

ON THE UNIQUENESS OF THE SMOOTH STRUCTURE OF THE 61-SPHERE

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ABSTRACT. We prove that the 61-sphere has a unique smooth structure.

Following results of Moise [35], Kervaire-Milnor [25], Browder [10] and Hill-Hopkins-Ravenel [19], we show that the only odd dimensional spheres with a unique smooth structure are S^1, S^3, S^5 and S^{61} .

Following recent work of Isaksen [21], we also show that in dimensions from 5 through 61, the only spheres with a unique smooth structure are S^5, S^6, S^{12}, S^{56} and S^{61} .

Our proof is a computation of homotopy groups of spheres. A major part of this paper is to prove an Adams differential $d_3(D_3) = B_3$. We prove this differential by introducing a new technique based on the algebraic and geometric Kahn-Priddy theorems. The success of this technique suggests a theoretical way to prove Adams differentials in the sphere spectrum inductively by use of differentials in truncated projective spectra.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 1904, Poincaré proposed the following famous conjecture:

Conjecture 1.1. *Let M be a closed 3-manifold. If M is simply connected, then M is homeomorphic to the 3-sphere.*

This is the celebrated Poincaré conjecture. It was proved by Perelman [41] in 2002, using geometric analytic methods. Note that a closed 3-manifold is simply connected if and only if it is homotopy equivalence to the 3-sphere.

This conjecture can be generalized to higher dimensions as the following question.

Question 1.2. Let M be a closed n -manifold. Suppose M is homotopy equivalent to S^n . Is M homeomorphic to S^n ?

The answer turns out to be yes for all dimensions. For $n = 4$, it was proved by Freedman [16] in 1982. For $n \geq 5$, it was proved by Smale [48] in 1962, using the theory of h -cobordisms, and by Newman [40] in 1966 and by Connell [15] in 1967. The statement Smale proved assumes further that the n -manifold M admits a smooth structure, while the statement Newman and Connell proved does not require such a condition.

In summary, we have the following theorem:

Theorem 1.3. ([48, 40, 15, 16, 41]) *Any closed n -manifold that is homotopy equivalent to S^n is homeomorphic to S^n .*

We can also generalize this question into the smooth category.

Question 1.4. Let M be a closed n -manifold. Suppose M is homeomorphic to S^n . Is M diffeomorphic to S^n ?

For $n = 3$, the answer is yes. It is due to Moise [35] that every closed 3-manifold has a unique smooth structure. In particular, the 3-sphere has a unique smooth structure. For $n = 4$, this question is wildly open.

For higher dimensions, Milnor [33] constructed an exotic smooth structure on S^7 . Furthermore, Kervaire and Milnor [25] showed that the answer is not true in general for $n \geq 5$.

Since the answer to Question 1.4 is not true in general, there come two natural questions:

Question 1.5. How many exotic structures are there on S^n ?

Question 1.6. For which n 's does there exist a unique smooth structure on S^n ?

Kervaire and Milnor reduced Question 1.5 to a computation of the stable homotopy groups of spheres. In fact, Kervaire and Milnor constructed a group Θ_n , which is the group of h -cobordism classes of homotopy n -spheres. The group Θ_n classifies the differential structures on S^n for $n \geq 5$. This group Θ_n has a subgroup Θ_n^{bp} , which consists of homotopy spheres that bound parallelizable manifolds. The relation between Θ_n and π_n (the n -th stable homotopy group of the spheres) can be summarized by the following theorem.

Theorem 1.7. (Kervaire-Milnor [25]) *Suppose that $n \geq 5$.*

(1) *The subgroup Θ_n^{bp} is cyclic, and has the following order:*

$$|\Theta_n^{bp}| = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 1 \text{ or } 2, & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, \\ 2^{2n-2}(2^{2n-2} - 1)B(n), & \text{if } n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}. \end{cases}$$

Here $B(n)$ is the numerator of $4B_{2n}/n$ and B_{2n} is the Bernoulli number.

(2) For $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Theta_n^{bp} \longrightarrow \Theta_n \longrightarrow \pi_n/J \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here π_n/J is the cokernel of the J -homomorphism.

(3) For $n \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, there is an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \Theta_n^{bp} \longrightarrow \Theta_n \longrightarrow \pi_n/J \xrightarrow{\Phi} \mathbb{Z}/2 \longrightarrow \Theta_{n-1}^{bp} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Here the map Φ is the Kervaire invariant.

Remark 1.8. In the first part of Theorem 1.7, the case $n \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ depends on the computation of the order of the image of the J -homomorphism. The case $n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ depends on the Kervaire invariant in dimension $n + 1$. The computation of the image of the J -homomorphism at $4k - 1$ stems is a special case of the Adams conjecture. The proof was completed by Mahowald [30], and the full Adams conjecture was proved by Quillen [44], Sullivan [49], and by Becker-Gottlieb [5].

For Question 1.6, it is clear from Theorem 1.7 that, for $n = 4k + 3$ with $k \geq 1$, the smooth structure on the n -sphere is never unique. For $n = 4k + 1$ with $k \geq 1$, the answer depends on the existence of the Kervaire invariant elements. In 2009, Hill, Hopkins and Ravenel [19] showed that the only dimensions in which the Kervaire invariant elements exist are 2, 6, 14, 30, 62 and possibly 126. That is, in other dimensions, the Kervaire invariant map

$$\pi_n/J \xrightarrow{\Phi} \mathbb{Z}/2$$

in part (3) of Theorem 1.7 is always zero and the group Θ_{n-1}^{bp} is $\mathbb{Z}/2$. Therefore, the only odd dimensional spheres that could have a unique smooth structure are $S^1, S^3, S^5, S^{13}, S^{29}, S^{61}$ and S^{125} . Further, the cases S^{13} and S^{29} can be ruled out by May's [32] 3-primary computation of the stable homotopy groups of spheres.

For dimension 61, we have the main theorem of this paper.

Theorem 1.9. *The 2-primary $\pi_{61} = 0$, and therefore the sphere S^{61} has a unique smooth structure.*

We postpone the proof of the first claim of Theorem 1.9 to Section 2, and present the proof of the second claim now.

Proof. In [7], Barratt, Jones and Mahowald showed that the Kervaire invariant element θ_5 exists. The second author gave a new proof in [57]. By Theorem 1.7, this implies that $\Theta_{61}^{bp} = 0$.

At an odd prime p , the first nontrivial element in the cokernel of J is β_1 , which lies in the stem $2p^2 - 2p - 2$. (This is proved in Section 4 of [45].) This value is 82 if $p = 7$. For $p = 3$ and $p = 5$, the table in Appendix A3 of Ravenel's green book [45] shows that the cokernel of J in dimension 61 vanishes. Therefore, the cokernel of J in dimension 61 vanishes at all odd primes.

Combining the first claim of Theorem 1.9 with Theorem 1.7, this proves the second claim of Theorem 1.9. \square

For dimension 125, we have the following proposition.

Proposition 1.10. *The sphere S^{125} does not have a unique smooth structure.*

Proof. This proof uses the Hurewicz image of tmf (the spectrum of topological modular forms). See [4, 18] for computations of the homotopy groups of tmf .

Let $\{w\} \in \pi_{45}$ be the unique homotopy class detected by w in Adams filtration 9. It is known that both $\bar{\kappa} \in \pi_{20}$ and $\{w\}$ are detected by tmf , that is, they map nontrivially under the following map:

$$\pi_* S^0 \longrightarrow \pi_* tmf.$$

We have that $\bar{\kappa}^4 \{w\} \neq 0$ in $\pi_{125} tmf$. Therefore, $\bar{\kappa}^4 \{w\} \neq 0$ in $\pi_{125} S^0$ and it lies in the cokernel of J . This shows that S^{125} does not have a unique smooth structure. \square

Therefore, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 1.11. *The only odd dimensional spheres with a unique smooth structure are S^1, S^3, S^5 and S^{61} .*

For even dimensions, since the subgroup Θ_n^{bp} is always zero, we need to understand the cokernel of the J -homomorphism.

In [34], Milnor states that up to dimension 64, the only dimensions where the n -sphere has a unique smooth structure are $n = 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 12, 61$ and possibly $n = 4$. This observation is based on the computation of 2-primary stable homotopy groups of spheres up to the 64 stem by Kochman and Mahowald [26] from 1995. Recently, Isaksen [21] discovered several errors in Kochman and Mahowald's computations, and he was able to give rigorous proofs of computations through the 59 stem. One major correction is that, instead of having order 4, π_{56} is of order 2 and is generated by a class in the image of J . Consequently, we have the following theorem:

Theorem 1.12. *(Isaksen) The sphere S^{56} has a unique smooth structure.*

Proof. It is clear from Theorem 1.7 that $\Theta_{56}^{bp} = 0$. Ravenel's computation [45] shows that the cokernel of J in dimension 56 vanishes at odd primes. Recent computation of Isaksen [21] shows that the cokernel of J in dimension 56 vanishes at the prime 2. Then this theorem follows from part (2) of Theorem 1.7. \square

The technique used by Kochman and Mahowald [26] is quite different from the classical technique used by Barratt, Bruner, Mahowald, May and Tangora [32, 37, 8, 50, 51, 52, 11] through dimension 45, and the motivic technique used by Isaksen and the second author [21, 24] through dimension 59. For more details of known techniques, see Section 2.

Based on Isaksen's computation, we give rigorous proofs regarding π_{60} and π_{61} . Besides the classical technique of Toda brackets, one of our proofs relies heavily on the transfer map from the infinite real projective spectrum to the sphere spectrum. The success of this technique suggests a theoretical way to improve our understanding through a bigger range.

Combining our computations with the previous knowledge of π_* , we have another corollary of the main theorem.

Corollary 1.13. *For $5 \leq n \leq 61$, the only dimensions that S^n has a unique smooth structure are $n = 5, 6, 12, 56$ and 61 .*

Proof. The range for $n < 19$ was known to Kervaire and Milnor. For even dimensions between 20 and 60, it is straightforward to check that at $p = 2$, the only dimension in which the cokernel

of J vanishes is 56. Note that the Kervaire invariant θ_4 exists in dimension 30. In fact, Barratt, Mahowald and Tangora [8] showed that π_{30} is $\mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by θ_4 . Therefore, we need to consider odd primary computations in this dimension. May [32] showed that at the prime 3, the cokernel of J in dimension 30 is $\mathbb{Z}/3$, which implies that S^{30} does not have a unique smooth structure. Combining with Theorems 1.7 and 1.9 and Corollary 1.11, this completes the proof. \square

Remark 1.14. Recent work of Behrens, Hill, Hopkins and Mahowald [6] shows that the next sphere with a unique smooth structure, if exists, is in dimension at least 126.

Based on our current knowledge on π_* , we have the following conjecture.

Conjecture 1.15. *For dimensions greater than 4, the only spheres with a unique smooth structure are S^5 , S^6 , S^{12} , S^{56} , and S^{61} .*

The rest of this paper is organized as follows.

In Section 2, we give a brief review of the stem-wise computation of π_* with a focus on the prime 2. We compare the known techniques. We reduce $\pi_{61} = 0$ to three Adams differentials.

From Section 3 to Section 10, we present the proof of the hardest differential $d_3(D_3) = B_3$. In Section 3, we summarize the strategy of our technique and explain how we organize the details of the proof in Sections 4 through 10. The intuition behind part of this proof is included in Appendix II, which is Section 14.

We present the proof of the other two differentials in Sections 11 and 12. The targets of these two differentials detect certain homotopy classes. We use the theory of Toda brackets to show that these homotopy classes must vanish.

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2. THE STABLE HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF SPHERES

The computation of the stable homotopy groups of spheres is a long standing and very challenging problem in algebraic topology. We will first give a brief review of the history from the stem-wise point of view, and then talk about some recent progress.

After the geometric computation of the first three stems [20, 17, 55, 42, 46], Serre [47] did the computation of π_n for $n < 9$ with the aid of the Serre spectral sequence and the Eilenberg-MacLane spectra. Serre also showed that these stable groups are finite in positive stems, so we can compute them one prime at a time. Afterwards, at each prime, Adams [1] constructed the Adams spectral sequence whose E_2 -term encodes the information that we could obtain via primary cohomology

operations. The Adams spectral sequence gives an upper bound on π_n and therefore determining the Adams differentials becomes a major method in computing the stable homotopy groups. Generalizing Adams's idea, Novikov constructed the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence using the complex cobordism spectrum.

There is another method using the EHP sequence, which computes the unstable homotopy groups inductively. Using this method, together with the Toda bracket operations, Toda [54] succeeded to do the computation of π_n for $n \leq 19$.

It turns out that the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence is more successful at odd primes than at the prime 2. In the 1980's, using the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence, Ravenel [45] computed up to the 108-stem at the prime 3, and the 999-stem at the prime 5. Previously, the computation was done independently to Nakamura [39] and Tangora [53] up to the 103-stem at the prime 3, and to Aubry [3] up to the 760-stem at the prime 5.

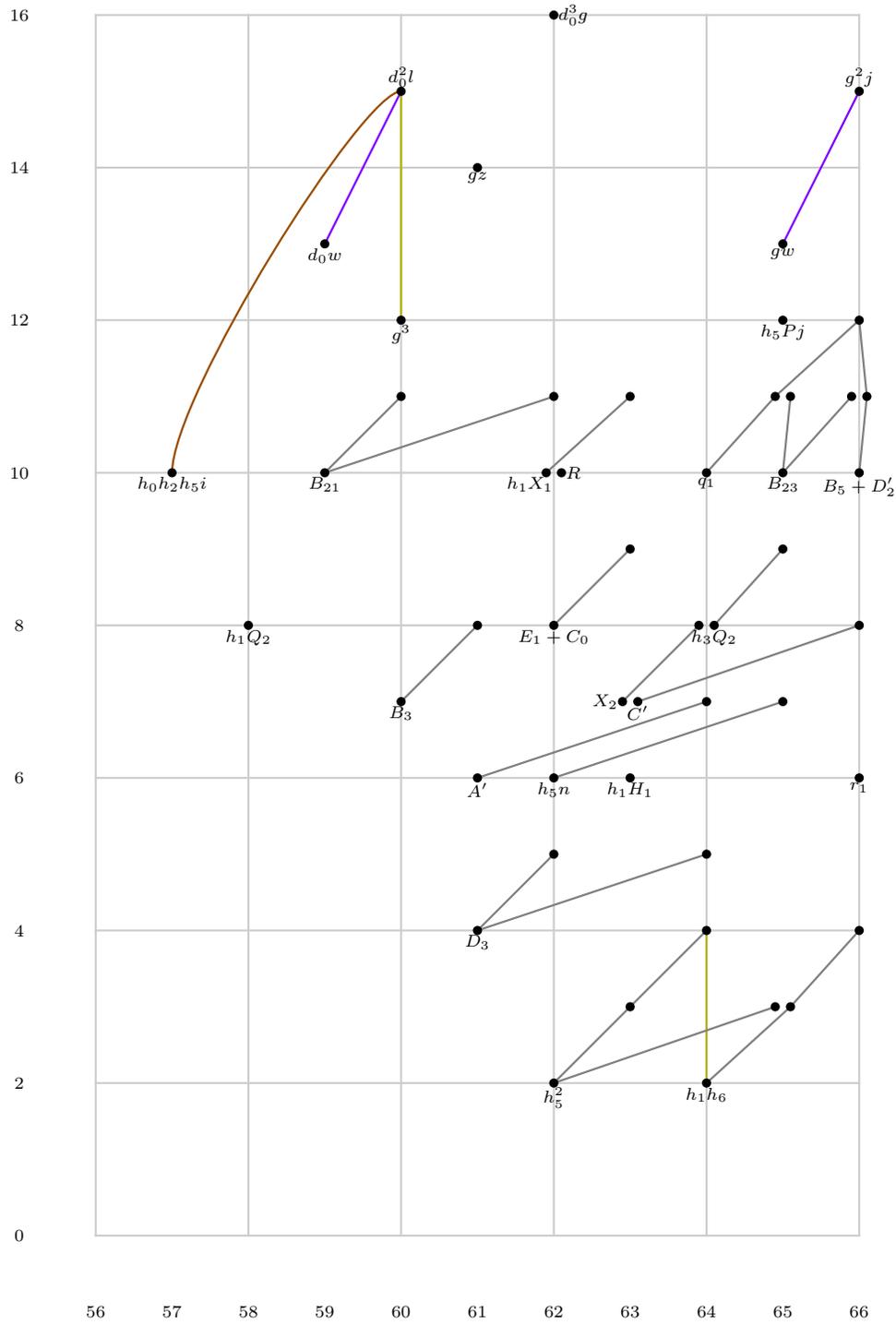
At the prime 2, the Adams spectral sequence is still the most efficient way. In [32], May constructed the May spectral sequence, which converges to the E_2 -page of the Adams spectral sequence. This works at all primes. In particular, May computed π_n for $n \leq 28$ at the prime 2. In the 1960's, using the Adams spectral sequence, and with the aid of the technique of Toda brackets, Barratt, Mahowald and Tangora [8] determined the differentials in the Adams spectral sequence up to the 45-stem. About one and a half decades later, Bruner [11] discovered a gap in [8], and proved a new Adams differential in the 38-stem. Bruner's differential therefore corrected the result of π_{37} and π_{38} , and along with that corrected some relations in the stable homotopy ring.

In 1990, based on the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of the Brown-Peterson spectrum, Kochman [27] made an algorithm and implemented it into computer programmes. In this way, he produced a table of π_n up to the 64-stem. However, his method is not completely reviewed by others due to its complexity, and his result is not fully accepted by the experts. In 1995, Kochman and Mahowald [26] made a few corrections to [27], in the range from 52 to 64. A tentative chart of the Adams spectral sequence is included in the appendix of [27] and [26] without proofs. Note that the Adams differentials in this chart are deduced from the stable homotopy groups, not the other way around.

For about two decades, much of our knowledge regarding π_n , in the range from 45 to 64, relied on [26]. Recently, by comparing the motivic Adams spectral sequence and the classical Adams spectral sequence, Isaksen [21] gave rigorous proofs to all but one Adams differentials up to the 59 stem. The exception was later proved by the second author [24] based on Isaksen's motivic computation. Along with a few corrections to some relations in the stable homotopy ring, Isaksen proved a new Adams differential in the 57-stem, which was not included in [26]. This also corrects π_{56} and π_{57} as we used in the proof of Theorem 1.12.

In the range beyond the 59-stem, Isaksen [21] also proved a few differentials. The part which Isaksen did not fully understand can be summarized in his Adams E_∞ chart [22], which we include in the following page.

Note that we do not include elements in filtration higher than 16. Those elements are detected by the $K(1)$ -local sphere, and are not relevant to our proof. Here we use colored lines to denote nontrivial extensions: yellow lines correspond to hidden 2-extensions, blue lines correspond to hidden η -extensions, and brown lines correspond to hidden ν -extensions. Note that because of differentials unknown to Isaksen, the actual E_∞ -page beyond the 59-stem is a subquotient of what is shown in this chart.



Now we reduce the first claim of Theorem 1.9, i.e., $\pi_{61} = 0$, to three Adams differentials.

Proof. It is proven in Theorem 3.1 (and this is the crux of the paper) that

$$d_3(D_3) = B_3$$

and therefore

$$d_3(h_1 D_3) = h_1 B_3.$$

It is proven in Theorem 12.1 that

$$d_5(A') = h_1 B_{21}.$$

It is proven in Theorem 11.1 that the element gz must be killed by some Adams differential.

There are no elements left in the E_∞ -page of the 61-stem. \square

It is clear that these differentials also settle π_{60} .

Corollary 2.1. *The 2-primary π_{60} is $\mathbb{Z}/4$, generated by $\bar{\kappa}^3$.*

Proof. The elements g^3 and $d_0^2 l$ are the only elements left, and there is a hidden 2-extension between them. The element g detects $\bar{\kappa} \in \pi_{20}$. Therefore, the 2-primary group π_{60} is $\mathbb{Z}/4$, generated by $\bar{\kappa}^3$. \square

It is worth mentioning another corollary of our theorem, regarding the Kervaire invariant element $\theta_5 \in \pi_{62}$.

Corollary 2.2. *The Kervaire invariant class $\theta_5 \in \pi_{62}$ is contained in the strictly defined 4-fold Toda bracket $\langle 2, \theta_4, \theta_4, 2 \rangle$.*

Proof. We first check this 4-fold Toda bracket is strictly defined. In [57], the second author showed that $\theta_4^2 = 0$. Note that the 3-fold Toda bracket $\langle 2, \theta_4, \theta_4 \rangle$ is contained in $\pi_{61} = 0$. Therefore, this 4-fold is strictly defined. In the Adams E_3 page, we have a Massey product

$$\langle h_0, h_4^2, h_4^2, h_0 \rangle = h_5^2,$$

because of the Adams differential $d_2(h_5) = h_0 h_4^2$. Then the theorem follows from Moss's Theorem [36, Theorem 1.2]. \square

3. INTUITION AND THE PROOF OF THE DIFFERENTIAL $d_3(D_3) = B_3$

We have developed a general method to prove a differential in the Adams spectral sequence of the sphere spectrum. The strategy can be summarized in three parts:

- (1) Using the algebraic Kahn-Priddy theorem, we pullback a differential in the Adams spectral sequence of the sphere spectrum to one in the Adams spectral sequence of the suspension spectrum of RP^∞ .
- (2) Using our knowledge of the cell structure of RP^∞ and the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, we deduce the Adams differential in RP^∞ from one in a certain $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of RP^∞ .
- (3) Using our knowledge of the Adams spectral sequence of the sphere spectrum, and the cell structure of this $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient, we reduce the computation of the Adams differential in this $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient to that of a product (or more generally a Toda bracket) in a lower stem of the stable homotopy groups of spheres.

The first part of this “road map” describes seven Adams spectral sequences and maps among them; the second part describes certain Adams d_3 or d_4 differentials in the 61-stem of each of the spectral sequences and maps in the Adams E_2 -page among the sources and targets of these differentials.

Notation 3.2. All spectra are localized at the prime 2. Suppose Z is a spectrum. Let $Ext(Z)$ denote its Adams E_2 -page.

For spectra, let S^0 be the sphere spectrum, and P_1^∞ be the suspension spectrum of RP^∞ . In general, we use P_n^{n+k} to denote the suspension spectrum of RP^{n+k}/RP^{n-1} . Recall that we have the James periodicity for the stunted projective spectra:

$$\Sigma^{\phi(k)} P_n^{n+k} \simeq P_{n+\phi(k)}^{n+k+\phi(k)},$$

where $\phi(k) = 2^{\psi(k)}$, and

$$\psi(k) = \lfloor \frac{k}{2} \rfloor + \begin{cases} -1, & k \equiv 0 \pmod{8} \\ 0, & k \equiv 1 \\ 0, & k \equiv 2 \\ 1, & k \equiv 3 \\ 0, & k \equiv 4 \\ 1, & k \equiv 5 \\ 0, & k \equiv 6 \\ 0, & k \equiv 7. \end{cases}$$

For example, $\phi(7) = 2^{\psi(7)} = 8$, hence we have $P_{16}^{23} \simeq \Sigma^8 P_8^{15} \simeq \Sigma^{16} P_0^7$.

The spectrum X is a quotient spectrum of P_{14}^{23} and \tilde{X} is a subspectrum of X . The spectrum $C\eta$ is the cofiber of $\eta \in \pi_1$, and $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$ turns out to be a subspectrum of \tilde{X} . The precise definitions of the spectra X and \tilde{X} can be found in Definition 5.1.

For sources and targets of these differentials, we use the following way to denote the elements in the Adams E_2 -page of P_1^∞ and its $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients. One way to compute $Ext(P_1^\infty)$ is to use the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence.

$$E_1 = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} Ext(S^n) \implies Ext(P_1^\infty)$$

Notation 3.3. We denote any element in $Ext(S^n)$ to be $a[n]$, where $a \in Ext(S^0)$, and n suggests that it comes from $Ext(S^n)$. We will abuse notation and write the same symbol $a[n]$ for an element of $Ext(P_1^\infty)$ detected by the element $a[n]$ of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch E_∞ page. Thus, there is indeterminacy in the notation $a[n]$ that is detected by Atiyah-Hirzebruch E_∞ elements in lower filtration. When $a[n]$ is the element of lowest Atiyah-Hirzebruch filtration in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch E_∞ page in a given bidegree (s, t) , then $a[n]$ also is a well-defined element of $Ext(P_1^\infty)$. Sometimes we will need to be precise about a particular element of $Ext(P_1^\infty)$ detected by $a[n]$. We will use the notation $\underline{a[n]}$ to denote a particular choice, and we must provide a definition that specifies $\underline{a[n]}$ in this case. We use this same notation for all $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients of P_1^∞ . There won't be any confusion on the index n since any $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient contains at most one cell in each dimension.

Remark 3.4. In [56], we computed the Adams E_2 -page of P_1^∞ in the range of $t < 72$ by the Lambda algebra. This Lambda algebra computation gives us a lot of information on the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence. In particular, there is a one-to-one correspondence between the

differentials in the Lambda algebra computation and differentials in the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence.

Remark 3.5. Despite the indeterminacy in Notation 3.3, there is a huge advantage of it. Suppose $f : Q \rightarrow Q'$ is a map between two $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients of P_1^∞ , which is a composite of inclusion and quotient maps. Suppose further that there exists an element $a[n]$ which is a generator of both $Ext^{s,t}(Q)$ and $Ext^{s,t}(Q')$ for some bidegree (s, t) (this implies both Q and Q' have a cell in dimension n). We therefore must have that, with the right choices, $a[n]$ in $Ext^{s,t}(Q)$ maps to $a[n]$ in $Ext^{s,t}(Q')$. This property follows from the naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bigoplus_{i \in I} Ext(S^i) & \longrightarrow & \bigoplus_{i \in I'} Ext(S^i) \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 Ext(Q) & \longrightarrow & Ext(Q') \\
 \\
 a[n] & \longmapsto & a[n]
 \end{array}$$

Example 3.6. As an example, the group $Ext^{3,64}(X) = \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$, is generated by $h_4^3[16]$, $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ and $h_0h_3h_5[23]$, as explained in Table 6 in Section 9. The element $h_4^3[16]$ is uniquely determined by our notation, since it has the lowest Atiyah-Hirzebruch filtration. In fact, the 16-skeleton of X is $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$. The inclusion map specifies the element $h_4^3[16]$ in $Ext^{3,64}(X)$ as the image of the element $h_4^3[16]$ in $Ext^{3,64}(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 Ext(\Sigma^{14}C\eta) & \longrightarrow & Ext(X) \\
 \\
 h_4^3[16] & \longmapsto & h_4^3[16]
 \end{array}$$

As a comparison, the element $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in our notation does not specify a unique element in $Ext^{3,64}(X)$. In fact, suppose A and B are elements in $Ext^{3,64}(X)$, which are detected by $h_4^3[16]$ and $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X . The element $A + B$ is therefore also detected by $h_1h_3h_5[22]$. Our notation $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in $Ext^{3,64}(X)$ does *not* distinguish the elements B and $A + B$.

It turns out making a choice for $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ is essential to our proof. In fact, we use a 4-cell complex X^{22} (see Definition 5.6) to specify such a choice. The complex X^{22} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X , and contains a cell in dimension 22, but not in dimension 16. The group $Ext^{3,64}(X^{22}) = \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by $h_1h_3h_5[22]$, as explained in Table 4 in Section 8. We denote the image of $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in $Ext^{3,64}(X^{22})$ to be $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ in $Ext^{3,64}(X)$.

$$\text{Ext}(X^{22}) \longrightarrow \text{Ext}(X)$$

$$h_1h_3h_5[22] \longmapsto \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$$

Now, we explain the main steps of the proof for the Adams differential $d_3(D_3) = B_3$.

- (1) **Step 1:** We establish a d_4 differential in the Adams spectral sequence of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$:

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

This is stated as Theorem 7.1 and proved in Section 7.

- (2) **Step 2:** Using the inclusion map $\Sigma^{14}C\eta \rightarrow \tilde{X}$, we push forward the Adams d_4 differential in Step 1 to an Adams d_4 differential in \tilde{X} :

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

This is stated as Theorem 8.1 and proved in Section 8.

- (3) **Step 3:** Using the inclusion map $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$, we push forward the Adams d_4 differential in Step 2 to an Adams d_4 differential in X :

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

This is stated as Theorem 9.1 and proved in Section 9.

- (4) **Step 4:** We show that the chosen element $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ (as explained in Example 3.6) is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of \overline{X} . This is stated as Theorem 9.2 and proved in Section 9.

Combining with Step 3, we have an immediate Adams d_4 differential in X :

$$d_4(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

This is stated as Corollary 9.3.

- (5) **Step 5:** Using the quotient map $P_1^{23} \rightarrow X$, we pull back the Adams d_4 differential in Step 4 to an Adams d_3 differential in P_1^{23} :

$$d_3(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = G[6].$$

This is stated as Theorem 10.1 and proved in Section 10.

- (6) **Step 6:** Using the inclusion map $P_1^{23} \rightarrow P_1^\infty$ and the transfer map $P_1^\infty \rightarrow S^0$, we push forward the Adams d_3 differential in Step 4 to an Adams d_3 differential in S^0 :

$$d_3(D_3) = B_3.$$

This is our main theorem and is proved in this section.

We have several comments before we dive into the details of the proofs.

Remark 3.7. Step 1 is the origin of all our differentials. It follows essentially from a relation in the stable homotopy groups of spheres: there is a nontrivial η -extension from h_4^3 to B_1 .

Remark 3.8. Intuitively, the most mysterious step is Step 5. The intuition behind such an argument is explained in detail in Section 14, which is Appendix II. But note that the intuition is irrelevant to our proofs. For the proof, when we pull back a d_4 differential, the preimage of the source must support a d_2 , d_3 or d_4 differential. To get the d_3 differential as claimed in Step 5, we rule out all other possibilities.

Remark 3.9. Logically, the most complicated step is Step 2. The intuition seems straightforward: we push forward a d_4 differential to get a d_4 differential. But note that we need to show that the image of the target survives to the E_4 page, i.e., it is not killed by a d_2 or d_3 differential. It turns out in the corresponding bidegrees, there are 10 elements which have the potential to support a d_2 or d_3 differential. To rule out these possibilities, we will show in Section 8 that 9 elements out of the 10 are permanent cycles, and the other one supports a d_2 differential which is irrelevant. Our way to show these elements are permanent cycles is by showing they are permanent cycles in some $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes of X . For this purpose, in Section 5, we study the cell structure of X , as well as its several $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes.

Remark 3.10. The intuitive reason why this method works is due to the geometric and algebraic Kahn-Priddy theorems. It is because of Step 6 that we can reduce the computation of an Adams differential in S^0 to one in P_1^∞ , and further to one in a *lower stem* of S^0 .

In the rest of this section, we prove Step 6.

Recall that we have the Kahn-Priddy Theorem [28], stated as follows.

Theorem 3.11. *The transfer map $P_1^\infty \rightarrow S^0$ induces a surjection on homotopy groups in positive stems.*

We also have the algebraic Kahn-Priddy Theorem due to Lin [29].

Theorem 3.12. *The transfer map also induces a surjection:*

$$Ext^{s,t}(P_1^\infty) \rightarrow Ext^{s+1,t+1}(S^0)$$

for $t - s > 0$.

Now we prove Step 6.

Proof. For the purpose of the differential $d_3(D_3) = B_3$, we check the two tables in the appendix of [56]. See [56] for more details of the Lambda algebra notation we used here. We rewrite $Ext^{(s,t)}$ as $Ext^{(s,s+(t-s))}$ to indicate that it is in stem $t - s$.

The element D_3 is in $Ext^{4,61+4}(S^0) = \mathbb{Z}/2$. Checking the table for P_1^∞ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} Ext^{3,61+3}(P_1^\infty) &= \mathbb{Z}/2, \text{ generated by (22) 21 11 7,} \\ Ext^{3,61+3}(P_1^{23}) &= (\mathbb{Z}/2)^2, \text{ generated by (22) 21 11 7,} \\ &\quad \text{(23) 22 13 3.} \end{aligned}$$

The element 21 11 7 lies in

$$Ext^{3,39+3}(S^0) = \mathbb{Z}/2, \text{ generated by } h_1 h_3 h_5.$$

Therefore, the element $h_1 h_3 h_5$ [22] maps to D_3 .

The element B_3 is in $Ext^{7,60+7}(S^0) = \mathbb{Z}/2$. Checking the table for P_1^∞ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned} Ext^{6,60+6}(P_1^\infty) &= (\mathbb{Z}/2)^2, \text{ generated by (6) 2 4 7 11 15 15, (20) 5 5 9 7 7 7,} \\ Ext^{6,60+6}(P_1^{23}) &= (\mathbb{Z}/2)^4, \text{ generated by (6) 2 4 7 11 15 15, (20) 5 5 9 7 7 7,} \\ &\quad \text{(22) 3 5 9 7 7 7, (23) 13 2 3 5 7 7.} \end{aligned}$$

In the table for the transfer, we have that the element (20) 5 5 9 7 7 7 (with certain choice) maps to 0. Due to the algebraic Kahn-Priddy Theorem, we must have the element (6) 2 4 7 11 15 15 maps to B_3 . The element 2 4 7 11 15 15 lies in

$$Ext^{6,54+6}(S^0) = \mathbb{Z}/2, \text{ generated by } G.$$

Therefore, the element $G[6]$ maps to B_3 .

$$Ext^{3,61+3}(P_1^{23}) \longrightarrow Ext^{3,61+3}(P_1^\infty) \longrightarrow Ext^{4,61+4}(S^0)$$

$$h_1 h_3 h_5 [22] \longmapsto h_1 h_3 h_5 [22] \longmapsto D_3$$

$$Ext^{6,60+6}(P_1^{23}) \longrightarrow Ext^{6,60+6}(P_1^\infty) \longrightarrow Ext^{7,60+7}(S^0)$$

$$G[6] \longmapsto G[6] \longmapsto B_3$$

Note that in both $Ext(P_1^\infty)$ and $Ext(P_1^{23})$, the elements $h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]$ and $G[6]$ are uniquely determined by our notation, since they have the lowest Atiyah-Hirzebruch filtrations in their bidegrees.

In the Adams spectral sequence for S^0 , the element B_3 survives to the E_3 -page: there is no element that could kill B_3 by a d_2 differential. Therefore, the Adams d_3 differential in P_1^{23} :

$$d_3(h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]) = G[6]$$

in Step 5 (Theorem 10.1) implies the Adams d_3 differential in S^0 :

$$d_3(D_3) = B_3.$$

□

4. $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -SUBQUOTIENTS FOR CW SPECTRA

In this section, we introduce the definitions of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes and $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complexes for CW spectra. We also discuss an important $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^6 in Theorem 4.7.

Definition 4.1. Let A, B, C and D be CW spectra, i and q be maps

$$A \xhookrightarrow{i} B, \quad B \twoheadrightarrow{q} C$$

We say that (A, i) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B , if the map i induces an injection on mod 2 homology. We denote an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex by an hooked arrow as above.

We say that (C, q) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B , if the map q induces a surjection on mod 2 homology. We denote an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex by a double headed arrow above.

When the maps involved are clear in the context, we also say A is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B , and C is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B .

Furthermore, we say D is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of B , if D is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B , or an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B .

Remark 4.2. Note that our definitions of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes and $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complexes are *not* necessarily subcomplexes and quotient complexes on the point set level. Our definitions should be thought as in the homological or homotopical sense. Here is a motivating example of why we use these definitions. The top cell of the spectrum P_1^3 splits off, therefore there is a map from S^3 to P_1^3 that induces an injection on mod 2 homology. This is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex in our sense. However, on the point set level, the image of the attaching map is not a point, therefore S^3 is not a subcomplex of P_1^3 in the classical sense.

Remark 4.3. It follows directly from Definition 4.1 that if (A, i) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B , then the cofiber of i is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B , which we sometimes denote as B/A . Dually, if (C, q) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B , then the fiber of q is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B .

The following lemma is useful in constructing $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients.

Lemma 4.4. *Suppose (A, i) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B . Let C be the cofiber of i . Let (D, j) be an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of C . Define E to be the homotopy pullback of D along $B \rightarrow C$. We have that E is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of B . Moreover, A is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of E with quotient D .*

Dually, suppose (C, q) is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B . Let A be the fiber of q . Let (F, p) be an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of A . Define G to be the homotopy pushout of F along $A \rightarrow B$. We have that G is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of B . Moreover, C is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex of G with fiber F .

Proof. This follows from the shorts exact sequences of homology induced by the following commutative diagrams of cofiber sequences and diagram chasing.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \longrightarrow & E & \longrightarrow & D \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ A & \xrightarrow{i} & B & \longrightarrow & C \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A & \longrightarrow & B & \xrightarrow{q} & C \\ \downarrow p & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ F & \longrightarrow & G & \longrightarrow & C \end{array}$$

□

We first study the spectrum P_1^6 . For attaching maps, we abuse notation and refer to a homotopy class by its detecting element in the E_1 -page of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence. We use similar notation as in the algebraic case in Notation 3.3. The readers who are familiar with the notation of cell diagrams from [7] should compare with the cell diagrams in Remark 4.8 for the intuition of the following Lemmas 4.5, 4.6 and Theorem 4.7.

Lemma 4.5. *There is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^5 with a 3-cell and a 5-cell that forms $\Sigma^3 C\eta$.*

Proof. Firstly, by the solution of the Hopf invariant one problem, the top cell of P_1^3 splits off. It follows that S^3 is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^3 , and therefore an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^5 .

Secondly, we consider the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex P_1^5/S^3 . We claim the top cell of P_1^5/S^3 splits off. We prove this claim by showing the attaching map is homotopic to zero. In fact, the following composition is trivial:

$$S^4 \rightarrow P_1^4/S^3 \rightarrow S^4,$$

where the second map is the quotient map. Otherwise, we would have a nontrivial

$$Sq^1 : H^4(P_1^5/S^3) \rightarrow H^5(P_1^5/S^3),$$

which we don't. This shows that the attaching map factors through P_1^2 .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S^4 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & P_1^4/S^3 \\ & \searrow \text{---} & \nearrow \\ & & P_1^2 \end{array}$$

The group $\pi_4(P_1^2)$ is generated by $\eta^2[2]$ and $\nu[1]$. However, the element $\eta^2[2]$ is killed by $\eta[4]$ in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of P_1^4/S^3 . The element $\nu[1]$ does not detect the attaching map either, since otherwise we would have a nontrivial

$$Sq^4 : H^1(P_1^5/S^3) \rightarrow H^5(P_1^5/S^3),$$

which we don't. Therefore, the attaching map $S^4 \rightarrow P_1^4/S^3$ is trivial, and S^5 is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^5/S^3 .

Now we pull back S^5 along the quotient map $P_1^5 \rightarrow P_1^5/S^3$. We claim that we have $\Sigma^3 C\eta$ as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^5 .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} S^3 & \hookrightarrow & \Sigma^3 C\eta & \twoheadrightarrow & S^5 \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ S^3 & \hookrightarrow & P_1^5 & \twoheadrightarrow & P_1^5/S^3 \end{array}$$

In fact, by Lemma 4.4, we have an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^5 with nontrivial H^3 and H^5 . Since there is a nontrivial

$$Sq^2 : H^3(P_1^5) \rightarrow H^5(P_1^5),$$

we must have $\Sigma^3 C\eta$ as the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex. \square

Lemma 4.6. *If we quotient out the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex $\Sigma^3 C\eta$ in P_1^6 , then the 6-cell splits off. Therefore, S^6 is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of $P_1^6/\Sigma^3 C\eta$.*

Proof. We claim that the attaching map $S^5 \rightarrow P_1^4/S^3$ is trivial.

In fact, the group $\pi_5(P_1^4/S^3) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by $\eta[4]$. To compute it, note that the E_1 -page of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of P_1^4/S^3 is $\pi_5(S^1) \oplus \pi_5(S^2) \oplus \pi_5(S^4) = \mathbb{Z}/8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by $\nu[2]$ and $\eta[4]$. We have the following Atiyah-Hirzebruch differentials:

$$\begin{aligned} \nu[2] &\rightarrow 2\nu[1] \\ 2\nu[2] &\rightarrow 4\nu[1] \\ \eta^2[4] &\rightarrow 4\nu[2] = \eta^3[2] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the element $\eta[4]$ is the only one left in the E_∞ -page.

Since we have

$$Sq^2 = 0 : H^4(P_1^6) \rightarrow H^6(P_1^6),$$

we must have

$$Sq^2 = 0 : H^4(P_1^6/\Sigma^3 C\eta) \rightarrow H^6(P_1^6/\Sigma^3 C\eta).$$

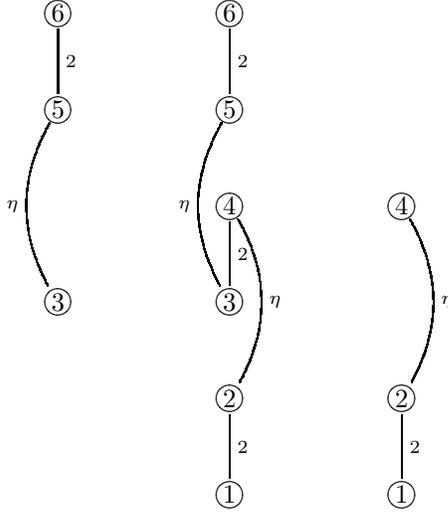
Therefore, the attaching map is not detected by $\eta[4]$, and is trivial. This proves that S^6 is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of $P_1^6/\Sigma^3 C\eta$. \square

Theorem 4.7. *There is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex Y of P_1^6 consisting of the 3-cell, 5-cell and the 6-cell, which is the pullback of S^6 along the quotient map $P_1^6 \rightarrow P_1^6/\Sigma^3 C\eta$.*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma^3 C\eta \hookrightarrow & Y & \twoheadrightarrow & S^6 \\ \parallel & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^3 C\eta \hookrightarrow & P_1^5 & \twoheadrightarrow & P_1^5/\Sigma^3 C\eta \end{array}$$

Proof. This follows directly from Lemmas 4.3 and 4.6. □

Remark 4.8. The cell diagrams of the cofiber sequences in Theorem 4.7 are the following:



5. SOME $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -SUBQUOTIENTS OF P_1^∞

In this section, we discuss the cell structures of certain $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients of P_1^∞ . All of them turn out to be $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes of a 9-cell complex X . The existence of these $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients is used extensively in the proofs in Sections 8, 9 and 10. For illustration purpose, we include the cell diagrams of these $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients. The definition of cell diagrams is reviewed in Section 13, which is Appendix I.

We define the 9-cell complex X .

Definition 5.1. Recall that the 15-skeleton of P_{14}^{23} is $P_{14}^{15} = S^{14} \vee S^{15}$. The complex X is defined to be the cofiber of the inclusion map $S^{15} \hookrightarrow P_{14}^{23}$, i.e., X fits into the cofiber sequence

$$S^{15} \hookrightarrow P_{14}^{23} \twoheadrightarrow X.$$

We also define the 22-skeleton of X to be \tilde{X} . In other words, \tilde{X} fits into the cofiber sequence

$$S^{15} \hookrightarrow P_{14}^{22} \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X}.$$

Now we establish the following lemmas on the cell structure of X .

Lemma 5.2. *There is a quotient map $X \twoheadrightarrow S^{16}$.*

Proof. There is a quotient map $P_0^7 \rightarrow S^0$, since the bottom cell splits off. By James periodicity, this gives a quotient map $P_{16}^{23} \rightarrow S^{16}$. Since the 14-skeleton of X is S^{14} , we have a quotient map to its cofiber P_{16}^{23} .

$$S^{14} \hookrightarrow X \twoheadrightarrow P_{16}^{23}.$$

Pre-composing the quotient map $P_{16}^{23} \rightarrow S^{16}$ with the quotient map $X \twoheadrightarrow P_{16}^{23}$, we get the desired quotient map $X \twoheadrightarrow S^{16}$. \square

Lemma 5.3. *We have S^{17} as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \tilde{X} and of X .*

Proof. We claim that the top cell of the 17-skeleton of \tilde{X} splits off, and therefore S^{17} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \tilde{X} and X .

The 16-skeleton of \tilde{X} is $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$ because of the nontrivial Sq^2 . The group $\pi_{16}(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$ is generated by 2[16]. Note that in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, the element $\eta^2[14]$ is killed by $\eta[16]$. Therefore, it follows from James periodicity that the attaching map is trivial. \square

Now we define some $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes of X . The relationships among the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes are summarized in Remark 5.12. The reader should compare with the cell diagrams in Remark 5.13 for the intuition of the following definitions.

Definition 5.4. We define \widehat{X}^{20} to be the 20-skeleton of X , and X^{20} to be the fiber of the following composition:

$$\widehat{X}^{20} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} \twoheadrightarrow S^{16}.$$

Note that the composition is a quotient map, and therefore X^{20} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \widehat{X}^{20} .

Definition 5.5. Quotienting out the 16-skeleton of \tilde{X} , we have the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -quotient complex P_{17}^{22} . We define \widehat{X}^{22} to be the pullback of $\Sigma^{16}Y$ along the quotient map $\tilde{X} \rightarrow P_{17}^{22}$. Note that by Theorem 4.7 and James periodicity, $\Sigma^{16}Y$ is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_{17}^{22} .

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \Sigma^{14}C\eta & \hookrightarrow & \widehat{X}^{22} & \twoheadrightarrow & \Sigma^{16}Y \\ \parallel & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Sigma^{14}C\eta & \hookrightarrow & \tilde{X} & \twoheadrightarrow & P_{17}^{22} = \Sigma^{16}P_1^6 \end{array}$$

Definition 5.6. We define X^{22} to be the fiber of the following composition:

$$\widehat{X}^{22} \hookrightarrow \tilde{X} \twoheadrightarrow S^{16}.$$

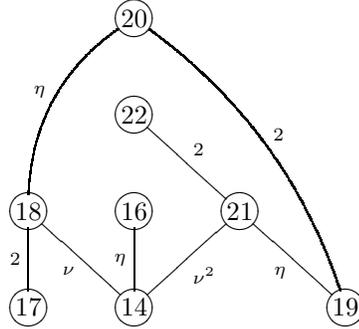
Note that the composition is a quotient map, and therefore X^{22} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \widehat{X}^{22} .

Definition 5.7. We define \widehat{X}^{21} to be the 21-skeleton of \widehat{X}^{22} , and X^{21} to be the 21-skeleton of X^{22} .

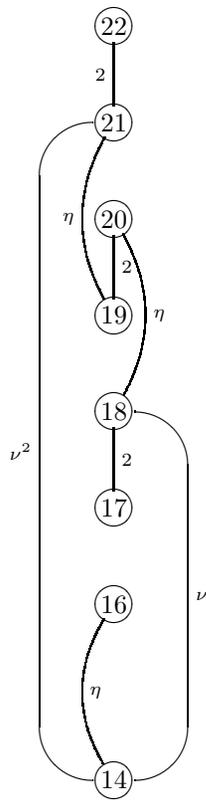
Remark 5.8. Note that S^{19} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X^{21} . In fact, the 19-skeleton of X^{21} is $S^{19} \vee S^{14}$. The attaching map $S^{18} \rightarrow S^{14}$ is trivial since $\pi_4 = 0$.

Definition 5.9. The top cell of P_1^7 splits off due to the solution of the Hopf invariant one problem. By James periodicity, this implies that the top cell of P_{17}^{23} splits off. Therefore, S^{23} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_{17}^{23} .

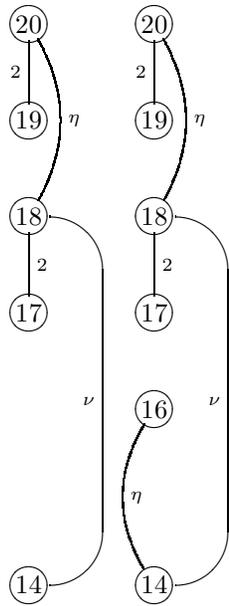
The reader should compare this with the cell diagrams in Remark 5.13.



Remark 5.13. For readers who are familiar with the notation of cell diagrams from [7], we include the cell diagrams as illustrations of the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes we defined. The definition and some examples of cell diagrams are explained in Appendix I.

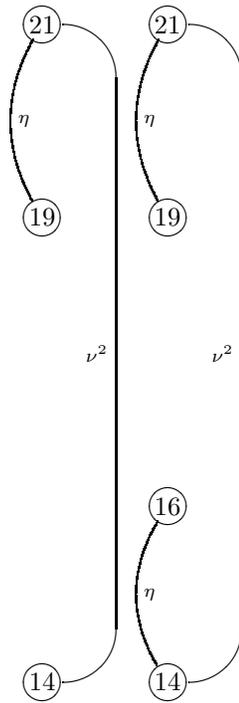


\tilde{X}



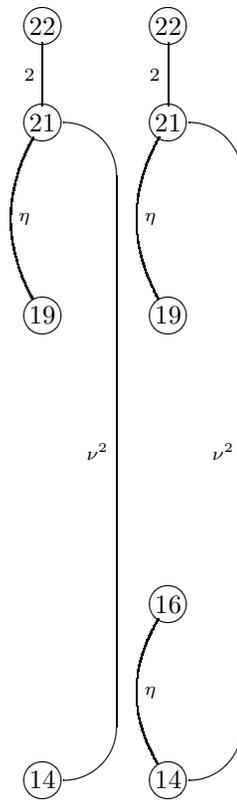
X^{20}

\widehat{X}^{20}



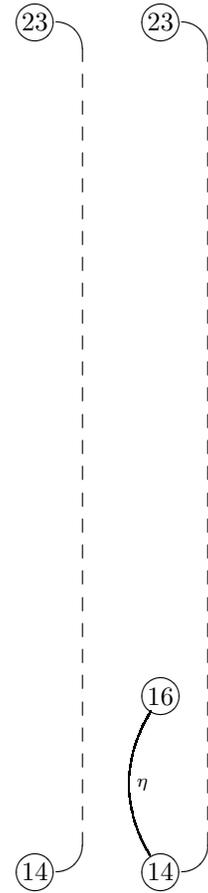
X^{21}

\widehat{X}^{21}



X^{22}

\widehat{X}^{22}



X^{23}

\widehat{X}^{23}

Here the dashed lines in X^{23} and \widehat{X}^{23} mean some possible attaching maps as explained in Remark 5.11.

For the cell diagram of \widetilde{X} , note that we have a nonzero Sq^8 on $H^{14}(\widetilde{X})$. However, $\Sigma^{14}C\sigma$ is not an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of \widetilde{X} , we therefore do not draw the attaching map σ . The non-existence of the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient is due to the existence of the attaching map ν^2 , which is proved in the following Theorem 5.14.

By Remark 5.8, we have S^{19} as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X^{21} . The cofiber X^{21}/S^{19} is therefore a 2-cell complex with cells in dimension 14 and 21. We have the following theorem.

Theorem 5.14. *The complex X^{21}/S^{19} is $\Sigma^{14}C\nu^2$, where $C\nu^2$ is the cofiber of ν^2 .*

This theorem implies the following corollary.

Corollary 5.15. *The complex $\Sigma^{14}C\nu^2$ is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of X^{21} , \widehat{X}^{21} , X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22} .*

In the rest of this section, we prove Theorem 5.14. Note that since $\pi_6 = \mathbb{Z}/2$ is generated by ν^2 , the complex X^{21}/S^{19} is either $\Sigma^{14}C\nu^2$ or $S^{14} \vee S^{21}$. Theorem 5.14 and Corollary 5.15 will be used in several proofs in Section 6. However, the proofs in Section 6 do not depend on these results. In fact, if the complex X^{21}/S^{19} were $S^{14} \vee S^{21}$, the proofs in Section 6 would be strictly much easier. The reader should feel free to skip the proof of Theorem 5.14: knowing either case could be true is good enough for the proofs in Section 8. Since this theorem may be of other interest, we include the proof of Theorem 5.14 for completeness.

To prove Theorem 5.14, we first consider the spectrum $\mathbb{C}P_1^3$, which is the suspension spectrum of $\mathbb{C}P^3$. As we will explain in Example 13.5, the top cell does not split off and is attached to $\mathbb{C}P_1^2$ via $2\nu[2]$. We have a standard quotient map $P_1^7 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$, which is induced by the quotient map on the space level. Then pre-composing it with the inclusion map, we have a map

$$q : P_1^6 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3.$$

Recall that in Theorem 4.7, we showed that there exists a 3-cell complex Y , which is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_1^6 .

Theorem 5.16. *The composition*

$$S^3 \hookrightarrow Y \hookrightarrow P_1^6 \xrightarrow{q} \mathbb{C}P_1^3$$

is trivial, therefore the composition

$$Y \hookrightarrow P_1^6 \xrightarrow{q} \mathbb{C}P_1^3$$

maps through P_5^6 . Furthermore, the composition

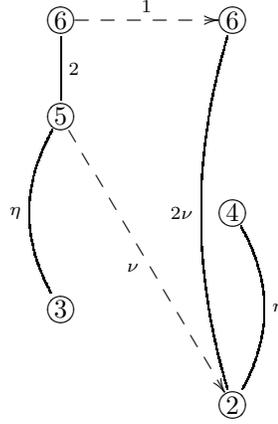
$$S^5 \hookrightarrow P_5^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$$

is nontrivial, and detected by $\nu[2]$ in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of $\mathbb{C}P_1^3$.

Remark 5.17. We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 Y & \hookrightarrow & P_1^6 & \xrightarrow{q} & \mathbb{C}P_1^3 \\
 \downarrow & & & \nearrow & \uparrow \\
 P_5^6 & & & & \\
 \uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\
 S^5 & \xrightarrow{\nu} & & & S^2
 \end{array}$$

In other words, the cell diagrams of the composition $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$ can be described as follows:



Proof. The first claim of Theorem 5.16 follows from the fact that $\pi_3(\mathbb{C}P_1^3) = 0$. In fact, in the E_1 -page of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of $\mathbb{C}P_1^3$, there is only one candidate that lies in the degree that converges to π_3 : $\eta[2]$. However, because of the attaching map in $\mathbb{C}P_1^2$, we have an Atiyah-Hirzebruch differential

$$1[4] \rightarrow \eta[2].$$

Therefore, $\pi_3(\mathbb{C}P_1^3) = 0$.

For the second claim, we first show that the composition

$$S^5 \hookrightarrow P_5^6 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$$

maps through S^2 . This follows from the fact that $\pi_5(\mathbb{C}P_1^3) = \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by $\nu[2]$. In fact, because of the attaching maps in $\mathbb{C}P_1^3$, we have the Atiyah-Hirzebruch differentials

$$\begin{aligned}
 1[6] &\rightarrow 2\nu[2] \\
 2[6] &\rightarrow 4\nu[2] \\
 \eta[4] &\rightarrow \eta^2[2],
 \end{aligned}$$

which leave $\nu[2]$ as the only nontrivial element in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch E_∞ -page that converges to $\pi_5(\mathbb{C}P_1^3)$.

Next, we consider the following commutative diagram of cofiber sequences

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
S^5 & \xrightarrow{2\nu[2]} & \mathbb{C}P_1^2 & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{C}P_1^3 & \twoheadrightarrow & S^6 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
S^5 & \xrightarrow{2} & S^5 & \hookrightarrow & P_5^6 & \twoheadrightarrow & S^6
\end{array}$$

Since the composition

$$S^5 \hookrightarrow P_5^6 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3 \twoheadrightarrow S^6$$

is trivial, it maps through the quotient $P_5^6/S^5 = S^6$. Since the map $P_5^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$ induces an isomorphism on H^6 , so does $S^6 \twoheadrightarrow S^6$. Therefore, we can choose it to be the identity map. To make the left square commute, we must identify the map $S^5 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^2$ as $\nu[2]$ modulo the indeterminacy $2\nu[2]$. Therefore, the composition

$$S^5 \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^2 \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{C}P_1^3$$

is nontrivial, and detected by $\nu[2]$ in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of $\mathbb{C}P_1^3$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.14. We show that there is an attaching map ν^2 in X^{21} .

Firstly, we have a quotient map

$$P_{-2}^6 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_{-1}^3,$$

which is induced by the quotient map $\mathbb{R}P_{14}^{22} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P_7^{11}$ on the space level and James periodicity. It maps through $\Sigma^{-16}\tilde{X}$, since $\pi_{-1}(\mathbb{C}P_{-1}^3) = 0$. In fact, in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of $\mathbb{C}P_{-1}^3$, we have a differential

$$1[0] \rightarrow \eta[-2],$$

which kills the only nontrivial element $\eta[-2]$ in the E_1 -page.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S^{-1} \hookrightarrow & P_{-2}^6 & \twoheadrightarrow \Sigma^{-16}\tilde{X} \\
& \downarrow & \swarrow \\
& \mathbb{C}P_{-1}^3 &
\end{array}$$

Secondly, by Theorem 5.16, we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & P_5^6 & \longleftarrow & S^5 & & \\
& & \uparrow & \searrow & \downarrow & \searrow \nu & \\
& & Y \hookrightarrow & P_1^6 & \twoheadrightarrow & \mathbb{C}P_1^3 & \longleftarrow S^2 \\
& & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \swarrow \nu \\
& & & S^{-1} & \xrightarrow{id} & S^{-1} &
\end{array}$$

where the map $\nu : S^2 \rightarrow S^{-1}$ is due to the nontrivial Sq^4 on $H^{-2}(\mathbb{C}P_{-1}^3)$.

Therefore, in the cofiber of the composition

$$Y \hookrightarrow P_1^6 \twoheadrightarrow S^{-1},$$

we have ν^2 as an attaching map. Since this cofiber is $\Sigma^{-15}X^{22}$, this proves the attaching map ν^2 in X^{21} . \square

6. TWO LEMMAS ON ATIYAH-HIRZEBRUCH DIFFERENTIALS

In this section, we establish two general lemmas regarding the relationship of 3-fold Toda brackets and differentials in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences of certain 3 and 4-cell complexes. As examples, we use these lemmas to prove Proposition 6.3 and 6.4, whose statements will be used in Section 8.

We recall some facts from the construction of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence. Let X be a complex with at most one cell in each dimension. Let X^n denote its n -skeleton. Not to be confused with the notation we use in the rest of this paper, the n -skeleton notation only applies in the next four pages.

We have the following facts about the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X :

- (1) The E_1 -page is

$$E_1^{s,t} = \pi_t(X^s/X^{s-1}).$$

As used in the previous two sections, we denote any element in the E_1 -page to be $\alpha[s]$, where α is an element in the stable homotopy groups of spheres, and s suggests its Atiyah-Hirzebruch filtration. We will abuse the notation and write the same symbol $\alpha[s]$ for an element in $\pi_*(X)$.

- (2) The E_r -page is

$$E_r^{s,t} = \frac{Im(\pi_t(X^s/X^{s-r}) \rightarrow \pi_t(X^s/X^{s-1}))}{Im(\pi_{t+1}(X^{s+r-1}/X^s) \rightarrow \pi_t(X^s/X^{s-1}))},$$

where the top map is induced by the quotient map

$$X^s/X^{s-r} \twoheadrightarrow X^s/X^{s-1},$$

and the bottom map is induced by the attaching map in the cofiber sequence

$$X^s/X^{s-1} \hookrightarrow X^{s+r-1}/X^{s-1} \twoheadrightarrow X^{s+r-1}/X^s \longrightarrow \Sigma X^s/X^{s-1}.$$

- (3) The differential

$$d_r : E_r^{s,t} \rightarrow E_r^{s-r,t-1}$$

is defined as the following. Let $\tilde{\alpha}$ be a class in $\pi_t(X^s/X^{s-r})$, such that it maps to $\alpha[s] \in E_r^{s,t}$ under the projection to the top cell: $X^s/X^{s-r} \twoheadrightarrow X^s/X^{s-1}$. We define $d_r(\alpha[s])$ to be the composition of $\tilde{\alpha}$ with the attaching map $X^s/X^{s-r} \rightarrow X^{s-r}/X^{s-r-1}$.

$$S^t \xrightarrow{\tilde{\alpha}} X^s/X^{s-r} \longrightarrow X^{s-r}/X^{s-r-1}.$$

One can check that this is well-defined.

- (4) Suppose we have a nontrivial differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X :

$$d_{s_1-s_2}(\alpha[s_1]) = \beta[s_2],$$

where $\alpha \in \pi_*(X^{s_1}/X^{s_1-1})$ and $\beta \in \pi_*(X^{s_2}/X^{s_2-1})$. This implies that, in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{s_1-1} , the element $\beta[s_2]$ is a permanent cycle. Furthermore, under the attaching map $S^{s_1-1} \rightarrow X^{s_1-1}$, the image of $\alpha[s_1]$ is detected by $\beta[s_2]$.

We have the following lemma to compute differentials in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of 3-cell complexes:

Lemma 6.1. *Let T be a three cell complex with cells in dimensions t_1, t_2, t_3 , where $t_3 < t_2 < t_1$. Suppose we have cofiber sequences*

$$\Sigma^{t_3} C\gamma \xrightarrow{i_1} T \xrightarrow{q_1} \Sigma^{t_1} \xrightarrow{a_1} \Sigma^{t_3+1} C\gamma$$

$$\Sigma^{t_3} C \xrightarrow{i_2} T \xrightarrow{q_2} \Sigma^{t_2} C\beta \xrightarrow{a_2} \Sigma^{t_3},$$

where $C\beta$ is the cofiber of $\beta \in \pi_{t_1-t_2-1}$, $C\gamma$ is the cofiber of $\gamma \in \pi_{t_2-t_3-1}$ and β, γ are nontrivial classes such that $\beta \cdot \gamma = 0$. In other words, the cell diagram of T is the following:



Suppose the class $\alpha \in \pi_{t_0}$ satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $\alpha \cdot \beta = 0$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2-1}$,
- (2) $\alpha \cdot \pi_{t_1-t_3-1} \subseteq \gamma \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2}$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_3-1}$.

We then have an Atiyah-Hirzebruch differential:

$$d_{t_1-t_3}(\alpha[t_1]) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle [t_3].$$

Here the indeterminacy of $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle [t_3]$ is zero in the $E_{t_1-t_3}$ -page.

Furthermore, if $0 \in \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$, then $\alpha[t_1]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of T .

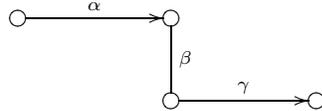
Proof. Following condition (1), $\alpha[t_1]$ survives in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of $\Sigma^{t_2} C\beta$. In fact, this follows from the long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to the cofiber sequence

$$\Sigma^{t_2} C \longrightarrow \Sigma^{t_2} C\beta \longrightarrow \Sigma^{t_1}.$$

By naturality of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence induced by the quotient map $T \rightarrow \Sigma^{t_2} C\beta$, we have the differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of T :

$$d_{t_1-t_2}(\alpha[t_1]) = 0.$$

Now consider any class in $\pi_{t_0+t_1}(\Sigma^{t_2} C\beta)$ which is detected by $\alpha[t_1]$. We abuse the notation to denote such a class by $\alpha[t_1]$. By the definition of the Toda bracket $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$, the class $a_{2*}(\alpha[t_1])$ is an element in $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle [t_3]$.



$$\Sigma^{t_0+t_1} \longrightarrow \Sigma^{t_2} C\beta \xrightarrow{a_2} \Sigma^{t_3}$$

The indeterminacy of this Toda bracket is $\alpha \cdot \pi_{t_1-t_3-1} + \gamma \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2}$. By condition (2), it is $\gamma \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2}$.

From the construction of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, $a_{2*}(\alpha[t_1])$ is also a representative for $d_{t_1-t_3}(\alpha[t_1])$. The indeterminacy of the target of this differential is the image of

$$d_{t_2-t_3} : \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2+t_3+1}(S^{t_2}) \rightarrow \pi_{t_0+t_1}(\Sigma S^{t_3}),$$

which is $\gamma \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2}$, since it is induced by multiplication by γ map.

Therefore $d_{t_1-t_3}(\alpha[t_1])$ and $\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle[t_3]$ have a common element with the same indeterminacy.

The second statement follows directly from the first one, since the $E_{t_1-t_3+1}$ -page is the E_∞ -page for the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of T . \square

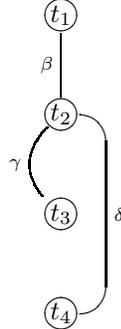
Lemma 6.2. *Let U be a four cell complex with cells in dimensions t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4 , where $t_4 < t_3 < t_2 < t_1$. Suppose we have cofiber sequences*

$$S^{t_3} \vee S^{t_4} \xrightarrow{i_3} U \xrightarrow{q_3} \Sigma^{t_2} C\beta \xrightarrow{a_3} \Sigma S^{t_3} \vee \Sigma S^{t_4}$$

$$V \xrightarrow{i_4} U \xrightarrow{q_4} S^{t_1} \xrightarrow{a_4} \Sigma V$$

$$S^{t_3} \vee S^{t_4} \xrightarrow{i_5} V \xrightarrow{q_5} S^{t_2} \xrightarrow{a_5} \Sigma S^{t_3} \vee \Sigma S^{t_4}$$

where $C\beta$ is the cofiber of $\beta \in \pi_{t_1-t_2-1}$, the map $a_5 : S^{t_2} \rightarrow \Sigma S^{t_3} \vee \Sigma S^{t_4}$ is defined component-wise by multiplication by $\gamma \in \pi_{t_2-t_3-1}$ and $\delta \in \pi_{t_2-t_4-1}$ map, and β, γ, δ are nontrivial classes such that $\beta \cdot \gamma = 0, \beta \cdot \delta = 0$. In other words, the cell diagram of U is the following:



Suppose the class $\alpha \in \pi_{t_0}$ satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $\alpha \cdot \beta = 0$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2-1}$,
- (2) $\alpha \cdot \pi_{t_1-t_3-1} \subseteq \gamma \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2}$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_3-1}$,
- (3) $0 \in \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_3-1}$,
- (4) $\alpha \cdot \pi_{t_1-t_4-1} = 0$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_4-1}$,
- (5) $\delta \cdot \pi_{t_0+t_1-t_2} = 0$ in $\pi_{t_0+t_1-t_4-1}$.

We then have an Atiyah-Hirzebruch differential

$$d_{t_1-t_4}(\alpha[t_1]) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle[t_4].$$

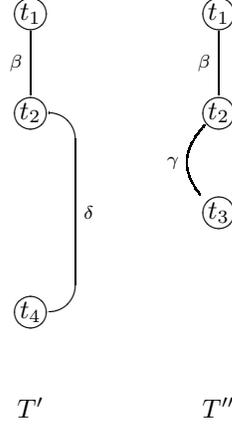
Furthermore, if $0 \in \langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle$, then $\alpha[t_1]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of U .

Proof. We consider the following two cofiber sequences:

$$S^{t_3} \hookrightarrow U \xrightarrow{p_3} T'$$

$$S^{t_4} \hookrightarrow U \xrightarrow{p_4} T''.$$

Both 3-cell complexes T' and T'' (with the following cell diagrams) satisfy the assumptions in Lemma 6.1.



By Lemma 6.1, in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of T'' , we have a differential

$$d_{t_1-t_3}(\alpha[t_1]) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle [t_3] = 0.$$

The last equality follows from condition (3). Using the naturality for the quotient map $p'' : U \rightarrow T''$, we pull back a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of U :

$$d_{t_1-t_3}(\alpha[t_1]) = 0.$$

By Lemma 6.1, in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of T' , we have a differential

$$d_{t_1-t_4}(\alpha[t_1]) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle [t_4].$$

Using the naturality of the quotient map $p_3 : U \rightarrow T'$, we pull it back to get a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of U :

$$d_{t_1-t_4}(\alpha[t_1]) \subseteq \langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle [t_4].$$

By conditions (4) and (5), the Toda bracket $\langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle$ has zero indeterminacy. Therefore, we have

$$d_{t_1-t_4}(\alpha[t_1]) = \langle \alpha, \beta, \delta \rangle [t_4].$$

The second statement follows directly from the first one, since the $E_{t_1-t_4+1}$ -page is the E_∞ -page for the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of U . \square

Now we apply Lemma 6.2 to the complex X^{22} .

In π_{39} , consider the three homotopy classes $\alpha = \sigma\eta_5$, $\alpha' \in \{h_5c_0\}$ such that $2 \cdot \alpha' = 0$, and $\alpha'' = \sigma\{d_1\}$. Here we use the notation $\{a\}$ to denote the set of homotopy classes that are detected by a , where a is a surviving element in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence. Note that there is no 2-extension from h_5c_0 in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 , therefore

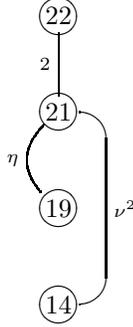
the class α' exists. Note also that there are indeterminacies in the notation $\{d_1\}$ and η_5 , but for our purpose, any choices work. The reader should compare with Isaksen's computations in [21, 22].

Proposition 6.3. *In the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} , we have the following d_8 differentials:*

$$\begin{aligned} d_8(\alpha[22]) &= 0, \\ d_8(\alpha'[22]) &= \eta\phi[14], \\ d_8(\alpha''[22]) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $\phi \in \pi_{45}$ is detected by h_5d_0 , such that $\eta \cdot \phi \in \langle \alpha', 2, \nu^2 \rangle$.

Proof. The complex X^{22} satisfies the conditions in Lemma 6.2, with $\beta = 2 \in \pi_0$, $\gamma = \eta \in \pi_1$ and $\delta = \nu^2 \in \pi_6$.



We verify that the classes α , α' and α'' satisfy conditions (1) through (5) in Lemma 6.2:

- (1) $\alpha \cdot 2 = 0$ in π_{39} . This follows from $2 \cdot \eta_5 = 0$.
 $\alpha' \cdot 2 = 0$ in π_{39} . This follows from our definition of α' .
 $\alpha'' \cdot 2 = 0$ in π_{39} . This follows from $2 \cdot \{d_1\} = 0$.
- (2) $\alpha \cdot \pi_2 \subseteq \eta \cdot \pi_{40}$ in π_{41} .
 $\alpha' \cdot \pi_2 \subseteq \eta \cdot \pi_{40}$ in π_{41} .
 $\alpha'' \cdot \pi_2 \subseteq \eta \cdot \pi_{40}$ in π_{41} .
 These follow from the fact that π_2 is generated by η^2 .

- (3) $0 \in \langle \alpha, 2, \eta \rangle$ in π_{41} .
 $0 \in \langle \alpha', 2, \eta \rangle$ in π_{41} .
 $0 \in \langle \alpha'', 2, \eta \rangle$ in π_{41} .

These follow from the fact that the Cokernel of J in π_{41} is contained in the image of $\eta : \pi_{40} \rightarrow \pi_{41}$. In fact, suppose for example $\langle \alpha, 2, \eta \rangle$ does not contain 0. It therefore must contain an element in the image of J . Therefore, mapping this Toda bracket to the $K(1)$ -local sphere gives a contradiction, since the class α maps to 0. The cases α' and α'' work the same way.

- (4) $\alpha \cdot \pi_7 = 0$ in π_{46} .
 $\alpha' \cdot \pi_7 = 0$ in π_{46} .
 $\alpha'' \cdot \pi_7 = 0$ in π_{46} .

These follow from the fact that π_7 is generated by σ and that $\sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0$ by Lemma 6.5.

- (5) $\nu^2 \cdot \pi_{40} = 0$ in π_{46} . This follows from $\nu \cdot \pi_{43} = 0$ for filtration reasons.

For the targets of these differentials, we have

$$\langle \sigma \cdot \eta_5, 2, \nu^2 \rangle \supseteq \sigma \langle \eta_5, 2, \nu^2 \rangle \subseteq \sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle \sigma \cdot \{d_1\}, 2, \nu^2 \rangle &\supseteq \sigma \langle \{d_1\}, 2, \nu^2 \rangle \subseteq \sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0. \\
\langle \alpha', 2, \nu^2 \rangle &\subseteq \langle \{h_5 c_0\}, 2, \nu^2 \rangle \\
&= \langle \{h_5 c_0\}, 2, \langle \eta, \nu, \eta \rangle \rangle \\
&\supseteq \langle \{h_5 c_0\}, 2, \eta, \nu \rangle \cdot \eta \\
&\subseteq \{h_5 d_0\} \cdot \eta,
\end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality follows from the following Massey product in Ext , and Moss's theorem [36, Theorem 1.2].

$$\langle h_5 c_0, h_0, h_1, h_2 \rangle = h_5 \langle c_0, h_0, h_1, h_2 \rangle = h_5 d_0.$$

That is, there exists a class ϕ in $\{h_5 d_0\}$ in π_{45} such that $\eta \cdot \phi \in \langle \alpha', 2, \nu^2 \rangle$.

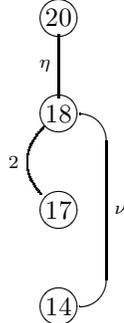
Therefore, by Lemma 6.2, in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} , we have the d_8 differentials as claimed. \square

We also apply Lemma 6.2 to the complex X^{20}/S^{19} . Note that by Lemma 4.4 and Remark 5.8, we have S^{19} as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X^{20} .

In π_{41} , we consider the homotopy class $\alpha''' = \sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}$. Note that the notation $\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}$ has indeterminacy. Since $h_0 h_2 h_5$ does not support any hidden η -extension in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 , we choose a class in $\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}$ such that its η -multiple is zero. The class $\alpha''' = \sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}$ is therefore unique.

Proposition 6.4. *In the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20}/S^{19} , the element $\alpha'''[20]$ is a permanent cycle.*

Proof. The complex X^{20}/S^{19} satisfies the conditions in Lemma 6.2, with $\beta' = \eta \in \pi_1$, $\gamma' = 2 \in \pi_0$ and $\delta' = \nu \in \pi_3$.



We verify that $\alpha''' = \sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\} \in \pi_{41}$ satisfies the conditions (1) through (5) in Lemma 6.2:

- (1) $\sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\} \cdot 2 = 0$ in π_{41} . This follows from $2 \cdot \pi_{41} = 0$.
- (2) $\sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\} \cdot \pi_2 \subseteq 2 \cdot \pi_{43}$ in π_{43} . This follows from the fact that π_2 is generated by η^2 , and that

$$\eta^2 \cdot \pi_{41} = \{0, 4\{P^5 h_2\}\} \subseteq 2 \cdot \pi_{43}.$$

- (3) $0 \in \langle \sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}, \eta, 2 \rangle$ in π_{43} . This follows from $\sigma \cdot \pi_{36} = 0$ in π_{43} . In fact, since we chose the element in $\{h_0 h_2 h_5\}$ such that its η -multiple is zero, we have

$$\langle \sigma \cdot \{h_0 h_2 h_5\}, \eta, 2 \rangle \supseteq \sigma \langle \{h_0 h_2 h_5\}, \eta, 2 \rangle \subseteq \sigma \cdot \pi_{36} = 0.$$

- (4) $\sigma\{h_0 h_2 h_5\} \cdot \pi_5 = 0$ in π_{46} . This follows from $\pi_5 = 0$.
- (5) $\nu \cdot \pi_{43} = 0$ in π_{46} .

We further verify that $0 \in \langle \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\}, \eta, \nu \rangle$ in π_{46} . This follows from $\sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0$ by Lemma 6.5. In fact, since we chose the element in $\{h_0h_2h_5\}$ such that its η -multiple is zero, we have

$$\langle \sigma \cdot \{h_0h_2h_5\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \supseteq \sigma \langle \{h_0h_2h_5\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \subseteq \sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0.$$

Therefore, by Lemma 6.2, the element $\alpha'''[20] = \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\}[20]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20}/S^{19} . \square

In the rest of this section, we prove the following relation in the stable homotopy groups of spheres, which was used in Propositions 6.3 and 6.4.

Lemma 6.5.

$$\sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0.$$

Proof. The group π_{39} is generated by classes that are detected by $P^2h_0^2i$, u , h_2t , h_3d_1 , h_5c_0 and $h_1h_3h_5$ in the Adams E_∞ -page. To prove $\sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0$, we only need to check that for each element in the Adams E_∞ -page, σ annihilate one class it detects.

- (1) For $P^2h_0^2i$, we have $\sigma \cdot \{P^2h_0^2i\} = 0$ for filtration reasons.
- (2) For u , suppose $\sigma \cdot \{u\} \neq 0$. The only possibility is $\sigma \cdot \{u\} = \{d_0l\}$ for filtration reasons. However, this cannot happen, since both $\{u\}$ and $\{d_0l\}$ are detected by tmf , and $\sigma = 0$ in π_*tmf : mapping this relation to π_*tmf gives a contradiction. Therefore, $\sigma \cdot \{u\} = 0$.
- (3) For h_2t , one class that it detects is $\nu\{t\}$. It follows from $\nu \cdot \sigma = 0$ that $\sigma \cdot \{h_2t\} = 0$.
- (4) For h_3d_1 , note that there is a relation in *Ext*: $h_3d_1 = h_1e_1$. Following Bruner's differential [11, Theorem 4.1]

$$d_3(e_1) = h_1t = h_2^2n,$$

we have a Massey product in the Adams E_4 -page

$$\langle h_2n, h_2, h_1 \rangle = h_1e_1.$$

By Moss's theorem [36, Theorem 1.2], we have that the Toda bracket $\langle \nu\{n\}, \nu, \eta \rangle$ is detected by $h_1e_1 = h_3d_1$. Therefore,

$$\sigma \cdot \langle \nu\{n\}, \nu, \eta \rangle = \langle \sigma, \nu\{n\}, \nu \rangle \cdot \eta.$$

By Bruner's differential and Moss's theorem, we have that the Toda bracket $\langle \sigma, \nu\{n\}, \nu \rangle$ is detected by

$$h_1g_2 = h_3e_1 = \langle h_3, h_2n, h_2 \rangle.$$

In [21, Lemma 4.2.47], Isaksen showed that there is no hidden η -extension on h_1g_2 . Since the only element with higher filtration than h_1g_2 that supports an η -extension is w , we only need to show that

$$\sigma \cdot \langle \nu\{n\}, \nu, \eta \rangle \neq \{w\} \cdot \eta.$$

Suppose the opposite is true. Multiplying the equation by η gives a contradiction, since h_3d_1 does not support hidden η -extension while d_0l does. Therefore, $\sigma \cdot \{h_3d_1\} = 0$.

- (5) For h_5c_0 , by Moss's theorem, $\langle \theta_4, 2, \epsilon \rangle$ is detected by h_5c_0 . We have

$$\langle \theta_4, 2, \epsilon \rangle \cdot \sigma = \theta_4 \cdot \langle 2, \epsilon, \sigma \rangle = \theta_4 \cdot 0 = 0.$$

Therefore, $\sigma \cdot \{h_5c_0\} = 0$.

- (6) For $h_1h_3h_5$, it detects $\sigma\eta_5$. Since $\nu \cdot \eta_5 = 0$, we have

$$\sigma \cdot \sigma\eta_5 = \langle \nu, \sigma, \nu \rangle \eta_5 = \nu \langle \sigma, \nu, \eta_5 \rangle \subseteq \nu \cdot \pi_{43} = 0.$$

Therefore, $\sigma \cdot \{h_1h_3h_5\} = 0$.

In sum, we have $\sigma \cdot \pi_{39} = 0$. □

7. THE COFIBER OF η

In this section, we establish Step 1 by proving the following theorem.

Theorem 7.1. *In the Adams spectral sequence of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$, we have a d_4 differential in the 61-stem:*

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

Proof. The cofiber sequence

$$S^{15} \xrightarrow{\eta} S^{14} \xrightarrow{i} \Sigma^{14}C\eta \xrightarrow{p} S^{16}$$

gives us a short exact sequence on cohomology

$$0 \longrightarrow H^*(S^{16}) \xrightarrow{p^*} H^*(\Sigma^{14}C\eta) \xrightarrow{i^*} H^*(S^{14}) \longrightarrow 0$$

and therefore a long exact sequence of *Ext* groups

$$Ext^{s-1,t-1}(S^{15}) \xrightarrow{h_1} Ext^{s,t}(S^{14}) \xrightarrow{i_\#} Ext^{s,t}(\Sigma^{14}C\eta) \xrightarrow{p_\#} Ext^{s,t}(S^{16}).$$

From this long exact sequence, we have in Table 1 the Adams E_2 page of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$ in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$.

TABLE 1. The Adams E_2 page of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$ in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$

$s \setminus t - s$	60	61
7	$B_1[14]$	$h_0^2 h_5 d_0[16]$
6	$h_0^2 g_2[16]$	$h_0 h_2 g_2[14]$ $h_0 h_5 d_0[16]$
5	$h_0 g_2[16]$	$h_2 g_2[14]$ $h_1 g_2[16]$
4		$h_0 h_4^3[16]$
3		$h_4^3[16]$

Firstly, since there is an η -extension from h_4^3 to B_1 in S^0 , The class $B_1[14]$ in $Ext(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$ detects zero in $\pi_{60}(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$, and therefore must be killed by some element. There are four candidates: $h_4^3[16]$ in filtration 3, $h_0 h_4^3[16]$ in filtration 4, and $h_2 g_2[14]$, $h_1 g_2[16]$ in filtration 5.

Secondly, the element $h_4^3[16]$ in $Ext(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$ cannot survive. Suppose it did. We would then have $q_\#(h_4^3[16]) = h_4^3[16]$, where the image survives in $Ext(S^{16})$. However, the homotopy class detected by $h_4^3[16]$ in $Ext(S^{16})$ maps nontrivially to a class in $\pi_{60}(\Sigma S^{14})$ because of the same η -extension. This contradicts the exactness of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups.

Thirdly, the element $h_2 g_2[14]$ is a permanent cycle and therefore cannot kill $B_1[14]$. In fact, the element $h_2 g_2[14]$ is a permanent cycle in $Ext(S^{14})$. The image $i_\#(h_2 g_2[14]) = h_2 g_2[14]$ must also be a permanent cycle.

At last, the kernel of the map

$$\eta : \pi_{45} \longrightarrow \pi_{46}$$

is $\mathbb{Z}/8 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by an order 8 element detected by $h_0 h_4^3$ and $\eta\{g_2\}$. Since $h_0 h_4^3$ and $h_1 g_2$ have filtration 4 and 5, we must have two more surviving cycles in $\pi_{61}(\Sigma^{14}C\eta)$ with filtration strictly

smaller than 6 besides $h_2g_2[14]$. The only possibility is $h_0h_4^3[16]$ and $h_1g_2[16]$, since we know $h_4^3[16]$ cannot survive.

Therefore, the only possibility to kill $B_1[14]$ is $h_4^3[16]$. \square

Corollary 7.2. *The elements $h_0h_4^3[16]$, $h_2g_2[14]$ and $h_1g_2[16]$ survive in the Adams spectral sequence of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$.*

Proof. This follows directly from the proof of Theorem 7.1 and filtration reasons. \square

8. THE ADAMS SPECTRAL SEQUENCE OF \tilde{X}

In this section, based on Theorem 7.1, we prove the following Theorem 8.1 in Step 2.

Theorem 8.1. *In the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} , we have the differential*

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

The proof of Theorem 8.1 is summarized as in the following Table 2.

TABLE 2. The Adams E_2 page of \tilde{X} in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$

$s \setminus t - s$	60	61	status	proof	$H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients used
7	$B_1[14]$	•			
	•	•			
6	$h_0^2f_1[20]$	•			
	•	•			
	•	•			
5	•	$h_2g_2[14]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.3	$\Sigma^{14}C\eta$
	•	$h_1g_2[16]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.3	$\Sigma^{14}C\eta$
		$h_1f_1[20]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.10	X^{20}
		$h_1h_5c_0[21]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.7	X^{21}
		$h_3d_1[22]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.8	X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22}
4	•	$h_0h_4^3[16]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.4	S^{17}
		$g_2[17]$	$d_2(f_1[21]) = h_0^2f_1[20]$	Lemma 8.5	P_{19}^{21}
		$f_1[21]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.7	X^{21}
		$h_1^2h_3h_5[21]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.7	X^{21}
		$h_5c_0[22]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.8	X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22}
3	•	$h_4^3[16]$	$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14]$		
		$h_1h_3h_5[22]$	permanent cycle	Lemma 8.8	X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22}

Here the element $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ is defined to be the image of $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in $Ext(X^{22})$. In fact, the group $Ext^{3,64}(X^{22}) = \mathbb{Z}/2$ is generated by $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ as we will show in Lemma 8.8. Each • represents a nontrivial element in its bidegree. But these elements are irrelevant to our purpose.

Proof. Firstly, as we will show in Lemma 8.2, the Adams E_2 -page of \tilde{X} in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$ is as claimed in Table 2. In particular, there are 10 elements in Adams filtration 4 and 5. Secondly, by the Lemmas 8.3, 8.4, 8.5, 8.7, 8.8 and 8.10 in later part of this section, the element $B_1[14]$ in Adams filtration 7 cannot be killed by any d_2 or d_3 differentials from these 10 elements. In fact, one of these 10 elements in Adams filtration 4 supports a d_2 differential, and the rest are

permanent cycles. Therefore, the element $B_1[14]$ survives to the E_4 -page of the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} . Theorem 8.1 follows from naturality of the Adams spectral sequences and Theorem 7.1. \square

Lemma 8.2. *The Adams E_2 page of \tilde{X} in the 60 and 61 stem for $s \leq 7$ is as claimed in Table 2.*

Proof. Because of the cell structure of \tilde{X} , there exists a cofiber sequence

$$S^{14} \xrightarrow{i} \tilde{X} \xrightarrow{q} P_{16}^{22} \xrightarrow{a} \Sigma S^{14}$$

This cofiber sequence gives us a short exact sequence on cohomology

$$0 \longrightarrow H^*(P_{16}^{22}) \xrightarrow{q^*} H^*(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{i^*} H^*(S^{14}) \longrightarrow 0$$

and therefore a long exact sequence on Ext groups

$$Ext^{s,t}(S^{14}) \xrightarrow{i_{\#}} Ext^{s,t}(\tilde{X}) \xrightarrow{q_{\#}} Ext^{s,t}(P_{16}^{22}) \xrightarrow{\delta} Ext^{s+1,t+1}(\Sigma S^{14}).$$

Note that the Adams filtration of the attaching map $a : P_{16}^{22} \rightarrow \Sigma S^{14}$ is 1. In fact, in its cofiber \tilde{X} , the 16-cell is attached to the 14-cell by η , which has the Adams filtration 1. Therefore, the boundary map in the long exact sequence on Ext groups raises the Adams filtration by 1.

In Section 6 of [56], we explained how to obtain the Adams E_2 -page of P_n^{n+k} from our Curtis table of P_1^∞ . In particular, we have the Adams E_2 page of P_{16}^{22} in the 60 and 61 stem for $s \leq 7$.

To compute $Ext(\tilde{X})$ from the long exact sequence on Ext groups, we also need to compute the boundary homomorphism $\delta : Ext^{s,t}(P_{16}^{22}) \rightarrow Ext^{s+1,t+1}(\Sigma S^{14})$. In fact, in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$, there is only one element $h_5 d_0[16]$ (with the right choices of other elements) which maps nontrivially: $\delta(h_5 d_0[16]) = h_1 h_5 d_0[14]$. This follows from the naturality of the boundary homomorphism induced by the inclusion map $\Sigma^{14} C\eta \rightarrow \tilde{X}$, and the fact that

$$\begin{aligned} Ext^{s,s+46}(S^0) &= 0 \text{ for } s \leq 5 \\ Ext^{6,6+46}(S^0) &= \mathbb{Z}/2, \text{ generated by } h_1 h_5 d_0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Ext^{s,t}(S^{14}) & \xrightarrow{i_{\#}} & Ext^{s,t}(\Sigma^{14} C\eta) & \xrightarrow{q_{\#}} & Ext^{s,t}(S^{16}) & \longrightarrow & Ext^{s+1,t+1}(\Sigma S^{14}) \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ Ext^{s,t}(S^{14}) & \xrightarrow{i_{\#}} & Ext^{s,t}(\tilde{X}) & \xrightarrow{q_{\#}} & Ext^{s,t}(P_{16}^{22}) & \xrightarrow{\delta} & Ext^{s+1,t+1}(\Sigma S^{14}) \end{array}$$

Note that the boundary homomorphism δ corresponds to differentials in the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \tilde{X} . One can check, using the naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence for the quotient map $P_{14}^{22} \twoheadrightarrow \tilde{X}$, the other elements (with the right choices) maps to zero under the boundary homomorphism δ .

This completes the proof. \square

The following lemma is a consequence of Corollary 7.2 and naturality of the Adams spectral sequence.

Lemma 8.3. *In the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} , the elements $h_2 g_2[14]$, $h_1 g_2[16]$ and $h_0 h_4^3[16]$ are permanent cycles.*

Proof. By Corollary 7.2, the elements $h_2g_2[14]$, $h_1g_2[16]$ and $h_0h_4^3[16]$ are surviving cycles in the Adams spectral sequence of $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$. In particular, they are permanent cycles. Since $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$ is the 16-skeleton of \tilde{X} , by naturality for the map

$$\Sigma^{14}C\eta \hookrightarrow \tilde{X},$$

these elements are also permanent cycles in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} . \square

Lemma 8.4. *In the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} , the element $g_2[17]$ is a permanent cycle.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.3, S^{17} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \tilde{X} . Since g_2 is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 , by the naturality for the inclusion map, it is also a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} . \square

Lemma 8.5. *In the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} , we have a d_2 differential*

$$d_2(f_1[21]) = h_0^2f_1[20].$$

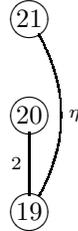
To prove Lemma 8.5, we need to prove the following lemma.

Lemma 8.6. *We have a quotient map $q : P_{19}^{21} \twoheadrightarrow S^{20}$. Moreover, we have $q_{\#}(f_1[21]) = h_0c_2[20]$, where $q_{\#} : Ext(P_{19}^{21}) \rightarrow Ext(S^{20})$ is the induced map on the Adams E_2 -page.*

Proof. By James periodicity, the quotient map $q : P_{19}^{21} \twoheadrightarrow S^{20}$ maps through P_{20}^{21} .

$$P_{19}^{21} \xrightarrow{q_1} P_{20}^{21} \xrightarrow{q_2} S^{20}$$

The cell diagram of P_{19}^{21} is the following:



In $Ext(P_{20}^{21})$, we define the element $\underline{f_1[21]}$ to be the image of $f_1[21]$ in $Ext(S^{21})$ under the inclusion map $i : S^{21} \hookrightarrow P_{20}^{21}$, i.e., $\underline{f_1[21]} = i_{\#}(f_1[21])$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & Ext(S^{21}) & \\ & \downarrow i_{\#} & \\ Ext(P_{19}^{21}) & \xrightarrow{q_{1\#}} & Ext(P_{20}^{21}) \xrightarrow{q_{2\#}} Ext(S^{20}) \end{array}$$

$$f_1[21] \longmapsto \underline{f_1[21]} \longmapsto h_0c_2[20]$$

By naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, we have $q_{2\#}(\underline{f_1[21]}) = 0$. Therefore, in $Ext(P_{20}^{21})$, the element $\underline{f_1[21]} + h_0c_2[20]$ maps to $h_0c_2[20]$ in $Ext(S^{20})$, i.e.,

$$q_{2\#}(\underline{f_1[21]} + h_0c_2[20]) = h_0c_2[20].$$

Now we consider the cofiber sequence associated to the map q_1 .

$$S^{19} \hookrightarrow P_{19}^{21} \xrightarrow{q_1} P_{20}^{21} = S^{21} \vee S^{20} \longrightarrow \Sigma S^{19}$$

Both elements $\underline{f_1[21]}$ and $h_0c_2[20]$ map to $h_1f_1[19]$ in $Ext(\Sigma S^{19})$. In fact, it follows from the fact that the 21-cell is attached to the 19-cell by η , and the 20-cell is attached to the 19-cell by 2. Note also that there is a relation $h_0^2c_2 = h_1f_1$ in Ext . Therefore, the sum $\underline{f_1[21]} + h_0c_2[20]$ maps to 0 in $Ext(\Sigma S^{19})$, and must come from $Ext(P_{19}^{21})$ by exactness. By naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, it must come from $f_1[21]$, i.e.,

$$q_{1\#}(f_1[21]) = \underline{f_1[21]} + h_0c_2[20].$$

Combining with

$$q_{2\#}(\underline{f_1[21]} + h_0c_2[20]) = h_0c_2[20],$$

we have

$$q_{\#}(f_1[21]) = h_0c_2[20].$$

□

Now we present the proof of Lemma 8.5.

Proof. In the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 , we have a differential

$$d_2(h_0c_2) = h_0^2f_1.$$

Now consider the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{X} & \xrightarrow{q_3} & P_{19}^{22} & \xrightarrow{q_4} & S^{20} \\ & & \uparrow i & & \parallel \\ & & P_{19}^{21} & \xrightarrow{q} & S^{20} \end{array}$$

where q_3 is obtained from \tilde{X} by quotienting out its 18-skeleton, q_4 is a quotient map that follows essentially from Theorem 4.7 and James periodicity, and i is an inclusion map. By Lemma 8.6, the d_2 differential in S^{20} :

$$d_2(h_0c_2[20]) = h_0^2f_1[20]$$

can be pulled back to get a d_2 differential in P_{19}^{21} :

$$d_2(f_1[21]) = h_0^2f_1[20].$$

This differential can be further pushed forward by i , and then pulled back by q_3 to get the d_2 differential in \tilde{X} :

$$d_2(f_1[21]) = h_0^2f_1[20].$$

Note that in $Ext(\tilde{X})$, elements of lower Atiyah-Hirzebruch filtrations, i.e., $h_2g_2[14]$ and $h_1g_2[16]$, have already been shown to survive by Lemma 8.3. □

Lemma 8.7. *The elements $h_1h_5c_0[21]$ and $h_1^2h_3h_5[21]$ are permanent cycles in $Ext(\tilde{X})$.*

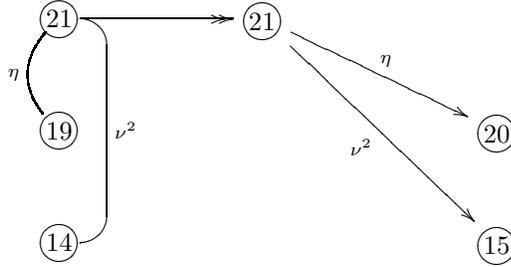
TABLE 3. The Adams E_2 page of X^{21} and S^{21} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$

$s \setminus 61 - \text{stem of}$	X^{21}	S^{21}
5	$h_1 h_5 c_0 [21]$ $h_2 g_2 [14]$	$h_1 h_5 c_0 [21]$ \bullet
4	$h_1^2 h_3 h_5 [21]$	$h_1^2 h_3 h_5 [21]$ $f_1 [21]$

Proof. We consider the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{21} . Since there are only three cells in X^{21} , the computation of the Adams E_2 page of X^{21} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$ is straightforward by using the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence.

By Theorem 5.14, the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{21} fits into a cofiber sequence

$$X^{21} \xrightarrow{q_{21}} S^{21} \xrightarrow{(\eta, \nu^2)} S^{20} \vee S^{15}$$



Here q_{21} is the quotient map. We therefore have a long exact sequence of homotopy groups. Suppose $\alpha \in \pi_{61}(S^{21})$, and α lies in the kernel of the map

$$(\eta, \nu^2) : \pi_{61}(S^{21}) \longrightarrow \pi_{61}(S^{20}) \oplus \pi_{61}(S^{15}).$$

Then α must satisfy the following conditions:

$$\eta \cdot \alpha = 0, \quad \nu^2 \cdot \alpha = 0.$$

We verify that the elements $h_1 h_5 c_0 [21]$ and $h_1^2 h_3 h_5 [21]$ each detect a class that satisfies the above condition. In fact, we have that

$$0 \in \eta \cdot \{h_1^2 h_3 h_5\}, \quad 0 \in \eta \cdot \{h_1 h_5 c_0\}, \quad \text{and} \quad \nu \cdot \pi_{40}(S^0) = 0.$$

Therefore, by exactness of homotopy groups, in $\pi_{61}(X^{21})$, there exist classes that map nontrivially to $\pi_{61}(S^{21})$. Furthermore, these classes are in Adams filtration at most 5. By naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, the classes detected by $h_2 g_2 [14]$ map trivially to $\pi_{61}(S^{21})$. It follows that $h_1 h_5 c_0 [21]$ and $h_1^2 h_3 h_5 [21]$ survive in the Adams spectral sequence of X^{21} . In particular, they are permanent cycles. Since X^{21} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \tilde{X} , both elements are permanent cycles in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} . \square

Lemma 8.8. *The elements $h_3 d_1 [22]$, $h_5 c_0 [22]$ and $h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]$ are permanent cycles in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} .*

Proof. For the element $h_1h_3h_5[22]$, we consider the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{22} , since it is defined by the image of $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in $Ext(X^{22})$. For the elements $h_3d_1[22]$ and $h_5c_0[22]$, we use both of the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22} . The reason we use different $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplexes here is explained in Remark 8.9.

Using the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences, and their naturality for the maps

$$X^{22} \hookrightarrow \widehat{X}^{22} \hookrightarrow \widetilde{X},$$

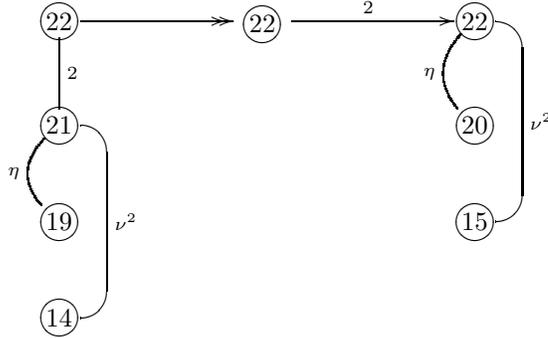
we compute the Adams E_2 -page of X^{22} and \widehat{X}^{22} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$.

TABLE 4. The Adams E_2 page of X^{22} , \widehat{X}^{22} and S^{22} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$

$s \setminus 61 - \text{stem of}$	X^{22}	\widehat{X}^{22}	S^{22}
5	$h_3d_1[22]$ $h_1h_5c_0[21]$ $h_2g_2[14]$	$h_3d_1[22]$ $h_1h_5c_0[21]$ $h_2g_2[14]$ $h_1g_2[16]$	$h_3d_1[22]$
4	$h_5c_0[22]$ $h_1^2h_3h_5[21]$	$h_5c_0[22]$ $h_1^2h_3h_5[21]$ $h_0h_4^3[16]$	$h_5c_0[22]$
3	$h_1h_3h_5[22]$	$h_1h_3h_5[22]$ $h_4^3[16]$	$h_1h_3h_5[22]$

By Definition 5.6, the complex X^{22} fits into a cofiber sequence

$$X^{22} \xrightarrow{q} S^{22} \xrightarrow{a} \Sigma X^{21}$$



Here q is the quotient map, and a is the suspension of the attaching map of the 22-cell in X^{22} . We have a long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to this cofiber sequence. Suppose $\alpha[22]$ is an element in $\pi_{61}(S^{22})$. Suppose further that $\alpha[22]$ supports a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} . By the construction of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, the target of the differential that $\alpha[22]$ supports detects $\Delta(\alpha[22])$ in the homotopy groups of lower skeleton, where the map

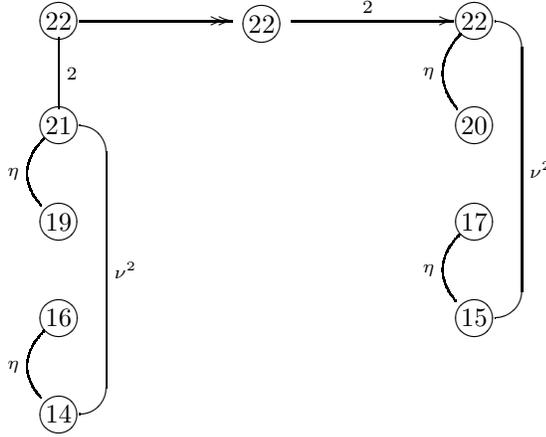
$$\Delta : \pi_{61}(S^{22}) \longrightarrow \pi_{61}(\Sigma X^{21})$$

is the boundary homomorphism in the long exact sequence of homotopy groups.

For the element $\underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]}$, we consider the homotopy class $\alpha = \sigma \eta_5 \in \pi_{39}$, which is detected by $h_1 h_3 h_5$ in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 . By Proposition 6.3, the element $\alpha [22]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} . Therefore, by exactness of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups, there exists a homotopy class in $\pi_{61}(X^{22})$, which has Adams filtration at most 3. This implies the element $\underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]}$ survives in $Ext(X^{22})$, since it is the only element with Adams filtration at most 3. In particular, it is a permanent cycle. Therefore, its image in $Ext(\widehat{X})$, i.e., $\underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]}$, is also a permanent cycle.

By Definition 5.5, the complex \widehat{X}^{22} fits into a cofiber sequence

$$\widehat{X}^{22} \xrightarrow{q'} S^{22} \xrightarrow{a'} \Sigma \widehat{X}^{21}$$



Here q' is the quotient map, and a' is the suspension of the attaching map of the 22-cell in \widehat{X}^{22} . We have a long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to this cofiber sequence. Suppose $\alpha' [22]$ is an element in $\pi_{61}(S^{22})$.

Suppose further that $\alpha' [22]$ supports a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . By the construction of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, the target of the differential that $\alpha' [22]$ supports detects $\Delta'(\alpha' [22])$ in the homotopy groups of lower skeleton, where the map

$$\Delta' : \pi_{61}(S^{22}) \longrightarrow \pi_{61}(\Sigma \widehat{X}^{21}).$$

is the boundary homomorphism in the long exact sequence of homotopy groups.

For the element $\underline{h_5 c_0 [22]}$, we consider a homotopy class α' in $\{h_5 c_0\} \in \pi_{39}$, such that $2 \cdot \alpha' = 0$. Such a class exists, since there is no 2-extension from $h_5 c_0$ in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 . By Proposition 6.3, we have a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} :

$$d_8(\alpha' [22]) = \eta \phi [14],$$

where $\phi \in \pi_{45}$ is detected by $h_5 d_0$, such that $\eta \cdot \phi \in \langle \alpha', 2, \nu^2 \rangle$.

We map this differential to the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . Since the 16-skeleton of \widehat{X}^{22} is $\Sigma^{14}C\eta$, we have a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} :

$$d_2(\phi[16]) = \eta\phi[14].$$

This implies the following differential

$$d_8(\alpha'[22]) = 0.$$

That is, $\alpha'[22]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . Therefore, by exactness of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups, there exists a homotopy class in $\pi_{61}(\widehat{X}^{22})$, which has Adams filtration at most 4. By naturality of the Adams spectral sequence for the quotient map $\widehat{X}^{22} \rightarrow S^{22}$, the class that detects $\alpha'[22]$ in $Ext(\widehat{X}^{22})$ must map nontrivially to $Ext(S^{22})$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Ext(\widehat{X}^{22}) & \longrightarrow & Ext(S^{22}) \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \pi_*(\widehat{X}^{22}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_*(S^{22}) \end{array}$$

Since the element $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ is already accounted for, by filtration arguments, the only possibility is that $h_5c_0[22]$ detects $\alpha'[22]$. In particular, the element $h_5c_0[22]$ is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . Therefore, its image in $Ext(\tilde{X})$ is also a permanent cycle.

For the element $h_3d_1[22]$, we consider the homotopy class $\alpha'' = \sigma\{d_1\} \in \pi_{39}$, which is detected by h_3d_1 in the E_∞ -page of the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 . Note that the notation $\{d_1\}$ has indeterminacy, but for our purpose, any class in the set $\{d_1\}$ works. By Proposition 6.3, the element $\alpha''[22]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{22} . Since X^{22} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of \widehat{X}^{22} , it is also a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . Therefore, by exactness of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups, there exists a homotopy class in $\pi_{61}(\widehat{X}^{22})$, which has Adams filtration at most 5. By naturality of the Adams spectral sequence for the quotient map $\widehat{X}^{22} \rightarrow S^{22}$, the class that detects $\sigma\{d_1\}[22]$ in $Ext(\widehat{X}^{22})$ must map nontrivially to $Ext(S^{22})$. Since the elements $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ and $h_5c_0[22]$ are already accounted for, by filtration arguments, the only possibility is $h_3d_1[22]$. In particular, the element $h_3d_1[22]$ is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of \widehat{X}^{22} . Therefore, its image in $Ext(\tilde{X})$ is also a permanent cycle. \square

Remark 8.9. For the element $h_5c_0[22]$, if we use the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{22} instead of \widehat{X}^{22} , it would support an Adams d_2 differential that kills $h_1h_5d_0[14]$. With the 16-cell, $h_1h_5d_0[14]$ is killed by $h_5d_0[16]$ in the Curtis table, therefore isn't present in the Adams E_2 page of \widehat{X}^{22} .

Lemma 8.10. *The element $h_1f_1[20]$ is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} .*

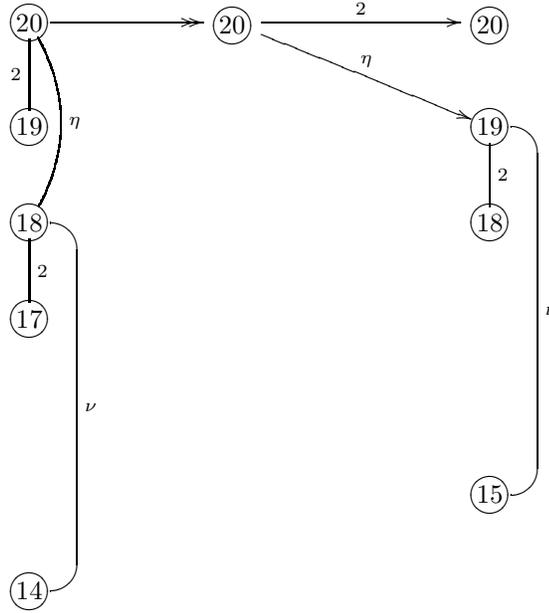
Proof. We consider the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{20} . Using the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, we compute the Adams E_2 page of X^{20} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$. This computation is straightforward: all differentials in this range follow by the multiplication by 2 attaching maps.

TABLE 5. The Adams E_2 page of X^{20} and S^{20} in the 61 stem for $s \leq 5$

$s \setminus 61 - \text{stem of}$	X^{20}	S^{20}
5	$h_1 f_1 [20]$	$h_1 f_1 [20]$
	$h_2 g_2 [14]$	
4	$g_2 [17]$	•
3		•

The complex X^{20} fits into a cofiber sequence

$$X^{20} \xrightarrow{q'''} S^{20} \xrightarrow{a'''} \Sigma(S^{19} \vee X^{18})$$

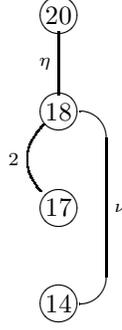


Here q''' is the quotient map, X^{18} is the 18-skeleton of X^{20} , a''' is suspension of the attaching map of the 20-cell in X^{20} . We have a long exact sequence of homotopy groups associated to this cofiber sequence. Suppose $\alpha'''[20]$ is an element in $\pi_{61}(S^{20})$. Suppose further that $\alpha'''[20]$ supports a differential in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20} . By the construction of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, the target of the differential that $\alpha'''[20]$ supports detects $\Delta'''(\alpha'''[20])$ in the homotopy groups of lower skeleton, where the map

$$\Delta''' : \pi_{61}(S^{22}) \longrightarrow \pi_{61}(\Sigma X^{21})$$

is the boundary homomorphism in the long exact sequence of homotopy groups.

By Lemma 4.4 and Remark 5.8, we have S^{19} as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X^{20} . We consider its cofiber X^{20}/S^{19} .



$$X^{20}/S^{19}$$

For the element $h_1f_1[20]$, we consider the homotopy class $\alpha''' = \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\} \in \pi_{41}$. Because of Lemma 11.4, h_1f_1 detects $\sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\}$ in the Adams E_∞ -page of S^0 . By Proposition 6.4, the element $\alpha'''[20]$ is a permanent cycle in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20}/S^{19} .

In the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20} , we have the differential

$$d_1(\alpha'''[20]) = 0$$

since the attaching map from the 20-cell to the 19-cell is multiplication by 2 and

$$2 \cdot \alpha''' \in 2 \cdot \pi_{41} = 0.$$

Using the fact that the 19-cell of the 19-skeleton of X^{20} splits off, and the naturality of the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences for the quotient map $X^{20} \rightarrow X^{20}/S^{19}$, the element $\alpha'''[20]$ survives in the Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence of X^{20} .

Therefore, by exactness of the long exact sequence of homotopy groups, there exists a homotopy class in $\pi_{61}(X^{20})$, which has Adams filtration at most 5. By naturality of the Adams spectral sequence for the quotient map $X^{20} \rightarrow S^{20}$, the class that detects $\alpha'''[20]$ in $Ext(X^{20})$ must map nontrivially to $Ext(S^{20})$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Ext(X^{20}) & \longrightarrow & Ext(S^{20}) \\ \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\ \pi_*(X^{20}) & \longrightarrow & \pi_*(S^{20}) \end{array}$$

By filtration arguments, the only possibility is $h_1f_1[20]$. In particular, the element $h_1f_1[20]$ is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence of X^{20} . Therefore, its image in $Ext(\tilde{X})$ is also a permanent cycle. \square

9. THE ADAMS SPECTRAL SEQUENCE OF X

In this section, we establish Step 3 and Step 4 by proving Theorems 9.1 and 9.2. Combining them together, we have Corollary 9.3.

Theorem 9.1. *In the Adams spectral sequence of X , we have the differential*

$$d_4(h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

The following Theorem 9.2 is a consequence of Lemma 8.8.

Theorem 9.2. *In the Adams spectral sequence of X , the chosen element $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ is a permanent cycle. Here $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ is defined to be the image of $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ in $Ext(\tilde{X}^{22})$.*

Proof. Since the map $X^{22} \hookrightarrow X$ maps through \tilde{X} , we have $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ in $Ext(\tilde{X})$ maps to $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ in $Ext(X)$.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} Ext^{3,61+3}(X^{22}) & \longrightarrow & Ext^{3,61+3}(\tilde{X}) & \longrightarrow & Ext^{3,61+3}(X) \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} & \longrightarrow & \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} \end{array}$$

By Lemma 8.8, $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ is a permanent cycle in $Ext(\tilde{X})$. Therefore, by naturality of the Adams spectral sequences, $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$ is also a permanent cycle in $Ext(X)$. \square

From Theorem 9.1 and 9.2, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 9.3. *In the Adams spectral sequence of X , we have the differential*

$$d_4(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]) = B_1[14].$$

In the rest of this section, we prove Theorem 9.1. The idea is to push the d_4 differential in the Adams spectral sequence of \tilde{X} into that of X , and check the element $B_1[14]$ is not killed by an Adams d_2 or d_3 differential.

Proof. Recall from Remark 5.11 that the Adams E_2 page of X splits as follows:

$$Ext(X) = Ext(\tilde{X}) \oplus Ext(S^{23}).$$

Therefore, by Lemma 8.2, we have the Adams E_2 page of X in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$ in the following Table 6.

Note that by naturality of the Adams spectral sequences for the inclusion map $\tilde{X} \hookrightarrow X$, and the proof of the Theorem 8.1, no \bullet 's in Adams filtration 4 and 5 can kill $B_1[14]$. Therefore, to prove Theorem 9.1, we only need to show that

$$\begin{aligned} d_2(h_0^3h_3h_5[23]) &\neq B_1[14], \\ d_3(h_0^2h_3h_5[23]) &\neq B_1[14], \\ d_3(e_1[23]) &\neq B_1[14]. \end{aligned}$$

For the elements $h_0^2h_3h_5[23]$ and $h_0^3h_3h_5[23]$, we will show that

$$\begin{aligned} d_2(h_3h_5[23]) &= 0, \\ d_3(h_3h_5[23]) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

which by Leibniz's rule implies that

$$\begin{aligned} d_2(h_0^3h_3h_5[23]) &= h_0^3 \cdot d_2(h_3h_5[23]) = 0, \\ d_3(h_0^2h_3h_5[23]) &= h_0^2 \cdot d_3(h_3h_5[23]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

We consider the $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex X^{23} in Definition 5.10. Recall that X^{23} consists of two cells in dimension 14 and 23. Since there is no primary Steenrod operation connecting them, we have

$$Ext(X^{23}) = Ext(S^{14}) \oplus Ext(S^{23}).$$

TABLE 6. The Adams E_2 page of X in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$

$s \setminus t - s$	60	61
7	$B_1[14]$	•
	•	•
	$h_1 t[23]$	•
	$h_0^2 x[23]$	
6	•	•
	•	•
	•	•
	$h_0 x[23]$	•
		•
5	•	•
	•	•
	$x[23]$	•
		•
		•
		$h_0^3 h_3 h_5[23]$
4	•	•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		$e_1[23]$
		$h_0^2 h_3 h_5[23]$
3	•	$h_4^3[16]$
	•	$h_1 h_3 h_5[22]$
		$h_0 h_3 h_5[23]$
2		$h_3 h_5[23]$

Therefore, we have the Adams spectral sequence of X^{23} in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 5$ in the following Table 7. In the Adams spectral sequence of X^{23} , we have $d_2(h_3 h_5[23]) = 0$, since the

TABLE 7. The Adams E_2 page of X^{23} in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 5$

$s \setminus t - s$	60	61
5	$x[23]$	$h_0^3 h_3 h_5[23]$
		•
4		$e_1[23]$
		$h_0^2 h_3 h_5[23]$
3	•	$h_0 h_3 h_5[23]$
2		$h_3 h_5[23]$

target lies in the zero group. If $d_3(h_3 h_5[23]) \neq 0$, then we must have that $d_3(h_3 h_5[23]) = x[23]$, since that is the only possibility. By mapping through the quotient map $X^{23} \twoheadrightarrow S^{23}$, this differential would imply that $d_3(h_3 h_5[23]) = x[23]$ in the Adams spectral sequence of S^{23} . However, in S^0 , we

have that $d_3(h_3h_5) = 0$. Contradiction! Therefore, we must have the differential $d_3(h_3h_5[23]) = 0$ in the Adams spectral sequence of X^{23} , and therefore also in that of X .

For the element $e_1[23]$, suppose we have $d_3(e_1[23]) = B_1[14]$ in the Adams spectral sequence of X . By naturality for the quotient map $X \rightarrow S^{23}$, we have $d_3(e_1[23]) = 0$ in the Adams spectral sequence of S^{23} , since the target $B_1[14]$ maps to zero in the E_2 -page by naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences. However, this contradicts Bruner's differential [11, Theorem 4.1] in S^0 :

$$d_3(e_1) = h_1t.$$

Therefore, we must have $d_3(e_1[23]) \neq B_1[14]$, which completes the proof. \square

10. THE PULL BACK

In this section, we prove Step 5: based on Corollary 9.3, we prove the following Theorem 10.1.

Theorem 10.1. *In the Adams spectral sequence of P_1^{23} , we have a d_3 differential:*

$$d_3(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = G[6].$$

Proof. We have the Adams E_2 -page of P_1^{23} from the Curtis table.

TABLE 8. The Adams E_2 -page of P_1^{23} in the 60 and 61 stems for $s \leq 7$

$s \backslash t - s$	60	61
7	•[3]	•
	•[5]	•
	•[21]	•
	•[23]	•
	•[23]	•
		•
6	$G[6]$	•
	•[20]	•
	•[22]	•
	•[23]	•
		•
5		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
		•
4	•	•
		•
		•
3	•	•
		$h_1h_3h_5[22]$

We will show in Lemma 10.3 that

$$f_{\#}(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16],$$

where $f_{\sharp} : Ext(P_1^{23}) \rightarrow Ext(X)$ is induced by the composition of the two quotient maps $f_1 : P_1^{23} \twoheadrightarrow P_{14}^{23}$, $f_2 : P_{14}^{23} \twoheadrightarrow X$. By Corollary 9.3 that in the Adams spectral sequence of X , we have the differential

$$d_4(\underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]} + h_4^3 [16]) = B_1 [14],$$

and the naturality of the Adams spectral sequence, the element $h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]$ in $Ext(P_1^{23})$ must support a nontrivial d_2 , d_3 or d_4 differential.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & B_1 [14] \\ & & \wedge \\ & & | \\ & & | \\ & & d_4 | \\ & & | \\ \bullet & & | \\ \wedge & & | \\ d_r, 2 \leq r \leq 4 & & | \\ | & & | \\ h_1 h_3 h_5 [22] & \longmapsto & \underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]} \\ & & + h_4^3 [16] \end{array}$$

From the table of the Adams E_2 -page of P_1^{23} , we have the following three possibilities.

- (1) It supports a nontrivial d_3 or d_4 differential that kills one of the elements $\bullet[i]$ with $20 \leq i \leq 23$.
- (2) It supports a nontrivial d_4 differential that kills one of the elements $\bullet[i]$ with $i = 3, 5$.
- (3) It supports a nontrivial d_3 differential that kills $G[6]$.

For (1), since these target elements map nontrivially to $Ext(X)$, this would contradict Theorem 9.1. For (2), from the Curtis table, these two elements exist in $Ext(P_1^n)$ for all $n \geq 5$. In particular, they exist in $Ext(P_1^{13})$, and map trivially to $Ext(P_{14}^{23})$ in the following long exact sequence

$$\cdots \longrightarrow Ext(P_1^{13}) \longrightarrow Ext(P_1^{23}) \longrightarrow Ext(P_{14}^{23}) \longrightarrow \cdots,$$

and hence trivially to $Ext(X)$. Since they have the same filtration as $B_1[14]$, this would contradict Theorem 9.1.

Therefore, (3) is the only possibility. \square

Remark 10.2. The reason we use P_1^{23} instead of P_1^{22} is that, in the bidegree $(s, t - s) = (5, 60)$ of the Curtis table, the element $h_5 f_0 [11]$ is killed by a $\bullet[23]$. Therefore, in $Ext(P_1^{22})$, the element $h_5 f_0 [11]$ is present, and leaves a possibility of a nontrivial Adams d_2 differential. We add the 23-cell to make this go away.

We now prove Lemma 10.3.

Lemma 10.3. *We have*

$$f_{\sharp}(h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]) = \underline{h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]} + h_4^3 [16],$$

where $f_{\sharp} : Ext(P_1^{23}) \rightarrow Ext(X)$ is the homomorphism induced by the composition of the two quotient maps

$$f_1 : P_1^{23} \twoheadrightarrow P_{14}^{23}, \quad f_2 : P_{14}^{23} \twoheadrightarrow X.$$

Proof. By naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequences, we have

$$f_{1\#}(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = h_1h_3h_5[22].$$

We only need to show that

$$f_{2\#}(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16].$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & & Ext(X^{22}) \\ & & & & \downarrow i_{\#} \\ Ext(P_1^\infty) & \xrightarrow{f_{1\#}} & Ext(P_{14}^{23}) & \xrightarrow{f_{2\#}} & Ext(X) \\ & & & & \downarrow \\ h_1h_3h_5[22] & \longmapsto & h_1h_3h_5[22] & \longmapsto & \frac{h_1h_3h_5[22]}{+h_4^3[16]} \end{array}$$

Consider the cofiber sequence that defines X

$$S^{15} \hookrightarrow P_{14}^{23} \xrightarrow{f_2} X \longrightarrow \Sigma S^{15}.$$

This gives a long exact sequence of Ext groups:

$$\cdots \longrightarrow Ext(S^{15}) \longrightarrow Ext(P_{14}^{23}) \xrightarrow{f_{2\#}} Ext(X) \xrightarrow{\Delta_2} Ext(\Sigma S^{15}) \longrightarrow \cdots$$

We only need to show that the boundary map Δ_2 satisfies

$$\Delta_2(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]) = 0.$$

In fact, by exactness, the element $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]$ must come from $Ext(P_{14}^{23})$. By naturality of the algebraic Atiyah-Hirzebruch spectral sequence, it must come from $h_1h_3h_5[22]$, i.e., we must have

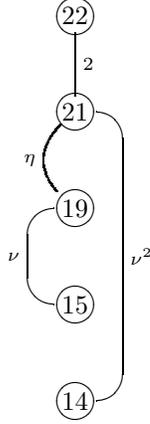
$$f_{2\#}(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = \underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16],$$

which completes the proof.

To show $\Delta_2(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]) = 0$, we consider an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex W of X . Since X^{22} is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of X , we define W to be the homotopy pull back of X^{22} along the quotient map $f_2 : P_{14}^{23} \twoheadrightarrow X$. By Lemma 4.4, we have (W, j) as an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of P_{14}^{23} in the following commutative diagram of cofiber sequences:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} S^{15} \hookrightarrow & W & \twoheadrightarrow & X^{22} & \xrightarrow{a_1} & \Sigma S^{15} \\ \parallel & \downarrow j & & \downarrow i & & \parallel \\ S^{15} \hookrightarrow & P_{14}^{23} & \xrightarrow{f_2} & X & \xrightarrow{a_2} & \Sigma S^{15} \end{array}$$

As an illustration, the cell diagram of W is the following:



We will show in the following Lemma 10.4 that

$$\Delta_1(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = h_0h_4^3[15],$$

where Δ_1 is the boundary map of Ext groups associated to the cofiber sequence defining W . Therefore, following the commutative diagram of cofiber sequences and the definition of the element $\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}$, we have

$$\Delta_2(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]}) = h_0h_4^3[15].$$

The fact that the 16-cell in P_{14}^{23} is attached to the 15-cell by 2 gives us

$$\Delta_2(h_4^3[16]) = h_0h_4^3[15].$$

Therefore, we have

$$\Delta_2(\underline{h_1h_3h_5[22]} + h_4^3[16]) = 0,$$

as claimed. \square

Lemma 10.4. $\Delta_1(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = h_0h_4^3[15]$.

Proof. We use the Lambda complex (see Section 7.1 of [43]) to compute the E_2 -page of the Adams spectral sequence in a functorial way. Recall from [43] that, for any spectrum Y , we can construct a differential graded module $H_*(Y) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*}$ over the Lambda algebra $\Lambda^{*,*}$. Differentials in this complex are generated by

$$d(x) = \sum_{i \geq 1} Sq_*^i(x) \otimes \lambda_{i-1}$$

for $x \in H_*(Y)$, where Sq_*^i is the transpose of Sq^i .

In our case, we abuse notation to denote the unique generator of $H_i(Y)$ by e_i , for any $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of X .

By naturality of the Steenrod operations, we have nontrivial Sq^4 and Sq^8 in the cohomology of W .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^{15}(W) & \xrightarrow{Sq^4 \neq 0} & H^{19}(W) \\ j^* \uparrow \cong & & j^* \uparrow \cong \\ H^{15}(P_{14}^{23}) & \xrightarrow{Sq^4 \neq 0} & H^{19}(P_{14}^{23}) \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ccc} H^{14}(W) & \xrightarrow{Sq^8 \neq 0} & H^{22}(W) \\ j^* \uparrow \cong & & j^* \uparrow \cong \\ H^{14}(P_{14}^{23}) & \xrightarrow{Sq^8 \neq 0} & H^{22}(P_{14}^{23}) \end{array}$$

Moreover, in the cohomology of W , we have $Sq^1 Sq^2 Sq^4 \neq 0$ on H^{15} . Dually, we have the following nontrivial operations:

$$\begin{aligned} Sq_*^1(e_{22}) &= e_{21}, \\ Sq_*^3(e_{22}) &= e_{19}, \\ Sq_*^7(e_{22}) &= e_{15}, \\ Sq_*^8(e_{22}) &= e_{14}. \end{aligned}$$

By naturality, we have the following nontrivial operations in $H_*(X^{22})$:

$$\begin{aligned} Sq_*^1(e_{22}) &= e_{21}, \\ Sq_*^3(e_{22}) &= e_{19}, \\ Sq_*^8(e_{22}) &= e_{14}. \end{aligned}$$

We claim that in $H_*(X^{22}) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*}$ the cycle

$$x = e_{22} \otimes \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{14} \otimes \lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}$$

represents the class $h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]$ in $Ext(X^{22})$.

In fact, we can check directly that x is a cycle:

$$\begin{aligned} d(e_{22} \otimes \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31}) &= e_{21} \otimes \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{19} \otimes \lambda_2 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{14} \otimes \lambda_7 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} \\ &= e_{14} \otimes \lambda_7 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} \\ &= e_{14} \otimes (\lambda_{13} \lambda_{15} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 + \lambda_{11} \lambda_{17} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 + \lambda_7 \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_{15}), \\ d(e_{14} \otimes \lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}) &= e_{14} \otimes d(\lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}) \\ &= e_{14} \otimes (\lambda_{13} \lambda_{15} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 + \lambda_{11} \lambda_{17} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 + \lambda_7 \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_{15}). \end{aligned}$$

We compute

$$\lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} = \lambda_{21} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 + \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_{15},$$

and check the Curtis table in [50] that $Ext^{3,3+39} = \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by an element with the leading term $\lambda_{21} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7$. Since $Ext^{3,3+39} = \mathbb{Z}/2$ is generated by $h_1 h_3 h_5$, we conclude that x represents the class $h_1 h_3 h_5 [22]$ in $Ext(X^{22})$.

However, in $H_*(W) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*}$ the element

$$x = e_{22} \otimes \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{14} \otimes \lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}$$

is not a cycle anymore: there is one more term in $d(x)$ due to the extra nontrivial operation

$$Sq_*^7(e_{22}) = e_{15}.$$

In fact, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} d(x) &= d(e_{22} \otimes \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{14} \otimes \lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}) \\ &= e_{21} \otimes \lambda_0 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{19} \otimes \lambda_2 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{15} \otimes \lambda_6 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} \\ &\quad + e_{14} \otimes \lambda_7 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} + e_{14} \otimes d(\lambda_{13} \lambda_{19} \lambda_{15}) \\ &= e_{15} \otimes \lambda_6 \lambda_1 \lambda_7 \lambda_{31} \\ &= e_{15} \otimes \lambda_{14} \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by the definition of the boundary homomorphism $\Delta_1 : Ext(X^{22}) \rightarrow Ext(\Sigma S^{15})$, we have

$$\Delta_1(x) = e_{15} \otimes \lambda_{14} \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7.$$

$$H_*(S^{15}) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*} \longrightarrow H_*(W) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*} \longrightarrow H_*(X^{22}) \otimes \Lambda^{*,*}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & x \xrightarrow{\quad} x \\ & & \downarrow d \\ e_{15} \otimes \lambda_{14} \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 & \longmapsto & e_{15} \otimes \lambda_{14} \lambda_{13} \lambda_{11} \lambda_7 \end{array}$$

We check the Curtis table in [50] that $Ext^{4,4+45} = \mathbb{Z}/2$, generated by an element with the leading term $\lambda_{14}\lambda_{13}\lambda_{11}\lambda_7$. Since $Ext^{4,4+45} = \mathbb{Z}/2$ is generated by $h_0h_4^3$, we conclude that $e_{15} \otimes \lambda_{14}\lambda_{13}\lambda_{11}\lambda_7$ represents the class $h_0h_4^3[15]$ in $Ext(\Sigma S^{15})$. \square

Remark 10.5. One can think of the boundary homomorphism in Lemma 10.4 as an algebraic attaching map, and therefore its computation corresponds to a 4-fold Massey product. In $Ext(S^0)$, we have the strictly defined 4-fold Massey product

$$h_0h_4^3 = \langle h_2, h_1, h_0, h_1h_3h_5 \rangle$$

with zero indeterminacy. It is straightforward to check this by a Lambda algebra computation:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \langle h_2 & , & h_1 & , & h_0 & , & h_1h_3 \rangle \\ \lambda_3 & & \lambda_1 & & \lambda_0 & & \lambda_5\lambda_3 \\ & & \lambda_5 & & \lambda_2 & & * \\ & & & & \lambda_6 & & * \end{array}$$

Here $*$ means the products are zero in the Lambda algebra. Note that the leading term of $h_0h_3^2$ is $\lambda_6\lambda_5\lambda_3$ from the Curtis table for S^0 . Therefore,

$$h_0h_3^2 = \langle h_2, h_1, h_0, h_1h_3 \rangle.$$

Then it follows from a relation in Ext : $h_0h_4^3 = h_0h_3^2h_5$.

11. A HOMOTOPY RELATION

In this section, we prove a relation in the homotopy groups of spheres. This relation will lead to an Adams differential that kills the element gz in the 61-stem. We will explain in Remark 11.2 which element supports the differential that kills gz . But to prove $\pi_{61} = 0$, all we need is that gz is gone. We will use certain relations in Ext in the proofs, see [12] for these relations.

Theorem 11.1. *We have the homotopy relation $\eta\bar{\kappa}^3 = 0$ in π_{61} . Therefore the element gz must be killed by some Adams differential.*

Using several lemmas that will be proved later in this section, we present the proof of Theorem 11.1.

Proof. We first prove the second claim. By [8, Corollary 3.4.2], the permanent cycle z in the 41-stem detects the homotopy class $\eta\bar{\kappa}^2$. It follows that the element gz detects $\eta\bar{\kappa}^3$, since g detects $\bar{\kappa}$. Therefore, if $\eta\bar{\kappa}^3 = 0$, we must have gz killed by some Adams differential.

Now we prove the relation $\eta\bar{\kappa}^3 = 0$.

We have a 4-fold Toda bracket for $\bar{\kappa}$ [38, page 43-44]:

$$\bar{\kappa} \in \langle \kappa, 2, \eta, \nu \rangle \text{ with indeterminacy even multiples of } \bar{\kappa}.$$

The indeterminacy will be killed after multiplying by η . We will prove in Lemma 11.3 that

$$\langle \eta \bar{\kappa}^2, \kappa, 2 \rangle = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{56}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \eta \bar{\kappa}^3 &= \eta \bar{\kappa}^2 \langle \kappa, 2, \eta, \nu \rangle \\ &\subseteq \langle \langle \eta \bar{\kappa}^2, \kappa, 2 \rangle, \eta, \nu \rangle \\ &= \langle 0, \eta, \nu \rangle \\ &= \nu \cdot \pi_{58} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The last equation is stated as Lemma 11.7 that we will prove later in this section. Therefore, we have the homotopy relation

$$\eta \bar{\kappa}^3 = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{61}.$$

□

Remark 11.2. Alternatively, we can show that $h_1 X_1$ must support an Adams differential, and

$$d_4(h_1 X_1) = gz$$

is the only possibility. The idea is to consider the Massey product $\langle g^2, d_0^2, h_1 \rangle = h_1 W_1 + g^2 r$ in the Adams E_4 -page, and to conclude that $h_1 W_1$ must support a nontrivial differential as $g^2 r$ does (See Lemma 3.3.49 of [21]), since the sum is a permanent cycle by Moss's Theorem. Suppose that $h_1 X_1$ is a permanent cycle. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 W_1 &= P h_1 X_1 \\ &= X_1 \langle h_1, h_0^3 h_3, h_0 \rangle \\ &= \langle h_1 X_1, h_0^3 h_3, h_0 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

is also a permanent cycle by Moss's Theorem. We therefore have a contradiction.

We first prove Lemma 11.3.

Lemma 11.3. *We have a Toda bracket $\langle \eta \bar{\kappa}^2, \kappa, 2 \rangle = 0$ in π_{56} .*

Proof. By [21, 22],

$$\pi_{55} \cong \mathbb{Z}/16 \text{ and is generated by an element } \rho_{55} \text{ in } ImJ.$$

Therefore, we have the relation

$$\eta \bar{\kappa}^2 \kappa = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{55}.$$

This follows from the fact that both κ and $\bar{\kappa}$ map trivially to the $K(1)$ -local sphere. In fact, suppose that $\eta \bar{\kappa}^2 \kappa$ is some multiple of ρ_{55} . Then mapping the relation to the $K(1)$ -local sphere tells us the multiple must be zero. Therefore, this Toda bracket is defined.

By [21, 22],

$$\pi_{56} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2 \text{ and is generated by } \eta \rho_{55} \text{ in } ImJ.$$

Therefore, we have the relation

$$\langle \eta \bar{\kappa}^2, \kappa, 2 \rangle = 0.$$

This follows similarly by mapping the Toda bracket to the $K(1)$ -local sphere.

□

To prove Lemma 11.7, we need the following three lemmas.

Lemma 11.4. *The product $\sigma \cdot \{h_0h_2h_5\}$ is nontrivial in π_{41} , and is detected by h_1f_1 .*

Proof. By [37], we have the following two Adams differentials

$$d_3(h_2h_5) = h_1d_1, \text{ and } d_2(h_0c_2) = h_1h_3d_1.$$

Note that we have a relation $h_3d_1 = h_1e_1$ in *Ext*. Therefore, we have a Massey product in the Adams E_4 -page

$$\langle d_1, h_1, h_0 \rangle = h_0h_2h_5$$

and a Massey product in the Adams E_3 -page

$$\langle h_3d_1, h_1, h_0 \rangle = h_0^2c_2 = h_1f_1.$$

Note that the second equation is a relation in *Ext*. Then by Moss's Theorem [36, Theorem 1.2], we have the following Toda brackets

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \{d_1\}, \eta, 2 \rangle &\text{ contains an element that is detected by } h_0h_2h_5, \\ \langle \sigma\{d_1\}, \eta, 2 \rangle &\text{ contains an element that is detected by } h_1f_1. \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$\sigma\langle \{d_1\}, \eta, 2 \rangle \subseteq \langle \sigma\{d_1\}, \eta, 2 \rangle,$$

the product $\sigma \cdot \{h_0h_2h_5\}$ is nontrivial, and is detected by h_1f_1 . \square

Lemma 11.5. *We have the relation $\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \subseteq \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\}$ in π_{41} .*

Proof. By [11, Theorem 4.1] we have Bruner's differential

$$d_3(e_1) = h_1t.$$

Therefore, we have a Massey product in the Adams E_4 -page

$$\langle t, h_1, h_2 \rangle = h_2e_1 = h_1f_1.$$

The second equation is a relation in *Ext*. Therefore, by Moss's Theorem [36], we have the following Toda bracket:

$$\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \text{ is detected by } h_1f_1.$$

Note that the Toda bracket $\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle$ has no indeterminacy.

Combining with Lemma 11.4, both $\sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\}$ and $\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle$ are detected by h_1f_1 . But in the same column of the E_∞ page of the Adams spectral sequence, there are several elements with higher filtration than h_1f_1 . Therefore, to prove this lemma, we need to show that their difference is actually zero. We prove this by multiplying by η . First note that

$$\eta \cdot \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\} = 0.$$

In fact, $\eta\{h_0h_2h_5\}$ contains non-zero classes $\eta\kappa\bar{\kappa} = \nu\{q\}$ and $\eta^2\{P^4h_1\}$. Both classes are annihilated by σ . Next note that

$$\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \eta = \{t\} \langle \eta, \nu, \eta \rangle = \{t\} \nu^2 = 0.$$

For the last equation, by filtration arguments, the only other possibility is that $\{t\} \nu^2 = \kappa^3$. (For reader's convenience, note that $\kappa^3 = \eta^2\bar{\kappa}^2$.) However, mapping this relation to $\pi_*(tmf)$ gives a contradiction.

Since all elements of higher filtration than h_1f_1 in the cokernel of J support non-zero η -extensions, this proves the lemma. \square

Lemma 11.6. *We have a Toda bracket $\langle \bar{\kappa}, \{t\}, \eta \rangle = \{h_1Q_2\}$ in π_{58} .*

Proof. By [21, Table 20], [22], we have Isaksen's differential

$$d_3(Q_2) = gt.$$

Therefore, combining with Bruner's differential [11, Theorem 4.1] $d_3(e_1) = h_1t$, we have a Massey product in the Adams E_4 -page

$$\langle g, t, h_1 \rangle = h_1Q_2.$$

Note that $ge_1 = 0$ in *Ext*. Therefore, the lemma follows from Moss's Theorem [36, Theorem 1.2]. Both sides of $\langle \bar{\kappa}, \{t\}, \eta \rangle = \{h_1Q_2\}$ have the same indeterminacy that lies in the image of J . \square

Now we prove Lemma 11.7.

Lemma 11.7. $\nu \cdot \pi_{58} = 0$.

Proof. By [21, 22],

$$\pi_{58} \text{ is } \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2, \text{ and generated by } \{h_1Q_2\} \text{ and } \eta\{P^7h_1\}.$$

By Lemma 11.5 that

$$\langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \subseteq \sigma\{h_0h_2h_5\} \text{ in } \pi_{41},$$

and Lemma 11.6 that

$$\langle \bar{\kappa}, \{t\}, \eta \rangle = \{h_1Q_2\} \text{ in } \pi_{58},$$

we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \nu \cdot \{h_1Q_2\} &= \langle \bar{\kappa}, \{t\}, \eta \rangle \nu \\ &= \bar{\kappa} \langle \{t\}, \eta, \nu \rangle \\ &\subseteq \bar{\kappa} \sigma \{h_0h_2h_5\} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The last equation follows from the relation that $\bar{\kappa}\sigma = 0$. Therefore, we have that

$$\nu \cdot \pi_{58} = 0.$$

\square

12. ANOTHER HOMOTOPY RELATION AND THE ADAMS DIFFERENTIAL $d_5(A') = h_1B_{21}$

In this section, we prove another relation in the homotopy groups of spheres. This relation will lead to an Adams differential, which is the only possibility to kill the element h_1B_{21} in the 60-stem.

Theorem 12.1. *We have the relation $\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 0$ in π_{60} . This implies the Adams differential*

$$d_5(A') = h_1B_{21}.$$

Note that $\theta_{4.5}$ is a homotopy class that is detected by h_4^3 in the 45-stem. Since $\{w\} \in \pi_{45}$ has a strictly higher Adams filtration, and is detected by tmf , we can choose a $\theta_{4.5}$ which maps to zero in $\pi_*(\text{tmf})$.

Using several lemmas that will be proved later in this section, we present the proof of Theorem 12.1.

Proof. We first prove the second claim. By [7, Theorem 3.1(i)], the permanent cycle B_1 detects the homotopy class $\eta\theta_{4.5}$. We have the following relation in *Ext*:

$$h_1B_{21} = d_0B_1.$$

Since d_0 detects κ , the permanent cycle $h_1 B_{21} = d_0 B_1$ detects the homotopy class $\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5}$. Therefore, if $\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 0$, we must have $h_1 B_{21}$ killed by some Adams differential. By Theorem 3.1, we have that

$$d_3(D_3) = B_3, \quad d_3(h_1 D_3) = h_1 B_3.$$

This leaves the element A' to be the only possibility to kill $h_1 B_{21}$ as the source. Therefore, we have the Adams d_5 differential $d_5(A') = h_1 B_{21}$.

Now we prove the relation $\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 0$.

Recall that there is a strictly defined 4-fold Toda bracket for $\kappa \in \pi_{14}$ with zero indeterminacy:

$$\kappa = \langle \epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle.$$

It follows that

$$\eta\kappa = \eta\langle \epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \in \langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle,$$

and that

$$\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} \in \theta_{4.5}\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle.$$

We will show in Lemma 12.6 that there is a strictly defined 4-fold Toda bracket in π_{15} :

$$\rho_{15} \in \langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \text{ with indeterminacy even multiples of } \rho_{15}.$$

We will show in Lemma 12.7 that

$$\rho_{15}\theta_{4.5} = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{60}.$$

Thus

$$0 = \rho_{15}\theta_{4.5} = \theta_{4.5}\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle.$$

We will show in Lemma 12.5 that

$$\theta_{4.5}(\eta\epsilon + \{Ph_1\}) = 0,$$

and in Lemma 12.9 that

$$\langle \theta_{4.5}, \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy in } \pi_{58}.$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} &= \eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} + \rho_{15}\theta_{4.5} \\ &\in \theta_{4.5}\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle + \theta_{4.5}\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= \theta_{4.5}\langle \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &\subseteq \langle \langle \theta_{4.5}, \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu \rangle, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= \langle 0, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi_{60} = \{0, 2\bar{\kappa}^3\}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that the following three Toda brackets

$$\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle, \quad \langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle, \quad \langle \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle$$

have the same indeterminacy: $2 \cdot \pi_{15} = \text{even multiples of } \rho_{15}$, which is annihilated by $\theta_{4.5}$.

To prove that $\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 0$, we only need to show that

$$\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} \neq 2\bar{\kappa}^3.$$

Note that $2\bar{\kappa}^3$ is detected by tmf , while $\theta_{4.5}$ is chosen not to be detected by tmf . Suppose we have the relation

$$\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 2\bar{\kappa}^3.$$

Then mapping this relation into tmf gives us $2\overline{\kappa}^3 = 0$, which contradicts the fact that $2\overline{\kappa}^3$ is detected in $\pi_*(\text{tmf})$. Therefore, we must have that

$$\eta\kappa\theta_{4.5} = 0.$$

□

Now we present the proofs of Lemmas 12.5, 12.6, 12.7, 12.9, and a few other lemmas that will be needed for the proofs.

Lemma 12.2. *In the Adams E_2 page, we have a Massey product*

$$h_1x' = \langle h_0^2g_2, h_0, Ph_1 \rangle.$$

Proof. In Proposition 4.19 of [50], Tangora showed that we have a May d_6 differential

$$d_6(Y) = h_0^3g_2.$$

Here we follow Isaksen's notation [21] for names of the elements in the May spectral sequence. Then combining with the fact that $h_1x' = YPh_1$ in the May E_6 page, this lemma follows from May's convergence theorem [31]. □

Lemma 12.3. *We have the relation*

$$\{Ph_1\} \cdot \{h_5d_0\} = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{54}.$$

Proof. First note that the Toda bracket

$$\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle \text{ is detected by } h_5d_0.$$

This follows from the Adams d_2 differential $d_2(h_5) = h_0h_4^2$ and Moss's theorem. Note that to apply the Moss's theorem here, we need to use the fact that $\theta_4\kappa = 0$, which is obtained by filtration reasons.

We compute the product $\{Ph_1\}\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle$ next.

$$\begin{aligned} \{Ph_1\}\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle &= \langle \{Ph_1\}, 2, \theta_4 \rangle \kappa \\ &\subseteq \langle \kappa\{Ph_1\}, 2, \theta_4 \rangle \\ &= \langle \eta^3\overline{\kappa}, 2, \theta_4 \rangle \\ &\supseteq \eta^2\overline{\kappa}\langle \eta, 2, \theta_4 \rangle \\ &= \eta^3\langle 2, \theta_4, \overline{\kappa} \rangle \subseteq \eta^3\pi_{51} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

In other words, both $\{Ph_1\}\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle$ and 0 are contained in the same Toda bracket

$$\langle \eta^3\overline{\kappa}, 2, \theta_4 \rangle.$$

Therefore, their difference must be contained in the indeterminacy of this Toda bracket, which is

$$\eta^3\overline{\kappa} \cdot \pi_{31} + \pi_{24} \cdot \theta_4.$$

It is clear that $\eta^3\overline{\kappa} \cdot \pi_{31} \subseteq \eta^3\pi_{51} = 0$. Recall that

$$\pi_{24} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}/2 \text{ and is generated by } \eta\sigma\eta_4 \text{ and } \eta\rho_{23} \text{ in the } \text{Im}J.$$

Multiplying by θ_4 , both products are zero. This is due to the fact that $\eta\eta_4\theta_4 = 0$ (See Lemma 4.1 in [7]) and filtration reasons. Therefore, we have achieved that

$$\{Ph_1\}\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle = 0.$$

Then, from the fact that $2\{Ph_1\} = 0$ and filtration reasons, the product of $\{Ph_1\}$ and all elements in the E_∞ page of higher filtration than h_5d_0 are zero. Therefore, combining with the fact that the Toda bracket

$$\langle 2, \theta_4, \kappa \rangle \text{ is detected by } h_5d_0,$$

we have the homotopy relation that

$$\{Ph_1\} \cdot \{h_5d_0\} = 0 \text{ in } \pi_{54}.$$

□

Lemma 12.4. *The permanent cycle h_1x' in the 54-stem detects the homotopy class $\theta_{4.5}\{Ph_1\}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 12.2 and Moss's theorem, we have that

$$h_1x' \text{ detects an element in the Toda bracket } \langle \sigma^2\theta_4, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle.$$

Recall that Barratt, Mahowald and Tangora [8] showed that

$$h_0^2g_2 \text{ detects } \sigma^2\theta_4.$$

We have the relation that

$$\theta_4\langle \sigma^2, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle \subseteq \langle \sigma^2\theta_4, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle.$$

Since also

$$\theta_4\langle \sigma^2, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle \subseteq \theta_4 \cdot \pi_{24} = 0,$$

which we showed in the proof of Lemma 12.3, we have that

$$0 \in \langle \sigma^2\theta_4, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle.$$

Note that one can also show directly that $\langle \sigma^2, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle = 0$.

Recall that Isaksen [21] showed that h_1x' is a surviving permanent cycle, and it detects both $\nu^3\theta_{4.5}$ and equally $\eta\epsilon\theta_{4.5}$. Therefore, h_1x' must detect a nontrivial homotopy class in the indeterminacy of the Toda bracket

$$\langle \sigma^2\theta_4, 2, \{Ph_1\} \rangle.$$

The indeterminacy of this Toda bracket is

$$\sigma^2\theta_4 \cdot \pi_{10} + \pi_{45} \cdot \{Ph_1\}.$$

First note that

$$\pi_{10} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2 \text{ and is generated by } \eta\{Ph_1\}.$$

Since $\eta\sigma^2 = 0$, we must have that

$$\sigma^2\theta_4 \cdot \pi_{10} = 0.$$

Next note that $2\{Ph_1\} = 0$, and the generators of π_{45} can be chosen to be the following

$$\theta_{4.5} \in \{h_4^3\}, \eta\{g_2\}, \{h_5d_0\}, \{w\}.$$

We have that

$$\{w\} \cdot \{Ph_1\} = 0 \text{ for filtration reasons.}$$

We also have that

$$\begin{aligned} \{Ph_1\} \cdot \eta\{g_2\} &\subseteq \langle \eta, 2, 8\sigma \rangle \eta\{g_2\} \\ &= \eta\langle 2, 8\sigma, \{g_2\} \rangle \eta \\ &= \eta^2\langle 2, 8\sigma, \{g_2\} \rangle \\ &\subseteq \eta^2\pi_{52} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Note here we use the fact that $8\sigma\{g_2\} = 0$. Then combining with Lemma 12.3 that

$$\{Ph_1\} \cdot \{h_5d_0\} = 0,$$

the only possibility is that

$$h_1x' \text{ detects the homotopy class } \theta_{4.5}\{Ph_1\}.$$

□

Lemma 12.5. *In π_{54} , we have a relation $\theta_{4.5}(\eta\epsilon + \{Ph_1\}) = 0$.*

Proof. The element d_0g^2 is the only element in the 54-stem of the E_∞ page with higher filtration than h_1x' . It detects the homotopy class $\kappa\bar{\kappa}^2$, which is also detected in the Hurewicz image of tmf . Since $\theta_{4.5}$ is chosen not to be detected in the Hurewicz image of tmf , and h_1x' detects both $\eta\epsilon\theta_{4.5}$ and $\{Ph_1\}\theta_{4.5}$, we must have a relation

$$\theta_{4.5}(\eta\epsilon + \{Ph_1\}) = 0.$$

□

Lemma 12.6. *We have a strictly defined 4-fold Toda bracket*

$$\rho_{15} \in \langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \text{ in } \pi_{15},$$

with indeterminacy $2\pi_{15}$ given by even multiples of ρ_{15} , where ρ_{15} is a generator of the $\text{Im}J$ in π_{15} .

Proof. We first check that this 4-fold Toda bracket is strictly defined. It is clear that

$$\langle \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \subseteq \pi_5 = 0.$$

In the Adams E_2 page, we have that

$$\langle Ph_1, h_2, h_1 \rangle = Ph_2^2 = h_0^2d_0.$$

The element $h_0^2d_0$ is killed by the Adams d_3 differential

$$d_3(h_0^2h_4) = h_0^2d_0.$$

Therefore,

$$0 \in \langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta \rangle.$$

It is straightforward to check the indeterminacy of this 3-fold is zero. Therefore, this 4-fold Toda bracket is strictly defined.

We next check the indeterminacy of this 4-fold. The indeterminacy is contained in the union of the following

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \pi_2 \rangle, \langle \{Ph_1\}, \pi_5, 2 \rangle, \langle \pi_{13}, \eta, 2 \rangle.$$

Note that $\pi_5 = 0$, $\pi_{12} = 0$, $\pi_{13} = 0$, π_2 is generated by η^2 and π_6 is generated by ν^2 . We have

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta^2 \rangle \supseteq \langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta \rangle \eta = 0.$$

$$\{Ph_1\} \cdot \nu^2 \in \nu \cdot \pi_{12} = 0.$$

Therefore, the indeterminacy is $2\pi_{15}$.

Now we multiply this 4-fold by η^2 :

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \eta^2 = \{Ph_1\} \langle \nu, \eta, 2, \eta^2 \rangle = \{Ph_1\} \epsilon.$$

The 4-fold Toda bracket $\epsilon = \langle \nu, \eta, 2, \eta^2 \rangle$ is strictly defined with zero indeterminacy. The homotopy class $\{Ph_1\}\epsilon$ is detected by the surviving cycle Ph_1c_0 . We have a nontrivial extension:

$$\eta^2 \rho_{15} \in \{Ph_1c_0\}.$$

Therefore, we must have that the 4-fold Toda bracket

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \text{ contains } \rho_{15} \text{ or } \rho_{15} + \eta\kappa.$$

To eliminate the second possibility, we multiply this 4-fold by $\bar{\kappa}$. Note that

$$\bar{\kappa}\{Ph_1\} \subseteq \pi_{29} = 0,$$

$$\langle \bar{\kappa}, \{Ph_1\}, \nu \rangle = 0 \text{ with indeterminacy } \{0, \nu\theta_4\} \text{ in } \pi_{33}.$$

In fact, in the Adams E_2 page, we have the Massey product

$$\langle g, Ph_1, h_2 \rangle = 0 \text{ in Adams filtration 9.}$$

The homotopy classes that survive in π_{33} with filtration higher than 9 are detected by the $K(1)$ -local sphere. Since the class $\bar{\kappa}$ maps trivially to the $K(1)$ -local sphere, we must have that

$$\langle \bar{\kappa}, \{Ph_1\}, \nu \rangle \text{ contains } 0.$$

Then it is straightforward to check the indeterminacy is

$$\bar{\kappa} \cdot \pi_{13} + \pi_{30} \cdot \nu = \{0, \nu\theta_4\}.$$

Now we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\kappa}\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle &\subseteq \langle \bar{\kappa}, \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \{0, \nu\theta_4\}, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= \text{the union of } \langle 0, \eta, 2 \rangle \text{ and } \langle \nu\theta_4, \eta, 2 \rangle \\ &= 2 \cdot \pi_{35}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $2 \cdot \pi_{35}$ is detected in the $K(1)$ -local sphere. Since the class $\bar{\kappa}$ maps trivially to the $K(1)$ -local sphere, we have that

$$\bar{\kappa}\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle = 0.$$

On the other hand, it is clear that

$$\eta\kappa\bar{\kappa} \neq 0 \text{ and is detected by } h_1d_0g,$$

and that

$$\rho_{15}\bar{\kappa} \in \langle 8, 2\sigma, \sigma \rangle \bar{\kappa} = 8\langle 2\sigma, \sigma, \bar{\kappa} \rangle \subseteq 8\pi_{35} = 0.$$

Here by Moss's theorem, the relation

$$\rho_{15} \in \langle 8, 2\sigma, \sigma \rangle$$

follows from the Adams differential $d_2(h_4) = h_0h_3^2$ and the Massey product in the E_3 page

$$\langle h_0^3, h_0h_3, h_3 \rangle = h_0^3h_4 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

Therefore, the 4-fold Toda bracket

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \eta, 2 \rangle \text{ contains } \rho_{15}.$$

□

Lemma 12.7. *We have the relation $\rho_{15}\theta_{4.5} = 0$ in π_{60} .*

Proof. We first claim that

$$\rho_{15}\theta_4 = 8\theta_{4.5}.$$

In fact, they are both detected by the surviving cycle $h_0^2 h_5 d_0$ (See Tangora [51]). However, there is one more element w in higher filtration in the E_∞ page, so the two classes might differ by that. Since

$$\eta^2\theta_4 = 0, \text{ and } \eta^2\{w\} \neq 0,$$

their difference is not $\{w\}$, and hence must be zero. Note that one can also show this by mapping the relation into tmf.

Then we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{15}\theta_{4.5} &\subseteq \langle 8, 2\sigma, \sigma \rangle \theta_{4.5} \\ &\subseteq \langle 8\theta_{4.5}, 2\sigma, \sigma \rangle \\ &= \langle \rho_{15}\theta_4, 2\sigma, \sigma \rangle \\ &= 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.} \end{aligned}$$

The last equation is proved by the second author as Lemma 2.4 in [57]. □

Lemma 12.8. *We have a Toda bracket in π_{20} :*

$$\langle \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

Proof. We consider the two brackets $\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \sigma \rangle$ and $\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle$ one by one.

For the first bracket, in the Adams E_2 page we have the Massey product

$$\langle Ph_1, h_2, h_3 \rangle = 0$$

with zero indeterminacy in Adams filtration 6. Since there is no surviving class in Adams filtration 7 or higher, it contains zero. For filtration reasons and the fact that $\pi_{13} = 0$, the indeterminacy of the first bracket is

$$\{Ph_1\} \cdot \pi_{11} + \pi_{13} \cdot \sigma = 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\langle \{Ph_1\}, \nu, \sigma \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

For the second bracket, we have that

$$\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle \supseteq \epsilon \langle \eta, \nu, \sigma \rangle \subseteq \epsilon \cdot \pi_{12} = 0.$$

Therefore, it contains 0. Again, by filtration reasons and the fact that $\pi_{13} = 0$, the indeterminacy of the second bracket is

$$\eta\epsilon \cdot \pi_{11} + \pi_{13} \cdot \sigma = 0.$$

Therefore,

$$\langle \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

Summing these two relations, we have that

$$\langle \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

□

Lemma 12.9. *We have a Toda bracket in π_{58} :*

$$\langle \theta_{4.5}, \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu \rangle = 0 \text{ with zero indeterminacy.}$$

Proof. First, by Lemma 12.5, we have the relation

$$\theta_{4.5} \cdot (\{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon) = 0.$$

Therefore, this Toda bracket is defined.

Recall that

the cokernel of J in π_{58} is $\mathbb{Z}/2$, and generated by $\{h_1Q_2\}$.

The indeterminacy equals

$$\theta_{4.5} \cdot \pi_{13} + \pi_{55} \cdot \nu = 0.$$

The relation $\pi_{55} \cdot \nu = 0$ follows from filtration reasons. As a side remark, one can actually prove that

$\{h_1Q_2\}$ is indecomposable.

This can be shown by the Adams-Novikov filtration of this element. See Isaksen [21] for details.

In [21], Isaksen showed that the permanent cycle $h_1h_3Q_2$ cannot be killed by r_1 . The only other candidate to kill $h_1h_3Q_2$ is $h_1^3h_6$, which is obviously a permanent cycle: it detects $\eta^2\eta_6$. Therefore,

$h_1h_3Q_2$ is a surviving cycle, and detects $\sigma\{h_1Q_2\}$.

By Lemma 12.8, we have that

$$\langle \theta_{4.5}, \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu \rangle \sigma = \theta_{4.5} \langle \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu, \sigma \rangle = 0.$$

Therefore,

$\langle \theta_{4.5}, \{Ph_1\} + \eta\epsilon, \nu \rangle$ does not contain $\{h_1Q_2\}$,

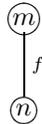
and hence is 0 with zero indeterminacy. □

13. APPENDIX I

The theory of cell diagrams is very helpful when thinking of finite CW spectra. We use them as illustration purpose in Section 5. In this section, we recall the definition of cell diagrams from [7]. We also include several examples.

Definition 13.1. Let Z be a finite CW spectrum. Then a cell diagram for Z consists of nodes and edges. The nodes are in 1-1 correspondence with a chosen basis of the mod 2 homology of Z , and may be labeled with symbols to indicate the dimension. When two nodes are joined by an edge, then it is possible to form an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient

$$Z'/Z'' = S^n \smile_f e^m,$$



which is the cofiber of f with certain suspension. Here f , the attaching map, is an element in the stable homotopy groups of spheres. For simplicity, we do not draw an edge if the corresponding f is null.

Suppose we have two nodes labeled n and m with $n < m$, and there is no edge joining them. Then there are two possibilities.

The first one is that there is an integer k , and a sequence of nodes labeled $n_i, 0 \leq i \leq k$, with $n = n_0 < n_1 < \dots < n_k = m$, and edges joining the nodes n_i to the nodes n_{i+1} . In this case we do

not assert that there is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient of the form above; this does not imply that there is no such $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient.

The second one is that there is no such sequence as in the first case. In this case, there exists an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotient which is a wedge of spheres $S^n \vee S^m$.

Remark 13.2. In [7]’s original definition, they use subquotients instead of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subquotients.

Example 13.3. Let f be the composite of the following two maps:

$$S^2 \xrightarrow{\eta^2} S^0 \xrightarrow{i} C\eta,$$

where the second map i is the inclusion of the bottom cell. Consider the cofiber of f : Cf , which is a 3-cell complex with the following cell diagram:

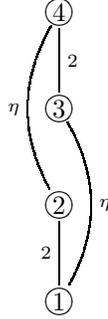


It is clear that the top cell of Cf splits off, since η^2 can be divided by η . So we do not have to draw any attaching map from the cell in dimension 3 to the one in dimension 0. Note that the cofiber of η^2 is in fact an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -subcomplex of Cf . One could think this as the indeterminacy of cell diagrams associated to a given CW spectrum.

Example 13.4. Let $X_1 = P_1^4$. The cell diagram of X_1 is the following:



As a comparison, let $X_2 = C2 \wedge C\eta$, where $C2$ and $C\eta$ are the cofibers of 2 and η . Then the cell diagram of X_2 is the following:

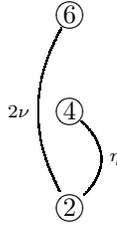


We give a more interesting example.

Example 13.5. Consider the suspension spectrum of $\mathbb{C}P^3$. It consists of three cells: one each in dimensions 2, 4 and 6. It is shown in [2] by Adams that, the secondary cohomology operation Ψ , which is associated to the relation

$$Sq^4Sq^1 + Sq^2Sq^1Sq^2 + Sq^1Sq^4 = 0,$$

is nonzero on this spectrum. In other words, there exists an attaching map between the cells in dimension 2 and 6, which is detected by h_0h_2 in the 3-stem of the Adams E_∞ page. Note that h_0h_2 detects two homotopy classes: 2ν , 6ν . Their difference is $4\nu = \eta^3$, which is divisible by η . Therefore, we have its cell diagram as the following:



14. APPENDIX II

This section is about intuition.

We summarize and explain the major ideas of how we think of the “road map” of the proof of the differential $d_3(D_3) = B_3$, especially of Step 4. The “zigzag” part of the explanation is crucial if one wants to generalize this method to other Adams differentials.

We try to prove an Adams d_3 differential in P_1^∞ :

$$d_3(h_1h_3h_5[22]) = G[6].$$

The element G supports a differential [21, 22] in the Adams spectral sequence of S^0 :

$$d_3(G) = Ph_5d_0.$$

From the computation of the transfer map, we have that

$$Ph_5d_0[6] \text{ maps to } B_{21}$$

It is shown in [21] that $d_3(B_3) \neq B_{21}$. Therefore, the only possibility is that

$$G[6] \text{ supports a } d_2 \text{ differential in } P_1^6.$$

Checking the bidegree gives us the only element there: $h_5i[5]$. This argument can be summarized in the following diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} Ext(S^6) & \longleftarrow & Ext(P_1^6) & \longrightarrow & Ext(P_1^\infty) & \longrightarrow & Ext(S^0) \\ \\ Ph_5d_0[6] & \longleftarrow & Ph_5d_0[6] & \longrightarrow & Ph_5d_0[6] & \longrightarrow & B_{21} \\ \uparrow & & & & & & \\ d_3 \downarrow & & & & h_5i[5] & & \\ \uparrow & & & & \uparrow & & \\ d_2 \downarrow & & & & & & \\ G[6] & \longleftarrow & G[6] & \longrightarrow & G[6] & \longrightarrow & B_3 \end{array}$$

Remark 14.1. The above argument implies that in the Adams spectral sequence of P_1^2 , we have a differential

$$d_2(G[2]) = h_5i[1].$$

This differential in the mod 2 Moore spectrum is not obtained by a zigzag.

The Curtis table shows that

$$h_5i[5] \text{ is killed by } B_1[14].$$

Note that the element B_1 in $Ext(S^0)$ is a surviving cycle.

This zigzag suggests that, if the element $G[6]$ were going to survive in the Adams spectral sequence of P_1^{23} , then it would jump the Adams filtration by 1 to the element $B_1[14]$ in the Adams spectral sequence of P_1^{23} . This is the first half of the intuition of Step 4: we reduce the Adams d_3 differential in P_1^{23} to an Adams d_4 differential in P_1^{23} .

The second half of the intuition is related to the source element $h_1h_3h_5[22]$. The Massey product $h_0h_4^3 = \langle h_2, h_1, h_0, h_1h_3h_5 \rangle$ and the nonzero Steenrod operation $Sq^1Sq^2Sq^4$ on the 15 dimensional class in $H^*(P_1^{23})$ suggest that we should have a differential

$$h_1h_3h_5[22] \text{ kills } h_0h_4^3[15]$$

in the Curtis table of P_1^∞ . However, the element $h_0h_4^3[15]$ is killed by $h_4^3[16]$ in the Curtis table because P_1^{16} is a suspension of the mod 2 Moore spectrum. Therefore, if we remove the 15-cell in P_1^{23} , we can “separate” the two elements $h_1h_3h_5[22]$ and $h_4^3[16]$. To do this, we take the cofiber of the inclusion of the 15-cell to get the spectrum X , and reduce the Adams d_4 differential in P_1^{23} to an Adams d_4 differential in X .

It is therefore clear that the η -extension from h_4^3 to B_1 gives us the d_4 differential in X , since the 16-cell is attached to the 14-cell by η .

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