

Connective real K-theory ko

$A_* = \text{dual Steenrod algebra} = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1, s_2, \dots]$

$H_*(H\mathbb{F}_2) = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1, s_2, \dots]$

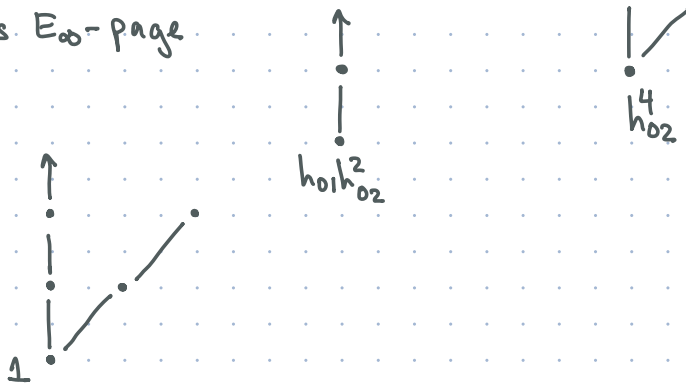
$H\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{z} H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \Rightarrow H_*(H\mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1^2, s_2, \dots]$
 s_1 is dual to Sq^1

$ku \xrightarrow{v_1} ku \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow H_*(ku) = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1^2, s_2^2, s_3, \dots]$
 s_2 is dual to $Q_1 = Sq^1 Sq^2 + Sq^2 Sq^1$

$ko \xrightarrow{\eta} ko \rightarrow ku \Rightarrow H_*(ko) = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1^4, s_2^2, s_3, \dots]$
 s_1^2 is dual to Sq^2

$\pi_* ko \leftarrow \text{Ext}_{A(i)_*}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2)$, where $A(i)_* = \mathbb{F}_2[s_1, s_2, \dots] / \langle s_1^4, s_2^2, s_3, \dots \rangle$

Adams E_{∞} -page



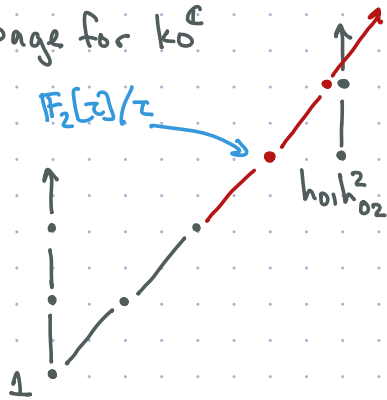
$\pi_{**}(ko^{\mathbb{C}}) \leftarrow \text{Ext}_{A(i)^{\mathbb{C}}}(\mathbb{F}_2[\tau], \mathbb{F}_2[\tau])$

$\mathbb{F}_2[\tau] = \mathbb{C}$ -motivic homology of a point, $|\tau| = (0, 0, -1)$

$A(i)^{\mathbb{C}}_* = \mathbb{F}_2[\tau][\tau_0, \tau_1, \tau_2] / \langle \tau_0^2 = \tau_1, \tau_1^2, \tau_2^2 \rangle$

Adams filtration
 stem \rightarrow
 motivic weight \rightarrow

Adams E_∞ -page for ko^c



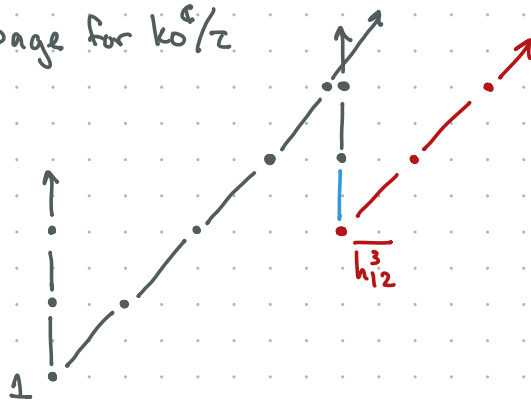
$$d_2(b_{02}) = \tau h_{12}^3$$

The Adams-Novikov spectral sequence for ko can be reconstructed from the \mathbb{C} -motivic Adams spectral sequence for ko .

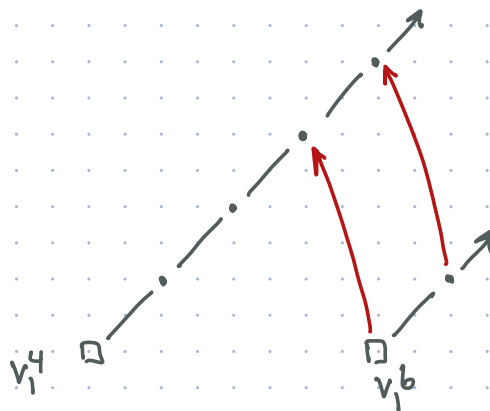
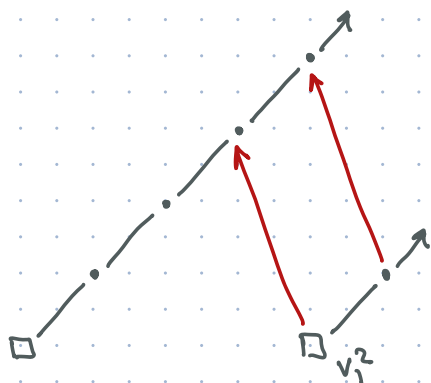
$$ko^c \xrightarrow{\tau} ko^c \rightarrow ko^c/z \text{ yields}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \text{coker}(\tau) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{\mathbb{C}}(ko^c/z) \rightarrow \Sigma \text{ker}(\tau) \rightarrow 0$$

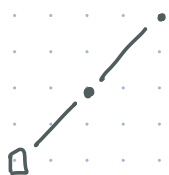
Adams E_∞ -page for ko^c/z



Adams-Novikov E_2 -page for ko



Adams-Novikov E_∞ -page



\square
 $2v_1^2$

\square
 v_1^4

\square
 $2v_1^6$

Now we need geometric input.

$\psi^3 - 1: ko \rightarrow ko$ induces multiplication by $3^{2k} - 1$ on

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{4k} ko &\rightarrow \pi_{4k} ko \\ \mathbb{Z} &\rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

Define $j^!$ to be the fiber of $ko \xrightarrow{\psi^3 - 1} ko$.

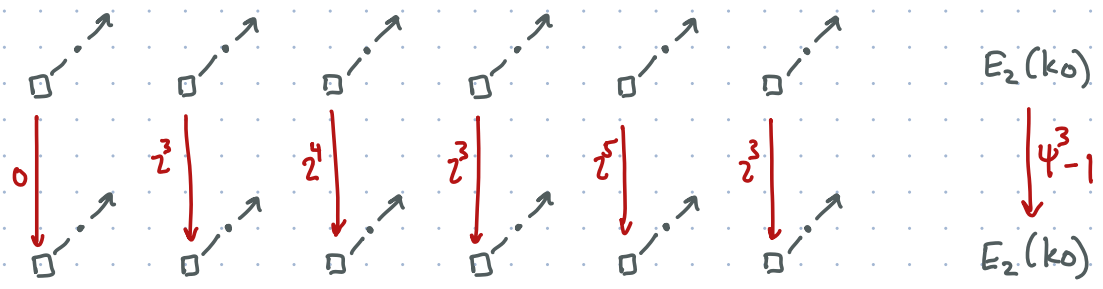
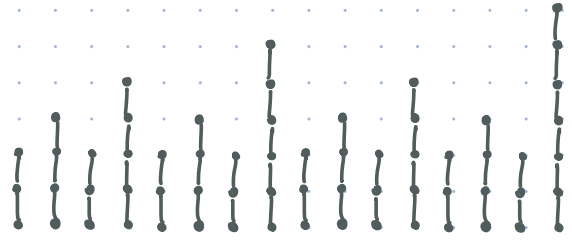
The fiber sequence $j^! \rightarrow ko \xrightarrow{\psi^3 - 1} ko$ induces a long exact sequence of Adams-Novikov E_2 -pages.

$$0 \rightarrow \Sigma^{-1} \text{coker}(\psi^3 - 1) \rightarrow E_2(j^!) \rightarrow \text{ker}(\psi^3 - 1) \rightarrow 0$$

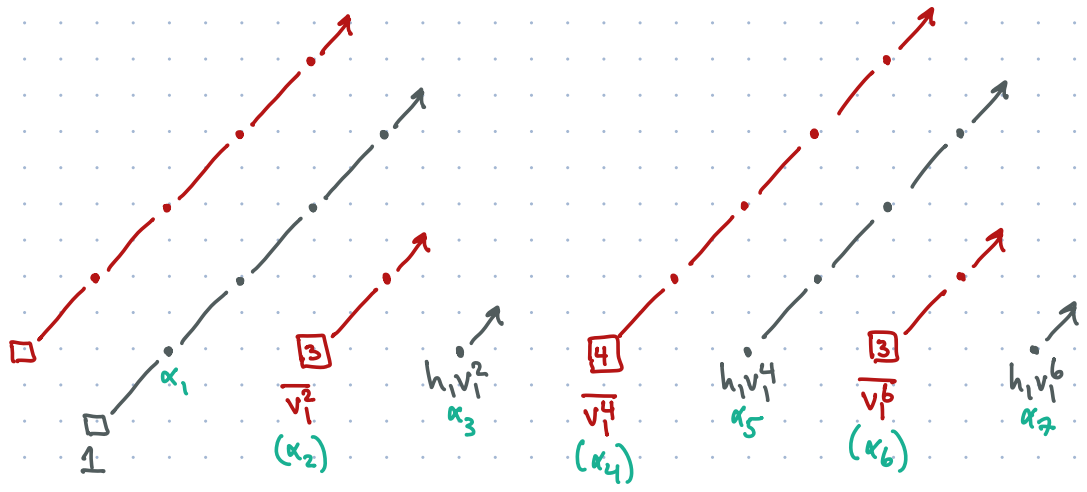
$\text{Coker}(\psi^3 - 1)_{4k} = \mathbb{Z}/2^{v(3^{2k} - 1)}$, where $v(3^{2k} - 1)$ is 2-adic valuation.

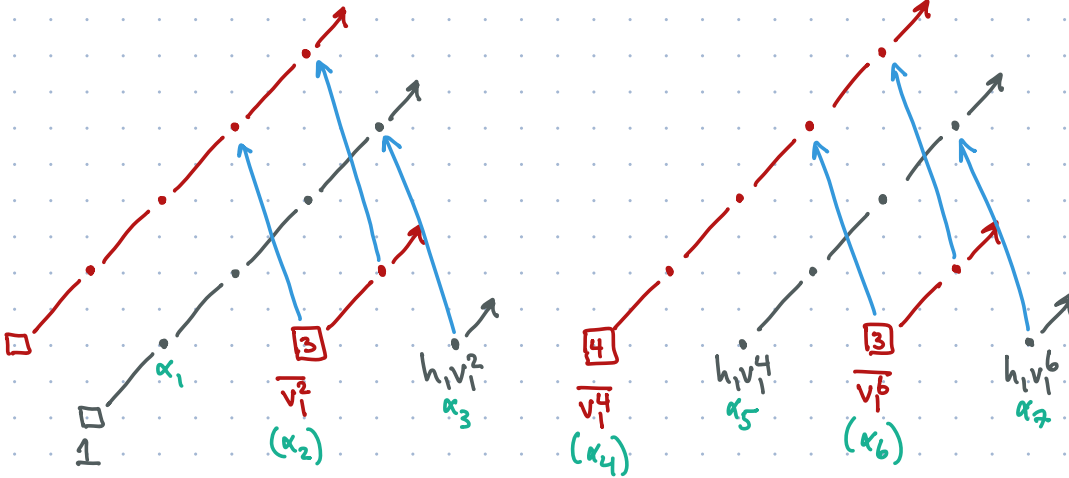
Odd integers are units in our 2-primary situation.

$$v(3^{2k} - 1) = \{ 3, 4, 3, 5, 3, 4, 3, 6, 3, 4, 3, 5, \dots \}_{k=1}^{\infty}$$

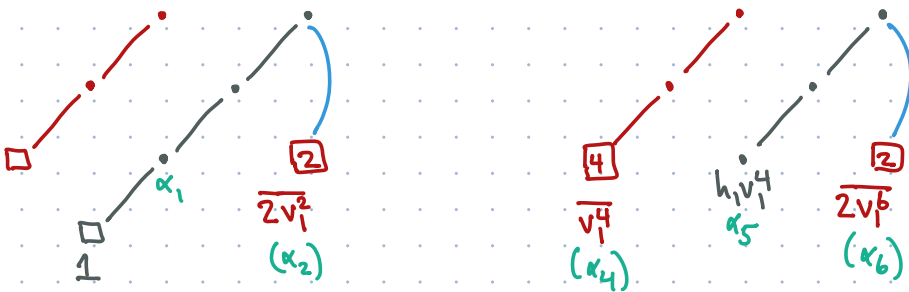


Adams-Novikov E_2 -page for j'





Adams - Novikov E_{∞} -page for $j=1$



Thm: Let X be a spectrum, and let $\alpha \in \pi_* X$. Then either

- ① $2\alpha \neq 0$, or
- ② $\alpha \eta^2$ is divisible by 2.

(Or both)

Pf: X is an S -module, so $\pi_* X$ is a "Toda module" over $\pi_* S$.

$\langle \alpha, \beta, \gamma \rangle$ for $\alpha \in \pi_* X$, $\beta, \gamma \in \pi_* S$ such that $\alpha\beta = 0$, $\beta\gamma = 0$.

If $2\alpha = 0$, then

$$\alpha \eta^2 = \alpha \langle 2, \eta, 2 \rangle = \langle \alpha, 2, \eta \rangle 2. \blacksquare$$

Note: One can remove the errors in stems $-1, 0, 1$ by considering

$$j \rightarrow ko \xrightarrow{\psi^3 - 1} \Sigma^4 ksp.$$