

## Non-triviality of some compositions of $\beta$ -elements in the stable homotopy of the Moore spaces

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### §1. Introduction

Let  $S$  be the sphere spectrum and  $M$  the Moore spectrum modulo a prime  $p \geq 5$  given by the cofiber sequence  $S \xrightarrow{p} S \xrightarrow{i} M \xrightarrow{\pi} \Sigma S$ ; and consider the stable homotopy rings  $\pi_* S$  and  $[M, M]_*$ . Then, for  $s \geq 1$  and  $t \geq 2$ , the  $\beta$ -elements

$$(1.1) \quad \beta_{(s)}, \beta_{(tp/p)} \text{ in } [M, M]_* \text{ and } \beta_s = \pi\beta_{(s)}i, \\ \beta_{tp/p} = \pi\beta_{(tp/p)}i, \beta_{tp^2/p,2} \text{ in } \pi_* S$$

are given by Smith [13] (see also [14], [16]) and Oka [7], [8].

Consider the Brown-Peterson spectrum  $BP$  at  $p$ , the Hopf algebroid  $(A, \Gamma) = (BP_*, BP_*BP) = (\mathcal{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, v_2, \dots], BP_*[t_1, t_2, \dots])$  and the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence:

$$E_2 = H^*A' = \text{Ext}_F^*(A, A') \implies \pi_*M \text{ (resp. } \pi_*S) \quad \text{for } A' = A/(p) \text{ (resp. } A).$$

Then, Miller-Ravenel-Wilson [4] proved the following:

(1.2) There are the  $\beta$ -elements

$$\beta'_s \text{ in } H^1A/(p) \text{ (resp. } \beta_s, \beta_{tp/p}, \beta_{tp^2/p,2} \text{ in } H^2A) \text{ (see (2.4.6))}$$

which converge to  $\beta_{(s)}i$  in  $\pi_*M$  (resp. the ones in  $\pi_*S$  with the same notation).

The main purpose of this paper is to prove the following

**THEOREM A.** *In the  $E_2$ -term  $H^3A/(p)$ ,  $\beta'_s\beta_{tp^2/p,2} = \beta'_{s+tp(p-1)}\beta_{tp/p}$  holds, and  $\beta'_s\beta_{tp/p} = 0$  if and only if  $p|st$ .*

**COROLLARY B.** *In  $[M, M]_*$ ,  $\beta_{(s)}(\beta_{tp^2/p,2} \wedge 1_M)$ ,  $\beta_{(s)}(\beta_{tp/p} \wedge 1_M)$  and  $\beta_{(s)}\delta\beta_{(tp/p)}$  are all non-trivial if  $p \nmid st$ . Here  $\delta = \pi$  is the generator of  $[M, M]_{-1}$ .*

Corollary B is a consequence of Theorem A and is proved in Corollary 4.2. The equality and the triviality in Theorem A are in Theorem 2.7 which is valid for  $p \geq 3$  and can be proved easily by [4] and [9], and the non-triviality is in Theorem 4.1. We note that Theorems 2.7, 4.1 and Corollary 4.2 contain the (non-) triviality of some other compositions.