

Some quotient Hopf algebras of the dual Steenrod algebra

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1 Introduction

Fix a prime number p , and let A be the following familiar Hopf algebra: as an algebra,

$$A = \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3, \dots],$$

and the coproduct is determined by

$$\Delta(\xi_n) = \sum_{i=0}^n \xi_{n-i}^{p^i} \otimes \xi_i, \quad (1.1)$$

where $\xi_0 = 1$. There is also an antipode – see Lemma 3.6 – but it does not play a central role here. A is graded by putting ξ_n in degree $2^n - 1$ when $p = 2$, and in degree $2p^n - 2$ when p is odd. This makes A into a graded connected commutative Hopf algebra.

When $p = 2$, the graded dual of A is the mod 2 Steenrod algebra; when p is odd, the graded dual of A is the algebra of reduced power operations, which is a quotient of the mod p Steenrod algebra. We abuse the language and refer to A as the *dual Steenrod algebra*, regardless of the prime. We write A^* for its graded dual.

Homotopy theorists would like to understand the *cohomology* of A , which can be defined as $\text{Ext}_{A^*}^{*,*}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, where Ext is computed in the category of graded A^* -modules, or equivalently as $\text{Ext}_A^{*,*}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, where Ext is computed in the category of graded A -comodules. (In places where it makes a difference, we will use the comodule definition). Note that in this setting, Ext is bigraded: the first grading is the usual homological one, and the second is induced by the grading on the (co)module category. The Frobenius map $a \mapsto a^p$ on A is a Hopf algebra map, and so it induces an algebra map on cohomology. We denote this map by $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ when p is unspecified or odd, and by \widetilde{Sq}^0 when $p = 2$ (see Proposition 5.1 for an explanation of this notation). Since the Frobenius does not preserve the grading, neither does $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ – it works like this:

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0 : \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^{s,pt}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p).$$

We would like to understand how the map $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ interacts with the multiplicative structure of $\text{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$. This paper has two goals: to advertise some questions and conjectures related to this interaction, and to study some Hopf algebras related to A that arise when studying $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ and the Frobenius.

We start by pointing out that

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0 : \text{Ext}_A^{0,0}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_A^{0,0}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$$

is the identity map. Regarding Ext in positive dimensions, one can deduce the following from the main result in [Pal99].

Theorem 1.2. *Let $p = 2$ and fix $z \in \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2)$. If s is positive, then there is an n so that $(\widetilde{Sq}^0)^n(z)$ is nilpotent.*

This fails if A is replaced by the sub-Hopf algebra $\mathbf{F}_2[\xi_1]$ – the cohomology of this is $\mathbf{F}_2[h_{10}, h_{11}, h_{12}, \dots]$, with $\widetilde{Sq}^0(h_{1,n}) = h_{1,n+1}$ – but holds if A is replaced by any quotient Hopf algebra. See the appendix for the theorem’s proof. One might ask whether there is a simpler proof of this, one which would hold at any prime.

Question 1.3. (a) Is the analogous result true when p is odd?

(b) Can one prove Theorem 1.2 without appealing to the F -isomorphism of [Pal99, Theorem 1.2]?

It is also natural to ask, given z as in Theorem 1.2, how large must n be to make $(\widetilde{Sq}^0)^n(z)$ nilpotent? \widetilde{Sq}^0 is an algebra map, so if z is nilpotent, then so is $\widetilde{Sq}^0(z)$. For every known non-nilpotent element z (except for $z = 1$), $\widetilde{Sq}^0(z)$ is nilpotent as well. This leads us to make the following conjecture. All of our evidence is valid only for the prime 2, but we brashly state it for all primes.

Conjecture 1.4. *Fix a prime p and an element $z \in \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ with $s > 0$. Then $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0(z)$ is nilpotent.*

This is rather specific to A : Theorem 1.2 fails for $\mathbf{F}_p[\xi_1]$, and the conjecture implies the theorem. Thus the conjecture does not hold for sub-Hopf algebras of A . It also fails for quotient Hopf algebras of A : for example, the cohomology of $\mathbf{F}_2[\xi_2]/(\xi_2^4)$ is isomorphic to $\mathbf{F}_2[h_{20}, h_{21}]$, with $\widetilde{Sq}^0(h_{20}) = h_{21}$.

One can interpret many of these questions in terms of the “double” ΦA of A : let ΦA be the sub-Hopf algebra of A generated by the p th powers of the generators:

$$\Phi A = \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_1^p, \xi_2^p, \xi_3^p, \dots].$$

Then A and ΦA are isomorphic via the Frobenius map $x \mapsto x^p$, and so their Ext algebras are isomorphic. We write ϕ for the isomorphism:

$$\phi : \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Ext}_{\Phi A}^{s,pt}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p).$$

Since ΦA is a sub-Hopf algebra of A , there is also an induced map which preserves the grading:

$$\rho : \text{Ext}_{\Phi A}^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p).$$

It is not hard to see that for any $z \in \text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$,

$$\rho(\phi(z)) = \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0(z).$$

So, for example, Conjecture 1.4 is equivalent to the statement that every positive-dimensional element in the image of ρ is nilpotent.

One can also reformulate these questions, conjectures, and results as follows. Let \widehat{A} be the *dual complete Steenrod algebra*: \widehat{A} is the Hopf algebra obtained from A by adjoining all p^k th roots of each indeterminate ξ_n :

$$\widehat{A} = \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_n^{p^k} : n \geq 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}],$$

with the apparent relations. The coproduct on A induces one on \widehat{A} :

$$\Delta(\xi_n^{p^k}) = \sum_{i=0}^n \xi_{n-i}^{p^{i+k}} \otimes \xi_i^{p^k},$$

for all $n \geq 1$ and all $k \in \mathbf{Z}$, where $\xi_0 = 1$ as usual. The antipode for A also induces one for \widehat{A} , which we will not need. The dual \widehat{A}^* of \widehat{A} is the *complete Steenrod algebra*, which was introduced by Arnon [Arn94, Arn00] and has also been studied by Llerena and Hu'ng [LH96].

In other words, one obtains \widehat{A} from A by inverting the Frobenius map. As a result, one can show – see Proposition 5.3 – that the cohomology of \widehat{A} is isomorphic to the cohomology of A with the operation $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ inverted.

Thus Theorem 1.2 says that every positive dimensional element in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}^*}(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2)$ is nilpotent, and Question 1.3(a) asks whether this is true at odd primes. \widehat{A} seems as though it should be easier to understand than A . Hence we have the following natural question.

Question 1.5. What is the cohomology of \widehat{A} ?

In order to approach all of these questions, we try something simpler: we constructed \widehat{A} by formally inverting the Frobenius and $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$, thus making them isomorphisms with infinite order. We will construct Hopf algebras in which they are invertible with finite order.

Thus we study the following quotient Hopf algebras of A : fix $n \geq 1$ and define H^n by

$$H^n = A/(\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : i \geq 1).$$

This is a version of A in which the Frobenius has order n . In this paper, we show that the topological linear dual of H^n is a group algebra and we identify

the group. We use this observation to show that $\text{Ext}_{H^n}^{*,*}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ consists entirely of nilpotent elements. We also try to relate these Ext calculations to the cohomology of the complete Steenrod algebra.

A few words of warning may be warranted for any topologists who may be reading this. First, H^n does not inherit the grading from A , since the ideal is not homogeneous. Many topologists are used to dualizing quotient Hopf algebras of A to get sub-Hopf algebras of the Steenrod algebra, but since H^n is not graded, its dual sits inside the ungraded dual of A , which is distinctly different from the usual Steenrod algebra. After all, since A is finite-dimensional in each grading, it is isomorphic to its double graded dual; since it is infinite-dimensional as a whole, it is not isomorphic to its double ungraded dual.

For example, let $p = 2$ and $n = 1$. If one dualizes with respect to the monomial basis of A , then ξ_1^i is dual to an element called Sq^i . Hence when one dualizes H^1 , since ξ_1 is identified with ξ_1^i for all i , the element dual to ξ_1 in $(H^1)^*$ deserves to be called $\sum_{j \geq 1} \text{Sq}^j$. This element is non-nilpotent – compare this to the graded dual of A , in which such infinite sums do not occur and in which every element in the augmentation ideal is nilpotent. The non-nilpotence of $x = \sum_{j \geq 1} \text{Sq}^j$ is reflected by the coproduct in H^1 : $\Delta(\xi_2)$ contains a term $\xi_1^2 \otimes \xi_1 = \xi_1 \otimes \xi_1$, and hence $x^2 \neq 0$ – it is detected by ξ_2 . $\Delta(\xi_4)$ has a term $\xi_2 \otimes \xi_2$, so the iterated coproduct of ξ_4 has a term $\xi_1 \otimes \xi_1 \otimes \xi_1 \otimes \xi_1$, and hence $x^4 \neq 0$. For each n , $\Delta(\xi_{2^n})$ has a term $\xi_{2^{n-1}} \otimes \xi_{2^{n-1}}$, and hence inductively $x^{2^n} \neq 0$ for all n .

In other words, the Hopf algebras H^n and their duals may challenge the intuition of any readers (or authors) who are used to working with the Steenrod algebra.

Here is an outline of the paper: in Section 2, we show that H^n is dual to a group algebra, and we identify the group – it is the group of strict automorphisms of the additive formal group law over \mathbf{F}_{p^n} . We accomplish this by imitating work of Ravenel and others on the Morava stabilizer groups. We also note that this automorphism group is a torsion-free pro- p group. In Section 3, we collect some observations about H^n and the associated automorphism group; for example, we point out that the group is not p -adic analytic. In Section 4, we use the fact that the group is torsion-free to show that its cohomology consists entirely of nilpotent elements. In Section 5, we fill in some of the details of the ideas in this introduction: the relationship between the Frobenius on A and the Steenrod operation $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$, and also the completed Steenrod algebra and its cohomology. There is also an appendix which contains the proof of Theorem 1.2.

Convention. Throughout, an unadorned tensor product \otimes means tensor product over \mathbf{F}_p .

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2 H^n is dual to a group algebra

Let H^n be as above. Let B_j^n be the sub-Hopf algebra of H^n generated by ξ_i with $1 \leq i \leq j$. Let H_j^n be the quotient of H^n by B_j^n . Let $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$. That is, for fixed $n \geq 1$ and $j \geq 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} H^n &= \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots] / (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : i \geq 1), \\ H_j^n &= \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_{j+1}, \xi_{j+2}, \dots] / (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : i \geq j+1), \\ B_j^n &= \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_j] / (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : j \geq i \geq 1), \\ \mathbf{F} &= \mathbf{F}_{p^n}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that $H_0^n = H^n$.

In this section, we show that after tensoring with \mathbf{F} , each of these Hopf algebras is dual to a group algebra, we identify the groups, and we observe that the group associated to H_j^n is torsion-free for each n and j .

First we should verify that H_j^n is a quotient Hopf algebra of A for each n and j . Given this, it is clear from the formula for the coproduct (1.1) that B_j^n is a sub-Hopf algebra of H_j^n .

Lemma 2.1. *Fix $n \geq 1$ and $j \geq 0$. Then*

$$I_j^n = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_j; \xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : i \geq j+1)$$

is a Hopf ideal of A . Thus H_j^n is a quotient Hopf algebra of A .

Proof. We have defined $I = I_j^n$ as an ideal in the algebra A , so we need to show that it interacts well with the coproduct. That is, for each $x \in I$, we need to show that $\Delta(x) \in I \otimes A + A \otimes I$. It suffices to check this for the generators of the ideal; it is clear when $x = \xi_m$ with $m \leq j$, so let $x = \xi_m^{p^n} - \xi_m$, where $m > j$. We compute:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta(\xi_m^{p^n} - \xi_m) &= \sum_{i=0}^m \left(\xi_{m-i}^{p^{n+i}} \otimes \xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_{m-i}^{p^i} \otimes \xi_i \right) \\ &= (\xi_m^{p^n} - \xi_m) \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes (\xi_m^{p^n} - \xi_m) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{m-1} \left((\xi_{m-i}^{p^{n+i}} - \xi_{m-i}^{p^i}) \otimes \xi_i + \xi_{m-i}^{p^{n+i}} \otimes (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\Delta(\xi_m^{p^n} - \xi_m)$ is in $I \otimes A + A \otimes I$, as desired. \square

As in [Rav86, Section 6.2], we can discuss the ‘‘topological linear dual’’ of the Hopf algebras H_j^n : since H^n , for instance, is the direct limit of the finite-dimensional sub-Hopf algebras B_j^n , then the topological linear dual $(H^n)^*$ is defined to be $(H^n)^* = \varprojlim_j (B_j^n)^*$, with the topology induced by the inverse limit.

The first part of the proof of [Rav86, Theorem 6.2.3] applies in our setting to give the following.

Proposition 2.2. Fix $n \geq 1$, $j \geq 0$, and $\ell \in \{1, 2, \dots\} \cup \{\infty\}$, and let H be the following sub-Hopf algebra of $H_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F}$:

$$H = \mathbf{F}[\xi_{j+1}, \dots, \xi_{j+\ell}] / (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i : j + \ell \geq i \geq j + 1).$$

Then the topological linear dual H^* of H is a group algebra. \square

For example, this applies when $H = B_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F}$ or $H = H_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F}$. By “the topological linear dual” of a finite-dimensional Hopf algebra like B_j^n , we mean its ordinary vector space dual with the discrete topology.

We would like to identify the groups involved. Let G^n , G_j^n , and P_j^n be the groups so that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{F}[G^n] &\cong (H^n \otimes \mathbf{F})^*, \\ \mathbf{F}[G_j^n] &\cong (H_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F})^*, \\ \mathbf{F}[P_j^n] &\cong (B_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F})^*. \end{aligned}$$

Of course, $G_0^n = G^n$ since $H_0^n = H^n$. Also, note that P_j^n is a finite p -group and G_j^n is a pro- p group: H_j^n is the direct limit of the finite-dimensional sub-Hopf algebras

$$\mathbf{F}_p[\xi_{j+1}, \dots, \xi_{j+\ell}] / (\xi_i^{p^n} - \xi_i),$$

and this direct system becomes an inverse system of group algebras, induced by an inverse system of groups, after tensoring up with \mathbf{F} and dualizing.

Proposition 2.3. Fix $n \geq 1$ and $j \geq 0$.

- (a) G^n is the group of strict automorphisms of the additive formal group law over \mathbf{F} . That is, G^n is the group of power series of the form $x + \sum_{i \geq 1} a_i x^{p^i}$ with $a_i \in \mathbf{F}$, under composition.
- (b) G_j^n is the subgroup of G^n consisting of such power series with $a_i = 0$ for $1 \leq i \leq j$.
- (c) P_j^n is the quotient group G^n / G_j^n . That is, P_j^n is the group of power series of the form in (a), with $x^{p^{j+1}} = 0$.

Proof. This follows from the well-known observation that the dual Steenrod algebra A corepresents the strict automorphisms of the additive formal group law for \mathbf{F}_p -algebras – see [Rav86, p. 378], for example. That is, A is the mod p group scheme for this strict automorphism group.

In more detail: we prove (c) first. B_j^n is dual to the group algebra of a finite group, and the group is precisely the group of points in the group scheme defined by $B_j^n \otimes \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$, where $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$ is the algebraic closure of \mathbf{F}_p :

$$P_j^n = \text{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p\text{-alg}}(B_j^n \otimes \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p, \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p).$$

By imitating the analysis for the dual Steenrod algebra, one can see that this is the group of power series of the form

$$x + a_1 x^p + a_2 x^{p^2} + \dots + a_j x^{p^j}$$

under composition, subject to $x^{p^{j+1}} = 0$, where $a_i \in \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$ and $a_i^{p^n} = a_i$. In particular, $a_i \in \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$ is the image of ξ_i . The elements a of $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$ satisfying $a^{p^n} = a$ form a subfield isomorphic to \mathbf{F} , and this completes the proof of part (c).

To prove (a), take limits: since H^n is the direct limit of the finite-dimensional sub-Hopf algebras B_j^n , H^n represents the group scheme

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p\text{-alg}}(\varinjlim_j B_j^n \otimes \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p, -) = \varprojlim_j \mathrm{Hom}_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p\text{-alg}}(B_j^n \otimes \overline{\mathbf{F}}_p, -).$$

G^n is the group of $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$ -points in this group scheme, which is as described in (a). The proof of part (b) is similar. \square

We end this section with the following result.

Proposition 2.4. *Fix $n \geq 1$ and $j \geq 0$. Then G_j^n is torsion-free.*

Proof. Fix $\alpha \in G_j^n$ different from the identity element, so $\alpha = x + \sum_{i>j} a_i x^{p^i}$ with at least one a_i nonzero. Indeed, suppose that a_m is the first nonzero coefficient. Then we claim that in α^p , the coefficient of $x^{p^{2m}}$ is the first nonzero term. Given this, the elements $\{\alpha^{p^i} \mid i \geq 0\}$ are distinct, and so α is not a torsion element.

To verify the claim, we need to know the coefficient of x^{p^i} in α^p . Since the product in G_j^n is determined by the coproduct in H_j^n , to find any coefficient in α^p , we use the p th iterated coproduct in H_j^n , which is defined in Notation 2.5 and a formula for which is given in Lemma 2.6. The p th iterated coproduct on ξ_{pm} has a term

$$\underbrace{\xi_m^{(p-1)m} \otimes \cdots \otimes \xi_m^{p^2 m} \otimes \xi_m^p \otimes \xi_m}_{p \text{ factors}},$$

which produces the nonzero term

$$a_m^{p^{(p-1)m} + p^{(p-2)m} + \cdots + p^{2m} + p^m + 1}$$

in the coefficient of $x^{p^{2m}}$. Since a_m is the first nonzero coefficient in α , then only terms in the iterated coproduct having no ξ_i factors with $0 < i < m$ are relevant. So all of the other relevant terms in the p th iterated coproduct of ξ_{pm} , and all of the relevant terms in the p th iterated coproduct of ξ_k for $k < pm$, will have at least one tensor factor equal to 1, and hence will occur with some multiplicity. It is easy to check that the multiplicity is divisible by p – see Lemma 2.7 – and hence is zero in \mathbf{F} . \square

Notation 2.5. Given a coassociative coalgebra C with coproduct Δ , we let $\Delta^2 = \Delta$, and $\Delta^m = (\Delta \otimes 1^{\otimes m-2}) \circ \Delta^{m-1}$; we call Δ^m the “ m th iterated coproduct”. This is indexed so that $\Delta^m(x)$ lies in $C^{\otimes m}$.

The following is immediate from the formula for the coproduct in H_j^n .

Lemma 2.6. For any $m \geq 1$, the m th iterated coproduct in H_j^n of ξ_ℓ is

$$\Delta^m(\xi_\ell) = \sum_{\substack{i_1 + \dots + i_m = \ell \\ i_k = 0 \text{ or } i_k > j}} \xi_{i_m}^{p^{i_1 + \dots + i_{m-1}}} \otimes \dots \otimes \xi_{i_3}^{p^{i_1 + i_2}} \otimes \xi_{i_2}^{p^{i_1}} \otimes \xi_{i_1}.$$

Lemma 2.7. Given an ordered list (b_1, \dots, b_m) and a number $p \geq m$, then the number of ways of adding $p - m$ 1's to the list, while preserving the ordering of the b_i 's, is $\binom{p}{m}$. \square

The proof is a simple combinatorial argument.

Thus given a p th iterated coproduct with at $p - m$ 1's in it, it occurs with multiplicity $\binom{p}{m}$. If p is prime and $0 < m < p$, this multiplicity is congruent to zero mod p .

3 Examples and observations

In this section, we collect some miscellaneous observations about the Hopf algebras H_j^n and the corresponding groups G_j^n .

Example 3.1 (H^1). Let $n = 1$. In this case, the Hopf algebra H^1 is bi-commutative. Avinoam Mann pointed out (private communication) that the corresponding abelian group G^1 is isomorphic to the group of power series of the form $1 + \sum a_i x^i$ with multiplication as the group operation. According to [Cam00, p. 218], this group is a free abelian pro- p group of infinite rank. In particular, it is not p -adic analytic, since such groups must have finite rank. Since G^1 is a subgroup of G^n for every n , no G^n is p -adic analytic.

One might also note that for any n , the group G^n is a subgroup of the Nottingham group $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{F})$, which consists of all power series $x + \sum_{j \geq 2} b_j x^j$ with $b_j \in \mathbf{F}$, under composition. Such an observation is almost a triviality, since every finite p -group, and every countably-based pro p -group, can be embedded as a subgroup of \mathcal{N} ; the group G^n is embedded in a particularly nice way, though – it is an “index subgroup”. See [Cam00, Theorems 10 and 11, and pp. 217-8] for more on the Nottingham group.

Example 3.2 (P_j^1 and G^1). The group P_j^n corresponding to the Hopf algebra B_j^n is a finite p -group of order p^{nj} . P_1^n is abelian for all n ; indeed, P_1^n is isomorphic to the additive group of $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$: $P_1^n \cong (C_p)^n$. (We write C_d for the cyclic group of order d .) For each j , P_j^1 is abelian of order p^j , and one can show that

$$P_j^1 \cong \prod_{i \leq j, p \nmid i} C_{\alpha_p(i+1)},$$

where $\alpha_p(r)$ is the smallest power of p greater than or equal to r :

$$\alpha_p(r) = \min_i \{p^i : p^i \geq r\} = p^{\lceil \log_p(r) \rceil}.$$

In this decomposition, the cyclic summand of order $\alpha_p(\frac{j+1}{i})$ is generated by the power series $1 + x^i$. Thus in the inverse system

$$\cdots \rightarrow P_{j+2}^1 \rightarrow P_{j+1}^1 \rightarrow P_j^1 \rightarrow \cdots$$

defining G^1 , the cyclic summands at the j th stage are the images from the later stages of cyclic summands of larger and larger orders. Of course this must happen, since G^1 is torsion-free; in this particular case, though, we can observe it directly.

Example 3.3 (A filtration). Note that B_j^n is a sub-Hopf algebra of B_{j+1}^n , and the (conormal) quotient is $\mathbf{F}_p[\xi_j]/(\xi_j^{p^n} - \xi_j)$ with ξ_j primitive. This quotient is isomorphic to B_1^n . Dually, for each $j \geq 1$ there is a group extension

$$1 \rightarrow (C_p)^n \rightarrow P_{j+1}^n \rightarrow P_j^n \rightarrow 1.$$

G^n is the inverse limit of the groups P_j^n with respect to these surjections. So the associated graded consists of a copy of $P_1^n = (C_p)^n = \mathbf{F}$ in each degree.

Equivalently, since G_j^n is the kernel of the map $G^n \rightarrow P_j^n$, G_j^n is normal in G^n . Indeed, each G_j^n is normal in G_k^n whenever $j \geq k$. This gives a filtration of G^n :

$$G^n = G_0^n \supseteq G_1^n \supseteq G_2^n \supseteq \cdots.$$

Again, the associated graded is isomorphic to \mathbf{F} in each degree.

We also point out that whenever n divides m , \mathbf{F}_{p^n} is a subfield of \mathbf{F}_{p^m} , so G^n is a subgroup of G^m . For the same reason, the colimit of the groups G^n is the group of strict automorphisms of the additive formal group over $\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p$, which we denote by G^∞ . One can define G_j^∞ analogously to G_j^n : G_j^∞ consists of power series in G^∞ with the first j coefficients equal to zero. Summarizing, we have the following.

Proposition 3.4. (a) Fix $j \geq 0$ and $k, n \geq 1$. Then G_j^n is a subgroup of G_j^{kn} .

Dually, H_j^n is a quotient of H_j^{kn} : the map sending $\xi_i \in H_j^{kn}$ to $\xi_i \in H_j^n$ is a surjective Hopf algebra map.

(b) Fix $j \geq 0$. Then with respect to the inclusions in part (a),

$$\varinjlim_n G_j^n \cong G_j^\infty. \quad \square$$

As far as dualizing part (b), see Proposition 5.4 for a partial result.

Note that it is not necessary to tensor up to $\mathbf{F}_{p^{kn}}$ coefficients to get the quotient map $H_j^{kn} \twoheadrightarrow H_j^n$. We also point out that these subgroups are not normal:

Proposition 3.5. Fix $n \geq 1$. G^n is not normal in G^{kn} if $k \geq 2$. Thus H^n is not a conormal quotient of H^{kn} if $k \geq 2$; that is, $H^{kn} \square_{H^n} \mathbf{F}_p$ and $\mathbf{F}_p \square_{H^n} H^{kn}$ are different as sub-vector spaces of H^{kn} .

In order to prove this, we need to know how to invert elements of G^{kn} . We recall the formula for the antipode in A from [Mil58]. Let $\text{Part}(n)$ denote the set of ordered partitions of n (so, for example, $(3, 1)$ and $(1, 3)$ are distinct elements of $\text{Part}(4)$). Given an ordered partition $\alpha \in \text{Part}(n)$, write $\ell(\alpha)$ for the length of α ; for $i \leq \ell(\alpha)$, let $\alpha(i)$ be the i th term of α , and let $\sigma(i)$ be the sum of the first $i - 1$ terms of α .

Lemma 3.6 (Lemma 10 in [Mil58]). *The conjugate of ξ_n in A is equal to*

$$\chi(\xi_n) = \sum_{\alpha \in \text{Part}(n)} (-1)^{\ell(\alpha)} \prod_{i=1}^{\ell(\alpha)} \xi_{\alpha(i)}^{p^{\sigma(i)}}.$$

The same formula applies in H_j^n and B_j^n for all n and j .

In particular, the summand corresponding to the partition $(1, 1, \dots, 1)$ is $(-1)^n \xi_1^{1+p+p^2+\dots+p^{n-1}}$.

Proof of Proposition 3.5. Fix $n \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2$. To see that G^n is not normal in G^{kn} , conjugate $\alpha = x + x^p \in G^1 \leq G^n$ by $\beta = x + b_1 x^p$ for some $b_1 \in \mathbf{F}_{p^{kn}} \setminus \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$. Using Lemma 3.6 and the observation following it, one can see that

$$\beta^{-1} = x + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (-1)^i b_1^{1+p+\dots+p^{i-1}} x^{p^i}.$$

So

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha\beta^{-1} &= \beta^{-1} + (\beta^{-1})^p \\ &= x + (-b_1 + 1)x^p + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} (-1)^i (b_1^{1+p+\dots+p^{i-1}} - b_1^{p+p^2+\dots+p^{i-1}}) x^{p^i}. \end{aligned}$$

So one can compute $\beta\alpha\beta^{-1}$:

$$\begin{aligned} \beta\alpha\beta^{-1} &= (\alpha\beta^{-1}) + b_1(\alpha\beta^{-1})^p \\ &= x + x^p + (-b_1^p + b_1) \left(x^{p^2} - b_1 x^{p^3} + b_1^{1+p} x^{p^4} - b_1^{2+p} x^{p^5} + \dots \right). \end{aligned}$$

We are assuming that $b_1 \notin \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$, so $b_1^p \neq b_1$. If the coefficient $-b_1^p + b_1$ of x^{p^2} is in \mathbf{F}_{p^n} , then the coefficient $(-b_1^p + b_1)b_1$ of x^{p^3} is not. So $\beta\alpha\beta^{-1}$ is not in G^n , although α is. \square

4 The cohomological variety of H^n is trivial

Let H^n be as above. In this section, we examine the cohomology of H^n . By ‘‘cohomology,’’ we mean $\text{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, where Ext is computed in the category of H^n -comodules. The main result is that every positive dimensional cohomology class is nilpotent.

Since after tensoring up with \mathbf{F}_{p^n} , the topological linear dual of H^n is the group algebra of the profinite group G^n , we have the following result, which is analogous to [Rav86, Corollary 6.2.4]. First note that any H^n -comodule M may be viewed as an $(H^n)^*$ -module via the composite.

$$(H^n)^* \otimes M \rightarrow (H^n)^* \otimes H^n \otimes M \rightarrow M$$

This makes $M \otimes \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$ into a discrete G^n -module.

Proposition 4.1. *There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \otimes \mathbf{F}_{p^n} \cong H_c^*(G^n, \mathbf{F}_{p^n}),$$

where H_c^* denotes continuous group cohomology.

(There should be a similar result for cohomology with coefficients in any H^n -comodule M , but we are only interested in the case when M is the trivial comodule.)

Proof. Since G^n is the inverse limit of the finite groups P_j^n , $H_c^*(G^n, \mathbf{F}_{p^n})$ may be defined as follows – see [Ser02, I.2.2, Proposition 8]:

$$H_c^*(G^n, \mathbf{F}_{p^n}) = \varinjlim_j H^*(P_j^n, \mathbf{F}_{p^n}).$$

Since P_j^n is finite and its group algebra is dual to B_j^n , we have an isomorphism $H^*(P_j^n, -) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{B_j^n \otimes \mathbf{F}_{p^n}}^*(\mathbf{F}_{p^n}, -)$. The result follows from the observation that $H^n = \varinjlim_j B_j^n$. \square

We also need the following. Here, \otimes means \otimes_k .

Lemma 4.2. *Let C be a coaugmented coalgebra over a field k , and let F be a field extension of k . Then there is an isomorphism of algebras $\mathrm{Ext}_{C \otimes F}^*(F, F) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_C^*(k, k) \otimes F$.*

Proof. Take an injective resolution of k as a C -comodule, and tensor with F . The result is an injective resolution of $k \otimes F = F$ as a $C \otimes F$ -comodule. \square

Here is the main result of this section.

Theorem 4.3. *Every positive-dimensional element in $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ is nilpotent.*

Proof. As above, let $\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_{p^n}$. $H^n \otimes \mathbf{F}$ is dual to the group algebra $\mathbf{F}[G^n]$, where G^n is the group defined before Proposition 2.3. By Proposition 4.1, $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^n \otimes \mathbf{F}}^*(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F}) \cong H_c^*(G^n; \mathbf{F})$. Proposition 2.4 says that G^n is torsion-free, and so [Qui71, Proposition 13.4] applies, to say that every positive-dimensional element in $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^n \otimes \mathbf{F}}^*(\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{F})$ is nilpotent. Hence by Lemma 4.2, the same is true for $\mathrm{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$. \square

Given the description of the group G^1 in Example 3.1, we expect these Ext algebras to be infinitely generated. This contrasts with the situation for Morava stabilizer groups, some of which are Poincaré duality groups, and all of which have reasonably well-behaved cohomology: [Rav86, Theorem 6.2.10] says that the cohomology of S^n is always finitely generated, and either satisfies Poincaré duality or is periodic.

Question 4.4. When $n = 1$, the corresponding group is a free abelian pro- p group, and so every element in its cohomology has nilpotence height p . Is there a uniform nilpotence height for the cohomology of H^n when $n \geq 2$?

5 On the cohomology of the complete Steenrod algebra

As we discussed in the introduction, the results in this paper arose in part as an attempt to study the cohomology of the complete Steenrod algebra. In this section, we explore this algebra, its cohomology, and the relationship to H^n .

We start by recalling from [May70] the relationship between the Frobenius map on a commutative Hopf algebra and the Steenrod operation $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ on Ext. As usual, Ext is computed in the category of comodules.

Let B be a graded commutative Hopf algebra over \mathbf{F}_p . By May's work [May70], one has Steenrod operations acting on $\text{Ext}_B^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$. In this paper, we are only interested in the operation called $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ (also called \widetilde{Sq}^0 when $p = 2$), which is an operation

$$\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0 : \text{Ext}_B^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_B^{s,pt}(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p).$$

Proposition 5.1 (Proposition 11 in [May70]). *Let B be a graded connected commutative Hopf algebra over the field \mathbf{F}_p . The Frobenius map $\phi : b \mapsto b^p$ is a Hopf algebra map, and the induced map ϕ_* on Ext is the Steenrod operation $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$. \square*

We defined the dual complete Steenrod algebra \widehat{A} in the introduction:

$$\widehat{A} = \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_n^{p^k} : n \geq 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}],$$

with the coproduct inherited from A . Arnon [Arn94, Arn00] defined the *complete Steenrod algebra*, and we note that it is dual to \widehat{A} . (This is also the assertion in [LH96, Definition 3.6].)

Proposition 5.2. *The dual \widehat{A}^* of \widehat{A} is the complete Steenrod algebra.*

Proof. The dual complete Steenrod algebra \widehat{A} may be defined as a direct limit – see the proof of Proposition 5.3, for instance. The complete Steenrod algebra \widehat{A}^* is defined in [Arn00, p. 185] as an inverse limit which is dual to this. \square

\widehat{A} inherits a grading from A : $\xi_n^{p^k}$ is in degree $2p^k(p^n - 1)$ when p is odd, $2^k(2^n - 1)$ when $p = 2$. Thus \widehat{A} is a $\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -graded Hopf algebra. It is not finite-dimensional in each grading, though, so while the monomial basis is a pleasant one for \widehat{A} , there is no nice basis for its dual. Furthermore, the dual is not graded anymore, strictly speaking. In the language of [LH96, Definition 1.1], \widehat{A}^* is a “large” $\mathbf{Z}[\frac{1}{p}]$ -graded algebra – additively, it is not isomorphic to the direct sum of its homogeneous pieces, but rather is a (proper) subgroup of the product of those pieces.

As far as we can tell, the cohomology of the complete Steenrod algebra has not been studied in any published paper.

Proposition 5.3. *The cohomology of \widehat{A} is isomorphic to the cohomology of A with the operation $\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$ inverted:*

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \cong (\widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0)^{-1} \mathrm{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p).$$

Proof. \widehat{A} may be defined as the direct limit with respect to the Frobenius map ϕ :

$$\widehat{A} = \varinjlim (A \xrightarrow{\phi} A \xrightarrow{\phi} \cdots).$$

Coalgebra cohomology commutes with direct limits, so take Ext of this directed system:

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) = \varinjlim \left(\mathrm{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\phi_*} \mathrm{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\phi_*} \cdots \right).$$

Proposition 5.1 says that $\phi_* = \widetilde{\mathcal{P}}^0$, and this finishes the proof. \square

As mentioned in the introduction, much of the work in this paper was motivated, directly or indirectly, by Conjecture 1.4, which is equivalent to the statement that every positive degree element in $\mathrm{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ is nilpotent. Theorem 1.2 says that this is true when $p = 2$.

For example, let $p = 2$. There is a family of cohomology classes $\{h_{1,k} : k \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ in the cohomology of \widehat{A} , represented in the cobar complex by $[\xi_1^{2^k}]$. The classes with $k \geq 0$ lift to classes of the same name in $\mathrm{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2)$, and in the cohomology of A , $h_{1,0}$ is non-nilpotent – its powers produce the spike in the zero stem at the E_2 -term of the Adams spectral sequence – while $h_{1,k}$ is nilpotent when $k \geq 1$. In particular, $h_{1,k}^4 = 0$ for all $k \geq 1$. These classes are connected by the algebra map $\widetilde{Sq}^0 : \widetilde{Sq}^0(h_{1,k}) = h_{1,k+1}$, so if $h_{1,k}$ is nilpotent, so is $h_{1,k+1}$. In $\mathrm{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2)$, \widetilde{Sq}^0 has been inverted, so the relation $h_{1,1}^4 = 0$ implies that $h_{1,k}^4 = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbf{Z}$.

The multiplicative structure in the cohomology of the odd primary Steenrod algebra is less well-understood. For example, there are classes $h_{1,k} \in \mathrm{Ext}_A^1(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, for $k \geq 0$, represented in the cobar complex by $[\xi_1^{p^k}]$. These classes are odd-dimensional, so by graded-commutativity of Ext , they square to zero. There are related classes $b_{1,k} \in \mathrm{Ext}^2$, though, which can be obtained by

applying the Bockstein operation to $h_{1,k}$; equivalently, $b_{1,k}$ is represented in the cobar complex by

$$\sum_{i=1}^{p-1} \frac{1}{p} \binom{p}{i} [\xi_1^{ip^k} | \xi_1^{(n-i)p^k}].$$

One can show that $b_{1,0}$ is non-nilpotent, in analogy with $h_{1,0}$ at the prime 2. The nilpotence (or lack thereof) of $b_{1,k}$ for $k > 0$ has not been determined in general; a result of Nakamura [Nak75, Proposition 1.1(c)] shows that these classes are all nilpotent when $p = 3$, and this is the best known result in this direction.

Given Conjecture 1.4, one could conclude that $b_{1,k}$ is nilpotent in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, and hence $b_{1,k}$ is nilpotent in $\text{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ for sufficiently large k . Then [Pal01, Lemma B.3.3] would imply that $b_{1,k}$ is nilpotent for all $k \geq 1$. In general, a positive solution to Conjecture 1.4 would be a helpful step in trying to prove odd primary analogues of the nilpotence and F -isomorphism results in [Pal99]. See [Pal01, Conjecture 5.4.1] and the surrounding discussion.

We end this section by exploring the connection between the dual complete Steenrod algebra \widehat{A} and the Hopf algebras H^n , with an eye toward Conjecture 1.4. The philosophy is that, while \widehat{A} is defined by formally inverting the Frobenius ϕ , H^n is defined by forcing ϕ^n to be the identity. At the level of cohomology, $\widehat{\mathcal{P}}^0$ is invertible of infinite order in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$, and it is invertible of order n in $\text{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$. So one can hope that knowing that every positive-dimensional element in $\text{Ext}_{H^n}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$ is nilpotent would be relevant to studying nilpotence of classes in $\text{Ext}_{\widehat{A}}^*(\mathbf{F}_p, \mathbf{F}_p)$.

More formally, we start by noting that one can generalize the definition of \widehat{A} ; in keeping with the definition and notation for H_j^n from Section 2, for any $j \geq 0$ we let

$$\widehat{A}_j = \mathbf{F}_p[\xi_n^{p^k} : n \geq j+1, k \in \mathbf{Z}].$$

Thus $\widehat{A}_0 = \widehat{A}$, and \widehat{A}_j is a conormal quotient Hopf algebra of \widehat{A}_k whenever $j \geq k$. Note that for each n and j , one can view H_j^n as being a quotient of \widehat{A}_j :

$$H_j^n = \widehat{A}_j / (\xi_i^{p^{n+k}} - \xi_i^{p^k} : i \geq 1, k \in \mathbf{Z}).$$

Also, as noted in Proposition 3.4, H_j^n is a quotient of H_j^m whenever n divides m . Thus for fixed j , the Hopf algebras H_j^n form an inverse system.

Proposition 5.4. *Fix $j \geq 0$. \widehat{A}_j embeds in the inverse limit of the Hopf algebras H_j^n . This embedding is not an isomorphism.*

Proof. The quotient maps $\widehat{A}_j \twoheadrightarrow H_j^n$ induce maps from \widehat{A}_j to the inverse limit, and one can see that the kernel of the map to the limit is zero.

Let H_j^∞ be the inverse limit. To see that \widehat{A}_j is not isomorphic to H_j^∞ , we note that there are elements in H_j^∞ of unipotence height p : elements x different from 1 satisfying $x^p = x$. To construct these elements, it suffices to construct a family of such elements, one in each H_j^n , mapping to each other in the inverse system. The relevant elements are $\xi_i^{p^n - 1}$, for each $i > j$. \square

- Question 5.5.** (a) What does this imply about the cohomology of \widehat{A} ?
- (b) What is the cokernel of the map $\widehat{A}_j \hookrightarrow \varprojlim H_j^n$?
- (c) How are H_j^∞ and G_j^∞ (from Proposition 3.4) related? How are \widehat{A}_j and G_j^∞ related?

A Proof of Theorem 1.2

We restate the theorem.

Theorem A.1. *Let $p = 2$ and fix $z \in \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2)$. If s is positive, then there is an n so that $(\widetilde{Sq}^0)^n(z)$ is nilpotent.*

Proof. This follows from the main result of [Pal99].

In detail, for each pair of integers (S, T) with $0 \leq S < T$, let $R_{T,S}$ be the polynomial algebra

$$R_{T,S} = \mathbf{F}_2[h_{ts} : 0 \leq s \leq S < T \leq t].$$

Let R be the inverse limit of the $R_{T,S}$ under the apparent maps (map each polynomial generator to the generator of the same name if present, and to zero otherwise). Then

$$R = \mathbf{F}_2[h_{ts} : s < t] / (h_{ts}h_{vu} : u \geq t).$$

Also, $R_{n,n-1}$ is the cohomology of this quotient Hopf algebra of A :

$$E(n) = A / (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}, \xi_i^{2^n} : i \geq n),$$

with the polynomial generator h_{ts} corresponding to the cobar element $[\xi_t^{2^s}]$. So there is a restriction map

$$\rho^n : \text{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2) \rightarrow R_{n,n-1}.$$

These can be assembled to give a map

$$\rho : \text{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2) \rightarrow R,$$

and theorems 1.3 and 1.4 of [Pal99] say that up to nilpotence, ρ is an isomorphism between the cohomology of A and a certain subring of the codomain. In particular, ρ is a monomorphism mod nilpotence.

Since ρ is the inverse limit of the maps ρ^n , and since each ρ^n is a restriction map, ρ commutes with the action of \widetilde{Sq}^0 . Hence there is an induced map

$$\rho : (\widetilde{Sq}^0)^{-1} \text{Ext}_A^*(\mathbf{F}_2, \mathbf{F}_2) \rightarrow (\widetilde{Sq}^0)^{-1} R,$$

which is a monomorphism mod nilpotence. But the codomain is zero – the Frobenius map acts nilpotently on each element of the Hopf algebra $E(n)$. Equivalently, at the level of cohomology, there is a multiplicative action of \widetilde{Sq}^0 on R , defined by $\widetilde{Sq}^0(h_{ts}) = h_{t,s+1}$ if $s+1 < t$, but $\widetilde{Sq}^0(h_{t,t-1}) = 0$. Thus for each element $y \in R$, $(\widetilde{Sq}^0)^n(y) = 0$ for n sufficiently large. \square

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