

THE ADAMS SPECTRAL SEQUENCE FOR 3-LOCAL tmf

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ABSTRACT. The purpose of this article is to record the computation for 3-local tmf via the Adams spectral sequence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we will carry out a computation of the homotopy groups of tmf. The homotopy groups of tmf have been known for quite some time. For example, the computation of $\pi_*\text{tmf}$ was explicitly written up in [1], though it was known even earlier to Hopkins and Mahowald (cf. [9]). The usual approach to calculating the homotopy of tmf and its variants is via the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence (also referred to as the descent spectral sequence in this context). One

advantage of this approach is that the Adams-Novikov E_2 -term can be computed using the theory of elliptic curves.

However, there are occasions where one wants to know the Adams spectral sequence for computing the homotopy groups of a spectrum. That is, one may want to know the Adams E_2 -term, all differentials, and all hidden extensions. The purpose of this paper is to record the Adams spectral sequence for 3-local topological modular forms.

We should mention that the analogous calculation at the prime 2 is being carried out by Rognes and Bruner ([2]). It is the author's understanding that their interest in that spectral sequence stemmed from their work on the topological Hochschild homology of tmf . We speculate knowing the Adams spectral sequence at the prime 3 might be useful for similar reasons.

Conventions. In this article, we will implicitly assume that all spectra are 3-complete. Thus tmf refers, from here on out, to the 3-completion of the spectrum of topological modular forms. We will always denote the mod 3 Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum by H . Given a Hopf algebra Γ and a comodule C over Γ , we will abbreviate $\mathrm{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3, C)$ by $\mathrm{Ext}_\Gamma(C)$. In the case when $\Gamma = A_*$, we will write $\mathrm{Ext}(C)$. If $C = H_*X$ for a spectrum X , then we will abbreviate further to $\mathrm{Ext}(X)$. We will always employ Adams indexing unless specifically stated otherwise. We let ζ_n denote $\chi\xi_n$ and $\bar{\tau}_n$ denote $\chi\tau_n$ in the dual Steenrod algebra. We will use the symbol \doteq to indicate equality up to a multiplicative unit. Finally, for a spectrum X , we let $E_r(X)$ denote the r th page of the mod 3 Adams spectral sequence for X .

1.1. Outline of the paper. Recall that the Adams spectral sequence is a convergent spectral sequence of the form

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathbb{F}_3, H_*\mathrm{tmf}) \implies \pi_*\mathrm{tmf}_3^\wedge.$$

Thus, a necessary input is $H_*\mathrm{tmf}$. This was determined, for example, in [13], where Rezk shows there is a short exact sequence of comodules

$$0 \rightarrow \Sigma^8\mathcal{B} \rightarrow H_*\mathrm{tmf} \rightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow 0$$

where \mathcal{B} is a certain subalgebra of the dual Steenrod algebra A_* . This is the starting point of our calculation. We view this short exact sequence as giving a multiplicative filtration of $H_*\mathrm{tmf}$ by comodules, yielding an algebraic spectral sequence

$$E_1^{*,*,*} = \mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(E_0H_*\mathrm{tmf}) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathcal{B}) \otimes E(b_4) \implies \mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\mathrm{tmf}).$$

In §2 we recall these details and establish a change-of-rings formula for $\mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathcal{B})$. In §3 we use a Cartan-Eilenberg spectral sequence to

compute $\text{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathcal{B})$. An expert in these affairs can safely ignore this section. In §4, we determine the Adams E_2 -term. In section §5 we discuss the rational homotopy of tmf and its relationship to modular forms. Finally, in §6, we establish the Adams differentials and derive $\pi_*\text{tmf}$.

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2. THE MOD 3 HOMOLOGY OF tmf

In this section we recall necessary facts about the mod 3 homology of tmf. In [13], it is shown that, as an algebra, the homology of tmf is given by

$$H_*\text{tmf} \cong E(b_4) \otimes \mathcal{B}$$

where $|b_4| = 8$ and

$$\mathcal{B} := \mathbb{F}_3[\zeta_1^3, \zeta_n \mid n \geq 2] \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_n \mid n \geq 3)$$

where the generators have the degrees

$$|\zeta_n| = 2(3^n - 1) \qquad |\bar{\tau}_n| = 2 \cdot 3^n - 1$$

Here, the ζ_i are conjugate to Milnor's element ξ_i , and likewise $\bar{\tau}_n$ is the conjugate of Milnor's τ_n [12, Theorem 3.1.1]. One can easily check that \mathcal{B} is a comodule algebra over A_* . Note also that for degree reasons, the class b_4 is an A_* -comodule primitive. Indeed, if

$$\alpha(b_4) = 1 \otimes b_4 + \sum_i x'_i \otimes x''_i$$

then the degrees of x''_i are less than that of b_4 . But b_4 is the lowest positive degree element of $H_*\text{tmf}$.

Furthermore, Rezk shows that there is nontrivial extension of comodules

$$(2.1) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \Sigma^8 \mathcal{B} \longrightarrow H_*\text{tmf} \longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \rightarrow 0.$$

Applying $\text{Ext}_{A_*}(-)$ to this short exact sequence of comodules yields a long exact sequence in Ext. We regard this as a convergent spectral sequence

$$\mathrm{Ext}(\Sigma^8 \mathcal{B}) \oplus \mathrm{Ext}(\mathcal{B}) \implies \mathrm{Ext}(H_* \mathrm{tmf}).$$

The fact that 2.1 is a nontrivial extension implies that this spectral sequence does not immediately collapse. Determining the differentials in this spectral sequence is the subject of section 4. Thus, it is apparent that we need to compute the Ext groups of \mathcal{B} . We will simplify this by establishing a change-of-rings formula.

Definition 2.2. Let Γ be the Hopf algebra

$$\Gamma := A_*/(\zeta_1^3, \zeta_n, \bar{\tau}_m \mid n \geq 2, m \geq 3) \cong \mathbb{F}_3[\zeta_1]/(\zeta_1^3) \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2)$$

with the induced coproduct from the dual Steenrod algebra.

Example 2.3. In the dual Steenrod algebra, the coproduct on $\bar{\tau}_2$ is given by

$$\psi(\bar{\tau}_2) = \bar{\tau}_2 \otimes 1 + \bar{\tau}_0 \otimes \zeta_2 + \bar{\tau}_1 \otimes \zeta_1^3 + 1 \otimes \bar{\tau}_2.$$

Thus, in Γ , $\bar{\tau}_2$ is a Hopf algebra primitive. On the other hand,

$$\psi(\bar{\tau}_1) = \bar{\tau}_1 \otimes 1 + \bar{\tau}_0 \otimes \zeta_1 + 1 \otimes \bar{\tau}_1.$$

Thus this Hopf algebra is not primitively generated.

The proof of the following proposition is standard.

Proposition 2.4. *There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathcal{B} \cong A_* \square_{\Gamma} \mathbb{F}_3.$$

We derive the following corollary from Theorem A1.3.12 of [12].

Corollary 2.5. *There is a change-of-rings isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Ext}(\mathcal{B}) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{F}_3).$$

Thus we must compute the cohomology of the Hopf algebra Γ . This is done in the next section.

3. COMPUTING THE COHOMOLOGY OF Γ

In the last section we showed that the Ext groups of \mathcal{B} are $\mathrm{Ext}_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Since Γ is a finite Hopf algebra, there is hope of computing its cohomology. Recall that $A(1)$ is the subalgebra of the Steenrod algebra generated by the Bockstein β and \mathcal{P}^1 . Its dual is

$$A(1)_* \cong \mathbb{F}_3[\zeta_1]/(\zeta_1^3) \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1).$$

In particular, $A(1)_*$ is a sub-Hopf algebra of Γ . The following proposition relies on the material in the first appendix of [12]. We recommend the reader look at Definition A1.1.15. The following lemma is easily checked.

Lemma 3.1. *The following*

$$A(1)_* \rightarrow \Gamma \rightarrow E(\bar{\tau}_2)$$

is a cocentral extension of Hopf algebras over \mathbb{F}_3 .

When one has an extension of Hopf algebras, one can consider the Cartan-Eilenberg spectral sequence. In general, if

$$(D, \Phi) \rightarrow (A, \Gamma) \rightarrow (A, \Sigma)$$

is an extension of Hopf algebroids, N is a left comodule over Γ , then there is a natural convergent spectral sequence of the form

$$E_2^{f,s,t} = \text{Ext}_{\Phi}^{f,t}(D, \text{Ext}_{\Sigma}^s(A, N)) \implies \text{Ext}_{\Gamma}^{f+s,t}(A, N).$$

Here, f denotes the filtration degree, s is the cohomological degree, and t is the internal degree. The differentials are of the form

$$d_r : E_r^{f,s,t} \rightarrow E_r^{f+r,s-r+1,t}.$$

See A1.3.14 and A1.3.15 of [12] for details on this spectral sequence. Applied to our extension of Hopf algebras with $N = \mathbb{F}_3$, this spectral sequence takes on the form

$$(3.2) \quad E_2^{f,s,t} = \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{f,t}(\mathbb{F}_3, \text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_2)}^s(\mathbb{F}_3, \mathbb{F}_3)) \implies \text{Ext}_{\Gamma}^{f+s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3).$$

Since $E(\bar{\tau}_2)$ is a primitively generated exterior Hopf algebra, we have that

$$\text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_2)}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \mathbb{F}_3[v_2]$$

where the (s, t) -bidegree of v_2 is $(1, 17)$. Note that since \mathbb{F}_3 is a comodule algebra, the Cartan-Eilenberg spectral sequence is multiplicative.

In order to determine the E_2 -page of this spectral sequence, we need to understand the coaction of $A(1)_*$ on $\mathbb{F}_3[v_2]$. As $\mathbb{F}_3[v_2]$ is a comodule algebra over $A(1)_*$, it is enough to determine the coaction on v_2 .

Lemma 3.3. *Under the canonical $A(1)_*$ -coaction on $\text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_2)}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, the element v_2 is a comodule primitive.*

Proof. Observe that the largest degree element of $A(1)_*$ is $\zeta_1^2 \bar{\tau}_0 \bar{\tau}_1$, which has degree 14. Since

$$\text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_2)}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \mathbb{F}_3[v_2], \quad |v_2| = (1, 17)$$

the coaction on v_2 must be $1 \otimes v_2$ for degree reasons. \square

Corollary 3.4. *The E_2 -term of the Cartan-Eilenberg spectral sequence (CESS) is given by*

$$E_2 \cong \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes \mathbb{F}_3[v_2]$$

where v_2 is in (f, s, t) -degree $(0, 1, 17)$ and $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{a,t}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ is in tridegree $(a, 0, t)$.

Thus we must determine the cohomology of $A(1)_*$. The May spectral sequence can be used for this purpose. Later, we will need to use May's convergence theorem to give a proof for Lemma 4.7, so we collect some details about the spectral sequence here. The reader is referred to [12, 3.2] for further details.

This spectral sequence is obtained by putting a filtration on

$$A(1)_* = P(\zeta_1)/(\zeta_1^3) \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1).$$

This filtration is defined by assigning the generators of $A(1)_*$ the following *May weight*.

- $MF(\bar{\tau}_0) = MF(\zeta_1) = 1$,
- $MF(\bar{\tau}_1) = 3$.

The associated graded of this filtration is given by

$$E^0 A(1)_* = P(\zeta_1)/(\zeta_1^3) \otimes E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1)$$

but now with $\zeta_1, \bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1$ as primitive elements. This produces a filtration on the cobar complex for $A(1)_*$, resulting in the May spectral sequence

$$E_1^{m,s,t} \implies \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3),$$

with the following E_1 -term,

$$E_1 = \text{Ext}_{E^0 A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \text{Ext}_{P(\zeta_1)/\zeta_1^3}(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes \text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1)}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong E(\alpha_1) \otimes P(v_0, v_1, \beta).$$

Here we are using the fact that

$$\text{Ext}_{E(\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1)}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong P(v_0, v_1)$$

since $\bar{\tau}_0, \bar{\tau}_1$ are primitive and that

$$\text{Ext}_{P(\zeta_1)/\zeta_1^3}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong E(\alpha_1) \otimes P(\beta)$$

since ζ_1 is primitive. The tri-degrees of these classes in the May spectral sequence are recorded below:

- (1) $|\alpha_1| = (1, 1, 4)$,
- (2) $|\beta| = (3, 2, 12)$,
- (3) $|v_0| = (1, 1, 1)$,
- (4) $|v_1| = (3, 1, 5)$.

Moreover, the Ext-groups of primitively generated truncated polynomial algebras also have the following Massey product

$$\beta = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle,$$

see [12, Lemma 3.2.4]. Indeed, β can be represented in the cobar complex for $P(\zeta_1)/\zeta_1^3$ by

$$[\zeta_1^2 | \zeta_1] - [\zeta_1 | \zeta_1^2]$$

which is precisely the Massey product above. Finally, the coproduct on $A(1)_*$ gives the d_1 -differential

$$d_1(v_1) = v_0\alpha_1.$$

The rest of the d_1 -differentials are propagated from this one and the multiplicativity of the May spectral sequence.

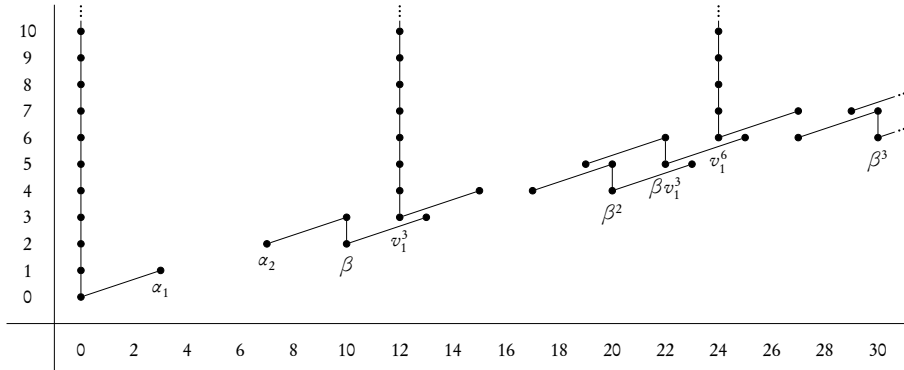
Proposition 3.5. *The algebra $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ is given by*

$$\mathbb{F}_3[v_0, v_1^3, \beta] \otimes E(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)/(v_0\alpha_1, v_0\alpha_2, \alpha_1\alpha_2 - v_0\beta)$$

where the (s, t) -bidegrees of the generators are given by

- $|\alpha_1| = (1, 4),$
- $|\beta| = (2, 12),$
- $|\alpha_2| = (2, 9),$
- $|v_0| = (1, 1),$
- $|v_1| = (1, 5)$

A chart for this Ext group is given below.



From now on, we will write c_6 for v_1^3 . This is justified by Proposition 5.5 below. For degree reasons, this spectral sequence collapses. Indeed, if we use $(t - s, s)$ -indexing to depict the Cartan Eilenberg spectral sequence E_2 -term, then a d_r -differential goes up vertically $s - r + 1$ -spaces. Since $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) = 0$ in degree $t - s = 16$, it follows there cannot be any differentials on v_2 .

Corollary 3.6. *The cohomology of the Hopf algebra Γ is given by*

$$\mathbb{F}_3[v_0, c_6, v_2, \beta] \otimes E(\alpha_1, \alpha_2)/(v_0\alpha_1, v_0\alpha_2, v_0\alpha_2 - v_0\beta).$$

Proof. We have already shown that this is the E_∞ -page. All that remains to be shown is that there are no hidden extensions. First, note that in (3.2), f denotes the filtration degree. Thus v_2 is in filtration

0. The Cartan-Eilenberg spectral sequence arises from an increasing filtration on a cochain complex (see [12, A1.3.14, A1.3.16] for details). Thus, if x and y are two classes, then a hidden extension from xy to z implies that the filtration of z is larger than that of xy . Note also that there are no hidden extensions in the $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ -submodule generated by 1. This is seen, for example, by noticing that the map $A(1)_* \rightarrow \Gamma$ induces a map in Ext ,

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3).$$

So, the only possible hidden extensions would involve products of classes in the ideal generated by v_2 . Suppose $v_2^i x$ and $v_2^j y$ are classes with $x, y \in \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Then if $v_2^i x \cdot v_2^j y = v_2^{i+j} xy = 0$, there could be a hidden extension to a class in higher filtration, let's say there was an extension $v_2^{i+j} xy = v_2^k z$ with $z \in \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Note that in the usual Adams indexing the bidegrees must agree. Let us name the tri-degrees of these classes,

- $|x| = (f_0, 0, t_0)$
- $|y| = (f_1, 0, t_1)$
- $|z| = (f_2, 0, t_2)$.

Then the tri-degree of $v_2^i x \cdot v_2^j y = v_2^{i+j} xy$ is

$$(f_0 + f_1, i + j, t_0 + t_1 + 17(i + j))$$

whereas the tri-degree for $v_2^k z$ is

$$(f_2, k, t_2 + 17k).$$

These classes detect elements in $\text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3)$ of bidegrees

$$(f_0 + f_1 + i + j, t_0 + t_1 + 17(i + j))$$

and

$$(f_2 + k, t_2 + 17k)$$

respectively. These bidegrees must be equal, but in order for this to be a hidden extension, we must have $f_0 + f_1 < f_2$. This implies that $i + j > k$. Since v_2 is not a zero divisor on E_∞ , it follows that it is not a zero divisor in $\text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Thus, if we had the equality

$$v_2^{i+j} xy = v_2^k z$$

in Ext_Γ , then we would have

$$v_2^{i+j-k} xy = z$$

in Ext_Γ . However, on E_∞ , the only way we could have had $v_2^i x \cdot v_2^j y = 0$ is if $xy = 0$. Since $x, y \in \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{1\}$, it follows that $xy = 0$ in

$\text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3)$. This implies that $z = 0$. So there are no hidden extensions. \square

4. DETERMINING THE ADAMS E_2 -TERM

In this section we will determine the E_2 -term of the Adams spectral sequence converging to $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. The way this will be achieved is by applying the functor $\text{Ext}(-)$ to the short exact sequence (2.1) to obtain a long exact sequence. Regarding this as a spectral sequence provides us with

$$E_1 = \text{Ext}(\Sigma^8 \mathcal{B}) \oplus \text{Ext}(\mathcal{B}) \implies \text{Ext}(\text{tmf}).$$

For the purposes of this paper, we will refer to this spectral sequence as the *algebraic spectral sequence*.

4.1. Algebraic differentials. The short exact sequence (2.1) gives a multiplicative filtration of $H_*\text{tmf}$ by A_* -comodules. More precisely, we filter $H_*\text{tmf}$ by setting $F_0 H_*\text{tmf} = H_*\text{tmf}$ and $F_1 H_*\text{tmf} := (b_4)$, the ideal generated by b_4 . Since b_4 is a comodule primitive, this is a filtration by comodules. The algebraic spectral sequence is then the spectral sequence associated to this filtration. Since the filtration is multiplicative, the spectral sequence is as well. Moreover, there is an isomorphism of A_* -comodule algebras

$$E_0 H_*\text{tmf} \cong \mathcal{B} \otimes E(b_4)$$

with \mathcal{B} concentrated in filtration degree 0 and b_4 a comodule primitive in filtration degree 1. Thus

$$E_1^{s,t,f} \cong \text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes E(b_4)$$

as a graded ring. Note that the bidegree of b_4 is $(0, 8, 1)$. Since this spectral sequence arises from a long exact sequence in Ext , there is only a d_1 -differential which has the form

$$d_1 : E_1^{s,t,0} \rightarrow E_1^{s+1,t,1}.$$

In depicting charts we will always use the Adams indexing convention and use the axes $(t - s, s)$ and suppress the filtration degree.

Below is a chart (Figure 4.1) for the E_1 -page of the algebraic spectral sequence. The classes in blue are those in the coset for b_4 in the E_1 -page. In other words, they have filtration 1 with respect to the filtration on $H_*\text{tmf}$. Note that the tri-degree of the d_1 -differential implies that all differentials originate from a black class and target a blue class.

We will now determine the differentials in the algebraic spectral sequence. First, we make the following simple observation.

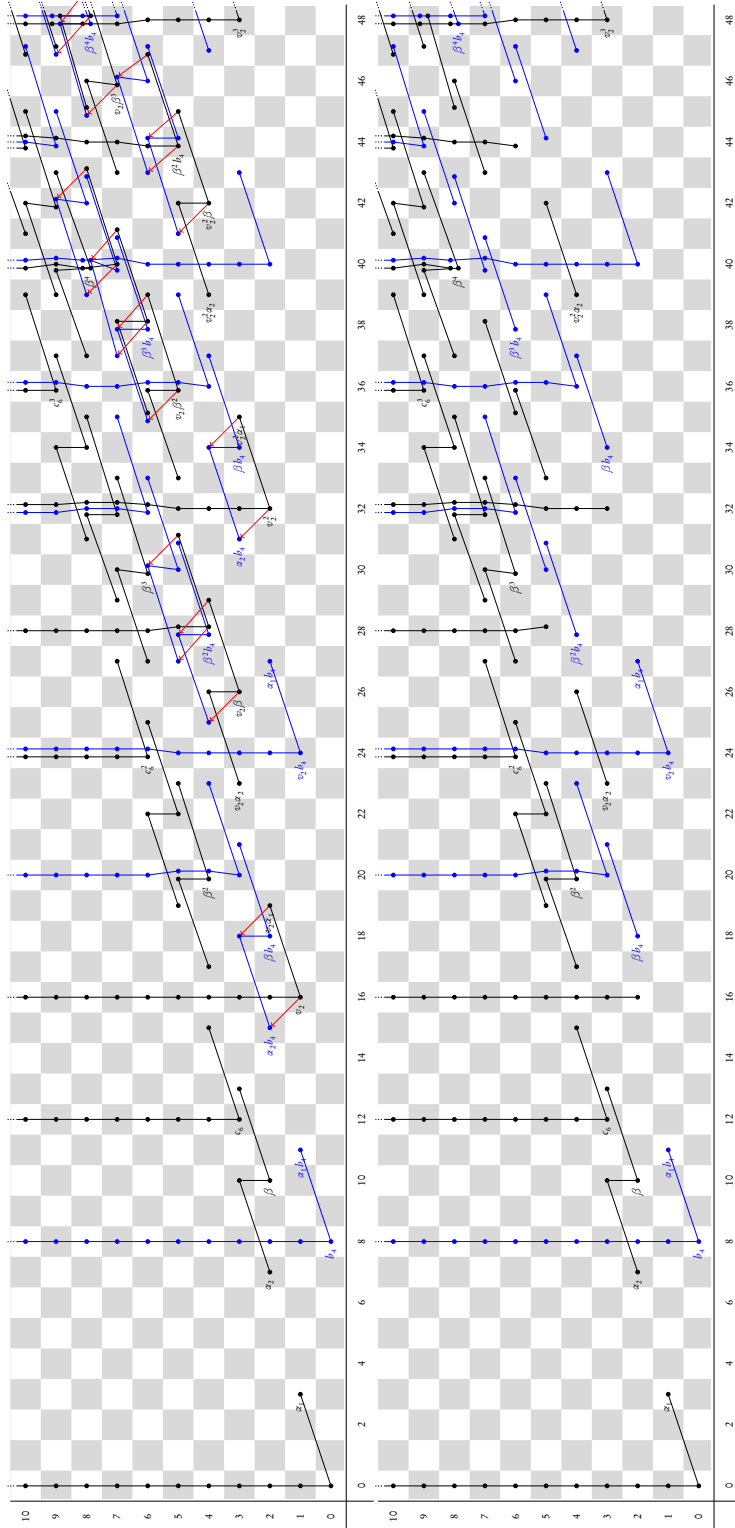


FIGURE 4.1. The E_1 and E_2 -page of the algebraic spectral sequence: $\text{Ext}_\Gamma(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes E(b_4) \implies \text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\text{tmf})$

Lemma 4.1. *For degree reasons, the classes $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, b_4, \beta$, and c_6 are permanent cycles of the algebraic spectral sequence.*

This observation and the multiplicativity of the spectral sequence eliminate many possible differentials.

From the known computation of $\pi_*\text{tmf}$ (cf. [1]), we see that $\pi_{15}\text{tmf} = 0$. In the E_1 -term of the algebraic spectral sequence, there are two classes in stem 15; the class $b_4\alpha_2$ and the class $c_6\alpha_1$. Both of these classes must die, but for degree reasons the only possibility is the following differential¹

$$d_1(v_2) \doteq b_4\alpha_2.$$

Multiplicativity of the spectral sequence and the previous lemma yields the following result.

Proposition 4.2. *The algebraic spectral sequence has the following d_1 -differentials*

$$d_1(v_2^i v_0^j c_6^k \beta^\ell \alpha_1^\epsilon) \doteq v_2^{i-1} v_0^j c_6^k \beta^\ell \alpha_1^\epsilon b_4 \alpha_2 \quad i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$$

for natural numbers i, j, k, ℓ and $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}$. There are no other differentials.

Consequently, this spectral sequence is periodic on the element v_2^3 .

Remark 4.3. It would be nice to have an argument for this differential from first principles, but the author is not currently aware of one. He suspects this implies the existence of an interesting coproduct on $H_*\text{tmf}$.

4.2. Algebraic E_∞ -term. We will now describe a few patterns which make up the E_∞ -page of the algebraic spectral sequence. We will describe these patterns as certain modules over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ along with the monomial of the algebraic spectral sequence which generates it.

(Pattern 1) Since v_2^3 is a permanent cycle, we have the free $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ modules on the powers of v_2^3 and the v_2^3 -multiples of $v_2^2 b_4$, i.e. for all $j \geq 0$,

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{v_2^{3j}, v_2^{3j+2} b_4\};$$

(Pattern 2) For $j \equiv 0, 1 \pmod{3}$, we have the patterns

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2) \cdot \{v_2^j b_4\}$$

(Pattern 3) For $j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, we have the following patterns

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0 v_2^j\} \oplus \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, v_0) \cdot \{v_2^j \alpha_2\}.$$

¹The class $c_6\alpha_1$ will be dealt with by an Adams differential.

The way we obtained these patterns was by noting that, as a module over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, the E_1 -page of the algebraic spectral sequence is freely generated by the monomials $v_2^j b_4^\epsilon$. In other words, we have an isomorphism of $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ -modules,

$$E_1 \cong \bigoplus_{j \geq 0, \epsilon \in \{0,1\}} \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{v_2^j b_4^\epsilon\}.$$

The three patterns arise by partitioning the free modules $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{v_2^j b_4^\epsilon\}$ into those which neither receive nor support any differentials (Pattern 1), receive differentials (Pattern 2), or support differentials (Pattern 3).

Remark 4.4. In later parts of this paper we will need to refer to these patterns. We will refer to them as *patterns of type j on generator x* . So for example, if we look at the pattern on the Adams E_2 -term generated by the monomial $v_2^4 b_4$, then we will call this a pattern of type 2 on generator $v_2^4 b_4$. For patterns of the third type, we will call these patterns of type 3 on generator v_2^j . This is potentially confusing since v_2^j does not survive the algebraic spectral sequence unless j is a multiple of 3. This terminology stems from the fact that this pattern is the residual piece of a free $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ -module generated by v_2^j .

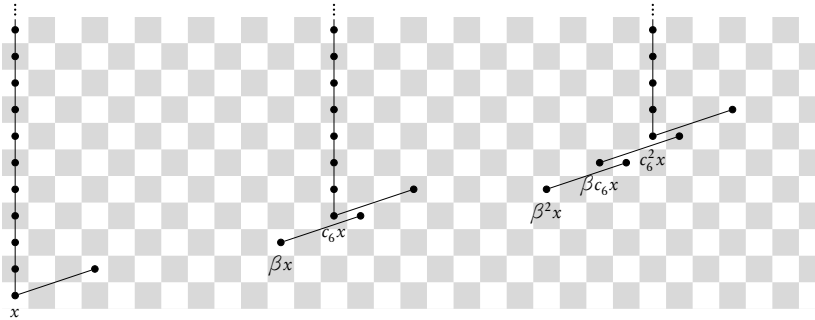
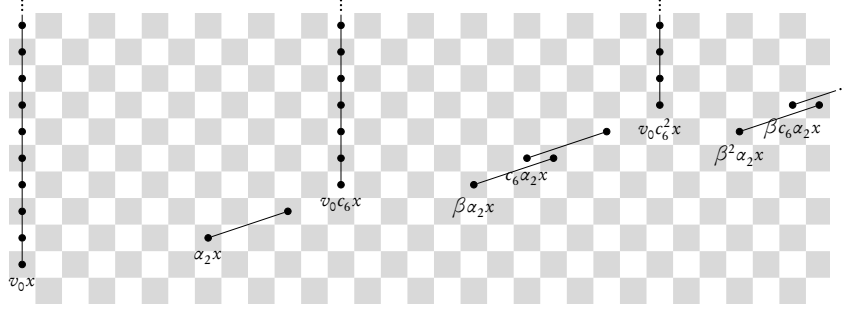


FIGURE 4.2. A depiction of pattern 2 on a generator x

4.3. Algebraic hidden extensions. As with any spectral sequence, there is the possibility of extension problems. We will show that there is a crucial hidden v_0 -extension which will play an important role in the next section. Namely,


 FIGURE 4.3. A depiction of pattern 3 on a generator x

Proposition 4.5. *In the algebraic spectral sequence, there is a hidden multiplicative extension*

$$v_0 \cdot (v_2^2 \alpha_2) \doteq v_2 b_4 c_6 \alpha_1,$$

consequently for every natural number j and k , we have the hidden extension

$$v_0 \cdot v_2^2 c_6^j \beta^k \alpha_2 \doteq v_2 c_6^{j+1} \beta^k b_4 \alpha_1.$$

Remark 4.6. One might protest that this is not a hidden extension since $v_2 b_4 c_6 \alpha_1$ is an element in the correct Adams filtration. However, from the perspective of the algebraic spectral sequence, $v_2^2 \alpha_2$ has filtration 0 and $v_2 b_4 c_6 \alpha_2$ has filtration 1. Since v_0 has filtration 0, this is in fact a hidden extension.

Before proving this, we will need to show the following.

Lemma 4.7. *In $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, there is the Massey product*

$$c_6 \alpha_1 \in \langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle.$$

and there is zero indeterminacy.

To prove this, we need to recall May's Convergence theorem. The proof of this fact can be found as Theorem 4.1 of [10], but we will only be interested in the case of a three-fold Massey product. The variant we will use is Theorem 2.2.2 of [3]. However, since we are working at an odd prime, we have to keep track of signs. In the following, if x is a class in degree n , then we write \bar{x} for $(-1)^{n+1}x$ (see [12, Appendix 4] for further details).

Theorem 4.8 (May's Convergence Theorem). *Let $\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2$ be elements of Ext such that the Massey product $\langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle$ is defined. For*

each i , let a_i be a permanent cycle on the May E_r -page which detects α_i . Suppose further that

- (1) The Massey product $\langle a_0, a_1, a_2 \rangle$ is defined on the E_{r+1} -page: there are a_{01} and a_{12} such that $d_r(a_{01}) = \overline{a_0}a_1$ and $d_r(a_{12}) = \overline{a_1}a_2$.
- (2) If (m, s, t) is the tri-degree of either a_{01} or a_{12} , and for any $m' \geq m$ and q such that $m' - q < m - r$, the differential

$$d_q : E_q^{m', s, t} \rightarrow E_q^{m' - q + 1, s + 1, t}$$

is zero.

Then the element $\overline{a_{01}}a_3 + \overline{a_0}a_{12}$ is a permanent cycle and detects an element of $\langle \alpha_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \rangle$.

Remark 4.9. The second condition in May's Convergence Theorem is often expressed by saying there are no "crossing differentials".

We will use May's convergence theorem to give a proof for Lemma 4.7. From the discussion of the May spectral sequence right before Proposition 3.5, $\alpha_2 := v_1\alpha_1$ is a non-zero permanent cycle. One easily shows that

Lemma 4.10. *In $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, there is the Massey product*

$$\alpha_2 = \langle v_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle.$$

Proof of Lemma 4.7. Since $\alpha_2 = v_1\alpha_1$ is exterior on the May E_1 -page, we get the following defining system $d_1(v_1^2) = \overline{v_0}\alpha_2$ and $d_1(0) = \alpha_2^2$ for the Massey product $\langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle$. This shows that on the May E_1 -page we have $v_1^2\alpha_2 = c_6\alpha_1$ is in $\langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle$.

Since $\alpha_2^2 = 0$ and $v_0\alpha_2 = 0$ in $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, the Massey product $\langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle$ is defined in $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. Furthermore, there is no indeterminacy of this Massey product. So we just need to check the second condition of May's Convergence Theorem, that there are no crossing differentials. Note that $v_1^2 \in E_1^{6,2,10}$ and that $E_2^{m,2,10} = 0$ for all m . So condition (2) is satisfied here. Likewise, note that $(v_1\alpha_1)^2 \in E_1^{8,4,18}$ and that $E_1^{m,3,18} = 0$ for all m . Thus there are no nonzero differentials to worry about. So condition (2) is always satisfied here as well. Thus we may apply May's Convergence Theorem to infer that

$$c_6\alpha_1 \in \langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle.$$

It is easy to see that there is no indeterminacy. \square

Remark 4.11. Keep in mind that May's convergence theorem is actually very general (cf. the discussion preceding [12, A1.4.10]). It

applies to any spectral sequence which arises from a multiplicative filtration on a DGA. In particular, it applies to the Cartan-Eilenberg SS and the algebraic SS we have used. Since the Cartan-Eilenberg SS collapses, and since the algebraic SS only has d_1 -differentials, the May Convergence Theorem vacuously applies to these spectral sequences.

Thus, we derive the following corollary.

Corollary 4.12. *In $\text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\text{tmf})$ there is the Massey*

$$c_6\alpha_1 \doteq \langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle.$$

We will use this corollary to derive the hidden multiplicative extension.

Proof of Proposition 4.5. One can check, using the May Convergence Theorem applied to the algebraic spectral sequence, that one has the Massey product

$$\pm v_2^2\alpha_2 \in \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4v_2 \rangle,$$

and that this Massey product has no indeterminacy. Note that we do not know the sign since we only know the differential $d_1(v_2)$ up to sign.

In order to apply the May Convergence Theorem to this Massey product, we must check that it is defined on $\text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\text{tmf})$. Note that $\alpha_2^2 = 0$ in this Ext group, since there is no nonzero group in the 14 stem. Furthermore, since hidden extensions must always target a class in higher filtration, and since the algebraic spectral sequence only has elements in filtration 0 and 1, it follows that there can be no hidden extension for the product of b_4v_2 and α_2 . Thus the Massey product is defined in $\text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\text{tmf})$ (cf. Remark 4.11). Using the First Juggling Theorem (cf. [12, A1.4.6]), we have

$$v_0 \cdot (v_2^2\alpha_2) \doteq v_0 \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4v_2 \rangle \doteq \langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle b_4v_2 \doteq c_6\alpha_1 b_4v_2$$

yielding the desired extension. \square

We will also have occasion to use the following hidden extension.

Corollary 4.13. *In the algebraic SS, there is the Massey product*

$$v_2\alpha_2 \doteq \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4 \rangle$$

and consequently the hidden extension

$$v_0 \cdot (v_2\alpha_2) \doteq b_4 \cdot (c_6\alpha_1).$$

Proof. A defining system for the Massey product $\langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4 \rangle$ on the E_2 page is given by $d_1(0) = \alpha_2^2$ and $d_1(v_2) = \alpha_2 b_4$. Observe that there is no

indeterminacy. So by May's convergence theorem we have the Massey product

$$v_2\alpha_2 \doteq \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4 \rangle.$$

Since this Massey product and $\langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle$ are both strictly defined, we get from the First Juggling Theorem [12, A1.4.6(c)] the following equalities

$$b_4c_6\alpha_1 \doteq \langle v_0, \alpha_2, \alpha_2 \rangle b_4 \doteq v_0 \langle \alpha_2, \alpha_2, b_4 \rangle \doteq v_0(v_2\alpha_2).$$

□

4.4. Comparison to the Adams spectral sequence in tmf-modules.

We now make a few remarks comparing the E_2 -term of the Adams spectral sequence for tmf and the Adams spectral sequence for tmf in tmf-modules as studied by Hill ([7, Section 2]). The latter is a spectral sequence

$$E_2^{s,t} = \text{Ext}_{A_*^{\text{tmf}}}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3) \implies \pi_{t-s}\text{tmf}.$$

where

$$A_*^{\text{tmf}} = \pi_*(H \wedge_{\text{tmf}} H) \cong A(1)_* \otimes E(a_2)$$

where a_2 is in degree 9. This class has an interesting coproduct, but this does not concern us here. What is interesting for us, however, is that in order to compute this coproduct, Hill filters A_*^{tmf} ([7, Theorem 2.2]), resulting in an algebraic spectral sequence

$$E_1^{s,t,*} = \text{Ext}_{E_0A_*^{\text{tmf}}}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3) \implies \text{Ext}_{A_*^{\text{tmf}}}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3).$$

One easily derives that

$$E_1^{s,t,*} = \text{Ext}_{E_0A_*^{\text{tmf}}}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes P(\tilde{c}_4)$$

where \tilde{c}_4 is the class represented in the cobar complex of $E_0A_*^{\text{tmf}}$ by $[a_2]$. In particular, $\tilde{c}_4 \in E_1^{1,9,1}$. The term $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}^{s,t}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ is concentrated in filtration degree 0. It turns out that this E_1 -page is in bijection with the E_1 -term of our algebraic spectral sequence, but with various elements in ours in the “wrong” filtration. For example, our element b_4 corresponds to Hill's element \tilde{c}_4 . The former is in tridegree $(0, 8, 1)$ but the latter is in tridegree $(1, 8, 1)$.

We provide a short dictionary relating various names in our spectral sequence to Hill's algebraic spectral sequence.

alg'c SS	Hill's alg'c SS
b_4	\tilde{c}_4
v_2	\tilde{c}_4^2
b_4v_2	\tilde{c}_4^3
\vdots	\vdots

In particular, the element that Hill calls $\tilde{c}_4^{2\ell+\varepsilon}$ corresponds to the element we call $b_4^\varepsilon v_2^\ell$. Moreover, Hill is able to derive a differential $d_1(\tilde{c}_4) = \alpha_2$. Algebraic manipulation then yields the following differentials $d_2(\alpha_2 \tilde{c}_4^2) = v_1^3 \beta$ and $d_2(v_0 \tilde{c}_4^2) = v_1^3 \alpha_1$. These all correspond to various differentials we encounter in this paper as well, but interestingly, not all of them are algebraic differentials. On the one hand, the differential $d_1(\tilde{c}_4^2) = -\tilde{c}_4 \alpha_2$ corresponds to our algebraic differential $d_1(v_2) = b_4 \alpha_2$. But the differential $d_1(\tilde{c}_4) = \alpha_2$ corresponds to an Adams d_2 -differential $d_2(b_4) = \alpha_2$.

In particular, half of Hill's algebraic differentials are seen in our algebraic spectral sequence, but the other half arise as Adams differentials. It is this discrepancy that makes the tmf-relative Adams spectral sequence more computable as opposed to the absolute Adams spectral sequence.

5. RATIONAL HOMOTOPY OF tmf AND MODULAR FORMS

In this section, we examine the v_0 -inverted Adams spectral sequence for tmf. In this case, the v_0 -inverted Adams spectral sequence converges to the rational homotopy groups of tmf,

$$v_0^{-1} \text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_* \text{tmf}) \implies \pi_* \text{tmf}_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$

To determine the v_0 -localized Adams E_2 -term, we could take the decomposition from §4.2 and invert v_0 . Alternatively, we could use the v_0 -localized algebraic spectral sequence,

$$v_0^{-1} \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes E(b_4) \implies v_0^{-1} \text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_* \text{tmf}).$$

The latter approach is more convenient. Note that

$$v_0^{-1} \text{Ext}_{\Gamma}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cong P(v_0^{\pm 1}, v_1^3, v_2).$$

This shows that the v_0 -localized algebraic E_1 -term is concentrated in even stems, and hence collapses at E_1 . Thus we find that

$$v_0^{-1} \text{Ext}_{A_*}(H_* \text{tmf}) \cong P(v_0^{\pm 1}, v_1^3, v_2) \otimes E(b_4)$$

and it follows immediately that the v_0 -localized ASS for tmf collapses at E_2 .

The spectrum tmf has a close connection to classical modular forms. The ring of integral modular forms, MF_* , has been known for quite some time.

Theorem 5.1 (cf. [4]). *The ring of integral modular forms is given by*

$$MF_* = \mathbb{Z}[c_4, c_6, \Delta]/(c_4^3 - c_6^2 - 12^3 \Delta).$$

Here, c_4 and c_6 are the normalized Eisenstein series of weight 4 and 6 respectively. Topologically, these have degree 8 and 12 respectively. The modular form Δ is often referred to as the *modular discriminant*, and is a modular form of weight 12. The precise relationship between $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$ and integral modular forms is made by examining the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence. We need to make use of the following.

Theorem 5.2 (cf. [1], [6]). *The edge homomorphism for the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence for tmf is a map*

$$\pi_*\mathrm{tmf} \rightarrow MF_*(\mathbb{Z}_{(3)}) := MF_* \otimes \mathbb{Z}_{(3)}$$

where MF_* is the ring of classical integral modular forms. The image of this map contains $c_4, c_6, 3\Delta, 3\Delta^2$ and Δ^3 . Moreover, this map is a rational isomorphism.

Remark 5.3. Since the edge homomorphism is a map of rings, the theorem determines the image entirely.

Corollary 5.4. *The rational homotopy groups of tmf are given by*

$$\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}_{\mathbb{Q}} \cong \mathbb{Q}[c_4, c_6].$$

Theorem 5.2 will allow us to determine what some of the elements in the Adams E_{∞} -term detect in $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$. It will also be used to later to establish hidden multiplicative extensions in §6.4. We can carry some of this out even now.

Proposition 5.5. *The class v_1^3 in the Adams E_2 -term for tmf survives to a non-zero element in E_{∞} and detects the class c_6 .*

Proof. It follows for degree reasons that v_1^3 cannot support or be targeted by a differential. This implies that v_1^3 survives to a nonzero element in E_{∞} . From Theorem 5.2, we know that some torsion free element in the 12 stem must detect c_6 . From the Adams spectral sequence calculation we see that the only v_0 -tower in stem 12 is the one generated by v_1^3 . Thus v_1^3 detects c_6 . \square

6. ADAMS DIFFERENTIALS

In this section, we will determine the differentials in the Adams spectral sequence for tmf . Since tmf is a commutative ring spectrum, the Adams spectral sequence is multiplicative. Begin by noting that there are several classes which are permanent cycles for degree reasons.

Lemma 6.1. *The classes $v_0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta$, and c_6 are all permanent cycles for the Adams spectral sequence. Consequently, the differentials in the Adams spectral sequence are linear over $\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$.*

This observation is very useful for our calculation for the following reason. In the last section, we have expressed the Adams E_2 -term as a direct sum of certain patterns which were modules over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$. This observation implies that the only nonzero d_2 -differentials in the Adams spectral sequence will originate on the monomials which generate these patterns. We will also make frequent use of the following facts about $\pi_*\text{tmf}$.

Theorem 6.2 (cf. [6]). *The homotopy groups of tmf are 72 periodic. Furthermore, the torsion in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$ is concentrated in stems 3, 10, 13, 20, 27, 30, 37, and 40 modulo 72.*

We will begin by determining all of the length 2 differentials.

6.1. Adams d_2 -differentials. As was mentioned previously, the Adams differentials are all linear over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, which means we only have to figure which of the following families of monomials support Adams d_2 -differentials: For any natural number j

- (1) v_2^{3j} ,
- (2) $v_2^j b_4$,
- (3) $v_0 v_2^j$ for $j \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}$, and
- (4) $v_2^j \alpha_2$ for $j \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}$.

From our charts (Figures 6.1 and 6.2 below), one sees that v_2^3 can support a length 3 differential at minimum. Thus, v_2^{3j} is a d_2 -cycle for all j . Moreover, there are several multiplicative relations on the Adams E_2 -term which we get from the previous section. For example, we have $v_2^3 \cdot (v_2 b_4) = v_2^4 b_4$. Consequently, we have

Proposition 6.3. *The Adams d_2 -differentials for tmf are linear over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \otimes P(v_2^3)$. Thus, we only need to determine which of the monomials b_4 , $v_0 v_2$, $v_2 \alpha_2$, $b_4 v_2$, $v_0 v_2^2$, $v_2^2 \alpha_2$, and $b_4 v_2^2$ support d_2 -differentials.*

Proposition 6.4. *There is an Adams d_2 -differential*

$$(6.5) \quad d_2(b_4) \doteq \alpha_2.$$

Proof 1. From the known computation of $\pi_*\text{tmf}$, it is seen that $\pi_7\text{tmf} = 0$. Thus, the class α_2 must die. The only possibility is the claimed differential. \square

Proof 2. Recall that in the Adams E_2 -term for S^0 , we have the Massey product

$$\beta_1 = \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle.$$

In the homotopy groups for the sphere, there is the same Toda bracket by Moss' convergence theorem (see [11] or [3, Theorem 3.1.1]). Note also that α_1 is represented in the cobar complex by $[\zeta_1]$.

In the Adams E_2 -term for tmf , there are classes of the same name and the same Massey product holds. In the cobar complex for tmf , the class α_1 is also represented by $[\zeta_1]$. Thus, under the induced map on Ext groups

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_{A_*}(H_*\mathrm{tmf})$$

α_1 is sent to α_1 . The Massey product then shows that β_1 is mapped to β . Hence, α_1 and β are in the Hurewicz image of the sphere.

It is known from the Adams spectral sequence for the sphere that there is a d_2 -differential whose target is $v_0\beta$ (cf. [12, Figure 1.2.15]). Since β is in the Hurewicz image, it follows that $v_0\beta = 0$ in $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$. This forces the Adams differential

$$d_2(b_4\alpha_1) \doteq v_0\beta = \alpha_1\alpha_2.$$

However, as α_1 is a permanent cycle for the ASS for tmf , we must have that

$$d_2(b_4) \doteq \alpha_2$$

as stated. □

Remark 6.6. This is one of the Adams differentials which occurs as an algebraic differential in [7].

We can draw an interesting consequence from the second argument provided above (we learned this from Mike Hill and Mark Behrens).

Corollary 6.7. *The element $b_4\alpha_1$ is the image of $h_1 \in \mathrm{Ext}(S^0)$ under the map*

$$\mathrm{Ext}(S^0) \rightarrow \mathrm{Ext}(\mathrm{tmf}),$$

and consequently we have the hidden comodule extension in $H_*\mathrm{tmf}$,

$$\alpha(\zeta_1^3) = \zeta_1^3 \otimes 1 - \zeta_1 \otimes b_4 + 1 \otimes \zeta_1^3$$

where $\alpha : H_*\mathrm{tmf} \rightarrow A_* \otimes H_*\mathrm{tmf}$ denotes the A_* -coaction on $H_*\mathrm{tmf}$.

Proof. In the Adams spectral sequence for the sphere, it is the class h_1 which supports a d_2 -differential killing $v_0\beta$. Naturality of the Adams spectral sequence implies that h_1 maps to $b_4\alpha_1$.

In the cobar complex for S^0 , the element h_1 is represented by ζ_1^3 . On the other hand, we can represent $b_4\alpha_1$ in the cobar complex for tmf by $[\zeta_1]b_4$. Thus there must be an element of $H_*\mathrm{tmf}$ which bounds the difference between $[\zeta_1^3]$ and $[\zeta_1]b_4$. The only possibility is

$$d([\zeta_1^3]) = [\zeta_1^3] - [\zeta_1]b_4.$$

This implies the claimed coaction. □

Proposition 6.8. *There is an Adams d_2 -differential*

$$(6.9) \quad d_2(v_0v_2) \doteq c_6\alpha_1.$$

Proof 1. It is known that $\pi_{15}(\text{tmf}) = 0$. The only nonzero class in this stem on the Adams E_2 -term for tmf is $c_6\alpha_1$. Thus, this class must die. The only possibility is the claimed differential. \square

Proof 2. We provide a second proof which does not rely on a priori knowledge of $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. Recall the Massey product for $c_6\alpha_1$ we found in Corollary 4.12. Since α_2 projects to 0 on the E_3 -page, we have that the Massey product projects to 0 at E_3 . One also checks that the indeterminacy for this Massey product on E_3 is 0. It is also the case that there is no room for crossing differentials in this range. Thus Moss' Convergence Theorem ([11], [3, Theorem 3.1.1]) implies that $c_6\alpha_1$ must project to 0 in E_∞ . This implies that $c_6\alpha_1$ must be killed by a d_2 -differential. The only possibility is the claimed differential. \square

One might be tempted to conclude from this that there is a length 2 differential from b_4v_2 to $v_2\alpha_2$. However, one must be cautious. Even though b_4v_2 was a product in the E_1 -term of the algebraic spectral sequence of the last section, it is no longer decomposable (as v_2 supported an algebraic differential). In fact, this differential does not occur. As explained in subsection 4.4, the classes b_4 and v_2 correspond to Hill's classes \tilde{c}_4 and \tilde{c}_4^2 respectively. Also, b_4v_2 corresponds to Δ , the modular discriminant. In any of the computations for $\pi_*\text{tmf}$, there is a differential $d_7(\Delta) = \alpha_1\beta^2$. This suggests that b_4v_2 ought to support a length 3 differential to $\alpha_1\beta^2$. On the other hand, $\pi_{23}\text{tmf} = 0$, and on $E_2(\text{tmf})$, there are the nonzero classes $v_2\alpha_2, \alpha_1\beta^2$, and $b_4c_6\alpha_1$. Also, Proposition 6.4 implies that $d_2(c_6b_4\alpha_1) = c_6\alpha_1\alpha_2$, taking care of the class $c_6b_4\alpha_1$. This suggests that $v_2\alpha_2$ will support a differential.

Proposition 6.10. *In $\pi_*\text{tmf}$, one has that $c_6\beta = 0$. Consequently, there is an Adams d_2 -differential*

$$(6.11) \quad d_2(v_2\alpha_2) \doteq c_6\beta.$$

We give two proofs.

Proof 1. By the previous proposition, we can form the Massey product $\langle c_6, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle_{E_3}$ on the E_3 -page. By the juggling lemma, [12, Appendix 1], we have that

$$c_6\beta = c_6\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle = \langle c_6, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle \alpha_1.$$

From the previous proposition, we infer that the Massey product $\langle c_6, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle$ contains 0. It is also easy to see that this Massey product has zero indeterminacy. Thus $c_6\beta = 0$ in $E_3(\text{tmf})$. Thus $c_6\beta$ must be the target of a d_2 -differential. The only possible source is $v_2\alpha_2$. \square

Proof 2. From Proposition 6.4, we deduce that

$$d_2(b_4c_6\alpha_1) = c_6\alpha_1\alpha_2 = v_0c_6\beta.$$

The hidden extension 4.13 then implies the stated differential. \square

The next monomials we need to consider are b_4v_2 , $v_0v_2^2$, and $v_2^2\alpha_2$, in that order. By inspection of the chart, each of these classes have only one possible target on the E_2 -page. However, one finds from the previous propositions that each of these potential targets actually supports a differential. Thus b_4v_2 , $v_0v_2^2$, and $v_2^2\alpha_2$ are d_2 -cycles. Thus we move on to the monomial $b_4v_2^2$.

Proposition 6.12. *There is a d_2 -differential*

$$(6.13) \quad d_2(b_4v_2^2) \doteq v_2^2\alpha_2.$$

as well as the d_2 -differential

$$(6.14) \quad d_2(v_0b_4v_2^2) \doteq v_2c_6b_4\alpha_1$$

Proof 1. It is known that $\pi_{39}\text{tmf}$ is zero (cf. [1, 13]), but on the E_2 -term, there are the nonzero classes $v_2^2\alpha_2$ and $v_2c_6b_4\alpha_1$ which are not killed by previously established d_2 -differentials. The only way for $v_2^2\alpha_2$ to be killed is by a d_2 -differential given by the claimed differential. The hidden v_0 -extension established in Proposition 4.5 gives us the second differential. \square

Proof 2. We have already established the differential $d_2(v_0v_2) = c_6\alpha_1$. Since v_2b_4 is a d_2 -cycle, we have that

$$d_2((v_0v_2)v_2b_4) = v_2b_4c_6\alpha_1.$$

However, in the algebraic spectral sequence, we had the relation

$$(v_0v_2)v_2b_4 = v_0(b_4v_2^2).$$

The multiplicativity of the spectral sequence and the hidden extension in Proposition 4.5 implies the differential $d_2(b_4v_2^2) = v_2^2\alpha_2$. \square

We can draw from this differential another d_2 -differential.

Corollary 6.15. *There is the following d_2 -differential*

$$(6.16) \quad d_2(v_2^2b_4\alpha_2) \doteq v_2c_6b_4\beta.$$

Proof. From the previous proposition we deduce the differential

$$d_2(v_2^2 b_4 \beta) \doteq v_2^2 \alpha_2 \beta.$$

However, we have from Proposition 4.5 that

$$v_0(v_2^2 \alpha_2 \beta) \doteq c_6 b_4 v_2 \beta \alpha_1.$$

This implies the differential

$$d_2(v_2^2 v_0 b_4 \beta) \doteq c_6 b_4 v_2 \beta \alpha_1.$$

However, since $v_0 \beta = \alpha_1 \alpha_2$, we also have

$$v_2^2 v_0 b_4 \beta = (v_2^2 b_4 \alpha_2) \cdot \alpha_1.$$

Since α_1 is a permanent cycle, multiplicativity of the spectral sequence implies the claimed differential. \square

This completes the determination of the Adams d_2 -differential. Below, in Figure 6.1 and 6.2, we depict that Adams E_2 -term along with the d_2 -differentials. The reader will notice that we have used several different colors in the chart. Here is a key to the use of these colors.

Color	Pattern	generator
black	pattern 1	1
blue	pattern 2	b_4
lime green	pattern 3	v_2
dark magenta	pattern 2	$v_2 b_4$
lavender rose	pattern 3	v_2^2
teal	pattern 1	$v_2^2 b_4$
sea green	pattern 1	v_2^3
maroon	pattern 2	$v_2^3 b_4$
dark violet	pattern 3	v_2^4
blue gray	pattern 2	$v_2^4 b_4$

Before proceeding onto computing the d_3 -differentials, we will give a description of the Adams E_3 -term based on the differentials we just found.

6.2. Determining the Adams E_3 -term. We now set out to determine the patterns that make up the Adams E_3 -term for tmf . To get things going, first note that the pattern of type 2 on generator b_4 and the pattern of type 3 on generator v_2 support differentials into the pattern $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{1\}$ (see Remark 4.4 for an explanation of this terminology). More specifically, the differential (6.5) propagates to give

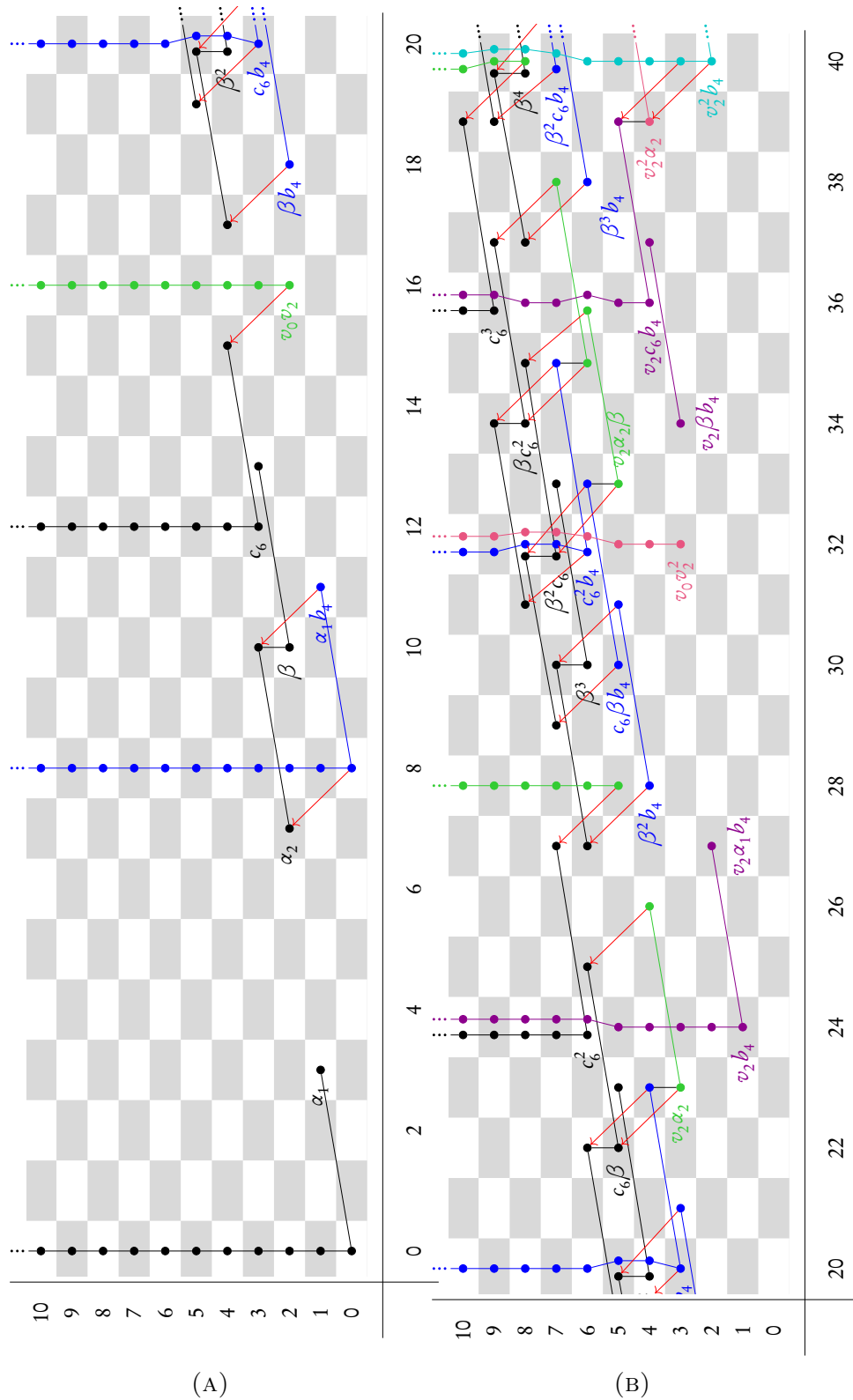


FIGURE 6.1. Adams E_2 -page in stems 0-40 with d_2 -differentials

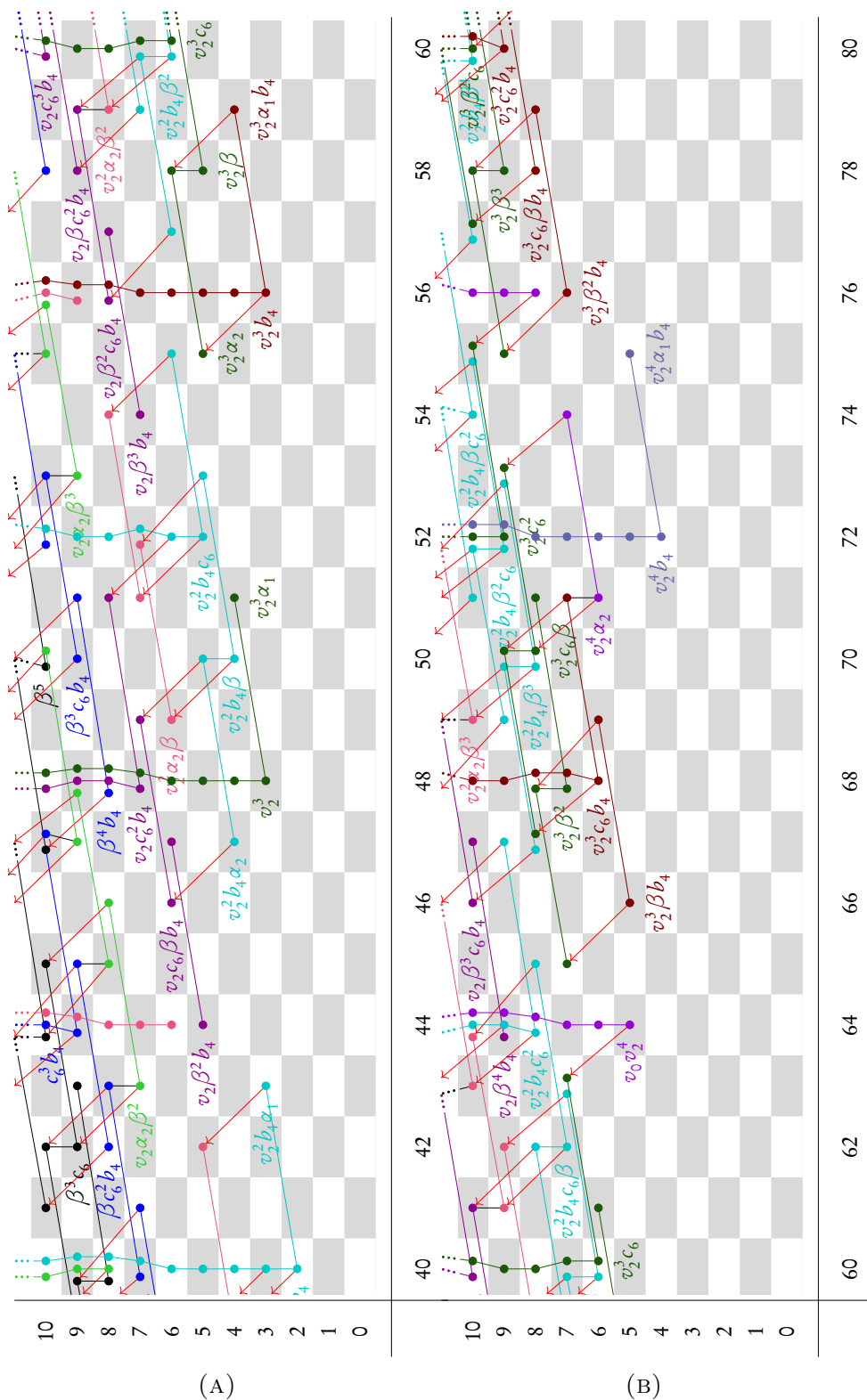


FIGURE 6.2. Adams E_2 -page in stems 40-80 with d_2 -differentials

the following d_2 -differentials for $k, j, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\varepsilon_1 \in \{0, 1\}$;

$$d_2(v_0^\ell c_6^j \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \beta^k b_4) \doteq \begin{cases} c_6^j \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \alpha_2 \beta^k & \ell = 0 \\ 0 & \ell \neq 0 \end{cases}.$$

Similarly, the differentials (6.9) and (6.11) respectively propagate to give the differentials

$$d_2(c_6^j v_0^\ell \cdot (v_0 v_2)) \doteq \begin{cases} c_6^{j+1} \alpha_1 & \ell = 0 \\ 0 & \ell \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

and

$$d_2(c_6^j \beta^k \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdot (v_2 \alpha_2)) \doteq c_6^{j+1} \beta^{k+1} \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1}.$$

Observe that any monomial in $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ involving an α_2 or a $c_6 \alpha_1$ is hit by a differential. So from $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ we obtain the module

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, c_6 \beta, c_6 \alpha_1) \cdot \{1\}.$$

The patterns supported by b_4 and v_2 do not receive any Adams d_2 -differentials, so all we must do is determine what remains of these patterns after applying the Adams d_2 -differentials. It follows from these differentials that what remains of the pattern on b_4 is the submodule

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0 b_4\}$$

and what remains of the pattern on v_2 is

$$\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0^2 v_2\}.$$

The next pattern we need to consider is the pattern of type 2 on $b_4 v_2$. Since $b_4 v_2$ is a d_2 -cycle, this entire pattern consists of d_2 -cycles. Because of the hidden v_0 -extension in Prop 4.5, we will consider this pattern in tandem with the half of the pattern of type 3 on v_2^2 generated by $v_2^2 \alpha_2$; namely the module $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, v_0) \cdot \{v_2^2 \alpha_2\}$. This half also consists only of d_2 -cycles. Thus, the combined pattern only receives differentials. It receives its differentials from the free pattern $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3) \cdot \{v_2^2 b_4\}$. The differentials (6.13), (6.14), and (6.16) propagate to give the following differentials:

$$d_2(v_0^j c_6^k \beta^\ell \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdot (v_2^2 b_4)) \doteq \begin{cases} c_6^k \beta^\ell \alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdot (v_2^2 \alpha_2) & j = 0 \\ c_6^{k+1} \beta^\ell \alpha_1 \cdot (v_2 b_4) & j = 1, \varepsilon_1 = 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$d_2(c_6^k \beta^\ell (b_4 v_2^2) \cdot \alpha_2) \doteq c_6^{k+1} \beta^{\ell+1} (v_2 b_4).$$

Note that any monomial in the pattern $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2) \cdot \{b_4 v_2\}$ which contains a $c_6 \alpha_1$ or $c_6 \beta$ is hit by a differential. Also, the piece $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, v_0) \cdot \{v_2^2 \alpha_2\}$

$\{v_2^2\alpha_2\}$ is annihilated by these differentials. Hence, this pattern yields the following module

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, c_6\beta, c_6\alpha_1) \cdot \{b_4v_2\}.$$

It also follows that what remains of the pattern on $b_4v_2^2$ is the submodule

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0^2v_2^2b_4\}.$$

The other half of pattern 3 on v_2^2 , i.e. $\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0v_2^2\}$, consists entirely of d_2 -cycles and receives no differentials. Thus this survives in full to the E_3 -page.

As we have already mentioned, the Adams E_3 -term for tmf is periodic on v_2^3 . Combining all of these observations proves the following identification of the Adams E_3 -term.

Proposition 6.17. *The Adams E_3 -term is given as a module over $\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ as the infinite direct sum of the following types of modules,*

Pattern 1' *For all $j \geq 0$, we have the modules*

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, c_6\beta, c_6\alpha_1) \cdot \{v_2^{3j}, v_2^{3j+1}b_4\}$$

Pattern 2' *For all $j \geq 0$, we have the modules*

$$\mathrm{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0v_2^{3j}b_4, v_0^2v_2^{3j+1}, v_0v_2^{3j+2}, v_0^2v_2^{3j+2}b_4\},$$

and the ring structure is inherited from the Adams E_2 -term.

We give the Adams chart for the E_3 -term below in Figure 6.3. We have given two copies of this chart, one inheriting the colors from previous charts, the other where we depict Pattern 1' in black and Pattern 2' in blue.

As we will see later, v_0b_4 will detect the class c_4 . Similarly, the class $v_0^2v_2$ will detect c_4^2 . On the other hand, there are certain important classes in the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence which support differentials. Namely, the class Δ . In the ANSS, $\Delta = v_2^{3/2}$. In the ASS, the class v_2b_4 corresponds to Δ while the class v_2^3 corresponds to Δ^2 . The class $v_2^4b_4$ corresponds to the class Δ^3 , while the class v_2^9 corresponds to Δ^6 . The reader should note that, at the E_3 -page, we *do not* have that $(b_4v_2^4)^2 = v_2^9$. In fact, $b_4v_2^4$ is not in the correct filtration for this to happen. This what makes the Adams spectral sequence more difficult than the analogous calculation in [7]. However, since $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$ is periodic on Δ^3 , this does suggest re-expressing the E_3 -term in the following way.

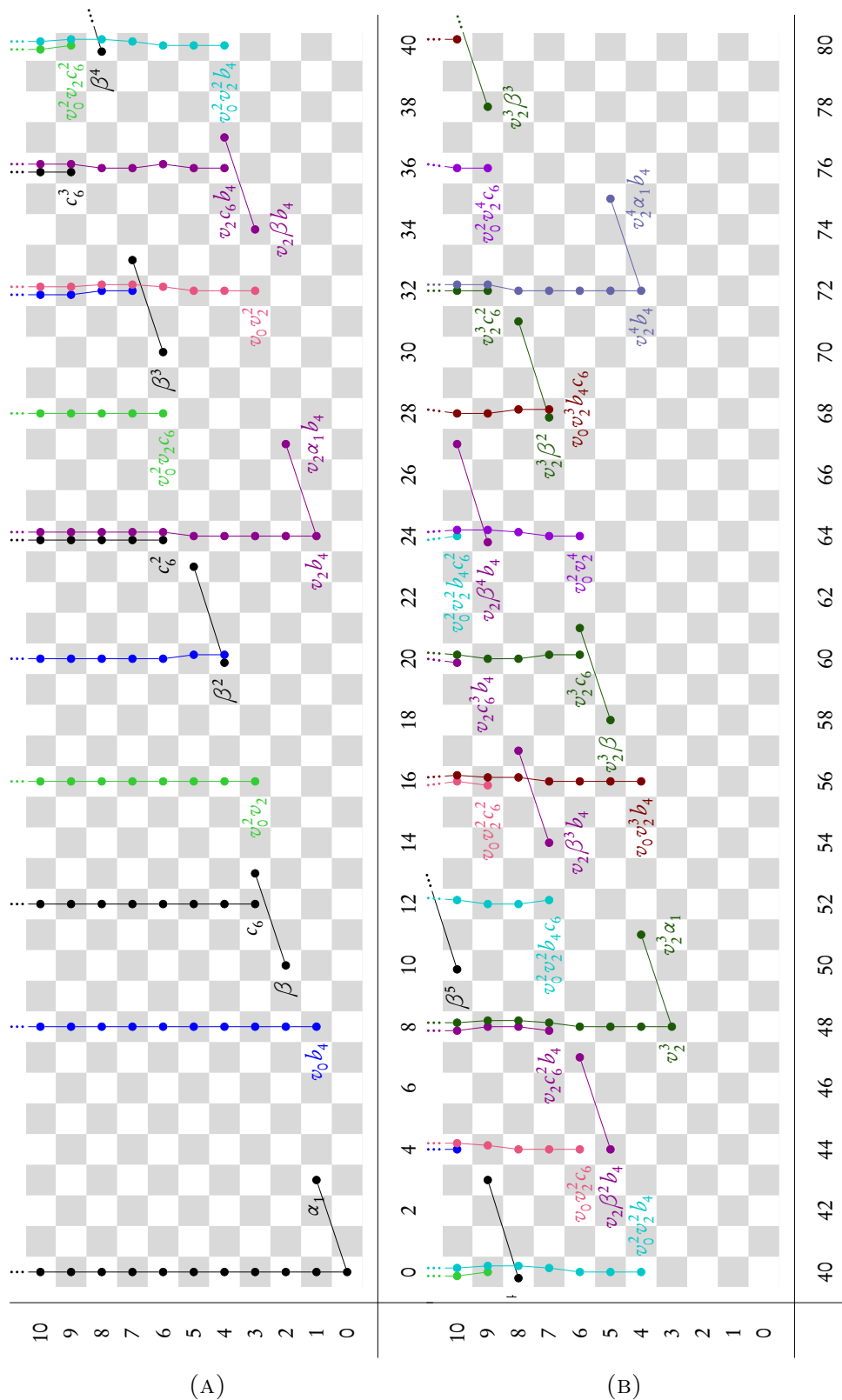


FIGURE 6.3. Adams E_3 -pg in stems 0-80

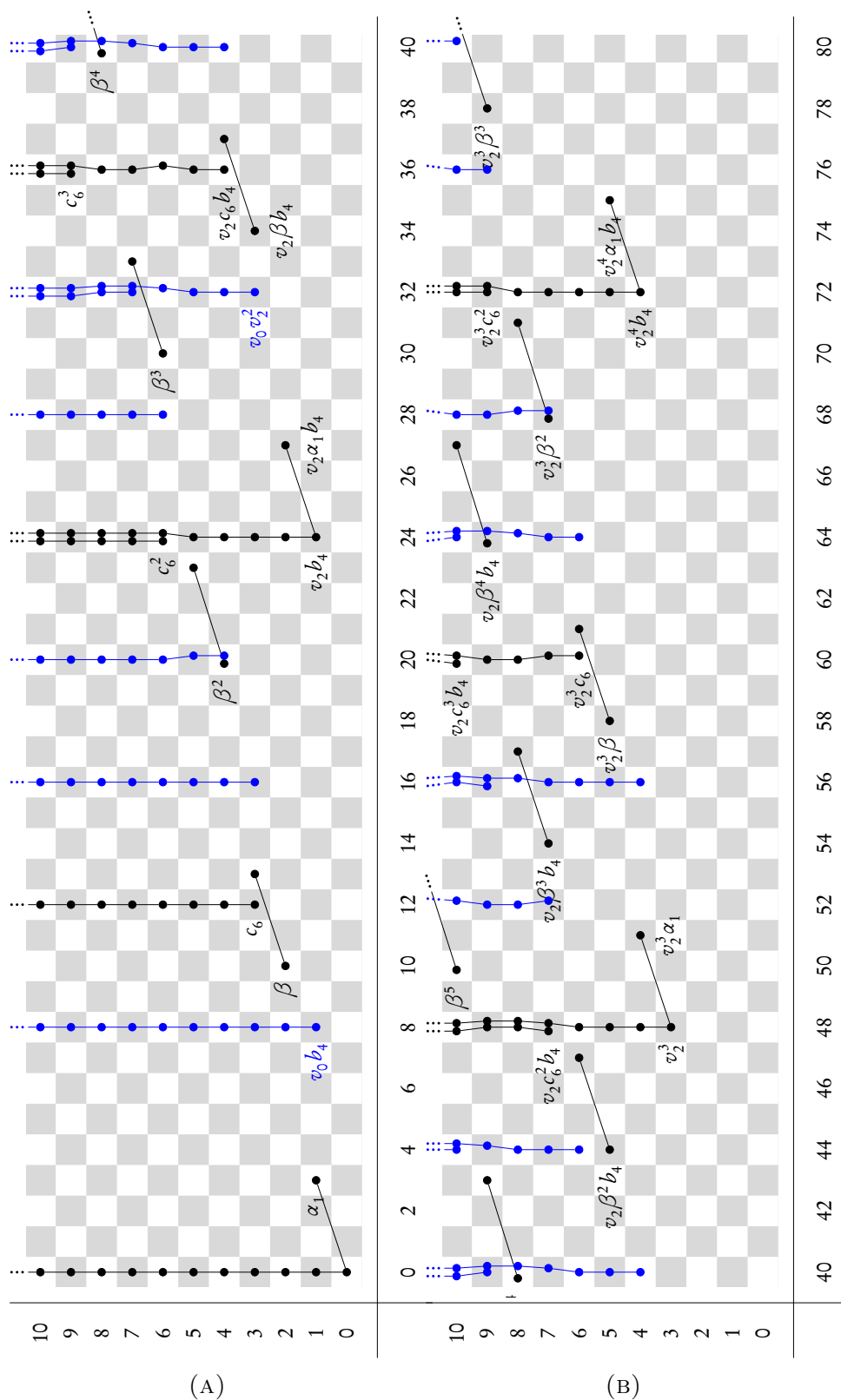


FIGURE 6.4. Adams E_3 -page in stems 0-80 with Patterns 1' and 2' highlighted

Let M denote the $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ -module

(6.18)

$$M := \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, c_6\beta, c_6\alpha_1) \cdot \{v_2^{3j}, v_2^{3j+1}b_4 \mid j = 0, 1, 2\} \\ \oplus \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0v_2^{3j}b_4, v_0^2v_2^{3j+1}, v_0v_2^{3j+2}, v_0^2v_2^{3j+2}b_4 \mid j = 0, 1, 2\}.$$

In other words, M is the collection of all the patterns from Proposition 6.17 which are generated by the listed monomials in degrees less than $|v_2^9| = 144$. The following now follows from the previous proposition.

Corollary 6.19. *There is an isomorphism of $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$ -modules*

$$(6.20) \quad E_3(\text{tmf}) \cong \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} M \cdot \{v_2^{9k}\}$$

Remark 6.21. We will see that the classes v_2^{9j} detect the elements Δ^{6j} , while the classes $b_4v_2^{9j+4}$ will detect the elements Δ^{6j+3} .

Remark 6.22. It might be easier for the reader to regard M as being comprised of three pieces. Let $j \in \{0, 1, 2\}$ and define

$$M_j := \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_2, c_6\beta, c_6\alpha_1) \cdot \{v_2^{3j}, v_2^{3j+1}b_4\} \\ \oplus \text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)/(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta) \cdot \{v_0v_2^{3j}b_4, v_0^2v_2^{3j+1}, v_0v_2^{3j+2}, v_0^2v_2^{3j+2}b_4\}.$$

Then

$$M = M_0 \oplus M_1 \oplus M_2.$$

At this point the Adams E_3 -term is “isomorphic” to the Adams-Novikov E_2 -term but with the elements in the “wrong” filtrations. All of the later differentials correspond to the usual differentials in the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence, and in fact we could deduce them from that spectral sequence. However, we try to provide arguments from first principles below.

6.3. Higher Adams differentials. The Adams E_3 -term for tmf is much sparser than the E_2 -term. This greatly reduces the possibility of higher Adams differentials. We will now determine the d_3 , d_4 , and d_6 differentials in the Adams spectral sequence for tmf . First, we make the following observation.

Proposition 6.23. *The elements in Pattern 2’ of Proposition 6.17 are permanent cycles. Furthermore, this pattern receives no d_3 -differentials.*

Proof. Since the higher Adams differentials are linear over $\text{Ext}_{A(1)_*}(\mathbb{F}_3)$, it suffices to check that the generators of Pattern 2’ are permanent cycles. These are the elements $v_0v_2^{3j}b_4, v_0^2v_2^{3j+1}, v_0v_2^{3j+2}, v_0^2v_2^{3j+2}b_4$. Note

that these are all in even degree, so their potential targets are in odd degree. From Proposition 6.17, the only elements of odd degree on the E_3 -term are of the form $v_2^{3k}\beta^\ell\alpha_1$ or $v_2^{3k}b_4\beta^\ell\alpha_1$.

Recall that $|v_2| = 16$, so the degrees of the generators for Pattern 2' are congruent to 0 or 8 mod 16. On the other hand, the degrees of the potential targets are congruent to 13 or 5 mod 16. This shows the generators of Pattern 2' cannot support a differential for degree reasons. Similar considerations show that these elements cannot be the targets of any d_3 -differentials. \square

Recall that the unit map

$$S^0 \rightarrow \text{tmf}$$

for tmf induces a map in Ext taking the class β to β and α_1 to α_1 . This is used in the calculation [1] to derive higher Adams-Novikov differentials. We will also use it to derive higher Adams differentials.

Proposition 6.24. *There is an Adams d_3 -differential*

$$d_3(v_2^3) \doteq b_4v_2\beta^2\alpha_1.$$

Proof. It is known that $\pi_{47}(\text{tmf}) = 0$. The only non-zero class in that stem on the E_3 -term is $b_4v_2\beta^2\alpha_1$. This forces the stated differential. \square

Remark 6.25. The author has made attempts to give an argument for this differential from first principles. But as of the writing of this article, he has been unable to find one.

Proposition 6.26. *There is an Adams d_4 -differential*

$$d_4(b_4v_2) \doteq \beta^2\alpha_1.$$

Proof. Since the classes α_1 and β are both in the Hurewicz image of tmf, so are all the monomials $\beta^n\alpha_1^{\varepsilon_1}$. In the stable homotopy of S^0 , the class $\beta^3\alpha_1$ is zero (see [12, Figure 1.2.15]). Since the corresponding class in $E_3(\text{tmf})$ is not zero, it must be hit by a differential. The only possible class which could support a differential to $\beta^3\alpha_1$ is $b_4v_2\beta$. Thus we have the d_4 -differential

$$d_4(b_4v_2\beta) \doteq \beta^3\alpha_1.$$

As the Adams differentials are linear over β , we infer

$$d_4(b_4v_2) \doteq \beta^2\alpha_1.$$

\square

Remark 6.27. Recall that b_4v_2 corresponds to the class Δ in the relative Adams spectral sequence (or in the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence). In particular, this differential corresponds to the d_2 -differential $d_2(\Delta) = \alpha\beta^2$ in [7]. In that spectral sequence, this implies the differential $d_2(\Delta^2) \doteq \Delta\alpha\beta^2$. However, in the ASS, the class b_4v_2 squares to 0, so we cannot establish such a d_2 -differential. Rather it corresponds to the d_3 -differential we established in Proposition 6.24. It is interesting to note these d_2 -differentials in the relative ASS get decoupled in the ASS.

Remark 6.28. One might like to think that there is the d_4 -differential

$$d_4(b_4v_2^4) \doteq v_2^3\beta^2\alpha_1,$$

because one can multiply the differential on b_4v_2 to get this differential. But this is not the case since v_2^3 supports a shorter differential. This is an important occurrence in this spectral sequence because $b_4v_2^4$ is detecting the class Δ^3 and the homotopy groups of tmf are famously periodic on Δ^3 .

For degree reasons, these are the only possible d_3 and d_4 differentials. We will now produce the last differential in the Adams spectral sequence. In order to do that, we will need the following observation.

Lemma 6.29. *The class $b := b_4v_2\alpha_1$ is given on the E_5 -page as the following Massey product*

$$b = \langle \beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle.$$

Thus, by Moss' Convergence Theorem, the class b in π_tmf is given by the corresponding Toda bracket.*

Proof. The differential $d_4(v_2b_4) = \beta^2\alpha_1$ gives a defining system for the Massey product on the E_5 -page, and there is zero indeterminacy. Furthermore, the Toda bracket $\langle \beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle$ is defined. Since there are no differentials up to the 30 stem after the E_4 -page, there are no crossing differentials to worry about. So by Moss' convergence theorem, b is given by the associated Toda bracket. \square

Proposition 6.30 (compare with [1, 5]). *There is the following hidden multiplicative extension in $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$,*

$$b \cdot \alpha_1 \doteq \beta^3.$$

Proof. Recall that β is given by the Toda bracket $\langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle$. So, by the first juggling lemma (cf. [12, Appendix 1]), it follows that

$$b \cdot \alpha_1 = \langle \beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle \alpha_1 = \beta^2 \langle \alpha_1, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle = \beta^3.$$

\square

Corollary 6.31. *The class β^5 is 0 in the homotopy groups of tmf. Thus, there is a d_6 -differential*

$$d_6(v_2^3\alpha_1) \doteq \beta^5.$$

Proof. Using the multiplicative extension of the previous proposition, we have

$$\beta^5 = \beta^2\beta^3 = \beta^2b\alpha_1.$$

Since $\beta^2\alpha_1 = 0$, we have that $\beta^5 = 0$ in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. This forces the claimed differential. \square

Thus far, we have only produced higher Adams differentials on generators in the submodules M_0 and M_1 of M (see Remark 6.22). There remains the summand M_2 . Multiplication by v_2^3 propagates the differential from Proposition 6.24 to a differential

$$d_3(v_2^6) \doteq v_2^4\beta^2\alpha_1b_4.$$

Unfortunately, as in Remark 6.28, we cannot multiply by v_2^3 to infer differentials on $v_2^7b_4$ or $\alpha_1v_2^7b_4$. However, [11, Theorem 1.1] tells us that we have a Leibniz type rule for differentials on Toda brackets. We will use this to derive the desired differentials.

Lemma 6.32. *The class $b_4v_2^4$ is a permanent cycle.*

Proof. The only possible differential that $b_4v_2^4$ could have supported was a d_4 -differential to $v_2^3\beta\alpha_1$. But we have already shown that this class supports a d_6 -differential in Corollary 6.31. \square

Proposition 6.33. *There is the following Massey product on the E_4 -page of the Adams spectral sequence for tmf,*

$$v_2^7b_4 = \langle \beta^2\alpha_1, v_2^4b_4, v_2b_4 \rangle_{E_4}$$

Consequently, we have that

$$d_4(v_2^7b_4) \doteq \langle \beta^2\alpha_1, v_2^4b_4, \beta^2\alpha_1 \rangle \doteq v_2^6\beta^2\alpha_1.$$

Proof. A defining system for the first Massey product arises from the differential $d_3(v_2^6) = \beta^2\alpha_1v_2^4b_4$. There is no indeterminacy, hence we have an equality. Since $\beta^2\alpha_1$ and $v_2^4b_4$ are permanent cycles, the differential is an immediate consequence of [11, Theorem 1.1]. \square

We would like to derive a d_6 -differential on $v_2^7b_4$ to $\beta^5v_2^4b_4$. The argument will be similar to the one found in Corollary 6.31.

Proposition 6.34. *The class $b' := v_2^6\alpha_1$ is given on the E_4 -page by the Massey product*

$$b' = \langle v_2^4b_4\beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle.$$

By Moss' convergence theorem this class survives to a class b' in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$ given by the corresponding Toda bracket. Consequently, there is the hidden extension

$$b' \cdot \alpha_1 \doteq \beta^3 v_2^4 b_4$$

in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$.

Proof. The argument is completely analogous to the one in Lemma 6.29. Alternatively, we can derive this from Lemma 6.32 below by using a juggling theorem for Toda brackets

$$v_2^4 b_4 \cdot b = v_2^4 b_4 \cdot \langle \beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle \subseteq \langle v_2^4 b_4 \beta^2, \alpha_1, \alpha_1 \rangle.$$

Keep in mind these are Toda brackets in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. We can do this since $v_2^4 b_4$ is a permanent cycle. The Toda bracket on the right hand side has indeterminacy in (see [8, Proposition 5.7.2(b)])

$$v_2^4 b_4 \beta^2 \cdot \pi_7\text{tmf} + \pi_{83}\text{tmf} \cdot \alpha_1.$$

It is seen on the E_4 -page that $\pi_7\text{tmf} = \pi_{83}\text{tmf} = 0$. Thus there is no indeterminacy. \square

Proposition 6.35. *The class $\beta^5 v_2^4 b_4$ is 0 in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. Thus there is the d_6 -differential*

$$d_6(\alpha_1 v_2^7 b_4) = \beta^5 v_2^4 b_4$$

Thus we have analogs of the differentials in Proposition 6.26 and Corollary 6.31 in the summand M_2 of M .

Now we move on to showing v_2^9 is a permanent cycle.

Proposition 6.36. *The class v_2^9 is a permanent cycle.*

Proof. Note that v_2^9 is in stem 144. Thus, any higher Adams differential supported by v_2^9 must live in odd degree. The only odd degree elements in the E_3 -term live in Pattern 1' in Proposition 6.17. In fact, since the generators of these patterns, v_2^{3j} or $v_2^{3j+1} b_4$, are in even stems, it follows that the only possible targets of a differential on v_2^9 are of the form $v_2^{3j} \beta^k \alpha_1$ or $v_2^{3j+1} b_4 \beta^k \alpha_1$. By examining the degrees of these elements, we see that the only ones in degree 143 are $v_2^7 b_4 \beta^2 \alpha_1$ or $\beta^{14} \alpha_1$.

The first option could be the target of a d_3 -differential, but it follows from Proposition 6.24, Lemma 6.32, and multiplicativity that $v_2^7 b_4 \beta^2 \alpha_1$ supports a d_6 -differential targeting $v_2^4 b_4 \beta^7$. If, however, $v_2^4 b_4 \beta^7$ were hit by a d_r -differential with $3 \leq r < 6$, then we would not be able to exclude $v_2^7 b_4 \beta^2 \alpha_1$ as a target of a d_3 -differential. However, this cannot happen since the only elements in stem 143 on the E_3 -page are $v_2^7 b_4 \beta^2 \alpha_1$ and $\beta^{14} \alpha_1$.

The other option, $\beta^{14}\alpha_1$ could be the target of a d_{20} -differential, but the target is hit by an earlier d_3 -differential supported by $\beta^{12}v_2b_4$. Thus v_2^9 is a permanent cycle. \square

We can now derive that the Adams spectral sequence for tmf collapses at E_7 . Towards this end, let \overline{M} denote subquotient obtained from M by incorporating the d_3 to d_6 -differentials. Then we have the decomposition

$$(6.37) \quad E_7(\text{tmf}) \cong \bigoplus_{k \geq 0} \overline{M} \cdot \{v_2^{9k}\}$$

Below, in Figure 6.5, is a depiction of \overline{M} . The reader should note the chart for \overline{M} in stems $0 \leq t - s < 72$ and in stems $72 \leq t - s < 144$ are identical up to a shift in Adams filtration. This is explained by the fact that $v_2^4b_4$ will detect the class $\Delta^3 \in \pi_{72}\text{tmf}$ (Corollary 6.43), which is the famous periodicity generator.

Proposition 6.38. *The submodule $\overline{M} \cdot \{1\}$ consists of permanent cycles. Consequently, the Adams spectral sequence for tmf collapses at E_7 .*

Proof. Since the Adams E_7 -term is periodic on v_2^9 , it is sufficient to check that there are no differentials supported by the indecomposable elements of \overline{M} . It is easily seen from Figures 6.5 that the elements originating from Pattern 1' in the E_3 -term cannot support d_7 -differentials whose target is also an element originating from Pattern 1'. This leaves the possibility of the indecomposable classes supporting differentials into pattern 2'.

Since Pattern 2' is concentrated in even degrees, this excludes the possibility of the indecomposable classes $v_0v_2b_4, v_0v_2^3, v_0v_2^6, v_0v_2^7b_4$ from supporting differentials; hence these classes are permanent cycles. The classes $b, \beta b, b'$ and $\beta b'$ may support differentials into Pattern 2'. Since the differentials are linear over β , we are reduced considering the classes b and b' .

Observe that generators of Pattern 2' are all in stems congruent to 0 mod 8. On the other hand, b and b' are in stems 27 and 99 respectively. Observe that these are congruent to 3 modulo 8. Thus, the degree of a possible target of a differential supported by b or b' must lie in degree congruent to 2 mod 8. Since all of the elements of Pattern 2' are in stems congruent to 0 modulo 8, b and b' cannot support differentials into Pattern 2'. As we have already mentioned, b and b' also cannot

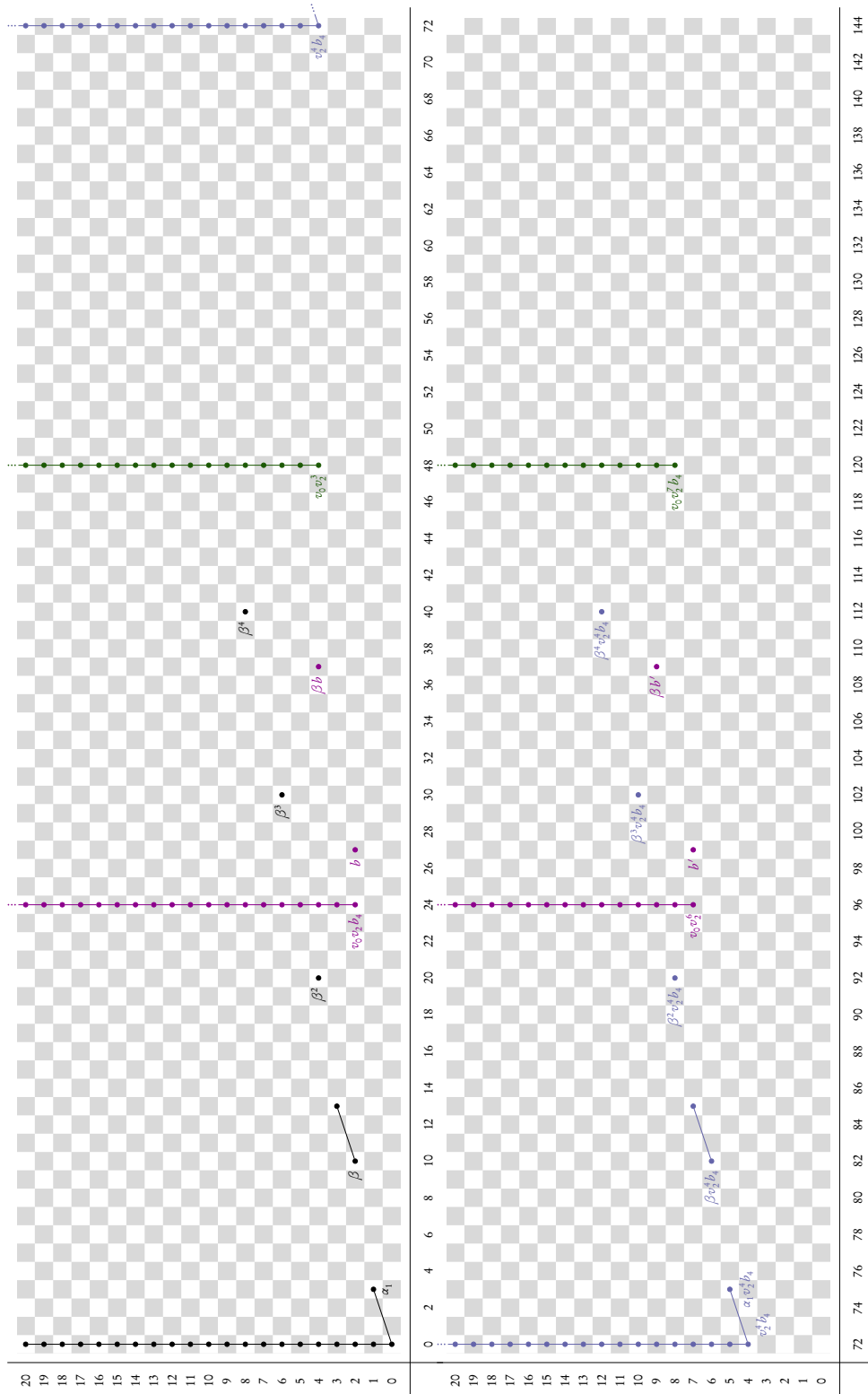


FIGURE 6.5. Depiction of \overline{M} modulo elements of Pattern 2'

support differentials into Pattern 1'. Thus b and b' are permanent cycles.

This shows that all of the elements of \overline{M} are permanent cycles. Since v_2^9 is a periodicity generator for $E_7(\text{tmf})$, it follows from Proposition 6.36 and the fact that the ASS for tmf is multiplicative that $E_7 = E_\infty$. \square

We provide the Adams E_3 -term along with all higher differentials as well as a chart for the $E_7 = E_\infty$ -term below in Figures 6.6 and 6.7

6.4. Hidden extensions. In the previous subsection we showed that the Adams spectral sequence for tmf collapses at E_7 and we completely computed this page via (6.37). We've already established one hidden extension in Proposition 6.30, which corresponds to the single hidden extension occurring in the Adams-Novikov spectral sequence for tmf.

However, there are several relations in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$ which are apparent on the Adams-Novikov E_∞ -page appearing in the 0-line, but which are hidden from the perspective of the Adams spectral sequence. We make several observations.

Proposition 6.39. *The class v_0b_4 in E_∞ detects the class c_4 in $\pi_8\text{tmf}$ up to a unit.*

Proof. From Theorem 5.2, the modular form c_4 is in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. Since c_4 is of degree 8 and a torsion free class, it must be detected by a class in stem 8 in the E_∞ -page which supports an entire v_0 -tower. The only such class is v_0b_4 . \square

Looking at our chart for E_∞ , we find that there is a single v_0 -tower in the 16-stem which is generated by $v_0^2v_2$. This implies the following,

Proposition 6.40. *The class $v_0^2v_2$ detects the class c_4^2 in $\pi_{16}\text{tmf}$ and we have the hidden extension $(v_0b_4) \cdot (v_0b_4) \doteq v_0^2v_2$ in the E_∞ -term.*

Remark 6.41. In light of Proposition 6.39 and Proposition 5.5, we will abuse notation and write v_0b_4 as c_4 and v_1^3 as c_6 .

We can also say which classes are detecting the various classes involving Δ in $\pi_*\text{tmf}$. We will rename some classes in order to give more streamlined expressions. We will rename b_4v_2 by $v_2^{3/2}$. Thus, for example, the class $v_2^{9/2}$ refers to $b_4v_2^4$. We will use the expression $(v_2^{3/2})^k$, when $k = 2\ell$, to mean $v_2^{3\ell}$, while when $k = 2\ell + 1$ this expression stands for $b_4v_2 \cdot v_2^{3\ell} = b_4v_2^{3\ell+1}$. At the moment, we have introduced this notation more for convenience, it is *not* reflective of a multiplicative structure on any page of this spectral sequence. Indeed, on E_∞ , the

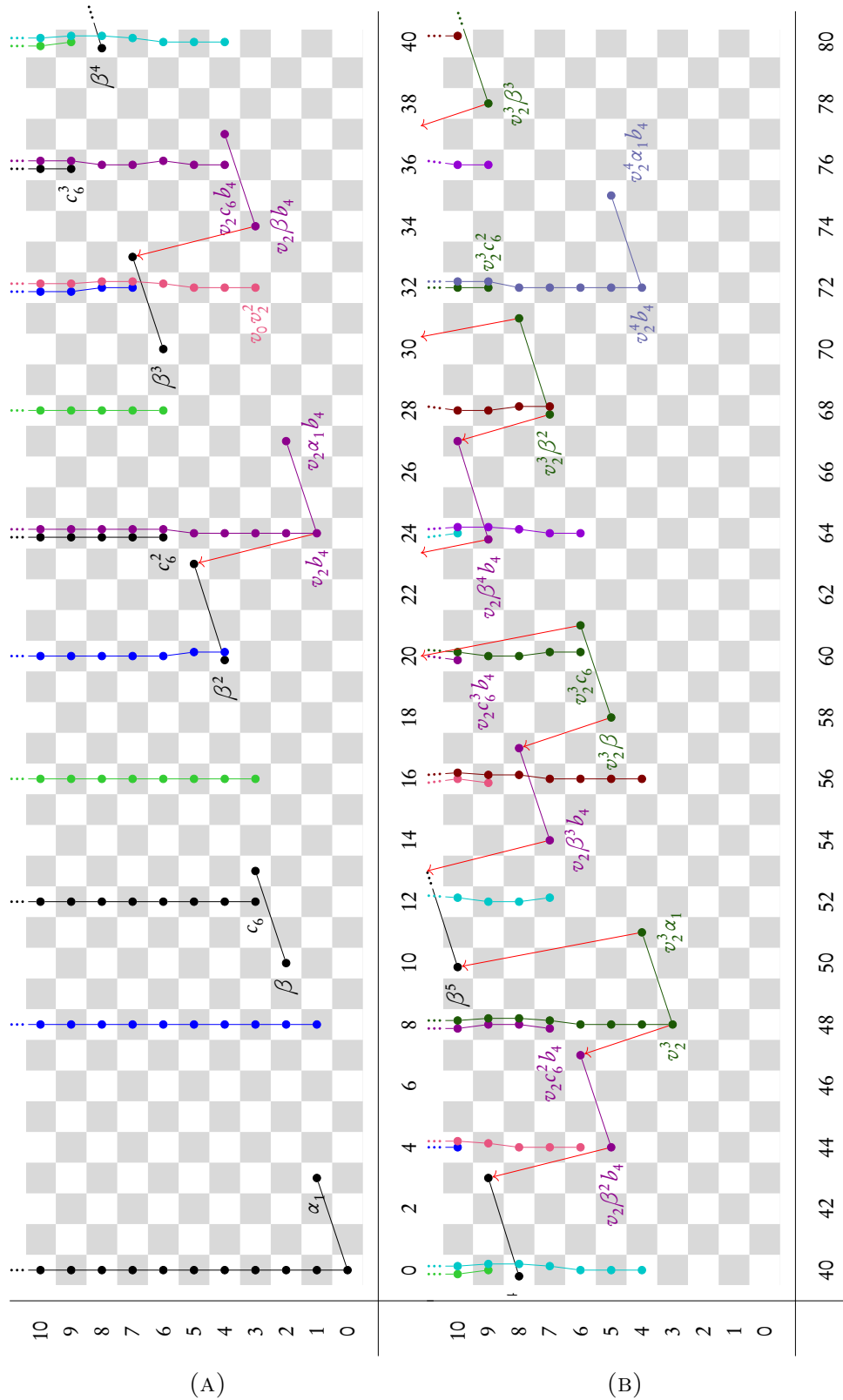


FIGURE 6.6. Adams E_3 -page in stems 0-80 with d_3 to d_6 -differentials

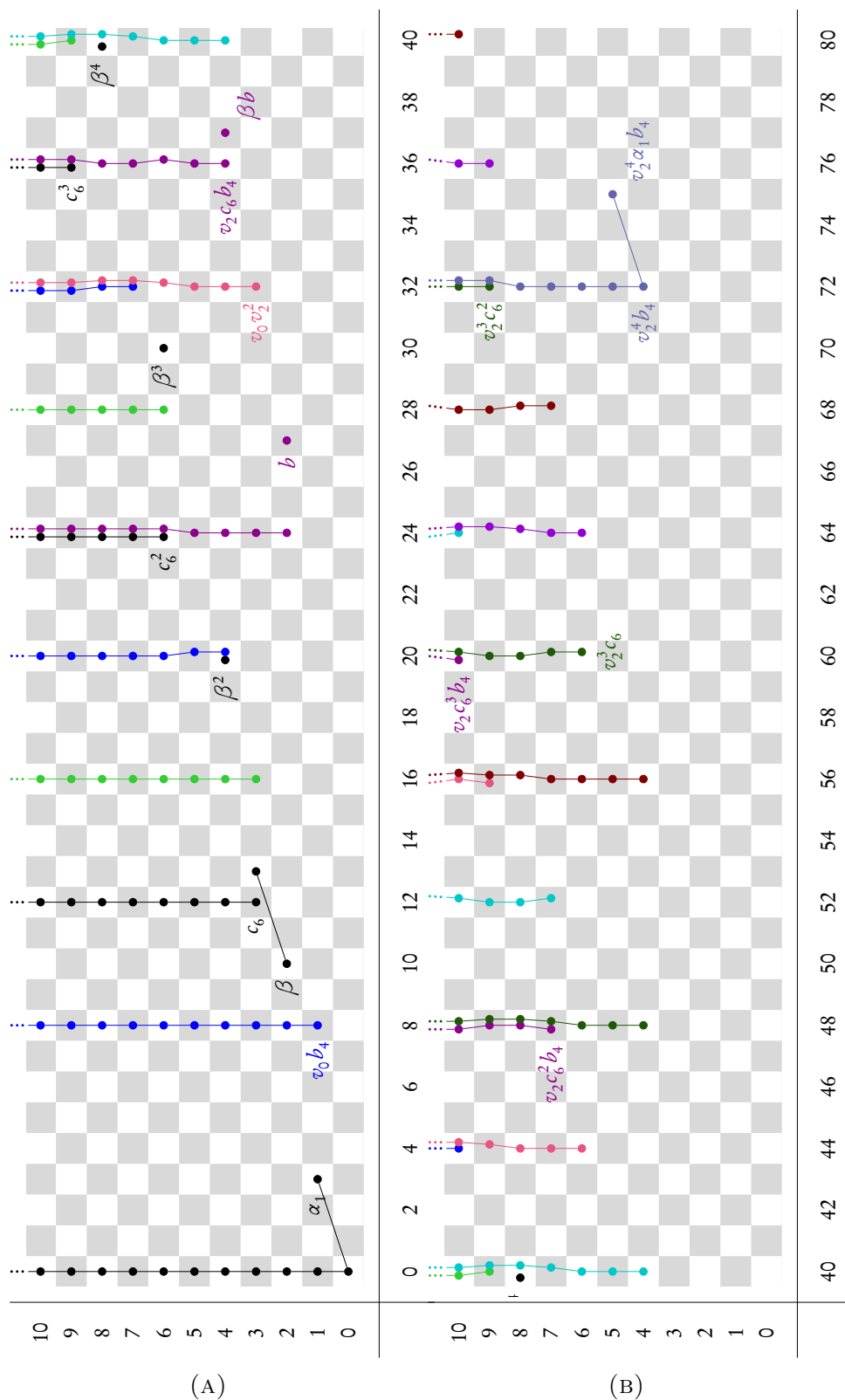


FIGURE 6.7. Adams E_∞ -page in stems 0-80

square of b_4v_2 is 0. However, this notation is motivated by a certain hidden extension which will appear shortly.

Note that from the results of the previous section, we have

Lemma 6.42. *When $j \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}$, the classes $(v_2^{3/2})^j$ support a differential, and in this case the classes $v_0(v_2^{3/2})^j$ are permanent cycles.*

We can determine what these classes detect in $\pi_*(\mathrm{tmf})$.

Corollary 6.43. *For $j \equiv 1, 2 \pmod{3}$, the classes $v_0(v_2^{3/2})^j$ detect $3\Delta^j$ up to a unit. For $j \equiv 0 \pmod{3}$, the class $(v_2^{3/2})^j$ detects Δ^j , up to a unit.*

Because these correspond to multiples of powers of Δ , this implies a family of hidden extensions.

Corollary 6.44. *In E_∞ , we have the following hidden extensions for every $\ell \geq 0$,*

$$(v_0v_2^{3/2}) \cdot v_0(v_2^{3/2})^{2\ell+1} \doteq v_0^2v_2^{3\ell+3}$$

We have the hidden extensions for odd j

$$(v_2^{3/2})^3 \cdot (v_2^{3/2})^{3j} \doteq (v_2^{3/2})^{3(j+1)}.$$

This corollary justifies our choice of notation. Finally, Theorem 5.2 and the famous relation of modular forms

$$c_4^3 - c_6^2 = 1728\Delta = 2^3 3^3 \Delta$$

implies a hidden extension in the E_∞ -term.

Proposition 6.45. *There is a hidden extension in $E_\infty(\mathrm{tmf})$ given by*

$$c_4 \cdot (v_0^2v_2) \doteq v_0^3b_4v_2 + c_6^2$$

These hidden extensions, of course, propagate themselves throughout the E_∞ -term. There are no hidden extensions beyond the ones mentioned above.

Remark 6.46. It is rather unsatisfying that these hidden extensions were determined by using the known multiplicative structure in $\pi_*\mathrm{tmf}$. It would be nice to have arguments from first principles. It would seem that this would require knowing Massey product descriptions of various classes, such as $c_4, v_2^{3/2}$, and so on. But the author was unable to find such descriptions.

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