Lecture 3

A solution to the Arf-Kervaire invariant problem

Instituto Superior Técnico
Lisbon
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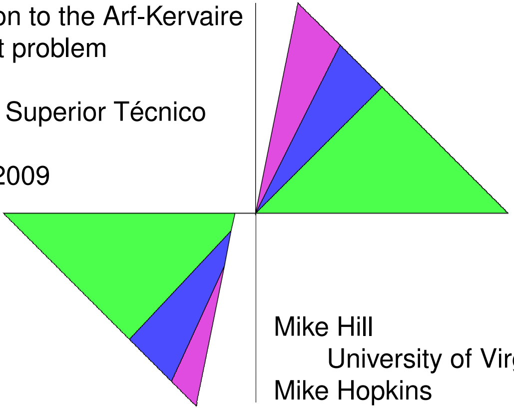

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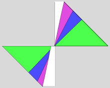

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An equivariant Postnikov tower

The slice spectral sequence

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$RO(G)$-graded homotopy

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u_W

Two spectral sequences for KO

Our strategy

Recall our goal is to prove

Main Theorem

The Arf-Kervaire elements $\theta_j \in \pi_{2^{j+1}-2}(S^0)$ *do not exist for* $j \geq 7$.

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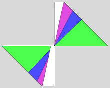
(i) It has an Adams-Novikov spectral sequence in which the image of each θ_j is nontrivial.



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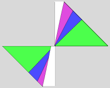
(i) It has an Adams-Novikov spectral sequence in which the image of each θ_j is nontrivial.

(ii) It is 256-periodic, meaning $\Sigma^{256} M \cong M$.



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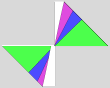
(i) It has an Adams-Novikov spectral sequence in which the image of each θ_j is nontrivial.

(ii) It is 256-periodic, meaning $\Sigma^{256} M \cong M$.

(iii) $\pi_{-2}(M) = 0$.

Our strategy (continued)

Our spectrum M will be derived from $MU^{(4)}$ regarded as a C_8-spectrum.



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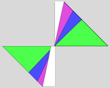

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Our spectrum M will be derived from $MU^{(4)}$ regarded as a C_8-spectrum.

Let $\gamma \in C_8$ be a generator and let z_i be a point in MU. Then the action of C_8 on $MU^{(4)}$ is given by

$$\gamma(z_1 \wedge z_2 \wedge z_3 \wedge z_4) = \overline{z}_4 \wedge z_1 \wedge z_2 \wedge z_3,$$

where $\overline{z}_4$ is the complex conjugate of z_4.

Our strategy (continued)

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where $\overline{z}_4$ is the complex conjugate of z_4.

We need to describe the homotopy of the underlying nonequivariant spectrum, which we denote $\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$.

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$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$

Recall that $H_*(MU;\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}[b_i : i > 0]$ where $|b_i| = 2i$. b_i is the image of a suitable generator of $H_{2i}(\mathbf{C}P^\infty)$ under the map

$$\Sigma^{\infty-2}\mathbf{C}P^\infty = \Sigma^{\infty-2}MU(1) \to MU.$$

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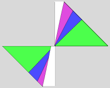

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$\pi^u_*(MU^{(4)})$

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$$\Sigma^{\infty-2}\mathbf{C}P^\infty = \Sigma^{\infty-2}MU(1) \to MU.$$

It follows that $H_*(MU^{(4)})$ is the 4-fold tensor power of this polynomial algebra.

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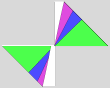

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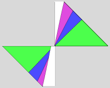
The action of γ on these generators is given by

$$\gamma(b_i(j)) = \begin{cases} b_i(j+1) & \text{for } 1 \le j \le 3 \\ (-1)^i b_i(1) & \text{for } j = 4. \end{cases}$$



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$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ (continued)

$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ is also a polynomial algebra with 4 generators in every positive even dimension.

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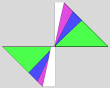

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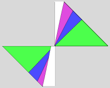
$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ (continued)

$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ is also a polynomial algebra with 4 generators in every positive even dimension. We will denote the generators in dimension $2i$ by $r_i(j)$ for $1 \le j \le 4$.



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Earlier we said that $\pi_*(MU) = \mathbf{Z}[x_i \colon i > 0]$ with $|x_i| = 2i$.

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Earlier we said that $\pi_*(MU) = \mathbf{Z}[x_i : i > 0]$ with $|x_i| = 2i$. We are using different notation now because $r_i(j)$ need not be the image of x_i under any map $MU \to MU^{(4)}$.

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$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ (continued)

Here is some useful notation. For a subgroup $H \subset G$, let $h = |H|$ and let ρ_h denote its regular real representation and for $m \in \mathbf{Z}$, let

$$W(m\rho_h) = G_+ \wedge_H S^{m\rho_h}.$$

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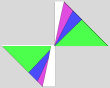
The underlying spectrum here is a wedge of g/h (where $g = |G|$) copies of S^{mh}.



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We will explain how $\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ is related to maps from the $W(m\rho_h)$.

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We will explain how $\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ is related to maps from the $W(m\rho_h)$. Recall that in $\pi_*^u(MU)$, any monomial in the polynomial generators in dimension $2m$ is represented by an equivariant map from $S^{m\rho_2}$.

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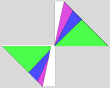
In $\pi_2^u(MU^{(4)})$ the 4 generators $r_1(j)$ are permuted up to sign by G, so there is a single equivariant map $W(\rho_2) \to MU^{(4)}$ whose restrictions to the 4 wedge summands are the 4 generators.



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In $\pi_4^u(MU^{(4)})$ there are 14 monomials that fall into 4 orbits under the action of G, each corresponding to a map from a $W(m\rho_h)$.

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$$W(2\rho_2) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \left\{r_1(1)^2,\, r_1(2)^2,\, r_1(3)^2,\, r_1(4)^2\right\}$$

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$$W(2\rho_2) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{r_1(1)^2, r_1(2)^2, r_1(3)^2, r_1(4)^2\}$$
$$W(2\rho_2) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{r_1(1)r_1(2), r_1(2)r_1(3), r_1(3)r_1(4), r_1(4)r_1(1)\}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} W(2\rho_2) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)^2,\, r_1(2)^2,\, r_1(3)^2,\, r_1(4)^2\} \\ W(2\rho_2) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)r_1(2),\, r_1(2)r_1(3),\, r_1(3)r_1(4),\, r_1(4)r_1(1)\} \\ W(\rho_4) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)r_1(3),\, r_1(2)r_1(4)\} \end{array}$$

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$$\begin{array}{rcl} W(2\rho_2) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)^2, r_1(2)^2, r_1(3)^2, r_1(4)^2\} \\ W(2\rho_2) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)r_1(2), r_1(2)r_1(3), r_1(3)r_1(4), r_1(4)r_1(1)\} \\ W(\rho_4) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_1(1)r_1(3), r_1(2)r_1(4)\} \\ W(2\rho_2) & \longleftrightarrow & \{r_2(1), r_2(2), r_2(3), r_2(4)\} \end{array}$$

$\pi_*^u(MU^{(4)})$ (continued)

It follows that all of $\pi_4^u(MU^{(4)})$ is represented by an equivariant map from

$$V_4 = W(2\rho_2) \vee W(2\rho_2) \vee W(\rho_4) \vee W(2\rho_2).$$

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A similar analysis can be made in any even dimension. G always permutes monomials up to sign.

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$$W(\rho_8) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{r_1(1)r_1(2)r_1(3)r_1(4)\}\,.$$

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$$W(\rho_8) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{r_1(1)r_1(2)r_1(3)r_1(4)\}\,.$$

In general the generators of $\pi_{2n}^u(MU^{(4)})$ can all be represented by a single equivariant map from a wedge V_n of $W(m\rho_h)$s.

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$$V_4 = W(2\rho_2) \vee W(2\rho_2) \vee W(\rho_4) \vee W(2\rho_2).$$

A similar analysis can be made in any even dimension. G always permutes monomials up to sign. The first case of a singleton orbit occurs in dimension 8, namely

$$W(\rho_8) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad \{r_1(1)r_1(2)r_1(3)r_1(4)\}\,.$$

In general the generators of $\pi_{2n}^u(MU^{(4)})$ can all be represented by a single equivariant map from a wedge V_n of $W(m\rho_h)$s. *Note that $W(m\rho_1)$ never occurs as a wedge summand of V_n.*

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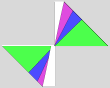
The classical Postnikov tower

We will now construct a new equivariant analog of the Postnikov tower.



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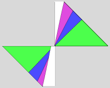

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The nth Postnikov section P^nX of a space or spectrum X is obtained by killing all homotopy groups of X above dimension n by attaching cells.

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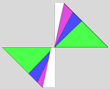

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These two functors have some universal properties. Let $\mathcal{S}$ and $\mathcal{S}_{>n}$ denote the categories of spectra and n-connected spectra.

The classical Postnikov tower (continued)

Then the functor $P_{n+1} : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ satisfies

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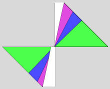

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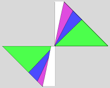

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The classical Postnikov tower (continued)

Then the functor $P_{n+1} : \mathcal{S} \to \mathcal{S}$ satisfies

- For all spectra X, $P_{n+1}X \in \mathcal{S}_{>n}$.
- For all $A \in \mathcal{S}_{>n}$ and $X \in \mathcal{S}$, map of function spectra $\mathcal{S}(A, P_{n+1}X) \to \mathcal{S}(A, X)$ is a weak equivalence.

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In other words, the map $P_{n+1}X \to X$ is universal among maps from n-connected spectra to X.

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Similarly the map $X \to P^nX$ is universal among maps from X to spectra which are $\mathcal{S}_{>n}$-null in the sense that all maps to them from n-connected spectra are null. In other words,

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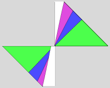

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Since $\mathcal{S}_{>n} \subset \mathcal{S}_{>n-1}$, there is a natural transformation $P^n \to P^{n-1}$, whose fiber is denoted by $P^n_n X$.

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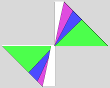

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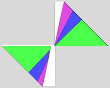

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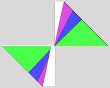

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Recall that $\mathcal{S}_{>n}$ is the category of spectra built up out of spheres of dimension $> n$ using arbitrary wedges and mapping cones.

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An equivariant Postnikov tower (continued)

We will replace the set of sphere spectra by

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ W(m\rho_h),\, \Sigma^{-1} W(m\rho_h) \colon H \subset G,\, m \in \mathbf{Z},\, h = |H| \right\}.$$

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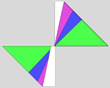

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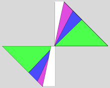

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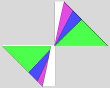

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In order to define $\mathcal{S}^G_{>n}$, we need to assign a dimension to each element in $\mathcal{A}$.

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In order to define $\mathcal{S}^G_{>n}$, we need to assign a dimension to each element in $\mathcal{A}$. We do this in terms of the underlying wedge summands, namely

$$\dim W(m\rho_H) = mh \quad \text{and} \quad \dim \Sigma^{-1} W(m\rho_H) = mh - 1.$$

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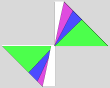
Then $\mathcal{S}^G_{>n}$ is the category built up out of elements in $\mathcal{A}$ of dimension $> n$ using arbitrary wedges, mapping cones and smash products with equivariant suspension spectra.



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With this definition it is possible to construct functors P^G_{n+1} and P^n_G with the same formal properties as in the classical case.

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With this definition it is possible to construct functors P^G_{n+1} and P^n_G with the same formal properties as in the classical case. Thus we get a tower

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & P^{n+1}_G X & \longrightarrow & P^n_G X & \longrightarrow & P^{n-1}_G X & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \\ & & {}^G P^{n+1}_{n+1} X & & {}^G P^n_n X & & {}^G P^{n-1}_{n-1} X & & \end{array}$$

in which the inverse limit is X and the direct limit is contractible.

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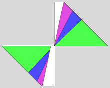

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There is an important difference between this tower and the classical one.

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There is an important difference between this tower and the classical one. In the classical case the map $X \to P^n X$ does not change homotopy groups in dimensions $\leq n$.

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There is an important difference between this tower and the classical one. In the classical case the map $X \to P^n X$ does not change homotopy groups in dimensions $\leq n$. *This is not true in this equivariant case.*

In the classical case, $P_n^n X$ is an Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum whose *n*th homotopy group is that of X. In our case, $\pi_*({}^G P_n^n X)$ need not be concentrated in dimension n.

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The slice spectral sequence (continued)

This means the slice filtration leads to a *slice spectral sequence* converging to $\pi_*(X)$ and its variants.

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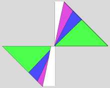

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The slice spectral sequence (continued)

This means the slice filtration leads to a *slice spectral sequence* converging to $\pi_*(X)$ and its variants.

One variant has the form

$$E_2^{s,t} = \pi_{t-s}^G({}^G P_t^t X) \implies \pi_{t-s}^G(X).$$

Recall that $\pi_*^G(X)$ is by definition $\pi_*(X^G)$, the homotopy of the fixed point set.

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This is the spectral sequence we will use to study $MU^{(4)}$ and its relatives.

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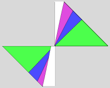
The slice spectral sequence (continued)

A large portion of our paper is devoted to proving that the slice spectral sequence has the desired properties.



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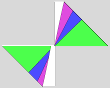

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Slice Theorem

In the slice tower for $MU^{(g/2)}$, every odd slice is contractible and $P_{2n}^{2n} = V_n \wedge H\mathbf{Z}$, where V_n is the wedge of $W(m\rho_h)$s indicated above and $H\mathbf{Z}$ is the integer Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum.

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Computing $\pi_*^G(W(m\rho_h) \wedge H\mathbf{Z})$

Thus we need to find the groups

$$\pi_*^G(W(m\rho_h) \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = \pi_*^H(S^{m\rho_h} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}).$$

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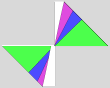

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For $h > 1$ and all integers m, $\pi_k^H(S^{m\rho_h} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = 0$ for $-4 < k < 0$.

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Computing $\pi_*^G(W(m\rho_h) \wedge H\mathbf{Z})$ (continued)

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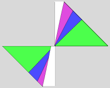

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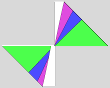

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It is our main motivation for using equivariant stable homotopy theory and developing the slice spectral sequence.

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Computing $\pi_*^G(W(m\rho_h) \wedge H\mathbf{Z})$ (continued)

Here is a picture of some slices $S^{m\rho_8} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}$.

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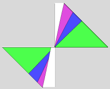

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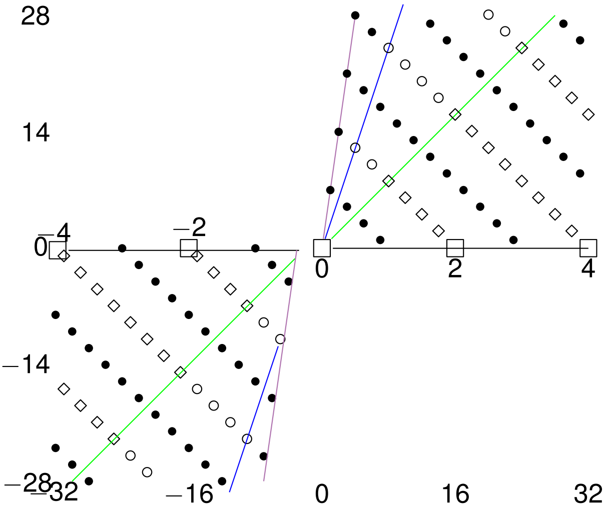

Computing $\pi_*^G(W(m\rho_h) \wedge H\mathbf{Z})$ (continued)

- Note that all elements are in the first and third quadrants between certain black lines with slopes 0 and orchid lines with slope 7,

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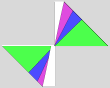

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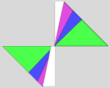

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- Bullets, circles and diamonds indicate cyclic groups of order 2, 4 and 8, and boxes indicate copies of the integers.

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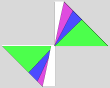

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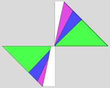

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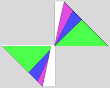

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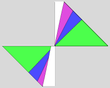

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- The slice spectral sequence for $MU^{(4)}$ is concentrated in the first quadrant and confined by the same vanishing lines.

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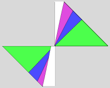
means that the resulting slice spectral sequence is confined to the regions of the first and third quadrants shown in the picture.



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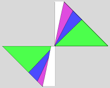
The proof of the Vanishing Theorem

The proofs of the Vanishing Theorem and Gap Corollary are surprisingly easy.



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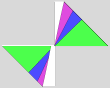

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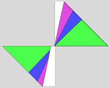

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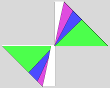

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This means there is a G-CW-complex with one cell in dimension m, two cells in each dimension from $m+1$ to $2m$, four cells in each dimension from $2m+1$ to $4m$, and so on.

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

In other words,

$$C_k^{m\rho_g} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } k < m \\ \mathbf{Z}[G/H] & \text{for } mg/2h < k \leq mg/h \\ 0 & \text{for } k > gm \end{cases}$$

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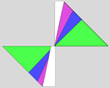

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

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Each of these is a cyclic $\mathbf{Z}[G]$-module.

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Each of these is a cyclic $\mathbf{Z}[G]$-module. The boundary operator is determined by the fact that $H_*(C(m\rho_g)) = H_*(S^{gm})$.

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

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Then we have

$$\pi_*^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = H_*(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, C(m\rho_g))).$$

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

These groups are nontrivial only for $m \leq k \leq gm$, which gives the Vanishing Theorem for $m \geq 0$.

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

These groups are nontrivial only for $m \le k \le gm$, which gives the Vanishing Theorem for $m \ge 0$.

We will look at the bottom three groups in the complex $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, C_*^{m\rho_g})$.

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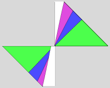
We will look at the bottom three groups in the complex $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, C_*^{m\rho_g})$. Since $C_k^{m\rho_g}$ is a cyclic $\mathbf{Z}[G]$-module, the Hom group is always $\mathbf{Z}$.



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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

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We will look at the bottom three groups in the complex $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, C_*^{m\rho_g})$. Since $C_k^{m\rho_g}$ is a cyclic $\mathbf{Z}[G]$-module, the Hom group is always $\mathbf{Z}$.

We have

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} & & C_m(m\rho_g) & & C_{m+1}(m\rho_g) & & C_{m+2}(m\rho_g) & & \\ & & \| & & \| & & \| & & \\ 0 & \longleftarrow & \mathbf{Z} & \xleftarrow{\epsilon} & \mathbf{Z}[C_2] & \xleftarrow{1-\gamma} & \mathbf{Z}[C_2 \text{ or } C_4] & \xleftarrow{1+\gamma} & \cdots \end{array}$$

The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

Applying $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, \cdot)$ to this gives

$$\mathbf{Z} \xleftarrow{2} \mathbf{Z} \xleftarrow{0} \mathbf{Z} \xleftarrow{2} \mathbf{Z} \xleftarrow{0} \mathbf{Z} \longleftarrow \cdots$$

The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

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so for $m > 0$,

$$\pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) \quad = \quad \mathbf{Z}/2$$

The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

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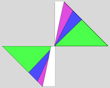
$$\begin{aligned} \pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \mathbf{Z}/2 \\ \pi_{m+1}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



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$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \mathbf{Z}/2 \\
\pi_{m+1}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\
\pi_{m+2}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } m = 1 \text{ and } g = 2 \\ \mathbf{Z} & \text{for } m = 2 \text{ and } g = 2 \\ \mathbf{Z}/2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For the negative multiples of ρ_g, $S^{-m\rho_g}$ is the equivariant Spanier-Whitehead dual of $S^{m\rho_g}$.

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$$\pi_*^G(S^{-m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = H_*(\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(C(m\rho_g), \mathbf{Z})).$$

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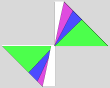

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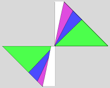
Applying the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\cdot, \mathbf{Z})$ to our chain complex gives a cochain complex beginning with

$$\mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{1} \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{2} \mathbf{Z} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbf{Z} \longrightarrow \cdots$$



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The critical fact here is the difference in behavior of the map $\epsilon : \mathbf{Z}[C_2] \to \mathbf{Z}$ under the functors $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, \cdot)$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\cdot, \mathbf{Z})$.

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The critical fact here is the difference in behavior of the map $\epsilon : \mathbf{Z}[C_2] \to \mathbf{Z}$ under the functors $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\mathbf{Z}, \cdot)$ and $\mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{Z}[G]}(\cdot, \mathbf{Z})$. They convert it to maps of degrees 2 and 1 respectively.

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For $m < 0$ this gives

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For $m < 0$ this gives

$$\pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) \quad = \quad 0$$

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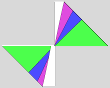

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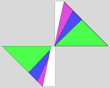
The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For $m < 0$ this gives

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\ \pi_{-1+m}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For $m < 0$ this gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi^G_m(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\
\pi^G_{-1+m}(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\
\pi^G_{-2+m}(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z} & \text{for } (g, m) = (2, -2) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For $m < 0$ this gives

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_m^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\
\pi_{-1+m}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= 0 \\
\pi_{-2+m}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \begin{cases} \mathbf{Z} & \text{for } (g, m) = (2, -2) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\
\pi_{-3+m}^G(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } (g, m) = 2, -1 \text{ or } (2, -2) \\ \mathbf{Z}/2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}$$

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The proof of the Vanishing Theorem (continued)

For $m < 0$ this gives

$$
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\pi^G_{-3+m}(S^{m\rho_g} \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) &= \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } (g, m) = 2, -1 \text{ or } (2, -2) \\ \mathbf{Z}/2 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}
\end{aligned}
$$

This gives both the Vanishing Theorem for $m < 0$ and the Gap Corollary.

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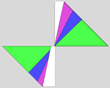
The element $\chi_V \in \pi_{-V}(X)$

For future reference we record some elements in the $RO(G)$-graded homotopy of a G-spectrum X, $\pi_\star(X)$.



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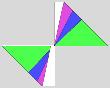
The element $\chi_V \in \pi_{-V}(X)$

For future reference we record some elements in the $RO(G)$-graded homotopy of a G-spectrum X, $\pi_\star(X)$. For any representation V of G with $V^G = 0$, we have a map $\chi_V : S^0 \to S^V$.



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Suppose X is a ring spectrum with unit map $S^0 \to X$.

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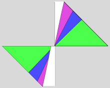
The element $\chi_V \in \pi_{-V}(X)$

For future reference we record some elements in the $RO(G)$-graded homotopy of a G-spectrum X, $\pi_\star(X)$. For any representation V of G with $V^G = 0$, we have a map $\chi_V : S^0 \to S^V$.

Suppose X is a ring spectrum with unit map $S^0 \to X$. Smashing it with χ_V gives a map $S^0 \to \Sigma^V X$ which is adjoint to a map $S^{-V} \to X$.



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Suppose X is a ring spectrum with unit map $S^0 \to X$. Smashing it with χ_V gives a map $S^0 \to \Sigma^V X$ which is adjoint to a map $S^{-V} \to X$. We also denote this by $\chi_V \in \pi_{-V}(X)$.

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It has the multiplicative property $\chi_{V+W} = \chi_V \chi_W$.

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For future reference we record some elements in the $RO(G)$-graded homotopy of a G-spectrum X, $\pi_\star(X)$. For any representation V of G with $V^G = 0$, we have a map $\chi_V : S^0 \to S^V$.

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It has the multiplicative property $\chi_{V+W} = \chi_V \chi_W$.

If V is a representation of a subgroup $H \subset G$ with $V^H = 0$ and V' is the induced representation of G, the $N_H^G(\chi_V) = \chi_{V'}$.

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The element $u_W \in \pi_{|W|-W}(H\mathbf{Z})$

Let W be an oriented representation of G, meaning that it takes values in the special orthogonal group.

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The element $u_W \in \pi_{|W|-W}(H\mathbf{Z})$

Let W be an oriented representation of G, meaning that it takes values in the special orthogonal group. Then $\pi_{|W|}(S^W \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}$ and we denote its generator by $u_W \in \pi_{|W|-W}(H\mathbf{Z})$.

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We have $u_{V+W} = u_V u_W$, and for a trivial representation n, $u_n = 1$.

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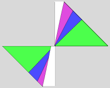
If W is an oriented representation of a subgroup $H \subset G$ with induced representation W' and $W^H = 0$,



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The element $u_W \in \pi_{|W|-W}(H\mathbf{Z})$

Let W be an oriented representation of G, meaning that it takes values in the special orthogonal group. Then $\pi_{|W|}(S^W \wedge H\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{Z}$ and we denote its generator by $u_W \in \pi_{|W|-W}(H\mathbf{Z})$.

We have $u_{V+W} = u_V u_W$, and for a trivial representation n, $u_n = 1$.

If W is an oriented representation of a subgroup $H \subset G$ with induced representation W' and $W^H = 0$, then $|W|$ is even and the norm functor N_H^G from H-spectra to G-spectra satisfies

$$N_H^G(u_W)u_{2\rho_{G/H}}^{|W|/2} = u_{W'},$$

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where $\rho_{G/H}$ denotes the representation of G induced up from the degree 1 trivial representation of H.

Mike Hill
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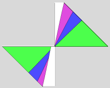
Doug Ravenel



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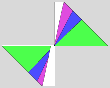
The Hopkins-Miller spectral sequence for *KO*

The simplest case of a finite subgroup of S_n acting on E_n is that of C_2 acting on E_1 for $p = 2$.



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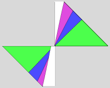

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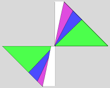
The simplest case of a finite subgroup of S_n acting on E_n is that of C_2 acting on E_1 for $p = 2$. It has been known since the 70s. E_1 is 2-adic complex K-theory and the group action is complex conjugation. The homotopy fixed point set is 2-adic real K-theory.



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Here is the Hopkins-Miller spectral sequence for it.

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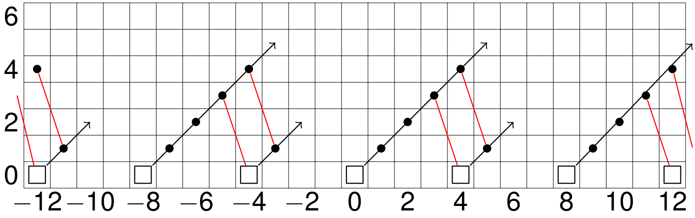

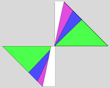

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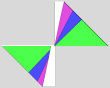
Here is the slice spectral sequence for the actual fixed point set.



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Here is the slice spectral sequence for the actual fixed point set. It was originally studied by Dan Dugger.

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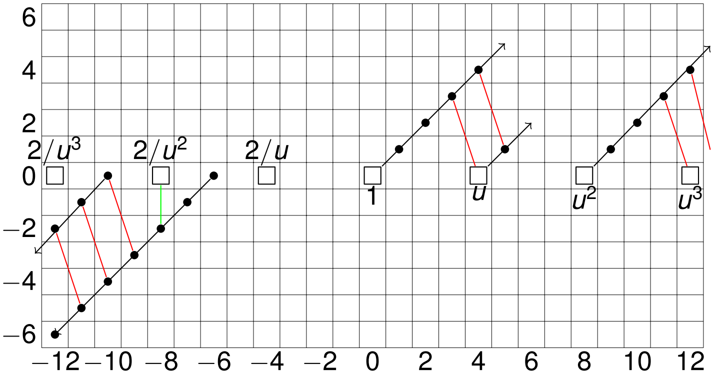

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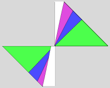
Actual fixed points and homotopy fixed points

These two spectral sequences are computing different things.



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- The Hopkins-Miller spectral sequence converges to $\pi_*(E_1^{hC_2})$, the homotopy of the homotopy fixed point set, $F(EC_2, E_1)^{C_2}$, the spectrum of equivariant maps from a contractible free C_2-spectrum EC_2 to E_1.

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In general the homotopy and actual fixed point sets need not be equivalent, but in this case they are.

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In our case $\tilde{M}$ is a C_8-spectrum related to $MU^{(4)}$.

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In our case $\tilde{M}$ is a C_8-spectrum related to $MU^{(4)}$. In order to prove our main theorem, we will need to show that its actual and homotopy fixed point sets are equivalent.

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In our case $\tilde{M}$ is a C_8-spectrum related to $MU^{(4)}$. In order to prove our main theorem, we will need to show that its actual and homotopy fixed point sets are equivalent. We will do this at the end of the next lecture.