

DICKSON INVARIANTS HIT BY THE STEENROD SQUARES

K. F. TAN AND KAI XU

ABSTRACT. Let D_3 be the Dickson invariant ring of $\mathbb{F}_2[X_1, X_2, X_3]$ by $\mathrm{GL}(3, \mathbb{F}_2)$. In this paper, we prove each element in D_3 is hit by the Steenrod square in $\mathbb{F}_2[X_1, X_2, X_3]$. Our method provides a clue in attacking the question in the general case.

1. INTRODUCTION

Throughout this paper, we work on the polynomials over \mathbb{F}_2 . Let $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}_2)$ be the $n \times n$ -general linear group over \mathbb{F}_2 . Then the standard group action:

$$\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}_2) \times \mathbb{F}_2[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]$$

gives rise to the ring of Dickson invariants

$$\mathbb{F}_2[X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n]^{\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{F}_2)},$$

which is isomorphic to the polynomial ring $\mathbb{F}_2[Q_{n,0}, Q_{n,1}, \dots, Q_{n,n-1}]$, where each generator $Q_{n,i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, n-1$) is a certain polynomial over \mathbb{F}_2 .

Definition 1.1. *A polynomial $f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$ is hit if it can be written as*

$$f(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) = \sum_{i \geq 1} \mathrm{Sq}^i f_i(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n),$$

for some polynomials $f_i(X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n)$.

Question 1.2. *Is each Dickson invariant hit?*

The motivation of presenting this question was illustrated in detail in an excellent expository paper [9], p501. In general, this question is hard to answer. But when $n = 1$ and 2 , the answer is negative. For example, when $n = 1$, the Dickson invariant X_1 is not hit; when $n = 2$, $X_1^2 + X_2^2 + X_1 X_2$ is a Dickson invariant but is not hit.

Conjecture 1.3 (Hung, [1, 2, 3, 4, 8]). *When $n \geq 3$, all Dickson invariants are hit.*

The main result of this paper is to prove the above conjecture when $n = 3$. The method we use is elementary though a bit tedious. We hope that it provides a clue in attacking the conjecture in the general case.

Write $V_1 = X_1$, $V_2 = X_2(X_2 + X_1)$ and $V_3 = X_3(X_3 + X_2)(X_3 + X_1)(X_3 + X_2 + X_1)$. Then $Q_{3,0} = V_3 V_2 V_1$, $Q_{3,1} = Q_{2,0}^2 + V_3 Q_{2,1} = (V_2 V_1)^2 + V_3 (V_1^2 + V_2)$ and $Q_{3,2} = Q_{2,1}^2 + V_3 = (V_1^2 + V_2)^2 + V_3$. Clearly, $\deg(Q_{3,0}) = 7$, $\deg(Q_{3,1}) = 6$ and $\deg(Q_{3,2}) = 4$. The Steenrod operation acts on the Dickson invariants in the following way,

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Theorem 1.4 (Hung [1]). *The Steenrod operation acts trivially on $Q_{3,0}, Q_{3,1}$ and $Q_{3,2}$ except for the following cases,*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sq}^4 Q_{3,0} &= Q_{3,0} Q_{3,2}, & \text{Sq}^6 Q_{3,0} &= Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1}, \\ \text{Sq}^7 Q_{3,0} &= Q_{3,0}^2, & \text{Sq}^1 Q_{3,1} &= Q_{3,0}, \\ \text{Sq}^4 Q_{3,1} &= Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}, & \text{Sq}^5 Q_{3,1} &= Q_{3,0} Q_{3,2}, \\ \text{Sq}^6 Q_{3,1} &= Q_{3,1}^2, & \text{Sq}^2 Q_{3,2} &= Q_{3,1}, \\ \text{Sq}^3 Q_{3,2} &= Q_{3,0}, & \text{Sq}^4 Q_{3,2} &= Q_{3,2}^2. \end{aligned}$$

□

Now we define a function $\gamma : \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows: $\gamma(0) = 0$ and for $k \geq 1$, $\gamma(k) = 2^k - 1$. Write $\mu(n)$ for

$$\min\{m \in \mathbb{N} \mid n = \sum_{i=1}^m \gamma(k_i) \text{ for some } k_i \in \mathbb{N}\}.$$

Let E and F be homogeneous polynomials of degrees e and f , respectively. Then we have the following,

Theorem 1.5 (Silverman [5]). *Suppose that $e < (2^{k+1} - 1)\mu(f)$ for some $k \geq 0$. Then the polynomial $EF^{2^{k+1}}$ is hit.*

□

For an integer t , let $\alpha(t)$ be the number of digits 1 in the binary expansion of t and let U be an n -variable homogeneous polynomial. Then we have the following theorem, known as the Peterson Conjecture,

Theorem 1.6 (Wood [8]). *If $\alpha(\deg(U) + n) > n$, then U is hit.*

□

We will frequently use the above theorem in the next section.

John Milnor showed that there is an anti-automorphism χ from the Steenrod algebra to itself, satisfying the following condition,

$$\chi(\text{Sq}^k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Sq}^i \chi(\text{Sq}^{k-i}) \text{ for } k \geq 1.$$

We will frequently use the so-called χ -trick in the following sections, which is based on the following,

Proposition 1.7. *For any polynomials E_1 and E_2 , $E_1[\text{Sq}^m(E_2)] - [\chi(\text{Sq}^m)(E_1)]E_2$ is hit, where m is any non-negative integer.*

□

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2. PROOFS

Clearly, to prove our result, we only need show that $Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2}$ is hit for any non-negative integers n_0, n_1 and n_2 . The proof will split into the following cases,

- (1) At least two of n_0, n_1 and n_2 are even;
- (2) Exactly one of n_0, n_1 and n_2 is even;
- (3) n_0, n_2 are odd and $n_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
- (4) n_0 is odd, $n_1 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$;
- (5) $n_0 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, $n_1 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$;
- (6) $n_0 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $n_1 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $n_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

Now we will prove each of the above six cases.

Remark 2.1. The proof of Cases(1)-(4) is a part of the first author's MSc thesis[7].

Notation 2.2. For simplicity, we use the following notation: for any polynomials E_1 and E_2 , $E_1 \equiv E_2$ means that $E_1 - E_2$ is hit.

□

2.1. Proof of Case(1). If n_0, n_1 and n_2 are all even, then the result is a direct consequence of the definition of the Steenrod square.

Suppose that n_1, n_2 are even and n_0 is odd. Then putting $n_0 = 2l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 2l_1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2$, we have the following,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} \\ &= Q_{3,0} (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &= [\text{Sq}^1 Q_{3,1}] (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &= \text{Sq}^1 [Q_{3,1} (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \equiv 0 \quad (\text{see Notation 2.2}). \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that n_0, n_2 are even and n_1 is odd. Then by letting $n_0 = 2l_0$, $n_1 = 2l_1 + 1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2$, we have the following,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} \\ &= Q_{3,1} (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &= [\text{Sq}^2 Q_{3,2}] (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &= \text{Sq}^2 [Q_{3,2} (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] + Q_{3,2} \text{Sq}^2 (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &\equiv Q_{3,2} \text{Sq}^2 (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that

$$Q_{3,2} = Q_{2,1}^2 + V_3 \text{ and } V_3 = \text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3). \quad (2.1.1)$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,2} \text{Sq}^2 (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 &= (Q_{2,1}^2 + V_3) \text{Sq}^2 [(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \\ &= [Q_{2,1} \text{Sq}^1 (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] + \text{Sq}^1 [(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3) (\text{Sq}^1 (Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2)] \\ &\equiv 0 \end{aligned}$$

Suppose that n_0, n_1 are even and n_2 is odd. Putting $n_0 = 2l_0$, $n_1 = 2l_1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2 + 1$, we have the following,

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2+1} \\
&= Q_{3,2} Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} \\
&= (Q_{2,1}^2 + \text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3))(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \text{ using (2.1.1)} \\
&= (Q_{2,1} Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 + \text{Sq}^1[(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3)(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \\
&\equiv 0
\end{aligned}$$

So Case (1) has been done.

2.2. Proof of Case(2). Suppose that $n_0 = 2l_0$, $n_1 = 2l_1 + 1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2 + 1$. We will use the χ -trick (1.7) to prove the result. Notice that

$$Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} = [\text{Sq}^4(Q_{3,1})](Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \equiv Q_{3,1} \chi(\text{Sq}^4)(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \quad (2.2.1)$$

Using the formulae $\chi(\text{Sq}^4) = \text{Sq}^4 + \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^2$ and $Q_{3,1} = \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,2})$, we can easily see that the last term of (2.2.1) can be reduced to

$$\text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,2})[\text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 + Q_{3,1}[\text{Sq}^1(\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2}))]^2.$$

Noting that $\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^1 = 0$, so the last term is zero. Again we use the χ -trick, the first term is hit if and only if $Q_{3,2} \chi(\text{Sq}^2)[\text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2$ is hit. Now

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_{3,2} \chi(\text{Sq}^2)[\text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= Q_{3,2} \text{Sq}^2[\text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= (Q_{2,1}^2 + V_3)[\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= [Q_{2,1} \text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 + V_3[\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&\equiv V_3[\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= \text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3)[\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= \text{Sq}^1\{(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3)[\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2\} \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $n_0 = 2l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 2l_1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2 + 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2+1} \\
&= \text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,1})[Q_{3,2}(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \\
&= \text{Sq}^1[Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \quad (\text{since } \text{Sq}^1 Q_{3,2} = 0) \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Suppose that $n_0 = 2l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 2l_1 + 1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2$. Then

$$Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} = Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} = \text{Sq}^2(Q_{3,2})[Q_{3,0}(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2].$$

Since $\text{Sq}^i(Q_{3,0}) = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $\text{Sq}^1 Q_{3,2} = 0$, it is sufficient to show that

$$Q_{3,2} Q_{3,0} \text{Sq}^2[(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2]$$

is hit. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned}
&Q_{3,2} Q_{3,0} \text{Sq}^2[(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2] \\
&= (Q_{2,1}^2 + V_3) Q_{3,0} [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&= V_3 V_2 V_1 Q_{2,1}^2 [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 + V_3 Q_{3,0} [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \quad (\text{since } Q_{3,0} = V_3 V_2 V_1) \\
&= \text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3) V_2 V_1 Q_{2,1}^2 [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2 \\
&\quad + \text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3) Q_{3,0} [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})]^2.
\end{aligned}$$

The last two terms are hit, since Sq^1 acts on V_2V_1 and $Q_{3,0}$ trivially.

2.3. Proof of Case(3). Suppose that $n_0 = 4l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 4l_1 + 1$ and $n_2 = 2l_2 + 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2+1} \\ &= Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} (Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \end{aligned}$$

Write B for $Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} &Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} (Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2})^2 \\ &= Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} B^2 \\ &= V_3 V_2^3 V_1^7 B^2 + V_3 V_2^5 V_1^3 B^2 + V_3^2 V_2 V_1^7 B^2 + V_3^3 V_2 V_1^3 B^2 + V_3^2 V_2^2 V_1^5 B^2 \\ &\quad + V_3^2 V_2^4 V_1 B^2 + V_3^3 V_2^2 V_1 B^2 \end{aligned}$$

Now we will show that each term after the last equality is hit. Using the following lemma, we will know that the first four terms are hit.

Lemma 2.3. *For any positive odd integers k_0, k_1 and k_2 , the polynomial $V_3^{k_0} V_2^{k_1} V_1^{k_2} B^2$ is hit.*

Proof. Put $k_0 = 2a + 1$, $k_1 = 2b + 1$ and $k_2 = 2c + 1$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} V_3^{k_0} V_2^{k_1} V_1^{k_2} B^2 &= V_3^{2a+1} V_2^{2b+1} V_1^{2c+1} B^2 = [\text{Sq}^1(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3)] V_3^{2a} V_2^{2b+1} V_1^{2c+1} B^2 \\ &= \text{Sq}^1[(Q_{2,1}X_3 + X_3^3)(V_3^{2a} V_2^{2b+1} V_1^{2c+1} B^2)] \quad (\text{since } \text{Sq}^1(V_2V_1) = 0). \end{aligned}$$

□

Since $V_3^2 V_2^2 V_1^5 B^2 = V_1(V_3 V_2 V_1^2 B)^2$ and $V_3^2 V_2^4 V_1 B^2 = V_1(V_3 V_2^2 B)^2$, we verify that these two terms satisfy the condition in Theorem 1.5. So they are hit.

It remains to show that $V_3^3 V_2^2 V_1 B^2$ is hit. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} V_3^3 V_2^2 V_1 B^2 &= X_1^3 X_2^2 X_3^{12} B^2 + X_1 X_2^4 X_3^{12} B^2 + X_1^7 X_2^2 X_3^8 B^2 + X_1 X_2^8 X_3^8 B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1^8 X_2^6 X_3^3 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^2 X_3^{10} B^2 + X_1^4 X_2^3 X_3^{10} B^2 + X_1^2 X_2^5 X_3^{10} B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1 X_2^6 X_3^{10} B^2 + X_1^9 X_2^2 X_3^6 B^2 + X_1^8 X_2^3 X_3^6 B^2 + X_1^2 X_2^9 X_3^6 B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1^4 X_2^{10} X_3^3 B^2 + X_1 X_2^{10} X_3^6 B^2 + X_1^9 X_2^4 X_3^4 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^4 B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1^8 X_2^5 X_3^4 B^2 + X_1^4 X_2^9 X_3^4 B^2 + X_1^7 X_2^6 X_3^4 B^2 + X_1^3 X_2^{10} X_3^4 B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1^5 X_2^3 X_3^9 B^2 + X_1^3 X_2^5 X_3^9 B^2 + X_1^8 X_2^4 X_3^5 B^2 + X_1^2 X_2^{10} X_3^5 B^2 \\ &\quad + X_1^9 X_2^5 X_3^3 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^9 X_3^3 B^2. \end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 1.5, we can prove all but the following terms are hit: $X_1^3 X_2^5 X_3^9 B^2$, $X_1^5 X_2^3 X_3^9 B^2$, $X_1^9 X_2^3 X_3^5 B^2$, $X_1^9 X_2^5 X_3^3 B^2$, $X_1^3 X_2^9 X_3^5 B^2$ and $X_1^5 X_2^9 X_3^3 B^2$. Indeed we only need the following proposition to conclude the result.

Proposition 2.4. $X_1^3 X_2^5 X_3^9 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^3 X_3^9 B^2$, $X_1^9 X_2^3 X_3^5 B^2 + X_1^9 X_2^5 X_3^3 B^2$ and $X_1^3 X_2^9 X_3^5 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^9 X_3^3 B^2$ are hit.

Proof. Careful observations reveal the following,

$$X_1^3 X_2^5 X_3^9 + X_1^5 X_2^3 X_3^9 = \text{Sq}^2(X_1^9 X_2^3 X_3^3) + \text{Sq}^1(X_1^{10} X_2^3 X_3^3) + X_1^9 X_2^4 X_3^4, \quad (2.3.1)$$

$$X_1^9 X_2^3 X_3^5 + X_1^9 X_2^5 X_3^3 = \text{Sq}^2(X_1^3 X_2^9 X_3^3) + \text{Sq}^1(X_1^3 X_2^{10} X_3^3) + X_1^4 X_2^9 X_3^4$$

and

$$X_1^3 X_2^9 X_3^5 + X_1^5 X_2^9 X_3^3 = \text{Sq}^2(X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9) + \text{Sq}^1(X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^{10}) + X_1^4 X_2^4 X_3^9.$$

We shall show that $X_1^3 X_2^5 X_3^9 B^2 + X_1^5 X_2^3 X_3^9 B^2$ is hit; the remaining two cases can be proved similarly.

By Theorem 1.5, $X_1^9 X_2^4 X_3^4 B^2 = X_1 (X_1^4 X_2^2 X_3^2 B)^2$ in (2.3.1) is hit. So we are left to show that $\text{Sq}^2(X_1^9 X_2^3 X_3^3)B^2 + \text{Sq}^1(X_1^{10} X_2^3 X_3^3)B^2$ is hit. This can be done by using the χ -trick. In fact,

$$X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9 [\chi(\text{Sq}^2)(B^2)] + X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^{10} [\chi(\text{Sq}^1)(B^2)] = 0,$$

where we use the facts that $\text{Sq}^2 B^2 = 0$ and $\text{Sq}^1 B^2 = 0$. \square

To finish the proof of Case(3), we are left to show that $Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+3} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2+1}$ is hit. The proof can be done as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} & Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+3} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2+1} \\ &= Q_{3,0}^3 Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} \\ &= \text{Sq}^2[Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}] (Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2}) + Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1}^4 (Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2}) \\ &\equiv Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} \chi(\text{Sq}^2) (Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2}) + Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+4} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2} \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to see that the first term is zero and that the second term is hit by using the result of Case(1).

2.4. Proof of Case(4). Put $n_0 = 2l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 4l_1 + 3$ and $n_2 = 4l_2 + 1$. It is easy to verify that

$$Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1}^3 Q_{3,2} = \text{Sq}^4[Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}^3] + Q_{3,0}^3 Q_{3,2}^2 + Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}^4.$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+3} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2+1} = Q_{3,0}^3 Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2} (Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}) \\ &= \text{Sq}^4[Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1} Q_{3,2}^3] (Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}) + Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+3} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2+2} + Q_{3,0}^{2l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2+4} \end{aligned}$$

The last two terms are hit by the results of Cases(1) and (2). Using the χ -trick and the result of Case(3), it can be shown that the first term is also hit. We will leave the detail to the reader to verify the conclusion.

2.5. Proof of Case(5). When $n_0 = 4l_0 + 1$, $n_1 = 4l_1 + 3$ and $n_2 = 4l_2 + 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+1} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+3} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2+3} \\ &= P_1 Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $P_1 = Q_{3,0} Q_{3,1}^3 Q_{3,2}^3$, which is a symmetric polynomial in X_1, X_2 and X_3 . Let $X_1^a X_2^b X_3^c$ be a term in the expansion form of P_1 . For dimension reason, $a + b + c = 37$. Suppose that a is odd, b and c are even. Then setting $k = 0$, $E = X_1$ and

$$F = X_1^{\frac{a-1}{2}} X_2^{\frac{b}{2}} X_3^{\frac{c}{2}} Q_{3,0}^{2l_0} Q_{3,1}^{2l_1} Q_{3,2}^{2l_2},$$

$$\deg F = \frac{(a-1) + b + c}{2} + (7 \cdot 2l_0) + (6 \cdot 2l_1) + (4 \cdot 2l_2) = 18 + 2(7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2).$$

So $\mu(\deg(F)) \geq 2$. Then we can use Theorem 1.5 to conclude that $X_1^a X_2^b X_3^c Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$ is hit. Suppose that a, b and c are all odd. Then after expanding P_1 , we know that up to the permutation, (a, b, c) can only have the following choices,

$$(3, 13, 21), (3, 9, 25), (5, 11, 21), (5, 13, 19), (7, 9, 21), (7, 11, 19), (7, 13, 17), (9, 11, 17). \quad (2.5.1)$$

Referring to the above list, we wish to show that $X_1^3 X_2^{13} X_3^{21} Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$ is hit. Check the condition of Theorem 1.5 as follows. Setting $k = 1$, $E = X_1^3 X_2 X_3$ and $F = X_2^3 X_3^5 Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2}$, then

$$\deg E = 5 \text{ and } \deg F = 8 + 7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2.$$

Hence $(2^{k+1} - 1)\mu(\deg F) = 3\mu(8 + 7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2)$. Suppose that l_0 is even. Then the condition of Theorem 1.5 is satisfied. Hence we are done. Suppose that l_0 is odd, if the condition of the Peterson Conjecture(Wood's Theorem) is satisfied, namely,

$$3 < \alpha(37 + 4 \cdot 7l_0 + 4 \cdot 6l_1 + 4 \cdot 4l_2 + 3),$$

then we have proved the result. If the condition is not satisfied, then the Minimum Spike exists [6], p578. So there exist non-negative integers $m \geq r \geq s$, such that $37 + 4 \cdot 7l_0 + 4 \cdot 6l_1 + 4 \cdot 4l_2 = 2^m - 1 + 2^r - 1 + 2^s - 1$. This implies that $7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2 = 2^{m-2} + 2^{r-2} - 9$, $s = 2$ and $r \geq 3$. The property for Minimum Spike implies that we can assume $m > r$ if $r > s$. So $\mu(8 + 7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2) = \mu(8 + 2^{m-2} + 2^{r-2} - 9) \geq 2$. Hence the condition for Theorem 1.5 is satisfied. Therefore $X_1^3 X_2^{13} X_3^{21} Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$ is hit. Using the same method, we can show that all the polynomials corresponding to the list (2.5.1) are hit except for the case: $(a, b, c) = (7, 11, 19)$ and its permutations.

Lemma 2.5. *For any non-negative integers l_0, l_1 and l_2 , the following statements are true.*

- (1) $\text{Sq}^i[Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}] = 0$ for i not divisible by 4;
- (2) For any non-negative integer t , $\text{Sq}^{4t}[Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}] = \sum Q_{3,0}^{4s_0} Q_{3,1}^{4s_1} Q_{3,2}^{4s_2}$ for some integers s_0, s_1 and s_2 ;
- (3) $\text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^4[Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}] = 0$.

Proof. The proposition is a basic consequence of the Cartan formula and Theorem 1.4. We leave the detail to the reader. \square

In the following, we will frequently use the above lemma without mentioning each time. Denote by Y the product $Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$.

Lemma 2.6.

$$(X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19})Y \equiv [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^7 + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^7] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y.$$

\square

We will provide the proof in the appendix, since it involves very elementary and tedious computation.

Let P be the set consisting of the index $(1, 2, 3)$ and all its permutations. Then we have the following,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_P X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} Y &= (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19})Y + (X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{11} + X_1^{11} X_2^{19} X_3^7)Y \\ &\quad + (X_1^{19} X_2^{11} X_3^7 + X_1^{19} X_2^7 X_3^{11})Y \equiv 0 \quad (\text{using Lemma 2.6}). \end{aligned}$$

2.6. Proof of Case(6). When $n_0 = 4l_0 + 3, n_1 = 4l_1 + 3$ and $n_2 = 4l_2 + 3$,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{3,0}^{n_0} Q_{3,1}^{n_1} Q_{3,2}^{n_2} &= Q_{3,0}^{4l_0+3} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1+3} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2+3} \\ &= P_2 Y, \end{aligned}$$

where $Y = Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$ and $P_2 = Q_{3,0}^3 Q_{3,1}^3 Q_{3,2}^3$. After expanding P_2 , by applying Theorem 1.5 and Peterson's Conjecture(Wood's Theorem), we can conclude that all the corresponding terms are hit, except the following terms, up to the permutations,

$$X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25} Y, X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} Y \text{ and } X_1^{11} X_2^{19} X_3^{21} Y \text{ (up to the permutation)}. \quad (2.6.1)$$

For example, $X_1^5 X_2^{21} X_3^{25} Y$ appears in the expansion of $P_2 Y$ we will show that it is hit. Set $k = 1$, $E = X_1 X_2 X_3$ and $F = X_1 X_2^5 X_3^6 Q_{3,0}^{l_0} Q_{3,1}^{l_1} Q_{3,2}^{l_2}$. If $\deg F$ is even, then the condition of Theorem 1.5 is satisfied. So $EF^4 (= X_1^5 X_2^{21} X_3^{25} Y)$ is hit. If $\deg F$ is odd, then we can assume that $\alpha(3 + EF^4) < 3$

(otherwise the result is proved using the Peterson Conjecture (Wood's Theorem)). So the Minimum Spike exists [6], p578. Hence $\deg(EF^4) = 2^m - 1 + 2^r - 1 + 2^s - 1$ for some integers $m \geq r \geq s$. Therefore we have the following,

$$3 + 48 + 4(7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2) = \deg(EF^4) = 2^m - 1 + 2^r - 1 + 2^s - 1.$$

This implies that $7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2 = 2^{m-2} + 2^{r-2} - 13$, $s = 1$ and $r \geq 2$. Using the property of the Minimum spike, we may assume that $m > r$. So

$$\mu(\deg F) = \mu(12 + 7l_0 + 6l_1 + 4l_2) = \mu(2^{m-2} + 2^{r-2} - 1) \geq 2.$$

Therefore the inequality: $\deg E < (2^2 - 1)\mu(F)$ is true. Hence the condition of Theorem 1.5 is satisfied. Using the same method we can show that all the terms of P_2Y corresponding to the expansion of P_2 are hit, except the terms listed in (2.6.1).

Recall that Y denotes $Q_{3,0}^{4l_0}Q_{3,1}^{4l_1}Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$. Since

$$X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} + X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25} = X_1^7 \text{Sq}^8 [X_2^{11} X_3^{25}],$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} & (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} + X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25})Y \\ &= X_1^7 \text{Sq}^8 [X_2^{11} X_3^{25}]Y \\ &\equiv X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \chi(\text{Sq}^8) [X_1^7 Y] \\ &= X_2^{11} X_3^{25} (\text{Sq}^7 \text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^5 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^6 \text{Sq}^2 + \text{Sq}^8) [X_1^7 Y] \\ &= X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \text{Sq}^8 Y \\ &\equiv Y \chi(\text{Sq}^4) [X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{25}] + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \text{Sq}^8 Y \\ &= [X_1^{11} X_2^{12} X_3^{28} + X_1^{12} X_2^{11} X_3^{28} + X_1^{12} X_2^{13} X_3^{26} + X_1^{13} X_2^{12} X_3^{26} \\ &\quad + X_1^{13} X_2^{13} X_3^{25}]Y + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \text{Sq}^8 Y. \end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 1.5, we obtain the following,

$$(X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} + X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25})Y \equiv X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} \text{Sq}^8 Y \quad (2.6.2)$$

It is easy to show that (2.6.2) implies that

$$\sum_P (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} + X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25})Y \equiv \sum_P X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y, \quad (2.6.3)$$

where P is the set consisting of the index $(1, 2, 3)$ and all its permutations. In fact

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^8 Y] &= \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21}] \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\ &= [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} + X_1^7 X_2^{14} X_3^{22} \\ &\quad + X_1^8 X_2^{13} X_3^{22} + X_1^8 X_2^{14} X_3^{21} + X_1^9 X_2^{12} X_3^{22} \\ &\quad + X_1^9 X_2^{13} X_3^{21} + X_1^{10} X_2^{11} X_3^{22} + X_1^{10} X_2^{12} X_3^{21} \\ &\quad + X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{21}] \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\ &\equiv [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{25} + X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{21}] \text{Sq}^8 Y \\ &\quad + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \quad (\text{using Theorem 1.5}) \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 2.7.

$$X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \equiv (X_1^{11} X_2^{21} X_3^{19} + X_1^{19} X_2^{13} X_3^{19})Y.$$

□

Again we will leave the proof to the appendix.

Combining the above lemma with (2.6.3), we have the following,

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_P (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{33} + X_1^7 X_2^{19} X_3^{25} + X_1^{11} X_2^{21} X_3^{19}) Y \\
& \equiv \sum_P [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^{11} X_2^{21} X_3^{19} Y] \\
& \equiv \sum_P [(X_1^{11} X_2^{21} X_3^{19} + X_1^{19} X_2^{13} X_3^{19}) Y + X_1^{11} X_2^{21} X_3^{19} Y] \\
& \equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2.7. Appendix.

2.7.1. *Proof of Lemma 2.6.* Recall that $Y := Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2}$. Then

$$(X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19}) Y = X_3^{19} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^7 X_2^7] Y + R$$

where

$$R = (X_1^8 X_2^{10} X_3^{19} + X_1^9 X_2^9 X_3^{19} + X_1^{10} X_2^8 X_3^{19}) Y.$$

It is easy to see that R is hit by using Theorem 1.5. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
(X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19}) Y & \equiv X_1^7 X_2^7 \chi(\text{Sq}^4) [X_3^{19} Y] \\
& \equiv X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{19} \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = \text{Sq}^{15} [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9] X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9 \chi(\text{Sq}^{15}) [X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 Y] \\
& \equiv X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1 X_2 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& \quad + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y + (X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{13} \\
& \quad + X_1^7 X_2^5 X_3^{13} + X_1^4 X_2^4 X_3^{17} + X_1^4 X_2^{11} X_3^{10} \\
& \quad + X_1^{11} X_2^4 X_3^{10}) \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

Using Theorem 1.5, we can show that the last term is hit. So

$$\begin{aligned}
& (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19}) Y \\
& \equiv X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^9 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1 X_2 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& \equiv X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 Y + (X_1^5 X_2^{11} X_3^{17} + X_1^{11} X_2^5 X_3^{17} + X_1^4 X_2^4 X_3^{25} + X_1^4 X_2^{19} X_3^{10} \\
& \quad + X_1^{19} X_2^4 X_3^{10}) \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

Again using Theorem 1.5, we can prove that the middle term is hit. Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
& (X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19}) Q_{3,0}^{4l_0} Q_{3,1}^{4l_1} Q_{3,2}^{4l_2} \\
& \equiv X_1^{11} X_2^{11} X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = \text{Sq}^{15} [X_1^5 X_2^5 X_3^5] X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& \equiv X_1^5 X_2^5 X_3^5 \chi(\text{Sq}^{15}) [X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 Y] + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = X_1^5 X_2^5 X_3^5 (\text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 Y] + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = X_1^5 X_2^5 X_3^5 (\text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1 X_2 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& \quad + X_1^5 X_2^5 X_3^5 (\text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1 X_2 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& = [X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{13} + X_1^{13} X_2^7 X_3^{13} + X_1^{13} X_2^{13} X_3^7 + X_1^6 X_2^6 X_3^{21} + X_1^6 X_2^{21} X_3^6 \\
& \quad + X_1^{21} X_2^6 X_3^6] \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y + [X_1^7 X_2^9 X_3^9 + X_1^9 X_2^7 X_3^9 \\
& \quad + X_1^9 X_2^9 X_3^7 + X_1^6 X_2^6 X_3^{13} + X_1^6 X_2^{13} X_3^6 + X_1^{13} X_2^6 X_3^6] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
& \quad + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

Expanding it term by term, using Theorem 1.5, we can conclude that

$$(X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{19} + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^{19}) Y \equiv X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y. \quad (2.7.1)$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&= \text{Sq}^9 [X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^5] X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&\equiv X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^5 \chi(\text{Sq}^9) [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^5 (\text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^6 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y] \\
&\equiv X_1^2 X_2^2 X_3^5 (\text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^6 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^7 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \quad (\text{using Lemma 2.5 and Theorem 1.5}) \\
&= [X_1^{11} X_2^5 X_3^9 + X_1^5 X_2^{11} X_3^9 + X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^7 \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^6 X_3^9 + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^7 + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^9 \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^6 X_3^{13} + X_1^7 X_2^5 X_3^{13} + X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{13}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^7 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&\equiv [X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^7 + X_1^{11} X_2^7 X_3^7] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y + X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^7 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

So to prove the lemma, it suffices to show that $X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^7 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y$ is hit. This can be done as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^7 X_2^7 X_3^7 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&= \text{Sq}^9 (X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^3) X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \\
&= X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^3 \chi(\text{Sq}^9) [X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y] \\
&= X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3^3 (\text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^6 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1) [X_1 X_2 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y] \\
&\equiv (X_1^4 X_2^5 X_3^4 + X_1^4 X_2^4 X_3^5 + X_1^5 X_2^4 X_3^4) \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 Y \quad (\text{using Lemma 2.5 and Theorem 1.5}) \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2.7.2. *Proof of Lemma 2.7.* First of all we claim the following,

Proposition 2.8.

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + [X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{21} X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

□

We will leave the proof to the next section.

Using the χ -trick and Theorem 1.5, we can easily verify that

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv \chi(\text{Sq}^4) [X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= [X_1^{19} X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^{20} X_2^{12} X_3^{11} + X_1^{20} X_2^{10} X_3^{13} \\
&\quad + X_1^{21} X_2^9 X_3^{13} + X_1^{21} X_2^{10} X_3^{12}] \text{Sq}^8 Y \equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

So

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^7 X_2^{11} X_3^{21} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv [X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{21} X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

Now we use the χ -trick and Theorem 1.5 again as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
& [X_1^{11}X_2^9X_3^{11} + X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{11}]\text{Sq}^8\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv \chi(\text{Sq}^8)[X_1^{11}X_2^9X_3^{11} + X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{11}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& = [X_1^{16}X_2^{10}X_3^{13} + X_1^{13}X_2^{10}X_3^{16} + X_1^{11}X_2^{12}X_3^{16} \\
& \quad + X_1^{12}X_2^{10}X_3^{17} + X_1^{13}X_2^9X_3^{17} + X_1^{16}X_2^{12}X_3^{11} \\
& \quad + X_1^{17}X_2^9X_3^{13} + X_1^{17}X_2^{10}X_3^{12} + X_1^{12}X_2^{16}X_3^{11} \\
& \quad + X_1^{19}X_2^9X_3^{11} + X_1^{11}X_2^9X_3^{19} + X_1^8X_2^{14}X_3^{17} \\
& \quad + X_1^9X_2^{13}X_3^{17} + X_1^7X_2^{16}X_3^{16} + X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{19} \\
& \quad + X_1^7X_2^{21}X_3^{11} + X_1^8X_2^{18}X_3^{13} + X_1^9X_2^{17}X_3^{13} \\
& \quad + X_1^9X_2^{18}X_3^{12} + X_1^9X_2^{14}X_3^{16}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv [X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{19} + X_1^7X_2^{21}X_3^{11}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^5X_2^7X_3^{11}\text{Sq}^{16}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv \chi(\text{Sq}^{16})[X_1^5X_2^7X_3^{11}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& = [X_1^8X_2^{19}X_3^{12} + X_1^{16}X_2^7X_3^{16} + X_1^{17}X_2^9X_3^{13} \\
& \quad + X_1^{10}X_2^8X_3^{21} + X_1^{10}X_2^9X_3^{20} + X_1^9X_2^9X_3^{21} \\
& \quad + X_1^9X_2^{11}X_3^{19} + X_1^9X_2^{17}X_3^{13} + X_1^{16}X_2^{11}X_3^{12} \\
& \quad + X_1^8X_2^{11}X_3^{20} + X_1^{17}X_2^{11}X_3^{11} + X_1^9X_2^{19}X_3^{11} \\
& \quad + X_1^{18}X_2^8X_3^{13} + X_1^{18}X_2^9X_3^{12} + X_1^5X_2^{17}X_3^{17} \\
& \quad + X_1^{10}X_2^{17}X_3^{12} + X_1^{10}X_2^{16}X_3^{13} + X_1^6X_2^{17}X_3^{16} \\
& \quad + X_1^6X_2^{16}X_3^{17}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv X_1^{17}X_2^{11}X_3^{11}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y. \\
& \equiv [\chi(\text{Sq}^8)\chi(\text{Sq}^4)X_1^{17}X_2^{11}X_3^{11}]Y \\
& = X_1^{18}X_2^{21}X_3^{12} + X_1^{18}X_2^{20}X_3^{13} + X_1^{18}X_2^{13}X_3^{20} + X_1^{18}X_2^{12}X_3^{21} \\
& \quad + X_1^{17}X_2^{21}X_3^{13} + X_1^{17}X_2^{13}X_3^{21} + X_1^{17}X_2^{16}X_3^{18} + X_1^{17}X_2^{18}X_3^{16} \\
& \quad + X_1^{20}X_2^{13}X_3^{18} + X_1^{20}X_2^{18}X_3^{13} + X_1^{24}X_2^{11}X_3^{16} + X_1^{24}X_2^{13}X_3^{14} \\
& \quad + X_1^{24}X_2^{14}X_3^{13} + X_1^{24}X_2^{16}X_3^{11} + X_1^{20}X_2^{11}X_3^{20} + X_1^{20}X_2^{12}X_3^{19} \\
& \quad + X_1^{20}X_2^{19}X_3^{12} + X_1^{20}X_2^{20}X_3^{11} + X_1^{17}X_2^{17}X_3^{17} + X_1^{20}X_2^{14}X_3^{17} \\
& \quad + X_1^{20}X_2^{17}X_3^{14} \equiv 0 \text{ (using Theorem 1.5)}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned}
& X_1^7X_2^{11}X_3^{21}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv [X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{19} + X_1^7X_2^{21}X_3^{11} + X_1^7X_2^{21}X_3^{11}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& = X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{19}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv \chi(\text{Sq}^8)\chi(\text{Sq}^4)[X_1^7X_2^{13}X_3^{19}]Y \quad (\text{using the } \chi\text{-trick}) \\
& \equiv (X_1^{11}X_2^{21}X_3^{19} + X_1^{19}X_2^{13}X_3^{19})Y \quad (\text{using Theorem 1.5}).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence we have

$$X_1^7X_2^{11}X_3^{21}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \equiv (X_1^{11}X_2^{21}X_3^{19} + X_1^{19}X_2^{13}X_3^{19})Y. \quad (2.7.2)$$

2.7.3. *Proof of Proposition 2.8.* In this section, we will give a proof of Proposition 2.8.

$$\begin{aligned}
X_1^7X_2^{11}X_3^{21}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y & = X_1^3X_2^3X_3\text{Sq}^{16}[X_1^7X_2^4X_3^{10}]\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y \\
& \equiv X_1^2X_2^4X_3^{10}\chi(\text{Sq}^{16})[X_1^3X_2^3X_3\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y] \\
& = X_1^2X_2^4X_3^{10}[\text{Sq}^9\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^2\text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^{12}\text{Sq}^3\text{Sq}^1 \\
& \quad + \text{Sq}^{12}\text{Sq}^4 + \text{Sq}^{13}\text{Sq}^2\text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^{15}\text{Sq}^1 + \text{Sq}^{16} \\
& \quad + \text{Sq}^{10}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^2 + \text{Sq}^{14}\text{Sq}^2 \\
& \quad + \text{Sq}^{11}\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^1][X_1^3X_2^3X_3\text{Sq}^4\text{Sq}^8Y].
\end{aligned}$$

After expanding, we have nine terms and we wish to look into these terms in detail:

TERM 1

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} [\text{Sq}^9 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1] [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} [\text{Sq}^9 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1] [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} [\text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1] [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= [X_1^{12} X_2^{13} X_3^{14} + X_1^{11} X_2^{14} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{14} X_3^{18} + X_1^7 X_2^{20} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^{13} X_3^{18} + X_1^8 X_2^{20} X_3^{11} X_1^{11} X_2^{10} X_3^{18} + X_1^{12} X_2^9 X_3^{18} \\
&\quad + X_1^{18} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{18} X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{26} + X_1^5 X_2^{22} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{26} + X_1^6 X_2^{22} X_3^{11} + X_1^{20} X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^{20} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{18} + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{18} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 2

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= 0 + [X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{18} + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{18} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 3

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= 0 + [X_1^5 X_2^{12} X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{13} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^{11} X_2^8 X_3^{12} + X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^8 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^7 X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv (X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11} + X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11}) \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^9 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 4

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{13} \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{13} \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^5 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^1 \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + 0 + [X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{18} + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{18} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 5

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{15} \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{15} \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^7 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= 0 + [X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 6

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{16} [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{16} [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^8 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^4 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= 0 + 0 + [X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^8 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^7 X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv X_1^7 X_2^9 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 7

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{10} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{10} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= [X_1^5 X_2^{20} X_3^{14} + X_1^{18} X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{20} X_3^{12} + X_1^{18} X_2^9 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^5 X_2^{22} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{21} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{22} X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{21} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{19} X_2^8 X_3^{12} + X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^{20} X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^{20} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + [X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^5 X_2^{12} X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^{13} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11} + X_1^{10} X_2^7 X_3^{14} \\
&\quad + X_1^{11} X_2^8 X_3^{12} + X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv (X_1^7 X_2^{21} X_3^{11} + X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11}) \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + (X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11} + X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11}) \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 8

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{14} \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{14} \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^6 \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^2 \text{Sq}^2 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= 0 + [X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^5 X_2^{12} X_3^{14} \\
&\quad + X_1^5 X_2^{14} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{13} X_3^{12} + X_1^6 X_2^{14} X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^{11} X_2^8 X_3^{12} + X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^{12} X_2^7 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^{12} X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + [X_1^5 X_2^8 X_3^{14} + X_1^5 X_2^{10} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^6 X_2^7 X_3^{14} + X_1^6 X_2^{10} X_3^{11} + X_1^8 X_2^7 X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^8 X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^{12} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv (X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11}) \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.
\end{aligned}$$

TERM 9

$$\begin{aligned}
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y] \\
&= X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\quad + X_1^2 X_2^4 X_3^{10} \text{Sq}^3 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^1 [X_1^3 X_2^3 X_3] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&= [X_1^{11} X_2^{14} X_3^{14} + X_1^{12} X_2^{13} X_3^{14} + X_1^7 X_2^{14} X_3^{18} + X_1^7 X_2^{20} X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^8 X_2^{13} X_3^{18} + X_1^8 X_2^{20} X_3^{11} + X_1^{11} X_2^{10} X_3^{18} + X_1^{12} X_2^9 X_3^{18} \\
&\quad + X_1^{18} X_2^9 X_3^{12} + X_1^{18} X_2^{10} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + [X_1^7 X_2^{10} X_3^{14} \\
&\quad + X_1^7 X_2^{12} X_3^{12} + X_1^8 X_2^9 X_3^{14} + X_1^8 X_2^{12} X_3^{11} + X_1^{10} X_2^9 X_3^{12} \\
&\quad + X_1^{10} X_2^{10} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
&\equiv 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\sum_{i=1}^9 \text{TERM } i \equiv X_1^{19} X_2^9 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + [X_1^{11} X_2^9 X_3^{11} + X_1^7 X_2^{13} X_3^{11}] \text{Sq}^8 \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y \\
+ X_1^5 X_2^7 X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^{16} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y + X_1^7 X_2^{21} X_3^{11} \text{Sq}^4 \text{Sq}^8 Y.$$

This completes the proof of Proposition 2.8.

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E-mail address, K. F. Tan: tan_khengfeung@pacific.net.sg

E-mail address, Kai Xu: matxukai@leonis.nus.edu.sg

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE, 2 SCIENCE DRIVE 2, 117543 SINGAPORE