



*Remark 0.1.* In the case of  $X$  being an odd-dimensional sphere localized at 2, a non-trivial map  $F_1(X) \rightarrow \Omega^4 F_1(S^2 X)$  was constructed by F. Cohen ([C83]). The construction in [C83] used specific calculations in unstable homotopy of spheres. Presumably, Cohen's map is closely related to the map that one obtains from Weiss' calculus, perhaps it is even the same map. It would be interesting to understand the relationship.

Let  $F_2(X)$  be the homotopy fiber of  $w_2$ . Iterating Weiss' construction, one obtains a sequence of functors  $F_0, \dots, F_m, \dots$  (where  $F_0(X) = X$ ) equipped with natural maps

$$w_m : F_{m-1}(-) \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 \wedge -)$$

such that there are fibration sequences

$$\begin{array}{l} F_1(X) \rightarrow F_0(X) \xrightarrow{w_1} \Omega^2 F_0(S^2 X) \\ F_2(X) \rightarrow F_1(X) \xrightarrow{w_2} \Omega^4 F_1(S^2 X) \\ \vdots \\ F_m(X) \rightarrow F_{m-1}(X) \xrightarrow{w_m} \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 X) \\ \vdots \end{array}$$

We think of  $F_m(-)$  as the  $m$ -th iterated difference, or the  $m$ -th cross-effect, of the double suspension map.

Our next step is to investigate the layers in the Goodwillie towers of the functors  $F_m(X)$ , first for a general space  $X$  and then for  $X$  an odd-dimensional sphere localized at a prime. We will assume some familiarity with Goodwillie's theory of "Taylor towers". The references for this material are [G90, G92, G3]. See also [Jo95] for an exposition of some of the material in [G3]. Let  $D_n(X)$  be the  $n$ -th layer in the Goodwillie tower of the identity. By layers of the Goodwillie tower we will usually mean not the infinite loop space that is the actual homotopy fiber in the tower, but the associated spectrum. We recall the description of  $D_n(X)$  from [Jo95, AM98]

$$D_n(X) \simeq \text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

where  $K_n$  is (the double suspension of) the geometric realization of the poset of (non-trivial) partitions of a set with  $n$  elements.

For a general functor  $F$  let  $D_n F$  be the  $n$ -th layer in the Goodwillie tower of  $F$  and let  $P_n F$  be the  $n$ -th "Taylor polynomial" of  $F$  in the sense of Goodwillie. Finally, let  $U(n)$  be the unitary group on  $n$  letters. We think of  $\Sigma_n$  as a subgroup of  $U(n-1)$  via the reduced standard representation. The following theorem is essentially [W95, Example 5.7].

**Theorem 0.2.** *There is a natural equivalence*

$$D_n F_m(X) \simeq \text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (U(n-1)/U(n-m-1)_+)$$

A couple of notational remarks are in order. First, if  $G$  is a finite group,  $X$  and  $Y$  are spaces with an action of  $G$  on the right and the left respectively then by  $X \wedge_{hG} Y$  we mean  $X \wedge EG_+ \wedge_G Y$ . This still makes sense if  $X$  is a spectrum with an action of  $G$ . Second, if  $k < 0$  then  $U(n)/U(k)$  is the empty space. In other words,  $D_n F_m$  is non-trivial only if  $n > m$ , and the bottom non-trivial layer of  $F_m$  is

$$D_{m+1} F_m(X) \simeq \text{Map}_*(K_{m+1}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge m+1}) \wedge_{\Sigma_{m+1}} (U(m)_+)$$

(here we may use strict orbits instead of homotopy orbits, because the action of  $\Sigma_{m+1}$  on  $U(m)$  is free).

It is easy to see that the map  $w_m$  induces an equivalence on the bottom non-trivial layers

$$D_m w_m : D_m F_{m-1}(-) \xrightarrow{\cong} D_m \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 \wedge -)$$

and that the mapping telescope of  $w_m$  is equivalent to the bottom non-trivial layer of  $F_{m-1}$ . We can summarize this in the following diagram, where the last column lists the mapping telescopes of the rows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} X & \xrightarrow{w_1} & \Omega^2 S^2 X & \xrightarrow{w_1} & \Omega^4 S^4 X & \rightarrow \cdots & \Omega^\infty D_1 F_0(X) \\ F_1(X) & \xrightarrow{w_2} & \Omega^4 F_1(S^2 X) & \xrightarrow{w_2} & \Omega^8 F_1(S^4 X) & \rightarrow \cdots & \Omega^\infty D_2 F_1(X) \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \\ F_{m-1}(X) & \xrightarrow{w_m} & \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 X) & \xrightarrow{w_m} & \Omega^{4m} F_{m-1}(S^4 X) & \rightarrow \cdots & \Omega^\infty D_m F_{m-1}(X) \\ & & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \end{array}$$

Our next goal is to analyze in further detail the layers of  $F_m(X)$  in the special case when  $X$  is a sphere localized at  $p$  and to relate them to familiar objects in homotopy theory. For the rest of the introduction,  $X$  stands for an odd-dimensional sphere, and cohomology is always taken with mod  $p$  coefficients. The layers of  $F_0$  are the spectra

$$\text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

and these were studied extensively in in [AM98] and [AD97] in the case of  $X$  being an odd-dimensional sphere. The plan is to extend those results to the spectra

$$(1) \quad \text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (U(n-1)/U(n-m-1)_+)$$

by induction on  $m$ .

The following was proved in [AM98] (in a somewhat different formulation)

**Theorem 0.3.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere. Let  $n > 1$ . If  $n$  is not a power of a prime then the spectrum*

$$\text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

is contractible. Suppose  $n = p^k$  for some prime  $p$ . Then the integral cohomology of this spectrum is all  $p$ -torsion. The mod  $p$  cohomology is freely generated over  $A_{k-1}$  by a polynomial algebra on  $k$ -generators. More precisely, there is an isomorphism of  $A_{k-1}$ -modules (up to a degree shift depending on the dimension of  $X$ )

$$H^* \left( \text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right)_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} ; \mathbb{F}_p \right) \cong A_{k-1} \otimes P.$$

Here  $P$  is a free module on one generator over the polynomial algebra

$$\mathbb{F}_p[d_0, \dots, d_{k-1}]$$

where  $|d_j| = 2p^k - 2p^j$ .

Here  $A_{k-1}$  is the sub-algebra of the mod  $p$  Steenrod algebra generated by the elements  $Sq^1, Sq^2, Sq^4, \dots, Sq^{2^{k-1}}$  if  $p = 2$  and by the elements  $\beta, P^1, P^p, \dots, P^{p^{k-2}}$  if  $p$  is odd. The polynomial generators  $d_j$  above should be thought of as the Dickson polynomials evaluated at the polynomial generators of  $H^* \left( B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k ; \mathbb{F}_p \right)$  (squares of the polynomial generators of  $H^* \left( B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k ; \mathbb{F}_p \right)$  if  $p = 2$ ). By the Dickson polynomials we mean the polynomials that give the generators of the Dickson algebra of invariants of  $\mathbb{F}_p[y_1, \dots, y_k]^{\text{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)}$  (see [Wil83]). The generators  $d_j$  can also be thought of as the Chern classes of the reduced regular representation of  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$  and thus  $d_j = c_{p^k - p^j}$ .

The following theorem will be proved as part (b) of theorem 2.2

**Theorem 0.4.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere. The spectrum*

$$\text{Map}_* (K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (U(n-1)/U(n-m-1)_+)$$

*is contractible if  $n$  is not a power of a prime. Suppose  $n = p^k$ , then there is an isomorphism (up to a dimension shift) of  $A_{k-1}$ -modules*

$$H^* \left( \text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k-1)/U(p^k-m-1)_+) ; \mathbb{F}_p \right) \cong A_{k-1} \otimes E \otimes P$$

where  $E$  is a free module on one generator over the exterior algebra

$$\Lambda < \overline{c}_i \mid p^k - m \leq i \leq p^k - 1 \text{ and } i \text{ is not of the form } p^k - p^j >$$

(here  $|\overline{c}_i| = 2i - 1$ ), and  $P$  is a free module on one generator over the polynomial algebra

$$\mathbb{F}_p[c_{p^k - p^j} \mid p^j > m].$$

Thus the exterior generators are precisely the Chern classes in  $U(p^k-1)/U(p^k-m-1)$  that are not Dickson classes, and the polynomial generators are the Dickson classes in  $B U(p^k-m-1)$ .

Consider the bottom layer of  $F_m(X)$  that is non-trivial for odd-dimensional spheres. It follows from theorem 0.4 that it is the  $p^k$ -th layer, where  $k$  is the smallest integer such that  $m \leq p^k - 1$ . Moreover, by theorem 0.4, the cohomology of this layer, as an  $A_{k-1}$ -module, is given by

$$\begin{aligned} H^* \left( \text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)/U(p^k - m - 1)_+); \mathbb{F}_p \right) \cong \\ \cong A_{k-1} \otimes E \end{aligned}$$

where  $E$  is a free module on one generator over the exterior algebra

$$\Lambda < \overline{c_i} \mid p^k - m \leq i \leq p^k - 1 \text{ and } i \neq p^k - p^j >$$

in other words, for the cohomology of the bottom non-trivial layer, the polynomial part is trivial. In particular, the mod  $p$  cohomology of the bottom layer is a *finite*  $A_{k-1}$ -free module. It is not clear if for a general  $m$  the bottom layer is in fact homotopy equivalent to a finite spectrum. However, if we take  $m = p^k - 1$ , then the bottom layer is homotopy equivalent to

$$\text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{\Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)_+)$$

(the point is that we can use strict orbits instead of homotopy orbits, as was noticed earlier in the paper). Clearly, this is a finite spectrum, whose mod  $p$  cohomology is an  $A_{k-1}$  free module (if  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere). The existence of such spectra was at one time an important question in homotopy theory. The question was motivated by the “chromatic philosophy” in homotopy theory, as such spectra are natural candidates to be spectra of type  $k$ . The first one to construct such spectra was S. Mitchell in [Mt85]. It turns out that our finite spectrum above and Mitchell’s  $A_{k-1}$  free spectrum are “essentially the same”. We formulate this imprecise statement as a “pre-theorem”

**Pre-Theorem 0.5.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere. The spectrum*

$$\text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{\Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)_+)$$

*is very closely related to the  $A_{k-1}$ -free spectrum constructed in [Mt85]. In fact, our spectra are more or less Thom spectra over Mitchell’s spectra.*

We will give more precise statements in section 2. For the time being, we pretend that instead of “very closely related” we have “equivalent”. Thus Mitchell’s spectra play a role in unstable homotopy theory. The infinite loop space associated with Mitchell’s  $A_{k-1}$ -free spectrum is the bottom non-trivial layer of  $F_{p^k-1}(X)$ , when  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere. Informally, Mitchell’s spectrum can be thought of as the “principal part”, or the stabilization, of  $F_{p^k-1}(X)$ .

These results have an interpretation in terms of the chromatic filtration of homotopy theory. As explained in [AM98], the cohomological properties of the layers of the functors  $F_m$ , together with the fact that when evaluated at spheres

the tower converges exponentially faster than in general, imply the following theorem

**Theorem 0.6.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere localized at  $p$ . The map*

$$F_m(X) \rightarrow P_{p^k} F_m(X)$$

*induces an equivalence in “ $v_i$ -periodic homotopy” for  $i \leq k$ .*

Taking  $k$  to be the smallest integer such that  $P_{p^k} F_m(X)$  is non-trivial (for  $X$  an odd-sphere localized at  $p$ ) we obtain the following special case as a corollary:

**Corollary 0.7.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere localized at a prime  $p$ . Let  $m$  be a non-negative integer and let  $k$  be the smallest integer such that  $m \leq p^k - 1$ . Then  $F_m(X)$  is trivial in  $v_i$ -periodic homotopy for  $i < k$  and the composed (weak) map*

$$F_m(X) \rightarrow P_{p^k} F_m(X) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \Omega^\infty D_{p^k} F_m(X)$$

*induces an equivalence in  $v_k$ -periodic homotopy.*

The corollary says that a certain unstable object, namely  $F_m(X)$  where  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere, is equivalent in  $v_k$ -periodic homotopy (where  $k$  is the smallest integer such that  $m \leq p^k - 1$ ) to the infinite loop space of a spectrum of type  $k$ . This spectrum is always finite in mod  $p$  cohomology, and if  $m = p^k - 1$  then it actually is a finite spectrum (the Mitchell spectrum).

It is easy to see, for instance, that for  $m = 1$  and any  $p$ ,  $D_p F_1(X)$  is the spectrum realizing one copy of  $A_0$ , and in fact it is the mod  $p$  Moore spectrum. By coincidence, if  $m = 2$ ,  $p = 2$ ,  $D_4 F_2(X)$  turns out to be the spectrum whose cohomology realizes one copy of  $A_1$ . However, for all other values of  $m$  and  $p$ , the cohomology of the bottom non-trivial layer has more than one copy of  $A_{k-1}$ .

*Remark 0.8.* For  $m = 0$ , corollary 0.7 is essentially Serre’s theorem to the effect that if  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere then the map  $X \rightarrow \Omega^\infty \Sigma^\infty X$  is a rational homotopy equivalence ( $v_0$ -periodic homotopy is, essentially, rational homotopy). For  $m = 1$  the corollary is due to Mahowald ([M82]). For  $p = 2$  and  $m = 2$  the corollary is due to Mahowald and Thompson ([MT94, Theorem 1.5]).

Since the map  $w_m$  induces an equivalence on the  $m$ -th layers, we obtain the following corollary

**Corollary 0.9.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere localized at  $p$ . Let  $m = p^k$ . The map  $w_{p^k} : F_{p^k-1} \rightarrow \Omega^{2p^k} F_{p^k-1}(S^2 X)$  induces an equivalence in  $v_k$ -periodic homotopy.*

On the other hand, if  $X$  is an odd sphere localized at  $p$  and  $m$  is not a power of  $p$ , then  $w_m$  seems to be far from being an equivalence. Preliminary calculations suggest that in this case  $w_m$  induces the zero map in homology and in all the Morava  $K$ -theories. In fact, preliminary calculations suggest the following conjecture

**Conjecture 0.10.** *If  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere localized at  $p$ , and  $m$  is not a power of  $p$  then there exists a finite  $k$  such that the  $k$ -fold iterate of  $w_m$*

$$w_m^k : F_{m-1}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{2mk} F_{m-1}(S^{2k} X)$$

*is null-homotopic.*

In any case, it seems that for  $X$  an odd sphere, the values of  $m$  for which  $F_{m-1}$  and  $w_m$  are most interesting are powers of primes.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: In section 1 we review the relevant points in Weiss' orthogonal calculus and explain why theorem 0.2 is implicit in [W95]. In section 2 we discuss the relationship with Mitchell's spectra and make the "pre-theorem" precise.

## 1. Weiss' calculus

Let  $\mathcal{F}$  be the category whose objects are finite-dimensional complex vector spaces with positive-definite inner-product and morphisms are linear maps respecting the inner product. Weiss' calculus [W95] is concerned with continuous functors from  $\mathcal{F}$  to spaces (=compactly generated topological spaces with non-degenerate basepoint). In fact [W95] works with real rather than complex vector spaces, but since we want to work with double suspensions we will use complex vector spaces. Typical examples of functors that we will be interested in are  $V \mapsto U(V)$ ,  $V \mapsto BU(V)$  and  $V \mapsto \Omega^V S^V X$ . In the last example,  $X$  is a fixed based space,  $S^V$  is the one-point compactification of  $V$  and  $\Omega^V$  stands for continuous maps from  $S^V$ .

Let  $G : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}_*$  be a functor. Define  $G_1(V)$  to be the homotopy fiber of the map  $G(V) \rightarrow G(V \oplus \mathbb{C})$ . Clearly,  $G_1$  is again a functor of  $\mathcal{F}$ . An important insight of [W95] is that the natural map  $G_1(V) \rightarrow G_1(V \oplus \mathbb{C})$  lifts to a natural map  $G_1(V) \rightarrow \Omega^2 G_1(V \oplus \mathbb{C})$ , where the map  $\Omega^2 G_1(V \oplus \mathbb{C}) \rightarrow G_1(V \oplus \mathbb{C})$  is given by evaluation at zero. In fact, a little more is true:

**Lemma 1.1.** *Let  $G_1$  be as above. Let  $W$  be an object of  $\mathcal{F}$ . There exists a functor  $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow \text{Spaces}_*$  given on objects by  $V \mapsto \Omega^V G_1(W \oplus V)$  such that the natural map  $G_1(W) \rightarrow \Omega^V G_1(W \oplus V)$  lifts the map  $G_1(W) \rightarrow G_1(W \oplus V)$ .*

Now let  $X$  be a space and take  $G(V) = \Omega^V S^V X$ . Let  $F_1(X)$  be the homotopy fiber of the map  $X \rightarrow \Omega^2 S^2 X$ . In the language of the previous paragraph,  $F_1(X) = G_1(\mathbb{C}^0)$ . Similarly,  $\Omega^2 F_1(S^2 X)$  is identified with  $G_1(\mathbb{C})$ . By lemma 1.1, there is a natural map  $G_1(\mathbb{C}^0) \rightarrow \Omega^2 G_1(\mathbb{C})$ . Rewriting this map in terms of  $F_1$ , we obtain that  $F_1$  comes equipped with a natural map  $F_1(X) \rightarrow \Omega^4 F_1(S^2 X)$  (lifting the obvious map  $F_1(X) \rightarrow \Omega^2 F_1(S^2 X)$ ). Let  $F_2(X)$  be the homotopy fiber of this map. Repeating the argument above, one easily finds that  $F_2(X)$  comes equipped with a natural map  $F_2(X) \rightarrow \Omega^6 F_2(S^2 X)$ . Letting  $F_3(X)$  be the homotopy fiber of this map and continuing inductively, one obtains the sequence of functors  $F_m(X)$  together with fibration sequences  $F_m(X) \rightarrow F_{m-1}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 X)$  promised in the introduction.

Let  $C_n$  be the  $n$ -th Goodwillie derivative of  $F_0(X) = X$ . Thus  $C_n$  is a spectrum with an action of the symmetric group  $\Sigma_n$ , and the  $n$ -th layer of the Goodwillie tower of  $F_0(X)$  is the (infinite loop space associated with) the spectrum

$$(C_n \wedge X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

Our next task is to describe the layers of the Goodwillie tower of the functor  $F_m$  in terms of the layers of the Goodwillie tower of the functor  $F_0$ . Of course the description that we are looking for is of the form  $(C_n^m \wedge X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$  for some  $\Sigma_n$ -spectrum  $C_n^m$ . Moreover, the natural map  $F_{m-1}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 X)$  induces a map on the layers

$$(C_n^{m-1} \wedge X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n} \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} (C_n^{m-1} \wedge X^{\wedge n} \wedge S^{2n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

which is determined by some  $\Sigma_n$ -equivariant map

$$C_n^{m-1} \wedge X^{\wedge n} \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} C_n^{m-1} \wedge X^{\wedge n} \wedge S^{2n}$$

(where the action of  $\Sigma_n$  is trivial on  $\Omega^{2m}$ , and is given by the standard complex representation on  $S^{2n}$ ). We will describe this  $\Sigma_n$ -equivariant map.

**Lemma 1.2.** *The  $n$ -th layer of the Goodwillie tower of  $F_m(X)$  is contractible for  $n \leq m$ . Assume that  $n > m$ . Then*

$$D_n F_m(X) \simeq (C_n \wedge X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (\mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m-1)_+).$$

Moreover, on the level of the  $n$ -th layers, the fibration sequence  $F_m(X) \rightarrow F_{m-1}(X) \rightarrow \Omega^{2m} F_{m-1}(S^2 X)$  is induced by the following  $\Sigma_n$ -equivariant fibration/cofibration sequence of suspension spectra:

$$\mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m-1)_+ \rightarrow \mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m)_+ \rightarrow \mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m) \ltimes S^{2(n-m)}$$

where  $\mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m) \ltimes S^{2(n-m)}$  is the Thom complex of the tautological  $n-m$ -dimensional complex bundle over  $\mathrm{U}(n-1)/\mathrm{U}(n-m)$ .

*Proof.* This is the content of [W95, Example 5.7], except that we use complex rather than real vector spaces.  $\square$

In particular, the bottom non-trivial layer of  $F_m$  is the  $m+1$ -th layer, and it is given by  $C_{m+1} \wedge_{\Sigma_{m+1}} ((\mathrm{U}(m)_+) \wedge X^{\wedge m+1})$  (here we may use strict orbits instead of homotopy orbits, because the action of  $\Sigma_{m+1}$  on  $\mathrm{U}(m)$  is free). Recalling from [Jo95, AM98] that  $C_{m+1}$  (the  $m+1$ -th Goodwillie derivative of the identity) is given by  $C_{m+1} = \mathrm{Map}_*(K_{m+1}, \Sigma^\infty S^0)$ , we obtain that the bottom layer of  $F_m(X)$  is given by the infinite loop space of

$$\mathrm{Map}_*(K_{m+1}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge m+1}) \wedge_{\Sigma_{m+1}} \mathrm{U}(m)_+$$

as stated in the introduction.



## 2. Cohomology and relation with Mitchell's spectra

Throughout this section,  $X$  stands for an odd-dimensional sphere. Our goal is to further analyze the layers of  $F_m(X)$  in this case. Thus we want to study the spectra  $\text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (\text{U}(n-1)/\text{U}(n-m-1)_+)$ . In particular, we will be interested in their cohomology. We recall the following facts from [AM98, AD97]:

**Theorem 2.1.** *Let  $n > 1$ ,  $X$  and odd sphere. The spectrum*

$$\text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n})_{h\Sigma_n}$$

*is contractible rationally. Moreover, it is contractible mod  $p$  unless  $n$  is a power of  $p$ .*

It follows immediately from theorem 2.1, lemma 1.2 and induction on  $m$  that the same statement holds for all the layers of  $F_m$  for all  $m$ . Thus, if  $X$  is an odd sphere then the spectrum

$$D_n F_m(X) \cong \text{Map}_*(K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_n} (\text{U}(n-1)/\text{U}(n-m-1)_+)$$

is contractible rationally for all  $n > 1$  and is contractible mod  $p$  unless  $n$  is a power of  $p$ . We may, therefore, take  $n = p^k$  and concentrate on the mod  $p$  homotopy type of

$$\text{Map}_*(K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k}) \wedge_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} (\text{U}(p^k-1)/\text{U}(p^k-m-1)_+).$$

Start with the case  $m = 0$ . In this case, what one gets is the familiar spectrum  $\text{Map}_*(K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k})_{h\Sigma_{p^k}}$ . We recall from [AD97] that there is a smaller model for this spectrum. To describe this model, let  $T_k$  be (the double suspension of) the geometric realization of the category of (strict, non-zero) vector subspaces of  $\mathbb{F}_p^k$ , (which is of course the same as the category of strict non-zero subgroups of  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$ ). Extend the action of  $\text{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)$  on  $T_k$  to an action of the affine group  $\text{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p) := \text{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p) \ltimes (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$  by letting  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$  act trivially. There is a map  $T_k \rightarrow K_{p^k}$  determined by sending a subgroup  $P$  of  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$  to the partition determined by the quotient map  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k \twoheadrightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k/P$ . It is easily checked that this map is equivariant with respect to the group inclusion  $\text{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p) \hookrightarrow \Sigma_{p^k}$ . The main result of [AD97] is that this map induces a mod  $p$  equivalence (only if  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere, of course)

$$(2) \quad \text{Map}_*(K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k})_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} \rightarrow \text{Map}_*(T_k, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k})_{h\text{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)}.$$

Recall that the subgroup  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$  of  $\text{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)$  acts trivially on  $T_k$ . It follows that

$$\text{Map}_*(T_k, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k})_{h\text{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)} \simeq \text{Map}_*\left(T_k, \Sigma^\infty (X^{\wedge p^k})_{h(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k}\right)_{h\text{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)}.$$

Moreover, since  $X$  is a sphere,  $X_{h(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k}^{\wedge p^k}$  is a Thom space over  $B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$ . Let us denote it  $(B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^{d\gamma}$ . Here  $d$  is the dimension of  $X$  and  $\gamma$  is the regular representation of  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k$ . Thus, there is an equivalence

$$\mathrm{Map}_* \left( T_k, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right)_{h \mathrm{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)} \simeq \mathrm{Map}_* \left( T_k, \Sigma^\infty (B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^{d\gamma} \right)_{h \mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)}.$$

Now recall that  $T_k$  is (non-equivariantly) homotopy equivalent to a wedge of spheres, and its only non-trivial homology group realizes the Steinberg representation of  $\mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)$ . Since the Steinberg representation is projective and self-dual (in characteristic  $p$ ), the cohomology of this spectrum is the image of the cohomology of the Thom space  $(B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^{d\gamma}$  under the action of the Steinberg idempotent. The image of  $H^*(B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)$  and  $H^*(B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^\gamma$  under the action of the Steinberg idempotent is well-understood. It was first calculated by Mitchell and Priddy in [MtP83], and then again in a more “algebraic” fashion (at the prime 2) by Carlisle and Kuhn in [CK89]. In particular, it is known that  $St H^*(B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^\gamma$  is free over  $A_{k-1}$ . Same holds if one replaces  $\gamma$  with an odd multiple of itself. The calculation is a modification of the calculations of Mitchell and Priddy cited above. A detailed account will appear either in the final version of [AD97] or in a separate note. In fact, as stated in theorem 0.3, there is an isomorphism, up to a dimension shift, of  $A_{k-1}$ -modules

$$H^* \left( \mathrm{Map}_* \left( T_k, \Sigma^\infty (B(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k)^{d\gamma} \right)_{h \mathrm{GL}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)} \right) \cong A_{k-1} \otimes P$$

where  $P$  is a free module on one generator over the (doubled, if  $p = 2$ ) Dickson algebra  $\mathbb{F}_p[d_0, \dots, d_{k-1}]$ .

This finishes the discussion of the case  $m = 0$ . To extend it to all values of  $m$ , i.e., to analyze the spectra

$$\mathrm{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h \Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)/U(p^k - m - 1)_+)$$

where  $X$  is an odd-dimensional sphere, we use lemma 1.2 and induction on  $m$ .

**Theorem 2.2.** *Let  $X$  be an odd-dimensional sphere. The spectrum*

$$\mathrm{Map}_* (K_n, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge n}) \wedge_{h \Sigma_n} (U(n - 1)/U(n - m - 1)_+)$$

*is contractible if  $n$  is not a power of a prime. Suppose  $n = p^k$ , then:*

(a) *The map  $T_k \rightarrow K_{p^k}$  induces an equivalence*

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h \Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)/U(p^k - m - 1)_+) \rightarrow \\ & \rightarrow \mathrm{Map}_* \left( T_k, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h \mathrm{Aff}_k(\mathbb{F}_p)} (U(p^k - 1)/U(p^k - m - 1)_+) \end{aligned}$$

- (b) *There is an isomorphism (up to a dimension shift) of  $A_{k-1}$ -modules*

$$H^* \left( \text{Map}_* \left( K_{p^k}, \Sigma^\infty X^{\wedge p^k} \right) \wedge_{h\Sigma_{p^k}} (U(p^k - 1)/U(p^k - m - 1)_+); \mathbb{F}_p \right) \cong A_{k-1} \otimes E \otimes P$$

where  $E$  is a free module on one generator on the exterior algebra

$$\Lambda < \overline{c}_i \mid p^k - m \leq i \leq p^k - 1 \text{ and } i \text{ is not of the form } p^k - p^j >$$

with  $|\overline{c}_i| = 2i - 1$  and  $P$  is a free module on one generator over the polynomial algebra  $\mathbb{F}_p[c_{p^k - p^j} \mid p^j > m]$ .

- (c) *If  $m$  is not a power of  $p$  then the map  $w_m$  induces the zero map on the mod  $p$  cohomology of the layers. If  $m = p^j$  then  $w_m$  induces the inclusion of the ideal generated by  $d_j$ .*

*Proof.* The proof is by induction on  $m$ , using lemma 1.2 for the induction step. For  $m = 0$  part (a) is the equivalence (2) and parts (b) and (c) are given by theorem 0.3. Part (a) for a general  $m$  follows from part (a) for  $m - 1$ . Part (c) for a general  $m$  follows from part (b) for  $m - 1$  and elementary considerations about characteristic classes. Part (b) for  $m$  follows from part (b) for  $m - 1$  and part (c) for  $m$ .  $\square$

Taking  $m = p^k - 1$  in part (a) of theorem 2.2, we find that the spectrum  $D_{p^k} F_{p^k - 1}(X)$  is equivalent to the image under the Steinberg idempotent of the suspension spectrum of a certain Thom space over the homogeneous space  $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^k \setminus U(p^k - 1)$ . This is almost precisely Mitchell's construction in [Mt85] of a finite  $A_{k-1}$ -free spectrum, except he does not take a Thom space and that he uses the special orthogonal rather than the unitary group, but this makes very little difference. This is what we meant in the "pre-theorem" in the introduction.

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DEPT. OF MATH., UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, 5734 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, CHICAGO, IL 60637  
*E-mail address:* arone@math.uchicago.edu