

Ring structures on \mathbb{S}/p

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Let \mathbb{S} be the sphere spectrum. Then \mathbb{S} is, in particular, a commutative ring spectrum (i.e. a commutative monoid in the stable homotopy category), using the canonical identification $\mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{S}$. Let p be a prime. We seek the answer the following question:

Question. When is \mathbb{S}/p a ring spectrum?

To turn \mathbb{S}/p into a ring spectrum, we have to solve the extension problem

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{S} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \mathbb{S}/p \wedge \mathbb{S}/p & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{S}/p \end{array}$$

and then check associativity of the multiplication map (unitality is clear).

To solve the extension problem, we factor the left vertical map as $\mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S}/p \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p \wedge \mathbb{S}/p$, and observe that there is an extension to $\mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S}/p$ given essentially by the identity map. Thus we have to solve

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S}/p & & \\ \downarrow p & & \\ \mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S}/p & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \mathbb{S}/p \\ \downarrow & \nearrow \text{dashed} & \\ \mathbb{S}/p \wedge \mathbb{S}/p & & \end{array}$$

Here the vertical maps form a cofibration sequence, so solving the lifting problem is equivalent to showing that $p : \mathbb{S}/p \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p$ is zero, or equivalently, that $[\mathbb{S}/p, \mathbb{S}/p] = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. This can be calculated via a sequence of homotopy long exact sequence calculations using $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p$, or we can do it more systematically via the Adams spectral sequence.

Since \mathbb{S}/p is the cofiber of $p : \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$, we can compute its (co)homology using the cellular chain complex. We find that

Lemma. $H\mathbb{F}_p^*(\mathbb{S}/p)$ is \mathbb{F}_p in degrees 0 and 1, and vanishes otherwise. The Bockstein homomorphism acts non-trivially between the degrees. \square

Dualizing, we get

Corollary. As a Steenrod comodule, we have

$$(H\mathbb{F}_p)_*(\mathbb{S}/p) = \begin{cases} E(\xi_1) & p = 2 \\ E(\tau_0) & p > 2 \end{cases}. \quad \square$$

Note that when $p = 2$, the comodule $E(\xi_1)$ is not a subalgebra of the Steenrod algebra, where ξ_1 is not nilpotent. This immediately lets us conclude

Proposition. $E(\xi_1)$ does not have the structure of a comodule algebra. Hence $\mathbb{S}/2$ does not admit a ring structure.

Proof. Write ψ for the comodule action. If $E(\xi_1)$ had an algebra structure, then

$$\psi(\xi_1^2) = \psi(\xi_1)^2 = \xi_1^2 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_1^2.$$

However, the image of ψ in $\mathcal{A} \otimes E(\xi_1)$ is given by linear combinations of $1 \otimes 1$ and $\xi_1 \otimes 1 + 1 \otimes \xi_1$. \square

Alternatively, we can compute $\pi_2(\mathbb{S}/2)$ using the Adams spectral sequence and show that it has order 4 elements, hence $2 : \mathbb{S}/2 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/2$ is non-zero.

For $p > 3$, we shall show that the spectrum \mathbb{S}/p does admit a commutative ring spectrum structure.

Noting that \mathbb{S}/p is already p -local, the Adams spectral sequence gives us

$$E_2^{s,t} = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_*}^{s,t}(E(\tau_0), E(\tau_0)) \Rightarrow [\Sigma^{t-s}\mathbb{S}/p, \mathbb{S}/p].$$

By the change of rings theorem, we can write

$$E_2^{s,t} = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_*//E(\tau_0)}^{s,t}(E(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_2) = \text{Ext}_{\mathcal{A}_*//E(\tau_0)}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_2, \mathbb{F}_2) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2\{1, x\}$$

where $x \in E_2^{0,-1}$, since $E(\tau_0)$ is a trivial $\mathcal{A}_*//E(\tau_0)$ comodule.

Now the terms of lowest degree in $\mathcal{A}_*//E(\tau_0)$ are generated by ξ_1 and have degree $2p - 2$. So in the cobar complex, we see that apart from $\mathbb{F}_2\{1, x\}$, all terms have $t - s \geq 2p - 3$. In particular,

Lemma. $[\mathbb{S}/p, \mathbb{S}/p] = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$. \square

This tells us we can solve our original extension problem. We can actually go further and understand the set of possible lifts. This amounts to understanding the kernel of the map

$$[\mathbb{S}/p \wedge \mathbb{S}/p, \mathbb{S}/p] \rightarrow [\mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S}, \mathbb{S}/p].$$

This is not difficult because we can use the same technique to compute these groups explicitly. Using Künneth's formula and the same calculation, we find that

Lemma. Let $p > 3$. Then $[\mathbb{S}/p^{\wedge k}, \mathbb{S}/p] = \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$ for $k = 1, 2, 3$. More precisely, the maps

$$[\mathbb{S}/p^{\wedge k}, \mathbb{S}/p] \rightarrow [\mathbb{S}^{\wedge k}, \mathbb{S}/p]$$

are bijections for $k = 1, 2, 3$.

Proof. We can directly calculate the value of $[\mathbb{S}/p^{\wedge k}, \mathbb{S}/p]$. To see that the map we wrote down in particular is a bijection, we note that both sides are $\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}$, and the map is non-zero since the unit map $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p$ is in the image. \square

In particular, the case of $k = 2$ tells us there is a unique choice of $\mu : \mathbb{S}/p \wedge \mathbb{S}/p \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p$ up to homotopy, and in particular, since the map $\mathbb{S} \wedge \mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}/p$ is symmetric in the \mathbb{S} 's, the same is true of μ . Similarly, the $k = 3$ case tells us the multiplication is associative, since that is true for \mathbb{S} .

Answer.

- $\mathbb{S}/2$ does not admit the structure of a ring spectrum.
- $\mathbb{S}/3$ has a multiplication but is not (necessarily) associative.
- \mathbb{S}/p is a (homotopy) commutative ring spectrum for $p > 3$.