Stable and Unstable Operations in mod p Cohomology Theories

Andrew Stacey
Sarah Whitehouse

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Abstract

We consider operations between two multiplicative, complex orientable cohomology theories. Under suitable hypotheses, we construct a map from unstable to stable operations, left-inverse to the usual map from stable to unstable operations. In the main example, where the target theory is one of the Morava K-theories, this provides a simple and explicit description of a splitting arising from the Bousfield-Kuhn functor.

1 Introduction

Given two graded cohomology theories, $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$, we can consider various types of operations from one to the other. There are two main types: stable and unstable; and within the unstable operations are the additive operations.

These are simplest to describe in categorical language. A cohomology theory is a functor satisfying certain properties. At various levels of forgetfulness we have the following functors:

1. A functor $E^*(-)$ from the (homotopy) category of based topological spaces to the category of graded abelian groups which intertwines the two suspension functors.
2. A sequence of functors $(E^k(-))_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ from the (homotopy) category of based topological spaces to the category of abelian groups.
3. A sequence of functors $(E^k_U(-))_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ from the (homotopy) category of based topological spaces to the category of sets.

The three types of operation from $F^*(-)$, the source theory, to $E^*(-)$, the target theory, are:

1. Stable operations: for $l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{S}^l(F,E)$ is the set of natural transformations $r\colon F^*(-) \to E^*(-)$ of degree l.
2. Additive operations: for $k,l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{A}^{k+l}_k(F,E)$ is the set of natural transformations $r_k\colon F^k(-) \to E^{k+l}(-)$.
3. Unstable operations: for $k,l \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\mathcal{U}^{k+l}_k(F,E)$ is the set of natural transformations $r_k\colon F^k_U(-) \to E^{k+l}_U(-)$.

There is an obvious restriction map $\mathcal{S}^l(F,E) \to \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E)$ for each $k,l \in \mathbb{Z}$. In brief, our main theorem shows this map has a left-inverse under certain conditions on $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$. The full statement of the theorem is as follows.

Theorem A. *Let $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ be two multiplicative graded cohomology theories which are commutative and complex orientable. Let $E^* := E^*(pt)$ be the coefficient ring of $E^*(-)$. We assume that the following conditions hold.*

1. *E^* has characteristic p.*
2. *The formal group law of $E^*(-)$ has finite height, say n.*
3. *The coefficient of the first term in the p-series for $E^*(-)$ is invertible.*
4. *The various E^*-modules of operations from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$ are the duals over E^* to the corresponding E^*-modules of co-operations.*

Under these conditions, for each $k,l \in \mathbb{Z}$ there is a map

$$\Delta^\infty \colon \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E) \to \mathcal{S}^l(F,E)$$

which is left-inverse to the restriction map.

We postpone to the next section an explanation of what all the conditions mean. The map Δ^∞ has several pleasant properties; to describe most of these we need to know more about the structure of the spaces of the various types of operation, knowledge that we also postpone for the next section.

The map itself has a very simple description. To give this in its most topological form we recall that operations between cohomology theories are closely related to homotopy classes of maps between certain spaces and between certain spectra associated to the cohomology theories. In this language, the restriction map from stable operations to unstable operations is nothing more than the infinite-loop space functor, Ω^∞. Thus we obtain the following corollary of theorem A.

Corollary B. *Let $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ be cohomology theories as in theorem A. Let E and F be representing spectra. Let Ω^∞ denote the infinite-loop space functor from spectra to topological spaces. Then there is a map:*

$$\Delta^\infty \colon [\Omega^\infty F, \Omega^\infty E]_+ \to \{F,E\}^0$$

left-inverse to the map induced by the Ω^∞-functor.

The subscript adorning $[X,Y]_+$ is to denote homotopy classes of maps which preserve the basepoint.

Composing Δ^∞ with the map coming from the Ω^∞-functor we produce a projection on $[\Omega^\infty F, \Omega^\infty E]_+$ with the property that a homotopy class lies in the image of this projection if and only if it is an infinite loop map and, moreover, the delooping of this map is unique.

This projection is easy to describe. There are certain maps:

$$v_n^E \colon \Omega^\infty E \to \Omega^{2(p^n-1)}\Omega^\infty E$$
$$v_n^F \colon \Omega^\infty F \to \Omega^{2(p^n-1)}\Omega^\infty F$$

which come from the p-series of the formal group law associated to each cohomology theory. The conditions on $E^*(-)$ guarantee that v_n is invertible. The projection is:

$$\rho \mapsto (v_n^E)^{-1} \left(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)}\rho\right) v_n^F.$$

The conditions in the theorem are really all about the target theory, $E^*(-)$, even the last one. The main examples to which we wish to apply this theorem are where $E^*(-)$ is one of the Morava K-theories, $K(n)^*(-)$, at a prime p. We discard the case $n = 0$ as that is just rational cohomology and we take an odd prime to ensure that the multiplication is commutative. With this choice for the target theory there is no restriction on choosing $F^*(-)$ as the four conditions in theorem A are automatically satisfied. In this case, corollary B is an elaboration of an application of the Bousfield-Kuhn functor.

This functor, written Φ_n, goes from the homotopy category of based p-local spaces to the homotopy category of p-local spectra. Its key property is that if G is a p-local spectrum then $\Phi_n\Omega^\infty(G)$ is $L_{K(n)}G$, the $K(n)$-localisation of G. In particular, if G is already $K(n)$-local then $\Phi_n\Omega^\infty(G) \simeq G$. This is the case for $K(n)$ itself. Thus the functorial properties of Φ_n yield a map:

$$[\Omega^\infty G, \Omega^\infty K(n)]_+ \to \{L_{K(n)}G, K(n)\}^0.$$

One of the defining properties of the $K(n)$-localisation is that there is a natural isomorphism $\{L_{K(n)}G, K(n)\} \cong \{G, K(n)\}$. Therefore we have a map

$$\Theta_n \colon [\Omega^\infty G, \Omega^\infty K(n)]_+ \to \{G, K(n)\}^0.$$

By a similar device we can remove the requirement that G be p-local. Then Θ_n can be compared to the map Δ^∞ in corollary B.

Theorem C. *Let the source theory be a complex orientable, graded, commutative multiplicative cohomology theory. Then, with target theory $K(n)^*(-)$, $\Delta^\infty = \Theta_n$.*

This paper is structured as follows. In the next section we describe the features of cohomology theories that we need. In section 3 we look at the p-series coming from the complex orientation and use this to define certain key co-operations. These are the essential ingredients of the proof of theorem A. In section 4 we prove our main technical result, proposition 4.9, which involves the relationships between the spaces of co-operations. It is then a short step to our main result, theorem 5.1 in section 5, which is a more detailed version of theorem A and of corollary B. We conclude by proving theorem C in section 6.

There is considerable detail in the papers [1] and [2] about operations in cohomology theories. Most of the background that we need can be found in those papers. The papers [8] and [10] are the original sources for some of the structure that we use.

There is some overlap in our main theorem with the work of [5]. The first splitting of $K_*(BP)$ in that paper is dual to our splitting. We do not go on to consider further splittings, as is done in [5], because the first splitting has a good topological description which is missing in the higher ones. The proof of our theorem and that of [5] run along similar lines.

Related work using the Bousfield-Kuhn functor has appeared in [4], [7], and [9].

Finally, we note some conventions that we shall use throughout this paper. Firstly, we work throughout in the *homotopy* categories of spaces and spectra and shall use the short-hand "map" for a morphism in the appropriate category. Thus what we mean when we say "map" is really a homotopy class of maps in the conventional sense. We trust that this will not be overly confusing.

Secondly, following [1] and [2] we grade homology negatively. In order to get the pairing between homology and cohomology correct one theory has to be graded negatively. As in [1] and [2], for us the cohomology theory is the object of study whereas the homology theory is a tool we shall use in the analysis.

Thirdly, and unlike [1] and [2], we shall always be careful to distinguish between *spaces* and *spectra*. The convention of [1] and [2] is to use the same notation for a space and its suspension spectrum. This is a convenient shorthand but as our paper is all about the passage from spaces to spectra it is a shorthand we feel morally obliged to do without.

Fourthly, we shall need to work with both based and unbased spaces. We shall distinguish between morphisms in the two categories with the notations $[X, Y]$ for homotopy classes of *all* maps and $[X, Y]_+$ for homotopy classes of *based* maps. We recall that when the target, Y, is an H-space and the source, X, is a based space then there is a natural projection $[X, Y] \to [X, Y]_+$.

2 Ingredients

In this section we shall describe the various ingredients needed for our work. This is not intended to be a detailed reference on cohomology theories, rather our aim is to establish our notation whilst giving just enough information to allow the casual reader to follow our argument without constantly referring to other works. The bulk of this can be found in the expository parts of [1] and [2] and we largely follow their conventions. The reader familiar with [1] and [2] may wish to skip to the next section.

2.1 Generalised Cohomology Theories

Let $E^*(-)$ be a multiplicative graded generalised cohomology theory that is commutative and complex orientable. Much of what we are about to say applies to more general theories but as we shall only use such theories we specialise at the outset.

As this is a multiplicative theory, the cohomology of a point is a graded ring called the *coefficient* ring. We write this as E^*.

Representing Spaces and Spectrum. Brown's representability theorem, and its consequences, provide us with a sequence of H-spaces, $(\underline{E}_k)_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$, which represent this cohomology theory. That is, we have universal elements $\iota_k \in E^k(\underline{E}_k)$ such that for any space X the map $\alpha \mapsto \alpha^*\iota_k$ is an isomorphism of abelian groups:

$$[X, \underline{E}_k] \to E^k(X).$$

The abelian group structure on the left-hand side comes from the H-space structure of $\underline{E}_k$. The universal class ι_k actually lies in the subgroup $\widetilde{E}^k(\underline{E}_k)$ and so for any *based* space X the above isomorphism identifies $[X, \underline{E}_k]_+$ with $\widetilde{E}^k(X)$.

These spaces are unique up to equivalence. It can be shown that the suspension isomorphism of reduced cohomology, $\widetilde{E}^k(X) \cong \widetilde{E}^{k+1}(\Sigma X)$, defines an equivalence $\underline{E}_k \to \Omega\underline{E}_{k+1}$. These equivalences allow us to construct an Ω-spectrum E from the $\underline{E}_k$. Using this spectrum we can extend the cohomology theory to spectra by defining $\widetilde{E}^k(F) := \{F, E\}^k$ and define the associated homology theory for both based spaces and spectra as $\widetilde{E}_k(X) := \{S, E \wedge X\}^{-k}$. This extends to unbased spaces by the usual method of adding a disjoint basepoint: $E_k(X) := \widetilde{E}_k(X_+)$. Note that we are following the convention of [1] in (redundantly) writing the homology and cohomology of spectra as reduced.

In light of the fact that $\widetilde{E}^k(F)$ and $\{F, E\}^k$ are one and the same for spectra, we make the same identification for spaces. That is, we consider the isomorphism $[X, \underline{E}_k] \cong E^k(X)$ to be so natural as to be worth writing as an equality. We shall still employ the language of both sides and talk of maps or classes as best fits, but shall regard the two dialects as synonymous.

Structure Maps. All of the structure of the cohomology theory $E^*(-)$ is reflected in the spectrum E and the spaces $\underline{E}_k$. Essentially, any natural transformation of cohomology theories is represented by maps between the associated spaces or spectra. The existence of the map can usually be deduced by applying the natural transformation to the appropriate universal class.

As an example, we have the already-mentioned equivalence $\underline{E}_k \simeq \Omega\underline{E}_{k+1}$ coming from the natural isomorphism $\widetilde{E}^k(X) \cong \widetilde{E}^{k+1}(\Sigma X)$. To define the associated map we apply the suspension isomorphism to the space $\underline{E}_k$:

$$\widetilde{E}^k(\underline{E}_k) \cong \widetilde{E}^{k+1}(\Sigma\underline{E}_k).$$

By the representability theorem, the image of the universal class ι_k is represented by a (based) map $\vartheta_k \colon \Sigma\underline{E}_k \to \underline{E}_{k+1}$. The naturality of the suspension isomorphism implies that for a general space it is the composition:

$$\widetilde{E}^k(X) = [X, \underline{E}_k]_+ \xrightarrow{\Sigma} [\Sigma X, \Sigma\underline{E}_k]_+ \xrightarrow{\vartheta_{k*}} [\Sigma X, \underline{E}_{k+1}]_+ = \widetilde{E}^{k+1}(\Sigma X).$$

In this fashion we deduce the existence of several maps which we now list.

Suspension. There is a map $\vartheta_k \colon \Sigma\underline{E}_k \to \underline{E}_{k+1}$ representing the suspension isomorphism $\widetilde{E}^k(X) \cong \widetilde{E}^{k+1}(\Sigma X)$.

Stabilisation. There is a map of spectra $\sigma_k \colon \Sigma^\infty\underline{E}_k \to E$ of degree k representing the isomorphism $\widetilde{E}^k(X) \cong \widetilde{E}^k(\Sigma^\infty X)$.

Multiplication. There is a map of spectra, $\phi \colon E \wedge E \to E$, of degree 0 and maps of spaces $\phi_{k,l} \colon \underline{E}_k \wedge \underline{E}_l \to \underline{E}_{k+l}$ representing the multiplication in the cohomology rings.

Unit. There is a map of spectra, $\eta \colon S \to E$, of degree 0 and maps of spaces $\eta_k \colon S^k \to \underline{E}_k$ representing the unit in the cohomology rings.

These maps satisfy various compatibility relations. In particular, the stable and unstable realms correspond under the stabilisation maps. We record one particular relation that will be of use later:

$$\vartheta_k = \phi_{1,k}(\eta_1 \wedge 1). \tag{2.1}$$

Using the multiplication we can define the *augmentation* maps. The stable augmentation map is:

$$\epsilon_S \colon \widetilde{E}_k(E) = \{S, E \wedge E\}^{-k} \xrightarrow{\phi_*} \{S, E\}^{-k} = E^{-k}.$$

The unstable augmentations are:

$$\epsilon_k \colon E_l(\underline{E}_k) \to \widetilde{E}_l(\underline{E}_k) \cong \widetilde{E}_l(\Sigma^\infty \underline{E}_k) \xrightarrow{\sigma_{k*}} \widetilde{E}_{l-k}(E) \xrightarrow{\epsilon_S} E^{k-l}.$$

We shall write ϵ for ϵ_k where we do not wish to or cannot specify the index.

Duality. The augmentations define a pairing between cohomology and homology. An element $\alpha \in E^k(X)$ defines a push-forward in homology for X a space or spectrum; respectively:

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_* &\colon E_l(X) \to E_l(\underline{E}_k), \\ \alpha_* &\colon E_l(X) \to E_{l-k}(E) \end{aligned}$$

which we compose with the appropriate augmentation to end up in E^{k-l}.

Under favourable circumstances the induced map $E^*(X) \to DE_*(X)$ (the E^*-dual of $E_*(X)$) is an isomorphism. To truly understand this statement would require a lengthy and, for our purposes, unnecessary discussion of the topologies involved. The precise circumstances are recorded in [1, theorem 4.14]: if $E_*(X)$ is free as an E^*-module then $E^*(X)$ is the E^*-dual of $E_*(X)$. When this occurs we shall say that X has *strong E-duality.* If this holds for all spaces and spectra then we shall say that $E^*(-)$ has *strong duality.*

2.2 Operations and Co-operations

Another piece of the baggage that comes with a generalised cohomology theory is the family of operations. As with all the other parts of the structure of the cohomology theory, these are reflected in maps between the representing spaces. Also we can consider operations from one cohomology theory to another. Thus let $F^*(-)$ be another generalised cohomology theory (also multiplicative, commutative, and complex orientable). We shall consider the operations from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$.

Stable and Unstable Operations. As mentioned in the introduction, operations are simplest to describe in the language of category theory. In this setting, a cohomology theory is a functor on the homotopy category of topological spaces and an operation is simply a natural transformation between functors. With a graded cohomology theory one has two types of operation depending on whether one considers the cohomology theory as a whole, leading to *stable* operations, or one takes a single component of it, leading to *unstable* operations. We allow degree shifts in both cases.

In the stable case this description needs a little elaboration. Considered as a whole, a cohomology theory is a functor between two categories each of which has a suspension functor and the cohomology theory intertwines these functors. To qualify as a stable operation, a natural transformation has also to respect the suspension functors. Otherwise, using the restrictions mentioned below, a

stable operation would be simply a sequence of unstable operations with no relations between the components. Respecting the suspension functors imposes some relations between successive components, as we will see in a moment.

We label the set of stable operations of degree l from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$ by $\mathcal{S}^l(F,E)$ and the set of unstable operations from $F^k(-)$ to $E^l(-)$ by $\mathcal{U}^l_k(F,E)$. At the most basic level these are abelian groups since operations take values in abelian groups.

There is an obvious way to define an unstable operation by restricting a stable operation to a single component. In this way, a stable operation defines a sequence of unstable operations. This suggests the question as to whether a sequence of unstable operations patches together to give a stable operation. This will happen if the unstable operations commute with the suspension isomorphisms, modulo a sign. That is, suppose that for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we have an unstable operation $r_k\colon\ F^k(-) \to E^{k+l}(-)$ then there is a stable operation $r\colon\ F^*(-) \to E^{*+l}(-)$ restricting to r_k (modulo the sign issue) if and only if each r_k maps reduced cohomology to reduced cohomology and the following diagram commutes for each space X up to the indicated sign:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \widetilde{F}^k(X) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \widetilde{F}^{k+1}(\Sigma X) \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle r_k} & (-1)^k & \downarrow{\scriptstyle r_{k+1}} \\ \widetilde{E}^{k+l}(X) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \widetilde{E}^{k+l+1}(\Sigma X) \end{array}$$

The resulting stable operation need not be unique, however. For that one needs to know that a certain $\lim^1$ term vanishes. There are technical conditions that guarantee this which, as we note later, hold in our context.

A stable operation extends in the obvious way to an operation on the cohomology of spectra. There is no analogue of an unstable operation in this case.

Using the same techniques as for the structure maps we can identify operations with maps between the representing spectra or spaces.

Stable. Stable operations $F^*(-) \to E^{*+l}(-)$ correspond to maps of the spectrum F to E of degree l, and thus $\mathcal{S}^l(F,E) \cong \widetilde{E}^l(F)$.

Unstable. Unstable operations $F^k(-) \to E^l(-)$ correspond to maps $\underline{F}_k \to \underline{E}_l$ and thus $\mathcal{U}^l_k(F,E) \cong E^l(\underline{F}_k)$.

Additive Operations. Within the family of unstable operations lie the *additive* operations which we denote by $\mathcal{A}^l_k(F,E) \subseteq \mathcal{U}^l_k(F,E)$. A generic unstable operation need not preserve any of the structure of $F^k(X)$, even that of being an abelian group. An additive operation is one that does preserve the additive structure. Using the fact that the additive structure of $F^k(X)$ comes from the H-space structure of $\underline{F}_k$ it is straightforward to show that within $E^l(\underline{F}_k)$ the additive operations are:

$$\ker\left((\mu^* - {p_1}^* - {p_2}^*)\colon\ E^l(\underline{F}_k) \to E^l(\underline{F}_k \times \underline{F}_k)\right)$$

where $\mu\colon\ \underline{F}_k \times \underline{F}_k \to \underline{F}_k$ is the H-map and p_1, p_2 are the projections onto the two factors. This is the subspace of *primitives* and is written $PE^l(\underline{F}_k)$. Thus $\mathcal{A}^l_k(F,E) \cong PE^l(\underline{F}_k)$.

Co-operations. If the spectrum F and the spaces $(\underline{F}_k)_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ have strong E-duality then the cohomology rings $\widetilde{E}^*(F)$ and $E^*(\underline{F}_k)$ are the E^*-duals of the corresponding homology groups. Therefore one can analyse the groups of operations by studying these homology groups. This is often a Good Thing To Do. Firstly, the topological issues alluded to in the paragraph on duality all occur on the cohomology side; homology is discrete. Secondly, it is easier to find *explicit* elements in the homology using push-forwards from key test spaces.

Anything worth studying gets a name, in this case *co-operations*. As with operations these come in three flavours: stable, unstable, and additive. The stable co-operations are $\widetilde{E}_*(F)$. The unstable ones are $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$. The additive co-operations are the *indecomposables* of $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$: for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ we define

$$QE_*(\underline{F}_k) := \operatorname{coker}\big((\mu_* - p_{1\,*} - p_{2\,*})\colon\ E_*(\underline{F}_k \times \underline{F}_k) \to E_*(\underline{F}_k)\big).$$

This is a quotient of $E_*(\underline{F}_k)$; let $\tilde{q}_k$ denote the quotient map. Assuming sufficient duality the E^*-dual of $QE_*(\underline{F}_k)$ is $PE^*(\underline{F}_k)$, which we know to be isomorphic to $\mathcal{A}^*_k(F,E)$.

In [2] the authors regrade the additive co-operations by defining $Q(E,F)^k_* := QE_*(\underline{F}_k)$, with the total degree of $Q(E,F)^k_i$ being $k-i$. The reason for this is that the algebraic structure of $QE_*(\underline{F}_k)$ makes more sense with the new grading. For this paper there is not much difference between the two options as we mainly deal with all unstable operations and when we do explicitly consider additive operations then we are concerned with finding identities and these, of course, hold whatever the grading scheme in use. We choose $Q(E,F)^*_*$ because [2] is the main background for this paper and so we are trying to use their conventions whenever possible.

The regraded quotient map of degree k is:

$$q_k\colon\ E_*(\underline{F}_k) \to Q(E,F)^k_*.$$

The stabilisation map $\sigma_k\colon\ \Sigma^\infty\underline{F}_k \to F$ induces the stabilisation map of co-operations:

$$\sigma_{k*}\colon\ E_*(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_k) \cong \widetilde{E}_*(\Sigma^\infty\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{E}_{*-k}(F).$$

This factors through the quotient to additive co-operations. Thus we can define the maps:

$$\begin{aligned} Q\sigma_{k*}\colon\ & QE_i(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{E}_{i-k}(F),\\ Q(\sigma)\colon\ & Q^k_i(E,F) \to \widetilde{E}_{i-k}(F). \end{aligned}$$

The former is of degree k, the latter of degree 0.

This seems an appropriate place to note that if the spectrum F and the spaces $(\underline{F}_k)_{k\in\mathbb{Z}}$ have strong E^*-duality then the potential $\lim^1$-problem referred to above disappears: a stable operation is completely determined by its unstable components. See [1, §9] for more on this issue.

Operations, Maps, and Functionals. We therefore have three ways of thinking about operations: as operations, as maps (or classes), and as functionals on co-operations (assuming sufficient duality). We shall distinguish between these views using fonts and alphabets: roman [italic] for operations, greek for

maps, and gothic for functionals. We shall attempt to make our notation as transparent as possible: the stable operation r will correspond to the stable map ρ and to the functional $\mathfrak{r}$ on stable co-operations.

In each of the three cases we have a natural restriction map from the stable to the unstable operations which factors through the additive ones. These restriction maps do not correspond exactly: there are signs to insert at the appropriate junctures. The full diagram (which is an expansion of [2, 6.10]) is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{S}^l(F,E) & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{A}_k^{k+l}(F,E) & \xrightarrow{\subseteq} & \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E) \\
\downarrow \cong & (-1)^{kl} & \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\
\widetilde{E}^l(F) & \xrightarrow{{\sigma_k}^*} & PE^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\subseteq} & E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \\
\downarrow \cong & (-1)^{k} & \downarrow \cong & (-1)^{k} & \downarrow \cong \\
D^l\widetilde{E}_*(F) & \xrightarrow{DQ(\sigma)} & D^lQ_*^k(E,F) & \xrightarrow{Dq_k} & D^lE_*(\underline{F}_k).
\end{array} \tag{2.2}$$

The reasons for the signs in this diagram are quite subtle so it is worth taking some time to explain them carefully. This is an expansion of the *scholium on signs* in [2, §6].

Let us start with the $(-1)^{kl}$ in the upper left square. Let $r \in \mathcal{S}^l(F,E)$ be a stable operation with restriction $r_k \in \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E)$. Consider the following diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\widetilde{F}^0(F) & \xrightarrow{{\sigma_k}^*} & \widetilde{F}^k(\Sigma^\infty \underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \widetilde{F}^k(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\subseteq} & F^k(\underline{F}_k) \\
\downarrow r & (-1)^{kl} & \downarrow r & & \downarrow r & & \downarrow r \\
\widetilde{E}^l(F) & \xrightarrow{{\sigma_k}^*} & \widetilde{E}^{k+l}(\Sigma^\infty \underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \widetilde{E}^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\subseteq} & E^{k+1}(\underline{F}_k)
\end{array} \tag{2.3}$$

As r is an operation of degree l and σ_k is a map of spectra of degree k we have ${\sigma_k}^* r\alpha = (-1)^{kl} r {\sigma_k}^* \alpha$. This accounts for the sign in this diagram. The other squares commute since the maps involved have degree 0.

Let us chase the universal class $\iota \in \widetilde{F}^0(F)$ around this diagram. The map σ_k was defined so that the image of ι in $F^k(\underline{F}_k)$ is ι_k. Therefore the image of ι in $E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k)$ when taking the upper route in diagram (2.3) is $r\iota_k$. As r_k is the restriction of r this is also $r_k\iota_k$ and so is the class corresponding to the unstable operation r_k. Thus the image of ι in $E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k)$ via the upper route in diagram (2.3) is the image of r via the upper route in diagram (2.2).

The lower route starts off with the class $r\iota \in \widetilde{E}^l(F)$. This is the class corresponding to r. The rest of the lower route is the map $\widetilde{E}^l(F) \to E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k)$ from diagram (2.2). Hence the image of ι via the lower route in diagram (2.3) is the image of r via the lower of the two routes from $\mathcal{S}^l(F,E)$ to $E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k)$ in diagram (2.2).

Therefore as we have the sign $(-1)^{kl}$ in diagram (2.3) we need it also in diagram (2.2). As additive operations and classes are subsets of the unstable ones the sign must go between the stable and additive lines.

The signs in the lower squares come from a technical subtlety. Had we put $DQE_*(\underline{F}_k)$ in the middle of the lower row there would have been no signs.

Therefore the signs come from replacing $DQE_*(\underline{F}_k)$ by $DQ^k_*(E,F)$. Consider the diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} E_{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\tilde{q}_k} & QE_{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{Q\sigma_{k*}} & \widetilde{E}_l(F) \\ & \searrow^{q_k} & \uparrow{\scriptstyle \Sigma^{-k}} & \nearrow_{Q(\sigma)} & \\ & & Q(E,F)^k_{k+l} & & \end{array}$$

where $\Sigma^{-k}\colon\ Q(E,F)^k_* \to QE_*(\underline{F}_k)$ is the degree shift isomorphism and the total upper map is σ_{k*} which factors as shown. This diagram commutes. When we dualise, we find that:

$$\begin{aligned} D\tilde{q}_k &= D(\Sigma^{-k}q_k) = (-1)^k Dq_k D(\Sigma^{-k}) \\ DQ(\sigma) &= D(Q\sigma_{k*}\Sigma^{-k}) = (-1)^k D(\Sigma^{-k})DQ\sigma_{k*} \end{aligned}$$

as in each case both commutants have degree k. Therefore if we define the map $PE^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to D^{k+l}Q(E,F)^k_*$ as:

$$PE^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to D^{k+l}QE_*(\underline{F}_k) \xrightarrow{D\Sigma^{-k}} D^lQ(E,F)^k_*$$

we find that we need to add the signs $(-1)^k$ to each lower square to make the resultant diagram commute.

Constant Operations and Based Operations. There is one particular type of operation that we have to consider, if only so that we know how to ignore them later. These are *constant operations*. Each $v \in E^*$ defines an operation on $F^*(X)$ by $x \mapsto v1_X$, where 1_X is the unit in the algebra $E^*(X)$.

Juxtaposed to constant operations are the *based* operations. An operation $r : F^k(-) \to E^l(-)$ is based if it maps zero to zero. This is, of course, automatic for an additive operation but not for a general unstable operation.

The reason for mentioning these two types of operation together is that every (unstable) operation has a decomposition as the sum of a constant operation and a based operation. For an operation $r : F^*(-) \to E^*(-)$ let $v_r \in E^* = E^*(\mathrm{pt})$ be the image of $0 \in F^* = F^*(\mathrm{pt})$ under r, then let $\tilde{r}$ be the based operation given by $\tilde{r}(x) = r(x) - v_r 1_X$ for $x \in F^*(X)$.

The based operations correspond to the classes in $\widetilde{E}^l(\underline{F}_k)$ and thereby to the based maps, $[\underline{F}_k, \underline{E}_l]_+$. The based functionals are dual to the reduced homology groups, $\widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_k)$.

In each case, the projection from the unbased to the based version is the obvious one. Where we have a possibly unbased operation r, map ρ, or functional $\mathfrak{r}$ we shall denote the corresponding based one by $\tilde{r}$, $\tilde{\rho}$, or $\tilde{\mathfrak{r}}$.

Suspension and Looping. There is a method of getting new unstable operations from old. Given an unstable operation $r_k\colon\ F^k(-) \to E^l(-)$ we can define another unstable operation $r_{k-1}\colon\ F^{k-1}(-) \to E^{l-1}(-)$ via:

$$r_{k-1}\colon\ F^{k-1}(X) \to \widetilde{F}^{k-1}(X) \cong \widetilde{F}^k(\Sigma X) \xrightarrow{\tilde{r}_k} \widetilde{E}^l(\Sigma X) \cong \widetilde{E}^{l-1}(X) \subseteq E^{l-1}(X).$$

The corresponding idea in the world of maps is to use the equivalences $\underline{E}_{k-1} \simeq \Omega\underline{E}_k$ and so given a map $\rho_k\colon\ \underline{F}_k \to \underline{E}_l$ we define ρ_{k-1} via:

$$\rho_{k-1}\colon\ \underline{F}_{k-1} \simeq \Omega\underline{F}_k \xrightarrow{\Omega\tilde{\rho}_k} \Omega\underline{E}_l \simeq \underline{E}_{l-1}.$$

For functionals the push-forward on co-operations defines the following *suspension* map:

$$\Sigma\colon\ E_{l-1}(\underline{F}_{k-1}) \to \widetilde{E}_{l-1}(\underline{F}_{k-1}) \cong \widetilde{E}_l(\Sigma\underline{F}_{k-1}) \xrightarrow{(-1)^{k-1}\vartheta_{k-1}{}_*} \widetilde{E}_l(\underline{F}_k) \subseteq E_l(\underline{F}_k).$$

The sign here is part of the baggage that comes with dealing with graded and ungraded objects. Its presence here is a minor nuisance but its absence would be a minor headache later. We dualise this map to one on functionals.

We shall denote this process of getting one operation, map, or functional from another by Ω. Thus, for functionals, $\Omega = D\Sigma$.

The diagram relating these maps is:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathcal{U}_k^l(F,E) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & E^l(\underline{F}_k) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & D^lE_*(\underline{F}_k) \\
\downarrow{\scriptstyle\Omega} & 1 & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\Omega} & (-1)^k & \downarrow{\scriptstyle\Omega} \\
\mathcal{U}_{k-1}^{l-1}(F,E) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & E^{l-1}(\underline{F}_{k-1}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & D^{l-1}E_*(\underline{F}_{k-1})
\end{array}$$

It is curious that removing the sign from the definition of the suspension map on functionals does not make this diagram commute without signs, rather the sign is -1 regardless of the degree. This is another aspect of the passage from ungraded to graded objects.

We should emphasise that we have defined looping for *unbased* operations, maps, and functionals. However, the construction factors through the projection to the corresponding based objects.

Colimits. The spectrum F is built from the spaces $\underline{F}_k$ using the signed suspension maps $(-1)^k\vartheta_k\colon\ \Sigma\underline{F}_k \to \underline{F}_{k+1}$. This expresses F as equivalent to the colimit of the sequence $(\Sigma^\infty\underline{F}_k)$ in the category of spectra. Applying E-homology leads to:

$$\widetilde{E}_*(F) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k \widetilde{E}_*(\Sigma^\infty\underline{F}_k) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k \widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_k) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k E_*(\underline{F}_k).$$

The last isomorphism is because the suspension map factors through the projection to reduced homology and so this projection defines an isomorphism on the colimits.

In particular,

$$\widetilde{E}_l(F) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k \widetilde{E}_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k).$$

As the suspension map also factors through the quotient to additive co-operations, we can replace $E_*(\underline{F}_k)$ by $Q(E,F)^k_*$ as appropriate.

Complex Orientation. Our cohomology theories are complex orientable so they admit universal Chern classes. That is, say for $F^*(-)$, there is an element $x^F \in F^2(\mathbb{CP}^\infty)$ which restricts to a generator of $\widetilde{F}^*(\mathbb{CP}^1)$ under the canonical inclusion $\mathbb{CP}^1 \subseteq \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. If, identifying once and for all $\mathbb{CP}^1$ with S^2, x^F restricts to the image of the unit under the natural isomorphisms $\widetilde{F}^{*+2}(S^2) \cong \widetilde{F}^*(S^0) \cong F^*$ then we say that x^F is a *strict universal Chern class*. Any universal Chern class can be modified to a strict one so there is no loss in assuming that all universal Chern classes are strict.

The existence of a universal Chern class implies that $F^*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty) \cong F^*[\![x^F]\!]$. The F-homology of $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$ is then the free F^*-module on generators β_i^F of degree $-2i$ defined so that $(x^F)^i(\beta_j^F) = \delta_j^i$.

The H-space structure of $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$ is a map $\mathbb{CP}^\infty \times \mathbb{CP}^\infty \to \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. In cohomology this induces a map:

$$F^*[\![x^F]\!] \cong F^*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty) \to F^*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty \times \mathbb{CP}^\infty) \cong F^*[\![x_1^F, x_2^F]\!].$$

The image of x^F under this map is known as the *formal group law* of the cohomology theory $F^*(-)$. We shall write this formal power series as

$$x_1^F +_F x_2^F$$

(the "F" is to indicate the cohomology theory).

In certain circumstances it is possible to substitute elements of an F^*-algebra into the formal power series that this represents. (The only difficulty here is with convergence of the resulting sum; so it works, for example, on nilpotent elements and it works if the algebra is complete with respect to some filtration and successive powers of the elements that one is substituting in lie further and further down in the filtration.) The properties of the formal group law imply that, when this is possible, the resulting operation is associative, commutative, unital, and has inverses - hence the name "formal group law". We shall denote iterations of this process with the adorned summation notation:

$$\sum^F$$

We shall need one more fact about the structure of the formal group law as a power series. It follows from the basic properties of formal group laws that there are identities:

$$x_1^F +_F x_2^F = x_1^F + x_2^F R_1(x_1^F, x_2^F) = x_2^F + x_1^F R_2(x_1^F, x_2^F) \tag{2.4}$$

for some formal power series $R_1(x_1^F, x_2^F), R_2(x_1^F, x_2^F)$.

A particular case where substitution is allowed is the element x^F of $F^*[\![x^F]\!]$. Substituting this into both variables we define

$$[2]_F(x^F) = x^F +_F x^F \in F^*[\![x^F]\!].$$

It is straightforward to see that the resulting formal power series has leading term $2x^F$ and so can be again substituted in to the formal group law. Iterating this procedure, we define $[n]_F(x^F) := x^F +_F [n-1]_F(x^F)$. This formal power series is called the *n-series* of $F^*(-)$.

There is an alternative derivation of these formal power series. The H-space structure on $\mathbb{CP}^\infty$ defines an nth power map $\mathbb{CP}^\infty \to \mathbb{CP}^\infty$. Using the isomorphism $F^*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty) \cong F^*[\![x^F]\!]$, the image of x^F under the pull-back via this map is a formal power series in x^F and it is not hard to see that it is $[n]_F(x^F)$.

A particularly important case of this is the *p-series* for p a prime. This is of the form:

$$[p]_F(x^F) = px^F + \sum_{j \geq 1} g_j^F (x^F)^{j+1}$$

for some $g_j^F \in F^{-2j}$. The reduction of this modulo p has the form:

$$[p]_F(x^F) \equiv \sum_{i\geq 1}^{F} v_i^F (x^F)^{p^i} \mod p$$

for some $v_i^F \in F^{-2(p^i-1)}$. Note the adorned summation sign.

The Chern class for $F^*(-)$ is represented by a map $x^F\colon \mathbb{CP}^\infty \to \underline{F}_2$. Applying E-homology leads to a push-forward $x^F_*\colon E_*(\mathbb{CP}^\infty) \to E_*(\underline{F}_2)$. As $E^*(-)$ is itself complex orientable the former is the free E^*-module on generators β_i^E. Let $b_i = x^F_*\beta_i^E$ and define:

$$b(s) = \sum_{i\geq 0} b_i s^i \in E_*(\underline{F}_*)[\![s]\!].$$

We shall use the same notation, i.e. b_i, for the images of the b_i in the additive and stable co-operations.

2.3 Algebraic Structure

The various groups of operations and co-operations have considerable algebraic structure. The full list is long so we shall only describe what we need. For all the gory details, see [1] and [2].

The main structures that we shall use are the multiplicative and bimodule structures on the sets of co-operations and the bimodule structure on the sets of operations. This is further complicated by the fact that there are two multiplications on the unstable co-operations.

Once we have introduced these algebraic structures we shall consider how some of the data we have already seen behaves algebraically.

Co-operation Multiplications. The more important - for our purposes - multiplication is defined using the maps on the spaces $\underline{F}_k$ and spectrum F which represent the multiplication in $F^*(-)$. That is, the map $\phi_{l,k}\colon \underline{F}_l \times \underline{F}_k \to \underline{F}_{l+k}$ defines a push-forward:

$$E_*(\underline{F}_l) \times E_*(\underline{F}_k) \to E_*(\underline{F}_l \times \underline{F}_k) \xrightarrow{\phi_{l,k}*} E_*(\underline{F}_{l+k}).$$

As $\phi_{l,k}$ is a component of an infinite loop map we also get multiplications on the additive and stable sets of co-operations which all correspond under the maps from unstable co-operations to additive and to stable. For unstable co-operations we shall write this multiplication as $(a,b) \mapsto a \circ b$. For the others we shall just use the abutment notation. Note that as the quotient from unstable to additive co-operations has a non-trivial degree, the correct formula on a product is:

$$q_{i+j}(a \circ b) = (-1)^{j|a|} q_i(a) q_j(b)$$

for $a \in E_*(\underline{F}_i)$ and $b \in E_*(\underline{F}_j)$.

For additive and stable co-operations these multiplications are graded commutative (taking the total degree in the regraded additive realm). For unstable co-operations this is still true but the issue is somewhat complicated by the fact that the set of unstable co-operations, $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$, has two indices which are used in different ways: the first is a genuine grading whereas the second is really

only a labelling. However this multiplication does use this second index. To describe exactly how, we would need to introduce yet more of the structure and it turns out that, for our purposes, this is unnecessary since any element with both indices even commutes with everything. On the few occasions where we need to consider other elements we shall give the explicit commutation formula.

In light of this confusion, we add that when we speak of the degree of an element in $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$ we shall be using the first index only.

The set of unstable co-operations has another multiplication which comes from the H-map $\underline{F}_k \times \underline{F}_k \to \underline{F}_k$. This is graded commutative with the "honest" grading. Note that this product only makes sense for elements which have the same *second* index. We shall write this multiplication as $(a, b) \mapsto a * b$.

The interaction of the two multiplications is controlled by a coproduct, ψ, which is induced by the diagonal map $\underline{F}_k \to \underline{F}_k \times \underline{F}_k$. That is, if $\psi(c) = \sum_i c'_i \otimes c''_i$ then:

$$(a * b) \circ c = \sum_i (-1)^{|b||\, c'_i\,|} (a \circ c'_i) * (b \circ c''_i).$$

This is the only place where we use this coproduct.

The reason that the $*$-product does not appear in the additive or stable realms is that it is what is being quotiented out when passing to the additive co-operations. Specifically, the quotient on a $*$-product is:

$$q_k(a * b) = \epsilon_k(a)b + (-1)^{|a||b|}\epsilon_k(b)a,$$

where ϵ_k is the appropriate augmentation.

Bimodule Structure. The various groups of operations from F-cohomology to E-cohomology have the structure of $(E^*$–$F^*)$-bimodules. The left E^*-action is:

$$(v \cdot r)(\alpha) = vr(\alpha)$$

whilst the right F^*-action is:

$$(r \cdot v)(\alpha) = r(v\alpha).$$

In terms of maps these actions are given by composition with certain maps of the representing spaces. For $v \in E^l = E^l(\mathrm{pt})$ we define $\xi v\colon\ \underline{E}_k \to \underline{E}_{k+l}$ by:

$$\underline{E}_k \cong \mathrm{pt} \times \underline{E}_k \xrightarrow{v \times 1} \underline{E}_l \times \underline{E}_k \xrightarrow{\phi_{l,k}} \underline{E}_{k+l}.$$

In the stable case we use the smash product and view v as an element of $\widetilde{E}^l(S)$ (we could have used the smash product in the unstable case as well since the multiplication factors through the smash product). Using these maps we define the left action of E^* and right action of F^* by appropriate composition:

$$v \cdot \rho = (\xi v)\rho, \qquad \rho \cdot v = \rho(\xi v).$$

The left action of E^* agrees with the obvious action on $E^*(\underline{F}_k)$.

For co-operations we have an obvious left action of E^* as the coefficient ring. The right action of F^* is given by push-forwards:

$$(\xi v)_*\colon\ E_*(\underline{F}_k) \to E_*(\underline{F}_{k+l}).$$

Unpacking the construction of ξv, and using the definition of the $\circ$-multiplication, we see that there is an element $[v] \in E_0(\underline{F}_l)$ such that the right action of v on $E_*(\underline{F}_k)$ is: $c \mapsto c \circ [v]$. The element $[v]$ is the image of 1 under the map $v_*\colon E^* = E_*(\mathrm{pt}) \to E_*(\underline{F}_l)$. There are corresponding actions in the additive and stable realms since the map ξv is a component of an infinite loop map.

Diagram (2.2) is then a diagram of $(E^*\text{–}F^*)$-bimodules.

Algebraic Suspension. The suspension map on functionals has a particularly pleasant structure. The suspension isomorphism $\widetilde{E}_0(S^0) \cong \widetilde{E}_1(S^1)$ defines a canonical element $u_1 \in \widetilde{E}_1(S^1)$ as the image of the unit. This element determines the suspension isomorphism as follows. The E^*-module $\widetilde{E}_*(S^1)$ is free of rank one generated by u_1 so we have the following isomorphisms:

$$\widetilde{E}_k(\Sigma X) = \widetilde{E}_k(S^1 \wedge X) \cong \left(\widetilde{E}_*(S^1) \otimes_{E^*} \widetilde{E}_*(X)\right)_k \cong \widetilde{E}_{k-1}(X) \tag{2.5}$$

where the final map is $u_1 \otimes c \mapsto c$.

From equation (2.1), the map $\vartheta_{k-1}\colon \Sigma\underline{F}_{k-1} \to \underline{F}_k$ factors as $\phi_{1,k-1}(\eta_1 \wedge 1)$. Thus the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\widetilde{E}_{l-1}(\underline{F}_{k-1}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \left(\widetilde{E}_*(S^1) \otimes_{E^*} \widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_{k-1})\right)_l & \xrightarrow{\cong} & \widetilde{E}_l(S^1 \wedge \underline{F}_{k-1}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widetilde{E}_l(\Sigma\underline{F}_{k-1}) \\
 & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \eta_{1*}\otimes 1} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle (\eta_1\wedge 1)_*} \qquad \downarrow{\scriptstyle \vartheta_{k-1*}} \\
 & & \left(\widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_1) \otimes_{E^*} \widetilde{E}_*(\underline{F}_{k-1})\right)_l & \longrightarrow & \widetilde{E}_l(\underline{F}_1 \wedge \underline{F}_{k-1}) \\
 & & & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \phi_{1,k-1*}} \\
 & & & & \widetilde{E}_l(\underline{F}_k) \xrightarrow{=} \widetilde{E}_l(\underline{F}_k)
\end{array}$$

The upper route is, up to sign, the suspension map. Thus from the lower route, we can see that this map is:

$$c \mapsto (-1)^{k-1} e \circ c$$

where $e = \eta_{1*}u_1 \in \widetilde{E}_1(\underline{F}_1)$. We shall use the same notation for the image of e in $Q(E,F)^1_1$. In the stable realm it maps to the identity (the maps which define stable co-operations as the colimit of unstable are, up to sign, $\circ$-multiplication by e).

The commutation law for, coproduct of, and augmentation of the element e are:

$$\begin{aligned}
&a \circ e = (-1)^{j+k} e \circ a, \qquad a \in E_j(\underline{F}_k);\\
&\psi(e) = e \otimes 1_1 + 1_1 \otimes e;\\
&\epsilon_1(e) = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Algebraic Chern Class. Returning to the series $\sum b_i s^i$, the first two terms are readily identifiable in terms of the algebraic structure. The first, b_0, is 1_2,

the $*$-unit in $E_0(\underline{F}_2)$. The second, as our Chern classes were strict, is $-e^{\circ 2}$. These quotient to the (regraded) additives as follows:

$$q_2(b_0) = q_2(1_2) = 0$$
$$q_2(b_1) = q_2(-e \circ e) = q_1(e)q_1(e) = e^2.$$

The b_i $\circ$-commute with everything as they lie in $E_{2i}(\underline{F}_2)$. Their coproducts and augmentations are:

$$\psi(b_k) = \sum_{i+j=k} b_i \otimes b_j;$$
$$\epsilon_2(b_k) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } k > 0, \\ 1 & \text{if } k = 0. \end{cases}$$

2.4 Morava K-Theory

The Morava K-theories will be our main examples of target theories. These are a family of multiplicative generalised cohomology theories indexed by primes and non-negative integers. There are some peculiarities corresponding to prime 2 which we wish to avoid so we fix an odd prime, p. For any prime the theory corresponding to zero is ordinary rational cohomology so any interesting behaviour peculiar to the Moravian theories would be expected to rear its head for strictly positive integers, and this is true for the phenomenon we have observed, hence we choose $n \geq 1$. Thus we have fixed our attention on $K(n)^*(-)$, the nth Morava K-theory at the prime p, for $n > 0$ and p odd. (The prime is not explicit in the notation as it is quite unusual to vary it in the course of a discussion whereas it is sometimes fruitful to consider different values of n.)

The coefficient ring of $K(n)^*(-)$ is

$$K(n)^* = \mathbb{F}_p[v_n, v_n^{-1}]$$

where $|v_n| = -2(p^n - 1)$. This is a graded field and hence all modules over this ring are free. Two consequences of this are that $K(n)^*(-)$ has a Künneth formula and has strong duality.

The p-series for $K(n)^*(-)$ is

$$[p]_{K(n)}(s) = v_n s^{p^n}.$$

3 Analysing the p-Series

In this section we analyse what information can be gleaned from the p-series of the two cohomology theories under consideration. From now on we assume that $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ satisfy the conditions of theorem A. That is, they are multiplicative graded cohomology theories which are commutative and complex orientable and the following conditions hold.

1. The coefficient ring of $E^*(-)$ has characteristic p.
2. The formal group law of $E^*(-)$ has finite height, say n.
3. The coefficient of the first term in the p-series for $E^*(-)$ is invertible.

4. The various groups of operations from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$ are dual over the coefficient ring of $E^*(-)$ to the corresponding groups of co-operations.

The main tool in our analysis is a result from [8].

Theorem 3.1 (Ravenel-Wilson)**.** *The following identity holds in* $E_*(\underline{F}_*)[\![s]\!]$*:*

$$b([p]_E(s)) = [p]_F(b(s)),$$

where, in expanding out the right-hand side, the coefficients g_j^F *of the p-series for* $F^*(-)$ *act via the right action of* F^* *on* $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$*.*

Recall that $b(s) = \sum_{i\geq 0} b_i s^i$.

To unpack this we use the fact that the maps which represent the addition and multiplication in $F^*(-)$ defined the $*$- and $\circ$-multiplications on $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$. Therefore, when expanding the right-hand side, we need to translate addition to $*$-multiplication and multiplication to $\circ$-multiplication. This leads to:

$$b\left(ps + \sum_{i>0} g_i^E s^{i+1}\right) = b(s)^{*p} * \bigstar_{i>0} \left(b(s)^{\circ i+1} \circ [g_i^F]\right). \tag{3.1}$$

3.1 Additive Co-operations

Equation (3.1) looks horrendous but simplifies considerably when we quotient to the additive co-operations. Throughout this section we shall be working in the additive realm; that is, with $Q(E,F)_*^*$ and formal power series over this.

As $\epsilon b(s) = 1$, we find that in $Q(E,F)_*^*[\![s]\!]$:

$$b\left(ps + \sum_{i>0} g_i^E s^{i+1}\right) = pb(s) + \sum_{i>0} b(s)^{i+1}[g_i^F].$$

In the additive realm it is a tautology that the left and right $\mathbb{Z}$-actions agree. As $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$ is an E^*-module it has characteristic p and thus we may replace both sides by their reductions modulo p. That is:

$$b\left(\sum_{i>0}^{E} v_i^E s^{p^i}\right) = \sum_{i>0}^{F} b(s)^{p^i}[v_i^F]. \tag{3.2}$$

From this equation we shall deduce the following result.

Proposition 3.2. *For* $n \in \mathbb{N}$*, let* $\pi_n = \frac{p^n-1}{p-1}$*. Then in* $Q(E,F)_*^*$*:*

$$v_n^E {b_1}^{\pi_n} = {b_1}^{\pi_{n+1}-1}[v_n^F]. \tag{3.3}$$

Proof. Our strategy for proving (3.3) is to equate powers of s in (3.2) and read off certain identities. To begin, we examine the left-hand side of (3.2) to find its leading term. The left-hand side is of the form $b(r(s))$ where $r(s) = \sum_{i>0}^{E} v_i^E s^{p^i}$. As $b(s)$ has leading term $b_1 s$, the leading term of $b(r(s))$ is the product of b_1 and the leading term of $r(s)$.

To find this leading term we use the formula in (2.4). Let $r_i(s)$, $i \in \{1,2\}$, be formal power series in s with leading terms $a_i s^{l_i}$ and suppose that $1 \leq l_1 < l_2$. Then (2.4) shows that

$$\begin{aligned} r_1(s) +_{_E} r_2(s) &= r_1(s) \mod s^{l_2} \\ &= a_1 s^{l_1} \mod s^{l_1+1}. \end{aligned}$$

As $r(s)$ is a summation (using the formal group law of $E^*(-)$) of monomials of strictly increasing degree, the above shows that its leading term will be the first non-zero monomial. Our assumptions on the cohomology theory $E^*(-)$ imply that this is $v_n^E s^{p^n}$. Hence the leading term of the left-hand side of (3.2) is $v_n^E b_1 s^{p^n}$.

Now let us consider the right-hand side of (3.2). As $b(s)$ has leading term $b_1 s$, $b(s)^{p^i}$ has leading term ${b_1}^{p^i} s^{p^i}$. Therefore the above argument shows that the leading term of the right-hand side of (3.2) is ${b_1}^p s^p [v_1^F]$. If $n = 1$, equating coefficients of s^p yields the identity:

$$v_n^E b_1 = {b_1}^p [v_1^F].$$

This is precisely (3.3) with $n = 1$ since $\pi_1 = 1$ and $\pi_2 = p + 1$.

If $n \neq 1$, equating coefficients yields:

$$0 = {b_1}^p [v_1^F].$$

This provides the start of a recursion procedure which will lead to our desired result. Assume that $n > 1$ and that for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $1 < m < n$ we have

$$0 = {b_1}^{\pi_{j+1}-1} [v_j^F]$$

for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1 \leq j < m$. As $\pi_2 = p + 1$ we have shown above that this holds for $m = 2$.

We multiply (3.2) through by ${b_1}^{\pi_m - 1}$. The leading term of the left-hand side of the resulting equation is simply $v_n^E {b_1}^{\pi_m} s^{p^n}$. Let us examine the right-hand side. We apply another recursion argument. Suppose that for some $1 \leq j < m$ we have

$$ {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \sum_{i>0}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F] = {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \sum_{i \geq j}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F]. $$

Note that when $j = 1$ this is a tautology. Using (2.4) we expand this out:

$$\begin{aligned} {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \sum_{i>0}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F] &= {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \sum_{i \geq j}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F] \\ &= {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \left(b(s)^{p^j} [v_j^F] +_{_F} \sum_{i>j}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F] \right) \\ &= {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1} \left(\left(\sum_{i>j}^{F} b(s)^{p^i} [v_i^F] \right) + (b(s)^{p^j} [v_j^F]) R(s) \right) \end{aligned}$$

for some formal power series $R(s) \in Q(E,F)^*_*[\![s]\!]$

$$= {b_1}^{\pi_m - 1}\left(\sum_{i>j}^{F} b(s)^{p^i}[v_i^F]\right) + b(s)^{p^j}{b_1}^{\pi_m-1}[v_j^F]R(s)$$
$$= {b_1}^{\pi_m-1}\sum_{i\geq j+1}^{F} b(s)^{p^i}[v_i^F].$$

The last line follows since $j < m$ and, by assumption, ${b_1}^{\pi_{j+1}-1}[v_j^F] = 0$.

The last time we can apply our recursion is when $j = m-1$. This leaves us with the equation

$${b_1}^{\pi_m-1}\sum_{i>0}^{F} b(s)^{p^i}[v_i^F] = {b_1}^{\pi_m-1}\sum_{i\geq m}^{F} b(s)^{p^i}[v_i^F].$$

By a now-familiar argument, the leading term of the right-hand side of this is

$${b_1}^{\pi_m-1}{b_1}^{p^m}[v_m^F]s^{p^m} = {b_1}^{\pi_{m+1}-1}[v_m^F]s^{p^m}.$$

We now equate coefficients in the modified version of (3.2), i.e. after multiplying both sides by ${b_1}^{\pi_m-1}$. If $m < n$ we see that

$$0 = {b_1}^{\pi_{m+1}-1}[v_m^F]$$

whence we can continue our recursion.

This recursive argument stops when $m = n$ for then we no longer have zero on the left-hand side. Equating coefficients at this point yields the desired equation

$$v_n^E{b_1}^{\pi_n} = {b_1}^{\pi_{n+1}-1}[v_n^F]. \qquad \square$$

Since $\pi_{n+1} = p^n + \pi_n$ we have shown that if $h = \pi_n$ then the following holds in $Q(E,F)^*_*$:

$$v_n^E{b_1}^h = {b_1}^{p^n+h-1}[v_n^F].$$

It is entirely possible that this will hold for some smaller value of h and the minimum such value is an interesting invariant of the cohomology theory $F^*(-)$. In light of the fact that $b_1 = e^2$ we get slightly finer control if we consider this as an identity about e rather than b_1.

Definition 3.3. *Let $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ be complex orientable, graded, commutative, multiplicative cohomology theories. Suppose that the coefficient ring, E^*, has characteristic p and that the formal group law for $E^*(-)$ has finite height, say n. Let $v_n^E \in E^{-2(p^n-1)}$ and $v_n^F \in F^{-2(p^n-1)}$ be the coefficients of s^{p^n} that appear in the formal sum giving the mod p reduction of the p-series of the formal group laws of $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ respectively.*

*Define the E-*additive loop height *of $F^*(-)$ to be the least positive integer h for which the identity*

$$v_n^E e^h = e^{2(p^n-1)+h}[v_n^F]$$

holds in $Q(E,F)^*_*$.

In the case that $F^*(-) = E^*(-)$ we shall refer to this as the self additive loop height *of $E^*(-)$.*

Examples 3.4. *1. By proposition 3.2 the maximum possible E-additive loop height is $2\frac{p^n-1}{p-1}$ where n is the height of the formal group law of $E^*(-)$. The distinct lack of any relations in $K(n)_*(\underline{BP}_*)$, as demonstrated in [8], allows one to conclude that the $K(n)$-additive loop height for BP is $2\frac{p^n-1}{p-1}$. Thus the bound given in proposition 3.2 is the best possible.*

2. On the other hand, [10, Proposition 1.1(j)] implies the self additive loop height of $K(n)^*(-)$ is 1.

3.2 Unstable Co-operations

The analysis of the p-series in the unstable realm follows from that in the additive context due to a very useful trick: $\circ$-multiplication by e factors through additive co-operations. That is, if we have unstable co-operations a, c such that $q_k(a) = q_k(c)$ then $e \circ a = e \circ c$. Thus we can ignore equation (3.1) and apply the additive results to the unstable situation.

We have an unstable version of definition 3.3:

Definition 3.5. *Let $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ be complex orientable, graded, commutative, multiplicative cohomology theories. Suppose that the coefficient ring, E^*, has characteristic p and that the formal group law for $E^*(-)$ has finite height, say n. Let $v_n^E \in E^{-2(p^n-1)}$ and $v_n^F \in F^{-2(p^n-1)}$ be the coefficients of s^{p^n} that appear in the formal sum giving the mod p reduction of the p-series of the formal group laws of $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ respectively.*

Define the E-unstable loop height *of $F^*(-)$ to be the least positive integer h for which the identity*

$$v_n^E e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)+h)} \circ [v_n^F]$$

holds in $E_*(\underline{F}_*)$.

In the case that $F^*(-) = E^*(-)$ we shall refer to this as the self unstable loop height *of $E^*(-)$.*

The argument above produces:

Lemma 3.6. *The E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$ is at least the E-additive loop height and at most one more. In particular, $2\frac{p^n-1}{p-1} + 1$ is an upper bound.* □

Careful examination of [10, Proposition 1.1(j)] reveals that the self unstable loop height of $K(n)^*(-)$ is 1.

4 Splitting Co-operations

In this section we use the results of the previous one to define how to construct a stable operation from an unstable one. Our strategy will be to use the formula from proposition 3.2, and its unstable version, to define idempotents in the co-operation algebras which will split the co-operations.

4.1 Idempotents

Definition 4.1. *Let $s \in E_0(\underline{F}_0)$ denote the unstable co-operation:*

$$s := (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ [v_n^F].$$

Recall that one of the conditions on the cohomology theory $E^*(-)$ is that the element $v_n^E \in E^*$ is invertible, hence s is well-defined.

Proposition 4.2. *Let h be the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$. The co-operation s has the following properties:*

1. *$s \circ s = s$; that is, s is an idempotent for the $\circ$-multiplication.*
2. *$e \circ s = s \circ e$.*
3. *$e^{\circ h} \circ s = e^{\circ h} = s \circ e^{\circ h}$.*
4. *There is some s' such that $e^{\circ h} \circ s' = s$.*

Proof. 1. As h is the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$ we have the identity:

$$v_n^E e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)+h)} \circ [v_n^F]$$

which rearranges to:

$$e^{\circ h} = (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)+h)} \circ [v_n^F].$$

Now $h \leq 2\frac{p^n-1}{p-1} + 1$. As p is odd, it is at least 3 and so h is strictly less than $2(p^n-1)$. Hence:

$$e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} = (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ [v_n^F],$$

which leads to:

$$(v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ [v_n^F] = (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ [v_n^F] \circ (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ 2(p^n-1)} \circ [v_n^F].$$

This is another way of saying that $s \circ s = s$.

2. As s has both indices zero it $\circ$-commutes with everything.

3. From

$$e^{\circ h} = (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)+h)} \circ [v_n^F]$$

we deduce that

$$e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ h} \circ s.$$

Then $s \circ e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ h}$ as s $\circ$-commutes with everything.

4. As $h < 2(p^n-1)$ the element $s' = (v_n^E)^{-1} e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)-h)} \circ [v_n^F]$ is well-defined. It clearly has the desired property. □

Corollary 4.3. *There is a split short exact sequence of graded algebras (using the $\circ$-multiplication):*

$$0 \to sE_*(\underline{F}_*) \to E_*(\underline{F}_*) \to E_*(\underline{F}_*)/sE_*(\underline{F}_*) \to 0.$$

The first splitting map is $\circ$-multiplication by s. The second identifies the quotient algebra with the ideal generated by $(1-s)$.

Let h be the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$. The map Σ^h is an isomorphism on the ideal generated by s and is null on the ideal generated by $(1-s)$.

Proof. This is essentially a rephrasing of proposition 4.2 in terms of maps rather than elements. Define a map:

$$S\colon\ E_*(\underline{F}_*) \to E_*(\underline{F}_*), \qquad S(c) = s \circ c.$$

As s is an idempotent, S is a projection and an algebra map. The splitting follows by basic algebra.

Up to sign, the map Σ^h is multiplication by $e^{\circ h}$. Let S' be the operation of $\circ$-multiplication by s'. The two latter properties of s show that: $\Sigma^h S = \Sigma^h = S\Sigma^h$ and $S'\Sigma^h = S = \Sigma^h S'$. From these we readily see that $\operatorname{im}\Sigma^h = \operatorname{im} S$ and $\ker\Sigma^h = \ker S$. Thus Σ^h restricts to an isomorphism on the image of S and is null on the kernel. □

Corollary 4.4. *All of the above quotients to the additive realm.* □

4.2 Colimits

We label the various maps in the split short exact sequence as follows:

$$0 \to sE_*(\underline{F}_*) \xrightarrow{\iota_S} E_*(\underline{F}_*) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\hat{S}}} E_*(\underline{F}_*)/sE_*(\underline{F}_*) \to 0$$

with splitting maps π_S and $\iota_{\hat{S}}$ respectively. Recall that we have the suspension map $\Sigma\colon\ E_{l-1}(\underline{F}_{k-1}) \to E_l(\underline{F}_k)$. Let $\Sigma_S = \pi_S\Sigma\iota_S$ and $\Sigma_{\hat{S}} = \pi_{\hat{S}}\Sigma\iota_{\hat{S}}$. Using these maps, we can consider the colimits of the families $(sE_*(\underline{F}_k))$ and $(E_*(\underline{F}_k)/sE_*(\underline{F}_k))$.

Proposition 4.5. *The maps ι_S etc. induce maps on the colimits.*

Proof. To do this we need to show that they satisfy identities such as $\iota_S(\Sigma_S)^l = \Sigma^l\iota_S$ for some l. We shall see that this works for the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$, h. Since $\iota_S\pi_S = S$,

$$\begin{aligned}\iota_S(\Sigma_S)^h &= \iota_S(\pi_S\Sigma\iota_S)^h \\ &= \iota_S\pi_S\Sigma\iota_S\pi_S\Sigma\iota_S\cdots\pi_S\Sigma\iota_S \\ &= S\Sigma S\Sigma\cdots S\Sigma\iota_s \\ &= (S\Sigma)^h\iota_S.\end{aligned}$$

Now S is $\circ$-multiplication by s and Σ is (up to sign) $\circ$-multiplication by e. As $s \circ e = e \circ s$ these two operations commute. Furthermore, as $s \circ e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ h}$ these operations satisfy $S\Sigma^h = \Sigma^h$. Putting this together yields the desired identity:

$$\iota_S(\Sigma_S)^h = S^h\Sigma^h\iota_S = \Sigma^h\iota_S.$$

The other cases are similar; some use the fact that $\pi_S\iota_S = 1$. □

Corollary 4.6. *There is a split short exact sequence of algebras:*
$0 \to \operatorname{colim}_k sE_*(\underline{F}_k) \to \operatorname{colim}_k E_*(\underline{F}_k) \to \operatorname{colim}_k E_*(\underline{F}_k)/sE_*(\underline{F}_k) \to 0.$
□

The colimits on the left and right are easily identified.

Proposition 4.7. *The colimit on the right is null whereas the colimit of the left is isomorphic to any of its components; that is, the natural map:*

$$sE_i(\underline{F}_j) \to \operatorname{colim}_k sE_{i+k}(\underline{F}_{j+k})$$

is an isomorphism.

Proof. This follows from the fact that Σ^h is an isomorphism on $sE_*(\underline{F}_*)$ and null on $E_*(\underline{F}_*)/sE_*(\underline{F}_*)$, where h is the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$. □

The "null" part implies that there is an isomorphism of algebras:

$$\operatorname{colim} sE_*(\underline{F}_*) \cong \operatorname{colim} E_*(\underline{F}_*);$$

whilst the other part implies that we can map back from the first colimit to any of its components.

Definition 4.8. *For $k, l \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $\delta\colon \widetilde{E}_l(F) \to E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k)$ be the map:*

$$\widetilde{E}_l(F) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k) \cong \operatorname{colim}_k sE_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k) \cong sE_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k) \to E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k),$$

where the isomorphisms are as above. We refer to δ as the destabilisation *map.*

Proposition 4.9. *The destabilisation map δ is right-inverse to the stabilisation map $\sigma_{k*}\colon E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{E}_l(F)$. The image of δ is the image of the iterated suspension map $\Sigma^h\colon E_{l+k-h}(\underline{F}_{k-h}) \to E_{l+k}(\underline{F}_k)$ where h is the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$. In the particular case $k = l = 0$, δ is a homomorphism of algebras.* □

The whole of the above can also be done in the additive realm and the two correspond under the quotient map.

5 Operations and Maps

The results of the previous section readily dualise to operations due to our assumption that operations from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$ are dual to co-operations. In this section we interpret our results in the languages of operations and maps. It will be obvious from this formulation that the dual of the destabilisation map respects composition of operations and maps. We now state our main theorem.

Theorem 5.1. *Let $E^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ be two graded multiplicative cohomology theories that are commutative and complex orientable. Suppose in addition that the following conditions hold.*

1. *The coefficient ring, E^*, of $E^*(-)$ has characteristic p.*
2. *The formal group law of $E^*(-)$ has finite height, say n.*
3. *The coefficient of the first term in the p-series for $E^*(-)$ is invertible.*
4. *The various E^*-modules of operations from $F^*(-)$ to $E^*(-)$ are the E^*-duals to the corresponding E^*-modules of co-operations.*

Let h be the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$.

Then there is a delooping map:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^\infty\colon \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E) &\to \mathcal{S}^l(F,E) \\ \textit{equivalently: } \Delta^\infty\colon E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) &\to \widetilde{E}^l(F) \\ \textit{and: } \Delta^\infty\colon [\underline{F}_k, \underline{E}_{k+l}] &\to \{F,E\}^l \end{aligned}$$

left-inverse to the natural restriction map; thus in the last formulation $\Delta^\infty\Omega^\infty$ is the identity on $\{F,E\}^l$.

Let $r_k \in \mathcal{U}_k^{k+l}(F,E)$ and let $\rho_k \in E^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k)$ be the corresponding class. The components of $\Delta^\infty r_k$ and $\Delta^\infty \rho_k$ are:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta^\infty r_k)_m &= (-1)^{lm}(v_n^E)^{-i}(\Omega^j r_k)(v_n^F)^i, \\ (\Delta^\infty \rho_k)_m &= (v_n^E)^{-i}(\Omega^j \rho_k)(v_n^F)^i, \end{aligned}$$

where $i,j \geq 0$ are chosen such that $j \geq h$ and $m-k = 2(p^n-1)i - j$. In particular:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta^\infty r_k)_k &= (-1)^{lk}(v_n^E)^{-1}(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)} r_k) v_n^F, \\ (\Delta^\infty \rho_k)_k &= (v_n^E)^{-1}(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)} \rho_k) v_n^F; \end{aligned}$$

and for $m \leq k-h$:

$$\begin{aligned} (\Delta^\infty r_k)_m &= (-1)^{lm}\Omega^{k-m} r_k, \\ (\Delta^\infty \rho_k)_m &= \Omega^{k-m}\rho_k. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, an operation $r_k\colon F^k(-) \to E^{k+l}(-)$ is a component of a stable operation if and only if it is the h-fold loop of an operation. Similarly, a map $\rho_k\colon \underline{F}_k \to \underline{E}_{k+l}$ is an infinite loop map if and only if it is an h-fold loop map.

Proof. The delooping map is defined by dualising the destabilisation map, δ, and using the correspondence between operations, maps, and functionals to translate it across to the other realms. As the stabilisation map on co-operations is dual to the restriction map on operations, the map Δ^∞ is left-inverse to the natural restriction map.

To determine the components of $\Delta^\infty r_k$ and $\Delta^\infty \rho_k$ we first examine the components of an arbitrary stable operation or map. As h is the E-unstable loop height of $F^*(-)$, we have the identity:

$$v_n^E e^{\circ h} = e^{\circ(2(p^n-1)+h)} \circ [v_n^F].$$

Under stabilisation the element e maps to the identity co-operation so the above stabilises to:

$$v_n^E = [v_n^F].$$

By assumption v_n^E is invertible. Hence if c is a stable co-operation $c = (v_n^E)^{-1}c[v_n^F]$. Dualising, if r is a stable operation then $(v_n^E)^{-1}r[v_n^F] = r$. Let (r_k) be the sequence of unstable operations determined by restricting r to each degree. The restriction maps are bimodule maps and so we obtain the identity:

$$r_k = (v_n^E)^{-1} r_{k-2(p^n-1)} v_n^F.$$

Now $r_{k-2(p^n-1)} = \Omega^{2(p^n-1)} r_k$ and hence:

$$r_k = (v_n^E)^{-1}(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)} r_k) v_n^F.$$

Thus once we know one component of r, say r_k, we can reconstruct the rest using the following procedure:

1. For $m < k$ simply take the $(k-m)$-fold loop of r_k.
2. For $m > k$ take the j-fold loop of r_k where j is such that $m - k + j = 2(p^n-1)i$ for some $i > 0$. Then the periodicity ensures that:

$$r_m = (v_n^E)^{-i} r_{m-2(p^n-1)i} (v_n^F)^i = (v_n^E)^{-i} r_{k-j} (v_n^F)^i = (v_n^E)^{-i} (\Omega^j r_k)(v_n^F)^i.$$

Thus the description of components of $\Delta^\infty r_k$ and $\Delta^\infty \rho_k$ will follow from the final statement in the theorem: that an h-fold loop map is an infinite loop map. This is a direct consequence of the fact that the image of the destabilisation map is the same as the image of the hth iterate of the suspension map. Hence the image of the delooping map is the image of the hth iterate of the looping map. □

As $K(n)^*(-)$ has self unstable loop height of 1 we get the following corollary.

Corollary 5.2. *A map $\alpha\colon \underline{K(n)}_k \to \underline{K(n)}_l$ is an infinite loop map if and only if it is a loop map.* □

One further fact to record about the delooping map is that it respects composition.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $E^*(-), F^*(-), G^*(-)$ be graded multiplicative cohomology theories such that the delooping maps Δ^∞_{FE}, Δ^∞_{GF}, and Δ^∞_{GE} are all defined. Let $\rho_j\colon \underline{G}_j \to \underline{F}_k$ and $\sigma_k\colon \underline{F}_k \to \underline{E}_l$ be maps. Then:*

$$\Delta^\infty_{GE}(\sigma_k \rho_j) = \Delta^\infty_{FE}(\sigma_k) \Delta^\infty_{GF}(\rho_j).$$

Proof. Firstly we note that both sides are well-defined. Due to our assumptions it is sufficient to show that this equation holds component by component. Moreover, due to the periodicity and the fact that looping respects composition it is sufficient to show that it holds for one component. Thus we expand:

$$\begin{aligned}
\big(\Delta^\infty_{FE}(\sigma_k)\Delta^\infty_{GF}(\rho_j)\big)_j &= \big(\Delta^\infty_{FE}(\sigma_k)\big)_k \big(\Delta^\infty_{GF}(\rho_j)\big)_j \\
&= (v_n^E)^{-1}(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)}\sigma_k) v_n^F (v_n^F)^{-1} (\Omega^{2(p^n-1)}\rho_j) v_n^G \\
&= (v_n^E)^{-1}(\Omega^{2(p^n-1)}(\sigma_k\rho_j)) v_n^G;
\end{aligned}$$

as required. □

6 The Bousfield-Kuhn Functor

In this section we relate our splitting to one that is a direct consequence of the existence of the Bousfield-Kuhn functor. In [6], Kuhn showed that the $K(n)$-localisation of p-local spectra factors through the functor Ω^∞; this extended work of Bousfield in [3] for the case $n = 1$. For each $n \geq 1$, Kuhn constructed a

functor Φ_n from p-local based spaces to p-local spectra such that $\Phi_n\Omega^\infty$ is the $K(n)$-localisation functor, $L_{K(n)}$.

As we now recall, the functorial properties of Φ_n define a map

$$\Theta_n\colon\ \widetilde{K}(n)^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{K}(n)^l(F)$$

for any p-local spectrum F. To see this, let $\underline{F}_k$ be the zeroth space of $\Sigma^k F$ and recall that $\underline{K(n)}_{k+l}$ is the zeroth space of the p-local spectrum $\Sigma^{k+l}K(n)$. As Φ_n is a functor from p-local based spaces to $K(n)$-local spectra it defines a map on morphism sets:

$$[\underline{F}_k, \underline{K(n)}_{k+l}]_+ \to \{L_{K(n)}\Sigma^k F, L_{K(n)}\Sigma^{k+l}K(n)\}^0.$$

We can simplify the target of this map. The spectrum $\Sigma^{k+l}K(n)$ is already $K(n)$-local allowing us to drop the second $L_{K(n)}$. This, together with sorting out the suspensions, means that the target is naturally isomorphic to $\{L_{K(n)}F, K(n)\}^l$ which is $\widetilde{K}(n)^l(L_{K(n)}F)$. On the other hand, the source is $\widetilde{K}(n)^{k+1}(\underline{F}_k)$. Hence we have a map:

$$\widetilde{K}(n)^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{K}(n)^l(L_{K(n)}F) \cong \widetilde{K}(n)^l(F).$$

In addition, we can remove the condition that F be p-local by noting that the Morava K-theory is p-local and hence only "sees" the p-localisation of F. We can also extend this to the unreduced cohomology theory using the canonical projection of unreduced onto reduced cohomology. Thus for any spectrum F the Bousfield-Kuhn functor defines a map

$$\Theta_n\colon\ K(n)^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{K}(n)^l(F).$$

Theorem 6.1. *Let $F^*(-)$ be a graded multiplicative cohomology theory that is commutative and complex orientable. Then the delooping map*

$$\Delta^\infty\colon\ K(n)^{k+l}(\underline{F}_k) \to \widetilde{K}(n)^l(F)$$

is defined and agrees with Θ_n.

Proof. The pair $K(n)^*(-)$ and $F^*(-)$ satisfy all the conditions for the construction of Δ^∞ and so it is at least defined. The map Θ_n factors through the projection to reduced cohomology by construction. The same is true for Δ^∞ as can be seen from the formula in theorem 5.1: recall that our definition of the loop of an unbased map involved first projecting it to a based map and then taking the usual loop of the result. Therefore to show that Δ^∞ and Θ_n agree it is sufficient to show that they agree on reduced cohomology; equivalently that they agree on based maps. In this situation the loop of a map is as expected with no initial projection to based maps.

The first step in showing that Δ^∞ and Θ_n are the same map is to observe that, as both are left-inverse to Ω^∞, if a class ρ_k is a component of a stable class then $\Delta^\infty(\rho_k) = \Theta_n(\rho_k)$. By theorem 5.1 any unstable class becomes the component of a stable class after a finite number of loopings. Therefore it is enough to show that Δ^∞ and Θ_n both commute with loops. In both cases this is immediate from the constructions of the maps. For completeness we review the definition of the Bousfield-Kuhn functor from [6] and explain how the desired property follows.

There are three steps in defining Φ_n.

1. Let Z be a finite CW-complex with a self-map $v\colon \Sigma^d Z \to Z$, $d > 0$. Composition with v defines a map

$$v^*\colon \operatorname{Map}(Z, X) \to \operatorname{Map}(\Sigma^d Z, X) = \Omega^d \operatorname{Map}(Z, X)$$

for any based space X. One can therefore define a spectrum with mdth space $\operatorname{Map}(Z, X)$ and structure maps v^*. This construction is functorial in X and so defines a functor Φ'_Z from based spaces to spectra.

2. The second step is to compose the functor Φ'_Z with $K(n)$-localisation to produce a functor Φ_Z from spaces to $K(n)$-local spectra.

3. The final step is to define a functor Φ_n from spaces to $K(n)$-local spectra by taking the direct limit of a sequence of functors, (Φ_{Z_k}), for a suitable choice of sequence of spaces (Z_k).

Both localisation and taking the direct limit of a sequence of spectra commute with the suspension and loop operators acting on the category of spectra. Therefore to show that Φ_n, and thus Θ_n, commutes with looping it is sufficient to show that this is true for Φ'_Z. This follows from the fact that $\operatorname{Map}(Z, \Omega X) = \Omega \operatorname{Map}(Z, X)$. Thus the spectrum for $\Phi'_Z(\Omega X)$ is the spectrum $\Omega\Phi'_Z(X)$ and similarly $\Phi'_Z(\Omega\alpha) = \Omega\Phi'_Z(\alpha)$ for a based map $\alpha\colon X \to Y$. □

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