

## *Non-triviality of an Element in the Stable Homotopy Groups of Spheres*

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### Statement of results

In the stable homotopy groups  $G_*$  of spheres, two non-trivial families of  $p$ -primary elements, called  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -series, are known [6] (cf. [12]). These are constructed from the attaching classes  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  of the spectra  $V(1)$  and  $V(2)$  [12], whose cohomology groups are certain exterior algebras over the Steenrod algebra mod  $p$  [11]. In a similar way, the existence of the spectrum  $V\left(2\frac{1}{2}\right)$  assures to define an element called  $\gamma_1$  [12; § 5], which is the first element of the third family.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following result.

**MAIN THEOREM.** *For every prime  $p \geq 5$ , the element  $\gamma_1 \in G_{(p^2-1)q-3}$ ,  $q = 2(p-1)$ , is non-trivial.*

The result is an answer to a problem proposed by one of the authors [12; p. 237], and P. E. Thomas and R. Zahler [7] [13] also have obtained the same result in a quite different method. Our result states that  $\gamma_1$  is a non-zero multiple of the element  $\alpha_1\beta_{p-1}$  [12; (5.12)]. Also, one of the authors recently has proved more strict relation  $\gamma_1 = \alpha_1\beta_{p-1}$ .

Originally, this paper was intended to prove  $\gamma_1 = 0$  (cf. [4; II, Remark in p. 147], [7; § 0]), but the publication has been postponed by a contradiction to the result of P. E. Thomas and R. Zahler. We have re-examined our original proof, and after crucial investigations we have concluded the opposite result.

**COROLLARY 1** ( $p \geq 5$ ). *The following relations hold in  $G_*$ :*

$$\alpha_1\beta_{p-1}\beta_s = 0 \quad \text{for } s \geq 3,$$

and hence

$$\alpha_1\beta_1\beta_k = \alpha_1\beta_2\beta_{k-1} = 0 \quad \text{for } k \not\equiv -2 \pmod{p} \text{ and } k \geq p+1,$$

$$\alpha_1\beta_1^2\beta_k = \alpha_1\beta_1\beta_2\beta_{k-1} = 0 \quad \text{for } k \geq p+1.$$

This is an easy restatement of Proposition 5.9 of [12]. Also, by Corollary 5.7, Theorem 5.1 and (5.4) of [12], we obtain the parallel relations in the algebra