

ON THE DIFFERENTIALS IN THE LYNDON-HOCHSCHILD-SERRE SPECTRAL SEQUENCE

BY PETER HILTON AND URS STAMMBACH

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In this announcement we will state some results on the torsion of the differentials in the Lyndon-Hochschild-Serre (L-H-S) spectral sequence in the homology theory of groups and give some applications. Detailed proofs and further applications will appear elsewhere.

1. Main result. Let

$$(1.1) \quad N \mapsto G \twoheadrightarrow Q$$

be a group extension with N abelian, characterized by $\alpha \in H^2(Q; N)$, and let A be a G -module. Then there is a L-H-S spectral sequence (see [5]) $\{E_r^{m,q}(A), d_r^x\}$, associated with (1.1), with $E_2^{m,q}(A) = H_m(Q; H_q(N; A))$, converging to the homology of G with coefficients in A .

To the authors' knowledge, only the differential d_2^x has been studied ([1], [2], [3], [4]); nothing seems to be known about the higher differentials $d_r^x, r \geq 3$.

To state our main result we introduce certain numerical functions κ, λ, σ . For any natural number h and any prime p , we write $p^e \parallel h$ to mean that $p^e \mid h$ but $p^{e+1} \nmid h$. Let q, f, n be natural numbers and define $a(p), b(p)$ by

$$p^{a(p)} \parallel f, \quad b(p) = \min(q, a(p) + 1).$$

Let n admit the prime-power factorization $n = p_1^{s_1} p_2^{s_2} \cdots p_l^{s_l}$, and define the functions κ, λ, σ by

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(f, n) &= \prod_{i=1}^l p_i^{s_i + a(p_i)}, \\ \lambda(q, f, n) &= \prod_{(p-1) \mid f; p \neq p_1, p_2, \dots, p_l} p^{b(p)}, \\ (1.2) \quad \sigma(q, f, n) &= 2\kappa\lambda \quad \text{if } f \text{ is even and } 2 \parallel n \text{ or if } f \text{ is even,} \\ &\quad n \text{ is odd and } a(2) + 2 \leq q, \\ &= \kappa\lambda \quad \text{otherwise.} \end{aligned}$$

Our main result is

THEOREM 1.1. *Let (1.1) be characterized by $\alpha \in H^2(Q; N)$ of order n . Then, provided that either*