

Mahowald invariant: $\bigoplus_{\substack{n \in \mathbb{Z} \\ y \in \mathbb{Z}}} \pi_*^{s}(\tilde{s}) \longrightarrow \pi_* \mathbb{R}^{p_{\infty}}$ $\downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow S$ $\pi_*(\tilde{s}) \ni S$ Periodicity of differentials in AMSS of RP -MI(X) defects α . deg HIK) < deg < dy MJ(X)>dg X 2 MI N MI N MI S MI S -2 Adams SS: E - Ring spectrum, mice (E*, E*E) - Moff Algebraid , (Algebra + rollgebra) $E_{x}E \longrightarrow E_{x}E \otimes E_{x}E \quad (\omega \text{ alg})$ $E_{x}X \longrightarrow E_{x}E \otimes E_{x}X \quad (\omega \text{ -mod})$ $E_2 = E_x + \frac{s,t}{E_x E} (E_x, E_x X) \Longrightarrow \Pi_{t-s} X_E$ E = HF, ExE = Ax & Steemed & Classic Case In ASS, MIM)=1 => n detected by h; d2 (hj) = Lj-1 do j > 4 (Hopf invariant - 1 Hhm) Kervaire invariant: Π_*^S = chamed colordan zeoups Ω_*^{\dagger} Θ_n = group of exotic n-spheres On -> Tray abtained by giving a framing to the exotic effecter n=2 (mod 4) @n -> Tin Inj Inj I/2 ker inv 1 = element connot by he represented by an enotic sphere Th: Browder KI(N)=1 (>> n detected by his in ASS hj² permanent cycles j≤5 h, not perm cycles j > 7 A_{i} ?? $d_{i}(h_{j}^{2}) = ??$ the (Mahowald) A. A; (called n,) can all permanent cycles for j = 2.

This the was counter example to drows day conjecture.
Th" (Mahowald - Raverel) HI (h; x) = MI(x)
HI (η) = HI (λ, l) = MI (η) = ν
Q. No h; are these opennment wyder for p>2.
Adams Novikow spechal sey:
$E=BP$ $\pi_*BP=Z_{(p)}[v_1,v_2,]$ $ v_i =2(p^{\frac{1}{2}})$ direct reunmand of MU. Very few differentials for odd farmes
The (niller) for β odd, $E_2^{ASS} \longrightarrow E_3^{SS} \longrightarrow \pi_2^{S}$
Toda differential: dr (Box) = Bir, pri/s odd frime KI
The (Raverel): $\beta_{p,p}$ is not permanent of the $p \ge 5$, $t \ge 1$.
Chromatic homotopy Shevry:
Chromatic Monotopy Meany: $E \times t \xrightarrow{BP_{x}BP} (BP_{x}, \frac{BP_{x}}{(P^{2}, v_{1}^{2}, \dots, v_{n-1}^{n-1})}) \Longrightarrow E \times t \xrightarrow{BP_{x}BP} (BP_{x}, BP_{x}) = E_{x}^{ANSS}$ $U_{n} = 2(P^{-1})$ $U_{n} = 2(P^{-1})$
$H\pm(44) = 4_{(-1)}$ $Iu_{n} = 2(p^{n-1})$
MI () = 41
$ \begin{array}{ll} \text{MI} (\beta_{5;k}) = \beta_{i-j/k} \\ \text{MI} (\langle i, j \rangle = \beta_{i,j} \\ \text{MI} (\langle i, j \rangle = \beta$
$MI(\langle \langle \iota_{j} \rangle) = \beta_{i,j} \beta_{i,j}$
Telescope Conjecture ??