

ECHT Minicourse

What is the telescope conjecture?

Lecture 1

An algebraic prelude to chromatic homotopy theory



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December 5, 2023

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The space BU

We begin with the space BU , the classifying space for the stable unitary group U .

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$$BU \times BU \rightarrow BU$$

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making $H_* BU$ a graded ring.



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making $H_* BU$ a graded ring. As such, it has the form

$$H_* BU \cong \mathbb{Z}[b_1, b_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |b_j| = 2j.$$



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$$H_* BU \cong \mathbb{Z}[b_1, b_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |b_i| = 2i.$$

Each b_i is the image of the standard generator $\beta_i \in H_{2i} \mathbb{C}P^\infty$ under the map $\mathbb{C}P^\infty = BU(1) \rightarrow BU$.



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The best reference for this material is the 1974 book *Characteristic classes* by Milnor and Stasheff, [MS74].



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The space BU (continued)

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The space BU (continued)

For each finite n we have the inclusion map $BU(n) \rightarrow BU$. The image in homology is spanned by the monomials in the b_i s of degree $\leq n$.

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For each finite n we have the inclusion map $BU(n) \rightarrow BU$. The image in homology is spanned by the monomials in the b_i s of degree $\leq n$. The space $BU(n)$ is the Grassmannian of complex n -planes in \mathbb{C}^∞ .

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$$E(\gamma_n^{\mathbb{C}}) = \{(x, v) \in BU(n) \times \mathbb{C}^\infty : v \in [x]\},$$

where $[x]$ denotes the n -plane corresponding to x .



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$$E(\gamma_n^{\mathbb{C}}) = \{(x, v) \in BU(n) \times \mathbb{C}^\infty : v \in [x]\},$$

where $[x]$ denotes the n -plane corresponding to x . By collapsing all points with $|v| \geq 1$ to a single point



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where $[x]$ denotes the n -plane corresponding to x . By collapsing all points with $|v| \geq 1$ to a single point we get [the Thom space \$MU\(n\)\$](#) . One has a Thom isomorphism

$$H_k BU(n) \cong H_{k+2n} MU(n).$$



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Since $E(\gamma_{n+1}^{\mathbb{C}})$ restricts under the map $BU(n) \rightarrow BU(n+1)$ to the bundle $\epsilon_1^{\mathbb{C}} \oplus \gamma_n^{\mathbb{C}}$, where $\epsilon_1^{\mathbb{C}}$ is the trivial line bundle,

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This means the spaces $MU(n)$ can be assembled into the spectrum MU with

$$MU_{2n} = MU(n) \quad \text{and} \quad MU_{2n+1} = \Sigma MU(n).$$



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This means the spaces $MU(n)$ can be assembled into [the spectrum \$MU\$](#) with

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MU has an E_{∞} -ring structure and [is one of the nicest spectra you could ever hope to meet!](#)

It gives us a very good tool for computing the homotopy groups of spheres, [the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence](#), the subject of the [green book](#) [Rav86].



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Here are some wonderful things we know about MU :

- $H_*MU \cong \mathbb{Z}[b_1, b_2, \dots]$ by the Thom isomorphism.
- $MU_* := \pi_*MU \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$,
where $|x_i| = 2i$.

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Localizing at a prime p gives a splitting

$$MU_{(p)} \simeq \bigvee \Sigma^? BP$$

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$$MU_{(p)} \simeq \bigvee \Sigma^? BP$$

$$\text{with } \pi_*BP = \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, v_2, \dots],$$

$$\text{where } |v_h| = 2(p^h - 1).$$

BP is the **Brown-Peterson spectrum**, first constructed in 1966.

Properties of MU (continued)

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More wonderful things we know about MU :

- $MU_*(MU)$, the MU -homology of MU itself, is $MU_*[b_1, b_2, \dots]$.
- The pair $(MU_*, MU_*(MU))$ forms a **Hopf algebroid** that we will say more about later.

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- MU_* is also the **complex cobordism ring**.



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- MU_* is also the **complex cobordism ring**. For each closed n -dimensional complex analytic manifold V there is an element $[V] \in \pi_{2n}MU$ represented by it.



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- MU_* is also the **complex cobordism ring**. For each closed n -dimensional complex analytic manifold V there is an element $[V] \in \pi_{2n}MU$ represented by it.
- Recall that $MU_* \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots]$.

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Properties of MU (continued)

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$$MU^*[[x]], \quad \text{where } |x| = 2,$$

and MU^* is the negatively graded version of MU_* .



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Properties of MU (continued)

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$$MU^* \mathbb{C}P^m \cong MU^*[[x]]/(x^{m+1}).$$



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Properties of MU (continued)



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$$MU^* \mathbb{C}P^m \cong MU^*[x]/(x^{m+1}).$$

- Similarly

$$MU^*(\mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{C}P^\infty) \cong MU^*[[x \otimes 1, 1 \otimes x]].$$

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Properties of MU (continued)

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Properties of MU (continued)

The space $\mathbb{C}P^\infty$ classifies complex line bundles, and the tensor product of such is classified by a map

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In cohomology this induces

$$\begin{array}{ccc} MU^* \mathbb{C}P^\infty & \longrightarrow & MU^*(\mathbb{C}P^\infty \times \mathbb{C}P^\infty) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ MU^* [x] & & MU^* [x \otimes 1, 1 \otimes x] \end{array}$$

$$x \longmapsto F(x \otimes 1, 1 \otimes x) := \sum_{i,j} a_{i,j} x^i \otimes x^j$$



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where $a_{i,j} \in MU^{2(1-i-j)}$,



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where $a_{i,j} \in MU^{2(1-i-j)}$, and the sum is over all $i, j \geq 0$ with $i + j \geq 1$. Hence the sum is a homogeneous expression of dimension 2.

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This power series is a linchpin of the theory.



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This power series is a linchpin of the theory. It is easily seen to have the following three properties:



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1 Identity: $F(0, x) = F(x, 0) = x$.



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This power series is a linchpin of the theory. It is easily seen to have the following three properties:

- 1 **Identity:** $F(0, x) = F(x, 0) = x$. This means $a_{1,0} = a_{0,1} = 1$ and $a_{i,0} = 0$ for $i > 1$.



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A power series $F(x, y) \in R[[x, y]]$ satisfying these three conditions



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A power series $F(x, y) \in R[[x, y]]$ satisfying these three conditions is called a **formal group law** over R .



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A power series $F(x, y) \in R[[x, y]]$ satisfying these three conditions is called a **formal group law** over R . We know a lot about formal group laws.



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Here are some examples of formal group laws.

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Formal group laws

Here are some examples of formal group laws.

- The **additive formal group law**: $F(x, y) = x + y$.

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- The **additive formal group law**: $F(x, y) = x + y$.
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Note that $(1 + x)(1 + y) = 1 + F(x, y)$.



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- The **tangent formal group law**: $F(x, y) = (x + y)/(1 - xy)$.
Recall the trig identity $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = F(\tan \alpha, \tan \beta)$.

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- The **tangent formal group law**: $F(x, y) = (x + y)/(1 - xy)$.
Recall the trig identity $\tan(\alpha + \beta) = F(\tan \alpha, \tan \beta)$.
- **Euler's elliptic integral addition formula**:

$$F(x, y) = \frac{x\sqrt{1-y^4} + y\sqrt{1-x^4}}{1+x^2y^2} \in \mathbb{Z}[1/2][[x, y]].$$

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Formal group laws (continued)



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Formal group laws (continued)



Formal group laws were studied by Michel Lazard in 1955. He considered the ring $L = \mathbb{Z}[a_{i,j}]/(\sim)$, with relations implied by the three defining properties of the power series $F(x, y)$. This means that any formal group law F over any ring R is induced from G via a ring homomorphism $\theta : L \rightarrow R$.

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To describe L , we give it a grading with $|a_{i,j}| = 2(1 - i - j)$.



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To describe L , we give it a grading with $|a_{i,j}| = 2(1 - i - j)$. He then showed that

$$L \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |x_i| = -2i.$$



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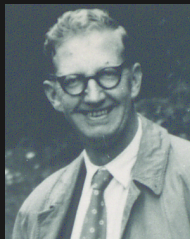
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$$L \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |x_i| = -2i.$$

Quillen showed that the map $\theta : L \rightarrow MU^*$ (inducing the formal group law for complex cobordism)



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Formal group laws (continued)



Formal group laws were studied by Michel Lazard in 1955. He considered the ring $L = \mathbb{Z}[a_{i,j}]/(\sim)$, with relations implied by the three defining properties of the power series $F(x, y)$. This means that any formal group law F over any ring R is induced from G via a ring homomorphism $\theta : L \rightarrow R$. Hence L is the ground ring for the **universal formal group law**.

To describe L , we give it a grading with $|a_{i,j}| = 2(1 - i - j)$. He then showed that

$$L \cong \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |x_i| = -2i.$$

Quillen showed that the map $\theta : L \rightarrow MU^*$ (inducing the formal group law for complex cobordism) **is an isomorphism!**



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for example,

$$[n]_F(x) = \begin{cases} nx & \text{when } F \text{ is additive} \\ \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} \binom{n}{i} x^i & \text{when } F \text{ is multiplicative.} \end{cases}$$



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Lazard's classification (continued)

Formal group laws
with $[p](x) = x^{p^h}$
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Maybe it's the incredibly simple p -series. Or the fact that they give a canonical way to construct formal groups of every height.

Or it could be that they're carried by 2-periodic versions of Morava K -theory. Using the universal deformation to construct Morava E -theory will make you feel right at home, too.

But most likely it's the fun. Evidently nothing catches on like the fun of chromatic homotopy theory. You see so many Honda formal groups around these days. And the nicest people riding them. Merry Christmas.

For address of your nearest dealer or other information, write: Jack Morava, Johns Hopkins University

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$\log_F(x) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \pi^{-\nu} x^{q^{a\nu}}$

$\pi_* K_n = W(\mathbb{F}, p^n)[\beta^{\pm 1}]$

$S_n = \text{Aut}(\Gamma_n)$

$[p]_{\Gamma_n}(x) = c^{p^n}$

$f(x) = x^{-1} f(x^{q^a})$

$\pi_* E_n = W(\mathbb{F}, p^n)[v_1, \dots, v_{n-1}][\beta^{\pm 1}]$

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It is an isomorphism if $f'(0)$ is unit in R and



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The logarithm of a formal group law

Given two formal group laws F and G over a ring R , a map $f : F \rightarrow G$ is a power series $f(x)$ such that

$$f(F(x, y)) = G(f(x), f(y)).$$

It is an isomorphism if $f'(0)$ is unit in R and a strict isomorphism if $f'(0) = 1$.



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Logarithm Theorem

Let F be a formal group law over R , and let



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Logarithm Theorem

Let F be a formal group law over R , and let

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{F_2(t, 0)} \in (R \otimes \mathbb{Q})[[x]],$$

where $F_2(x, y) = \partial F / \partial y$.



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where $F_2(x, y) = \partial F / \partial y$. Then f is a logarithm for F , i.e., $F(x, y) = f^{-1}(f(x) + f(y))$,



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This is Theorem A2.1.6 of the **green book** and its proof is a calculus exercise.



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This is Theorem A2.1.6 of the **green book** and its proof is a calculus exercise. Applying it to the formal group law for complex cobordism gives **Mischenko's theorem** of 1967,

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This is Theorem A2.1.6 of the **green book** and its proof is a calculus exercise. Applying it to the formal group law for complex cobordism gives **Mischenko's theorem** of 1967,

$$\log_{MU}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} m_n x^{n+1} := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{[\mathbb{C}P^n] x^{n+1}}{n+1}.$$



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Again Mischenko's theorem is

$$\log_{MU}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} m_n x^{n+1} := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{[CP^n] x^{n+1}}{n+1}.$$

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The analogous formula for *BP*-theory is



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Again **Mischenko's theorem** is

$$\log_{MU}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} m_n x^{n+1} := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{[CP^n] x^{n+1}}{n+1}.$$

The analogous formula for **BP**-theory is

$$\log_{BP}(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \ell_k x^{\rho^k} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{[CP^{\rho^k-1}] x^{\rho^k}}{\rho^k}.$$



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Again [Mischenko's theorem](#) is

$$\log_{MU}(x) = \sum_{n \geq 0} m_n x^{n+1} := \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{[CP^n] x^{n+1}}{n+1}.$$

The analogous formula for BP -theory is

$$\log_{BP}(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \ell_k x^{\rho^k} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{[CP^{\rho^k-1}] x^{\rho^k}}{\rho^k}.$$

Recall that

$$BP_* = \pi_* BP \cong \mathbb{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, v_2, \dots] \quad \text{with } |v_h| = 2(p^h - 1).$$

The v_k s and the ℓ_k s are related by the following recursive formula due to [Hazewinkel](#) 1976



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Again [Mischenko's theorem](#) is

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The analogous formula for *BP*-theory is

$$\log_{BP}(x) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \ell_k x^{p^k} := \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{[CP^{p^k-1}] x^{p^k}}{p^k}.$$

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$$p\ell_k = \sum_{0 \leq i < k} \ell_i v_{k-i}^{p^i}.$$



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Again Hazewinkel's formula is

$$p\ell_k = \sum_{0 \leq i < k} \ell_i v_{k-i}^{p^i} = v_k + \sum_{0 < i < k} \ell_i v_{k-i}^{p^i}.$$

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Again Hazewinkel's formula is

$$pl_k = \sum_{0 \leq i < k} l_i v_{k-i}^{p^i} = v_k + \sum_{0 < i < k} l_i v_{k-i}^{p^i}.$$

This yields

$$l_1 = \frac{v_1}{p},$$

$$l_2 = \frac{v_2}{p} + \frac{v_1^{p+1}}{p^2},$$

$$l_3 = \frac{v_3}{p} + \frac{v_1 v_2^p + v_2 v_1^{p^2}}{p^2} + \frac{v_1^{1+p+p^2}}{p^3},$$

and so on.

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and so on. Recall that the height of a formal group law F over a ring R in characteristic p



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and so on. Recall that the height of a formal group law F over a ring R in characteristic p is the smallest h such that v_h has nontrivial image under the homomorphism $L \rightarrow R$ inducing F .



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Here are some examples of logarithms.

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The logarithm of a formal group law (continued)

Here are some examples of logarithms.

- For the **additive formal group law**, $F(x, y) = x + y$, it is x .
- For the **multiplicative formal group law**,
 $F(x, y) = x + y + xy$,

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$$\ln(1 + x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^i x^{i+1}}{i+1} = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + \dots$$



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- For the **tangent formal group law**, $F(x, y) = (x + y)/(1 - xy)$, it is

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- For **Euler's elliptic integral addition formula**, it is

$$\sum_{i \geq 0} \binom{2i}{i} \frac{x^{4i+1}}{4^i(4i+1)} = x + \frac{x^5}{10} + \frac{x^9}{24} + \frac{5x^{13}}{208} + \dots$$



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- For **Honda's height h formal group law F_h** ,



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- For **Honda's height h formal group law F_h** , it is

$$\sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{x^{p^{kh}}}{p^k} = x + \frac{x^{p^h}}{p} + \frac{x^{p^{2h}}}{p^2} + \dots$$



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We want to set up and study the Adams spectral sequences based on MU - and BP -theories.

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We want to set up and study the Adams spectral sequences based on MU - and BP -theories. This requires a working knowledge of the structures of $MU_*(MU)$ and $BP_*(BP)$.

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We want to set up and study the Adams spectral sequences based on MU - and BP -theories. This requires a working knowledge of the structures of $MU_*(MU)$ and $BP_*(BP)$. These are the analogs of dual Steenrod algebra in ordinary mod p homology.

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We want to set up and study the Adams spectral sequences based on MU - and BP -theories. This requires a working knowledge of the structures of $MU_*(MU)$ and $BP_*(BP)$. These are the analogs of dual Steenrod algebra in ordinary mod p homology.

Rather than getting into the nuts and bolts of these objects, which are discussed thoroughly in the **green book**, we will present a conceptual picture of them.

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Recall that a **groupoid** is a small category \mathcal{C} in which each morphism is invertible.

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

Recall that a **groupoid** is a small category \mathcal{C} in which each morphism is invertible. Thus we have sets of objects $\mathbf{Ob}\mathcal{C}$ and morphisms $\mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C}$

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

Recall that a **groupoid** is a small category \mathcal{C} in which each morphism is invertible. Thus we have sets of objects $\mathbf{Ob}\mathcal{C}$ and morphisms $\mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C}$ and four maps between them shown below.

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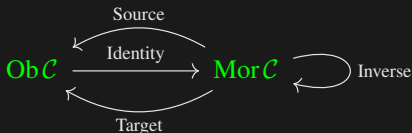
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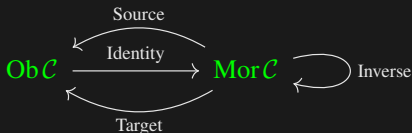
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These satisfy some obvious identities.



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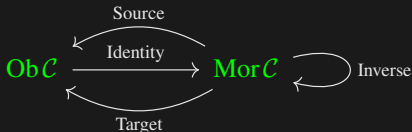
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We also have composition of morphisms,



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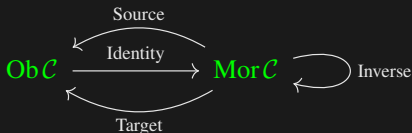
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These satisfy some obvious identities.

We also have composition of morphisms, which is a map to $\mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C}$ from a certain subset of its product with itself, that of **composable pairs of morphisms**,



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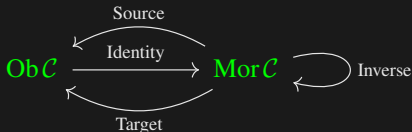
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These satisfy some obvious identities.

We also have composition of morphisms, which is a map to $\mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C}$ from a certain subset of its product with itself, that of **composable pairs of morphisms**, namely the pullback of the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C} \times_{\mathbf{Ob}\mathcal{C}} \mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C} & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C} \\
 \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{Source} \\
 \mathbf{Mor}\mathcal{C} & \xrightarrow{\text{Target}} & \mathbf{Ob}\mathcal{C}
 \end{array}$$



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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

A **groupoid scheme** over a commutative ring K is a functor that assigns a groupoid to each commutative K -algebra R .

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

A **groupoid scheme** over a commutative ring K is a functor that assigns a groupoid to each commutative K -algebra R . It is **affine** if it representable.

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

A **groupoid scheme** over a commutative ring K is a functor that assigns a groupoid to each commutative K -algebra R . It is **affine** if it is representable. An affine groupoid scheme is also called a **Hopf algebroid**.

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

A **groupoid scheme** over a commutative ring K is a functor that assigns a groupoid to each commutative K -algebra R . It is **affine** if it is representable. An affine groupoid scheme is also called a **Hopf algebroid**. This means there are K -algebras A and Γ such that the object and morphism sets for a K -algebra R are $\text{Alg}_K(A, R)$ and $\text{Alg}_K(\Gamma, R)$ respectively.

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\eta_L} & \\ A & \xleftrightarrow{\epsilon} & \Gamma \\ & \xrightarrow{\eta_R} & \end{array} \quad \Gamma \curvearrowright c$$



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$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \xrightarrow{\eta_L} & \\ A & \xleftrightarrow{\epsilon} & \Gamma \\ & \xrightarrow{\eta_R} & \end{array} \quad \Gamma \rightrightarrows c$$

Here composition corresponds to a **coproduct map**
 $\Delta : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \otimes_A \Gamma,$



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Here composition corresponds to a **coproduct map** $\Delta : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma \otimes_A \Gamma$, where the tensor product is defined using the right and left A -module structures on Γ



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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

The case of interest to us is the affine groupoid scheme that assigns to each commutative ring R the category of formal group laws over it and (possibly strict) isomorphisms between them.

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

The case of interest to us is the affine groupoid scheme that assigns to each commutative ring R the category of formal group laws over it and (possibly strict) isomorphisms between them. The ring representing the object set is the Lazard ring L , which is isomorphic to MU_* .

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$$f(x) = \sum_{i \geq 0} b_i x^{i+1},$$



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In the late 1960s Landweber and Novikov found explicit descriptions of the structure maps.



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For explicit computations, it is more convenient to use *BP*-theory,

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

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The Landweber-Novikov groupoid (continued)

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We have

$$BP_*BP \cong BP_*[t_1, t_2, \dots] \quad \text{where } |t_i| = 2(p^i - 1).$$



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The following formulas are due to Quillen. The right unit and coproduct maps, after tensoring with \mathbb{Q} , are

$$\eta_R(l_i) = \sum_{0 \leq j \leq h} l_i \otimes t_{h-j}^{p^j}$$

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and

$$\sum_{0 \leq i \leq h} l_i \Delta(t_{h-i})^{p^i} = \sum_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq h \\ 0 \leq j \leq h-i}} l_i t_j^{p^i} \otimes t_{h-i-j}^{p^{i+j}}.$$



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THANK YOU!

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