127. Note on the Relations on Steenrod Algebra

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The object of this note is to show some relations of binomial coefficients mod p where p is a prime, and using of them to show some relations on the Steenrod algebra. We shall use the results of José Adem.¹⁾

1. Relations of binomial coefficients. Let $A_n = \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n-i}{i}$, where n is any non-negative integer, so that

$$A_0 = {0 \choose 0} = 1$$
, $A_1 = {1 \choose 0} + {0 \choose 1} = 1$, $A_2 = {2 \choose 0} + {1 \choose 1} + {0 \choose 2} = 2$, ...

Generally

$$\begin{split} A_n &= \sum_{i=0}^n \left[\binom{n-i-1}{i} + \binom{n-i-1}{i-1} \right] \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \binom{n-1-i}{i} + \binom{-1}{n} + \sum_{i=0}^{n-2} \binom{n-2-i}{i} + \binom{n-1}{-1} + \binom{-1}{n-1} \\ &= A_{n-1} + A_{n-2} + (-1)^n + (-1)^{n-1} = A_{n-1} + A_{n-2}, \end{split}$$

then we have inductively

$$A_{3t} \equiv 1, A_{3t+1} \equiv 1, A_{3t+2} \equiv 0 \mod 2.$$
 (1)

Let $B_b^a = \sum_{i=0}^b \binom{a+i(p-1)}{b-i}$ where a is any number and b is any non-negative integer, if p=2 it is easily recognized that $A_n=B_n^0$.

Then we will prove

$$B_b^a - B_{b-1}^a + \dots + (-1)^i B_{b-i}^a + \dots + (-1)^p B_{b-p}^a \equiv \binom{a}{b} \mod p. \tag{2}$$

To prove this, deform B_b^a in two ways;

$$B_b^a = \binom{a}{b} + B_{b-1}^{a+(p-1)} \tag{3}$$

and

$$B^{a}_{b} = \sum_{i=0}^{b} \left[\binom{a-1+i(p-1)}{b-i} + \binom{a-1+i(p-1)}{b-1-i} \right] = B^{a-1}_{b} + B^{a-1}_{b-1}$$

$$= \binom{p-1}{0} B^{a-(p-1)}_{b} + \dots + \binom{p-1}{i} B^{a-(p-1)}_{b-i} + \dots + \binom{p-1}{p-1} B^{a-(p-1)}_{b-(p-1)}$$

$$\equiv B^{a-(p-1)}_{b} + \dots + (-1)^{i} B^{a-(p-1)}_{b-i} + \dots + (-1)^{p-1} B^{a-(p-1)}_{b-(p-1)} \mod p. \tag{4}$$

Substituting the suitable expression (4) for the last term of (3) we have (2).

Hence from (4) and (2)

$$B_{b+p}^{a+(p-1)} \equiv (-1)^{p-1} B_b^a + \binom{a}{b+p} \mod p.$$
 (5)

Especially for any number a

¹⁾ José Adem: The Relations on Steenrod Powers of Cohomology Classes, Algebraic Geometry and Topology, Princeton University (1957).