The 3-primary Arf-Kervaire invariant problem
Mike Hill  University of Virginia
Mike Hopkins  Harvard University
Doug Ravenel  University of Rochester

The main point of this talk

Introduction
Defining the problem
The role of the Morava stabilizer group

Difficulties at $p = 3$

What might happen
Entering Fantasyland
Two spectral sequences
Norming up to $C_9$
A possible Gap Theorem
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Banff Workshop on Algebraic K-Theory and
Equivariant Homotopy Theory
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We are missing a crucial ingredient.

Maybe you can find it!
Defining the problem

The Arf-Kervaire invariant problem for a prime $p$ is to determine the fate of the elements

$$
\theta_j = \begin{cases} 
  h^j & \text{for } p = 2 \\
  b_{j-1} & \text{for } p > 2 
\end{cases} \in \text{Ext}^2_{A}^{2p^j(p-1)}(\mathbb{Z}/p, \mathbb{Z}/p) \quad (1)
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where $A$ denotes the mod $p$ Steenrod algebra.
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In these bidegrees the groups are known to be isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/p$ in each case, generated by these elements.

Frank Adams
1930–1989
Browder’s Theorem of 1969 states that for $p = 2$, $h_j^2$ is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence if and only if there is a framed manifold with nontrivial Kervaire invariant manifold in dimension $2^{j+1} - 2$. 

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Browder’s Theorem of 1969 states that for \( p = 2 \), \( h^2_j \) is a permanent cycle in the Adams spectral sequence if and only if there is a framed manifold with nontrivial Kervaire invariant manifold in dimension \( 2^{j+1} - 2 \). Such manifolds are known to exist for \( 1 \leq j \leq 5 \).

We recently showed that for \( p = 2 \), \( \theta_j \) does not exist for \( j \geq 7 \).
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We recently showed that for $p = 2$, $\theta_j$ does not exist for $j \geq 7$. The case $j = 6$ remains open.
Introduction (continued)

Again, we want to know the fate of the elements

\[ \theta_j = \begin{cases} 
\frac{1}{h^2} & \text{for } p = 2 \\
\frac{1}{b_{j-1}} & \text{for } p > 2 
\end{cases} \in \text{Ext}_{A}^{2,2p^j(p-1)} \]

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The corresponding Adams-Novikov group, \( \text{Ext}^2_{BP^*(BP)} \), is more complicated.
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$$\text{Ext}_{BP^*(BP)}^{2,2p^j(p-1)} \xrightarrow{\Phi} \text{Ext}^{2,2p^j(p-1)}_A$$

is onto in all but one case, with
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The corresponding Adams-Novikov group, \(\text{Ext}_{BP^*}^{2,2p^i(p-1)}\), is more complicated. It is an elementary abelian \(p\)-group of rank roughly \(j/2\). The Thom reduction map

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is onto in all but one case, with

\[
\hat{\theta}_j = \beta_{p^{i-1}/p^{i-1}} \mapsto \begin{cases} 
    0 & \text{for } j = 1 \text{ and } p = 2 \\
    \theta_j & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
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A reformulation of the problem is the following:
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A reformulation of the problem is the following:

\[ \text{Is any element of } \text{Ext}^{2,2p^j(p-1)}_{BP^*(BP)} \text{ mapping to } \theta_j \text{ a permanent cycle?} \]
There is no known interpretation of the problem at odd primes in terms of manifolds.
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\hat{\theta}_1 = \beta_1 \in \pi_{2p^2 - 2p - 2}S^0.
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$$\hat{\theta}_1 = \beta_1 \in \pi_{2p^2-2p-2}S^0.$$ 

Modulo some indeterminacy, there are differentials

$$d_{2p-1}(\hat{\theta}_j) = h_0 \hat{\theta}_j^p$$ \hspace{1cm} (2)

where $h_0 \in \text{Ext}_{A}^{1,2p-1}$ represents $\alpha_1 \in \pi_{2p-3}S^0$. 

The role of the Morava stabilizer group

In order to describe the difficulties at \( p = 3 \), we need to recall the methods of of [HHR] for \( p = 2 \) and myself for \( p \geq 5 \).
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In order to describe the difficulties at $p = 3$, we need to recall the methods of of [HHR] for $p = 2$ and myself for $p \geq 5$. The starting point for $p \geq 5$ is the following result of Toda:

In the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence for an odd prime $p$ there is a nontrivial differential $d_2^{p-1}(\hat{\theta}_2) = \alpha_1 \hat{\theta}_1^{p-1}$.

We also show that there are relations $\hat{\theta}_j \hat{\theta}_{p-1}^j = \hat{\theta}_j + 1 \hat{\theta}_{p-1}^{j-1}$.

Using (3-4) one can deduce that $d_2^{p-1}(\hat{\theta}_j) = \alpha_1 \hat{\theta}_{p-1}^{j-1}$ for all $j \geq 2$.

The hard part is to use chromatic methods to show that these targets are all nontrivial.
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Hirosi Toda in 2009

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We also show that there are relations

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The hard part is to use chromatic methods to show that these targets are all nontrivial.
The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

We now know (but only suspected in the late 70s) that the extended Morava stabilizer group $G_n$ acts on the Morava spectrum $E_n$ in such a way that the homotopy fixed point set $E_{hG_n}$ is $L_{K_0}(S_0)$, the Bousfield localization of the sphere spectrum with respect to the $n$th Morava K-theory. This is a corollary of the Hopkins-Miller theorem. For any closed subgroup $H \subset G_n$ there is a homotopy fixed point spectral sequence $H^*(H; \pi_*(-E_n)) \Rightarrow \pi_*(-E_{hH})$. Mike Haynes

Hopkins Miller

which coincides with the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence for $E_{hH}$. One has the expected restriction maps for subgroups.
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Jack Morava
The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

We now know (but only suspected in the late 70s) that the extended Morava stabilizer group $\mathcal{G}_n$ acts on the Morava spectrum $E_n$ in such a way that the homotopy fixed point set $E_n^{h\mathcal{G}_n}$ is $L_{K(n)}S^0$.

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Mike Hill
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The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

The group $G_n$ is known to have a subgroup of order $p$ (unique up to conjugacy) when $p - 1$ divides $n$. 

This leads to a composite homomorphism, the detection map

$$\text{Ext}_{BP^*}(BP) \to H^*(C_p; \pi^*E_{p-1}) \to H^*(C_p; F_p^{p-1}[u, u-1])$$

where the second homomorphism is reduction modulo the maximal ideal in $\pi^*E_{p-1}$ and $|u| = 2$.

The action of $C_p$ here is trivial, so the target is a bigraded form of the usual mod $p$ cohomology of $C_p$. For $p$ odd this cohomology is $E(\alpha) \otimes P(\beta) \otimes F_p^{p-1}[u, u-1]$ where $\alpha \in H^1$ and $\beta \in H^2$ each have topological degree 0.
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Again we have the detection map

\[ \text{Ext}_{BP_*}(BP) \longrightarrow H^*(C_p; \pi_* E_{p-1}) \longrightarrow H^*(C_p; F_{p^{p-1}}[u, u^{-1}]) \]  \hspace{1cm} (5)

We showed that under this map we have

\[ \alpha_1 \mapsto u^{p-1} \alpha \hat{\theta}_j^{p-1}/p \hat{\theta}_j \mapsto u^{p} (p-1) \beta \]  \hspace{1cm} (6)

up to unit scalar. Hence all monomials in \( \hat{\theta}_j \) and their products with \( \alpha_1 \) have nontrivial images. This implies that the differentials \( d_2^{p-1}(\hat{\theta}_j) = \alpha_1 \hat{\theta}_j^{p-1} \) are nontrivial as desired.
The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

Again we have the detection map

$$\text{Ext}_{BP_*} (BP) \to H^* (C_p; \pi_* E_{p-1}) \to H^* (C_p; F_{p^{p-1}} [u, u^{-1}])$$ \hspace{1cm} (5)

We showed that under this map we have

$$\alpha_1 \mapsto u^{p-1} \alpha$$
$$\hat{\theta}_j \beta_{p^{p-1}/p^{p-1}} \mapsto u^{p^j (p-1)} \beta$$ \hspace{1cm} (6)

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The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

Again we have the detection map

\[
\Ext_{BP_\ast(BP)} \longrightarrow H^\ast(C_p; \pi_\ast E_{p-1}) \longrightarrow H^\ast(C_p; F_{p^{p-1}}[u, u^{-1}]) \tag{5}
\]

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\[
d_{2p-1} (\hat{\theta}_j) = \alpha_1 \hat{\theta}_j^p
\]

are nontrivial as desired.
To summarize:

1. The existence of an element of order \( p \) in \( S_{p-1} \) leads to the detection map of (5),
   \[
   \text{Ext}_{\text{BP}}^{*,*}(\text{BP}) \rightarrow H^*(C_p; \mathbb{F}_p)
   \]
   with
   \[
   \alpha_1 \rightarrow u_p \hat{\theta}_j \rightarrow u^j(p-1) \beta
   \]
2. The multiplicative relations among the \( \hat{\theta}_j \) and the Toda differential on \( \hat{\theta}_2 \) lead to differentials on all higher \( \hat{\theta}_j \). They are nontrivial by the detection data above.
The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

To summarize:

- The existence of an element of order $p$ in $S_{p-1}$ leads to the detection map of (5),

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ext}_{BP^* (BP)} & \rightarrow H^*(C_p; \mathbb{F}_{p^p-1} [u, u^{-1}]) \\
\alpha_1 & \rightarrow u^{p-1} \alpha \\
\hat{\theta}_j & \rightarrow u^{j(p-1)} \beta
\end{align*}
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The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

To summarize:

- The existence of an element of order $p$ in $S_{p-1}$ leads to the detection map of (5),

$$\text{Ext}_{BP_*}(BP) \xrightarrow{} H^*(C_p; F_{p^{p-1}}[u, u^{-1}])$$

$$E(\alpha) \otimes P(\beta) \otimes F_{p^{p-1}}[u, u^{-1}]$$

$$\alpha_1 \xrightarrow{} u^{p-1} \alpha$$

$$\widehat{\theta}_j \xrightarrow{} u^{p^j(p-1)} \beta$$

- The multiplicative relations among the $\widehat{\theta}_j$ and the Toda differential on $\widehat{\theta}_2$ lead to differentials on all higher $\widehat{\theta}_j$. 
The role of the Morava stabilizer group (continued)

To summarize:

- The existence of an element of order $p$ in $S_{p-1}$ leads to the detection map of (5),

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ext}_{BP^*}(BP) & \rightarrow H^*(C_p; F_{p-1}[u, u^{-1}]) \\
\ | | & \rightarrow E(\alpha) \otimes P(\beta) \otimes F_{p-1}[u, u^{-1}] \\
\alpha_1 & \rightarrow u^{p-1}\alpha \\
\hat{\theta}_j & \rightarrow u^j(p-1)\beta
\end{align*}
\]

- The multiplicative relations among the $\hat{\theta}_j$ and the Toda differential on $\hat{\theta}_2$ lead to differentials on all higher $\hat{\theta}_j$. They are nontrivial by the detection data above.
The 3-primary Arf-Kervaire invariant problem

Mike Hill
Mike Hopkins
Doug Ravenel

The main point of this talk

Introduction
- Defining the problem
- The role of the Morava stabilizer group

Difficulties at \( p = 3 \)

Why does this approach fail for \( p < 5 \)?

Difficulties at \( p = 3 \)

What might happen
- Entering Fantasyland
- Two spectral sequences
- Norming up to \( C_9 \)
- A possible Gap Theorem

1.12
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- The group \( \text{Ext}^{2,2p^i(p-1)}_{BP_*(BP)} \) is known to have \( [(j-1)/2] \) other generators besides \( \hat{\theta}_j \). For \( p = 3 \) these other generators, such as \( \beta_7 \) in the bidegree of \( \hat{\theta}_3 \), can have nontrivial images under the detection map.

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- The group $\text{Ext}_{BP_*}^{2,2p^i(p-1)}$ is known to have $[(j - 1)/2]$ other generators besides $\hat{\theta}_j$. For $p = 3$ these other generators, such as $\beta_7$ in the bidegree of $\hat{\theta}_3$, can have nontrivial images under the detection map. This has to do with the fact that they are $v_2$-periodic and hence $v_{p-1}$-periodic. It turns out that $\hat{\theta}_3 \pm \beta_7$ and hence $\theta_3$ are permanent cycles even though $\theta_2$ is not. The argument above establishes the nonexistence of $\hat{\theta}_j$ for $j > 1$, but not that of $\theta_j$. 
Difficulties at \( p = 3 \) (continued)

In order to describe the way out of these difficulties we need to say more about finite subgroups of \( \mathcal{G}_n \).
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$$\text{Ext}_{BP_*(BP)} \to H^*(C_{p^{k+1}}; \pi_* E_n) \to H^*(C_{p^{k+1}}; ?),$$
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$$\text{Ext}_{BP^*}(BP) \longrightarrow H^*(C_{p^{k+1}}; \pi_* E_n) \longrightarrow H^*(C_{p^{k+1}}; ?),$$

for some coefficient ring in the target. The naive choice of $F_{p^n}[u, u^{-1}]$ for this ring turns out not to detect $\hat{\theta}_j$ for $n > p - 1$. 
Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

Again, for $n$ divisible by $p^k(p - 1)$ we have a detection map

$$\text{Ext}_{BP^* (BP)} \longrightarrow H^* (C_{p^k+1}; \pi_* E_n) \longrightarrow H^* (C_{p^k+1}; ?).$$
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Again, for $n$ divisible by $p^k(p - 1)$ we have a detection map

$$\text{Ext}_{BP^*}^{BP} \rightarrow H^*(C_{p^k+1}; \pi_* E_n) \rightarrow H^*(C_{p^k+1}; ?).$$

Experience has shown two things:
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Again, for $n$ divisible by $p^k(p - 1)$ we have a detection map

$$\text{Ext}_{BP_*BP} \longrightarrow H^*(C_p^{k+1}; \pi_* E_n) \longrightarrow H^*(C_p^{k+1}; ?).$$

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(ii) In order to detect the $\hat{\theta}_j$ itself, we need to have $n$ be equal to $p^k(p - 1)$ for some $k \geq 0$, not just be divisible by it.

Then $\hat{\theta}_j$ will map to an element of order $p$ in a cohomology group isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}/p^{k+1}$. We cannot detect higher products of these elements for $k > 0$. 

For $p = 2$ these considerations suggest using the group $C_8$ and $n = 4$, which is the approach used in [HHR]. For $p = 3$ we need to use the group $C_9$ with $n = 6$. 
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\[
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Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

For the prime 2, our strategy in [HHR] was to construct a ring spectrum $\Omega$ with a unit map $S^0 \to \Omega$ satisfying three properties:

(i) DETECTION. If $\theta_j$ exists, its image in $\pi^* \Omega$ is nontrivial.

(ii) PERIODICITY THEOREM. $\pi_k \Omega$ depends only on the congruence class of $k$ modulo 256.

(iii) GAP THEOREM. $\pi_{-2} \Omega = 0$.

The nonexistence of $\theta_j$ for $j \geq 7$ follows from the fact that its dimension is congruent to $-2$ modulo 256.

Ever since the discovery of the Hopkins-Miller theorem, it has been possible to prove that $E_{hC_8}$ satisfies the first two of these properties without the use of equivariant stable homotopy theory.
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Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

For $p = 3$, the same goes for $E_6^{hC_9}$ with the periodicity dimension being 972 (2 more than the dimension of $\theta_5$) instead of 256.
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For $p = 3$, the same goes for $E^{hC_9}_6$ with the periodicity dimension being 972 (2 more than the dimension of $\theta_5$) instead of 256. If all goes well, we would get a theorem saying $\theta_j$ does not exist for $j \geq 5$, leaving the status of $\theta_4$ (in the 322-stem) open.
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For $p = 3$, the same goes for $E_6^{hc_9}$ with the periodicity dimension being 972 (2 more than the dimension of $\theta_5$) instead of 256. If all goes well, we would get a theorem saying $\theta_j$ does not exist for $j \geq 5$, leaving the status of $\theta_4$ (in the 322-stem) open. We already know that $\theta_1$ (in the 10-stem) and $\theta_3$ (in the 106-stem) exist while $\theta_2$ (in the 34-stem) does not.
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For $p \geq 5$, the same holds for $E_{p-1}^{hC_p}$ with periodicity $2p^2(p - 1)$, which is 2 more than the dimension of $\theta_2$. 
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For $p \geq 5$, the same holds for $E_{p-1}^{hC_{p}}$ with periodicity $2p^{2}(p - 1)$, which is 2 more than the dimension of $\theta_{2}$. In this case the spectrum also detects the product of $\alpha_{1}$ with any monomial in the $\theta_{j}$s.
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We cannot use Toda’s differential for $p < 5$ because
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We cannot use Toda’s differential for $p < 5$ because

(a) for $p = 2$ its target is trivial, and
Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

For $p = 3$, the same goes for $E_6^{hC_9}$ with the periodicity dimension being 972 (2 more than the dimension of $\theta_5$) instead of 256. If all goes well, we would get a theorem saying $\theta_j$ does not exist for $j \geq 5$, leaving the status of $\theta_4$ (in the 322-stem) open. We already know that $\theta_1$ (in the 10-stem) and $\theta_3$ (in the 106-stem) exist while $\theta_2$ (in the 34-stem) does not.

For $p \geq 5$, the same holds for $E_{p-1}^{hC_p}$ with periodicity $2p^2(p - 1)$, which is 2 more than the dimension of $\theta_2$. In this case the spectrum also detects the product of $\alpha_1$ with any monomial in the $\theta_j$s. As explained above, this enables us to use Toda’s differential to show that none of the $\theta_j$ for $j > 1$ exists.

We cannot use Toda’s differential for $p < 5$ because
(a) for $p = 2$ its target is trivial, and
(b) since we cannot detect products of the $\theta_j$s, we cannot make an inductive argument.
Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

The proof of the Gap Theorem requires the use of equivariant stable homotopy theory and the slice filtration.
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We **do** know how to do it for $MUR$, which is $MU$ as a $C_2$-spectrum via complex conjugation,
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We do know how to do it for $MU_R$, which is $MU$ as a $C_2$-spectrum via complex conjugation, and for $N_2^{2n+1} MU_R$, which is underlain by $MU(2^n)$ with a $C_{2n+1}$-action.
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We do know how to do it for $MU_R$, which is $MU$ as a $C_2$-spectrum via complex conjugation, and for $N_{2}^{2n+1}MU_R$, which is underlain by $MU^{(2^n)}$ with a $C_{2n+1}$-action. A crucial step here is the Reduction Theorem, which says roughly that if we kill all of the underlying homotopy groups in positive dimensions in a certain equivariant way, we get the equivariant Eilenberg-Mac Lane spectrum $H_{\mathbb{Z}}$. 
Difficulties at $p = 3$ (continued)

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We do not know how to construct this spectrum! It is our missing piece. Maybe you can find it.
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A useful technical notion. Let $E$ be a connective equivariant spectrum with $\pi_*^u E$ (its underlying homotopy groups) free abelian. A refinement of this group is an equivariant map $W \to E$ where $W$ is underlain by a wedge of spheres mapping to the generators of $\pi_*^u E$. 

The main point of this talk

Introduction
Defining the problem
The role of the Morava stabilizer group
Difficulties at $p = 3$
What might happen
Entering Fantasyland
Two spectral sequences
Norming up to $C_9$
A possible Gap Theorem
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A useful technical notion. Let $E$ be a connective equivariant spectrum with $\pi^u_*E$ (its underlying homotopy groups) free abelian. A refinement of this group is an equivariant map $W \to E$ where $W$ is underlain by a wedge of spheres mapping to the generators of $\pi^u_*E$. The reduction theorem for $E$ is the statement that the map

$$E \wedge \overset{W}{S^0} \to H\mathbb{Z}$$

is an equivariant equivalence.
Entering Fantasyland (continued)

If all goes according to plan, $\pi_*^{u}BP_\Xi$ is refined by a map from

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- $S^V$ denotes the codimension one skeleton of $S^V$. 
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$$W_1 = S^0 \left[ S^{2p-1} \right].$$
Entering Fantasyland (continued)

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Free summands here contribute torsion free summands to $\pi^* E \mathbb{C}_3$, so they are irrelevant to the Kervaire invariant problem.
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Here $S^{2\rho - 1}$ is underlain by $S^4 \vee S^4$, and $W_1$ is underlain by a wedge of spheres with $k + 1$ summands in dimension $4k$ for each $k \geq 0$. There is a $C_3$-action on the space $X = S^5 \times S^5$ such that $W_1 = \Sigma \Omega X$. 
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Equivariantly we have

$$W_1 = S^0 \left[ S^{4^\rho} \right] \wedge \left( S^0 \vee S^{2^\cdot \rho - 1} \vee C_3^+ \wedge \left( \vee_{i \geq 2} S^{4^i} \right) \right).$$

Free summands here contribute torsion free summands to $\pi^* E_{C_3}$, so they are irrelevant to the Kervaire invariant problem.
The 3-primary Arf-Kervaire invariant problem

Mike Hill
Mike Hopkins
Doug Ravenel

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Entering Fantasyland (continued)

For \( n = 1 \) we have

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Here \( S^{2\rho-1} \) is underlain by \( S^4 \lor S^4 \), and \( W_1 \) is underlain by a wedge of spheres with \( k + 1 \) summands in dimension \( 4k \) for each \( k \geq 0 \). There is a \( C_3 \)-action on the space \( X = S^5 \times S^5 \) such that \( W_1 = \Sigma^\infty \Omega X \).

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Free summands here contribute torsion free summands to \( \pi_* E^{C_3} \), so they are irrelevant to the Kervaire invariant problem.
Hence will ignore the free summands in $W_1$ and replace it by

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Thus there is an element $Nv_1 \in \pi_{4\rho} BP_{\Xi}$. We can invert it and throw away the higher generators. The resulting fixed point spectrum looks a lot like $tmf$, but with periodicity in dimension 36 instead of 72.
Two spectral sequences

Here is its slice spectral sequence.
Two spectral sequences (continued)

Here is its homotopy fixed point spectral sequence.
Norming up to $C_9$

Now we need to norm up from $C_3$ to $C_9$. 

Recall that $W'_1 = (S_0 ∨ S_2 \cdot \rho - 1) ∧ S_0 [S_4 \rho]$.

The norm functor commutes with smash products.

For the first factor we have $N_9^3 (S_0 ∨ S_2 \cdot \rho - 1) = S_0 ∨ (C_9 + ∧ C_3 (S_2 \cdot \rho - 1 ∨ S_3 \cdot \rho - 1)) ∨ (C_9 + ∧ S_8) ∨ S_9^2 + 2 λ$ where $λ$ denotes the 2-dimensional representation of $C_9$ with a rotation of order 9.

For the second factor of $W'_1$, $N_9^3 S_0 [S_4 \rho] = S_0 [S_4^{9 \rho}] ∧ \left( S_0 ∨ \left( C_9 + ∧ C_3 \bigvee_{i,j \geq 0} S_4 (i+j+1) \rho \right) \right)$. 

A possible Gap Theorem
Norming up to $C_9$

Now we need to norm up from $C_3$ to $C_9$. Recall that

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Norming up to $C_9$

Now we need to norm up from $C_3$ to $C_9$. Recall that

$$W'_1 = \left( S^0 \lor S^{2\rho-1} \right) \land S^0 \left[ S^{4\rho} \right].$$

The norm functor commutes with smash products. For the first factor we have

$$N^9_3 \left( S^0 \lor S^{2\rho-1} \right) = S^0 \lor \left( C_{9+} \land C_3 \left( S^{2\rho-1} \lor S^{3\rho-1} \right) \right) \lor \left( C_{9+} \land S^8 \right) \lor S^{\rho_9+2\lambda}.$$
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where $\lambda$ denotes the 2-dimensional representation of $C_9$ with a rotation of order 9.
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where $\lambda$ denotes the 2-dimensional representation of $C_9$ with a rotation of order 9.

For the second factor of $W'_1$,

$$N^9_3 S^0 \left[ S^{4\rho} \right] = S^0 \left[ S^{4\rho_9} \right] \wedge \left( S^0 \vee \left( C_{9+} \wedge_{C_3} \bigvee_{i,j \geq 0} S^{4(i+j+1)\rho} \right) \right).$$
A possible Gap Theorem

After inverting the right element in $\pi_{4\rho_9}$, we get a spectrum $\tilde{\Omega}$ whose fixed point set $\Omega$ is 972-periodic and detects the $\theta_j$ for $j \geq 5$. 
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*Do we get a Gap Theorem stating that $\pi_{-2\Omega}$ is torsion free?*
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To answer this we need to look at the equivariant homotopy groups of

$$X \wedge \Sigma^{4m\rho_9} H\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad X \wedge C_{9^+} \wedge \Sigma^{4n\rho_3} H\mathbb{Z}$$

for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $X$ is one of the following:
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for $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, where $X$ is one of the following:

$$S^0, \quad C_{9+} \wedge \frac{S^{2\rho-1}}{C_3}, \quad C_{9+} \wedge \frac{S^{3\rho-1}}{C_3} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{S^{\rho_9+2\lambda}}{S}. \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{S^{\rho_9+2\lambda}}{S}.$$
A possible Gap Theorem (continued)

The following table indicates the dimensions in which

\[ \pi_i X \wedge \sum^{4m\rho_9} H\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i X \wedge C_{9+} \wedge \sum^{4n\rho_3} H\mathbb{Z} \]

can be nontrivial for \( m, n \geq 0 \), with one caveat as indicated below.
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\[ \pi_i X \wedge \sum_{4m \rho_9} H\mathbb{Z} \quad \text{and} \quad \pi_i X \wedge C_{9+} \wedge \sum_{4n \rho_3} H\mathbb{Z} \]

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>( X )</th>
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<th>( \pi_i X \wedge C_{9+} \wedge \sum_{4n \rho_3} H\mathbb{Z} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( S^0 )</td>
<td>( 4m \leq i \leq 36m )</td>
<td>( 4n \leq i \leq 12n )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{9+} \wedge S^{2\rho - 1} )</td>
<td>( 12m + 1 \leq i \leq 36m + 4 )</td>
<td>( 4n + 1 \leq i \leq 12n + 4 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{9+} \wedge S^{3\rho - 1} )</td>
<td>( 12m + 2 \leq i \leq 36m + 8 )</td>
<td>( 4n + 2 \leq i \leq 12n + 8 )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( S^{\rho_9 + 2 \lambda} )</td>
<td>( 4m + 1 \leq i \leq 36m + 12 )</td>
<td>( 4n + 3 \leq i \leq 12n + 12 ) for ( n \geq -1 )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A possible Gap Theorem (continued)

Here is a similar table for $m, n \leq -1$. 

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\pi^i X & \wedge & \Sigma^4 m & \rho^9 H_Z S^0
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\pi^i X & \wedge & \Sigma^4 n & \rho^3 H_Z S^0
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\pi^i X & \wedge & \Sigma^4 m & \rho^1 + 2 H_Z S^3
\end{array}
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In each case the upper bound here is 3 less than the corresponding lower bound in the previous table. The calculation behind this is the same for $p = 3$ as it was for $p = 2$. Since $m, n \leq -1$, our upper bound is always $\leq -4$, so we have the desired Gap Theorem.
Here is a similar table for $m, n \leq -1$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$X$</th>
<th>$\pi_i X \wedge \Sigma^{4m\rho_9} \mathbb{H}Z$</th>
<th>$\pi_i X \wedge C_9^+ \wedge \Sigma^{4n\rho_3} \mathbb{H}Z$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$S^0$</td>
<td>$36m \leq i \leq 4m - 3$</td>
<td>$12n \leq i \leq 4n - 3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$C_9^+ \wedge S^{2\rho - 1}$</td>
<td>$36m + 4 \leq i \leq 12m - 2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$S^{\rho_9 + 2\lambda}$</td>
<td>$36m + 12 \leq i \leq 4m - 2$</td>
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A possible Gap Theorem (continued)

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The $C_9$ slice spectral sequence

Here is a color coded illustration of these fixed point homotopy groups.
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