

# 上同调 $H^{1,*}(A)$ 中基元的注记

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**摘要:** 利用 May 谱序列以及对相应次数和微分的分析证明了乘积元素  $h_1 h_n \tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)$  的非平凡性, 其中  $n \geq 6$ , 奇素数  $p \geq 11$ ,  $t = q[p^n + p^4 + (p-1)p^2 + (p-1)p + (p-3)] + p - 4$ ,  $q = 2(p-1)$ 。

**关键词:** Adams 谱序列; May 谱序列; 上同调; May 微分; 非平凡性

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## A note on the basis in cohomology $H^{1,*}(A)$

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**Abstract:** The non-triviality of the product element  $h_1 h_n \tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)$  is proved by using May spectral sequence and the analysis of degree and differential, where  $n \geq 6$ , the odd prime  $p \geq 11$ ,  $t = q[p^n + p^4 + (p-1)p^2 + (p-1)p + (p-3)] + p - 4$ ,  $q = 2(p-1)$ .

**Key words:** Adams spectral sequence; May spectral sequence; cohomology; May differential; non-triviality

## 0 引言

决定球面稳定同伦群是同伦论的核心问题之一。本文中,  $A$  是模  $p$  Steenrod 代数,  $S$  为奇素数  $p$  上的局部化球谱, 记  $q = 2(p-1)$ 。运用经典的 Adams 谱序列, 其  $E_2$  项:

$$E_2 \cong H^{s,t}(A) = \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(Z_p, Z_p) \Rightarrow \pi_{t-s}(S)_p,$$

微分:  $d_r: E_r^{s,t} \rightarrow E_r^{s+r,t+r-1}$  ( $r \geq 2$ ) 去研究球面稳定同伦群, 其中  $E_2^{s,t}$  是模  $p$  Steenrod 代数  $A$  的上同调, 详见文献[1]。

由文献[2]可知关于  $H^{s,t}(A) = \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(Z_p, Z_p)$  ( $s = 1, 2$ ) 的  $Z_p$  基的一些结果, 本文涉及的上同调  $Z_p$  基元有  $h_i \in H^{1,p^{i+q}}(A) = \text{Ext}_A^{1,p^{i+q}}(Z_p, Z_p)$  ( $i \geq 0$ )。

文献[3]证明了当奇素数  $p \geq 11$ ,  $4 \leq s \leq p$ ,  $t = q[sp^3 + (s-1)p^2 + (s-2)p + (s-3)] + (s-4)$  时, 上同调  $H^{s,t}(A)$  中元素  $\tilde{\alpha}_s^{(4)} = \tilde{\delta}_s$  是非平凡的, 其被称作第四希腊字母类元素。

对球面稳定同伦群的研究, 还有很多问题尚待解决。近年来, 学者们更多地讨论了球面稳定同伦群中与第二希腊字母类和第三希腊字母类相关的乘积元素的非平凡性, 且得到了很多有意义的结果<sup>[4-7]</sup>。对于第四希腊字母类的乘积元素的相关结论不多, 并且值得注意的是,  $h_1 h_n$  在 Adams 谱序列中的收敛性是稳定同伦论中的一个重要问题。其中  $h_n$  在 Adams-Novikov 谱序列中的收敛性已经在文献[8]中给出, 那么结合  $h_n = c_2(p^{n-2}) + v_2^{n-2} h_{n-2}$  以及  $\delta: \text{Ext}_{BP_*BP}^{s,t}(BP_*(K), BP_*(Y)) \rightarrow \text{Ext}_{BP_*BP}^{s+1,t}(BP_*K, BP_*Y)$  与 Adams 谱序列的微分

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算子可交换,有望给出第三周期性元素族  $\gamma_{p^n/s}(p \geq 5, n \geq 1, 1 \leq s \leq p^n - 1)$  的收敛性。本文证明的主要定理如下:

**定理 1** 当奇素数  $p \geq 11, n \geq 6$  时,在模  $p$  Steenrod 代数  $A$  的上同调  $H^{p+2,t}(A)$  中存在一个非平凡元素  $h_1 h_n \delta_p$ , 其中  $t = q[p^n + p^4 + (p-1)p^2 + (p-1)p + (p-3)] + p - 4$ 。

接下来给出一些关于 May 谱序列的知识,再证明主要定理。

### 1 May 谱序列

利用 Adams 谱序列计算球面稳定同伦群有 2 个方法,May 谱序列以及  $\lambda$ -代数,前者是目前为止最有效的。

由文献[9]定理 3.2.5 知,存在 May 谱序列  $\{E_r^{s,t,M}, d_r\}$  收敛到  $H^{s,t}(A) = \text{Ext}_A^{s,t}(Z_p, Z_p)$ , 其  $E_1$  项:

$$E_1^{s,t,M} = E(h_{i,j} | i > 0, j \geq 0) \otimes P(b_{i,j} | i > 0, j \geq 0) \otimes P(a_i | i \geq 0),$$

其中  $E()$  是外代数,  $P()$  是多项式代数, 并有

$$h_{i,j} \in E_1^{1,2(p^i-1)p^j,2i-1}, \quad b_{i,j} \in E_1^{2,2(p^i-1)p^{j+1},p(2i-1)}, \quad a_i \in E_1^{1,2p^{i-1},2i+1}。$$

May 谱序列的微分为  $d_r: E_r^{s,t,M} \rightarrow E_r^{s+1,t,M-r}(r \geq 1)$ 。若  $x \in E_r^{s,t,M}, y \in E_r^{s',t',M}$ , 那么

$$d_r(xy) = d_r(x)y + (-1)^s x d_r(y) (r \geq 1),$$

且有分次交换性  $xy = (-1)^{ss'+tt'} yx$ 。

特别地,  $d_1$  微分有如下公式:

$$\begin{cases} d_1(h_{i,j}) = - \sum_{0 < k < i} h_{i-k,k+j} h_{k,j}, \\ d_1(a_i) = - \sum_{0 \leq k < i} h_{i-k,k} a_k, \\ d_1(b_{i,j}) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (*)$$

对任意  $x \in E_1^{s,t,M}$ , 定义  $\dim x = s, \deg x = t, M(x) = M$ , 有

$$\begin{cases} \dim h_{i,j} = \dim a_i = 1, \dim b_{i,j} = 2, \\ \deg h_{i,j} = 2(p^i - 1)p^j = (p^{i+j-1} + p^{i+j-2} + \dots + p^j)q, \\ \deg b_{i,j} = 2(p^i - 1)p^{j+1} = (p^{i+j} + p^{i+j-1} + \dots + p^{j+1})q, \\ \deg a_i = 2p^i - 1 = (p^{i-1} + p^{i-2} + \dots + 1)q + 1, \deg a_0 = 1, \\ M(h_{i,j}) = 2i - 1, M(a_i) = 2i + 1, M(b_{i,j}) = p(2i - 1), \end{cases}$$

其中  $i \geq 1, j \geq 0$ 。

文献[10]给出了具体决定  $E_1^{s,t,M}$  的元素的详细步骤及示例。

### 2 主要定理的证明

**引理 1** 设奇素数  $p \geq 11$ , 则元素  $\delta_p \in H^{p,t}(A)$  可以被 May 谱序列中的元素  $a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$  表示, 其中  $t = q[p^4 + (p-1)p^2 + (p-2)p + (p-3)] + p - 4$ 。

**证明** 设  $g = x_1 x_2 \dots x_b y_1 \dots y_m \in F_1^{p,t,*}$ , 其中  $x_i = a_{k_i}, y_i = h_{i_m, j_m}$ , 由于  $b = p - 4$ , 并根据文献[10]中方法, 因此满足的次数方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,0} + x_{2,0} + \dots + x_{p-4,0} + y_{1,0} + \dots + y_{m,0} = p - 3 + k_0 p = c_0, \\ x_{1,1} + x_{2,1} + \dots + x_{p-4,1} + y_{1,1} + \dots + y_{m,1} = p - 2 + k_1 p - k_0 = c_1, \\ x_{1,2} + x_{2,2} + \dots + x_{p-4,2} + y_{1,2} + \dots + y_{m,2} = p - 1 + k_2 p - k_1 = c_2, \\ x_{1,3} + x_{2,3} + \dots + x_{p-4,3} + y_{1,3} + \dots + y_{m,3} = 0 + k_3 p - k_2 = c_3, \\ x_{1,4} + x_{2,4} + \dots + x_{p-4,4} + y_{1,4} + \dots + y_{m,4} = 1 - k_3 = c_4. \end{cases}$$

利用确定元素  $g$  的方法进行如下讨论:  $k$  可能的取值为  $(0, 0, 0, 1)$  或  $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ 。

**情形 1** 当  $k=(0,0,0,1)$  时,  $c=(p-3,p-2,p-1,p,0)$ , 并且  $\tilde{m}=4$ , 则与本证明过程中的次数方程组对应的次数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-2 \\ p-1, \\ p \\ 0 \end{matrix}$$

此时, 由  $\tilde{m}=s-b=p-(p-4)=4$  直接得到  $E_1^{p,t}$  中的元素为  $a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$ 。

**情形 2** 当  $k=(0,0,0,0)$  时,  $c=(p-3,p-2,p-1,0,1)$ , 并且  $\tilde{m}=4$ , 则与本证明过程中的次数方程组对应的次数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & | & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & | & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-2 \\ p-1, \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix}$$

此时, 同情形 1 直接得到  $E_1^{p,t}$  中的元素为  $a_3^{p-4} h_{3,0} h_{2,1} h_{1,2} h_{1,4}$ , 而  $a_3^{p-4} h_{3,0} h_{2,1} h_{1,2}$  收敛到  $\tilde{\gamma}_{p-1} \in H^{p-1,t}(A)$ , 则  $a_3^{p-4} h_{3,0} h_{2,1} h_{1,2} h_{1,4}$  收敛到  $h_4 \tilde{\gamma}_{p-1} \in H^{p,t}(A)$  而非  $\tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p,t}(A)$ 。

综上, 引理 1 得证。

**引理 2** 设奇素数  $p \geq 11, n \geq 6$ , 则乘积元素  $h_1 h_n \tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)$  可以被 May 谱序列中的元素  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3} \in E_1^{p+2,t,M}$  表示, 其中  $t=q[p^n+p^4+(p-1)p^2+(p-1)p+(p-3)]+p-4, M=9p-18$ 。

**证明** 由于次数的原因, 元素  $h_{1,1}, h_{1,n}$  在 May 谱序列里均为永久循环且非平凡收敛到  $h_1, h_n \in H^{1,*}(A)$ , 而由引理 1 知  $a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$  在 May 谱序列里表示  $\tilde{\delta}_p$ , 因此  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3} \in E_1^{p+2,t,M}$  在 May 谱序列里是永久循环且非平凡收敛到  $h_1 h_n \tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)$ 。

定理 1 的证明。

在 May 谱序列中, 由引理 2 知元素  $h_1 h_n \tilde{\delta}_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)$  可以表示为  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3} \in E_1^{p+2,t,9p-18}$ 。

接下来证明  $E_1^{p+1,t,*} = 0$  或  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3} \notin d_r(E_r^{p+1,t,*})$ 。

设  $g = x_1 x_2 \cdots x_b y_1 \cdots y_m \in F_1^{m+b,t,*}$ , 其中  $x_i = a_{k_i}, y_i = h_{i_m, j_m}$ , 由于  $b=p-4$ , 则满足的次数方程组为

$$\begin{cases} x_{1,0} + x_{2,0} + \cdots + x_{p-4,0} + y_{1,0} + \cdots + y_{m,0} = p-3 + k_0 p = c_0, \\ x_{1,1} + x_{2,1} + \cdots + x_{p-4,1} + y_{1,1} + \cdots + y_{m,1} = p-1 + k_1 p - k_0 = c_1, \\ x_{1,2} + x_{2,2} + \cdots + x_{p-4,2} + y_{1,2} + \cdots + y_{m,2} = p-1 + k_2 p - k_1 = c_2, \\ x_{1,3} + x_{2,3} + \cdots + x_{p-4,3} + y_{1,3} + \cdots + y_{m,3} = 0 + k_3 p - k_2 = c_3, \\ x_{1,4} + x_{2,4} + \cdots + x_{p-4,4} + y_{1,4} + \cdots + y_{m,4} = 1 + k_4 p - k_3 = c_4, \\ x_{1,5} + x_{2,5} + \cdots + x_{p-4,5} + y_{1,5} + \cdots + y_{m,5} = 0 + k_5 p - k_4 = c_5, \\ \vdots \\ x_{1,n-1} + x_{2,n-1} + \cdots + x_{p-4,n-1} + y_{1,n-1} + \cdots + y_{m,n-1} = 0 + k_{n-1} p - k_{n-2} = c_{n-1}, \\ x_{1,n} + x_{2,n} + \cdots + x_{p-4,n} + y_{1,n} + \cdots + y_{m,n} = 1 - k_{n-1} = c_n. \end{cases}$$

利用文献[10]中确定元素  $g$  的方法进行如下讨论:

$k$  所有可能的取值为:  $k_1 = (0,0,\dots,0); k_2 = (0,0,0,1,0,\dots,0); k_3 = (0,0,0,1,\dots,1)$ 。

**情形 1** 当  $k_1 = (0,0,\dots,0)$  时,  $c=(p-3,p-1,p-1,0,1,0,\dots,0,1)$ , 并且  $\tilde{m}=5$ , 则与本证明过程中的次数方程组对应的次数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-1 \\ p-1 \\ 0 \\ 1, \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix},$$

此时,由  $\tilde{m}=s-b=p+1-(p-4)=5$  直接得到  $E_1^{p+1,t,7p-15}$  中的元素为  $a_3^{p-4} h_{3,0} h_{2,1}^2 h_{1,4} h_{1,n} = 0$ 。

**情形 2** 当  $k_2=(0,0,0,1,0,\dots,0)$  时,  $c=(p-3,p-1,p-1,p,0,\dots,0,1)$ , 并且  $\tilde{m}=5$ , 则与本证明过程中的次数方程组对应的次数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-1 \\ p-1 \\ p \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{matrix},$$

此时,同情形 1 直接得到  $E_1^{p+1,t,9p-17}$  中的元素为  $a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1}^2 h_{1,3} h_{1,n} = 0$ 。

**情形 3** 当  $k_3=(0,0,0,1,\dots,1)$  时,  $c=(p-3,p-1,p-1,p,p,p-1,\dots,p-1,0)$ ,  $\tilde{m}=4 < s-b=5$ , 次数矩阵前 5 行为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-1 \\ p-1, \\ p \\ p \end{matrix},$$

次数矩阵第 6 行可能的情况为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-1 \\ p-1 \\ p \\ p \\ p-1 \cdots \text{I} \\ p-1 \cdots \text{II} \\ p-1 \cdots \text{III} \\ p-1 \cdots \text{IV} \end{matrix}.$$

**情形 3.1** 当次数矩阵第 6 行为情况 I 时与本证明过程当中的次数方程组对应的次数矩阵为

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{matrix} p-3 \\ p-1 \\ p-1 \\ p \\ p \\ p-1 \\ \vdots \\ p-1 \\ 0 \end{matrix},$$

此时,得到  $F_1^{p,t,(2n+1)p-2n-8}$  中的元素为  $a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}^2h_{2,3}$ , 进行替换和分解, 得到如下元素:

$$\begin{cases} g_1 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{2,3}b_{n-1,0} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}, \\ g_2 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{2,3}h_{n-k-1,k+1}h_{k,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-2) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}. \end{cases}$$

情形 3.2 类似情形 3.1, 当次数矩阵第 6 行分别为情况 II、III、IV 时, 可得  $F_1^{p,t,(2n+1)p-2n-8}$  中的元素为  $a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1}$ 、 $a_n^{p-4}h_{5,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}$ 、 $a_n^{p-5}a_5h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}$ , 对它们进行替换和分解, 得到如下元素:

$$\begin{cases} g_3 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1}b_{n-1,0} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}, \\ g_4 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n-k,k}h_{k,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1} (2 \leq k \leq n-1, k \neq 3) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_5 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-k-1,k+1}h_{k,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-2, k \neq 2, 4) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_6 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-k-3,k+3}h_{k,3}h_{4,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-4) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_7 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,2}h_{1,1} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_8 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,1}h_{1,4} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_9 = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{2,1}h_{2,3} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_{10} = a_n^{p-5}a_{n-k}h_{k,n-k}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-2, k \neq n-3) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_{11} = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{4,1}b_{n-3,2} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-6)p-4n-1}, \\ g_{12} = a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}b_{4,0} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+8)p-2n-15}, \\ g_{13} = a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{5,0}b_{n-1,0} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}, \\ g_{14} = a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{5,0}h_{n-k-1,k+1}h_{k,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-2, k \neq 2) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}, \\ g_{15} = a_n^{p-5}a_5h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}b_{n-1,0} \in E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}, \\ g_{16} = a_n^{p-5}a_5h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{n-k-1,k+1}h_{k,1} (1 \leq k \leq n-2, k \neq 2) \in E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}. \end{cases}$$

下面针对情形 3 中所有 May 分次大于  $9p-18$  的元素  $g_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 16)$ , 依据微分公式 (\*) 计算  $d_1$  微分, 且证明在 May 微分条件下,  $h_{1,1}h_{1,n}a_4^{p-4}h_{4,0}h_{3,1}h_{2,2}h_{1,3}$  不是  $d_r$  边缘。

依据微分公式 (\*) 计算  $E_1^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}$  中元素的  $d_1$  微分, 取

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{1,3}h_{1,4}b_{n-1,0}, & h_2 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,2}h_{1,1}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_3 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-3,3}h_{2,1}h_{2,3}b_{n-1,0}, & h_4 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n,0}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,1}h_{1,4}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_5 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1}h_{1,0}b_{n-1,0}, & h_6 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,2}h_{2,0}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_7 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,0}h_{2,3}b_{n-1,0}, & h_8 &= a_n^{p-4}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,0}h_{1,4}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_9 &= a_n^{p-5}a_0h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{5,0}b_{n-1,0}, & h_{10} &= a_n^{p-5}a_1h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{4,1}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_{11} &= a_n^{p-5}a_2h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{3,2}b_{n-1,0}, & h_{12} &= a_n^{p-5}a_3h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{2,3}b_{n-1,0}, \\ h_{13} &= a_n^{p-5}a_4h_{n,0}h_{n-1,1}h_{n-3,3}h_{1,4}b_{n-1,0}, \end{aligned}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned} d_1(g_1) &= h_1 + \dots, \\ d_1(g_3) &= -h_2 + h_3 + h_4 + \dots, \\ d_1(g_{13}) &= -h_5 - h_6 + h_7 + h_8 + \dots, \\ d_1(g_{15}) &= h_9 + h_{10} + h_{11} + h_{12} + h_{13} + \dots. \end{aligned}$$

由上可知每个生成元的  $d_1$  微分中都至少含有一个其他生成元微分中没有的项, 因此这些生成元的  $d_1$  微分线性无关, 于是有  $h_{1,1}h_{1,n}a_4^{p-4}h_{4,0}h_{3,1}h_{2,2}h_{1,3} \notin d_r(E_r^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5}) (r \geq 2)$ 。又因为

$$M = 9p - 18 \neq [(4n-2)p - 4n - 5] - 1,$$

所以  $h_{1,1}h_{1,n}a_4^{p-4}h_{4,0}h_{3,1}h_{2,2}h_{1,3} \notin d_1(E_r^{p+1,t,(4n-2)p-4n-5})$ 。

依据微分公式 (\*) 计算  $E_1^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9}$  中元素的  $d_1$  微分, 取

$$\begin{aligned}
h_{14} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{1,3} h_{1,4} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, & h_{15} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{3,2} h_{1,1} h_{n-k,k} h_{k,0}, \\
h_{16} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,1} h_{2,3} h_{n-k,k} h_{k,0}, & h_{17} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{3,1} h_{1,4} h_{n-k,k} h_{k,0}, \\
h_{18} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,1} h_{2,3} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, & h_{19} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{3,2} h_{1,1} h_{n-k-3,3+k} h_{k,3}, \\
h_{20} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{3,1} h_{1,4} h_{n-k-3,3+k} h_{k,3}, & h_{21} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,3} h_{1,1} h_{1,2}, \\
h_{22} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,2} h_{1,1} h_{1,4}, & h_{23} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,1} h_{1,3} h_{1,4}, \\
h_{24} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-2,2} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,3} h_{1,1} h_{1,2}, & h_{25} &= a_n^{p-5} a_{n-k} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{3,2} h_{1,1} h_{k,n-k}, \\
h_{26} &= a_n^{p-5} a_{n-k} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,1} h_{2,3} h_{k,n-k}, & h_{27} &= a_n^{p-5} a_{n-k} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{3,1} h_{1,4} h_{k,n-k}, \\
h_{28} &= a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{4,0} h_{1,4} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, & h_{29} &= a_n^{p-5} a_0 h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{5,0} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, \\
h_{30} &= a_n^{p-5} a_2 h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{3,2} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, & h_{30} &= a_n^{p-5} a_3 h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,3} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1}, \\
h_{32} &= a_n^{p-5} a_4 h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-3,3} h_{1,4} h_{n-k-1,1+k} h_{k,1},
\end{aligned}$$

有

$$\begin{aligned}
d_1(g_2) &= h_{14} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_4) &= -h_{15} + h_{16} + h_{17} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_5) &= -h_{18} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_6) &= -h_{19} + h_{20} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_7) &= +h_{21} + h_{22} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_8) &= +h_{22} + h_{23} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_9) &= +h_{24} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_{10}) &= h_{25} - h_{26} - h_{27} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_{14}) &= +h_{28} + \dots, \\
d_1(g_{16}) &= +h_{29} + h_{30} + h_{31} + h_{32} + \dots
\end{aligned}$$

由上可知每个生成元的  $d_1$  微分中都至少含有一个其他生成元微分中没有的项,因此这些生成元的  $d_1$  微分线性无关。同上述情况可得  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3} \notin d_1(E_r^{p+1,t,(2n+1)p-2n-9})$ 。

同上述情况对于 May 分次等于  $(4n-6)p-4n-1, (2n+8)p-2n-15$  时,  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$  均不是  $g_{11}$  与  $g_{12}$  的  $d_1$  微分的像。进一步地,由  $d_1(g_{11}) = a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{2,1} h_{2,3} b_{n-3,2} + a_n^{p-4} h_{n,0} h_{n-1,1} h_{3,1} h_{1,4} b_{n-3,2} \dots \neq 0$  以及  $d_1(g_{12}) = a_n^{p-4} h_{n-1,1} h_{n-2,2} h_{n-3,3} h_{2,0} b_{4,0} + \dots \neq 0$  可知,当  $r \geq 2$  时,  $E_r^{p+1,t,(4n-6)p-4n-1} = 0, E_r^{p+1,t,(2n+8)p-2n-15} = 0$ 。以上表示  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$  均不在  $d_r(E_r^{p+1,t,(4n-6)p-4n-1})$  与  $d_r(E_r^{p+1,t,(2n+8)p-2n-15}) (r \geq 1)$  中。

综上所述,在 May 谱序列中  $h_{1,1} h_{1,n} a_4^{p-4} h_{4,0} h_{3,1} h_{2,2} h_{1,3}$  不为任何 May 微分的像,所以

$$0 \neq h_1 h_n \delta_p \in H^{p+2,t}(A)。$$

主要定理得证。

注 根据文献[9],有  $d_2(h_n) = a_0 b_{n-1} (n \geq 1)$ ,故  $d_2(h_1 h_n) = a_0 h_n b_0 - a_0 h_1 b_{n-1}$ ,因此  $h_1 h_n$  与  $h_n b_0 - h_1 b_{n-1}$  为一对新的  $a_0$  相关元素,定义见文献[11]。本文和文献[4]的结论丰富了模  $p$  Steenrod 代数  $A$  的高维上同调研究。

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(上接第71页)

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