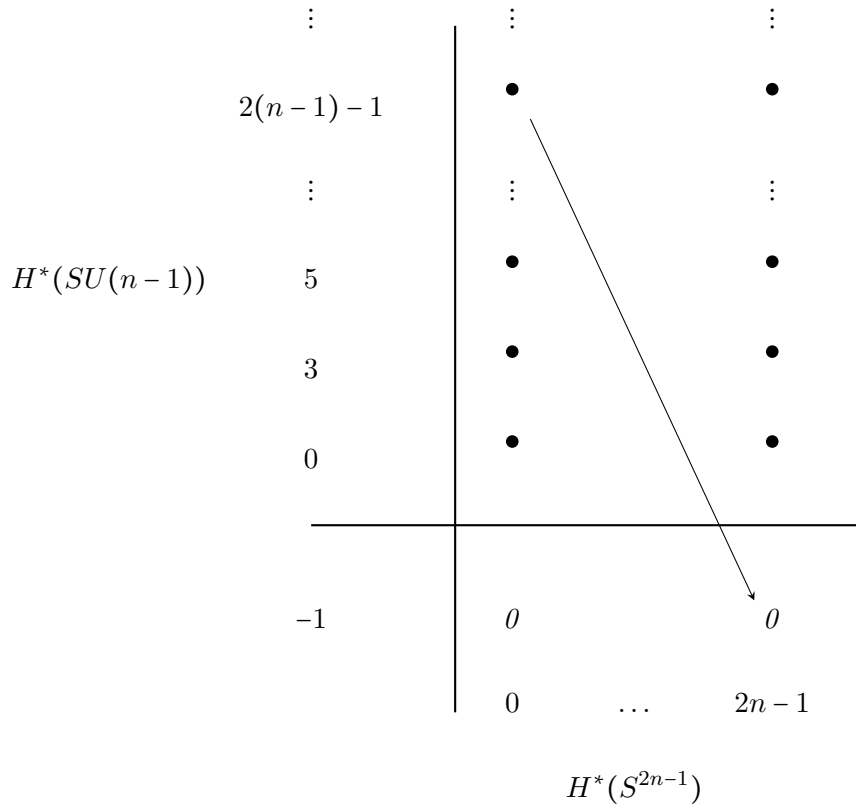


FIGURE 3.1: Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to fibration (3.1)

□

Theorem 3.3. *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of $Sp(n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(Sp(n); \mathbb{Z}) = \Lambda(x_3, x_7, \dots, x_{4n-1}),$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 3, 7, \dots, 4n-1$.

Proof. Using Fibration (3.2) and the fact that $Sp(1)$ is diffeomorphic to S^3 , the proof is the same as that of Theorem 3.2 with the exception that degree of the spheres increased.

□

With coefficients over a field of characteristic 0 or \mathbb{Z}_2 the cohomology has an easily presented form. The integral cohomology of $SO(n)$ contains 2-torsion and cannot be straightforwardly deduced from the characteristic 0 and \mathbb{Z}_2 cases in anything but low dimensions. However the integral cohomology for any $n \geq 1$ has been described in [31]. The rational and \mathbb{Z}_2 cohomology are as follows and can be found in [26, §3.6,7.5] Corollary 1.14 and Theorem 1.18 or in [11].

Theorem 3.4. *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of $SO(2n+1)$ with rational coefficients is given by*

$$H^*(SO(2n+1); \mathbb{Q}) = \Lambda[x_3, x_7, \dots, x_{4n-1}],$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 3, 7, \dots, 4n-1$. With \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients the cohomology of $SO(2n+1)$ is given by

$$H^*(SO(2n+1); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[x_1, x_3, \dots, x_{2n-1}]}{[x_i^{a_i}]},$$

where $|x_i| = i$ and a_i is the smallest power of two such that $ia_i \geq 2n-1$ for $i = 3, 5, \dots, 4n-1$.

Theorem 3.5. For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of $SO(2n)$ with rational coefficients is given by

$$H^*(SO(2n); \mathbb{Q}) = \Lambda[x_3, x_7, \dots, x_{4n-3}, x_{2n-1}],$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 3, 7, \dots, 4n-1, 2n-1$. With \mathbb{Z}_2 coefficients the cohomology of $SO(2n)$ is given by

$$H^*(SO(2n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}_2[x_1, x_3, \dots, x_{2n-1}]}{[x_i^{a_i}]},$$

where $|x_i| = i$ and a_i is the smallest power of two such that $ia_i \geq 2n-1$ for $i = 3, 5, \dots, 2n-3$.

The integral cohomology of G_2 also contains 2-torsion, a proof of the following theorem can be found in [11] Theorem 2.14.

Theorem 3.6. The cohomology of G_2 is given by

$$H^*(G_2; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_3, x_{11}]}{[x_3^4, x_{11}^2, x_3^2 x_{11}, 2x_3^2]},$$

where $|x_3| = 3$ and $|x_{11}| = 11$.

Much is also known about the cohomology of the other exceptional Lie groups. In [26, §7] it is shown the groups F_4 , E_6 and E_7 have 2 and 3-torsion, while E_8 has 2, 3 and 5-torsion. The cohomology algebras over field of these theses characteristics can also be found in [26, §7].

3.3 Cohomology of complete flag manifolds

A manifold M is called a homogeneous space if it can be equipped with a transitive G action for some Lie groups G . In this case we have $M \cong G/H$ for some Lie subgroup H of G isomorphic to the orbit of a point in M . A Lie subgroup T of Lie group G isomorphic to a torus is called maximal if any Lie subgroup also isomorphic to a torus containing T coincidences with T . The next proposition is straightforward to show, see for example [26, §5.3] Theorem 3.15.

Proposition 3.1. All maximal tori in G are conjugate and the conjugate of a torus is a torus. In addition given a maximal torus T , for all $x \in G$ there exists an element $g \in G$ such that $g^{-1}xg \in T$. Hence the union of all maximal tori is G .

It is therefore unambiguous to refer to maximal torus T of G and consider the quotient G/T , which is isomorphic regardless of the choice of T . The homogeneous space G/T is called the complete flag manifold of G . The rank of Lie group G is the dimension of a maximal torus T . The ranks of classical simple Lie groups can be deduced by considering the standard maximal tori of $SU(n)$, $SO(n)$ and $Sp(n)$ see for example [10, Chapter 7]. For the ranks of the exception simple Lie groups see [43].

Proposition 3.2. *For $n \geq 1$, the ranks of $SU(n+1)$, $Sp(n)$, $SO(2n)$ and $SO(2n+1)$ are n . The ranks of G_2 , F_4 , E_6 , E_7 and E_8 are 2, 4, 6, 7 and 8 respectively.*

Define the Weyl group of Lie group G with maximal torus T to be $W_G = N_G(T)/Z(T)$ the normalizer of T in G quotient the centraliser of T in G . The cohomology of homogeneous spaces was studied in detail by Borel in [2]. In particular, from Borel's work it was possible to deduce the rational cohomology of G/T .

Theorem 3.3. *For compact connected Lie group G with maximal torus T*

$$H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \frac{H^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})}{\tilde{H}^*(BT; \mathbb{Q})^{W_G}}$$

where BT is the classifying space of T .

In [4] Bott and Samelson, using Morse theory, extended Borel's work by showing that there is no torsion in $H^*(G/T; \mathbb{Z})$. This made it easier to deduced the integral structure of the cohomology of complete flag manifolds in the cases of $SU(n)$, $Sp(n)$ and G_2 . Toda later in [41] studied again the cohomology of homogeneous spaces, looking at the mod p cohomology for prime p . In particular Toda was able to deduce in a nice form the integral cohomology algebras of complete flag manifolds in the case of $SO(n)$. Then in [42], Toda and Watanabe computed the cohomology in the cases of F_4 and E_6 . Finally the cohomology of complete flag manifolds of simple Lie groups was completed by Nakagawa in [27] and [28], finishing the cases E_7 and E_8 .

Theorem 3.4 ([2], [5]). *For each $n \geq 0$, the cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the simple Lie group $SU(n+1)$ is given by*

$$H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$.

Sketch proof. By Theorem 3.3

$$H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \frac{H^*(BT^n; \mathbb{Q})}{\tilde{H}^*(BT^n; \mathbb{Q})^{W_{SU(n+1)}}}.$$

The cohomology of the classifying space of the n -torus BT^n is $\mathbb{Q}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ where $|x_i| = 2$. The Weyl group $W_{SU(n+1)}$ is the symmetric group S_{n+1} . $W_{SU(n+1)}$ acts on the

indices x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1} , where $x_{n+1} = -x_1 - \dots - x_n$. Hence the rational version of the theorem is proved. In [5] Bott and Samelson showed that the integral cohomology of complete flag manifolds is concentrated in even degrees and is torsion free. Therefore the problem of finding the integral cohomology to considering the map $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Q})$, induced by the universal coefficients theorem. This problem is easily resolved in the cases of $SU(n)$ and $Sp(n)$ but not for other simple Lie groups. \square

Theorem 3.5 ([42], Theorem 2.1). *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the simple Lie group $SO(2n+1)$ is given by*

$$H^*(SO(2n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n, t_1, \dots, t_n]}{[\sigma_i - 2t_i, \quad t_{2i} + \sum_{j=1}^{2i-1} (-1)^j t_j t_{2i-j}]},$$

where $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $|\gamma_i| = 2$ and $|t_i| = 2i$.

Theorem 3.6 ([42], Corollary 2.2). *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the simple Lie group $SO(2n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(SO(2n)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n, t_1, \dots, t_{n-1}]}{[\sigma_i - 2t_i, \quad \sigma_n, \quad t_{2i} + \sum_{j=1}^{2i-1} (-1)^j t_j t_{2i-j}]},$$

where $1 \leq i \leq n$, $|\gamma_i| = 2$, $|\gamma_n| = 2$ and $|t_i| = 2i$.

Theorem 3.7 ([2], [5]). *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the simple Lie group $Sp(n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(Sp(n)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]}{[\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2]},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$ and σ_i^2 denotes elementary symmetric polynomial σ_i in variables $\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n^2$.

Theorem 3.8 ([5], Theorem III'). *The cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the exceptional simple Lie group G_2 is given by*

$$H^*(G_2/T^2; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, t_3]}{[\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3 - 2t_3, t_3^2]},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$, $|t_3| = 6$ and σ_3^2 denotes elementary symmetric polynomial σ_3 in variables $\gamma_1^2, \gamma_2^2, \gamma_3^2$.

Theorem 3.9 ([42]). *The cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the exceptional simple Lie group F_4 is given by*

$$H^*(F_4/T^4; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma, t_3, t_4]}{I},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$ for $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, $|\gamma| = 2$, $|t_3| = 6$, $|t_4| = 8$ and

$$I = [\sigma_1 - 2\gamma, \sigma_2 - 2\gamma^2, \sigma_3 - 2\gamma_3, \sigma_4 - 4\gamma t_3 + 8\gamma^4 - 3t_4, t_3^2 - 3\gamma^2 t_4 - 4\gamma^3 t_3 + 8\gamma^6, \\ 3t_4^2 - 6\gamma t_3 t_4 - 3\gamma^4 t_4 - 13\gamma^8, t_4^3 - 6\gamma^4 t_4^2 + 12\gamma^8 t_4 - 8\gamma^{12}].$$

Theorem 3.10 ([42]). *The cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the exceptional simple Lie group E_6 is given by*

$$H^*(E_6/T^6; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma_5, \gamma_6, t_1, t_3, t_4]}{I},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$, $1 \leq i \leq 6$, $|t_1| = 2$, $|t_3| = 6$, $|t_4| = 8$ and

$$I = [\sigma_1 - 3t_1, \sigma_2 - 4t_1^2, \sigma_3 - 2t_3, \sigma_4 + 2t_1^4 - 3t_4, \sigma_5 - \sigma_4 t_1 + \sigma_3 t_1^2 - 2t_1^5, \\ 2\sigma_6 - \sigma_4 t_1^2 - t_1^6 + t_3^2, 9\sigma_6 t_1^2 + 3\sigma_5 t_1^3 - t_1^8 + 3t_4(t_4 - \sigma_3 t_1 + 2t_1^4), \\ t^9 - 3w^2 t, w^3 + 15w^2 t^4 - 9wt^8],$$

where $t = t_1 - \gamma_1$ and $w = t_1 - \sigma_3 t_1 + 2t_1^4 + t(t_3 - 2t_1^3 + t_1^2 t - t_1 t^2 + t^3)$.

Theorem 3.11 ([27]). *The cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the exceptional simple Lie group E_7 is given by*

$$H^*(E_7/T^7; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma_5, \gamma_6, \gamma_7, \gamma, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_9]}{I},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2 = |\gamma|$, $1 \leq i \leq 7$, $|t_3| = 6$, $|t_4| = 8$, $|t_5| = 10$, $|t_9| = 18$ and

$$I = [\sigma_1 - 3\gamma, \\ \sigma_2 - 4\gamma^2, \\ \sigma_3 - 2t_3, \\ \sigma_4 + 2\gamma^4 - 3t_4, \\ \sigma_5 - 3\gamma t_4 + 2\gamma^2 t_3 - 2t_5, \\ t_3^2 + 2\sigma_6 - 2\gamma t_5 - 3\gamma^3 t_4 + \gamma^6, \\ 3t_4^2 - 2t_3 t_5 + 2\gamma \sigma_7 - 6\gamma t_3 t_4 - 9\gamma^2 \sigma_6 + 12\gamma^3 t_5 + 15\gamma^4 t_4 - 6\gamma^5 t_3 - \gamma^8, \\ 2\sigma_6 t_3 + \gamma^2 \sigma_7 - 3\gamma^3 \sigma_6 - 2t_9, \\ t_5^2 - 2\sigma_7 t_3 + 3\gamma^3 \sigma_7 \\ - 6\gamma_0^8 u + 9\gamma_0^4 u^2 + 2\gamma_0^6 u^2 - 12\gamma_0^2 uv + u^3 + 3v^2, \\ \gamma_0^4 - 6\gamma_0^1 0u - 3\gamma_0^6 u^2 + 4\gamma_0^8 uv - 3u^2 v + 3\gamma_0^2 v^2, \\ - 2\gamma_0^1 4u + 6t_0^6 u^3 + 9w^2 - 2\gamma_0^8 uv - 12\gamma_0^4 u^2 v - 3u^3 v - \gamma_0^6 v^2 + 6\gamma_0^2 uv^2 - 2v^3],$$

where $\gamma_0 = \gamma - \gamma_1$, $u = t_4 - (2\gamma_1 + \gamma_0)t_3 + 2\gamma_1^4 + 6\gamma_1^3 \gamma_0^2 + 7\gamma_1^2 \gamma_0^2 + 3\gamma_1 \gamma_0^3$,
 $v = \sigma_6 - (2\gamma_1 + \gamma_0)t_5 - 3\gamma_1 \gamma_0 t_4 + (4\gamma_1^2 \gamma_0 + 2\gamma_1 \gamma_0^2)t_3 - 3\gamma_1^5 \gamma_0 - 8\gamma_1^4 \gamma_0^2 - 8\gamma_1^3 \gamma_0^3$ and $w = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_0 u^2$.

Theorem 3.12 ([28]). *The cohomology of the complete flag manifold of the exceptional simple Lie group E_8 is given by*

$$H^*(E_8/T^8; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3, \gamma_4, \gamma_5, \gamma_6, \gamma_7, \gamma_8, \gamma, t_3, t_4, t_5, t_6, t_9, t_{10}, t_{15}]}{I},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2 = |\gamma|$ for $1 \leq i \leq 8$, $|t_j| = 2j$ for $j = 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15$ and

$$\begin{aligned} I = & [\sigma_1 - 3\gamma, \sigma_2 - 4\gamma, \sigma_3 - 2t_3, \sigma_4 + 2\gamma^4 - 3t_3, \sigma_5 - 3\gamma t_4 + 2\gamma^2 t_3 - 2t_5, \\ & \sigma_6 - 2t_3^2 - \gamma t_5 + \gamma^2 t_4 - \gamma^6 - 5t_6, -3\sigma_8 + 3t_4^2 - 2t_3 t_5 + \gamma(2\sigma_7 - 6t_3 t_4), \\ & 2\sigma_6 t_3 + \gamma\sigma_8 + \gamma^2\sigma_7 - 3\gamma^3\sigma_6 - 2t_9, t_5^2 - 2\sigma_7 t_3 - \gamma^2\sigma_8 + 3\gamma^3\sigma_7 - 3t_{10}, \\ & 15t_6^2 + 2t_3 t_4 t_5 - 2\sigma_7 t_5 + 2t_3^4 + 10t_3^2 t_6 - 3\sigma_8 t_4 - 2t_4^3 + \gamma(\sigma_8 t_3 - 2t_3^2 t_5 + 4\sigma_7 t_4 + 6t_3 t_4^2) \\ & + \gamma^2(3t_{10} - 25t_4 t_6 - \sigma_7 t_4 + 6t_3 t_4^2) + \gamma^3(25t_3 t_6 - 3t_4 t_5 + 10t_3^3) + \gamma^4(3\sigma_8 + 3t_3 t_5 + 5t_4^2) \\ & + \gamma^5(-3\sigma_7 - 5t_3 t_4) + 4\gamma^6 t_3^2 - 7\gamma^8 t_4 + 4\gamma^9 t_3, \\ & \sigma_7^2 - 3\sigma_8 t_6 + 6t_4 t_{10} - 4\sigma_8 t_3^2 + 6\sigma_7 t_3 t_4 - 6t_3^2 t_4^2 - 12t_4^2 t_6 - 2t_3 t_5 t_6 \\ & + \gamma(24t_3 t_4 t_6 - 8\sigma_7 t_3^2 - 8\sigma_7 t_6 + 4\sigma_8 t_5 - 6t_3 t_{10} + 12t_3^3 t_4) \\ & + \gamma^2(-2t_3 t_4 t_5 + 6t_4^2 + 2t_3^2 t_6 + 20t_6^2 - 4t_3^4 - \sigma_7 t_5) + \gamma^3(-12t_3 t_4^2 + 8\sigma_8 t_3 - 5\sigma_7 t_4 + 3t_5 t_6) \\ & + \gamma^4(3t_{10} - 26t_4 t_6 + 6\sigma_7 t_3 - 4t_3^2 t_4) + \gamma^5(24t_3 t_6 + 3t_4 t_5 + 12t_3^3) + \gamma^6(-6\sigma_8 + 2t_4^2) \\ & - 2(t_3^2 + \sigma_6)(t_9 - \sigma_6 t_3) - 2t_{15}, \\ & t_9^2 - 9\sigma_8 t_{10} - 6t_4^2 t_{10} - 4t_3^3 t_9 - 10t_3 t_6 t_9 + 2t_3 t_5 t_{10} - 2t_3 t_4 t_5 t_6 - 6\sigma_7 t_4^2 + 3\sigma_8 t_4 t_6 \\ & + \sigma_8 t_3^2 t_4 + 6t_3^2 t_4^3 + 12t_4^3 t_6 + 2\sigma_7^2 t_4 + 2\sigma_7 t_3^2 t_5 - 2t_3^3 t_4 t_5 + 2\sigma - 7t_5 t_6 + 4t_3^6 - 10t_6^3 \\ & + 18t_3^4 t_6 + 15t_3^2 t_6^2 - 9\sigma_7 \sigma_8 t_3 + \gamma(-2t_3 t_5 t_9 - 24\sigma_7 t_4 t_6 + 8\sigma_8 t_4 t_5 + 4\sigma_7 t_3^2 t_4 + 4\sigma_7 t_{10} \\ & - \sigma_8 t_9 + 2\sigma_7^2 t_3 + 4\sigma_8 t_3 t_6 + 12t_3 t_4 t_{10} - 36t_3 t_4^2 t_6 + 12t_3^2 t_5 t_6 + \sigma_8 t_3^3 + 6t_3^4 t_5 - 18t_3^3 t_4^2) \\ & + \gamma^2(24t_3^4 t_4 - 2\sigma_8^2 - \sigma_7 t_9 - 11t_3^2 t_{10} + 2t_3 t_4 t_9 - 2\sigma_8 t_3 t_5 + 16\sigma_7 t_3 t_6 - 3\sigma_7 t_4 t_5 \\ & + 75t_4 t_6^2 - 6t_4^4 - 9\sigma_8 t_4^2 + 81t_3^2 t_4 t_6 - 13t_6 t_{10} + 4t_3 t_4^2 + t_5 - \sigma_7 t_3^3) \\ & + \gamma^3(-3t_5 t_{10} - 150t_3 t_6^2 - 135t_3^3 t_6 + 6t_3^2 t_9 - 2\sigma_7 t_3 t_5 + 21\sigma_7 t_4^2 + 15\sigma_7 \sigma_8 + 3t_4 t_5 t_6 \\ & - 3t_3^2 t_4 t_5 + 18t_3 t_4^3 + 15t_6 t_9 + 14\sigma_8 t_3 t_4 - 30t_3^5) \\ & + \gamma^4(-13\sigma_8 t_6 + 2t_4 t_{10} - 5\sigma_7^2 - 33t_3^2 t_4^2 + 3t_5 t_9 - 28t_3 t_5 t_6 - 45t_4^2 t_6 - 41\sigma_7 t_3 t_4 \\ & - 13t_3^3 t_5 - 9\sigma_8 \sigma_8^2) + \gamma^5(3\sigma_7 t_6 - 6t_4^2 t_5 + 23\sigma_7 t_3^2 + 105t_3 t_4 t_6 - 6\sigma_8 t_5 - 3t_4 t_9 + 45t_3^3 t_4) \\ & + \gamma^6(11t_4^3 - 4t_3 t_9 + 4\sigma_7 t_5 + 9t_3 t_4 t_5 + 12t_3^4 + 66t_3^2 + 75t_6^2 + 2\sigma_8 t_4) \\ & + \gamma^7(-33t_3 t_4^2 + 12t_3^2 + 15t_5 t_6) + \gamma^8(-4t_{10} + 21t_3^2 t_4 - 5\sigma_7 t_3 - 3t_4 t_6) \\ & + \gamma^9(6t_9 - 42t_3^3 - 99t_3 t_6) + \gamma^{10}(-4\sigma_8 - 6t_4^2 - 13t_3 t_5) + \gamma^{11}(3\sigma_7 + 27t_3 t_4) \\ & + \gamma^{12}(60t_6 + 18t_3^2) + 6\gamma^{13} t_5 - 9\gamma^{14} t_4 - 12\gamma^{15} t_3 + 10\gamma^2, \\ & 9\gamma_8^2 0 + 45\gamma_8^{14} v + 12\gamma_8^{10} w + 60\gamma_8^8 v^2 + 30\gamma_8^4 vw + 10\gamma_8^2 v^3 + 3w^2, \\ & 11\gamma_8^{24} + 60\gamma_8^{18} v + 21\gamma_8^{14} w + 105\gamma_8^{12} v^2 + 60\gamma_8^8 vw + 60\gamma_8^6 v^3 + 9\gamma_8^4 w^2 + 30\gamma_8^2 v^2 w + 5v^4, \\ & - 9x^2 - 12\gamma_8^9 vx - 6\gamma_8^5 wx + 9\gamma_8^{14} vw - 10\gamma_8^{12} v^3 - 3\gamma_8^{10} w^2 + 30\gamma_8^8 v^2 w - 35\gamma_8^6 v^4 \\ & + 6\gamma_8^4 vw^2 - 10\gamma_8^2 v^3 w - 4v^5 - 2w^3]. \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= 2t_6 + t_3^2 - \gamma_8 t_5 + t_4(-\gamma^4 + \gamma_8^2) - \gamma_8^3 t_3 + \gamma^6 - \gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 + \gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 + \gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 - \gamma \gamma_8^5, \\
w &= t_{10} + \gamma_8 t_9 - \gamma_8^3 \sigma_7 \gamma_8 t_4 t_5 + 2\gamma_8^2 t_4^2 - 2\gamma_8^2 t_3 t_5 \\
&\quad + t_3 t_4 (-6\gamma \gamma_8^2 + 2\gamma_8^3) + t_3^2 (2\gamma^2 \gamma_8^2 + 2\gamma \gamma_8^3 - 2\gamma_8^4) + t_6 (-5\gamma^2 \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma \gamma_8^3) \\
&\quad + t_5 (\gamma^4 \gamma_8 + 3\gamma^3 \gamma_8^2 + \gamma^2 \gamma_8^3) + t_4 (6\gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 - 3\gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 - 2\gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 - \gamma \gamma_8^5 - \gamma \gamma_8^5 + \gamma_8^6) \\
&\quad + t_3 (-6\gamma^5 \gamma_8^2 - 2\gamma^4 \gamma_8^3 + 4\gamma^3 \gamma_8^4 + 6\gamma^2 \gamma_8^5 - 4\gamma \gamma_8^6 + \gamma_8^7) \\
&\quad + 4\gamma^7 \gamma_8^3 - 6\gamma^6 \gamma_8^5 + 2\gamma^4 \gamma_8^6 + \gamma^3 \gamma_8^7 - \gamma^2 \gamma_8^8, \\
x &= t_{15} - 20t_3 t_6^2 + 3t_3^2 t_9 - 23t_3^3 t_6 - 6t_3^5 + 4t_6 t_9 + 3\gamma_8 t_4 t_{10} - \gamma_8 t_5 t_9 - 3\gamma_8 t_3^2 t_4^2 + 3\gamma_8 \sigma_7 t_3 t_4 \\
&\quad - 6\gamma_8 t_4^2 t_6 + t_3^3 t_5 (-3\gamma + 2\gamma_8) + t_3 t_5 t_6 (-4\gamma + 4\gamma_8) + t_4 t_9 (-\gamma^2 - \gamma_8^2) + \sigma_7 t_3^2 (\gamma^2 + \gamma \gamma_8 - \gamma_8^2) \\
&\quad + t_3 t_4 t_6 (9\gamma^2 + 12\gamma \gamma_8 + 5\gamma_8^2) + t_3^3 t_4 (5\gamma^2 + 6\gamma \gamma_8 + 2\gamma_8^2) + \sigma_7 t_6 (3\gamma^2 + 4\gamma \gamma_8 + \gamma_8^2) - \gamma_8^3 t_3 t_9 \\
&\quad + t_3^4 (-6\gamma^3 - 2\gamma \gamma_8^2 - 6\gamma \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma_8^3) + t_4^3 (3\gamma^2 \gamma_8 + \gamma_8^3) + \sigma_7 t_5 (2\gamma^2 \gamma_8 + 3\gamma \gamma_8^2) \\
&\quad + t_6^2 (-45\gamma^3 + 10\gamma^2 \gamma_8 - 40\gamma \gamma_8^2) + t_3 t_4 t_5 (\gamma^3 - 2\gamma^2 \gamma_8 + \gamma \gamma_8^2 - \gamma_8^3) \\
&\quad + t_3^2 t_6 (-33\gamma^3 + \gamma^2 \gamma_8 - 31\gamma \gamma_8^2 + 13\gamma_8^3) + \sigma_7 t_4 (-2\gamma^4 - 4\gamma^3 \gamma_8 - 3\gamma \gamma_8^3 + 3\gamma_8^4) \\
&\quad + t_5 t_6 (-9\gamma^4 - 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8 - 18\gamma^2 \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma \gamma_8^3 - 3\gamma_8^4) + t_3^2 t_5 (-3\gamma^4 - 3\gamma^3 \gamma_8 - 7\gamma^2 \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma \gamma_8^3 - 4\gamma_8^4) \\
&\quad + t_3 t_4^2 (-\gamma^4 - 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8 - \gamma^2 \gamma_8^2 - 3\gamma \gamma_8^3) + t_{10} (-3\gamma^4 \gamma_8 - 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8^2 + 3\gamma^2 \gamma_8^3 + 15\gamma \gamma_8^4) \\
&\quad + \sigma_7 t_3 (-3\gamma^4 \gamma_8 + \gamma^3 \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma^2 \gamma_8^3 + 10\gamma \gamma_8^4 - \gamma_8^5) \\
&\quad + t_3^2 t_4 (15\gamma^5 - 2\gamma^4 \gamma_8 + 3\gamma^3 \gamma_8^2 + 14\gamma^2 \gamma_8^3 - 16\gamma \gamma_8^4 + 3\gamma_8^5) \\
&\quad + t_4 t_6 (39\gamma^5 - 13\gamma^4 \gamma_8 + 8\gamma^3 \gamma_8^2 + 35\gamma^2 \gamma_8^3 - 31\gamma \gamma_8^4 - 3\gamma_8^5) \\
&\quad + t_9 (\gamma^6 - \gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 - \gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 - \gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 - \gamma \gamma_8^5 - \gamma_8^6) \\
&\quad + t_3 t_6 (-13\gamma^6 + 12\gamma^5 \gamma_8 + 5\gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 - 56\gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 + 8\gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 + 21\gamma \gamma_8^5 + 2\gamma_8^6) \\
&\quad + t_4 t_5 (6\gamma^6 + 3\gamma^5 \gamma_8 + 2\gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 + 7\gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 + \gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 - 8\gamma \gamma_8^5 + 3\gamma_8^6) \\
&\quad + t_3^3 (-8\gamma^6 + 6\gamma^5 \gamma_8 + 2\gamma^4 \gamma_8^2 - 22\gamma^3 \gamma_8^3 + 6\gamma^2 \gamma_8^4 + 8\gamma \gamma_8^5 - 2\gamma_8^6) \\
&\quad + t_4^2 (-6\gamma^7 + \gamma^6 \gamma_8 - 7\gamma^4 \gamma_8^3 + 5\gamma^3 \gamma_8^4 + 3\gamma^2 \gamma_8^5 + 3\gamma \gamma_8^6 - 63\gamma_8^7) \\
&\quad + t_3 t_5 (-\gamma^7 + 2\gamma^6 \gamma_8 + \gamma^5 \gamma_8^2 - 11\gamma^4 \gamma_8^3 + 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8^4 + 5\gamma^2 \gamma_8^5 + 6\gamma \gamma_8^6 + 39\gamma_8^7) \\
&\quad + \sigma_7 (2\gamma^8 + 6\gamma^7 \gamma_8 + 3\gamma^6 \gamma_8^2 - 4\gamma^5 \gamma_8^3 - 15\gamma^4 \gamma_8^4 + 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8^5 + 3\gamma^2 \gamma_8^6 - 40\gamma \gamma_8^7 + 59\gamma_8^8) \\
&\quad + t_3 t_4 (3\gamma^8 + \gamma^6 \gamma_8^2 + 11\gamma^5 \gamma_8^3 + 14\gamma^4 \gamma_8^4 - 20\gamma^3 \gamma_8^5 - 4\gamma^2 \gamma_8^6 + 118\gamma \gamma_8^7 + 3\gamma_8^8) \\
&\quad + t_6 (-48\gamma^9 + 3\gamma^8 \gamma_8 - 41\gamma^7 \gamma_8^2 + 18\gamma^6 \gamma_8^3 + 16\gamma^5 \gamma_8^4 - 13\gamma^4 \gamma_8^5 - 67\gamma^3 \gamma_8^6 + 125\gamma^2 \gamma_8^7 \\
&\quad - 15\gamma \gamma_8^8 - 291\gamma_8^9) + t_3^2 (-18\gamma^9 - 3\gamma^8 \gamma_8 - 16\gamma^7 \gamma_8^2 + 10\gamma^6 \gamma_8^3 - 4\gamma^5 \gamma_8^4 - 8\gamma^4 \gamma_8^5 - 16\gamma^3 \gamma_8^6 \\
&\quad - 23\gamma^2 \gamma_8^7 - 10\gamma \gamma_8^8 - 115\gamma_8^9) + t_5 (-6\gamma^{10} - 3\gamma^9 \gamma_8 - 9\gamma^8 \gamma_8^2 + 5\gamma^7 \gamma_8^3 - 5\gamma^6 \gamma_8^4 - 14\gamma^5 \gamma_8^5 \\
&\quad - 52\gamma^4 \gamma_8^6 + 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8^7 - 60\gamma^2 \gamma_8^8 + 117\gamma \gamma_8^9) + t_4 (18\gamma^{11} - 3\gamma^{10} \gamma_8 + 5\gamma^9 \gamma_8^2 + 11\gamma^8 \gamma_8^3 - 28\gamma^7 \gamma_8^4 \\
&\quad + 8\gamma^6 \gamma_8^5 + 20\gamma^5 \gamma_8^6 - 64\gamma^4 \gamma_8^7 - 15\gamma^3 \gamma_8^8 + 54\gamma^2 \gamma_8^9 + 178\gamma \gamma_8^{10} - 177\gamma_8^{11}) \\
&\quad + t_3 (-2\gamma^{12} + 6\gamma^{11} \gamma_8 + 2\gamma^{10} \gamma_8^2 - 20\gamma^9 \gamma_8^3 + 11\gamma^8 \gamma_8^4 + 22\gamma^7 \gamma_8^5 - 8\gamma^6 \gamma_8^6 \\
&\quad + 83\gamma^5 \gamma_8^7 + 15\gamma^4 \gamma_8^8 + 5\gamma^3 \gamma_8^9 - 116\gamma^2 \gamma_8^{10} + \gamma \gamma_8^{11} + 117\gamma_8^{12}) \\
&\quad - 12\gamma^{15} - \gamma^{14} \gamma_8 - 10\gamma^{13} \gamma_8^2 + 6\gamma^{12} \gamma_8^3 + 7\gamma^{11} \gamma_8^4 - 13\gamma^{10} \gamma_8^5 - 31\gamma^9 \gamma_8^6 + 9\gamma^8 \gamma_8^7 - \gamma^7 \gamma_8^8 \\
&\quad - 118\gamma^6 \gamma_8^9 - 18\gamma^5 \gamma_8^{10} + 131\gamma^4 \gamma_8^{11} - 6\gamma^3 \gamma_8^{12} - 233\gamma^2 \gamma_8^{13} + 175\gamma \gamma_8^{14} - 58\gamma_8^{15}.
\end{aligned}$$

3.4 Based loop space cohomology of Lie groups

The Hopf algebra of the based loop space of Lie groups were studied by Bott in [3]. Here we give just the more straight forwardly produced results which we intend to use latter in this thesis.

Definition 3.1. Define the integral divided polynomial algebra on variables x_1, \dots, x_n by

$$\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_1, \dots, x_n] = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[(x_i)_1, (x_i)_2, \dots]}{[(x_i)_k - k!x_i^k]},$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $k \geq 1$ and where $x_i = (x_i)_1$.

The following two theorems follow from Theorem 3.2 and 3.3, using a Leray-Serre spectral sequence argument with the path space fibrations $\Omega SU(n) \rightarrow PSU(n) \rightarrow SU(n)$ and $\Omega Sp(n) \rightarrow PSp(n) \rightarrow Sp(n)$.

Theorem 3.2. *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of the based loop space of the classical simple Lie group $SU(n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(\Omega(SU(n)); \mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n-2}],$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 2, 4, \dots, 2n-2$.

Proof. We proceed by induction on n . We have that $SU(1) = \{pt\}$ hence by definition $\Omega SU(1) = \{pt\}$, so has trivial cohomology ring.

Now assume that $n \geq 2$. We will apply the Leray-Serre spectral sequence to the path space fibration (1.1) for $X = SU(n)$,

$$\Omega SU(n) \rightarrow PSU(n) \rightarrow SU(n).$$

Denote this spectral sequence by $\{E_r, d^r\}$. Since $PSU(n)$ is contractible the spectral sequence will converge to the trivial algebra, which is 0 in all entities except for $E_{\infty}^{0,0}$. Hence all non-zero entries are in the image of some differential d^r .

In Figure 3.2 below, we identify the horizontal axis with $H^*(SU(n))$ and the vertical axis with $H^*(\Omega SU(n))$. Throughout the induction argument we obtain additional algebra generators of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_{2n-2})$ in $H^*(\Omega SU(n); \mathbb{Z})$ not in $H^*(\Omega SU(n-1); \mathbb{Z})$ using only the differential of degree n . Hence we can assume all elements associated to generators of lower degree have all been annihilated before the $E_n^{*,*}$ page.

When $n = 2$ there are no non-zero differentials before page $E_3^{*,*}$ as the first non-trivial generator of $H^*(SU(2))$ has degree 3. The only new generator of $H^*(SU(n))$ not in $H^*(SU(n-1))$ is x_n . Since differentials have bidegree $(r, 1-r)$, the only differential with domain in column $E_r^{0,*}$ to have image in column $E_r^{2n-1,*}$ is d_{2n-1} . The differential

with image $E_{2n-1}^{2n-1,0}$ therefore must be an isomorphism and so we get a new generator of $H^*(\Omega SU(n))$ in dimension $2n-2 = 2(n-1)$, which we will denote by b_1 with $d_{2n-1}(b_1) = x_1$.

Note that all products of x_{2n-1} with the other generators x_3, \dots, x_{2n-3} are annihilated by differentials of degree less than n , with codomain b_1 multiplied by other elements in the multiplicative structure of $E_2^{*,*}$, which we will denote by \cdot . Annihilated by this differential due to the Leibnitz rule on differentials. Hence the only other potentially non-zero entries on page $E_{2n-1}^{*,*}$ are in entries in $E_{2n-1}^{0,*}$ and $E_{2n-1}^{2n-1,q}$ where $q = 2(n-1), 4(n-1), 6(n-1), \dots$. As all other entries are zero, the differentials with image $E_{2n-1}^{2n-1,q}$ on $E_{2n-1}^{*,*}$ are all isomorphisms. This gives new elements b_i with $d_{2n-1}(b_i) = x_{2n-1} \cdot b_{i-1}$ for each $i \geq 2$. We know that b_1^i and b_i have the same degree.

From multiplication in $E_2^{*,*}$ and graded commutativity of the cup product, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} d_{2n-1}(b_1^2) &= d_{2n-1}(b_1) \cdot b_1 + (-1)^{0 \cdot 2(n-1)} b_1 d_{2n-1}(b_1) \\ &= x_{2n-1} \cdot b_1 + b_1 \cdot x_{2n-1} \\ &= x_{2n-1} \cdot b_1 + (-1)^{2(n-1)(2n-1)} x_{2n-1} \cdot b_1 \\ &= 2x_{2n-1} \cdot b_1 \end{aligned}$$

so $d_{2n-1}(b_1^2) = 2x_{2n-1} \cdot b_1$. Next we show by induction on i that for each $i \geq 2$, $b_1^i = i!b_i$. Note that by definition of generators and applying isomorphisms d_{2n-1} , we have $b_1^i = i!x_i$ is equivalent to $d_{2n-1}(b_1^i) = i!x_{2n-1} \cdot b_{i-1}$ and $b_i = ib_{i-1} \cdot b_1$. Hence the following calculation is the induction step.

$$\begin{aligned} d_{2n-1}(b_1^i) &= d_{2n-1}(b_1^{i-1}) \cdot b_1 + (-1)^{0 \cdot 2(n-1)} b_1^{i-1} d_{2n-1}(b_1) \\ &= (i-1)!x_{2n-1} \cdot b_{i-2} \cdot b_1 + b_{i-1} \cdot (i-1)!x_{2n-1} \\ &= (i-1)!x_{2n-1} \cdot (i-1)b_{i-1} + (i-1)!b_{i-1} \cdot x_{2n-1} \\ &= i!x_{2n-1} \cdot b_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

This means that $\langle b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots \rangle = \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(b_1)$. In addition these generators interact freely with all previous generators, as they are annihilated by differential of different degrees. Therefore b_1 is the additional element x_{2n-2} in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n-2})$ not in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n-4})$ for $H^*(SU(n-1))$, as in the statement of the theorem.

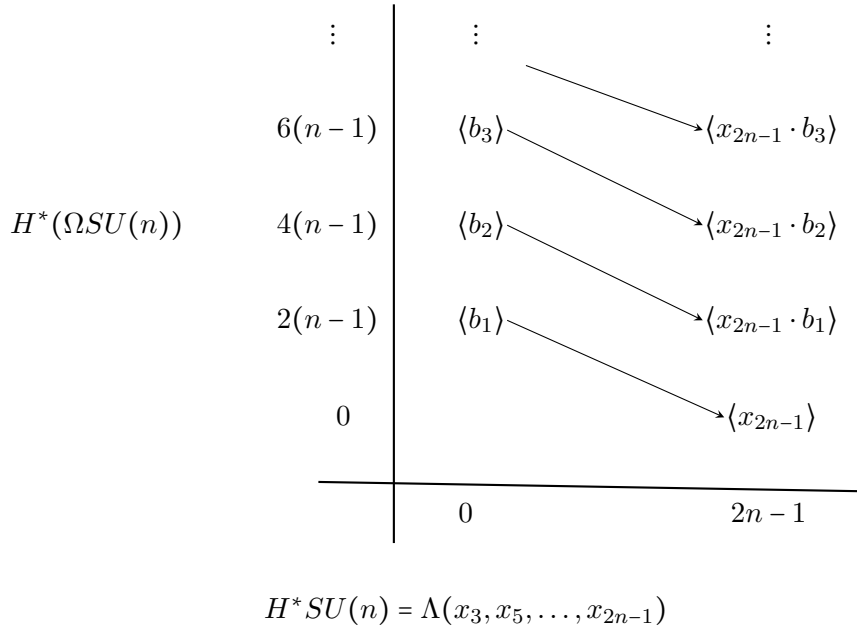


FIGURE 3.2: Serre spectral sequence for $\Omega SU(n) \rightarrow PSU(n) \rightarrow SU(n)$, E_{2n-1} -page.

□

Theorem 3.3. *For each $n \geq 1$, the cohomology of the based loop space of the classical simple Lie group $Sp(n)$ is given by*

$$H^*(\Omega(Sp(n)); \mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_6, \dots, x_{4n-2}],$$

where $|x_i| = i$ for $i = 2, 6, \dots, 4n-2$.

Proof. The proof is the same as that of Theorem 3.2 with the degrees of the x_i shifted. □

3.5 Based loop space homology of complete flag manifolds

In [12], Grbić and Terzić showed that the integral homology of the based loop space of a complete flag manifold is torsion free and found the integral Pontrjagin homology algebras of the complete flag manifolds of compact connected simple Lie groups $SU(n)$, $Sp(n)$, $SO(n)$, G_2 , F_4 and E_6 . They achieved this by first using Sullivan minimal model theory to produce the rational homology algebras then used homotopy theory to extend these results to the integral case. The integral homology algebras are as follows.

Theorem 3.1 ([12], Theorem 4.1). *The integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on $SU(n+1)/T^n$ is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, \dots, x_n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_n]}{[x_k^2 - x_p x_q - x_q x_p, x_k^2 - 2y_1]}$$

for $1 \leq k, p, q \leq n$ and $p \neq q$ where $|x_i| = 1$ and $|y_i| = 2i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$.

Theorem 3.2 ([12], Theorem 4.2). *For each $n \geq 1$ the integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on $Sp(n)/T^n$ is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, \dots, x_n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_2, \dots, y_n]}{[x_k^2 - x_l^2, x_k x_l + x_l x_k]}$$

for $1 \leq k < l \leq n$ where $|x_i| = 1$ and $|y_j| = 4j - 2$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $2 \leq j \leq n$.

Theorem 3.3 ([12], Theorem 4.3). *For each $n \geq 1$ the integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on $SO(2n+1)/T^n$ is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(SO(2n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, \dots, x_n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}, 2y_n, \dots, 2y_{2n-1}]}{[x_1^2 - y_1, x_i^2 - x_{i+1}^2, x_k x_l + x_l x_k, y_i^2 - 2y_{i-1}y_{i+1} + \dots \pm 2y_{2i}]}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ and $1 \leq k < l \leq n$ where $y_0 = 1$, $|x_a| = 1$, $|y_b| = 2b$ and $|2y_c| = 2c$ for each $1 \leq a \leq n$, $1 \leq b \leq 2n-1$ and $n \leq c \leq 2n-1$.

Theorem 3.4 ([12], Theorem 4.4). *For each $n \geq 1$ the integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on $SO(2n)/T^n$ is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(SO(2n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, \dots, x_n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, \dots, y_{n-2}, y_{n-1} + z, y_{n-1} - z, 2y_n, \dots, 2y_{2(n-1)}]}{I}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I = & [x_1^2 - y_1, x_i^2 - x_{i+1}^2, x_k x_l + x_l x_k, \\ & y_j^2 y_{j-1} y_{j+1} + 2y_{j-2} y_{j+2} - \dots \pm 2y_{2i}, \\ & (y_{n-1} + z)(y_{n-1} - z) - 2y_{n-1} y_{n+1} + \dots \pm y_{2(n-1)}] \end{aligned}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $1 \leq j \leq n-2$ and $1 \leq k < l \leq n$ where $y_0 = 1$, $|x_a| = 1$, $|y_b| = 2b$, $|y_{n-1} + z| = 2(n-1) = |y_{n-1} - z|$ and $|2y_c| = 2c$ for each $1 \leq a \leq n$, $1 \leq b \leq n-2$ and $n \leq c \leq 2(n-1)$.

Theorem 3.5 ([12], Theorem 4.5). *The integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on G_2/T^2 is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(G_2/T^2); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, x_2) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, y_2, y_3]}{[x_1^2 - x_2^2, x_1^2 - x_1 x_2 + x_2 x_1, x_1^2 - 2y_1, 2y_2 - x_1^4]}$$

where $|x_1| = 1 = |x_2|$, $|y_1| = 2$, $|y_2| = 4$ and $|y_3| = 10$.

Theorem 3.6 ([12], Theorem 4.6). *The integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on F_4/T^4 is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(F_4/T^4); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, y_2, y_3, y_5, y_7, y_{11}]}{[x_i^2 - 3y_1, x_p x_q - x_q x_p, 2y_2 - x_1^4, 3y_3 - x_1^2 y_2]}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq 4$ and $1 \leq p < q \leq 4$ where $|x_1| = |x_2| = |x_3| = |x_4| = 1$ and $|y_a| = 2a$ for each $a = 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11$.

Theorem 3.7 ([12], Theorem 4.7). *The integral Pontrjagin homology ring of the based loop space on E_6/T^6 is given by*

$$H_*(\Omega(E_6/T^6); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{T(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5, x_6) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[y_1, y_2, y_3, y_4, y_5, y_7, y_8, y_{11}]}{[x_i^2 - x_p x_q - x_q x_p, x_i^2 - 12y_1, 2y_2 - x_1^4, 3y_3 - x_1^2 y_2]}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq 6$ and $1 \leq p < q \leq 6$ where $|x_a| = 1$ and $|y_b| = 2b$ for each $1 \leq a \leq 6$ and $b = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11$.

Combinatorics of polynomial symmetric quotients

Before studying the the cohomology of the free loop space of G/T in Sections 5 and 6 we first analyse some of the combinatorial structure of the cohomology algebras of the flag manifolds themselves. Understanding the structure of these algebras will be a major key to understanding the structure of the free loop cohomology.

4.1 Multiset coefficients

Recall that the binomial coefficients $\binom{n}{k}$ are defined to be the number of size k subsets of an n set. By separating the choice of an element of the n set it is clear binomial coefficients satisfy the inductive formula $\binom{n}{k} = \binom{n-1}{k} + \binom{n-1}{k-1}$. It is easily shown by induction on n that for $0 \leq k \leq n$, $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{(n-k)!(k)!}$ and is zero otherwise. Also by induction on n , it is shown that binomial coefficients satisfy the well known formulas

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} = 2^n, \quad \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0. \quad (4.1)$$

Definition 4.1. A *multiset*, unlike a set, can contain more than one of the same element. The number of size k multisets that can be formed from elements of a size n set is denoted $\left(\!\!\binom{n}{k}\!\!\right)$ and are called the *multiset coefficients*.

It is well know that $\left(\!\!\binom{n}{k}\!\!\right) = \binom{n+k-1}{k}$, hence $\left(\!\!\binom{n}{k}\!\!\right) = \left(\!\!\binom{n-1}{k}\!\!\right) + \left(\!\!\binom{n}{k-1}\!\!\right)$. To the best of my knowledge the identity in the next Lemma has not been shown before.

Lemma 4.2. For each $n, m \geq 1$,

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \left(\!\!\binom{n}{m-k}\!\!\right) = 0.$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on n . When $n = 1$,

$$\sum_{k=0}^1 (-1)^k \binom{1}{k} \left(\!\!\binom{1}{m-k}\!\!\right) = \binom{1}{0} \left(\!\!\binom{1}{m}\!\!\right) - \binom{1}{1} \left(\!\!\binom{1}{m-1}\!\!\right) = \binom{m}{m} - \binom{m-1}{m-1} = 0.$$

Suppose the lemma holds for $n = t - 1 \geq 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^t (-1)^k \binom{t}{k} \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right) &= \sum_{k=0}^t (-1)^k \left(\binom{t-1}{k} + \binom{t-1}{k-1} \right) \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^t (-1)^k \left(\binom{t-1}{k-1} \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right) + \binom{t-1}{k} \left(\begin{matrix} t-1 \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right) + \binom{t-1}{k} \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m-k-1 \end{matrix} \right) \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

as all terms cancel except for $\binom{t-1}{-1} \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m \end{matrix} \right)$, $\binom{t-1}{t} \left(\begin{matrix} t-1 \\ m-t \end{matrix} \right)$ and $\binom{t-1}{t} \left(\begin{matrix} t \\ m-t-1 \end{matrix} \right)$ all of which are zero, the middle sum $\sum_{k=0}^{t-1} \binom{t-1}{k} \left(\begin{matrix} t-1 \\ m-k \end{matrix} \right) = 0$ by assumption. \square

4.2 Alternative forms of the symmetric ideal

Recall from Section 2.1 that for $n \geq 1$ in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, we define the elementary symmetric polynomials for $1 \leq l \leq n$ to be $\sigma_l = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_l}$ and the elementary symmetric polynomials form a basis of the symmetric polynomials. We now consider two alternative expressions for the ideal $[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$.

Lemma 4.1. *For each $n \geq 1$,*

$$[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}] = [\sigma_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n+1}],$$

where for each $1 \leq l \leq n+1$

$$\xi_l = (1-l) \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n+1} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_l} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n+1 \\ 1 \leq k \leq n+1, k \neq i_j}} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_{l-2}} x_k^2.$$

In particular

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[\xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n+1}]}.$$

Proof. Rewrite σ_l as

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_l &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n+1} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_l} \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_l} + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n} x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_{l-1}} x_{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

By subtracting $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_{l-1}} \sigma_1$ from both sides we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l} + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_{l-1}} (-x_1 - \dots - x_n) \\
&= \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l} - l \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_{l-2}} x_k^2 \\
&= (1-l) \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_{l-2}} x_k^2 = \xi_l.
\end{aligned}$$

This proves that $[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}] = [\sigma_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_{n+1}]$. The final statement of the lemma is obtained by rearranging the ideal as above and then removing the generator x_{n+1} and ideal generator σ_1 , which can be done since $x_{n+1} = \sigma_1 - x_1 - \dots - x_n$ after quotienting out by σ_1 . \square

In addition to the elementary symmetric polynomials, recall from Section 2.2 another basis of the symmetric polynomials on $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is given by the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials, $h_l = \sum_{1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_l \leq n} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_l}$ for each $1 \leq l \leq n$. Starting with h_l as generators of the of the symmetric ideal, leads to another simplification of the expression of the symmetric quotient, the usefulness of which will be demonstrated in the next section.

For each integer $n \geq 1$ and all integers $1 \leq k' \leq k \leq n$, define $\Phi(k, k')$ to be the sum of all monomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ of degree k in variables $x_1, \dots, x_{n-k'+1}$.

Theorem 4.2. *In the ring $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1, \dots, h_n]}$, for each $1 \leq k' \leq k \leq n$, $\Phi(k, k') = 0$. In addition*

$$[h_1, \dots, h_n] = [\Phi(1, 1), \dots, \Phi(n, n)]. \quad (4.2)$$

Proof. We replace the basis $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ of symmetric polynomials by the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials, where $h_k = \Phi(k, 1)$. We will prove by induction on k that, for each $1 \leq k' \leq k \leq n$, $\Phi(k, k') \in [h_1, \dots, h_n]$. When $k = 1$, by definition

$$h_1 = \Phi(1, 1).$$

Assume the theorem is true for all $k < m \leq n$. By induction $\Phi(m-1, m') \in [h_1, \dots, h_n]$ for all $1 \leq m' \leq m-1$. Note that $\Phi(m-1, m')x_{n-m'+1}$ is the sum of all monomials of degree m in variables $x_1, \dots, x_{n-m'+1}$ divisible by $x_{n-m'+1}$. Hence, for each $1 \leq m' \leq m-1$

$$h_m - \Phi(m-1, 1)x_n - \dots - \Phi(m-1, m'-1)x_{n-m'+2} = \Phi(m, m').$$

At each stage of the proof the next $\Phi(k, k)$ is obtained as a sum of h_k and polynomials obtained from h_1, \dots, h_{k-1} . Hence $[\Phi(1, 1), \dots, \Phi(n, n)]$ and $[h_1, \dots, h_n]$ are equal. \square

For integers $0 \leq a \leq b$, denote by h_a^b the complete homogeneous polynomial in variables x_1, \dots, x_b of degree a . Then equation (4.2) can be written as

$$[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n] = [h_1^n, \dots, h_n^1]. \quad (4.3)$$

A useful intermediate form of Proposition 4.2 is given next.

Proposition 4.3. *For each $n \geq 1$,*

$$[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n] = [h_1^n, h_2^{n-1}, \dots, h_n^{n-1}].$$

Proof. For each $1 \leq i \leq n-1$

$$h_{i+1}^n - x_n h_i^n = h_{i+1}^{n-1}.$$

We can rearrange the ideal to achieve the desired result by performing the above elimination in sequence on the ideal for $i = n-1$ to $i = 1$. \square

Remark 4.4. By Theorem 4.2 and Proposition 4.3 eliminating the last variable in $\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, by rewriting h_1 as $x_n = -x_1 - \dots - x_{n-1}$ gives us

$$\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{[h_1^{n-1}, \dots, h_{n-1}^{n-1}]} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]}{[h_2^{n-1}, \dots, h_n^{n-1}]}.$$

4.3 Basis of representatives and degree-wise number of elements

Using Remark 4.4 following from Theorem 4.2, we can deduce an additive basis of the symmetric quotient $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]}.$

Theorem 4.1. *The elements $x_1^{a_1} \dots x_{n-1}^{a_{n-1}}$ such that $0 \leq a_i \leq n-i$, form an additive basis of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]}.$*

Proof. By Theorem 4.2, $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]} \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^1]}.$ h_1^n is the only generator of the ideal in which a summand is divisible by x_n and x_n is the unique summand in h_1^n divisible by x_n . Hence any elements of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]}$ can be expressed with a representative not containing x_n by replacing x_n with $-h_1^n + x_n$. Similarly apart from a multiple of h_1^n , h_2^{n-1} is the only generator of the ideal containing a summand divisible x_{n-1}^2 and h_2^{n-1} contains the unique summand x_{n-1}^2 divisible by x_{n-1}^2 . Hence any elements of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]}$ can be expressed by a representative not containing x_n or x_{n-1}^2 . The process can be continued with h_3^{n-1} and x_{n-3}^3 through to h_n^1 and x_1^n to give the desired result. \square

Remark 4.2. The symmetry of the variables x_1, \dots, x_n in h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n implies that the basis of Theorem 4.1 can be chosen using any permutations of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. That is the

elements $x_{\sigma(1)}^{a_1} \cdots x_{\sigma(n-1)}^{a_{n-1}}$ such that $0 \leq a_i \leq n - i$ form an additive basis of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_n]}{[h_1^n, \dots, h_n^n]}$ for any $\sigma \in S_n$.

We now address the problem of counting the number of elements in each degree of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]}$. These numbers are the Betti numbers of $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]}$ and have been well studied. In particular as a consequence of work of Kostant, Macdonald and Steinberg in [20], [23] and [40] respectively, for simple Lie group G with maximal torus T the following are forms of the Poincaré series for G/T

$$\sum_{w \in W} t^{2l(w)} = \prod_{\alpha \in \Phi^+} \frac{1 - t^{2ht(\alpha)+2}}{1 - t^{2ht(\alpha)}} = \prod_{i=1}^l (1 + t^2 + \cdots + t^{2m_i}),$$

where $W = N_G(T)/T$ The Weyl group of G , $l(w)$ the length of $w \in W$, Φ^+ is the set of positive roots of G , $ht(\alpha)$ the height of $\alpha \in \Phi^+$ and m_1, \dots, m_l the exponents of G .

Definition 4.3. Denote by $\langle n \rangle_k$ the number of degree k monomials of the form $x_1^{a_1} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$ such that $0 \leq a_i \leq n - i$.

Remark 4.4. Alternatively $\langle n \rangle_k$ can be described as the number of ways to construct a k multiset X from elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the element i appear no more than i times in X .

It is clear that if $k < 0$ or $k > \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ then $\langle n \rangle_k = 0$, since in either case such a multiset X cannot exist. $\langle n \rangle_k$ are known as the Mahonian numbers and were originally defined in terms of the inversion numbers of permutations, see for example [9, page 239]. The next two propositions are well known properties of $\langle n \rangle_k$, the second gives an inductive rule for computing $\langle n \rangle_k$. In Theorem 4.7 we give an explicit formula for $\langle n \rangle_k$, which is similar to the one given in [19]. Through here in all cases I have given my own proofs.

Proposition 4.5. For each $n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq k \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

$$\langle n \rangle_k = \left\langle \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - k \right\rangle, \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}} \langle n \rangle_i = (n+1)!.$$

Proof. Both statements follow from Remark 4.4. The first is given by the clear bijection between the two multiset descriptions that replaces the number of occurrences of i in the multiset by i minus this number. The second statement follows from the fact that there are $(n+1)!$ ways to form any multiset from elements of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ such that the element i appear no more than i times. \square

Proposition 4.6. The numbers $\langle n \rangle_k$ for $n \geq 0$ and $0 \leq k \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$ are completely determined by the following inductive rule.

$$\langle 0 \rangle_k = \begin{cases} 1, & k = 0 \\ 0, & k \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

For each $n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

$$\left\langle \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\rangle = \sum_{i=0}^n \left\langle \begin{matrix} n-1 \\ k-i \end{matrix} \right\rangle.$$

Proof. The case when $n = 0$ is clear from the definition. Using the description from Remark 4.4, any k multiset on $1, \dots, n$ satisfying the conditions can be obtained from a $(k-i)$ -multiset on $1, \dots, n-1$ satisfying the conditions, by adding i , n 's to the multiset for some $0 \leq i \leq n$. \square

Theorem 4.7. For each $n \geq 1$ and $0 \leq k \leq \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$,

$$\left\langle \begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right\rangle = \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right) + \sum_{a=1}^n (-1)^a \sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_a \leq n+1 \\ i_1 + \dots + i_a \leq k}} \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 - \dots - i_a \end{matrix} \right).$$

Proof. Beginning with $\left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right)$, the number of k multisets on $\{1, \dots, n\}$ we subtract the number of multisets not satisfying the condition element i appear no more than i times. For $2 \leq i_1 \leq n+1$, $\left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 \end{matrix} \right)$ corresponds to the number of multisets in which there are at least i_1 occurrences of the element $i_1 - 1$. However if we subtract

$$\sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 \leq n+1 \\ i_1 \leq k}} \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 \end{matrix} \right) \quad (4.4)$$

from $\left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right)$, we do not obtain the desired results because we have counted multiple combinations where more than i of element i occur in the multiset. For any $2 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n+1$, in equation (4.4), the number of multisets in which elements $i_1 - 1$ and $i_2 - 1$ occur more than i_1 and i_2 times respectively are counted twice. Hence subtracting from $\left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right)$,

$$\sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 \leq n+1 \\ i_1 \leq k}} \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 \end{matrix} \right) - \sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n+1 \\ i_1 + i_2 \leq k}} \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 - i_2 \end{matrix} \right) \quad (4.5)$$

counts correctly the number of multisets in which for any $2 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n+1$, only elements $i_1 - 1$ and $i_2 - 1$ occur more than i_1 and i_2 times. However equation (4.5) still counts multisets in which three or more elements occur more times than their value. For any $2 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq n+1$ in equation (4.4), the number of multisets in which elements $i_1 - 1$, $i_2 - 1$ and $i_3 - 1$ occur more than i_1 , i_2 and i_3 times respectively are counted $\binom{3}{1} = 3$ times. In

$$\sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n+1 \\ i_1 + i_2 \leq k}} \left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k - i_1 - i_2 \end{matrix} \right)$$

the number of multisets in which elements $i_1 - 1$, $i_2 - 1$ and $i_3 - 1$ occur more than i_1 , i_2 and i_3 times respectively is counted $\binom{3}{2} = 3$ times and once in $\left(\begin{matrix} n \\ k \end{matrix} \right)$. Therefore in order

to correct the count on triple occurrences we need to add

$$\sum_{\substack{2 \leq i_1 < i_2 < i_3 \leq n+1 \\ i_1 + i_2 + i_3 \leq k}} \binom{n}{k - i_1 - i_2 - i_3}$$

to equation (4.5). We continue this processes until we have considered combinations of all n variables. At each stage, since $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} = 0$, the multiplicity of the number of terms that need to be corrected is always one, hence we obtain the desired result. \square

4.4 Multiplicative rules

In this section we try to understand some of the multiplicative structure of the additive basis given in Theorem 4.1.

Proposition 4.1. *A representative $\gamma_1^{c_1} \cdots \gamma_n^{c_n}$ represents the zero class, if for any $1 \leq k \leq n$ and $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq n$,*

$$\sum_{j=1}^k c_{i_j} > \sum_{j=1}^k n - i_j + 1.$$

Proof. By symmetry of the variable $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$, the arguments of Theorem 4.2 and Theorem 4.1 can be applied to any permutation of the indices. Therefore we take a permutation $\phi \in S_n$ and denote $b_j = \phi(j)$ with $\phi(1) = i_1, \dots, \phi(k) = i_k$. Using the augment from Theorem 4.1, the representative $\gamma_{b_1}^{c_{b_1}} \cdots \gamma_{b_n}^{c_{b_n}}$ can be expressed as a sum of monomials $\gamma_{b_1}^{a_1} \cdots \gamma_{b_n}^{a_n}$ such that $0 \leq a_i \leq n - i$. In particular using the method given in the proof of Theorem 4.2 if $a_i \leq c_i$ then $a_1 + \cdots + a_{i-1} \geq c_i - a_i + c_1 + \cdots + c_{i-1}$. So if $\sum_{j=1}^k c_{i_j} > \sum_{j=1}^k n - i_j + 1$ then the sum of $\gamma_{b_1}^{a_1} \cdots \gamma_{b_n}^{a_n}$ must be empty. Hence $\sum_{j=1}^k c_{i_j} \leq \sum_{j=1}^k n - i_j + 1$ or the expression is zero. \square

We denote the representative $\gamma_1^n \cdots \gamma_{n-2}^2 \gamma_{n-1}$ of the unique $\frac{(n+1)n}{2}$ degree class by $\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset$. Denote by $\hat{\gamma}_i$ the class of $\gamma_1^n \cdots \gamma_{i+1}^{n-i+2} \gamma_i^{n-i} \gamma_{i-1}^{n-i} \cdots \gamma_{n-1}$ in $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]}{[\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]}$. That is the unique class of degree $\frac{(n+1)n}{2} - 1$ represented by the monomial $\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset / \gamma_i$.

Lemma 4.2. *For any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$,*

$$[\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_j] = \begin{cases} [0] & \text{if } j < i \text{ or } j \geq i + 2 \\ [\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i \\ -[\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i + 1 \end{cases}.$$

Proof. If $j < i$, then $\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_j = 0$ by Proposition 4.1. If $i = j$ then $\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_j = \hat{\gamma}_\emptyset$ by definition. So for the rest of the proof assume $j > i$. By Theorem 4.2 we have $h_j^{n-j+1} \in [\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}]$. Hence we may replace γ_j^{n-j+2} by

$$\gamma_j^{n-j+2} - \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_{n-j+1} \leq j} \gamma_{i_1} \cdots \gamma_{i_{n-j+2}}. \quad (4.6)$$

If any of the i_k in equation (4.6) are greater than i or $i_k \neq j$ for $k \geq 2$, then multiplying that term by $\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_j / \gamma_j^{n-j}$ will result in a representative of the zero class by Proposition 4.1. If $j \geq i+1$, again we may replace γ_j^{n-j+2} with the expression in (4.6). By Proposition 4.1 the only possible non-zero summand when this is multiplied by $\hat{\gamma}_i / \gamma_j^{n-j+2}$ are

$$-\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_{j-1} - \cdots - \hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_{i+1} - \hat{\gamma}_\phi.$$

If $j = i-1$, then this is just $\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset$. If $j \geq i+2$, then replace $-\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_{j-1}$ with

$$\hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_{j-2} + \cdots + \hat{\gamma}_i \gamma_{i+1} + \hat{\gamma}_\phi,$$

which cancels with the other terms. □

Cohomology of the free loop space of the complete flag manifold of $SU(n)$

In this chapter we investigate the cohomology of the free loop space of $SU(n+1)/T^n$ by studying the Leary-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop space fibration of $\Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n)$. In particular in Section 5.6, we give the algebra structure of the E_∞ -page in the case when $n = 2$ and the module structure of $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$.

5.1 Differentials in the path space spectral sequence

In this section we study $H^*(\Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z})$ for $n \geq 1$. The case when $n = 0$ being trivial as $SU(1)$ is a point. The approach of the argument is similar to that of [36], in which the cohomology of the free loop spaces of spheres and complex projective space are calculated using spectral sequence techniques. However the details in the case of the complete flag of the special unitary group are considerably more complex.

For any space X , the map $eval: Map(I, X) \rightarrow X \times X$ is given by $\alpha \mapsto (\alpha(0), \alpha(1))$. It can be shown directly that $eval$ is a fibration with fiber ΩX . In this section we compute the differentials in the cohomology Serre spectral sequence of this fibration for the case $X = SU(n+1)/T^n$. The aim is to compute $H^*(\Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z})$. The map $eval: \Lambda X \rightarrow X$ given by evaluation at the base point of a free loop is also a fibration with fiber ΩX . This is studied in section 5.2 by considering a map of fibrations from the free loop fibration for $SU(n+1)/T^n$ to the evaluation fibration and hence the induced map on spectral sequences. For the rest of this section we consider the fibration

$$\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow Map(I, SU(n+1)/T^n) \xrightarrow{eval} SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n. \quad (5.1)$$

By extending the fibration $T^n \rightarrow SU(n+1) \rightarrow SU(n+1)/T^n$, we obtain the homotopy fibration sequence

$$\Omega(SU(n+1)) \rightarrow \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow T^n \rightarrow SU(n+1). \quad (5.2)$$

It is well known see [37], that the furthest right map above of the inclusion of the maximal torus into $SU(n+1)$ is null-homotopic. Hence there is a homotopy section $T^n \rightarrow \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n)$. Therefore, as the fibration $\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow T^n$ is a principle fibration, so $\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \simeq \Omega(SU(n+1)) \times T^n$. Using the Künneth formula and Theorem 3.2 we obtain the algebra isomorphism

$$H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes H^*(T^n; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n}] \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, \dots, y_n),$$

where $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$ is the integral divided polynomial algebra on x_2, \dots, x_{2n} with $|x_i| = i$ for each $i = 2, \dots, 2n$. $\Lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ is an exterior algebra generated by y_1, \dots, y_n with $|y_j| = 1$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$. It is well known that

$$Map(I, SU(n+1)/T^n) \simeq SU(n+1)/T^n,$$

therefore by Theorem 3.4 all cohomology algebras of spaces in fibration (5.1) are known. By studying the long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to the fibration $T^n \rightarrow SU(n+1) \rightarrow SU(n+1)/T^n$, we obtain that $SU(n+1)/T^n$ hence $SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n$ are simply connected. Therefore the cohomology Serre spectral sequence of fibration (5.1), which we denote by $\{E_r, d^r\}$, converges to $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z})$ with E_2 -page $E_2^{p,q} = H^p(SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n; H^q(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}))$, both of which are known. In the following arguments we will use the notation

$$H^*(Map(I, SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\lambda, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\lambda]}$$

and

$$H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha]} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta]},$$

where $|\alpha_i| = |\beta_i| = |\lambda_i| = 2$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n+1$ and $\sigma_i^\lambda, \sigma_i^\alpha$ and σ_i^β are the elementary symmetric polynomials in λ_i, α_i and β_i , respectively.

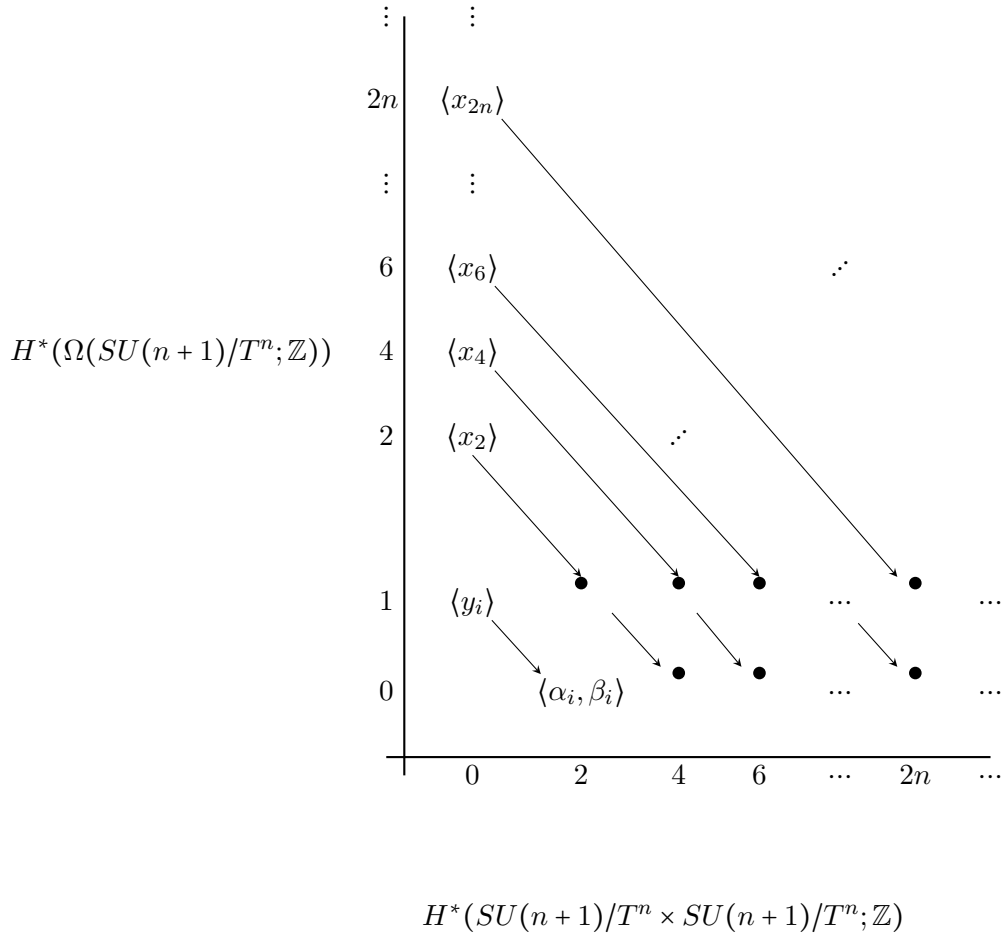


FIGURE 5.1: Generators in integral cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ converging to $H^*(\text{Map}(I, SU(n+1)); \mathbb{Z})$.

In the remainder of this section we will describe explicitly the images of differentials shown in Figure 5.1 and show that all other differential not generated by these differentials using the Leibniz rule are zero. It will often be useful to use the alternative basis

$$v_i = \alpha_i - \beta_i \text{ and } u_i = \beta_i$$

for $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z})$, where $i = 1, \dots, n+1$. The following lemma determines completely the d^2 differential on $E_2^{*,1}$.

Lemma 5.1. *With the notation above, in the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence of fibration (5.1), there is a choice of basis y_1, \dots, y_n such that*

$$d^2(y_i) = v_i$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Proof. We have the homotopy commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} SU(n+1)/T^n & \xrightarrow{\Delta} & SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n \\ \uparrow p_0 & & \parallel \\ Map(I, SU(n+1)/T^n) & \xrightarrow{eval} & SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n, \end{array}$$

where p_0 , given by $\psi \mapsto \psi(0)$, is a homotopy equivalence and Δ is the diagonal map. As the cup product is induced by the diagonal map $eval^*$ has the same image as the cup product. For dimensional reasons, d^2 is the only possible non-zero differential ending at any $E_*^{2,0}$ and no non-zero differential have domain in any $E_*^{2,0}$. Therefore in order for the spectral sequence to converge to $H^*(Map(I, SU(n+1)/T^n))$, the image of $d^2: E_2^{0,1} \rightarrow E_2^{2,0}$ must be the kernel of the cup product on $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z})$, which is generated by v_1, \dots, v_n . \square

Remark 5.2. The only remaining differentials on generators left to determine are those with domain in $\langle x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n} \rangle$, on some page E_r for $r \geq 2$. For dimensional reasons, the elements x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n} cannot be the image of any differential. By Lemma 5.1, the generators u_1, \dots, u_n must survive to the E_∞ -page, so generators x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n} cannot. This is due to dimensional reasons combined with the fact that the spectral sequence must converge to $H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n)$. Now assume inductively for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ that for each $1 \leq j < i$, d^{2j} is constructed. For dimensional reasons and due to all lower rows except $E_r^{*,2}$ and $E_r^{*,1}$ being annihilated by differentials already determined at lower values of $1 \leq j < i$, the only possible non-zero differential beginning at x_{2i} , is $d^{2i}: E_{2i}^{0,2i} \rightarrow E_{2i}^{2i,1}$. The image of each of the differentials d^{2i} will therefore be a unique class in $E_{2i}^{2i,1}$ in the kernel of d^2 not already contained in the image of any d^r for $r < 2i$.

We have $d^2(u_i) = 0 = d^2(v_i)$ and by Lemma 5.1 we may assume that $d^2(y_i) = v_i$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$. All non-zero generators $\gamma \in E_2^{*,1}$ can be expressed in form

$$\gamma = y_k u_{i_1} \cdots u_{i_s} v_{j_1} \cdots v_{j_t}$$

for some $1 \leq k \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_s \leq n$ and $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_t \leq n$. Therefore $d^2(\gamma)$ is zero only if it is contained in $[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha, \sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta]$. Hence it is important to understand the structure of the symmetric polynomials $\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha, \sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta$. σ_1^α and σ_1^β simply express α_{n+1} and β_{n+1} in terms of the other generators of the ideal. Lemma 4.1 describes explicitly what the structure of $\sigma_2^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha, \sigma_2^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta$ is in terms of $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ and β_1, \dots, β_n .

Using the next two lemmas, we will determine how σ_l^α and σ_l^β lie in the image of d^2 and so determine other differentials. For each $n \geq 1$, $2 \leq l \leq n+1$ and $1 \leq m \leq l$, define element

$s_{l,n}^m$ of $E_2^{2l-1,1}$ by

$$s_{l,n}^m = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} y_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_l}.$$

Define also $S_{l,n} = s_{l,n}^1 + \dots + s_{l,n}^l$.

Lemma 5.3. For each $n \geq 1$, $2 \leq l \leq n+1$ and $1 \leq m \leq l$,

$$d^2(S_{l,n}) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_l} - \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_l}.$$

Remark 5.4. In the course of the proof of the Lemma it is shown that

$$\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_l} - \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_l}$$

is up to sign the unique generator for elements $E_{2l,0}^2$ in the image of d^2 containing either the terms $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_l}$ or $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_l}$.

Proof. First note that

$$\begin{aligned} d^2(s_{l,n}^m) &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} v_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_l} &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} (\alpha_{i_1} - \beta_{i_1}) \dots (\alpha_{i_m} - \beta_{i_m}) \beta_{i_{m+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq t \leq m \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} (-1)^{m-t} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l} &= \sum_{\substack{0 \leq t \leq m \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} (-1)^{m-t} \binom{l-t}{m-t} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l}. \end{aligned}$$

For each $1 \leq m \leq l$, element $d^2(s_{l,n}^m)$ contains a term $\alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l}$ only when $0 \leq t \leq m$. None of the $d^2(s_{l,n}^m)$ are zero as they all at least contain a non-zero term of the form $\alpha_{i_1} \beta_{i_2} \dots \beta_{i_l}$ which is not contained in $[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{l+1}^\alpha, \sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{l+1}^\beta]$. The differential d^2 preserves the indices i_1, \dots, i_l . Hence the d^2 image of an element in $E_2^{2l-1,1}$ is given in terms of elements of the form

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_l \leq l \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l}$$

if and only if it is a sum of elements of the form $s_{l,n}^m$ for $1 \leq m \leq l$. As m increases from 1 to l , each successive $d^2(s_{l,n}^m)$ contains a new term of the form

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq l \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_m} \beta_{i_{m+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l},$$

which did not appear in any previous $d^2(s_{l,n}^i)$ for $i < m$. When $m = l$, this new term is $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_l}$. In order to cancel all terms not of the form $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_l}$ or $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1}, \dots, \beta_{i_l}$, we need a sum $c_1 d^2(s_{l,n}^1) + \dots + c_l d^2(s_{l,n}^l)$ where $c_1, \dots, c_l \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Since each successive $d^2(s_{l,n}^m)$ contains a new term, the choice of $c_1 = 1$ uniquely determines c_2, \dots, c_l . Recall from the calculation at the beginning of the proof that if $d^2(s_{l,n}^m)$ contains terms of the form

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_l \leq l \\ i_\sigma \neq i_{\sigma'} \text{ for } \sigma \neq \sigma'}} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{i_l}$$

and the constant multiplied by each of these terms is $(-1)^{m-t} \binom{l-t}{m-t}$. It is well known that the alternating sum of rows greater than 0 in Pascal's triangle is zero, more precisely this is $\sum_{i=0}^n (-1)^{n-i} \binom{n}{i} = 0$ for $n \geq 1$. Hence c_2, \dots, c_l are also 1 and therefore $S_{l,n}$ is the unique sum in $s_{l,n}^m$ such that $S_{l,n}$ has no cancellation but $d^2(S_{l,n})$ can be expressed with a single term of the form $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_l}$, only containing other terms of the form $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_l}$. Finally the constant for the $\sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_l}$ terms in $d^2(S_{l,n})$ is -1 as

$$(-1)^l \binom{l}{0} + (-1)^{l-1} \binom{l}{1} + \dots + (-1)^i \binom{l}{l-1} = \sum_{i=0}^{l-1} (-1)^{l-i} \binom{l}{i} = \sum_{i=0}^l (-1)^{l-i} \binom{l}{i} - 1 = -1.$$

□

For each $n \geq 2$, $2 \leq l \leq n+1$ and $0 \leq m \leq l-2$, define elements $\tilde{s}_{l,n}^m, \tilde{s}_{l,n}'^m$ of $E_2^{2l,1}$ by

$$\tilde{s}_{l,n}^m = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} y_k v_k v_{i_1} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}}, \quad \tilde{s}_{l,n}'^m = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} y_k u_k v_{i_1} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}}.$$

For each $1 \leq m \leq l-2$ and $3 \leq l \leq n+1$, define

$$\tilde{s}_{l,n}''^m = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} u_k^2 y_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}},$$

in addition set $\tilde{s}_{2,n}''^m = 0$. Define also $\tilde{S}_{l,n} = \tilde{s}_{l,n}^0 + \dots + \tilde{s}_{l,n}^{l-2}$, $\tilde{S}_{l,n}' = \tilde{s}_{l,n}'^0 + \dots + \tilde{s}_{l,n}'^{l-2}$ and $\tilde{S}_{l,n}'' = \tilde{s}_{l,n}''^1 + \dots + \tilde{s}_{l,n}''^{l-2}$ with $\bar{S}_{l,n} = \tilde{S}_{l,n} + 2\tilde{S}_{l,n}' + \tilde{S}_{l,n}''$.

Lemma 5.5. *For each $n \geq 1$, $2 \leq l \leq n-1$,*

$$d^2(\bar{S}_{l,n}) = d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n} + 2\tilde{S}_{l,n}' + \tilde{S}_{l,n}'') = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \beta_k^2 \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_{l-2}}.$$

Remark 5.6. In the course of the proof of the Lemma it is shown that

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \beta_k^2 \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_{l-2}},$$

is up to sign the unique generator for elements $E_2^{2l,0}$ in the image of d^2 containing either the terms

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \alpha_k^2 \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}} \quad \text{or} \quad \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_k \neq i_j}} \beta_k^2 \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_{l-2}}.$$

Proof. The proof of the lemma will in places be similar to the proof of Lemma 5.3, hence in these parts details will be omitted. First note that for each $0 \leq m \leq l-2$,

$$d^2(\tilde{s}_{l,n}^m) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq t \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} (\alpha_k^2 - 2\alpha_k \beta_k + \beta_k^2) (-1)^{m-t} \binom{m-t}{l-t-2} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{l-2},$$

$$d^2(\tilde{s}'_{l,n}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq t \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} (\alpha_k \beta_k - \beta_k^2) (-1)^{m-t} \binom{m-t}{l-t-2} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{l-2},$$

$$d^2(\tilde{s}''_{l,n}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_t \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{t+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq t \leq m, 0 \leq k \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} \beta_k^2 (-1)^{m-t} \binom{m-t}{l-t-2} \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_t} \beta_{i_{t+1}} \dots \beta_{l-2}.$$

Using the same argument given in Lemma 5.3, we obtain $d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n})$, $d^2(\tilde{S}'_{l,n})$ and $d^2(\tilde{S}''_{l,n})$. The only difference is for $d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n})$ and $d^2(\tilde{S}'_{l,n})$, where we begin with $\tilde{s}_{l,n}^0$ and $\tilde{s}'_{l,n}^0$ rather than $\tilde{s}_{l,n}^1$ and $\tilde{s}'_{l,n}^1$. Hence the $\beta_{i_1}, \dots, \beta_{i_{l-2}}$ terms give the alternating sum over the entire row of Pascal's triangle, so all such terms cancel. Therefore

$$d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_\sigma}} (\alpha_k^2 - 2\alpha_k \beta_k + \beta_k^2) \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}},$$

$$d^2(\tilde{S}'_{l,n}) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_\sigma}} (\alpha_k \beta_k - \beta_k^2) \alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}},$$

$$d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n}'') = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 0 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_\sigma}} \beta_k^2(\alpha_{i_1} \dots \alpha_{i_{l-2}} - \beta_{i_1} \dots \beta_{i_{l-2}}).$$

In addition, as Remark 5.4 was respected in Lemma 5.3, so the statements are maintained in the expressions above. Finally calculating $d^2(\tilde{S}_{l,n} + 2\tilde{S}_{l,n}' + \tilde{S}_{l,n}'')$ using the expressions above proves the lemma. \square

Theorem 5.7. *For each $n \geq 1$ and $2 \leq l \leq n+1$, in the spectral sequence $\{E_n, d^n\}$, up to class representative in $E_2^{2l,1}$, we have*

$$d^{2(l-1)}(x_{2(l-1)}) = (1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}$$

using the notation preceding Lemmas 5.3 and 5.5. More precisely, for $3 \leq l \leq n+1$

$$\begin{aligned} d^{2(l-1)}(x_{2(l-1)}) = (1-l) & \sum_{\substack{1 \leq m \leq l \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} y_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_l} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq m \leq l, 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} u_k^2 y_{i_1} v_{i_2} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}} \\ & - \sum_{\substack{0 \leq m \leq l, 1 \leq k \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_m \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_{m+1} < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'} \text{ for } j \neq j'}} (2y_k u_k v_{i_1} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}} + y_k v_k v_{i_1} \dots v_{i_m} u_{i_{m+1}} \dots u_{i_{l-2}}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$d^2(x_2) = - \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n} y_{i_1} v_{i_2} - \sum_{1 \leq i_1, i_2 \leq n, i_1 \neq i_2} y_{i_1} u_{i_2} - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} (2y_k u_k + y_k v_k).$$

Proof. The generators σ_1^α and σ_1^β in the ideals $[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha]$ and $[\sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta]$ are $\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_{n+1}$ and $\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_{n+1}$, receptively. So σ_1^α and σ_1^β just express elements α_{n+1} and β_{n+1} in terms of minimal generating sets $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$ and β_1, \dots, β_n of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha]}$ and $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta]}$, respectively. Each σ_l^α and σ_l^β has degree $2l$. Since each $E_2^{2l,0}$ contains only the elements of $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\alpha]} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\beta]}$ of degree $2l$, so generators σ_l^α and σ_l^β only become relevant to $E_2^{2i,0}$ if $i \geq l$. By Lemmas 5.3, 5.5 and 4.1 we have

$$d^2((1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}) = \sigma_{l,n}^\beta - \sigma_{l,n}^\alpha = 0.$$

Recall from Remark 5.2 that the image of each of the differentials d^{2i} , $i \geq 1$ in $E_{2i}^{2i,1}$ will be a unique class in the kernel of d^2 not already contained in the image of any d^r for $r < 2i$. The simplicity conditions of Remarks 5.4 and 5.6 will ensure that if $(1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}$ is in the kernel of d^2 previously mentioned, then it will be a generator. We now proceed to determine $d^{2(l-1)}(x_{2(l-1)})$ by induction for $2 \leq l \leq n+1$. First note that the only non-zero

elements of $E_2^{*,1}$ mapped identically to zero in $\langle u_1, \dots, u_n, v_1, \dots, v_n \rangle$ are those obtained from elements of the form

$$y_\gamma v_{\gamma'} - y_{\gamma'} v_\gamma$$

for some $1 \leq \gamma < \gamma' \leq n$. Since σ_l^α and σ_l^β only become relevant to $E_2^{0,2i}$ if $i \geq l$, the element $(1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}$ is not contained in the image of d^{2i} for $i < 2l$. For $l = 2$, the only relevant $\sigma_i^\alpha, \sigma_i^\beta$ are $\sigma_2^\alpha, \sigma_2^\beta$. Since $-S_{1,n} - \bar{S}_{1,n}$ is not a sum containing any terms of the form $y_\gamma v_{\gamma'} - y_{\gamma'} v_\gamma$, so $d^2(x_2)$ is $-S_{1,n} - \bar{S}_{1,n}$ up to sign. For $l > 2$, by induction and the Leibniz rule, the images of differentials $d^{2(i-1)}$ for $2 \leq i < l$, correspond to $\sigma_i^\alpha, \sigma_i^\beta$ for $2 \leq i < l$ or $y_\gamma v_{\gamma'} - y_{\gamma'} v_\gamma$ for some $1 \leq \gamma < \gamma' \leq n$ and $\sigma_l^\alpha, \sigma_l^\beta$ cannot be expressed in terms of $\sigma_1^\alpha, \dots, \sigma_{l-1}^\alpha, \sigma_1^\beta, \dots, \sigma_{l-1}^\beta$. Hence $(1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}$ must be $d^{2(l-1)}(x_{2(l-1)})$ up to a choice of class representative and sign. Therefore by changing the sign of x_{2l} if necessary we obtain $d^{2(l-1)}(x_{2(l-1)}) = (1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}$. \square

5.2 Differentials for the free loop spectral sequence

Throughout the following arguments we consider the map ϕ of fibrations between the free loop fibration of $SU(n+1)/T^n$ for $n \geq 1$ and the evaluation fibration studied in section 5.1, given by the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) & \longrightarrow & \Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n) & \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} & SU(n+1)/T^n \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{exp} & & \downarrow \Delta \\ \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(I, SU(n+1)/T^n) & \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} & SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n, \end{array}$$

where exp is given on elements by $\text{exp}(\alpha)(t) = \alpha(e^{2\pi it})$. As $SU(n+1)/T^n$ is simply connected, the free loop fibration induces a cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$. Hence ϕ induces a map of spectral sequences $\phi^* : \{E_r, d^r\} \rightarrow \{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$. More precisely for each $r \geq 2$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E_r^{a,b} & \xrightarrow{d^r} & E_r^{a+r,b-r+1} \\ \downarrow \phi^* & & \downarrow \phi^* \\ \bar{E}_r^{a,b} & \xrightarrow{\bar{d}^r} & \bar{E}_r^{a+r,b-r+1}, \end{array} \tag{5.3}$$

where ϕ^* for each successive r is the induced map on the homology of the previous page, beginning as the map induced on the tensor on the E_2 -pages by the maps $\text{id}: \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n)$ and $\Delta: SU(n+1)/T^n \rightarrow SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n$. For the rest of the section we will use the notation

$$H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x'_2, x'_4, \dots, x'_{2n}) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y'_1, \dots, y'_n),$$

$$H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) \cong \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\gamma, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\gamma]},$$

where $|y'_i| = 1$, $|\gamma_j| = 2$, $|x'_{2i}| = 2i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$, $1 \leq j \leq n+1$ and $\sigma_1^\gamma, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\gamma$ are a basis of the symmetric functions on γ_i . Now we determine all the differentials in $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$.

Theorem 5.1. *For each $n \geq 1$, the only non-zero differentials on generators of the \bar{E}_2 -page of $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$ are up to class representative and sign,*

$$\bar{d}^2(x'_2) = - \sum_{1 \leq i_1, i_2 \leq n, i_1 \neq i_2} y'_{i_1} \gamma_{i_2} - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} 2y'_k \gamma_k$$

and for $3 \leq l \leq n+1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}^{2(l-1)}(x'_{2(l-1)}) = \\ (1-l) \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_j \neq k}} y'_k \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-1}} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-3} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k, k' \leq n, i_j \neq k \neq k'}} y'_k \gamma_{k'}^2 \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-3}} - 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_j \neq k}} y'_k \gamma_k \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Throughout the proof it may be useful to refer to Figure 5.2, showing differentials in the spectral sequence. The identity $id: \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow \Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n)$ induces the identity map on cohomology. The diagonal map $\Delta: SU(n+1)/T^n \rightarrow SU(n+1)/T^n \times SU(n+1)/T^n$ induces the cup product on cohomology. Hence by choosing generators in $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$, we may assume that

$$\phi^*(y_i) = y'_i, \quad \phi^*(x_i) = x'_i \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^*(\alpha_i) = \gamma_i = \phi^*(\beta_i) = \phi^*(u_i), \quad \text{so} \quad \phi^*(v_i) = 0.$$

For dimensional reasons, the only possibly non-zero differential on generators y'_i in $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$ is \bar{d}^2 . However for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ using commutative diagram (5.3) and Lemma 5.1, we have

$$\bar{d}^2(y'_i) = \bar{d}^2(\phi^*(y_i)) = \phi^*(d^2(y_i)) = \phi^*(v_i) = 0.$$

Hence all elements of $\bar{E}_2^{(*,1)}$ and $\bar{E}_2^{(*,0)}$ survive to \bar{E}_∞ , unless they are in the image of some differential \bar{d}^r for $r \geq 2$. Using commutative diagram (5.3) and Theorem 5.7, we have up to class representative and sign

$$\bar{d}^2(x'_2) = \phi^*(d^2(x_2)) = \phi^*(-S_{2,n} - \bar{S}_{2,n}) = - \sum_{1 \leq i_1, i_2 \leq n, i_1 \neq i_2} y'_{i_1} \gamma_{i_2} - \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} 2y'_k \gamma_k$$

and for $3 \leq l \leq n+1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{d}^{2(l-1)}(x'_{2(l-1)}) &= \phi^*(d^2(x_{2(l-1)})) = \phi^*((1-l)S_{l,n} - \bar{S}_{l,n}) \\ &= (1-l) \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_j \neq k}} y'_k \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-1}} - \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-3} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k, k' \leq n, i_j \neq k \neq k'}} y'_k \gamma_{k'}^2 \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-3}} - 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, i_j \neq k}} y'_k \gamma_k \gamma_{i_1} \dots \gamma_{i_{l-2}}. \end{aligned}$$

All differentials on generators γ_i , for each $1 \leq i \leq n+1$, are zero for dimensional reasons. \square

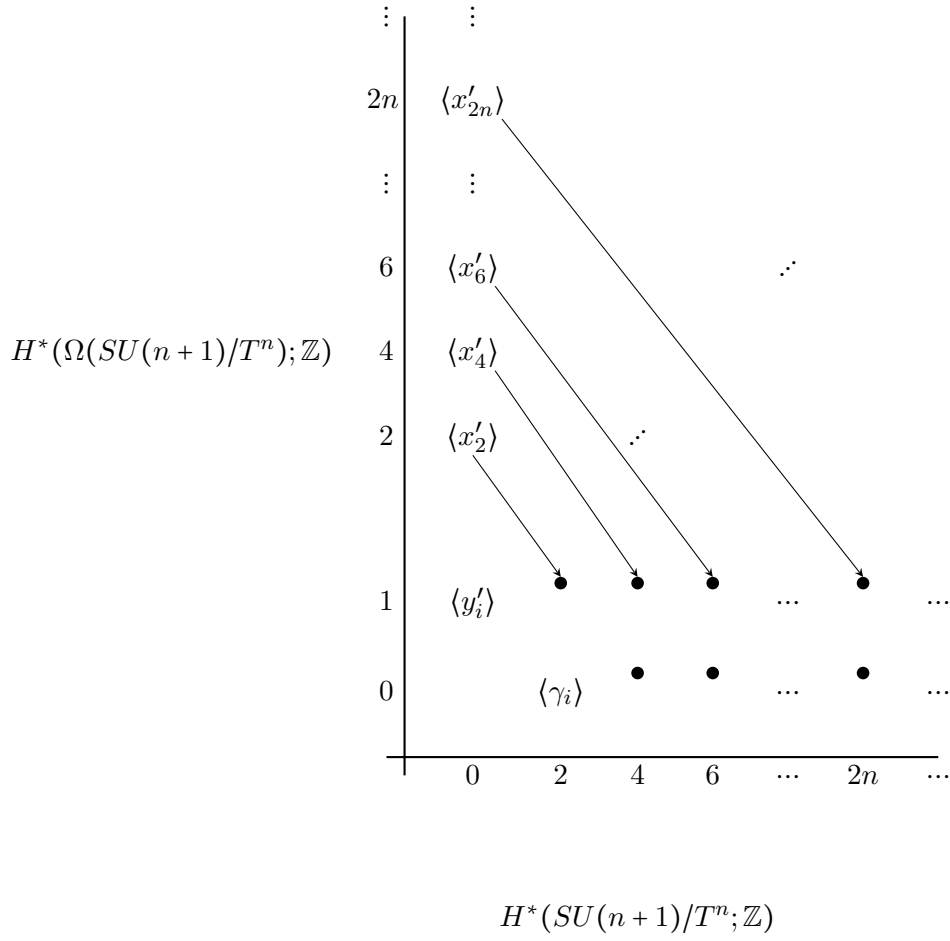


FIGURE 5.2: Generators in integral cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$ converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z})$.

5.3 Basis

By considering a basis of $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ that resembles the image of the d^2 differential in Theorem 5.1, it becomes easier to study the E_3 -page of the spectral sequence.

Remark 5.1. In $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$, let $\bar{\gamma} = \gamma_1 + \dots + \gamma_n$ and $\tilde{\gamma}_i = \bar{\gamma} + \gamma_i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$. We may rearrange the standard basis $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ of $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ to $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n-1}, \bar{\gamma}$. Then rearrange to $\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}, \bar{\gamma}$, by adding $\bar{\gamma}$ to all other basis elements. Notice that the replacement $\gamma_i \mapsto \tilde{\gamma}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, $\gamma_n \mapsto \bar{\gamma}$ could have been chosen $\gamma_j \mapsto \bar{\gamma}$ for any $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $\gamma_i \mapsto \tilde{\gamma}_i$ for any $i \neq j$ instead.

Replacing $\bar{\gamma}$ by $(n+1)\bar{\gamma} - \tilde{\gamma}_1 - \dots - \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}$ gives $\tilde{\gamma}_n$, hence $\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n$ forms a rational basis.

Proposition 5.2. *Using the notion of (4.3), we can rewrite h_i^{n-l+2} for each $3 \leq l \leq n$ in the basis of Remark 5.1 as*

$$h_2^n = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq 2 \\ 1 \leq i_j \leq n-1}} (-1)^{2-k} \binom{n+1}{2-k} \tilde{\gamma}_{i_1} \cdots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k} \bar{\gamma}^{2-k}$$

and

$$h_l^{n-l+2} = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq l \\ 1 \leq i_j \leq n-l+2}} (-1)^{l-k} \binom{n+1}{l-k} \tilde{\gamma}_{i_1} \cdots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k} \bar{\gamma}^{l-k}$$

Proof. First note that in the basis of Remark 5.1 we can rewrite the original basis in terms of the new one

$$\gamma_i = \tilde{\gamma}_i - \bar{\gamma} \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq n-1, \quad \gamma_n = n\bar{\gamma} - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \tilde{\gamma}_i. \quad (5.4)$$

When $l = 2$ using (5.4)

$$\begin{aligned} h_2^n &= \sum_{a=0}^2 \left((n\bar{\gamma} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \tilde{\gamma}_j)^{2-a} \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq n-1} \prod_{k=1}^a (\tilde{\gamma}_{i_k} - \bar{\gamma}) \right) \\ &= (n\bar{\gamma} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \tilde{\gamma}_j)^2 + \sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (n\bar{\gamma} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \tilde{\gamma}_j)(\tilde{\gamma}_a - \bar{\gamma}) + \sum_{a=1}^{n-1} (\tilde{\gamma}_a - \bar{\gamma})^2 + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n-1} (\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1} - \bar{\gamma})(\tilde{\gamma}_{i_2} - \bar{\gamma}). \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

For $1 \leq k, k_1, k_2 \leq n-1$, $k_1 \neq k_2$, we consider the terms of the form

$$\bar{\gamma}^2, \tilde{\gamma}_k \bar{\gamma}, \tilde{\gamma}_k^2, \tilde{\gamma}_{k_1} \tilde{\gamma}_{k_2}$$

in tern and count their occurrences in the summands of (5.5). In total n^2 element of the form $\bar{\gamma}^2$ are produced by the first summand of (5.5), minus $n(n-1)$ times in the second, $n-1$ in the third and $\binom{n-1}{2}$ in the last. Hence in total

$$n^2 - n(n-1) + (n-1) + \binom{n-1}{2} = n + \binom{n-1}{1} + \binom{n-1}{2} = \binom{n}{1} + \binom{n}{2} = \binom{n+1}{2}.$$

In total $-2n$ elements of the form $\tilde{\gamma}_k \bar{\gamma}$ are produced in the first summand of (5.5), $2n-1$ in the second, minus 2 in the third and $2-n$ in the last. Hence in total

$$-2n + (2n-1) - 2 + (2-n) = n+1 = \binom{n+1}{1}.$$

The terms $\tilde{\gamma}_k^2$ are produced once in the first summand of (5.5), once in the third and negative once in the second, hence once in total. The terms $\tilde{\gamma}_{k_1} \tilde{\gamma}_{k_2}$ are produced twice in the first summand, minus twice in the the second and once in the last, hence once in total. Therefore the conditions of the proposition are satisfied.

For $l \geq 3$ using (5.4)

$$h_l^{n-l+2} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_l \leq n-l+2} \prod_{k=1}^l (\tilde{\gamma}_{i_k} - \bar{\gamma}). \quad (5.6)$$

For any choice of $1 \leq i_1 \leq \dots \leq i_k \leq n-l+2$ and non-negative integers b, a_1, \dots, a_k such that $b + a_1 + \dots + a_k = l$, terms of the form

$$\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b \quad (5.7)$$

describe up to multiplicity all possible summand in the expansion of equation (5.6). Define $h_l^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b\}$ to be the multiplicity of the summand containing $\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b$ in the expansion of equation (5.6). We will show that if h_l^{n-l+2} has of the form of equation (5.6) for all $n+1 \geq l \geq 2$ satisfies the statement of the proposition for $3 \geq l \geq n$. In particular

$$h_l^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b\} = (-1)^b \binom{n+1}{b} \quad (5.8)$$

where $k + b = l$, which would complete the proof of the proposition.

Considering each summand of equation (5.6) in tern and counting the number of $\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b$ produced in each product, we obtain

$$h_l^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b\} = (-1)^b \sum_{\theta=0}^b \binom{n-l+2-k}{b-\theta} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = \theta \\ \alpha_j \geq 0}} \prod_{\beta=1}^k \binom{a_\beta + \alpha_\beta}{\alpha_\beta}.$$

We proceed by induction on n and will prove (5.8) for all $n \geq 1$ and $2 \leq l \leq n+1$. When $n = 1$, the only valid value of l is 2 and $h_l^{n-l+2} = (\tilde{\gamma}_1 - \bar{\gamma})^2$ whose expansions satisfies (5.8). Assume that (5.8) holds for all $\phi \leq n$. It is clear that $h_l^{n-l+1} \{\bar{\gamma}^{n+1}\} = (-1)^{n+1}$ and $h_l^{n-l+1} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k}\} = 1$ for any choice of a_1, \dots, a_k since in the expansion of equation (5.8) there would be only one way to obtain the element. For $1 \leq b \leq n$, by induction

$$\binom{n}{b} = \sum_{\theta=0}^b \binom{n-l+1-k}{b-\theta} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = \theta \\ \alpha_j \geq 0}} \prod_{\beta=1}^k \binom{a_\beta + \alpha_\beta}{\alpha_\beta} \quad (5.9)$$

and

$$\binom{n}{b-1} = (-1)^{b-1} h_{l-1}^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^{b-1}\} = \sum_{\theta=0}^{b-1} \binom{n-l+2-k}{b-1-\theta} \sum_{\substack{\alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_k = \theta \\ \alpha_j \geq 0}} \prod_{\beta=1}^k \binom{a_\beta + \alpha_\beta}{\alpha_\beta}. \quad (5.10)$$

For each $0 \leq \theta \leq b-1$ the sum of values from (5.9) and (5.10) corresponds to the θ summand in the expression for $h_l^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b\}$, since the binomial expressions agree and the multi set expression sum to the correct result. The only reaming summand in $h_l^{n-l+2} \{\tilde{\gamma}_{i_1}^{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{i_k}^{a_k} \bar{\gamma}^b\}$ is the one corresponding to $\theta = b$. However this is same as that in (5.10) because $\binom{n-l+2-k}{0} = 1 = \binom{n-l+1-k}{0}$ and the binomial parts agree. \square

5.4 Pre-quotient spectral sequence

In this section we simplify the problem of studying the E_3 -page of $\{E_r, d^r\}$ by considering the differential bigraded algebra E_2 with differential d^2 , factored thorough the polynomial algebra, removing the quotient by symmetric ideal. In section 5.4.1 we consider a differential bigraded algebra that turns out to be a rational version of the this differential bigraded algebra. In the rational case the problem is further simplified and so is more easily dealt with. Then in section 5.4.2 we extend the rational result to the integral situation.

5.4.1 Rational pre-quotient spectral sequence

Given a sequence indexed by natural numbers i_1, \dots, i_j , we denote by $i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_s, \dots, i_j$ the same sequence with i_s missing. In the free commutative graded algebra $\Lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ for any $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$, denote by $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}$ the elements of $\Lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ given by the multiplication in ascending order of indices of all elements y_k except y_{i_1}, \dots, y_{i_j} .

Let (E, d) be a differential bigraded algebra with $E^{p,q} = A^p \otimes B^q$, where A and B are graded algebras. Given elements $x_1, \dots, x_n \in E_{0,q}^2 = B^q$, we will want to refer to all elements in the row $E^{*,q}$ involving generators x_1, \dots, x_n and hence we denote by $E^{p,q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ the graded algebra $A^p \otimes \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle^q$ and let $H^* E^{p,q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ be the image of the inclusion of $E^{p,q}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ into the homology of (E, d) . Similarly we may extend this notation to as spectral sequence where the second pages statistics the initial condition.

Lemma 5.1. *For any $n \geq 1$, let $A = \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ and $B = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, \dots, y_n) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x)$ be the graded algebras with $|\gamma_i| = 2 = |x|$ and $|y_i| = 1$. For each integer $i \geq 1$, denote by x_i the element of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x)$ such that $x^i = i!x_i$. There is a differential bigraded algebra (E, d) with $E^{p,q} = A^p \otimes B^q$, differential of bidegree $(2, -1)$ given by $d(x) = y_1\gamma_1 - y_2\gamma_2 + \dots + (-1)^{n+1}y_n\gamma_n$. The homology of (E, d) is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} H^* E^{0, n+2m}(x_m y_1 \dots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}, \\ H^* E^{p, n-j}(\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}^{\sum_{k=0}^{n-j} (-1)^k \binom{n}{j+k} \binom{n}{p-k}}, \\ H^* E^{p, 0}(1) &\cong \mathbb{Z} \binom{n}{p} \end{aligned}$$

for each $m, p \geq 0$, $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$ and all other elements are trivial.

Proof. For $m \geq 1$, due to the divide polynomial structure on $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x)$,

$$d(x_m) = \frac{1}{m!} d(x^m) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} x^{m-1} d(x) = x_{m-1} d(x). \quad (5.11)$$

Algebra E is generated additively by elements of the form $x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P$ with $m \geq 0$, $0 \leq j \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$. For $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $m \geq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P) &= x_{m-1} d^2(x) \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{i_t+1} (-1)^{i_t+t-2} x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_j} \gamma_{i_t} P \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_j} \gamma_t P, \end{aligned} \quad (5.12)$$

where the additional $(-1)^{i_t+t-2}$ sign changes come from reordering the y_i . The generator y_t swaps places with y_i , $i_t - 1$ times for $i < t$ changing the sign each time, however $t - 1$ of these y_i are missing.

Ignoring x_m, x_{m-1}, γ_t and P in (5.12) and thinking of $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}$ as simplices in an n vertex simplicial complex, d is the usual boundary map. In particular, this implies that the differential and hence the differential bigraded algebra is well defined. With this idea in mind, we construct the following CW-complex X . For each $m \geq 0$, $1 \leq j \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$, there is a corresponding cell of dimension $j - 1$ and one additional zero-cell $*$. For each cell of dimension ≥ 1 , if $m = 0$ the attaching map for the boundary of the cell will be $*$, as d of these element in E is zero. For $m \geq 1$, the attaching map is given by the d in (5.12) taking the cell as a simplex of corresponding dimension.

For $j \geq 3$, every $x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P$ has the image of its d differential represented in X . So for $j \geq 3$, a non-zero element in the homology of (E, d) corresponds to an element in $H_j(X; \mathbb{Z})$.

First consider the cells corresponding to generators

$$x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P,$$

where $2 \leq j \leq n$, $0 \leq m \leq j - 1$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$. In this case some boundary component of the cell will be attached to $*$. If $m > j - 1$ or $j = 1$, then the cell is not connected to $*$ since all 0-cells in its boundary are not $*$ and all cells with $*$ in their boundary have $*$ as their only 0-cell in the boundary. Let X_* be the connected component of $*$ in X .

Now consider cells corresponding to generators

$$x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \gamma_{a_1} \dots \gamma_{a_b} P, \quad (5.13)$$

where $2 \leq j \leq n$, $0 \leq b \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$, $1 \leq a_1 < \dots < a_b \leq n$, $i_s \neq a_t$, $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_{i_1}, \dots, \gamma_{i_j}, \gamma_{a_1}, \dots, \gamma_{a_b}]$ and $m > j - 1$. Notice that all elements can be expressed uniquely in this form. In this form the corresponding cell is contained in the boundary

of the unique $(b+j)$ -cell corresponding to $x_{m+b}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j,a_1,\dots,a_b}P$. Therefore all connected component other than X_* are contractable. Hence for $j \geq 3$, the only non-trivial elements in $H_j(X; \mathbb{Z})$ correspond to cycles in $H_j(X_*; \mathbb{Z})$.

All cells of X_* correspond to an element of the form of (5.13) but with $m \leq j-1$. Again each such cell is contained in the boundary of a unique $(b+j)$ -cell corresponding to $x_{m+b}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j,a_1,\dots,a_b}P$. Each such top cell is a simplex whose $j-m-1$ faces have been identified to $*$. Hence all homology classes of X are generated by cells whose boundary is exactly $*$. These correspond to generators of the form

$$\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j}P,$$

where $j \geq 2$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$. For $j \geq 3$, at $E^{p,n-j}(\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j})$ there are $\binom{n}{j}$ possible choices for i_1, \dots, i_j and $\binom{n}{p}$ choices for P . However if $j \leq n-1$, there are $\binom{n}{j+1} \binom{n}{p-1}$ cells of dimension one higher whose boundary contain cells corresponding to generators of the form $x\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_{j+1}}P$, where P has degree $p-1$. Again if $j \leq n-2$, in one dimension higher there are $\binom{n}{j+2} \binom{n}{p-2}$ cells with boundary contained in the previous cells and so on until the top cells in dimension $n-1$. The lemma is now proved for all elements containing a multiple of \hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j} when $j \geq 3$. It remains to be deduced what happens to generators with $0 \leq j \leq 2$.

For $m \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$, using (5.12)

$$d(x_m\hat{y}_iP) = x_{m-1}\gamma_iP.$$

Therefore the kernel of d on generators of the form $x_m\hat{y}_iP$ is generated by elements of the form $x_m(\hat{y}_i\gamma_j - \hat{y}_j\gamma_i)P$ for some $1 \leq j \leq n$ and $j \neq i$. Again from (5.12) this is exactly the image of generators of the form $x_{m+1}\hat{y}_{i,j}P$. Therefore the only elements that may survive in the homology of (E, d) are generated by those of the form

$$\hat{y}_{i_1,i_2}P, \hat{y}_iP \text{ or } x_my_1 \dots y_nP$$

for $m \geq 1$, $1 \leq i_1 < i_2 \leq n$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$. The generators of the form $\hat{y}_{i_1,i_2}P$ correspond to 1-cells in X_* and since they are not affected by $\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j}P$ for $j \leq 2$ they can be dealt with in the same way we did for $j \geq 3$. At $(E_2^{n-j}(\hat{y}_i))^p$ there are $\binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{p}$ generators of the form \hat{y}_iP . The image of d is generated by $\binom{n}{2} \binom{n}{p-1}$ elements of the form $d(x_1\hat{y}_{i_1,i_2})P$. In X there are $\binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{p}$ 2-cells in $X \setminus X_*$ whose boundary lie in cells corresponding to the generators of the form $x_1\hat{y}_{i_1,i_2}$ and so on as in previous cases. Finally at $E^{p,n-j}(x_my_1 \dots y_n)^p$ there are $\binom{n}{0} \binom{n}{p}$ generators of the form $x_my_1 \dots y_nP$. The image of d is generated by $\binom{n}{1} \binom{n}{p-1}$ elements of the form $d(x_{m+1}\hat{y}_i)P$ and so on as in previous cases. Hence $E^{n+2m,p}(x_my_1 \dots y_n)^p \cong \mathbb{Z}^{\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{p-k}}$. However for $p \geq 1$, by Lemma 4.2, we have $\sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \binom{n}{k} \binom{n}{p-k} = 0$.

□

5.4.2 Integral pre-quotient spectral sequence

We now continue the study of the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop fibration of $SU(n+1)/T^n$ for $n \geq 2$ we began in section 5.2. We now refer to the Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop fibration as (E_r, d^r) . In addition to simplify notation, we remove the notation required to differentiate elements in the free loop spectral sequence from those of the path space spectral sequence, letting

$$H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n}) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, \dots, y_n),$$

$$H^*(SU(n+1)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n+1}]}{[\sigma_1^\gamma, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\gamma]},$$

where $|y_i| = 1, |\gamma_j| = 2, |x_{2i}| = 2i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n, 1 \leq j \leq n+1$ and $\sigma_1^\gamma, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^\gamma$ the elementary symmetric polynomials in γ_i . Recall that in Theorem 5.1 all differentials of (E_r, d^r) were determined. In particular by choosing the sign of our generators, we may assume

$$d^2(x_2) = \sum_{i=1}^n (-1)^{i+1} y_i (\gamma_1 + \dots + \hat{\gamma}_i + \dots + \gamma_n + 2\gamma_i). \quad (5.14)$$

To begin with we ignore the symmetric quotient by the ideal $[\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n]$ and study the differential bigraded algebra (\bar{E}, D) , with

$$\bar{E} = H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \frac{\mathbb{Z}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_{n+1})}{[\sigma_1^\gamma]} = H^*(\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \otimes \mathbb{Z}(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$$

and D is defined as d^2 .

Theorem 5.1. *The homology of (\bar{E}, D) , as a module is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} H^* \bar{E}^{0, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}, \\ H^* \bar{E}^{p, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_{n+1} \text{ for } p > 0, \\ H^* \bar{E}^{p, n-j+\dim(X)}(X \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}) &\cong \mathbb{Z}^{\sum_{k=0}^{n-j} (-1)^k \binom{n}{j-k} \binom{n}{p-k}}, \\ H^* \bar{E}^{p, \dim(X)}(X) &\cong \mathbb{Z} \binom{n}{p} \end{aligned}$$

for each $m \geq 1, p \geq 0, 1 \leq j \leq n-1, 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n, X \in \langle \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_4, \dots, x_{2n}] \rangle$ a monomial and all other elements trivial.

Proof. Consider the homomorphism of abelian groups $f: \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ given by

$$\gamma_i \mapsto \gamma_1 + \dots + \hat{\gamma}_i + \dots + \gamma_n + 2\gamma_i.$$

For simplicity we use the notation $\tilde{\gamma}_i = \gamma_1 + \dots + \hat{\gamma}_i + \dots + \gamma_n + 2\gamma_i$. The matrix with respect to basis $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ of f is given by the top left hand $n \times n$ matrix below.

$$\begin{aligned}
& \begin{bmatrix} 2 & & & & \\ & & & 1 & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ \vdots & 2 & & 1 & 1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & & 2 & \vdots \\ 2 & 1 & \cdots & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 & & 0 & -1 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & \cdots & -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\
& \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & n & \\ & \ddots & & 0 & -1 \\ & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 0 & & 1 & -1 & \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & -(n+1) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & n & \\ & \ddots & & 0 & 0 \\ & & \ddots & \vdots & \\ 0 & & 1 & 0 & \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & -(n+1) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & \ddots & & 0 & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & & 1 & \\ & & & & n+1 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

Obtain the second matrix from the first matrix by swapping the first and last rows. Obtain the third matrix from the second by eliminating all entries in the first column except the first, by row operations using the top row. Obtain the fourth matrix from the third by row operations on the middle $n-2$ rows to eliminate the 1's and -1 's in the top and bottom rows. Obtain the fifth matrix from the fourth by using column operations on the middle $n-2$ columns to eliminate the -1 's in the final column. Finally obtain the sixth matrix from the fifth by subtracting n times the first column from the last and changing the sign on the final row.

Over a field of characteristic 0, f would be an isomorphism of vector spaces. Hence considering (\bar{E}, D) with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} instead of \mathbb{Z} , up to multiplication by a factor in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}}[x_4, x_6, \dots, x_{2n}]$, the homology of (\bar{E}, D) is described exactly as the one in Lemma 5.1, since rationally the D differential is the same up to isomorphism f .

Integrally the image and kernel of D are finite, so D still has the same rank as the differential in Lemma 5.1. In particular, consider the case of generators of the form

$$(x_2)_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P,$$

for $m \geq 1$, $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$. The image of D is a subgroup of the kernel. Using (5.12), the image of D from the span of such elements and is of the form

$$\langle D(x_m \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P) \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \right\rangle, \quad (5.15)$$

where we consider $2 \leq j \leq n$. Since the elements of the \bar{E} are additivity generated as $\langle x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}} \tilde{\gamma}_t P \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$, both the image and kernel are subgroups. We will show that

$$\langle x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}} \tilde{\gamma}_t P \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \langle \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}} = \langle \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}, \quad (5.16)$$

where for ring R , $\langle z_1, \dots, z_a \rangle_R$ means the linear span of elements z_1, \dots, z_a as an R -module. (5.16) implies that the kernel must be equal to the image.

Take any element $A \in \langle x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_{j-1}}\tilde{\gamma}_t P \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \cap \langle \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \rangle_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Then there are $a_{i_1,\dots,i_j} \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$A = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n} a_{i_1,\dots,i_j} \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \in \langle x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_{j-1}}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

We will show that for any choice of $1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_j \leq n$, $a_{k_1,\dots,k_j} \in \mathbb{Z}$. Since $j \geq 2$, we can consider the non-empty set $B = \{(i_1, \dots, i_j) | 1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n, \{k_1, \dots, k_{j-1}\} \subseteq \{i_1, \dots, i_j\}\}$. Note that $\sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P$ contains a term with $\hat{y}_{k_1,\dots,k_{j-1}}$ if and only if $(i_1, \dots, i_j) \in B$. Assume that we have chosen the signs of $x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P$ so that $(-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P$ have positive sign and change the signs on the a_{i_1,\dots,i_j} accordingly.

Recall that $\tilde{\gamma}_t = \gamma_1 + \dots + \hat{\gamma}_t + \dots + \gamma_n + 2\gamma_t$. So for each $(i_1, \dots, i_j) \in B \setminus (k_1, \dots, k_j)$, $\pm \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P$ contains a unique term $x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{k_1,\dots,k_{j-1}}\tilde{\gamma}_{k_j} P$. $\pm \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{k_1,\dots,\hat{k}_t,\dots,k_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{k_t} P$ contains a unique term $2x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{k_1,\dots,k_{j-1}}\tilde{\gamma}_{k_j} P$. Therefore

$$2a_{k_1,\dots,k_j} + \sum_{b \in B \setminus (k_1,\dots,k_j)} a_b \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (5.17)$$

In addition for each $(i_1, \dots, i_j) \in B$, since $j \geq 2$, $\pm \sum_{t=1}^j (-1)^{t-1} x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,\hat{i}_t,\dots,i_j}\tilde{\gamma}_{i_t} P$ contains a unique term $x_{m-1}\hat{y}_{k_1,\dots,k_{j-1}}\tilde{\gamma}_{k_1} P$. Therefore

$$\sum_{b \in B} a_b \in \mathbb{Z}. \quad (5.18)$$

Subtracting (5.18) from (5.17) gives $a_{k_1,\dots,k_j} \in \mathbb{Z}$.

It remains to deduce what effect D^2 has on generators of the form

$$(x_2)_m P, \hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j} P \text{ and } (x_2)_m y_1 \cdots y_n P$$

for $m \geq 0$, $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots, i_j \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$.

Considering generators $(x_2)_m P$ for $m > 0$. Since the equivalent elements in Lemma 5.1 are not contained in the kernel of D , the kernel is zero rationally therefore must also be zero integrally. If $m = 0$, then all elements are sent to zero by D and there are $\binom{n}{p}$ in each horizontal dimension p .

In the case $m = 1$ the image of D in $\langle \hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j} P \rangle$ will be the same as in (5.15). We will show that the quotient by the image still contains no torsion, hence has the same structure as Lemma 5.1. For each $j \geq 1$, suppose P is of the degree p and P' is of degree $p-1$ in their $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ components, with $P, P' \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] \otimes \Gamma(x_4, x_6, \dots, x_{2n})$ monomials. After a choice of basis, the differential D whose image lies in $\langle \hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j} P \rangle$ is represented by a matrix whose rows represent the image of a basis of the domain and columns a basis of the co-domain. The quotient of the co-domain by the image is torsion

free if and only if the the integral Smith normal form of this matrix has only ones and zeros on the leading diagonal.

Recall from Remark 5.1 that

$$\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] = \mathbb{Z}[\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}, \bar{\gamma}] \text{ and } \mathbb{Q}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] = \mathbb{Q}[\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_n].$$

Choosing the rational basis of the domain $\{x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{\gamma}_{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{a_{p-1}}\}$, where $1 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_{p-1} \leq n$ and the rational basis $\{\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{a_p}\}$ for the image, where $1 \leq a_1 \leq \dots \leq a_p \leq n$. With this choice of basis the image of the differential are the same as that of d in Lemma 5.1 given in equation (5.12), when γ_i are replaced by $\tilde{\gamma}_i$. As there is no torsion in Lemma 5.1, using integral row and column operations the matrix corresponding to these basis can be brought to the smith normal form with only ones and zeros on the leading diagonal.

Now choose a basis of the image using the integral basis of Remark 5.1 generated by

$$x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{\gamma}_{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{a_{p-k}} \bar{\gamma}^k$$

with $0 \leq k \leq p$ for the domain and

$$\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_{a_1} \dots \tilde{\gamma}_{a_{p-k'-1}} \bar{\gamma}^{k'}$$

with $1 \leq k' \leq p-1$ for the co-domain. Rearrange the rows and columns of the matrix corresponding to these bases such that the columns of the form $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P$ for $i_k \neq n$ are on the left and the columns of the form $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}, n} P$ are on the right. The rows of the form $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} P'$ are at the top and the rows of the form $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} P'$ are at the bottom. The sub-matrix in the intersection of rows $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} P'$ and columns $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}, n} P$ is zero because none of the i_k are equal to n , hence the image of the differential contains no summand divisible by a $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}, n}$. Label the remaining three sub-matrices A , B and C as in the diagram below.

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P \quad \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}, n} P \\ x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} P' \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & 0 \\ B & C \end{array} \right) \\ x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} P' \end{array}$$

The sub-matrix A can be further broken down as a diagonal sum as follows

$$\begin{array}{c} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P} \quad \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma} \quad \dots \quad \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^{p-2} \quad \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^{p-1} \\ x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{P} \quad \left(\begin{array}{ccccc} A_0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & A_1 & & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & & A_{d-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & A_{d-1} \end{array} \right) \\ x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^{p-2} \quad x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^{p-1} \end{array}$$

where \tilde{P} is some monomial in $\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}] \otimes \Gamma[x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$. The sub-matrix in the intersection of $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^a$ and $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^b$ for $a \neq b$ will be zero since the image of D on $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}}$ in the basis $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P$ will not be divisible by $\bar{\gamma}$, hence summands in the image of d^2 on $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j+1}} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^a$ will each contain a multiple of exactly $\bar{\gamma}^a$. After dividing the A_k by $\bar{\gamma}^k$, each A_k is the same as the matrix with respect to the rational basis $\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}$ if we reduce the value of n by 1 and the degree of the polynomial components in $\mathbb{Z}[\tilde{\gamma}_1, \dots, \tilde{\gamma}_{n-1}]$ by k .

Similarly the sub-matrices C is the same as a diagonal sum of matrices with respect to the rational basis with rows interchanged $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} P \mapsto x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} P$ and columns interchanged $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}, n} P \mapsto \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{j-1}} P$.

Hence there exists integral row and column operations on the whole matrix that bring A and C to the Smith normal form with only ones and zeros on the leading diagonal.

Every row of the form $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} P$ has a non-zero entry in C . Every row reduced to zero while putting C into its Smith normal form corresponds to an element of the image of d^2 . Using the previous part of the proof, we know that the kernel of D on $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} P$ is exactly the image of D whose image is the previous domain. Given a row in C that was in the kernel implies it is the image of some element of the form $x_2 \sum \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \tilde{P}$ of the previous differential under the correspondence used to obtain the Smith normal form. In this case for some $1 \leq k \leq p-1$, the image of $x_2 \sum \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j, n} \tilde{P} \bar{\gamma}^k$ under d^2 is the row inducing this row of C in the larger matrix. Hence corresponding row in the larger matrix will still be in the image of D and therefore in the kernel. So the whole row in the matrix can be reduced to zero not just the row in C . Any remaining entries in B can then be reduced to zero by column operations cancelling them with using a column in C . Therefore B is reduced to zero, while A and C are reduced to the Smith normal form with only ones and zeros on the leading diagonal. Hence the whole matrix has a Smith normal form with only ones and zeros on the leading diagonal so has the same Smith normal form as that with respect to the rational basis.

Finally consider generators of the form $(x_2)_{m'} y_1 \cdots y_n P$. Their image under D is also zero. When $\deg(P) = 0$, there is no differential with image in $(x_2)_m y_1 \cdots y_n P$, so it contributes a copy of \mathbb{Z} to the homology of \bar{E} . Note that up to sign for $m' \geq 1$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $P' \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$ a monomial,

$$D((x_2)_{m'} \hat{y}_i P) = (x_2)_{m'-1} \tilde{\gamma}_i P'.$$

In particular $D((x_2)_{m'} (\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_j) P) = (x_2)_{m'-1} (\gamma_i - \gamma_j) P'$. So for fixed $\deg P \geq 1$ on in the homology of (\bar{E}, D) , all elements of the form $(x_2)_m y_1 \cdots y_n P$ become identified. The number of terms in $D((x_2)_{m'} \hat{y}_i P)$ is the number of terms in $\tilde{\gamma}_i$, is $n+1$. So the elements $(x_2)_m y_1 \cdots y_n P$ contribute a copy of \mathbb{Z}_{n+1} in the homology of (\bar{E}, D) . \square

5.5 Third page

We now turn our attention to applying the results of sections 5.3, 5.4 and 4.2 to produce information about the spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$. Determining The E_3 -page everywhere would be difficult, however in special cases the problem is considerably simplified. Throughout this section assume $X \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_4, \dots, x_{2n}]$ is a monomial.

Theorem 5.1. *For each $m \geq 0$,*

$$\begin{aligned} E_3^{0, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}, \\ E_3^{p, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_{\gcd\left(\binom{n+1}{1}, \dots, \binom{n+1}{p}\right)} \text{ for } p > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Theorem 5.1, in the differential bigraded algebra (\bar{E}, D) , which is the same as $\{E_2, d^2\}$ before quotienting out by the symmetric ideal

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}_3^{0, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}, \\ \bar{E}_3^{p, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_{n+1} \text{ for } p > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since the smallest degree of $\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$ is degree 2, $\bar{E}_3^{0, n+2m+\dim(X)}$ will remain unchanged after tacking the symmetric quotient. Recall from (5.14) that for any $1 \leq i \leq n$

$$d^2((x_2)_{m+1} X \hat{y}_i) = (x_2)_m X \tilde{\gamma}_i.$$

In particular this implies that for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$

$$d^2((x_2)_{m+1} X (\hat{y}_i - \hat{y}_j)) = (x_2)_m X (\gamma_i - \gamma_j). \quad (5.19)$$

Hence in the quotient by the image of the differential there is at most one generator, as all generators of the form $(x_2)_m X \gamma_i$ are identified. This remains true for all $E_3^{p, n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n)$ when $p > 0$ since (5.19) can be multiplied by any element of $\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$. Consequently in the quotient by the image of the differential the expressions for $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}$ can be identifies with an expression in just one generator. Such an expression would consist of the number of summands in σ_i times a generator for each $1 \leq i \leq n+1$. By Remark 4.4, we may assume that $\sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_{n+1} = h_2^n, \dots, h_{n+1}^1$. The number of summand in h_j^{n-j+2} is $\binom{n-j+2}{j} = \binom{n+1}{j}$. Tacking into account the degrees of h_2^{n-1}, \dots, h_n^1 , we arrive at the statement of the theorem.

□

Theorem 5.2. For each $2 \leq k \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq n$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $m \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} E_3^{(n+1)n/2, 2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X) &\cong \mathbb{Z}, \\ E_3^{(n+1)n/2, n-1+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_i) &\cong \mathbb{Z}_{n+1}, \\ E_3^{(n+1)n/2, k+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_{i_1} \dots y_{i_k}) &\cong 0. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Theorem 4.1 any element in $E_2^{(n+1)n/2, *}$ is always in the kernel of d^2 , since the domain of the differentiate will be zero. Hence we consider the quotient of $E_2^{(n+1)n/2, -}$ by the image of d^2 . Using (5.12) in the proof of Lemma 5.1, for any $1 \leq b \leq n$

$$d^2((x_2)_m X \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} \hat{\gamma}_b) = (x_2)_{m-1} X \sum_{a=1}^j (-1)^a \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_a, \dots, i_j} \tilde{\gamma}_a \hat{\gamma}_b.$$

Recall from Lemma 4.2, that for any $1 \leq i, j \leq n$

$$\gamma_j \hat{\gamma}_i = \begin{cases} [0] & \text{if } j < i \text{ or } j \geq i+2 \\ [\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i \\ -[\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i+1. \end{cases}$$

Therefore for any $1 \leq i, \leq n$ and $1 \leq j \leq n-1$

$$\tilde{\gamma}_j \hat{\gamma}_i = \begin{cases} [0] & \text{if } j < i \text{ or } j \geq i+2 \\ [\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i \\ -[\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset] & \text{if } j = i+1. \end{cases}$$

Hence we deduce that for each $2 \leq j \leq n$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_j \leq n$, $m \geq 1$ and $1 \leq b \leq n-1$ such that $b \neq i_k, n$ for any $1 \leq k \leq j$,

$$\begin{aligned} d^2([x_{2m} X \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_k, b, i_{k+2}, \dots, i_j} \hat{\gamma}_b]) \\ = \begin{cases} [\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset (-1)^k (\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} - \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{k-2}, b, i_k, \dots, i_j})] & \text{if } i_k = b+1 \text{ for some } 1 \leq k \leq j \\ [\hat{\gamma}_\emptyset (-1)^k \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] & \text{if } i_k \neq b+1 \text{ for some } 1 \leq k \leq j. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore for $j \leq n-2$, in the quotient by the image, if there exists $1 \leq b \leq n-1$ such that for all $1 \leq k \leq j$, $i_k \neq b$ and $i_k \neq b+1$ then $[\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] = 0$. If not, then there exists a smallest $1 \leq b \leq n-1$ such that for any $1 \leq k \leq j$, $i_k \neq b$ in which case

$$[\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] = [\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_k, b, i_{k+1}, \dots, i_j}]. \quad (5.20)$$

We can think of this as moving up the position of the missing integer in sequence i_1, \dots, i_j . Since we assume $j \leq n-2$, there are at least 2 integers between 1 and n that do not occur in the sequence i_1, \dots, i_j . The index b was chosen to be the smallest

such integer so if in i_1, \dots, i_j does not have two missing elements next to each other by repeated application of (5.20), $[\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] = [\hat{y}_{s_1, \dots, s_j}]$ where s_1, \dots, s_j does have two consecutive gaps and therefore $[\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] = 0$. Hence $[\hat{\gamma}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}] = 0$ for any choice of i_1, \dots, i_j . Which proves that $E_3^{(n+1)n/2, k+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_{i_1} \cdots y_{i_k}) = 0$ since $\hat{\gamma}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}$ span $E_3^{(n+1)n/2, k+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_{i_1} \cdots y_{i_k})$.

For each $1 \leq i \leq n$,

$$d^2((x_2)_m X \hat{\gamma}_i) = \hat{\gamma}_\emptyset \sum_{1 \leq j \leq n, j \neq i} (-1)^j \hat{y}_{1, \dots, \hat{j}, \dots, n} + 2(-1)^i \hat{y}_{1, \dots, \hat{i}, \dots, n},$$

Therefore, for each $1 \leq i < j \leq n$

$$d^2((x_2)_m X \hat{\gamma}_i - \hat{\gamma}_j) = \hat{\gamma}_\emptyset ((-1)^j \hat{y}_{1, \dots, \hat{j}, \dots, n} + (-1)^i \hat{y}_{1, \dots, \hat{i}, \dots, n}).$$

Hence $E_3^{(n+1)n/2, n-1+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_i)$ has a single generator of which each $(x_2)_m X \hat{\gamma}_i$ is a representative. As the number of summands in the image of the differential on each generator $(x_2)_m X \hat{\gamma}_i$ of $E_2^{(n+1)n/2-2, 2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X)$ is $n+1$, the generator of $E_3^{(n+1)n/2, n-1+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_i)$ is torsion and has multiplicity $n+1$. A generator of $E_2^{(n+1)n/2, 2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X)$ is not in the image of any differential hence survives to the next page. \square

5.6 Free loop cohomology of $SU(3)/T^2$

When $n = 0$, $SU(n+1)/T^n$ is a point and when $n = 1$, it has the homotopy type of S^2 . Hence in the first case the free loops cohomology is trivial and in the second the cohomology ring is known. We now use some of the tools developed in Sections 4.3, 4.2 and Section 5.2, 5.4 and 5.5 to study $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$.

Theorem 5.1. *The integral algebra structure of the E_∞ -page of the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop space fibration of $\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2)$ is A/I , where*

$$A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(\gamma_i, (x_4)_m, y_i, (x_2)_m(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2), (x_2)_m y_2(\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_1\gamma_2), (x_2)_m \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2)$$

and

$$I = [(x_2)_a((x_2)_1^m - m!(x_2)_m), (x_2)_a((x_4)_1^m - m!(x_4)_m), (x_2)_a((x_2)_a \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2), \\ (x_2)_a \gamma_1^3, (x_2)_a(y_1(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2)), (x_2)_m y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2]$$

where $m \geq 1$, $a \geq 0$, $|\gamma_i| = 2$, $|y_i| = 1$, $|(x_2)_k| = 2k$ and $|(x_4)_k| = 4k$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $1 \leq k$. Furthermore all additive extension problems are trivial, hence the algebra has the same module structure as $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$.

Proof. We consider the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral $\{E_r, d^r\}$ sequence associated to the free loop fibration of $SU(n+1)$ studies in section 5.2, in the case $n = 2$, that is

$$\Omega(SU(3)/T^2) \rightarrow \Lambda(SU(3)/T^2) \rightarrow SU(3)/T^2.$$

The cohomology of the base space $SU(3)/T^2$ is $\frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]}{[\sigma_2, \sigma_3]}$, where $|\gamma_1| = 2 = |\gamma_2|$. By Remark 4.4 we may replace σ_2 with $\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2$ and σ_3 with γ_1^3 . Noteing also by symmetry that $\gamma_2^3 \in [\sigma_2, \sigma_3]$ and that $\gamma_1^2\gamma_2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2^2 = \gamma_1\sigma_2 - \sigma_3 \in [\sigma_2, \sigma_3]$.

The cohomology of the fibre $\Omega(SU(3)/T^2)$ is $\Lambda(y_1, y_2) \otimes \Gamma[x_2, x_4]$ where $|y_1| = 1 = |y_2|$, $|x_2| = 2$ and $|x_4| = 4$. In particular $\Lambda(y_1, y_2)$ is an exterior algebra and

$$\Gamma[x_2, x_4] = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[(x_2)_1, (x_2)_2, \dots, (x_4)_1, (x_4)_2, \dots]}{[(x_2)_1^m - m!(x_2)_m, (x_4)_1^m - m!(x_4)_m]}$$

is a divided polynomial algebra, where $(x_2)_1 = x_2$ and $(x_4)_1 = x_4$. Hence elements on the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence are generated additively by representative elements of the form

$$(x_2)_a(x_4)_bP, (x_2)_a(x_4)_by_iP, (x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2P$$

where $0 \leq a, b, 1 \leq i \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]$ is a monomial of degree between 0 and 3. By Theorem, 5.1 the only non-zero differentials are d^2 and d^4 , which are non-zero only on generators x_2 and x_4 respectively. The differentials up to sign are given by

$$d^2([x_2]) = [y_1(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) + y_2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2)], \quad d^4([x_4]) = [y_1(\gamma_1^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2) + y_2(\gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2)].$$

However,

$$\begin{aligned} & d^2([x_2(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)]) \\ &= [y_1(2\gamma_1^2 + 3\gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2) + y_2(\gamma_1^2 + 3\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2)] \\ &= [y_1(\gamma_1^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2) + y_2(\gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2)] \\ &= d^4([x_4]) \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality is given by subtracting element of the symmetric ideal $y_i(\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2)$ for $i = 1, 2$, from $y_1(2\gamma_1^2 + 3\gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2) + y_2(\gamma_1^2 + 3\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2)$. Hence d^4 is trivial, and the spectral sequence converges by the third page. The generators γ_i , x_4 and y_i occur in $E_2^{*,0}$ and are always in the kernel of the differentials, so are generators of the E_∞ -page. The relations $x_2^m - m!(x_2)_m$, $x_4^m - m!(x_4)_m$ from the divide polynomial algebra in $H^*(\Omega(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ $\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2$, γ_1^3 generators of the symmetric ideal in $H^*(SU(3)/T^2; \mathbb{Z})$ and $y_1(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2) + y_2(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)$ the generator of the image of the d^2 differential will also be relations in $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$, so are generators of the ideal I . It remains to determine all generators of A and the torsion present on the E_∞ -page..

We choose the opposite sign on y_1 so that

$$d^2([x_2]) = [y_2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2) - y_1(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)], \quad (5.21)$$

which means that

$$d^2([x_2y_1]) = [y_1y_2(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2)], \quad d^2([x_2y_2]) = [y_1y_2(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2)]. \quad (5.22)$$

We first consider the image and kernel of the differential d^2 on elements of the E^2 -page of the form

$$[(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2P].$$

By Theorem 5.1, on the E_3 -page when the degree of P is zero all generators of the E_2 -page survive. When the degree of P is the 1 or 2 the only non-trivial elements are 3-torsions generated by the class of any non-trivial representative from the E_2 -page and when the degree of p is 3 all elements represent the trivial element. Hence on the E_∞ -page requires generator of the form

$$(x_2)_ay_1y_2.$$

It remains to deduce the kernel of d^2 with codomain in $\langle (x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2P \rangle$.

By Theorem 5.1, before the quotient of the symmetric ideal on subgroups of $E_2^{p,q}$ where d^2 is non-trivial for both the differentials

$$\begin{aligned} d^2: E_2^{p-2,q+1} &\rightarrow E_2^{p,q} \\ \text{and } d^2: E_2^{p,q} &\rightarrow E_2^{p+2,q-1} \end{aligned}$$

the kernel of d^2 is exactly the image of d^2 . Hence kernel elements that can be represented by a non-trivial element on the E_3 -page are those that have image under d^2 of summands dividable by non-trivial element of the symmetric ideal.

For elements of the form $[(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2P]$, when the degree of P is 0 or 1, the kernel of d^2 quotient the image of d^2 must be trivial since the degree of the first generator of the symmetric ideal has degree 2. When the degree of P is 2, by (5.22), the image of d^2 is generated by

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_by_2\gamma_1]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2(2\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2)], \quad (5.23)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_by_2\gamma_2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2(2\gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2)], \quad (5.24)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_by_1\gamma_1]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2(\gamma_1^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2)], \quad (5.25)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_by_1\gamma_2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_by_1y_2(\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2)]. \quad (5.26)$$

The rank of the codomain is $\binom{2}{2} = 2$ and the dimension of the domain $2\binom{2}{1} = 4$. We know that the dimension of the image is 2, so by the rank nullity theorem the dimension of the kernel must be 2. By (5.21), $[(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b(y_2(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_1(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2))]$ is the image of the previous differential and so is in the kernel. Since $d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2)]) = h_2^2$, $[(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2)]$ can be taken to be the other generator of the kernel. Hence

$$(x_2)_m(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2)$$

is a generator of A . When the degree of P is 3, by (5.22) the image of d^2 is generated by

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_1 \gamma_1^2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (\gamma_1^3 + 2\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2)] = [2(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2], \quad (5.27)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_1 \gamma_1 \gamma_2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2 + 2\gamma_1 \gamma_2^2)] = [-(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2], \quad (5.28)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_1 \gamma_2^2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (\gamma_1 \gamma_2^2 + 2\gamma_2^3)] = [-(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2], \quad (5.29)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_2 \gamma_1^2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (2\gamma_1^3 + \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2)] = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2], \quad (5.30)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_2 \gamma_1 \gamma_2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (2\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2^2)] = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2], \quad (5.31)$$

$$d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b y_2 \gamma_2^2]) = [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 (2\gamma_1 \gamma_2^2 + \gamma_2^3)] = [-2(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2] \quad (5.32)$$

where the last equalities are given by adding an element of the symmetric ideal to the representatives. Using the numbering of the equations to represent the generators in the domain of d^2 , we may take the kernel to be generated by

$$(5.32) + (5.27), \quad (5.31) + (5.29), \quad (5.30) + (5.28), \quad (5.30) - (5.31), \quad (5.30) + (5.31) + (5.32).$$

The symmetric ideal in the domain is generated by

$$(5.27) + (5.28) + (5.29), \quad (5.30) + (5.31) + (5.32).$$

By (5.21), the image of the previous differential is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b \gamma_1]) &= [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b(y_2(\gamma_1^2 + 2\gamma_1 \gamma_2) - y_1(2\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_1 \gamma_2))] \\ &= [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b(y_2(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_2^2) - y_1(\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_2^2))] \\ &= (5.31) + (5.29) - (5.32) - (5.27), \\ d^2([(x_2)_{a+1}(x_4)_b \gamma_2]) &= [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b(y_2(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2) - y_1(2\gamma_1 \gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2))] \\ &= [(x_2)_a(x_4)_b(y_2(\gamma_2^2 - \gamma_1^2) - y_1(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 - \gamma_1^2))] \\ &= (5.32) + (5.27) - (5.30) - (5.28). \end{aligned}$$

Hence the quotient of the kernel by the image is given by

$$\frac{\langle (5.32)+(5.27), (5.31)+(5.29), (5.30)+(5.28), (5.30)-(5.31), (5.30)+(5.31)+(5.32) \rangle}{\langle (5.27)+(5.28)+(5.29), (5.30)+(5.31)+(5.32), (5.32)+(5.27)-(5.30)-(5.28), (5.31)+(5.29)-(5.32)-(5.27) \rangle}.$$

Subtracting $(5.32)+(5.27)$ from $(5.31)+(5.29)$, adding $(5.32)+(5.27)$ to $-((5.30)+(5.28))$ in the generators of the kernel and adding $(5.27)+(5.28)+(5.29)$, $(5.31)+(5.29)-(5.32)-(5.27)$ and $-((5.32)+(5.27)-(5.30))$ to $(5.30)+(5.31)+(5.32)$ in the generators of the image gives

$$\frac{\langle (5.32)+(5.27), (5.31)+(5.29)-(5.32)-(5.27), (5.32)+(5.27)-(5.30)-(5.28), (5.30)-(5.31), (5.30)+(5.31)+(5.32) \rangle}{\langle (5.27)+(5.28)+(5.29), 3((5.32)+(5.27)), (5.32)+(5.27)-(5.30)-(5.28), (5.31)+(5.29)-(5.32)-(5.27) \rangle}.$$

Therefore the kernel of d^2 is generated by

$$(5.32) + (5.27) \text{ and } (5.30) - (5.31).$$

Recall that $[(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2)(x_2)_m]$ generated the kernel when the degree of P was 2. Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} [\gamma_2(y_1(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_2\gamma_2)(x_2)_m] &= [(y_1(\gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2) - y_2\gamma_2^2)(x_2)_m] \\ &= [-y_1\gamma_1^2 - y_2(\gamma_2^2)](x_2)_m \\ &= -(5.32) + (5.27) \end{aligned}$$

hence the generator $(5.32) + (5.27)$ is algebraically redundant. So A has generator

$$(x_2)_m y_2(\gamma_1^2 - \gamma_1\gamma_2)$$

Next we consider elements of the E^2 -page of the form

$$[(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_i P].$$

We have already considered the case when $a \geq 1$ and $\deg(P) \leq 2$ by studying the quotient of the kernel of d^2 on elements of the form $[(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_1 y_2 P]$. When $a = 0$ or $\deg(p) = 3$ all elements of the form $[(x_2)_a(x_4)_b y_i P]$ are in the kernel of d^2 . It remains to deduce the quotient of such generators by the image of d^2 and the kernel of d^2 whose codomain lies in the span of such elements.

When the degree of P is 0, $[(x_4)_b y_i]$ is not in the image of d^2 , so services to the third page. However $(x_4)_b y_i$ is already a product of generators $(x_4)_m$ and y_i . When the degree of P is 1, the image of d^2 on $x_2(x_4)_b$ is given by (5.22). Since the image is spanned by just the one generator $[(x_4)_b(y_2(2\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) - y_1(\gamma_1 + 2\gamma_2))]$, the kernel is trivial and the quotient is generated by $[y_2\gamma_1(x_4)_b]$, $[y_2\gamma_2(x_4)_b]$ and $[y_1\gamma_2(x_4)_b]$ all of which are products of $(x_4)_m, y_i$ and γ_i . Since the image of d^2 and the symmetric ideal are in I and $(x_4)_m, y_i, \gamma_i$ are generators of the algebra any generator of I not containing

an $(x_2)_m$ term is redundant. When the degree of P is 2, by (5.22) the image of d^2 with codomain in $[(x_4)_b y_i P]$ is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} d^2([x_2(x_4)_b \gamma_1]) &= [(x_4)_b (y_2(\gamma_1^2 + 2\gamma_1\gamma_2) - y_1(2\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2))] \\ &= [(x_4)_b (y_2(\gamma_1\gamma_2 - \gamma_2^2) - y_1(2\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_1\gamma_2))], \\ d^2([x_2(x_4)_b \gamma_2]) &= [(x_4)_b (y_2(\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2) - y_1(2\gamma_1\gamma_2 + \gamma_2^2))] \\ &= [(x_4)_b (y_2(\gamma_1\gamma_2 + 2\gamma_2^2) - y_1(\gamma_1\gamma_2 - \gamma_1^2))]. \end{aligned}$$

Subtracting the second generator from the first gives

$$[3(y_1\gamma_1^2 + y_2\gamma_2^2)(x_4)_b].$$

Hence the generators of the image are independent and the kernel of d^2 with codomain in $\langle [(x_4)_b y_i P] \rangle$ is trivial. In addition the quotient by the image is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$ as a group and assuming all 3-torsion survives the cohomology algebra already contained all necessary generators and relations. When the degree of P is 3, by Theorem 5.2 the quotient by the image of d^2 is isomorphic to \mathbb{Z}_3 , generated by any $[(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_i \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2]$ or $-[(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_i \gamma_1 \gamma_2^2]$. However

$$[(x_2)_a (x_4)_b \gamma_2 (y_1\gamma_1^2 + y_2\gamma_2^2)] = [(x_2)_a (x_4)_b (y_1\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_2^3)] = [(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_i \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2].$$

So $[(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_i \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2]$ is contained on the E_∞ -page. Since $\langle \frac{2}{2} \rangle = 2 = 2 \langle \frac{2}{3} \rangle$ the kernel of d^2 with codomain in $\langle [(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_i P] \rangle$ is trivial. All necessary generators and relations are already contained in the algebra.

Finally elements of the form $[(x_2)_m (x_4)_b P]$ in the E_3 -page are all trivial, since the kernel of d^2 on elements of the form $[(x_2)_a (x_4)_b y_1 y P]$ was always trivial. Elements of the form $[(x_4)_b P]$ survive to the third page and are already included on the E_∞ -page as a product of generators $(x_4)_m$ and γ_i .

All the torsion on the E_∞ -page of the spectral sequence is 3 torsion. In order to resolve any extension problems that arise, we will consider the spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ over the field of order 3.

None of the generators in the integral spectral sequence are divisible by 3, hence in the modulo 3 spectral sequence all of the integral generators remain non-trivial. In addition when the kernel of d^2 at $E_2^{p,q}$ is all of $E_2^{p,q}$, the rank plus rank of the torsion in the integral spectral sequence must be greater than or equal to the rank in the modulo 3 spectral sequence. So in these cases the rank in modulo 3 spectral sequence is exactly the rank plus the rank of the torsion in the integral case. Hence it remains to consider the kernels of the d^2 differential in the cases when the integral kernel is not the entire domain. By the rank nullity theorem, the rank of the image plus the nullity, the dimension of the kernel is the dimension of the domain.

When considering the spectral sequence modulo 3 the rank of any differential is the same as in the integral case when the quotient of the preceding kernel by the image contains no torsion. When integral 3-torsion exists, there are generators of the image which are 3 times a generators of the kernel. In the modulo 3 spectral sequence these generators of the image are now generators of the kernel. Hence in the modulo 3 sepulchral sequence the rank is reduced by the dimension of the integral torsion and the nullity increased by the same number.

Since the modulo 3 spectral sequence has coefficients in a field, there are no extension problems. As the the total degree of the d^2 differential is -1 and $E_3 = E_\infty$, $\dim(H^i(SU(3)/T^2; \mathbb{Z}_3))$ is the sum of the ranks of the total degree i coordinated of the integral E_3 -page plus the sum of the torsion rank in total degrees i and $i + 1$. By Corollary 1.3, the modulo 3 cohomology algebra is only consistent with the case when all torsion on the E_∞ -page of the spectral sequence is contained in the integral cohomology module. Therefore all additive extension problems are resolved and all the torsion elements in the spectral sequence are present in the integral cohomology. \square

Cohomology of the free loop space of the complete flag manifold of $Sp(n)$

In this chapter we apply the method used in Chapter 5 to study the free loop cohomology of $SU(n+1)/T^n$ and apply them to study the free loops cohomology of $Sp(n)/T^n$. The Lie groups $Sp(n)$ is simply connected, hence $Sp(n)/T^n$ is too. In addition the integral cohomology of $Sp(n)$ like that of $SU(n)$ has no torsion, so the process of adapting the methods is relatively straightforward. However these properties are not shared by the other simple Lie groups, meaning that generalising the arguments of Chapter 5 to their cases would require more work.

6.1 Differentials in the path space spectral sequence

Just as in Section 5 we begin by studying the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the fibration

$$\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n) \rightarrow Map(I, Sp(n)/T^n) \xrightarrow{eval} Sp(n)/T^n \times Sp(n)/T^n, \quad (6.1)$$

where $eval: Map(I, Sp(n)/T^n) \rightarrow Sp(n)/T^n \times Sp(n)/T^n$ is given by $\alpha \mapsto (\alpha(0), \alpha(1))$ and $Map(I, Sp(n)/T^n) \simeq Sp(n)/T^n$. By the same reasoning as for $\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n)$,

$$\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n) \simeq \Omega Sp(n) \times T^n.$$

Using the Künneth formula and Theorem 3.3, we obtain the algebra isomorphism

$$H^*(\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_6, \dots, x_{4n-2}] \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, \dots, y_n),$$

where $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_4, \dots, x_{4n-2}]$ is the integral divided polynomial algebra on variables $x_2, x_6, \dots, x_{4n-2}$ with $|x_i| = i$ for each $i = 2, 6, \dots, 4n-2$ and $\Lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n)$ is an exterior algebra generated by y_1, \dots, y_n with $|y_j| = 1$ for each $j = 1, \dots, n$. The cohomology of $Sp(n)/T^n$ is given in Theorem 3.7, as

$$H^*(Sp(n)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]}{[\sigma_1^{\lambda^2}, \dots, \sigma_n^{\lambda^2}]},$$

where $|\gamma_i| = 2$ and $\sigma_1^{\lambda^2}, \dots, \sigma_n^{\lambda^2}$ are the elementary symmetric polynomials in $\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n^2$. In this section we use the notation

$$H^*(Map(I, Sp(n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n]}{[\sigma_1^{\lambda^2}, \dots, \sigma_n^{\lambda^2}]}$$

and

$$H^*(Sp(n)/T^n \times Sp(n)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n]}{[\sigma_1^{\alpha^2}, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^{\alpha^2}]} \otimes \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n]}{[\sigma_1^{\beta^2}, \dots, \sigma_{n+1}^{\beta^2}]}$$

for the cohomology of the base space and fiber of fibration (6.1). Where $|\lambda_1| = |\alpha_i| = |\beta_i| = 2$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\sigma_i^{\lambda^2}$, $\sigma_i^{\alpha^2}$ and $\sigma_i^{\beta^2}$ are the complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials in variables $\lambda_1^2, \dots, \lambda_n^2$, $\alpha_1^2, \dots, \alpha_n^2$ and $\beta_1^2, \dots, \beta_n^2$ respectively. Denote by $\{E^r, d^r\}$ the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to fibration (6.1). We again use the alternative basis

$$v_i = \alpha_i - \beta_i \quad \text{and} \quad u_i = \beta_i$$

for $1 \leq i \leq n$. For exactly the same reasons as Lemma 5.1, we get an equivalent lemma in case of $\{E_r, d^r\}$

Lemma 6.1. *With the notation above, in the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence of fibration (6.1), there is a choice of basis y_1, \dots, y_n such that*

$$d^2(y_i) = v_i$$

for each $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Remark 6.2. Similarly to Remark 5.2, the image of each of the differentials d^{4i-2} for $1 \leq i \leq n$ will be a unique class in $E_{4i-2}^{4i-2,1}$ in the kernel of d^2 not already contained in the image of any d^r for $r < 4i - 2$.

Let S be the subalgebra of $\frac{\Lambda(y_1, \dots, y_n) \otimes \mathbb{Z}[\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n]}{[\sigma_1^{\alpha^2}, \dots, \sigma_n^{\alpha^2}, \sigma_1^{\beta^2}, \dots, \sigma_n^{\beta^2}]}$ generated by elements of the form

$$g_{u,l,t,s} = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{t-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_t < \dots < i_{s-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_s < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'}} y_k u_k u_{i_1} v_{i_1} \dots u_{i_{t-1}} v_{i_{t-1}} u_{i_t}^2 \dots u_{i_{s-1}}^2 v_{i_s}^2 \dots v_{l-1}^2,$$

or $g_{v,l,t,s} = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{t-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_t < \dots < i_{s-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq i_s < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j \neq i_{j'}} y_k v_k u_{i_1} v_{i_1} \dots u_{i_{t-1}} v_{i_{t-1}} u_{i_t}^2 \dots u_{i_{s-1}}^2 v_{i_s}^2 \dots v_{l-1}^2$

for any $1 \leq t < s < l$. Define an operations ψ_{u^2} , ψ_{uv} and ψ_{v^2} on S by

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_{u^2}(g_{u,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t,s+1}, & \psi_{u^2}(g_{v,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t,s+1}, \\ \psi_{v^2}(g_{u,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t,s}, & \psi_{v^2}(g_{v,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t,s}, \\ \psi_{uv}(g_{u,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t+1,s+1}, & \psi_{u^2}(g_{v,l,t,s}) &= g_{u,l+1,t+1,s+1}.\end{aligned}$$

We now prove an equivalent of Theorem 5.7, for $Sp(n)/T^n$.

Theorem 6.3. *For each $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq l \leq n$ in the spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ up to class representative on $E_{4l-2,1}^2$, we have*

$$d^{4l-2}(x_{4l-2}) = A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2,$$

where A is an element of S for which each summand is divisible by v_i for some $1 \leq i \leq n$ and

$$d^2(A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2) = \sigma_l^{\alpha^2} - \sigma_l^{\beta^2}.$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on l . When $l = 1$, by Lemma 6.1

$$\begin{aligned}d^2\left(\sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} y_k v_k + 2y_k u_k\right) &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} v_k^2 + 2v_k u_k \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} (\alpha_k - \beta_k)^2 + 2(\alpha_k - \beta_k)\beta_k \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} (\alpha_k^2 - 2\alpha_k\beta_k + \beta_k^2) + 2(\alpha_k\beta_k - \beta_k^2) \\ &= \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \alpha_k^2 - \beta_k^2.\end{aligned}$$

As $\sigma_1^{\alpha^2} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \alpha_k^2$ and $\sigma_1^{\beta^2} = \sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} \beta_k^2$, $\sum_{1 \leq k \leq n} y_k v_k + 2y_k u_k$ represents the image of d^2 by Remark 6.2.

Now assume the statement of the theorem is true for all d^{4i-2} for $i < l$. Hence the by inductive hypothesis, there is an A represented by an element of $E_2^{4l-6,1}$ for which each summand is divisible by v_i for some $1 \leq i \leq n$ such that

$$d^{4l-6}(x_{4l-6}) = A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-2}}^2$$

and

$$d^2\left(A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-2} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-2}}^2\right) = \sigma_{l-1}^{\alpha^2} - \sigma_{l-1}^{\beta^2} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n} \alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_{l-1}}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \beta_{i_{l-1}}^2.$$

Notice that

$$\begin{aligned} d^2\psi_{v^2}(A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2) \\ = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} (\alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\alpha}_{i_k}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_l}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2) (\alpha_{i_k}^2 - 2\alpha_{i_k} \beta_{i_k} + \beta_{i_k}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2\psi_{uv}(A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-2}}^2) \\ = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} (\alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\alpha}_{i_k}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_l}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2) (\alpha_{i_k} \beta_{i_k} - \beta_{i_k}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (6.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} d^2\psi_{u^2}(A + 2 \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-2}}^2) \\ = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} (\alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\alpha}_{i_k}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_l}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2) \beta_{i_k}^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6.4)$$

$$d^2 \left(\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k v_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2 \right) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2 (\alpha_{i_k}^2 - 2\alpha_{i_k} \beta_{i_k} - \beta_{i_k}^2), \quad (6.5)$$

$$d^2 \left(\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2 \right) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2 (\alpha_{i_k} \beta_{i_k} - \beta_{i_k}^2). \quad (6.6)$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} & (6.2) + 2(6.3) + (6.4) + (6.5) + (6.6) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} \alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\alpha}_{i_k}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_{l-1}}^2 \alpha_{i_k}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \hat{\beta}_{i_k}^2 \dots \beta_{i_{l-1}}^2 \beta_{i_k}^2 \\ &= \sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq l}} \alpha_{i_1}^2 \dots \alpha_{i_l}^2 - \beta_{i_1}^2 \dots \beta_{i_l}^2 \\ &= \sigma_l^{\alpha^2} - \sigma_l^{\beta^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (6.7)$$

Since (6.4) and (6.6) are the only terms obtained as the image under d^2 using

$$\sum_{\substack{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{l-1} \leq n \\ 1 \leq k \leq n, k \neq i_j}} y_k u_k u_{i_1}^2 \dots u_{i_{l-1}}^2$$

and the expression (6.7) is obtained as the image under d^2 of an element in S . So (6.7) is obtained as the image under d^2 of an expression having the required form. \square

For dimensional reason for each $r \geq 2$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$,

$$d^r(u_i) = 0 = d^r(v_i).$$

Therefore all the d^r is determined on all generators of the E_2 -page, so the differential is determined everywhere in $\{E_r, d^r\}$.

6.2 Differentials in the free loop spectral sequence

Just as we did in Section 5.2, we can now use the results of Theorem 6.3 to deduce the differentials in the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop fibration of $Sp(n)/T^n$. Similarly to Section 5.2, consider the map ϕ of fibrations

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Omega(Sp(n)/T^n) & \longrightarrow & \Lambda(Sp(n)/T^n) & \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} & Sp(n)/T^n \\ \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow \text{exp} & & \downarrow \Delta \\ \Omega(Sp(n)/T^n) & \longrightarrow & \text{Map}(I, Sp(n)/T^n) & \xrightarrow{\text{eval}} & Sp(n)/T^n \times Sp(n+1)/T^n \end{array}$$

between the free loop space fibration on $Sp(n)/T^n$ and the path space fibration on $Sp(n)/T^n$, where exp is given on elements by $\text{exp}(\alpha)(t) = \alpha(e^{2\pi it})$. Since $Sp(n)/T^n$ like $SU(n+1)/T^n$ is simply connected, the free loop fibration induces a cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$. Hence ϕ induces a map of spectral sequences $\phi^*: \{E_r, d^r\} \rightarrow \{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$. For the rest of the section we denote the cohomology algebras of the base space and fiber of the free loop fibration $\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n) \rightarrow \Lambda(Sp(n)/T^n \rightarrow Sp(n)/T^n$ by

$$H^*(\Omega(Sp(n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z}) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x'_2, x'_6, \dots, x'_{4n-2}) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y'_1, \dots, y'_n) \quad (6.8)$$

and

$$H^*(Sp(n)/T^n; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]}{[\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2]}$$

where $|y'_i| = 1$, $|\gamma_i| = 2$, $|x'_{4i-2}| = 4i - 2$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\sigma_1^2, \dots, \sigma_n^2$ are the elementary symmetric polynomials in variables $\gamma_1^2, \dots, \gamma_n^2$.

Theorem 6.1. *For each $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq l \leq n$, the only non-zero differentials on generators of the \bar{E}_2 -page of $\{\bar{E}_r, \bar{d}^r\}$ are up to class representative and sign,*

$$\bar{d}^2(x_{4l-2}) = 2 \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_l \leq n} y_{i_1} \gamma_{i_1} \gamma_{i_2}^2 \dots \gamma_{i_l}^2$$

Proof. For the same reasons as in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we have

$$\phi^*(y_i) = y'_i, \quad \phi^*(x_i) = x'_i \quad \text{and} \quad \phi^*(\alpha_i) = \gamma_i = \phi^*(\beta_i) = \phi^*(u_i), \quad \text{so} \quad \phi^*(v_i) = 0.$$

Hence by exactly the same arguments used in the proof of Theorem 5.1, we have

$$\bar{d}^2(y'_i) = 0$$

and the image of \bar{d}^r on generators $x'_2, x'_6, \dots, x'_{4n-2}$ is determined by those summands in the image of d^2 on $x_2, x_6, \dots, x_{4n-2}$ containing no v_i , replacing u_i with γ_i and y_i with y'_i . This gives us the result stated in the theorem. \square

6.3 Free loop cohomology of $Sp(2)/T^2$

The group $Sp(1) = SU(2)$, hence the first new case for $H^*(\Lambda(Sp(n)/T^n); \mathbb{Z})$ is when $n = 2$. So in this section we study, the cohomology algebra of the free loop space of $Sp(2)/T^2$.

Theorem 6.1. *The integral algebra structure of the E_∞ -page of the Leray-Serre spectral sequence associated to the free loop space fibration of $\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2)$ is A/I , where*

$$A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}((x_6)_b \gamma_i, y_1 y_2 (x_2)_a (x_6)_b, (x_6)_b y_i, (x_2)_m (x_6)_b (y_1 \gamma_2 + y_2 \gamma_1), (x_2)_m (x_6)_b y_2 \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2, \\ (x_2)_m (x_6)_b (y_1 \gamma_1 - y_2 \gamma_2), (x_2)_a (x_6)_b \gamma_1^3 \gamma_2)$$

and

$$I = [(x_2)_a (x_6)_b ((x_2)_1^m - m! (x_2)_m), (x_2)_a (x_6)_b ((x_6)_1^m - m! (x_6)_m), (x_2)_a (x_6)_b (\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2), (x_2)_a (x_6)_b (\gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2), 2(x_2)_a$$

for $i = 1, 2$, $m \geq 1$, $a, b \geq 0$ and where $|(x_2)_m| = 2m$, $|(x_6)_m| = 6m$, $|y_i| = 1$ and $|\gamma_i| = 2$. Furthermore all additive extension problems with the exception of differentiating between 2 and 4-torsion, are trivial. Hence the algebra is the same module structure as $H^*(\Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ up to the value of j .

Proof. We consider the cohomology Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ associated to the free loop fibration of $Sp(2)/T^2$,

$$\Omega(Sp(2)/T^2) \rightarrow \Lambda(Sp(2)/T^2) \rightarrow Sp(2)/T^2.$$

By Theorem 3.7, the cohomology of the base space $Sp(2)/T^2$ is

$$H^*(Sp(2)/T^2; \mathbb{Z}) = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]}{[\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2, \gamma_1^2 \gamma_2^2]}.$$

From (6.8), the cohomology of the fiber $\Omega(Sp(2)/T^2)$ is

$$H^*(\Omega(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z}) = \Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, y_2) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_6],$$

where $|y_1| = 1 = |y_2|$, $|x_2| = 2$, $|x_6| = 6$, $\Lambda_{\mathbb{Z}}(y_1, y_2)$ is an exterior algebra and $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}[x_2, x_6]$ is a divide polynomial algebra. That is

$$\Gamma[x_2, x_6]_{\mathbb{Z}} = \frac{\mathbb{Z}[(x_2)_1, (x_2)_2, \dots, (x_6)_1, (x_6)_2, \dots]}{[(x_2)_1^m - m! (x_2)_m, (x_6)_1^m - m! (x_6)_m]},$$

where $(x_1)_2 = x_2$ and $(x_6)_1 = x_6$.

The elements on the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence are generated additively by representative elements of the form

$$(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP, \quad (x_2)_a(x_6)_by_iP, \quad (x_2)_a(x_6)_by_1y_2P$$

where $0 \leq a, b, 1 \leq i \leq n$ and $P \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \gamma_2]$ is a monomial. The generators of the ideal in $H^*(\Omega(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$ are the squares of the elementary symmetric polynomials. We may replace the generator $\gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2$ of the ideal with γ_1^4 , by adding $\gamma_1^2(\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2)$ to the negative of this generator. Hence the monomials

$$\gamma_1^i\gamma_2^j \tag{6.9}$$

form an additive basis of $H^*(\Omega(Sp(2)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$, for $0 \leq i \leq 3$ and $0 \leq j \leq 1$. Therefore P has degree between 0 and 4.

By Theorem, 6.1 the only non-zero differentials in $\{E_r, d^r\}$ are d^2 and d^6 , which are non-zero only on generators x_2 and x_6 respectively. Hence the spectral sequence converges on the seventh page. The differentials up to sign are given by

$$d^2([x_2]) = 2[y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2], \quad d^4([x_6]) = 2[y_1\gamma_1\gamma_2^2 + y_2\gamma_2\gamma_1^2]. \tag{6.10}$$

Since these are representatives over the symmetric ideal,

$$\begin{aligned} d^4([x_6]) + d^2([x_2])\gamma_1^2 &= 2[y_1\gamma_1\gamma_2^2 + y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2] + 2[y_1\gamma_1^3 + y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2] \\ &= 2[y_1\gamma_1^3 - y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2] + 2[y_1\gamma_1^3 + y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2] \\ &= 4[y_1\gamma_1^3]. \end{aligned} \tag{6.11}$$

Hence assuming that all extension problems are trivially resolved

$$2(x_2)_a(y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2) \text{ and } 4(x_2)_ay_1\gamma_1^3$$

are included as relations on the E_∞ -page. The generators γ_i , and y_i occur in $E_2^{*,0}$ and are always in the kernel of the differentials, so are free generators of the E_∞ -page. The relation $x_2^m - m!(x_2)_m, x_6^m - m!(x_6)_m$ from the divide polynomial algebra and $\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2, \gamma_1^2, \gamma_2^2$ generators of the symmetric ideal remain as relations on the E_∞ -page.

We first consider the image and kernel of the differential d^2 on generators of the E_2 -page of the form

$$y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP.$$

Using (6.10) the image of d^2 on such elements is generated by $[\gamma_i]$,

$$\begin{aligned} -d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_by_1]) &= 2(x_2)_{m-1}(x_6)_b[y_1y_2\gamma_2] \\ \text{and } d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_by_2]) &= 2(x_2)_{m-1}(x_6)_b[y_1y_2\gamma_1]. \end{aligned}$$

Hence on the E_3 -page all element of the form $[y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP]$ are generated by $[y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b]$ and $[\gamma_i]$ with all elements 2-torsion except $[y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b]$ itself, which additively generates a copy of \mathbb{Z} . The kernel of d^2 on generators of the form $[y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP]$ is generated by $[\gamma_i]$ and

$$[(x_2)_m(y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2)], [(x_2)_m(y_2\gamma_1 - y_1\gamma_2)], [(x_2)_m(y_2\gamma_2\gamma_1^2)] \quad (6.12)$$

The first is the kernel of the differential without considering the symmetric ideal, the second the kernel due to symmetric ideal generator $\gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2$ and the third due to symmetric ideal generator $\gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2$.

Next we consider the image and kernel of the differential d^2 on generators of the E_2 -page of the form

$$(x_2)_m(x_6)_by_iP \text{ and } (x_6)_by_iP.$$

By (6.10) the image of the d^2 differential on such generators is generated by $[\gamma_i]$ and

$$d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b]) = 2(x_2)_{m-1}(x_6)_b[y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2],$$

Which is exactly twice the first generator of the previous kernel in (6.12). Hence The elements of the form $[y_i(x_2)_m(x_6)_bP]$ and $[y_i(x_6)_bP]$ on the E_3 -page are either non-torsion or 2-torsion. Multiplicatively such class are generated by $[\gamma_i]$,

$$[(x_2)_m(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_1)], [(x_2)_m(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1 - y_2\gamma_2)]$$

and

$$[(x_6)_by_i]$$

since $[(x_2)_m(x_6)_by_i]$ is not in the kernel of d^2 . Assuming all extension problems are resolved trivially and these are not in the image of d^6 these generators will be generators of $H^*(\Lambda(Sp(n)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$. Notice that the previous generator $[y_1y_2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b]$ is a product of generators $[y_i]$ and $[(x_6)_by_i]$ when $a = 0$, so is redundant in this case. The d^2 differential is twice the differential of the spectral sequence in Lemma 5.1. Hence since in $\{E_r, d^r\}$ we must also conditioner the symmetric ideal, any elements of the form $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP]$ in the kernel of d^2 have image in ideal $J = [(x_2)_m, (x_6)_m, y_i, \gamma_1^2 + \gamma_2^2, \gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2]$. When the degree of P is 0 the image of d^2 is $[2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1 + y_2\gamma_2)]$ which does not lie in ideal, since the monomials in gamma have only degree 1. We will Express the remaining cases for the degree of P in terms of the additive basis of (6.9). When the degree of P is 1 the image of d^2 is

$$d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_1]) = [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^2 + y_2\gamma_1\gamma_2)]$$

$$\text{and } d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_2]) = [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1\gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_2^2)] = [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1\gamma_2 - y_2\gamma_1^2)]$$

which are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} . When the degree of P is 2 the image of d^2 is

$$\begin{aligned} d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_1^2]) &= [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^3 + y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2)] \\ \text{and } d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_1\gamma_2]) &= [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^2\gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_1\gamma_2^2)] \\ &= [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^2\gamma_2 - y_2\gamma_1^3)] \end{aligned}$$

which are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} . When the degree of P is 3 the image of d^2 is

$$\begin{aligned} d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_1^3]) &= [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^4 + y_2\gamma_1^3\gamma_2)] = [(x_2)_a(x_6)_by_2\gamma_1^3\gamma_2] \\ \text{and } d^2([(x_2)_m(x_6)_b\gamma_2\gamma_1^2]) &= [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_b(y_1\gamma_1^3\gamma_2 + y_2\gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2)] = [2(x_2)_a(x_6)_by_1\gamma_1^3\gamma_2] \end{aligned} \quad (6.13)$$

which are linearly independent over \mathbb{Z} . So the image of d^2 does not lie in J till the degree of P is 4 and d^2 is trivial. Therefore on the E_3 -page the only non-trivial element of the form $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_bP]$ is $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_b\gamma_1^3\gamma_2]$. Assuming these generators are not in the image of d^6 , they will be generators of the E_∞ -page.

When the image of d^6 lies in the span of $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_by_1y_2P]$ and $[\gamma_i]$, by (6.10) the image d^6 is generated by

$$\begin{aligned} -d^6([(x_2)_a(x_6)_my_1]) &= 2(x_2)_a(x_6)_{m-1}[y_1y_2\gamma_2\gamma_1^2] \\ \text{and } d^6([(x_2)_a(x_6)_my_2]) &= 2(x_2)_a(x_6)_{m-1}[y_1y_2\gamma_1\gamma_2^2] \end{aligned}$$

which is exactly the same as the image of d^2 . Hence d^6 is always trivial in this case. The image of d^6 in lying in the span, of $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_by_1y_2P]$ and $[\gamma_i]$, is the image of generators $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_m]$ and $[(x_2)_a(x_6)_m\gamma_i]$. In the case when $a \geq 1$, these generators are trivial on the E_6 -page. In (6.11) we have already shown that the image of $[(x_6)_m]$ is non-trivial. The image of $[(x_6)_m\gamma_i]$ is generated by $[\gamma_i]$,

$$\begin{aligned} d^6([(x_6)_m\gamma_1]) &= 2(x_6)_{m-1}[y_1\gamma_1^2\gamma_2^2 + y_2\gamma_2\gamma_1^3] = 2[y_2\gamma_2\gamma_1^3] \\ \text{and } d^6([(x_6)_m\gamma_2]) &= 2(x_6)_{m-1}[y_1\gamma_1\gamma_2^3 + y_2\gamma_2^2\gamma_1^2] = -2[\gamma_1^3\gamma_2^2] \end{aligned}$$

which by (6.13) is already in the image of d^2 . Hence $d^6([(x_6)_m\gamma_i])$ is trivial. Therefore assuming all extension problems are resolved triviality, $(x_6)_m$ is not a generator of A but may appear on the E_∞ -page as a multiple of any other generator.

All torsion on the E_∞ -page of $\{E_r, d^r\}$ is a power of 2, hence we consider the spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ over the field of characteristic 2. Since the only non-zero differentials d^2 and d^6 have bidegree $(2, -1)$ and $(6, -5)$ respectively, for exactly the same reasons as for the modulo 3 spectral sequence in Theorem 5.1, all torsion on the E_∞ -page services the additive extension problems over \mathbb{Z} . The only remaining additive extension problem is whether the 4-torsion generated by $[(x_2)_ay_1\gamma_1^3]$ on the E_∞ , is 2-torsion or 4-torsion in $H^*(\Lambda Sp(2)/T^2; \mathbb{Z})$. \square

Appendix

In Section 5.5, we studied the third page of the Leray-Serre spectral sequence $\{E_r, d^r\}$ associated to the free loop fibration

$$\Omega(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow \Lambda(SU(n+1)/T^n) \rightarrow SU(n+1)/T^n.$$

A consequence of Theorem 5.1 is that the elements in

$$E_3^{p,n-j+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j})$$

for $0 \leq j \leq n-1$, $m \geq 1$ and X a monomial in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_4, x_6, \dots, x_{2n})$, are trivial unless they are contained in the kernel of a d^2 differential with image divisible by a non-trivial element of the symmetric ideal. For the remaining cases when $m = 0$ or $j \neq n$, where all elements were in the kernel of the d^2 differential, there is a lot of structure left on the E_3 -page. Theorems 5.1 and 5.2 solved the general problem of finding these quotients in the relatively simple cases but elsewhere the problem is more complicated.

In this appendix we demonstrate how to construct an algorithm to obtain the torsion on the E_3 -page at

$$E_3^{p,n-j+\dim(X)}(X \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j}) \text{ and } E_3^{p,n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) \quad (7.1)$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n-1$, $m \geq 0$ and X a monomial in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_4, x_6, \dots, x_{2n})$. These are elements obtained from the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence where the kernel of d^2 is trivial but the image is not. While this does not take into account any of elements in a non-trivial kernel of d^2 , we demonstrate interesting patterns in the torsion which currently cannot be supported by a theorem.

To achieve this we first in Section 7.1, construct an algorithm that given a coordinate corresponding to one in (7.1), output a matrix whose rows correspond to the image of the d^2 differential and generators of symmetric ideal. The torsion at this coordinate can then be found by finding the integer Smith normal form of this matrix, which we discuss in Section 7.2. Unfortunately the size of the matrices means that a straightforward algorithm for computing the Smith normal form will only produce results for cases that could have been computed by hand, since the integers in intermediary forms of the matrix during

the normalization procedure become too large or too small for the computer to cope with.

In order to overcome this in Subsection 7.2.1 we describe an algorithm found in [16], which reduces the matrix in a more intelligent fashion, keeping entries close to 0. This is effective at the expense of computation time. This approach produces many more results, however eventually the matrices become so large that the computer cannot produce the Smith normal form in a reasonable amount of time.

Another approach attempted in Subsection 7.2.2 is to compute the Smith normal form of the matrix modulo a prime. This is the computationally most effective technique, however this method will not detect the multiplicity of the torsion as a power of the prime.

In the final section, Section 7.3 we present the results of our algorithms and discuss the patterns observed.

7.1 Image matrix

In this section we present an algorithm to produce a matrix X associated with the image of the d^2 differential at a particular coordinate on the E_2 -page of the spectral sequence. In subsection 7.1.1 we describe the structure of X in terms of matrices $E^{i,x}$, E_i and F . In subsection 7.1.2, 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 we present the algorithms to produce matrices E , E_i and F . Finally in subsection 7.1.5 we present the algorithms that produce X . Throughout this section we use Proposition 4.3 and assume that the symmetric ideal is generated by complete homogeneous symmetric polynomials h_1, \dots, h_n in n variables.

7.1.1 Matrix structure

For $n \geq 1$, $0 \leq x \leq n(n+1)/2$ and $1 \leq y \leq n$ the matrix X to be produced by our algorithm will have the following form

$$\begin{matrix} & \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_y} X \tilde{P} \\ x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}} X P & \left(\begin{array}{c} A \\ B \end{array} \right) \\ h_i X \bar{P} & \end{matrix}$$

where $P, \tilde{P}, \bar{P} \in \mathbb{Z}[\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n]$ have degrees $x+1$, x , $x - \deg h_i$ respectively, $1 \leq i \leq \max(x, n+1)$, $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{y+1} \leq n$ and $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_y \leq n$. The matrix A has rows representing the image of the d^2 differential and B is the matrix whose rows represent a spanning set of the symmetric ideal in degree x . The ordering on the basis of

elements of P, \tilde{P}, \bar{P} and $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_y}$ is not important as long as the same order is consistently used.

Let F be the $\binom{n}{y-1}$ by $\binom{n}{y}$ matrix whose rows represent size $y-1$ subset of an n set and whose columns represent size y subset of an n set, with an entry 1 if the size $y-1$ subset is contained in the size y subset and 0 otherwise.

Recall that there is a bijection between monomials in n variables of a given degree and multisets of the same size. For $0 \leq i \leq x-1$, let $E^{i,x}$ be the matrix whose rows represent size i submultisets of an n set and whose columns represent size x submultisets of an n set, with an entry 1 if the size i submultiset is contained in the size x submultiset and 0 otherwise. Note that if $i = 0$ then $E^{i,x}$ will be a 1 by $\binom{n}{x}$ matrix of ones since the empty multiset is contained in all multisets. Let E_i for $1 \leq i \leq n$, be the matrix whose rows represent size x submultiset of an n set containing at least one i and columns represent size x submultiset of an n set, with an entry 1 if the submultisets are equal and 0 otherwise. The matrix $E^{i,x}$ is a $\binom{n}{i}$ by $\binom{n}{x}$ matrix and E_i is a $\binom{n}{x-1}$ by $\binom{n}{x}$ matrix.

From equation (5.12) Lemma 5.1, we have

$$d^2(x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{y-1}} X P) = \sum_{t=1}^{y-1} (-1)^{t+1} \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, \hat{i}_t, \dots, i_y} X \gamma_t P.$$

Hence matrix A can be further broken down into $\binom{n}{x-1}$ by $\binom{n}{x}$ sub matrices $A_{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}}^{i'_1, \dots, i'_y}$ corresponding to rows $x_2 \hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}} X$ and columns $\hat{y}_{i'_1, \dots, i'_y} X$ for $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{y+1} \leq n$ and $1 \leq i'_1 < \dots < i'_y \leq n$ where

$$A_{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}}^{i'_1, \dots, i'_y} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } \{i'_1, \dots, i'_y\} \not\subseteq \{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}\} \\ (-1)^{j+1} E^{x-1, x} + E_i & \text{if } \{i'_1, \dots, i'_y, i\} = \{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}\} \text{ and } i = i_j. \end{cases}$$

The position of the non-zero $A_{i_1, \dots, i_{y+1}}^{i'_1, \dots, i'_y}$ is determined with respect to i'_1, \dots, i'_y and i_1, \dots, i_{y+1} by non-zero entries of the matrix F .

The matrix B can be further broken down into the diagonal sum

$$h_i X \begin{pmatrix} B' & 0 & \dots & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & B' & & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & & \ddots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & & B' & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 & B' \end{pmatrix}^{\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_y}}.$$

Where B' is given by

$$\begin{matrix} h_2 \bar{P} \\ h_3 \bar{P} \\ \vdots \\ h_{\max(x,n+1)} \bar{P} \end{matrix} \begin{pmatrix} E^{x-2,x} \\ E^{x-3,x} \\ \vdots \\ E^{x-\max(x,n+1),x} \end{pmatrix}.$$

7.1.2 Subset matrix

In this section we present an algorithm that will produce an array of two matrices, $E\{2\}$ which is the matrix F described in Subsection 7.1 and an $\binom{n}{y}$ by n non-negative integer matrix $E\{1\}$, where rows represent y element subsets of an n set and columns the elements of the n set. Matrix $E\{1\}$ has a zero entry if the set element corresponding to the column is contained in the set otherwise $E\{1\}$ has positive integer entry, the position (in the ordering of the basis) of the corresponding $y+1$ element subset obtained by adding the element corresponding to the column to the y subset.

The steps in the algorithm are as follows.

1. If $y = 0$, then output $E\{1\}$ as a vertical n -vector of ones and $E\{2\}$ as a row n -vector of 1 to n , then terminate the algorithm.
2. If $y \neq 0$, then generate two matrices p and q whose rows are all $y+1$ and y subsets of an n set respectively.
3. Set $E\{1\}$ and $E\{2\}$ to be zero matrices of the correct size.
4. For each row i of the matrix p compare with row a of q with a column element j removed. If they are equal set coordinate (i, j) of $E\{2\}$ equal to one and coordinate (i, a) of $E\{1\}$ to be the j^{th} element of row a in q .

The Matlab program "Subsets(n, y)" to implement the procedure is given below.

```

1
2 function E = Subsets(n,y)
3
4 E={0};%defines E as an array
5
6 %check for exceptional first for empty set case otherwise
   proceeds with the general case
7
8 if y==0
9
```

```

10     E{2}=ones(n,1);
11     E{1}=transpose(1:n);
12
13 else
14     w=nchoosek(n,y);%sets the width of the matrix E{1}
15     h=nchoosek(n,y+1);%sets the height of E{1} and E{2}
16     P=zeros(h,y+1); %records the position of subsets
        intersections, will eventually be E{1}
17     D=zeros(h,w); %records the rows of h at which an
        intersection occurs, matrix will eventually be E{2}
18     p = nchoosek(1:n,y+1);%list of all y+1 subset of set {1,2,
        dots,n}
19     q = nchoosek(1:n,y);%list of all y subset of set {1,2,dots,
        n}
20     for i = 1:h %i corresponds to row of the matrix p
21         r=y(i,:); %selects i-th row of p (d+1 subset of n
            set) and stores as r
22         for j=1:y+1 %j corresponds to which element is
            removed from the y+1 subset of the n set
23             rtemp=zeros(1,y);
24             %the next two loops store in rtemp the row of p
                missing the j th entry
25             for a=1:j-1
26                 rtemp(a)=r(a);
27             end;
28             for a=j+1:y+1
29                 rtemp(a-1)=r(a);
30             end;
31             for a=1:w %check rtemp (d+1 subset of n set
                without entry j) to see which row of q (y
                subset of n set) it i and records this
                information into P and D
32                 if rtemp==q(a,:)
33                     P(i,j)=r(j);%records corresponding row
                        of q(y subset of an n set)
34                     D(i,a)=1; %1 placed in the row
                        corresponding to y subset of n set
                        column corresponding to y+1 subset of
                        n set
35                     break %end "a" loop since there is only
                        one case to find

```

```

36         end;
37     end;
38 end;
39 end;
40
41 %the completed matrices are recorded as E{1} and E{2}
42 E{1}=P;
43 E{2}=D;
44
45 end;

```

7.1.3 Submultiset matrix

In this subsection we present an algorithm to produce the matrices $E^{i,x}$ defined in Subsection 7.1. Before this we require a algorithm to produce for $1 \leq d \leq n$, a $\binom{n}{d}$ by n non-negative integer matrix whose rows represent multisets of size d from an n set and columns the elements of the n set. This is the same problem as forming a non-negative integer matrix whose rows are all n vectors with row sum d . The following Matlab program which can be found at [38] achieves this.

```

1 function M = Multiset(n,d)
2
3 %d The required sum (dimension)
4 %n The number of elements in the rows (number of variables)
5 %produces a matrix of all n-vector in non-negative integers
   whose sum is d
6 %with rows representing monomials in n variables of degree d
7
8     d=d+n;
9
10    c = nchoosek(2:d,n-1);
11    m = size(c,1);
12    M = zeros(m,n);
13    for ix = 1:m
14        M(ix,:) = diff([1,c(ix,:),d+1]);
15    end;
16
17    M=M-ones(size(M,1),size(M,2));

```

Now we present an algorithm that outputs $E^{i,x}$. Given $n \geq 1$ and $1 \leq a \leq b$, the program outputs an array of matrices $C\{i+1\}$ for i between a and b . Where each $Ci+1$ is an

$\binom{n+i-1}{i}$ by $\binom{n+b-1}{b}$ matrix with rows corresponding to size i multiset of an n set and columns size b multisets of an n -set. Each $C\{i+1\}$ has entry 1 if the size i multiset is contained in the size b multiset and is 0 otherwise. The steps in the algorithm are as follows.

1. Using the previous function, generate for each value i between and including a and b , generate an $\binom{n}{i}$ by i matrix $B\{i+1\}$ of i multisets of an n set.
2. Form for each i between and including a and b create zero matrices matrices $C\{i+1\}$ of size $\binom{n}{i}$ by $\binom{n}{b}$.
3. For each i between and inducing a to b do, for j from 1 to $\binom{n}{i}$ and k from 1 to $\binom{n}{b}$, in position (j,k) of $C\{i+1\}$ put a 1 if multiset on row j of $B\{i+1\}$ is contained in the multiset on row k of $B\{b+1\}$.

The Matlab program "Submultiset(a,b,n)" to implement the procedure is given below.

```

1 function [C] = Submultiset(a,b,n)
2
3 B={0};%defines B to be an array
4
5 %Assigns to B{i} the positive integer matrix whose rows
   represent all multiset of size i of an n set
6 for i=a+1:b+1
7     B{i}=Multiset(n,i-1);
8 end;
9
10 C={0};%defines C to be an array
11
12 %vector l stores the size of matrices B{i} in column i
13 l=0:b;
14 for i=a+1:b+1
15     l(i)=size(B{i},1);
16 end;
17
18 %creates an array of zero matrices C of correct size for output
19 for i=a+1:b+1
20     C{i}=zeros(l(i),l(b+1));
21 end;
22
23 %for each i place a 1 at position (j,k) of C{i} if the jth size
   i-1 multiset is contained in the kth size b multiset
24 for i=a+1:b+1

```

```

25     for j=1:l(i)
26         for k=1:l(b+1)
27             C{i}(j,k)=all((B{b+1}(k,:) - B{i}(j,:)) >= 0);
28         end;
29     end;
30 end;

```

7.1.4 Fixed element submultiset matrix

In this subsection we present an algorithm to produce matrices $C\{i\}$, which are the matrices E_i defined in Subsection 7.1.1, for each $1 \leq i \leq x$. This is a $\binom{n}{x-1}$ by $\binom{n}{x}$ matrix whose rows represent size x multisets of an n set containing at least one of element i . and columns represent size x multisets of an n set. The matrix has an entry 1 if the multiset of row is equal to the multiset of the column. The steps in the algorithm are as follows.

1. Using the function "Multiset" of Subsection 7.1.3, generate an $\binom{n}{x}$ by x matrix W of size x multisets of an n set and generate an $\binom{n}{x-1}$ by $x-1$ matrix H of size $x-1$ multisets of an n set.
2. For each i from 1 to n create a $\binom{n}{x-1}$ by $\binom{n}{x}$ matrix M of zeros.
3. For each size $x-1$ multiset j of H add in addition element i and check to see which size x multiset k of W it is. Change element (j, k) of M to a 1.
4. Record the current M at $C\{i\}$ before moving to the next i .

The Matlab program FixedSubmultiset(x, n) to implement the procedure is given below.

```

1 function [C] = FixedSubmultiset(x,n)
2
3 C{1}=0;%defines C as an array
4
5 %Assigns to W the positive integer matrix whose rows represent
   all multiset of
6 size x in of n set
7 W = Multiset(n,x);
8
9 %Assigns to H the positive integer matrix whose rows represent
   all multiset of
10 size x-1 in of n set
11 H = monomials(n,x-1);

```

```

12
13 h=size(H,1) ;
14 w=size(W,1) ;
15
16 for i=1:n%i is the element of the n set that will be included
    into each size x-1 multiset
17     M=zeros(h,w) ;%creates a zero matrix of the correct size
18     Htemp=H;
19     for j=1:h
20         Htemp(j,i)=Htemp(j,i)+1;%add in the extra element i to
            each row j of H
21         for k=1:w
22             if Htemp(j,:)==W(k,:) %test to see which size x
                multiset the new multiset is
23                 M(j,k)=1; %and records the result with a
                    1 in the correct column
24             end;
25         end;
26     end;
27     C{i}=M;%records the final matrix as C{i}
28 end;

```

7.1.5 Differential matrix

In this final subsection we present an algorithm using the programs of Subsection 7.1.2, 7.1.3 and 7.1.4 given $n \geq 2$, $x \geq 1$ and $y \geq 0$ to produce a matrix A which is the one described in Subsection 7.1.1. The steps in the algorithm are as follows.

1. Calculate the number of generators in the symmetric ideal sl by setting $sl = \min(x, n+1)$.
2. Generate in array $C\{i+1\}$ the "Submultiset" matrices for i between $x-sl$ and x for a set of size n .
3. Create the part of the output matrix A corresponding to the symmetric ideal as a matrix B by for each i between $x-sl$ and x stacking the $C\{i+1\}$ on top of each other and forming a diagonal sum of $\binom{n}{y}$ of these matrices.
4. Generate for i between 1 and n an array of matrices $E\{i\}$ the "FixedSubmultiset" matrices for multisets of size x and set of size n .
5. Generate in a matrices $M\{1\}$ and $M\{2\}$, the "Subsets" matrix for value x and set of size n .

6. Create a $\binom{n}{y+1} \binom{n-1}{x-1}$ by $\binom{n}{y} \binom{n}{x}$ zero matrix A to hold the image of the d^2 differential.
7. For each row of $M\{2\}$ set or a value k starting at 0, moving along rows the row for each entry (i, a) of $M\{2\}$ that is a 1 increase the value of k by 1. Each time the value of k increases place in A with its top left had entry at position $((i+1) \binom{n}{x}, (a-1) \binom{n}{x})$, a copy of $(-1)^{k+1}(C\{x\} + E\{M\{1\}(i, y+1-k)\})$.
8. Extend A by stacking it on top of the matrix B , to form the final output.

The Matlab program "DifferentialMatrix(n, x, y)" to implement the procedure is given below.

```

1 function [A] = DifferentialMatrix(n,x,y)
2
3 %forms a zero matrix A of the correct size , height h width w
4
5 sl=min([x,n+1]); %sl is the number of generators in the
   symmetric ideal of dgree less than or equal to n
6
7 %s will hold in each entry the number of multiples of h_i by a
   monomial for i=2 to the minimum of x and n+1
8 s=zeros(sl,1);
9 for i=2:sl
10     s(i)=nchoosek(n,y)*nchoosek(n+x-i-1,x-i)+s(i-1);%number of
       monomials of degre x-i
11 end;
12
13
14 h=nchoosek(n,y+1)*nchoosek(n+x-2,x-1)+s(sl);%the total height
   of the outputs matrix
15
16 wHat=nchoosek(n,y);%the number of \hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_y} in
   total
17
18 wMon=nchoosek(n+x-1,x);%the number of monomials of degree x in
   n variables
19
20 w=wMon*wHat;%the total width of the output matrix
21
22 ns=h-s(sl);%ns is the number of generators of the image as rows
   in the matrix
23

```

```

24 A=zeros (ns,w);%creates a zero matrix of the correct size
25
26 %First place the symmetric function rows at the bottom of the
    matrix
27
28 C=Submultiset (x-sl ,x,n);
29
30 D=zeros (1,wMon);%creates zero row of the same width as the C
31
32 for i=2:sl%i represents the degree of the symmetric generator
33     D=[D; C{x+1-i}];%stacks submultiset matrices for different
        generators
34 end;
35
36 D=D ([2: size (D,1) ],[1:wMon]);%removes zero row
37 B=D;
38
39 for i=2:wHat%repeats the matrix D for each \hat{Y}_{i_1,\dots,
    i_y} along diagonal
40     B=blkdiag (B,D);
41 end;
42
43 %place the d2 image rows
44
45 E=FixedSubmultiset (x,n);
46
47 Ctemp=C{x};
48 hMon=size (Ctemp,1);
49
50 M=Subsets (n,y);
51 hHatsType=M{2};
52 hHatsPosition=M{1};
53 hHats=size (hHatsType,1);
54
55 for i=1:hHats
56     temp=(i-1)*hMon;%record the top row-1 of the current
        position being considered
57     temp=0;
58     for a=1:wHat
59         tempw=(a-1)*wMon;%record the left most column-1 of the
            current position being considered

```

```

60         if hHatsType(i,a)==1
61             Etemp=E{hHatsPosition(i,y+1-temp)};
62             A([temp+1:temp+hMon],[tempw+1:tempw+wMon])=(-1)^(
                temp)*(Ctemp+Etemp);
63             temp=temp+1;
64         end;
65     end;
66 end;
67
68 A=[A;B];%combines the image matrix vertically with the
        symmetric ideal matrix

```

7.2 Normal form

The integral Smith normal form of an integral matrix M is the unique diagonal matrix N obtained from M by integral row and column operations such that entries on the leading diagonal are non-negative integers in decreasing order of size. The most straightforward process to obtain matrix N from matrix M is as follows.

1. Set the current position at the top left hand entry of the matrix.
2. Compute R , the greatest common divisor of the row containing the current position.
3. Use integral column operation to reduce the current position to R and then all other entries on that row to 0.
4. Compute C the greatest common divisor of the column containing the current position.
5. Use integral row operation to reduce the current position to C and then all other entries on that column to 0.
6. Repeat steps 2, 3, 4 and 5 with the current position at each entry on the leading diagonal in turn.
7. Reorder the leading diagonal with the largest values first.

In Subsection 7.2.1 we discuss how the procedure can be improved to avoid very large or very small values occurring during its implementation. In Subsection 7.2.2 we show how to adapt the procedure to compute the Smith normal form modulo p , for some prime p .

7.2.1 Ranked normal form

In this subsection we describe a procedure from [16] which improves the elementary procedure outlined at the beginning of the section. The main problem that can occur during the implementation of an algorithm computing the Smith normal form is at intermediary stages the entries of the matrix become too large or too small for the computer to handle, causing rounding errors or a crash. The idea of the solution is rather than just reducing the matrix along the leading diagonal, before performing the row and column reductions move to the current position to the entry of the matrix which after the reduction, will minimise the maximal magnitude of entries in the matrix.

Suppose we have a matrix $M = (m_{i,j})$, on which we want to perform steps 2, 3, 4 and 5 in the process above from a position that minimises the magnitude of values in the resulting matrix. For each column $m_{*,1}$ and $m_{*,j}$ of M , step 3 repeats the process of replacing column $m_{*,1}$ with $x_1 m_{*,1} + x_2 m_{*,j}$ and column $m_{*,j}$ with $m_{1,j} \gcd(m_{1,1}, m_{1,j}) m_{*,1} - m_{1,1} \gcd(m_{1,1}, m_{1,j}) m_{*,j}$, where $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ are such that $\gcd(m_{1,1}, m_{1,j}) = x_1 m_{1,1} + x_2 m_{1,j}$. Hence if the first k columns have first value $m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,k}$ such that for each l less than k , $\gcd(m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,l-1}) > \gcd(m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,l})$. Then after k interactions the first column is

$$m_{*,1} \prod_{t=1}^{k-1} x_{2t-1} + \sum_{l=2}^k (m_{*,l} x_{2(l-1)} \prod_{t=l}^{k-1} x_{2l-1})$$

where x_{2l-1} and x_{2l} are such that $x_{2l-1} \gcd(m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,l-1}) + x_{2l} m_{1,l} = \gcd(m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{1,l})$. These values are then used in subsequent steps, so if they become large entry in the matrix become cumulatively large over those subsequent steps.

Given a vector X such that $X \cdot m_{*,1} = \gcd(m_{1,1}, \dots, m_{m,1})$, in general we would like to minimize

$$\max_{i,j} |m_{i,j} - \frac{X \cdot m_{*,j}}{X \cdot m_{*,1}} m_{i,1}|$$

which we call the pivot value on the first column of M . Clearly we could calculate this pivot value for any column of M . We could also calculate in the same way a pivot value for the rows of M and multiply the pivot value for each column by the pivot value for row of each entry. This gives us the matrix of the same size as M which we call the pivot value matrix. The entries with the smallest values in the pivot value matrix should be the best candidates to use as the current positions in our standard Smith normal form procedure. Hence given one such value in M we move this row and column to be the first row and column in the matrix and perform steps 2, 3, 4 and 5 above. For a complete description of the procedure see [16].

The Matlab program "PivotMinNomal(A)" implements the procedure to calculate the Smith normal form of a matrix A using the improved method above. The function "PivotMinNomal(A)" call upon "PivotValue(A)" which computes the pivot value matrix of a given matrix A , which in turn calls upon function "VecGCD(V)" that given an

integer vector V computes using the Euclidean algorithm the greatest common divisor G of the values of V and vector of integers X whose scalar product with V is G .

```

1 function [A] = PivotMinNomal(A)
2
3 %Given a matrix A finds its Smith normal form in a way that
4   attempts to minimise the magnitude of intermediary values
5
6 [y,x]=size(A);%records the size of A
7
8 max=min(x,y);%size of the leading diagonal
9
10 for i=1:max
11
12     null=1;
13
14     for a=i:x %check to see if all remaining entries are zero
15         for b=i:y
16             if A(b,a)
17                 null=0;
18                 break
19             end;
20         end;
21         if null
22             break
23         end;
24     end;
25
26     if null
27         break
28     end;
29
30     B=zeros(y-i+1,x-i+1);
31
32     %takes B the part of the matrix which we still need to
33     reduce
34     for a=i:x
35         for b=i:y
36             B(b-i+1,a-i+1)=A(b,a);
37         end;
38     end;

```



```

38
39     B=PivotValue (B) ;
40
41     MinPiv=[1,1,inf] ;
42
43     for a=1:size (B,1) %finds non-zero value with smallest pivot
44         value
45         for b=1:size (B,2)
46             if A(i+a-1,i+b-1)
47                 if B(a,b)<MinPiv(3)
48                     MinPiv=[a,b,B(a,b)] ;
49                 end;
50             end;
51         end;
52
53     p=MinPiv(1) ;
54     q=MinPiv(2) ;
55
56     A(:,[i,q+i-1])=A(:,[q+i-1,i]) ;
57     A([i,p+i-1],:)=A([p+i-1,i],:) ;
58
59     %now perform GCD reduction on the first row column for the
60     top left position.
61     in=1;
62
63     while in
64
65         if A(i,i)<0
66             A(i,:)= -1*A(i,:) ;
67         end;
68
69         for a=i+1:y
70             if A(a,i)<0
71                 A(a,:)= -1*A(a,:) ;
72             end;
73             A(a,:)=A(a,:)-floor(A(a,i)/A(i,i))*A(i,:) ;
74         end;
75
76         for a=i+1:x

```

```

77         if A(i,a)<0
78             A(:,a)=-1*A(:,a);
79         end;
80         A(:,a)=A(:,a)-floor(A(i,a)/A(i,i))*A(:,i);
81     end;
82
83     %check to see if all first row and column are zero
84     %except top left.
85     out=1;
86
87     for a=i+1:y
88         if A(a,i)
89             out=0;
90         end;
91     end;
92
93     for a=i+1:x
94         if A(i,a)
95             out=0;
96         end;
97     end;
98
99     if out
100         break
101     end;
102
103     %finds new pivot in first row or column and repeat
104     %reduction
105
106     B=zeros(y-i+1,x-i+1);
107
108     for a=i:x
109         for b=i:y
110             B(b-i+1,a-i+1)=A(b,a);
111         end;
112     end;
113
114     B=PivotValue(B);
115
116     V=B(:,1)';

```

```

116     H=B(1,:);
117
118     piv=[1,1,inf];
119
120     p=abs(A(i,:));
121     q=abs(A(:,i)).';
122
123     P=p(1);
124
125     for a=2:size(p,2)
126         if P<p(a)
127             P=p(a);
128         end;
129     end;
130
131     for a=1:size(q,2)
132         if P<q(a)
133             P=q(a);
134         end;
135     end
136
137     temp=P;
138
139     U=0;
140
141     for a=i:x
142         if abs(A(i,a))==temp
143             U=U+1;
144         end;
145     end;
146
147     for a=i+1:y
148         if abs(A(a,i))==temp
149             U=U+1;
150         end;
151     end;
152
153     for a=1:size(V,2) %find lowest pivot value
154         if A(a+i-1,i)
155             if V(a)<piv(3)
156                 if temp>abs(A(a+i-1,i))

```

```

157         piv=[1,a,V(a)];
158     else
159         if U>1
160             piv=[1,a,V(a)];
161         end;
162     end;
163 end;
164 end;
165 end;
166
167 for a=1:size(H,2)
168     if A(i,a+i-1)
169         if H(a)<piv(3)
170             if temp>abs(A(i,a+i-1))
171                 piv=[0,a,H(a)];
172             else
173                 if U>1
174                     piv=[0,a,H(a)];
175                 end;
176             end;
177         end;
178     end;
179 end;
180
181 if piv(1)
182     A([i,piv(2)+i-1],:)=A([piv(2)+i-1,i],:);
183 else
184     A(:,[i,piv(2)+i-1])=A(:,[piv(2)+i-1,i]);
185 end;
186
187 end;
188
189 end;
190
191 %rearranges elements on diagonal smallest towards top left.
192 swap=1;
193
194 while swap
195     swap=0;
196     for i=1:max-1
197         if A(i+1,i+1)==0

```

```

198         break
199     end;
200     if A(i , i)>A( i+1,i+1)
201         temp=A( i , i );
202         A( i , i)=A( i+1,i+1);
203         A( i+1,i+1)=temp;
204         swap=1;
205     end;
206 end;
207 end;

```

```

1 function [P] = PivotValue(A)
2
3 %Given matrix A outputs its matrix P of pivot values
4
5 [y,x]=size(A);%records size of A
6
7 P=zeros(y,x);%output matrix of the correct size
8
9 %computes value for columns
10 for k=1:x
11
12     [Xc,Gc] = VecGCD(A(:,k) . ' ');%computes gcd for current column
13
14     if Gc%checks the column was not a zero vector
15
16         %if the first value of gcd scalar vector is zero
17         %changes it to an equivalent vector where the first
18         %entry in non-zero
19         if Xc(1)==0
20             temp=(A(1,k))/Gc;
21             Xc=Xc*(temp+1);
22             Xc(1)=-1;
23         end;
24
25         %computes the values of the matrix if this column were
26         %pivot
27         ColVal=zeros(y,x);
28         for i=1:y
29             for j=1:x
30                 ColVal(i,j)=abs(A(i,j)-((dot(Xc,A(:,j))))/(dot(
31                     Xc,A(:,k)))*A(i,k)));

```

```

28         end;
29     end;
30
31     temp=max(max( ColVal ));%maximum value in column the
32         pivot matrix
33
34     P(:,k)=P(:,k)+temp*ones(y,1);%records max value in the
35         corresponding column of P
36
37     else
38
39         P(:,k)=P(:,k)+inf*ones(y,1);%records zero column as
40         infinite pivot value
41
42     end;
43 end;
44
45 %computes value for rows
46 for k=1:y
47
48     [Xr,Gr] = VecGCD(A(k,:));%computes gcd for current row
49
50     if Gr%checks the row was not a zero vector
51
52         %if the first value of gcd scalar vector is zero
53         %changes it to an equivalent vector where the first
54         %entry in non-zero
55
56         if Xr(1)==0
57             temp=(A(k,1))/Gr;
58             Xr=Xr*(temp+1);
59             Xr(1)=-1;
60         end;
61
62         %computes the values of the matrix if this column were
63         %pivot
64
65         RowVal=zeros(y,x);
66         for i=1:y
67             for j=1:x
68                 RowVal(i,j)=abs(A(i,j)-((dot(Xr,A(i,:)))/(dot(
69                     Xr,A(k,:)))*A(k,j)));

```

```

62         end;
63     end;
64
65     temp=max(max(RowVal));%the maximum value in the pivot
        matrix for this row
66
67     %multiplies the row of P by this max value
68     for a=1:x
69         P(k,a)=P(k,a)*temp;
70     end;
71
72     else
73
74         for a=1:x
75             P(k,a)=inf;%records zero row as infinite pivot
                value
76         end;
77
78     end;
79
80 end;

```

```

1 function [X,G] = VecGCD(V)
2
3 %given a vector V outputs gcd G and vector of scalars X whose
    scalar product
4 %with V is G
5
6 s=size(V,2);%number of elements in V
7
8 P=eye(s);%for recording intermediary values for X
9
10 minV=[1,inf];
11
12 temp=0;
13
14 neg=zeros(1,s);%for recording sign changes
15
16 %ensures V is non-negative integer vector and vectors where the
    sign changes
17 for i=1:s
18     if V(i)<0

```

```

19         V(i)=-V(i);
20         neg(i)=1;
21     end;
22 end;
23
24 %first checks for exceptional case when V is the zero vector
25 if V==zeros(1,s)
26     X=zeros(1,s);
27     G=0;
28 else
29 %computes G and X using Euclidean algorithm
30 while minV(1)
31
32     minV=[0,inf];
33
34 %finds the smaes value in V
35 for i=1:s
36     if V(i)
37         if V(i)<minV(2)
38             minV=[i,V(i)];
39         end;
40     end;
41 end;
42
43 %if the minimum positive value is unchanged this is the gcd
    and the procedure terminates
44 if temp==minV(2)
45     G=minV(2);
46     X=P(minV(1),:);
47     break
48 end;
49
50 %reduce the vector v modulo its minimum value and records
    what was done in P
51 if minV(1)
52     for i=1:s
53         if i==minV(1)
54         else
55             f=floor(V(i)/minV(2));
56             V(i)=V(i)-f*minV(2);
57             P(i,:)=P(i,:)-f*P(minV(1),:);

```



```

58         end;
59     end;
60 end;
61
62     temp=minV(2);
63
64 end;
65 end;
66
67 %assigns the correct sign to elements of X
68 for i=1:s
69     X(i)=X(i)*(-1)^(neg(i));
70 end;

```

7.2.2 Modulo p normal form

In this subsection we present an algorithm to compute the Smith normal form of a matrix A modulo a prime p . Since the entries on the leading diagonal of a matrix in Smith Normal form are 0, 1 or a prime power, the entries on the leading diagonal of a matrix in Smith normal form with entries modulo p will be either 0 or 1. Hence the important information in the matrix is the number of ones on the leading diagonal. Our algorithm will roundly follow the steps detailed at the beginning of the section with the following exceptions.

- each time the current position changes and at the end of the algorithm the whole matrix is reduced modulo p .
- The reduction of the current position to the greatest common divisor of its row and column is performed simultaneously.
- At the end of the procedure only the number of ones on the leading diagonal is output.

The Matlab program "ModuloNomalForm(A,p)" to implement the procedure is given below.

```

1 function [U] = ModuloNomalForm(A,p)
2
3 U=0;
4
5 h=size(A,1); %hight of A
6 w=size(A,2); %width of A

```

```

7
8 L=min(h,w);%the size of the leading diagonal
9
10 %The normal form procedure moves the current position along the
    leading diagonal
11 for a=1:L
12
13     %reduces the matrix to it simplest integral representatives
        modulo p
14     for i=a:h
15         for j=a:w
16             if A(i,j)>0
17                 A(i,j)=A(i,j)-floor(A(i,j)/p)*p;
18             else
19                 A(i,j)=A(i,j)-floor(A(i,j)/p)*p;
20             end;
21         end;
22     end;
23
24     done=1;
25
26     %checks to see if the current row and column are zero and
        if so proceeds to the next position on the leading
        diagonal
27     if A(a,:)==zeros(1,w)
28         if A(:,a)==zeros(h,1)
29             done=0;
30         end;
31     end;
32
33     %Use integral row and column operations to reduces the
        current position to the greatest common divisor of its
        the row, then all other entries to zero
34     while done
35
36         %moves the smallest positive integer in the current row
            or column to the current position
37         Low=[A(a,a),a,0];
38
39         if Low(1)
40             else

```

```

41         Low(1)=inf;
42     end;
43
44     for i=a+1:h
45         if A(i,a)
46             if A(i,a)<Low(1)
47                 Low=[A(i,a),i,0];
48             end;
49         end;
50     end;
51
52     for i=a+1:w
53         if A(a,i)
54             if A(a,i)<Low(1)
55                 Low=[A(a,i),i,1];
56             end;
57         end;
58     end;
59
60     if Low(3)
61         A(:,[a,Low(2)])=A(:,[Low(2),a]);
62     else
63         A([a,Low(2)],:)=A([Low(2),a],:);
64     end;
65
66     done=0;
67
68     %reduces all non-zero entries in the current column by
69     %the integer in current position
70     for i=a+1:h
71         if A(i,a)
72             A(i,:)=A(i,:)-floor(A(i,a)/A(a,a))*A(a,:);
73         end;
74         if A(i,a)
75             done=1;
76         end;
77     end;
78
79     %reduces all non-zero entries in the current row by the
80     %integer in the current position
81     for i=a+1:w

```

```

80         if A(a,i)
81             A(:,i)=A(:,i)-floor(A(a,i)/A(a,a))*A(:,a);
82         end;
83         if A(a,i)
84             done=1;
85         end;
86     end;
87
88     %if no reductions took place then move the current
      position to the next position on the leading
      diagonal otherwise repeat from finding the smallest
      entry
89
90     end;
91
92 end;
93
94 %reduces the final diagonal from of the matrix modulo p
95 for i=1:L
96     if A(i,i)>0
97         A(i,i)=A(i,i)-floor(A(i,i)/p)*p;
98     else
99         A(i,i)=A(i,i)+floor(A(i,i)/p)*p;
100     end;
101 end;
102
103 temp=0;
104
105 %counts the number of non-zero entries on the leading diagonal
      of the normal form matrix
106 for i=1:L
107     if A(i,i)
108         temp=temp+1;
109     end;
110 end;
111
112 U=w-temp;%outputs the umber of non-zero entries on the leading
      diagonal of the normal form matrix

```

7.3 Results

In this section we present the our findings on the torsion of the E_3 -page aided by a computer. We do this in the case of element of the form

$$E_3^{p,n-j+\dim(X)}(X\hat{y}_{i_1,\dots,i_j}) \text{ and } E_3^{p,n+2m+\dim(X)}((x_2)_m X y_1 \cdots y_n) \quad (7.2)$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n-1, m \geq 0$ and X a monomial in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{Z}}(x_4, x_6, \dots, x_{2n})$. The integral results from running the algorithms in Section 7.1 and Subsection 7.2.1 for $n = 2, 3$ and 4 are as follows. By Theorems 5.1 and 5.2 the bottom row and final column can be filled in without the aid of the computer.

TABLE 7.1: Part of the E^3 -page of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^2	\mathbb{Z}^3	$\mathbb{Z}^2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_3$	\mathbb{Z}_3
$\langle y_1 y_2 X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_3	\mathbb{Z}_3	0

TABLE 7.2: Part of the E^3 -page of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(4)/T^3); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^3	\mathbb{Z}^8	\mathbb{Z}^{12}	\mathbb{Z}^{13}	$\mathbb{Z}^9 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}^4 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$	\mathbb{Z}_4
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^3	\mathbb{Z}^6	$\mathbb{Z}^7 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$	$\mathbb{Z}^6 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$	$\mathbb{Z}^3 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$	$\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$	0
$\langle y_1 y_2 y_3 X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	0	0	0

TABLE 7.3: Part of the E^3 -page of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(5)/T^4); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^4	\mathbb{Z}^{15}	\mathbb{Z}^{32}	\mathbb{Z}^{51}	\mathbb{Z}^{65}	\mathbb{Z}^{68}	\mathbb{Z}^{58}	$\mathbb{Z}^{40} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$	$\mathbb{Z}^{21} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$	$\mathbb{Z}^7 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$	\mathbb{Z}_5
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^6	\mathbb{Z}^{20}	\mathbb{Z}^{39}	\mathbb{Z}^{58}	$\mathbb{Z}^{69} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$?	?	?	?	?	0
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2, i_3} X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}^4	\mathbb{Z}^{10}	$\mathbb{Z}^{16} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5$	$\mathbb{Z}^{21} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5^2$	$\mathbb{Z}^{23} \oplus \mathbb{Z}_5^3$?	?	?	?	?	0
$\langle y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 X \rangle$	\mathbb{Z}	\mathbb{Z}_5	\mathbb{Z}_5	\mathbb{Z}_5	\mathbb{Z}_5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Each row of the table corresponds to a row of the spectral sequence divisible by the generators in the first column, but not divisible by $(x_2)_m$ for any $m \geq 1$ in any row except the bottom one. Rows ordered by the number of generators y_i present with all y_i present in the bottom row and one less in each row above it. Recall $\hat{y}_{i_1, \dots, i_j} = \frac{y_1 \cdots y_n}{y_{i_1} \cdots y_{i_j}}$ for some $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ and $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_j \leq n$. The columns represent all the potentially non-zero entries on those rows, ordered by degree. That is even degree between and including 0 and $(n+2)(n+1)/2$.

Just recording the torsion in case $n = 2$ and $n = 3$ gives the following two tables.

In table 7.5 the result when $n = 3$ are given.

TABLE 7.4: Multiplicity of torsion on the E^3 of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(3)/T^2); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	-	-	\mathbb{Z}_3	\mathbb{Z}_3
$\langle y_1 y_2 X \rangle$	-	\mathbb{Z}_3	\mathbb{Z}_3	-

TABLE 7.5: Multiplicity of torsion on the E^3 of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(4)/T^3); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	-	-	-	-	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_4
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2} X \rangle$	-	-	\mathbb{Z}_2	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$	$\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_4$	\mathbb{Z}_2	-
$\langle y_1 y_2 y_3 X \rangle$	-	\mathbb{Z}_4	\mathbb{Z}_2	\mathbb{Z}_2	-	-	-

Notices there is a symmetry in the table where if we remove the first column, the bottom and top rows are the reverse of each-other and the middle row is symmetric about its center.

For large n the an increasingly large matrix is used which greatly increase the time necessary to compute the smith normal form. We can use the modulo- p an algorithm to compute results over over a finite field of order prime p by replacing each coordinate of the matrix with is representative $0, \dots, p-1$ modulo p after each step of the smith normal form algorithm. In this case a simpler algorithm can the used as the numbers in the matrix will never be larger than p reducing the execution time. It can be shown that any torsion occurring on the E^3 page of the spectral sequence will be a divisor of $n+1$. by...

Hence we can obtaining the rank of a matrix of a corresponding of the spectral sequence modulo a prime co-prime to $n+1$ and subtracting this from the the result modulo a prime divisor of $n+1$ will give us the multiplicity of the torsion at that position. Computing modulo a prime would allows us to obtain the multiplicity of the torsion, at the expenses of knowing the exact degree of the torsion away from a prime $n+1$. Table (7.6), contains the multiplicities of torsion on the E^3 page, when $n = 4$.

TABLE 7.6: Multiplicity of 5-torsion on the E^3 of the spectral sequence converging to $H^*(\Lambda(SU(5)/T^4); \mathbb{Z})$

$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1} X \rangle$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2} X \rangle$	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	0
$\langle \hat{y}_{i_1, i_2, i_3} X \rangle$	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
$\langle y_1 y_2 y_3 y_4 X \rangle$	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

The symmetry in the torsion continues in table (7.6), in addition the multiplicity of the torsion continues to increases in the center of the table suggesting that these observations may continue to be true for larger n .

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