

## The chromatic $E_1$ -term $H^1M_1^1$ at the prime 3

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**ABSTRACT.** In this paper, we determine the  $E_1$ -term  $H^1M_1^1$  of the chromatic spectral sequence converging to the  $E_2$ -term of the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence converging to the homotopy groups  $\pi_*(M)$  of the mod 3 Moore spectrum  $M$ . At the prime  $p > 3$ , the  $E_1$ -term  $H^1M_1^1$  plays a central role determining the homotopy groups  $\pi_*(L_2M)$  of the  $v_2^{-1}BP$ -localized mod  $p$  Moore spectrum.

### 1. Introduction

Let  $M$  denote the mod  $p$  Moore spectrum and  $L_n$  the Bousfield localization functor with respect to  $v_n^{-1}BP$ . Here  $BP$  is the Brown-Peterson ring spectrum at a prime number  $p$  and  $v_n$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ) denotes the generator of  $\pi_*(BP)$  with  $|v_n| = 2p^n - 2$ . Consider the spectrum  $N^1$  obtained as a cofiber of the localization map  $M \rightarrow L_1M$ . In [12] and [9] H. Tamura and the second author determined the homotopy groups  $\pi_*(L_2N^1)$  by using the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence at the prime  $p > 3$ . For  $p > 3$  the Adams-Novikov filtration is at most 4 and the homotopy groups of  $L_2N^1$  is determined by  $E_2$ -term [9]. At the prime  $p = 3$ , on the other hand, it is known that for any large integer  $s_0 > 0$  there exists an integer  $s > s_0$  such that the  $E_2$ -term  $E_2^{s,*} \neq 0$  by the Morava structure theorem [8, Th. 6.2.10 (c)].

In this paper we will determine the first line of the  $E_2$ -term of the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence converging to  $\pi_*(L_2N^1)$  at the prime 3. The  $E_2$ -term is an Ext group  $\text{Ext}_{BP_*(BP)}^*(BP_*, M_1^1)$  for a  $BP_*(BP)$ -comodule  $BP_*(L_2N^1) = M_1^1$  which will be denoted by  $H^*M_1^1$  following the paper on chromatic spectral sequences due to Miller, Ravenel and Wilson [6].

In order to state the result, we define integers  $a(n)$ ,  $a'(n)$  and  $a_n$  for  $n \geq 0$  by:

$$a(0) = 2 \quad \text{and} \quad a(n) = 6 \cdot 3^{n-1} + 1 \quad (n > 0);$$

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