

**Theorem.** (Buchstaber).

$$F_U(u, v) = \frac{\sum_{i,j \geq 0} [H_{ij}] u^i v^j}{\left(\sum_{r \geq 0} [\mathbb{C}P^r] u^r\right) \left(\sum_{s \geq 0} [\mathbb{C}P^s] v^s\right)},$$

where  $H_{ij}$  ( $0 \leq i \leq j$ ) are Milnor hypersurfaces and  $H_{ji} = H_{ij}$ .

*Proof.* Set  $X = \mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j$  in Proposition 3.1. Consider the *Poincaré–Atiyah duality* map  $D: U^2(\mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j) \rightarrow U_{2(i+j)-2}(\mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j)$  and the map  $\varepsilon: U_*(\mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j) \rightarrow U_*(pt) = \Omega_*^U$  induced by the projection  $\mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j \rightarrow pt$ . Then the composition

$$\varepsilon D: U^2(\mathbb{C}P^i \times \mathbb{C}P^j) \rightarrow \Omega_{2(i+j)-2}^U$$

takes geometric cobordisms to the bordism classes of the corresponding submanifolds. In particular,  $\varepsilon D(u +_H v) = [H_{ij}]$ ,  $\varepsilon D(u^k v^l) = [\mathbb{C}P^{i-k}][\mathbb{C}P^{j-l}]$ . Applying  $\varepsilon D$  to the equation  $u +_H v = F_U(u, v) = \sum \alpha_{kl} u^k v^l$  of Proposition 3.1 we obtain

$$[H_{ij}] = \sum_{k,l} \alpha_{kl} [\mathbb{C}P^{i-k}][\mathbb{C}P^{j-l}].$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{i,j} [H_{ij}] u^i v^j = \left(\sum_{k,l} \alpha_{kl} u^k v^l\right) \left(\sum_{i \geq k} [\mathbb{C}P^{i-k}] u^{i-k}\right) \left(\sum_{j \geq l} [\mathbb{C}P^{j-l}] v^{j-l}\right),$$

which implies the required formula. □

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