## Some acyclic relations in the lambda algebra

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**ABSTRACT.** We consider the relations  $\omega \gamma = 0 \in \Lambda$ , and show that if  $\omega \alpha = 0$  then  $\alpha = \gamma \beta$  for some  $\beta$ . These relations give the acyclic chain complex  $\Lambda \xrightarrow{\gamma} \Lambda \xrightarrow{\omega} \Lambda$ . We consider various cases, e.g.  $\omega = \lambda_n$  and  $\gamma = \lambda_{2n+1}$ . Especially, we consider the case  $\omega = w_n = d\lambda_n$  for  $n = 2^{e+r} + 2^e - 1$ , where  $\gamma = (h_{e+r})^r$ .

## 1. Introduction

Consider the stable homotopy groups of the sphere  $\pi_*(S^0)$  localized at prime 2. We have the 2-local Adams spectral sequence converging to  $\pi_*(S^0)$  with  $E_2$ -term  $\operatorname{Ext}_A^{s,t}(\mathbf{Z}/2,\mathbf{Z}/2)=H^{s,t}(\Lambda)$  by [2]. Moreover,  $\Lambda$  contains a subcomplex  $\Lambda(n)$  whose cohomology is the  $E_2$ -term of the unstable Adams spectral sequence converging to the 2-component of the unstable homotopy groups of  $S^n$ . There are corresponding p-local versions of  $\Lambda$  algebra that we will not consider.

The lambda algebra  $\Lambda$  (at the prime p=2) is a bigraded  $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -algebra with generators  $\lambda_n \in \Lambda^{1,n+1}$   $(n \ge 0)$  and relations

(1) 
$$\lambda_i \lambda_{2i+1+n} = \sum_{j \ge 0} {n-1-j \choose j} \lambda_{i+n-j} \lambda_{2i+1+j} \qquad (i, n \ge 0)$$

with differential

(2) 
$$d\lambda_n = \sum_{j \ge 1} \binom{n-j}{j} \lambda_{n-j} \lambda_{j-1} \qquad (n \ge 0).$$

We refer to [9] for these relations and [2, 5] for that d is a well-defined endomorphism of  $\Lambda$ . For a sequence  $I = (n_1, n_2, \ldots, n_s)$  of non-negative integers, a monomial  $\lambda_I = \lambda_{n_1} \lambda_{n_2} \ldots \lambda_{n_s}$  is said to be admissible if  $2n_i \ge n_{i+1}$  for  $1 \le i \le s-1$ . The admissible monomials form an additive basis of  $\Lambda$  by [2, 5].  $\Lambda(n) \subset \Lambda$  is the subcomplex spanned by the admissible monomials with

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