

Review

In the previous three lectures we described

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Review

In the previous three lectures we described

- The algebraic machinery behind complex cobordism theory,

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

In the previous three lectures we described

- The algebraic machinery behind complex cobordism theory, in particular the theory of formal group laws, their classification and endomorphism rings in characteristic p in Lecture 1.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

In the previous three lectures we described

- The algebraic machinery behind complex cobordism theory, in particular the theory of formal group laws, their classification and endomorphism rings in characteristic p in Lecture 1.
- The chromatic resolution in its algebraic form leading to the chromatic spectral sequence and the chromatic filtration of the Adams-Novikov E_2 -term in Lecture 2.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



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Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

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We have left out a motivating development in the stable homotopy groups of spheres:

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

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We have left out a motivating development in the stable homotopy groups of spheres: the discovery in the early 70s of periodic families known as **Greek letter elements**.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

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We have left out a motivating development in the stable homotopy groups of spheres: the discovery in the early 70s of periodic families known as **Greek letter elements**. We will describe these now.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements

Recall the *h*th Greek letter sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \Sigma^{|\nu_{h-1}|} BP_* / I_{h-1} \xrightarrow{\nu_{h-1}} BP_* / I_{h-1} \longrightarrow BP_* / I_h \longrightarrow 0.$$



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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where $I_h = (p, v_1, \dots, v_{h-1})$, $v_0 = p$ and $I_0 = (0)$.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements



Doug Ravenel

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$$\text{Ext}^0(BP_*) \cong \mathbb{Z}_{(p)} \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Ext}^0(BP_* / I_h) \cong \mathbb{Z}/p[v_h]$$

for each $h > 0$.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements



Doug Ravenel

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for each $h > 0$. For each $t > 0$, we define

$$\alpha_t := \delta_1(v_1^t) \in \text{Ext}^{1, t|v_1|}(BP_*).$$

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements



Doug Ravenel

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For p odd this represents an element of order p in $\pi_{t|v_1|-1}\mathbb{S}$.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements



Doug Ravenel

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Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

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For p odd this represents an element of order p in $\pi_{t|v_1|-1}\mathbb{S}$. For $t = 1$, this dimension is $2p - 3$, and α_1 is the first positive dimensional element in the p -component of the stable homotopy groups of spheres.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

To repeat, the α sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow BP_* \xrightarrow{p} BP_* \longrightarrow BP_*/(p) \longrightarrow 0.$$

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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This algebraic construction has a geometric antecedent.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Then the homotopy element α_t is the composite

$$S^{t|v_1|} \xrightarrow{i} \Sigma^{t|v_1|} V(0) \xrightarrow{\alpha^t} V(0) \xrightarrow{j} S^1,$$



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



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where i is the inclusion of the bottom cell and j is the pinch map onto the top cell. Again the α_t s comprise a v_1 -periodic family.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Greek letter elements (continued)

We can construct a v_2 -periodic family as follows.

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

We can construct a v_2 -periodic family as follows. Let $V(1)$ be the cofiber of the Adams map

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

We can construct a v_2 -periodic family as follows. Let $V(1)$ be the cofiber of the Adams map

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inducing multiplication by v_1 . It is a CW-spectrum of the form

$$V(1) = S^0 \cup_p e^1 \cup_{\alpha_1} e^{2p-1} \cup_p e^{2p}.$$



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Then the element

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

Algebraically we can do a similar thing at all heights and at all primes.

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

Algebraically we can do a similar thing at all heights and at all primes. We can define

$$\eta_t^{(h)} := \delta_1 \delta_2 \dots \delta_h(v_h^t) \in \text{Ext}^{h, t|v_h| - w_h}(BP_*)$$

where $\eta^{(h)}$ denotes the *h*th letter of the Greek alphabet



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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However, we can go **only one step further** geometrically, defining elements γ_t for $p \geq 7$.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

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Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Greek letter elements (continued)



Doug Ravenel

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However, we can go **only one step further** geometrically, defining elements γ_t for $p \geq 7$. Nobody knows how to construct a map

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inducing multiplication by v_4 in $BP_*(-)$ at any prime.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h

For a p -local finite spectrum X , we know that $K(h)_*X = 0$ implies $K(h-1)_*X = 0$,

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h

For a p -local finite spectrum X , we know that $K(h)_*X = 0$ implies $K(h-1)_*X = 0$, and that $K(h)_*X \neq 0$ for $h \gg 0$ unless X is contractible.

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h

For a p -local finite spectrum X , we know that $K(h)_*X = 0$ implies $K(h-1)_*X = 0$, and that $K(h)_*X \neq 0$ for $h \gg 0$ unless X is contractible. We say that X has **type h** if h is the smallest integer with $K(h)_*X \neq 0$. Hence Toda's $V(h-1)$ has type h . If $K(h)_*X = 0$ for all h , then X is contractible.

The following was conjectured in [Rav84] and proved by Ethan Devinatz, Mike Hopkins and Jeff Smith in [DHS88].



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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The Bousfield equivalence class of a p -local finite spectrum is determined by its type.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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In particular any p -local finite spectrum X with nontrivial rational homology is Bousfield equivalent to $\mathbb{S}_{(p)}$.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

A few years later in [HS98], Hopkins and Smith proved the following.

*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

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*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Let X be a p -local finite spectrum of type h . Then there is a map $v : \Sigma^d X \rightarrow X$ for some $d > 0$



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Let X be a p -local finite spectrum of type h . Then there is a map $v : \Sigma^d X \rightarrow X$ for some $d > 0$ that induces an isomorphism in $K(h)_*(-)$ and a nilpotent map in every other Morava K -theory.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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This map is asymptotically unique in the following sense.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4

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This map is asymptotically unique in the following sense. Given a second such map $v' : \Sigma^{d'} X \rightarrow X$, there exist integers e and e' with $ed = e'd'$ and $v^e = (v')^{e'}$.

It follows that the cofiber C_v has type $h + 1$.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4

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It follows that the cofiber C_v has type $h + 1$. Hence we can produce finite spectra of all higher types by iterating this process.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4

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It follows that the cofiber C_v has type $h + 1$. Hence we can produce finite spectra of all higher types by iterating this process. The Class Invariance theorem implies that **the Bousfield class of the telescope $v^{-1}X$ is independent of the choices of both X and v .**



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

Finite complexes of type h (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

Periodicity Theorem

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*ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4*



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

Periodicity Theorem

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ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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The map $X \rightarrow v^{-1}X$ is a $K(h)_*$ -equivalence,

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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The map $X \rightarrow v^{-1}X$ is a $K(h)_*$ -equivalence, so we have a map

$$\lambda : v^{-1}X \rightarrow L_{K(h)}X = L_h X,$$

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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where the equality holds because the lower Morava K-theories vanish on X .

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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where the equality holds because the lower Morava K-theories vanish on X . The following appeared in [Rav84].

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

Telescope Conjecture

The map

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ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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The map

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is an equivalence.

This is trivially true for $h = 0$, and for $h = 1$ it was proved around 1980 by Mahowald for $p = 2$ and by Miller for p odd.

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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Jeremy, Tomer, myself, Ishan and Robert at Oxford University,
June 9, 2023.

Photo by Matteo Barucco.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Telescope Conjecture

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Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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The map

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This conjecture equated the geometrically interesting object $v^{-1}X$,

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Telescope Conjecture

The map

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This conjecture equated the geometrically interesting object $v^{-1}X$, the v_h -periodic telescope associated with the type h finite complex X ,

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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The map

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This conjecture equated the geometrically interesting object $v^{-1}X$, the v_h -periodic telescope associated with the type h finite complex X , with the more computationally accessible spectrum $L_{K(h)}X$.

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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This conjecture equated the geometrically interesting object $v^{-1}X$, the v_h -periodic telescope associated with the type h finite complex X , with the more computationally accessible spectrum $L_{K(h)}X$.

For example, we know how to compute $\pi_* L_{K(2)}V(1)$ for $p \geq 5$,

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

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This conjecture equated the geometrically interesting object $v^{-1}X$, the v_h -periodic telescope associated with the type h finite complex X , with the more computationally accessible spectrum $L_{K(h)}X$.

For example, we know how to compute $\pi_* L_{K(2)}V(1)$ for $p \geq 5$, where $V(1)$ is Toda's 4-cell complex. **It consists of exactly 12 v_2 -periodic families.**

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

For example, we know how to compute $\pi_* L_{K(2)} V(1)$ for $p \geq 5$, where $V(1)$ is Toda's 4-cell complex. It consists of exactly 12 v_2 -periodic families.

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

For example, we know how to compute $\pi_* L_{K(2)} V(1)$ for $p \geq 5$, where $V(1)$ is Toda's 4-cell complex. It consists of exactly 12 v_2 -periodic families.

We do not know $\pi_* v_2^{-1} V(1)$, which is likely to be much larger.

ECHT Minicourse
What is the telescope
conjecture?
Lecture 4



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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For example, we know how to compute $\pi_* L_{K(2)} V(1)$ for $p \geq 5$, where $V(1)$ is Toda's 4-cell complex. It consists of exactly 12 v_2 -periodic families.

We do not know $\pi_* v_2^{-1} V(1)$, which is likely to be much larger. There are possibly infinitely many such families not detected by the localized Adams-Novikov spectral sequence,



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Meanwhile the ordinary Adams-Novikov spectral sequence does converge to $\pi_* V(1)$ but only sees 12 v_2 -periodic families there.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

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Meanwhile the ordinary Adams-Novikov spectral sequence does converge to $\pi_* V(1)$ but only sees 12 v_2 -periodic families there. How can this be? One could have a v_2 -periodic family (or many of them)



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

The telescope conjecture (continued)

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Meanwhile the ordinary Adams-Novikov spectral sequence does converge to $\pi_* V(1)$ but only sees 12 v_2 -periodic families there. How can this be? One could have a v_2 -periodic family (or many of them) that are spread out over infinitely many Adams-Novikov filtrations.



Doug Ravenel

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References



Doug Ravenel

THANK YOU!

Review

Greek letter elements

Type h finite complexes

The telescope conjecture

References

