Stable homotopy groups of spheres and motivic homotopy theory

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Dedicated to Mark Mahowald

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- Dedicated to Mark Mahowald
- Outline:
 - 1. smooth structures on spheres

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 - $1. \ \ \text{smooth structures on spheres}$
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- Dedicated to Mark Mahowald
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- 4. questions and conjectures

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 - 1. smooth structures on spheres
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- This talk is partially supported by the NSF

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Question (Poincaré, 1904)

M: closed manifold, dim = 3, $\pi_0 M = \pi_1 M = 0$. Is *M* homeomorphic to S^3 ?

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- ▶ *n* = 4, Freedman 1982.
- ▶ $n \ge 5$, Smale (smooth), Newman, Connell. 1960's.

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M: closed, smooth, dim= n. *M* is homeomorphic to S^n . Is *M* diffeomorphic to S^n ?

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▶ *n* = 3. Yes. Moise 1952.

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- n = 7. No. Milnor's exotic 7-sphere.

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2. How many smooth structures are there on S^n ?

Kervaire–Milnor $n \ge 5$

- Θ_n = smooth structures on S^n
 - = *h*-cobordism classes of homotopy *n*-spheres

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Kervaire–Milnor $n \ge 5$

- $\Theta_n =$ smooth structures on S^n
 - = *h*-cobordism classes of homotopy *n*-spheres
- Θ_n^{bp} = homotopy spheres that bound parallelizable manifolds

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- Θ_n^{bp} = homotopy spheres that bound parallelizable manifolds

Theorem (Kervaire–Milnor)

For $n \ge 5$, the subgroup Θ_n^{bp} is cyclic,

$$|\Theta_n^{bp}| = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ 1 & \text{or } 2, & \text{if } n = 4k + 1, \\ b_k, & \text{if } n = 4k - 1. \end{cases}$$

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 $b_k = 2^{2k-2}(2^{2k-1}-1)$ the numerator of $\frac{4B_{2k}}{k}$, B_{2k} : Bernoulli number.

Theorem (Kervaire–Milnor)

(continued) Suppose $n \ge 5$.

1. For $n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, there is an exact sequence

$$0 \to \Theta_n^{bp} \to \Theta_n \to \pi_n/J \to 0.$$

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 π_n : n-th stable homotopy groups of spheres, π_n/J : cokernel of the J-homomorphism.

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 Φ : the Kervaire invariant.

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Theorem (Browder, Barratt–Jones–Mahowald–Tangora, Hill–Hopkins–Ravenel)

 $\Phi_n \neq 0$ if and only if n = 2, 6, 14, 30, 62 and possibly 126.

Question

For which n, does S^n have a unique smooth structure?

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• n = 4k - 1, never unique since $|\Theta_n^{bp}|$ is large.

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Therefore the only odd dimensional spheres that could have a unique smooth structure are

$$S^1, S^3, S^5, S^{13}, S^{29}, S^{61}, S^{125}$$

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- ► S¹³, S²⁹: not unique, May 1960's.
- ► S¹²⁵: not unique, Hurewicz image of *tmf* (the spectrum of topological modular forms).

Theorem (Wang-Xu)

 $\pi_{61} = 0$, and therefore S^{61} has a unique smooth structure.

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- S^6, S^{12} : Kervaire–Milnor
- ► S⁵⁶: Isaksen
- no more: confirmed by Behrens, Hill, Hopkins, Mahowald, Quigley for more than half of the even dimensions.

Definition

 $\pi_k(S^0) = \operatorname{colim}_n[S^{n+k}, S^n]$: k-th stem.

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(Serre) finite abelian groups: k ≥ 1.
 ⇒ compute one prime at a time

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- higher products: (matric) Toda brackets

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- (Serre) Serre spectral sequence: up to 8-stem (unstable).

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- higher products: (matric) Toda brackets
- ▶ (Serre) Serre spectral sequence: up to 8-stem (unstable).
- (Toda) EHP-(spectral) sequence: up to 19-stem (unstable).

Stable range computations

(Adams) Adams spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t} = \mathsf{Ext}_{A_*}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_\rho, \mathbb{F}_\rho) \Longrightarrow \pi_{t-s}(S^0)_\rho^{\wedge}$$

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 $A_* = H\mathbb{F}_{p*}H\mathbb{F}_p$: dual Steenrod algebra

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 $A_* = H\mathbb{F}_{p*}H\mathbb{F}_p$: dual Steenrod algebra

(Novikov) Adams–Novikov spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t} = \mathsf{Ext}_{\mathsf{MU}_*\mathsf{MU}}^{s,t}(\mathsf{MU}_*,\mathsf{MU}_*)_\rho^{\wedge} \Longrightarrow \pi_{t-s}(S^0)_\rho^{\wedge}$$

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MU: complex cobordism spectrum

The Mahowald Uncertainty Principles

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The First Mahowald Uncertainty Principle:

Any spectral sequence converging to the homotopy groups of spheres with an E_2 -page that can be named using homological algebra will be infinitely far from the actual answer.

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The Mahowald Uncertainty Principles

• The First Mahowald Uncertainty Principle:

Any spectral sequence converging to the homotopy groups of spheres with an E_2 -page that can be named using homological algebra will be infinitely far from the actual answer.

The Second Mahowald Uncertainty Principle:

Any method that computes nontrivial differentials in such a spectral sequence will leave infinitely many differentials undecided.



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• Φ is induced by the Thom reduction $MU \to H\mathbb{F}_p$



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- Φ is induced by the Thom reduction $MU \to H\mathbb{F}_p$
- Jump of filtrations!



Miller's square



Miller's square



Theorem (Miller)

Adams d_2 differentials $\leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ algebraic Novikov d_2 differentials

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 p = 3 Nakamura, Tangora, Ravenel: around 108-stem

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▶ p = 5 Ravenel: around 1000-stem

 p = 3 Nakamura, Tangora, Ravenel: around 108-stem

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- ▶ p = 5 Ravenel: around 1000-stem
- About dimension $p^3(2p-2)$

• (May) May spectral sequence: up to 28-stem.

$$\mathsf{Ext}_{E^0A_*}^{*,*,*}(\mathbb{F}_{\rho},\mathbb{F}_{\rho}) \Longrightarrow \mathsf{Ext}_{A_*}^{*,*}(\mathbb{F}_{\rho},\mathbb{F}_{\rho})$$

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• (Barratt–Mahowald–Tangora) up to 45-stem.

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- (Bruner) power operations in the Adams spectral sequence
- (Kochman) Atiyah–Hirzebruch spectral sequence for BP theory

 ▶ (Isaksen 2014) motivic Adams spectral sequence over C: up to 59-stem

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Recent methods

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 - (Burklund–Isaksen–Xu)
 Pstrągowski's synthetic homotopy theory

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Classical Adams Spectral Sequence up to 90-stem



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Classical Adams Spectral Sequence up to 90-stem



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Classical Adams E_∞ -page up to 90-stem



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Motivic homotopy theory

SH: stable homotopy category

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- SH(k): motivic stable homotopy category over k

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Motivic homotopy theory

- SH: stable homotopy category
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	SH	SH(k)
building blocks	simplices	simplices, smooth varieties
model category	presheaves over Δ	simplicial presheaves over $Sm(k)$
topology	trivial	Nisnevich/étale
homotopy	[0,1]	\mathbb{A}^1
basic spheres	S ¹	$S^{1,0}$, $S^{1,1}=\mathbb{G}_m$
stabilization	invert S ¹	invert both $\mathcal{S}^{1,0}$ and $\mathcal{S}^{1,1}$
sphere spectrum	<i>S</i> ⁰	S ^{0,0}
homotopy groups	π_*	$\pi_{*,*}$

• (Morel): For an arbitrary field k, $\pi_{n,n}S^{0,0} = K_n^{MW}(k)$: Milnor–Witt K-groups

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- (Belmont–Isaksen): $k = \mathbb{R}$, $\pi_{s,w}\widehat{S^{0,0}}$ for $s w \leq 11$

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- (Wilson, Wilson–Østvær): $k = \text{finite fields}, \pi_{s,0}\widehat{S^{0,0}}$ for $s \leq 18$

Motivic generalized homology theory

Generalized homology theory for algebraic varieties are represented by motivic spectra.

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	SH	SH(k)
ordinary homology	symmetric powers	symmetric powers
char(k) = 0	of spheres	of motivic spheres
K theory	Grassmannians	Grassmannian varieties
	MU:	MGL:
cobordism	Thom construction	Thom construction over
	over Grassmannians	Grassmannian varieties

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Motivic analogue of classical computational tools exist:

- motivic dual Steenrod algebra A^{mot}_{***}
- motivic Adams spectral sequence
- motivic Adams–Novikov spectral sequence

• Betti realization: $SH(\mathbb{C}) \longrightarrow SH$

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- (Voevodsky): $\pi_{*,*}\mathsf{H}\mathbb{F}_{\rho}\cong\mathbb{F}_{\rho}[\tau], \ |\tau|=(0,-1)$

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•
$$\pi_{*,*}\widehat{S}^{0,0}/\tau \cong \operatorname{Ext}_{\operatorname{MU}_*\operatorname{MU}}^{*,*}(\operatorname{MU}_*,\operatorname{MU}_*)_p^{\wedge}$$



$\mathrm{Ext}^{\mathfrak{s},\mathrm{2w}}_{\mathsf{MU}_{\bigstar}\mathsf{MU}}(\mathsf{MU}_{\ast},\mathsf{MU}_{\ast})_{\rho}^{\wedge} \stackrel{\cong}{\longrightarrow} \pi_{2w-\mathfrak{s},w}(\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau)$





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Isaksen's computation up to 60-stem

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Wang's computer program

Isaksen's computation up to 60-stem

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Wang's computer program

Isaksen's computation up to 60-stem

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The same data!





Theorem (Gheorghe–Wang–Xu)

The above two spectral sequences are isomorphic.

Theorem (Gheorghe–Wang–Xu)

There is an equivalence of stable ∞ -categories:

$$\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$$
-Mod_{cell} \simeq D(MU_{*}MU-Comod_p^)

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- $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$ -**Mod**_{cell}: cellular modules over $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$
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Hovey's derived category of comodules over MU_{*}MU_p[^]

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- alternative proofs: Krause, and Pstragowski
- τ : parameter of a motivic deformation of stable ∞ -categories:

$$\tau^{-1}\widehat{S^{0,0}} \longleftrightarrow \widehat{S^{0,0}} \longrightarrow \widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$$



Theorem (Miller)

Adams d_2 differentials $\leftrightarrow \rightarrow$ algebraic Novikov d_2 differentials



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Algebraic Novikov d_r differentials (for any r) for MU_{*}



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Algebraic Novikov d_r differentials (for any r) for MU_{*}

 \longleftrightarrow Motivic Adams d_r differentials for $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$



Algebraic Novikov d_r differentials (for any r) for MU_{*}

- \longleftrightarrow Motivic Adams d_r differentials for $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/ au$
- \longrightarrow Motivic Adams $d_{r'}$ differentials for $\widehat{S^{0,0}}$ (for $r' \leq r$)



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Algebraic Novikov d_r differentials (for any r) for MU_{*}

- \longleftrightarrow Motivic Adams d_r differentials for $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/ au$
- \longrightarrow Motivic Adams $d_{r'}$ differentials for $\widehat{S^{0,0}}$ (for $r' \leq r$)
- \longrightarrow Classical Adams $d_{r'}$ differentials for $\widehat{S^0}$ (for $r' \leq r$)

- Compute Ext over \mathbb{C} .
- Compute algNovikovSS(MU*), including all differentials.

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• algNovikovSS(MU_{*}) \cong motAdamsSS($\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$)

• Compute Ext over \mathbb{C} .

►

- Compute algNovikovSS(MU*), including all differentials.
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$$\widehat{S^{0,0}} \longrightarrow \widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau \longrightarrow \Sigma^{1,-1}\widehat{S^{0,0}}$$

pull back and pushforward Adams differentials from $\widehat{S}^{0,0}/\tau$.

Apply ad hoc arguments such as shuffling Toda brackets.

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- Apply ad hoc arguments such as shuffling Toda brackets.
- Invert τ .

►

We can reprove many hard Adams differentials using this method.

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May:

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Re-compute early range very effectively

Classical Adams spectral sequence



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Classical Adams spectral sequence







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Motivic E3-page of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}^{0,0}}/ au$



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Motivic E_∞ -page of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}^{0,0}}/ au$



So the motivic $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$ -method computes 5 out of the 6 harder differentials in the range up to the 45-stem!

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This leaves one left.

So the motivic $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$ -method computes 5 out of the 6 harder differentials in the range up to the 45-stem!

This leaves one left.

So it does not violate the Second Mahowald Uncertainty Principle!

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General Questions

Questions

• Can this $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/ au$ method be applied to other fields?

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Questions

• Can this $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$ method be applied to other fields?

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What about the non-cellular part?

► X: smooth proper scheme over k,

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• ξ : virtual vector bundle over X,

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- Th(X, ξ): its Thom spectrum.

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We will implicitly invert char(k) if it is not zero.

Definition (Chow *t*-structure)

SH(k)_{c≥0}: full subcategory generated by Th(X, ξ) under colimits and extensions.

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This defines a *t*-structure.

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Theorem (Bachmann–Kong–Wang–Xu) Let $E \in SH(k)$.

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The analog of $\widehat{\mathcal{S}^{0,0}}/ au$

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- ▶ $S_{c=0}^{0,0}$ in SH(k)[♥] plays the role of $\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau$ over $\mathbb C$ this is an integral object
- ► over \mathbb{C} , $\pi_{*,*}\widehat{S^{0,0}}/\tau \cong \operatorname{Ext}_{\operatorname{MU}_*\operatorname{MU}}^{*,*}(\operatorname{MU}_*,\operatorname{MU}_*)_{\rho}^{\wedge}$

Theorem (Bachmann-Kong-Wang-Xu)

 $\mathsf{SH}(k)^\heartsuit$ is equivalent to the category of enriched presheaves on $\mathsf{PM}_{\mathsf{MGL}}(k)$ with values in $\mathsf{MU}_*\mathsf{MU}\text{-}comodules.$

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Restricting to cellular subcategories,

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Restricting to cellular subcategories,

Theorem (Bachmann-Kong-Wang-Xu)

- $SH(k)_{cell}^{\heartsuit} \simeq MU_{*}MU$ -Comod,
- $S_{c=0}^{0,0}$ -Mod_{cell} $\simeq D(MU_*MU$ -Comod)

These equivalences are independent of the base field k!

Postnikov–Whitehead Tower

Postnikov–Whitehead tower for $S^{0,0}$ w.r.t. the Chow *t*-structure:



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$$\pi_{*,*}S^{0,0}_{c=n} = \operatorname{Ext}^{*,*}_{\mathsf{MU}_*\mathsf{MU}}(\mathsf{MU}_*, (\mathsf{MGL}_{*,*})_{c=n})$$



Apply the motivic Adams spectral sequences:

$$\begin{array}{c} \bigvee \\ \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}_{c \geq 2}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}_{c=2}) = \mathsf{algNSS}((\mathsf{MGL}_{*,*})_{c=2}) \\ \downarrow \\ \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}_{c \geq 1}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}_{c=1}) = \mathsf{algNSS}((\mathsf{MGL}_{*,*})_{c=1}) \\ \downarrow \\ \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}) = \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}) \Rightarrow \mathsf{motASS}(S^{0,0}_{c=0}) = = \mathsf{algNSS}(\mathsf{MU}_{*}) \end{array}$$

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Question (Mahowald Operator Detection Question)

Does there exist a ring spectrum whose Adams spectral sequence is completely computable such that its E_2 -page detects $M^n(a)$ for all n > 0and all classes *a* that are detected by tmf?

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Question (Automated Differential Computation Question)

Are there effective algorithms for Adams d_3 or even d_4 -differentials?

• On the Adams E_2 -page, $Sq^0 : Ext^{s,t} \to Ext^{s,2t}$.

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Conjecture (Minami's New Doomsday Conjecture)

For any Sq^0 -family $\{x, Sq^0x, \dots, (Sq^0)^nx, \dots\}$, in the Adams spectral sequence, only finitely many classes survive to the E_{∞} -page.

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For any Sq⁰-family a_n , $d_r(a_n) = c \cdot b_n$, when n is large enough.

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In Adams filtrations 1 and 2, the New Doomsday Conjecture is essentially equivalent to the Hopf invariant one problem and the Kervaire invariant one problem respectively.

Thank you!

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