On the homotopy groups of \(E(n)\)--local spectra with unusual invariant ideals

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Let \(E(n)\) and \(T(m)\) for nonnegative integers \(n\) and \(m\) denote the Johnson–Wilson and the Ravenel spectra, respectively. Given a spectrum whose \(E(n)\)–homology is \(E(n)_*(T(m))/(v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1})\), then each homotopy group of it estimates the order of each homotopy group of \(L_n T(m)\). We here study the \(E(n)\)–based Adams \(E_2\)–term of it and present that the determination of the \(E_2\)–term is unexpectedly complex for odd prime case. At the prime two, we determine the \(E_1\)–term for \(L_2 T(1)/(v_1)\), whose computation is easier than that of \(\pi_*(L_2 T(1)/v_1)\) as we expect.

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1 Introduction

In [4], Ravenel has constructed the homotopy associative commutative ring spectrum \(T(m)\) as a summand of \(p\)–component of the Thom spectrum associated with the map \(\Omega SU(p^m) \rightarrow BU\). It is extensively used in [4, Section 7] to compute the homotopy groups of spheres in terms of “the method of infinite descent”. The Adams–Novikov \(E_2\)–term converging to the stable homotopy groups \(E_2\)–term is described by use of the Hopf algebroid \((BP_*, \Gamma(m+1))\) (cf [4, Definition 7.1.1]). In particular, the 0–th line is

\[
\text{Ext}^0_{\Gamma(m+1)}(BP_*, BP_*) = \mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1, \ldots, v_m] \subset BP_* = \mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1, \ldots].
\]

and the more the value of \(m\), the more primitives we obtain. Since \(v_k\) for \(1 \leq k \leq m\) is a permanent cycle of the spectral sequence, we obtain spectra \(T(m)/(v_k)\) and \(T(m)/(v_k, v_l)\) for \(1 \leq k, l \leq m\) (see Lemma 3.7.) Here \(T(m)/J\) for an ideal \(J\) of \(BP_*\) denotes a spectrum such that \(BP_*(T(m)/J) = BP_*/J\).

Let \(BP\langle n \rangle\) denote the Johnson–Wilson ring spectrum with \(BP\langle n \rangle = \mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1, \ldots, v_n]\) and put \(E(n) = v_n^{-1} BP\langle n \rangle\) as usual. Then we have the \(E(n)\)–based Adams spectral sequence \(E^r_{*,*}(X) \Rightarrow \pi_*(L_n X)\) for a spectrum \(X\), whose \(E_2\)–term is \(E_2^{*,*}(X) = \text{Ext}^*_{E(n)_*, (E(n))}(E(n)_*, E(n)_*(X))\). Here \(L_n\) denotes the Bousfield localization functor with respect to \(E(n)\). Note that \(BP_*(T(m)) = BP_*[t_1, \ldots, t_m] \subset BP_*[t_1, \ldots] = \)
BP_*(BP)$. In order to study the $E_2$–term for a spectrum $X$ with $E(n)_*(X) = E(n)_*/J[t_1, \ldots, t_m]$ for an ideal $J$ of $E(n)_*$, we introduce the generalized Johnson–Wilson spectrum $E_m(n) = v_n^{-1}BP(n + m)$. Then

$$\Sigma(n, m) = E_m(n)_* \otimes_{BP_*} BP_*[t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \ldots] \otimes_{BP_*} E_m(n)_*$$

is a Hopf algebroid over $E_m(n)_*$, and the $E(n)_*$–based Adams $E_2$–term $E_2^*(X)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Ext}_{\Sigma(n, m+1)}^*(E_m(n)_*, E_m(n)_*/J)$, which we denote $\text{Ext}^*(E_m(n)_*/J)$, by a similar change-of-rings theorem of Hovey and Sadofsky [1].

Consider $J_n$ be the sequence $v_1, v_2, \ldots, v_{n-1}$. Then $T(m)/(J_n)$ exists if $n \leq 2$ as commented above. Besides, if $L_n T(m)/J$ exists, then the $E(n)_*$–based Adams $E_2$–term for $\pi_*(L_n T(m)/J)$ is isomorphic to an Ext group $\text{Ext}^*(E(n)_*/J)$. Consider the long exact sequence of Ext groups associated to the short exact sequence

$$0 \to E_m(n)_*/(J_n) \to E_m(n)_*/(J_n) \to E_m(n)_*/(p^\infty, J_n) \to 0.$$

Since $\text{Ext}^*(p^{-1}E_m(n)_*/(J_n)) = \mathbb{Q}$, Corollary 4.5 implies our first theorem:

**Theorem 1.1** The Ext group $\text{Ext}^0(E_m(n)_*/(J_n))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, and the group $\text{Ext}^1(E_m(n)_*/(J_n))$ is isomorphic to the direct sum of the cyclic module over the ring $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[v_1^{\pm 1}, v_{n+1}, \ldots, v_m]$ generated by

$$v_1^{e_1} \cdots v_n^{e_n} / p^{1 + v(e_k)}$$

of order $p^{1 + v(e_k)}$ with $v(e_k) = \min\{v(e_1), \ldots, v(e_n)\}$. where the integer $v(\ell)$ denotes the maximal power of $p$ that divides $\ell$.

For the case where $n > m$, we have an example which has a similar result to the above theorem (cf Proposition 4.7):

**Proposition 1.2** The $E(2)$–based Adams $E_2$–term $E_2^0(T(1)/(v_1))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$, and $E_1^0(T(1)/(v_1))$ is the direct sum of the cyclic module over $\mathbb{Z}_{(p)}$ generated by $v_2^p / v_3^p / p^{1 + \min(i, j)}$ of order $p^{1 + \min(i, j)}$.

In these cases, we did not determine $E^s_2$ for $s > 1$ since there is an obstruction, which comes from the generators known as $h_{i,j}$ (see (3–2)). This is what we did not expect. For $p = 2$, we have the relation $h_{i,j} = h_{i,j}$, which makes possible to compute for $s > 1$. Since the $E(2)$–based Adams differentials are read off from Mahowald and Shimomura [2], we obtain the $E_\infty$–term.
Theorem 1.3 Let $p = 2$. The $E(2)$–based Adams $E\infty$–term for $\pi_*(L_2 T(1)/(v_1))$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}(2)$ if $s = 0$ and is isomorphic to the tensor product of $\Lambda(\rho_2)$ and the direct sum of

1. $v_2 A[h_20]$, $v_3 B[h_30]/(h_3^2)$ and $v_3 Bh_30h_31$ whose elements are of order two,
2. $M^0$ and $M^1$.

Here the modules are given in Section 5.

In Section 2, we consider the Hopf algebroid $(E_m(n)_*, \Sigma(n, m + 1))$ and show a variation of the change-of-rings theorem given in Hovey and Sadofsky [1]. In Section 3, we exhibit the formulas for the structure maps (the right unit $\eta_R$ and the diagonal maps $\Delta$). We then observe the existence of spectra of the form $T(m)/J$. Section 4 is devoted to prove Theorem 1.1 and Proposition 1.2. In Section 5, we determine the $E\infty$–term for $\pi_*(L_2 T(1)/(2\infty, v_1))$. The homotopy groups $\pi_*(L_2 T(1))$ is determined easily if $p$ is odd, and stays undetermined if $p = 2$. The result of this section is the first step to understand $\pi_*(L_2 T(1))$ at the prime two.

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2 A generalized Johnson–Wilson theory

Let $BP$ and $BP(n)$ denote the Brown–Peterson and the Johnson–Wilson spectra characterized by $\pi_*(BP) = \mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1, \ldots, v_n, \ldots]$ and $\pi_*(BP(n)) = BP(n)_* = \mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1, \ldots, v_n] \subset BP_*$ with $|v_n| = |t_m| = 2(p^n - 1)$. Then the $BP_*$–homology of $BP$ is $BP_*(BP) = BP_*[t_1, \ldots, t_m, \ldots]$. We put

$$E_m(n) = v_n^{-1}BP(n + m)$$

for nonnegative integers $n$ and $m$. Then

$$E_m(n)_* = E(n)_*[v_{n+1}, \ldots, v_{n+m}] \subset v_n^{-1}BP_*.$$

We notice that $E_0(n)$ is the localized Johnson–Wilson spectrum $E(n)$.

Let $\Gamma(m + 1)$ (cf Ravenel [4, 7.1.1]) be the $BP_*(BP)$–comodule defined by

$$\Gamma(m + 1) = BP_*(BP)/(t_1, \ldots, t_m) = BP_*[t_{m+1}, t_{m+2}, \ldots].$$
Then the pair \((BP_*, \Gamma(m + 1))\) has the structure of the Hopf algebroid inherited from \((BP_*, BP_*(BP))\). Put

\[
\Sigma_m(n, i) = E_m(n)_* \otimes_{BP_*} \Gamma(i) \otimes_{BP_*} E_m(n)_*.
\]

In particular, we write

\[
\Sigma(n, m + 1) = \Sigma_m(n, m + 1) = E_m(n)_* \otimes_{BP_*} \Gamma(m + 1) \otimes_{BP_*} E_m(n)_*.
\]

The pair \((E_m(n)_*, \Sigma_m(n, i))\) is a Hopf algebroid with the structure maps inherited from those of the Hopf algebroid \((BP_*, \Gamma(i))\) for all \(i > 0\). Consider the map between Hopf algebroids \((E_m(n)_*, \Sigma_m(n, i)) \rightarrow (E_m(n)_*, \Sigma(n, m + 1))\) induced from the projection from \(BP_*(BP)\) to \(\Gamma(m + 1)\). The map is normal and that

\[
E_m(n)_*(T(m)) = E_m(n)_* \otimes_{\Sigma(n, m + 1)} \Sigma_m(n, 1)
\]

if \(m > 0\). Here, \(T(m)\) denotes the Ravenel spectrum [4, 6.5.1], which is an associative commutative ring spectrum characterized by \(BP_*(T(m)) = BP_*[t_1, \ldots, t_m]\). Since \(\Sigma_m(n, 1)\) is \(E_m(n)_*(E_m(n))\), the change-of-rings theorem [4, A1.3.12] shows the following:

**Lemma 2.2** There is an isomorphism

\[
\text{Ext}_{E_m(n)_*}(E_m(n)_*, E_m(n)_*(T(m))) = \text{Ext}_{\Sigma(n, m + 1)}(E_m(n)_*, E_m(n)_*).
\]

**Remark 2.3** In general, equation (2–1) does not hold if we work on \(E(n)_* E(n)\)–comodules. For example, if we set \((n, i) = (2, 3)\), then

\[
\Sigma_0(2, 3) = E(2)_*[t_3, t_4, \ldots]/(\eta_R(v_k) : k > 2).
\]

In the right hand side we have the relation \(v_2 t_1^p = v_2^p t_1 \mod (p)\) since \(\eta_R(v_2) = 0\). On the other hand, we do not have any relation on \(t_1\) in \(E(2)_* T(2) = E(2)_*[t_1, t_2]\).

Since \(E_m(n)_*\) is a free \(E(n)_*\)–module over the bases \(v^E = v_{n+1}^{e_1} \ldots v_{n+m}^{e_m}\) for \(E = (e_1, \ldots, e_m)\) with \(e_k \geq 0\), there is a homotopy equivalence \(E_m(n) = \sqrt{E_{[E]} E(n)}\). This shows that the \(E(n)\)–based and the \(E_m(n)\)–based Adams spectral sequences agrees from the \(E_2\)–term (cf Hovey and Sadofsky [1]).

### 3 Existence of some spectra

An ideal \(I = (a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{n-1})\) of \(BP_*\) is called invariant if \(\eta_R(a_i) \equiv a_i \mod (a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_{i-1})\) for each \(0 \leq i < n\) as a \(BP_* BP\)–comodule. It is well known that if there is a spectrum \(X\) such that \(BP_*(X) = BP_*/I\), then \(I\) is invariant. Consider
now the Ravenel spectrum $T(m)$. Then the $E_2$–term of the Adams–Novikov spectral sequence for $\pi_*(W \wedge T(m))$ for a spectrum $W$ is isomorphic to an Ext group over the Hopf algebroid $(BP_*, \Gamma(m + 1))$. We call an ideal $J = (w_0, w_1, \ldots, w_{n-1})$ of $BP_*$ unusual if it is not invariant and $\eta_R(w_i) \equiv w_i \mod (w_0, w_1, \ldots, w_{i-1})$ for each $0 \leq i < n$ as a $\Gamma(m + 1)$–comodule. In the same manner as above, if there is a spectrum $X$ such that $BP_*(X) = BP_*/J[t_1, \ldots, t_m]$ for $m > 0$, then $J$ is invariant or unusual. In this section, we study the existence of a spectrum $X$ with $BP_*$–homology (resp. $E(n)_*$–homology)

$BP_*(X) = BP_*/[t_1, \ldots, t_m]$  (resp. $E(n)_*(X) = E(n)_*/[t_1, \ldots, t_m]$)

for an unusual ideal $J$. We write $T(m)/J$ (resp. $L_nT(m)/J$) for such $X$.

The next lemma is verified by Hazewinkel’s and Quillen’s formulas (see Miller, Ravenel and Wilson [3, (1.1)–(1.3))):

**Lemma 3.1** Assume that $n \leq m$. Let $J_n$ denote the ideal $(v_1, \ldots, v_{n-1})$ of $BP_*$. Then the structure maps in $(BP_*, \Gamma(m + 1))$ act as

\[
\eta_R(v_k) \equiv v_k \quad \text{for } n \leq k \leq m,
\]

\[
\eta_R(v_{m+k}) \equiv v_{m+k} + pt_{m+k} \quad \text{for } 0 < k \leq n,
\]

\[
\Delta(t_{m+k}) \equiv t_{m+k} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_{m+k} \quad \text{for } 0 \leq k \leq n,
\]

\[
\Delta(t_{m+n+1}) \equiv t_{m+n+1} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_{m+n+1} + v_n b_{m+1, n-1}
\]

mod $J_n$, where

\[
(3-2) \quad b_{i,j} = (t_i^{p^{j+1}} \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_i^{p^{j+1}} - (t_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_i)^{p^{j+1}})/p.
\]

By this lemma, we read off the behavior of the structure maps $\eta_R$ and $\Delta$ mod $J_n$ of the Hopf algebroid $(E_m(n)_*, \Sigma(n, m + 1))$. For $n > m$, we only consider the case where $n = 2$ and $m = 1$.

**Lemma 3.3** The structure maps in $(BP_*, \Gamma(2))$ acts as

\[
\eta_R(v_i) \equiv v_i + pt_i \quad \text{for } i = 2 \text{ and } 3,
\]

\[
\eta_R(v_4) \equiv v_4 + v_2 t_2^{p^2} + pt_4 + v_2 c_{21} - \eta_R(v_2) p^2 t_2,
\]

\[
\eta_R(v_5) \equiv v_5 + v_3 t_2^{p^3} + v_2 t_3^{p^2} + pt_5 + v_2 c_{31} + v_3 c_{22} - \eta_R(v_3) p^2 t_2 - \eta_R(v_2) p^3 t_3,
\]

\[
\Delta(t_i) \equiv t_i \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_i \quad \text{for } i = 2 \text{ and } 3,
\]

\[
\Delta(t_4) \equiv t_4 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_4 + t_2 \otimes t_2^{p^2} + v_2 b_{21},
\]

\[
\Delta(t_5) \equiv t_5 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes t_5 + t_3 \otimes t_3^{p^3} + t_2 \otimes t_4^{p^2} + v_2 b_{31} + v_3 b_{22}
\]
We consider the Adams–Novikov spectral sequence
\[(3-4) \quad E_2^{*,*}(X) = \text{Ext}^{*,*}_{BP_*(BP)}(BP_*, BP_*(X)) \implies \pi_*(X).\]
By the change-of-rings theorem [4, A1.3.12], we have an isomorphism
\[(3-5) \quad E_2^*(T(m)/I_n) = \text{Ext}^0_{\Gamma(m+1)}(BP_*/I_n).\]
Hereafter we use the abbreviation:
\[\text{Ext}_\Gamma(A, -) = \text{Ext}_\Gamma(-) \quad \text{for a Hopf algebroid} \ (A, \Gamma).\]
Lemma 3.1 implies the following:

**Lemma 3.6** For \(0 \leq k \leq m\),
\[v_{n+k} \in E_2^0(T(m)/I_n) = \text{Ext}_{\Gamma(m+1)}^0(BP_*/I_n),\]
where \(I_n = (p) + J_n\).

**Lemma 3.7** Let \(M\) be a \(T(m)\)–module spectrum. If \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) in \(E_2(T(m))\) are permanent cycles in the spectral sequence (3–4), then there exist spectra of the form \(M/(\alpha^a)\) and \(M/(\alpha^a, \beta^b)\) for positive integers \(a\) and \(b\). In particular, we have \(T(m)/(v_i^a)\) and \(T(m)/(v_i^a, v_j^b)\) for \(i, j, k < m + 2\).  

**Proof** Since \(M\) is a \(T(m)\)–module spectrum, the elements \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\) yield the self maps on \(M\), which we also denote by \(\alpha\) and \(\beta\). Now \(M/(\alpha^a)\) is a cofiber of the self map \(\alpha^a\), and the \(M/(\alpha^a, \beta^b)\) is obtained by use of Verdier’s axiom on the equation \(\alpha^a \cdot \beta^b = \beta^b \cdot \alpha^a\) in \([M, M]^*_\Gamma\).

Since the reduced comodule \(\Gamma(m+1)\) is \((2p^{m+1}-3)\)–connected, we have the vanishing line \(E_2^{s,i}(T(m)) = 0\) for \(i < 2s(p^{m+1}+1)\) by (3–5). It follows that \(v_k \in E_2^*(T(m))\) in Lemma 3.6 is permanent if \(k < m + 2\).  

The existence of a spectrum with \(BP_*\)–homology \(BP_*/I_n\) is problematic and we still have little information for such a spectrum, which we usually call the \(((n-1)st)\) Smith–Toda spectrum and is denoted by \(V(n-1)\) (eg Smith [6], Toda [7] and Ravenel [4]). For \(n \leq 3\), it is shown that \(V(n)\) exists if and only if \(p > 2n\). On the other hand, \(L_nV(n-1)\) exists if \(n^2 + n < 2p\) [5]. The smash products \(T(m)\) and these Smith–Toda spectra show the following:

**Proposition 3.8** If \(p > 2n\), \(T(m)/I_n\) exists, and if \(n^2 + n < 2p\), \(L_nT(m)/I_n\) exists.
4 Ext\(^s_{\Sigma(n,m+1)}(E_m(n)_*/J_n)\) for small s

In this section, let J\(_n\) denote the sequence v\(_1\), ..., v\(_{n-1}\) of elements of E\(_m(n)_*\). Applying Ext to the short exact sequence

\[0 \rightarrow E_m(n)_*/(p, J_n) \xrightarrow{1/p} E_m(n)_*/(p^\infty, J_n) \xrightarrow{p} E_m(n)_*/(p^\infty, J_n) \rightarrow 0,\]

we have the long exact sequence of Ext groups with connecting homomorphism

\[(4-1) \quad \delta: \text{Ext}^r(E_m(n)_*/(p^\infty, J_n)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^{r+1}(E_m(n)_*/(p, J_n)).\]

By [4, Theorem 6.5.6], we know the structure of Ext(E\(_m(n)_*/(p, J_n)\)), which means that Ext(E\(_m(n)_*/(J_n)\)) is a computable object.

To compute Ext(E\(_m(n)_*/(p^\infty, J_n)\)), we redefine the class h\(_{m+k,0}\) (0 < k ≤ n) by

\[(4-2) \quad h_{i,0} = \left[\frac{\log(1 + pv_{i-1}^t)}{p} \right] = \left[ \sum_{n>0} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(pv_{i-1}^t)^n}{pn} \right].\]

**Lemma 4.3** For 0 < k ≤ n, the connecting homomorphism \(\delta\) in (4-1) acts for all \(\ell\) as \(\delta(h_{m+k,0}/p^\ell) = 0\).

**Proof** It suffices to show that \(ph_{m+k,0} = d(\log(v_{m+k}))\). By Lemma 3.1, we have \(\eta_R(v_{m+k}) = v_{m+k} + pt_{m+k}\) for 0 < k ≤ n, so the equation

\[\log(1 + pv_{m+k}^{-1}t_{m+k}) = \log(\eta_R(v_{m+k})) - \log(v_{m+k}) = d(\log(v_{m+k}))\]

holds. \(\Box\)

The element \(v_{m+k}^{k+1}\) is well-defined in \(\Sigma(n, m+1)/(p^k)\), although the representative \(x = \log(1 + pv_{m+k}^{-1}t_{m+k})/p\) of \(h_{m+k,0}\) has negative exponents of \(v_{m+k}\) in the coefficient.

An easy computation with Lemma 3.1 shows the following:

**Lemma 4.4** Put \(v(e_k) = \min\{v(e_1), \ldots, v(e_n)\}\). Then we have

\[\delta(\frac{v_{m+1}^1 \cdots v_{m+n}^n}{p^{1+v(e_k)}}) = v_{m+1}^{e_1} \cdots v_{m+n}^{e_n} h_{m+k,0} + \cdots\]

in Ext\(^1(E_m(n)_*/(p, J_n))\) up to unit. For \(\nu\), see Theorem 1.1.
Corollary 4.5  $\text{Ext}^0(E_m(n)\ast/(p^\infty, J_n))$ is the direct sum of
(1)  the cyclic $\mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1^{\pm 1}, v_{n+1}, \ldots, v_m]$-module generated by
\[
\frac{v_1^{e_1} \cdots v_m^{e_n}}{p^{1+\nu(e_k)}}
\]
of order $p^{1+\nu(e_k)}$ with $\nu(e_k) = \min\{\nu(e_1), \ldots, \nu(e_n)\}$ and
(2)  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}(p)[v_1^{\pm 1}, v_{n+1}, \ldots, v_m]$.

Example 4.6  For $m = n = 2$, we have
\[
\delta\left(\frac{v_3^{sp^i} v_4^{tp^j}}{p^{1+\min(i,j)}}\right) = \begin{cases} 
  v_3^{sp^i} v_4^{tp^j} h_{40} & \text{for } i > j \\
  v_3^{sp^i} v_4^{tp^j} h_{30} & \text{for } i < j \\
  v_3^{sp^i} v_4^{tp^j} (h_{30} + ah_{40}) & \text{for } i = j 
\end{cases}
\]
in $\text{Ext}^1(E_2(2)\ast/(p, v_1))$ up to unit (where $a \in (\mathbb{Z}/(p))^\times$), and $\text{Ext}^0(E_2(2)\ast/(p^\infty, v_1))$ is the direct sum of
(1)  the cyclic module over $\mathbb{Z}(p)[v_2^{\pm 1}]$ generated by $v_3^{sp^i} v_4^{tp^j} / p^{1+\min(i,j)}$ of order $p^{1+\min(i,j)}$ and
(2)  $\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}(p)[v_2^{\pm 1}]$.

In the computations for $\delta(h_{31})$ and $\delta(h_{41})$, the elements $b_{i,j}$ (cf Lemma 3.1) occur, which are hard to express in terms of generators appearing in [4, Theorem 6.5.6]. We observe that the specific property $b_{i,j} = h^{2}_{i,j}$ at $p = 2$ makes the computations easy.

We consider the spectrum $L_n T(m)/(J_n)$ for $(n, m) = (2, 1)$, which is the simplest case satisfying $n > m$, and compute $\text{Ext}^s_{\Sigma(2,2)}(E_1(2)\ast/(v_1))$ for $s < 2$ for an odd prime. We consider the case for $p = 2$ in the next Section 5. Since $p$ is odd, the condition of [4, Theorem 6.5.6] is always satisfied and $\text{Ext}^s_{\Sigma(2,2)}(E_1(2)\ast/(p, v_1))$ is obtained as
\[K(2)\ast[v_3] \otimes \Lambda(h_{i,j} : 2 \leq i \leq 3, j \in \mathbb{Z}/2)\].

Starting from this, $\text{Ext}^0_{\Sigma(2,2)}(E_1(2)\ast/(p^\infty, v_1))$ is determined by computing the connecting homomorphism (4–1) for $(m, n) = (1, 2)$ as follows Corollary 4.5:

Proposition 4.7  For $sp^i \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $tp^j \geq 0$, we have
\[
\delta(v_2^{sp^i} v_3^{tp^j} / p^{1+\min(i,j)}) = \begin{cases} 
  s v_2^{sp^i-1} v_3^{tp^j} h_{20} & \text{if } i < j, \\
  t v_2^{sp^i} v_3^{tp^j-1} h_{30} & \text{if } i > j, \\
  v_2^{sp^i-1} v_3^{tp^j-1}(sv_3 h_{20} + tv_2 h_{30}) & \text{if } i = j, 
\end{cases}
\]
and $\text{Ext}^0_{\Sigma(2,2)}(E_1(2)\ast/(p^\infty, v_1))$ is the direct sum of
We begin with recalling the result of Mahowald and Shimomura [2]:

\[ \text{Ext}(E_1(2)_*/(2, v_1)) = K(2)_*[v_3, h_20] \otimes \Lambda(h_{21}, h_{30}, h_{31}, \rho_2) \]

where \( \rho_2 \) is the generator of degree 0 represented by the cocycle \( v_2^{-5}t_4 + v_2^{-10}t_4^2 \). We see that \( (4–2) \) for \( p = 2 \) is also a cocycle with leading term \( v_i^{-2}t_i^2 \), and replace the representative cocycles by

\[ h_{i,0} = [t_i] \quad \text{and} \quad h_{i,1} = \left[ \sum_{n>0} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2v_i^{-1}t_i)^n}{2n} \right]. \]

Setting \( B = \mathbb{Z}/2[v_2^{\pm 2}, v_3] \), we rewrite the right hand side of (5–1) as

\[ B \otimes \Lambda(v_3) \otimes \Lambda(h_{21}, h_{30}, h_{31}) \otimes \Lambda(v_2) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/2[h_{20}] \otimes \Lambda(\rho_2). \]

Since \( h_{21}h_{31} = v_2^{-1}v_3^{-1}h_{20}h_{21} + v_2^{-2}h_{30}^2 + v_2h_{20}h_{31} \)

by [2, p 243 (1)], we replace \( h_{21}h_{31} \) (resp. \( h_{21}h_{30}h_{31} \)) with \( h_{30}^2 \) (resp. \( h_{31}^3 \)).

**Lemma 5.2** As the \( \mathbb{Z}/2 \)-module, \( \text{Ext}(E_1(2)_*/(2, v_1)) \) is isomorphic to

\[ A \otimes \Lambda(v_2) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/2[h_{20}] \otimes \Lambda(\rho_2) \]

where \( A = B \otimes \Lambda(v_3) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}/2[h_{30}]/(h_{30}^4) \otimes \mathbb{Z}/2[h_{21}, h_{31}] \otimes \Lambda(h_{30})) \)

and \( B = \mathbb{Z}/2[a_2^{\pm 1}, a_3] \) with \( a_i = v_i^2 \).

**Lemma 5.3** The connecting homomorphism \( (4–1) \) for \( (m, n) = (1, 2) \) acts as

\[ \delta(v_i^s/2) = v_i^{s-1}h_{i,0} \quad \text{and} \quad \delta(a_i^{2n}s/2^{n+2}) = a_i^{2n}s h_{i,1} \quad (i = 2, 3) \]

for odd \( s \) and \( n \geq 0 \).

**Proof** It follows from

\[ (v_i^s) \equiv 2v_i^{s-1}t_i \quad \text{mod} \ (4), \]

\[ d(a_i^{2n}s) \equiv 2^{n+2}v_i^{2n+1}(v_i^{-1}t_i + v_i^{-2}t_i^2) \quad \text{mod} \ (2^{n+3}). \]

\[ \square \]
Ext\((E_1(2)_{+}/(2, v_1))\) is decomposed into the following four summands tensoring with \(\Lambda(\rho_2)\):

\[
\begin{align*}
v_2 A \oplus \Lambda(v_2) \otimes A \otimes \mathbb{Z}/p(h_{20})h_{20} \\
v_3 B \oplus \Lambda(v_3) \otimes B\{h_{30}, h_{30}^2, h_{30}^3\} \oplus v_3 h_{30} h_{31} B \\
B \oplus B\{h_{21}, h_{31}\} \oplus v_3 h_{21} h_{30} B \\
B h_{30} \{h_{21}, h_{31}\} \oplus v_3 B \{h_{21}, h_{31}\}
\end{align*}
\]

With respect to each summand, we construct a long exact sequence in Lemma 5.4, Lemma 5.5 and Lemma 5.6. We often use the replacement

\[
h_{31} = [v_3^{-1} t_3 + v_3^{-2} t_3^2] = v_3^{-1} h_{30} + \cdots.
\]

If we define \(P_i\) (\(i \geq 0\)) and \(Q_j\) (\(j > 0\)) by

\[
\begin{align*}
P_i &= \mathbb{Z}_{(2)}\{a_2^{2^i} a_3^{2^j} : 0 \leq j \leq i, 0 \neq s \in \mathbb{Z}, t \geq 0\}, \\
Q_j &= \mathbb{Z}_{(2)}\{a_2^{2^i} a_3^{2^j} : 0 \leq i < j, s \in \mathbb{Z}, t > 0\},
\end{align*}
\]

then we decompose \(B\) into

\[
B = \left( \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} P_i \right) \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{j > 0} Q_j \right).
\]

Define \(M^0\) and \(M^1\) by

\[
\begin{align*}
M^0 &= \left( \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} P_i \left\{ \frac{1}{2^i + 2} \right\} \right) \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{j > 0} Q_j \left\{ \frac{1}{2^j + 2} \right\} \right) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}_{(2)}, \\
M^1 &= \left( \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} P_i \left\{ \frac{h_{21}}{2^i + 2} \right\} \right) \oplus \left( \bigoplus_{j > 0} Q_j \left\{ \frac{h_{31}}{2^j + 2} \right\} \right).
\end{align*}
\]

Then we have the following results:

**Lemma 5.4** We have two long exact sequences

\[
\begin{align*}
\xymatrix{B \ar[r] & M^0 \ar[r]^-2 & M^0 \\
B\{h_{21}, h_{31}\} \ar[u] & M^1 \ar[u] \ar[r]^-2 & M^1 \\
v_3 h_{21} h_{30} B & \ar[u] \ar[ll]^-{\delta} & \ar[u] \ar[ll]^-{\delta}
}\end{align*}
\]
We also see that we have the first sequence. The second sequence is obvious.

Proof In the first sequence the connecting homomorphism acts as:

\[
\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}/2^{2+\min(i,j)}) = \begin{cases} 
  a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{21} & (i < j) \\
  a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{31} & (i > j) \\
  a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}(h_{21} + h_{31}) & (i = j)
\end{cases}
\]

We also see that \(\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{31}/2^{i+2})\) for \(i < j\), \(\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{21}/2^{i+2})\) for \(i > j\), and \(\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{21}/2^{i+2})\) are equal to \(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{21}h_{31}\). Replacing \(h_{31}\) with \(v_3^{-1}h_{30} + \cdots\), we have the first sequence. The second sequence is obvious.

\[\Box\]

Lemma 5.5 We have a long exact sequence

\[
v_3B \longrightarrow (v_3/2)B \overset{\delta}{\longrightarrow} (v_3/2)B
\]

Prove It follows from

\[
\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}v_{30}/2) = a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{30}^{k+1} \text{ for } 0 \leq k \leq 2,
\]

\[
\delta(a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}v_{30}h_{31}/2) = a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{30}h_{31} = a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{21}h_{31} = a_2^{2s}a_3^{2i}h_{30}^{k+1}v_{30}h_{31} + \cdots
\]

\[\Box\]

Lemma 5.6 We have a long exact sequence

\[
v_2A \longrightarrow (v_2/2)A \overset{\delta}{\longrightarrow} (v_2/2)A
\]

[Diagram of the long exact sequence involving \(v_2A\) and \((v_2/2)A\).]

Geometry & Topology Monographs, Volume 10 (2007)
**Proof** Notice that each exponent of $v_2$ in $(v_2 h_{20}^k / 2) A$ is odd. Since we have $d(x) = 0$ for $x \in A$ in the cobar complex, we have

$$d(v_2^{2s+1} v_3^t x) = d(v_2^{2s+1} v_3^t) \otimes x.$$ 

We see that

$$d(v_2^{2s+1} v_3^t) = \begin{cases} 2v_2^{2s} v_3^{2n} t_2 + \cdots & \text{for } t = 2n, \\ 2v_2^{2s} v_3^{2n}(v_3 t_2 + v_2 t_3) + \cdots & \text{for } t = 2n + 1. \end{cases}$$

In both cases we obtain

$$\delta \left( \frac{v_2^{2s+1} v_3^t x}{2} \right) = v_2^{2s} v_3^t h_{20} x$$

replacing $v_3 h_{20}$ by $v_3 h_{20} = [v_3 t_2 + v_2 t_3]$ only for the case $t = 2n + 1$. □

By the above three lemmas, we obtain the chart of differentials

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
 v_3 B & \longrightarrow & h_{30} B \\
 | & & |
 v_3 h_{30} B & \longrightarrow & h_{30}^2 B \\
 | & & |
 v_3 h_{30}^2 B & \longrightarrow & h_{30}^3 B \\
 | & & |
 v_3 h_{30} h_{31} B & \longrightarrow & v_3 h_{30}^3 B \\
 | & & |
 B & \longrightarrow & h_{21} B \\
 | & & |
 h_{31} B & \longrightarrow & v_3 h_{21} h_{30} B \\
 | & & |
 v_3 B \{h_{21}, h_{31}\} & \longrightarrow & h_{30} B \{h_{21}, h_{31}\} \\
 | & & |
 v_2 A & \longrightarrow & h_{20} A \\
 | & & |
 v_2 h_{20} A & \longrightarrow & h_{20}^2 A \\
 | & & |
 v_2 h_{20}^2 A & \longrightarrow & h_{20}^3 A \\
 | & & |
 \vdots
\end{array}
\]
Thus we conclude the following:

**Lemma 5.7** \( \text{Ext}^{\Sigma(2,2)}_{(2)}(E_1(2)_*, E_1(2)_*/(2^\infty, v_1)) \) is the tensor product of \( \Lambda(\rho_2) \) and the direct sum of

1. \( \overline{v_2A[h_{20}]} \), \( \overline{v_3B[h_{30}]}/(h_{30}^3) \) and \( \overline{v_3Bh_{30}h_{31}} \) whose elements are of order two,
2. \( M^0 \) and \( M^1 \).

Let \( E^n_\infty(X) \) for a spectrum \( X \) denote the \( E_\infty \)–term of the \( E(2) \)–based Adams spectral sequence converging to the homotopy groups \( \pi_*(L_2X) \).

**Theorem 5.8** The \( E_\infty \)–term \( E^n_\infty(L_2T(1)/(2^\infty, v_1)) \) is the tensor product of \( \Lambda(\rho_2) \) and the direct sum of

1. \( \overline{v_2A[h_{20}]} \), \( \overline{v_3B[h_{30}]}/(h_{30}^3) \) and \( \overline{v_3Bh_{30}h_{31}} \) whose elements are of order two,
2. \( M^0 \) and \( M^1 \),

where \( \overline{v_2A[h_{20}]} \) denotes the module

\[
\mathbb{Z}/2[v_2^{\pm 2}, v_3^4] \otimes \Lambda(v_3) \otimes (\mathbb{Z}/2[h_{30}]/(h_{30}^4) \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2[h_{21}, h_{31}] \otimes \Lambda(h_{30}))[h_{20}]/(h_{20}^3).
\]

**Proof** In [2], the differentials of \( E(2) \)–based Adams spectral sequence for \( L_2T(1)/I_2 \) (written as \( D \) in [2]) are determined as

\[
d_3(v_3) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad d_3(v_3^k) = v_3^2v_3^{k-2}h_{20}^3 \quad \text{for} \quad 2 \leq k \leq 3,
\]

and \( d_3(v_3^k x) = d_3(v_3^{k+1} x) \) for \( x = h_{20}, h_{21}, h_{30} \) and \( h_{31} \). Note that for each element \( wa_3^{2t+1} \in v_2A[h_{20}] \), we see that

\[
d_3(wa_3^{2t+1} / 2) = wa_3^{2t}h_{20}^3 / 2 \in v_2A[h_{20}].
\]

This shows the structure of \( \pi_*(L_2T(1)/(2^\infty, v_1)) \), since it has a horizontal vanishing line.

**Proof of Theorem 1.3** Consider the cofiber sequence

\[
T(1)/(v_1) \longrightarrow T(1)/(v_1) \wedge S\bar{Q} \longrightarrow T(1)/(2^\infty, v_1).
\]

Then the homotopy groups of \( T(m)/(v_1) \wedge S\bar{Q} \) and \( T(1)/(2^\infty, v_1) \) are determined in [4, Corollary 6.5.6] and Theorem 5.8, respectively.
References


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