

$= 0$ and $KL^p = L$ if and only if every finite-dimensional L -module is completely reducible. The latter implies that $\text{Ext}_{V(L)}^1(M, N) = 0$ for all $V(L)$ -modules M and N , finite dimensional or not, and therefore all $V(L)$ -modules are projective and $V(L)$ has global dimension zero, i.e., $\text{Ext}_{V(L)}^n(M, N) = 0$ for all $n \geq 1$ and for all M and N .

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THE COHOMOLOGY OF THE STEENROD ALGEBRA; STABLE HOMOTOPY GROUPS OF SPHERES^{1,2}

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In this paper, we state some of the results obtained by application of the methods of [4] to the study of the cohomology of the Steenrod algebra A . In brief, our results are a complete determination of $H^{s,t}(A)$ for $t - s \leq 42$ in the mod 2 case, and for $t - s \leq 2(p-1)(2p^2+p+2) - 4$ in the mod p case, $p > 2$. Due to the existence of the Adams spectral sequence [1], these results give information about the stable homotopy groups of spheres.

We recall that the mod p Adams spectral sequence $\{E_r\}$ (for the sphere) has differentials $\delta_r: E_r^{s,t} \rightarrow E_r^{s+r,t+r-1}$ and satisfies the properties:

- (1) $E_2^{s,t} \cong H^{s,t}(A)$ as a Z_p -algebra.
- (2) Each E_r is a differential Z_p -algebra.
- (3) $\{E_\infty^{s,t} \mid t - s = k\}$ provides a composition series for $\pi_k(S; p)$ (relative to a suitable filtration); here $\pi_k(S, p)$ denotes the stable homotopy group $\pi_k(S)$ modulo the subgroup of elements whose order is finite and prime to p .

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² The work announced here is contained in the author's doctoral thesis, submitted to Princeton University.

Now Toda [5], [6] has calculated $\pi_k(S, 2)$, $k \leq 19$, and $\pi_k(S, p)$, $p > 2$, $k \leq 2p^2(p-1) - 3$, with partial information for $k = 2p^2(p-1) - 2$ and $2p^2(p-1) - 1$. It turns out that there is only one pattern of differentials consistent with Toda's results. Therefore the structure of the Adams spectral sequence is completely known in the range of Toda's computations. Partial information about the differentials in higher dimensions can be obtained whenever an element is decomposable in terms of elements whose differentials are known. In fact, there are enough relations to allow complete determination of $\pi_k(S, 2)$, $k \leq 28$, and to determine $\pi_k(S, p)$, $p > 2$, $k < 2(p-1)(p^2+2p) - 4$, up to one unknown differential.

We state our results first for the case $p = 2$. Let $H^k(A) = \otimes_{t+s=k} H^{s,t}(A)$. $H^k(A)$ is a Z_2 -space, but there exists an element $h_0 \in H^{1,1}(A)$ such that multiplication by h_0 on elements surviving to E_∞ corresponds essentially to multiplication by 2 in the ring $\pi(S, 2)$. We interpret multiplication by h_0 in $H^*(A)$ to be multiplication by 2 in writing the groups $H^k(A)$ below. We only state our results in those dimensions in which nearly complete information on $\pi_k(S, 2)$ has been obtained.

THEOREM 1. *For $18 \leq k \leq 31$, $H^k(A)$ and $\pi_k(S, 2)$ are as follows:*

k	$H^k(A)$	$\pi_k(S, 2)$
18	$Z_2 + Z_4 + Z_8$	$Z_2 + Z_8$
19	$Z_2 + Z_8$	$Z_2 + Z_8$
20	Z_8	Z_8
21	$Z_2 + Z_2$	$Z_2 + Z_2$
22	$Z_8 + Z_2$	$Z_2 + Z_2$
23	$Z_2 + Z_4 + Z_8 + Z_{16}$	$Z_2 + Z_2 + Z_8 + Z_{16}$
24	$Z_2 + Z_2 + Z_2$	$Z_2 + Z_2$
25	$Z_2 + Z_2 + Z_{16}$	$Z_2 + Z_2$
26	$Z_2 + Z_2 + Z_8$	$Z_2 + Z_2$
27	Z_8	Z_8
28	Z_8	Z_2
29	Z_8	0 or Z_2
30	$Z_2 + Z_8 + Z_{16} + Z_{32}$	$0 \subseteq \pi_{30}(S, 2) \subseteq (Z_2)^3$
31	$(Z_2)^3 + Z_8 + Z_{216}$	$Z_{64} \subseteq \pi_{31}(S, 2) \subseteq Z_{64} + (Z_2)^4$

(here $(Z_2)^n = Z_2 + \dots + Z_2$, n summands).

REMARKS. Adams [2] has calculated $H^{s,t}(A)$ for $t-s \leq 17$ and for $t \leq 24$. Liulevicius (unpublished) has calculated $H^{s,t}(A)$ for $t \leq 31$, which, together with the periodicity theorems of Adams [2], gives complete information for $t-s \leq 23$. The stated facts about $\pi_k(S, 2)$, $k=30$ and $k=31$, follow from unpublished results of Maunder, in which he identifies the elements of E_2 which survive to the image of the J -homomorphism $Z_2^{n+1} \subset \pi_k(S, 2)$, $k=2^n+2^{n+1}m-1$, $m \geq 0$, $n \geq 2$.

Next we state our results for the case $p > 2$. As in the case $p=2$, there is an element $a_0 \in H^{1,1}(A)$ such that multiplication by a_0 on elements surviving to E_∞ corresponds essentially to multiplication by p in $\pi(S, p)$, and we may define a group structure on each $E_r^k = \otimes_{t-s=k} E_r^{s,t}$ by interpreting multiplication by a_0 to mean multiplication by p . For the sake of brevity, we state our results in terms of E_4 and restrict our attention to those dimensions k in which nearly complete information on $\pi_k(S, p)$ is obtained.

THEOREM 2. *The following elements (of the stated orders and dimensions) generate all E_4^k in the range $0 < k \leq 2(p-1)(p^2+2p)-4$: (In the list below, $j \geq 1$ and $q = 2(p-1)$).*

element	order	dimension
α_j	p	$jq-1, j \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$
α_{jp}	p^2	$jpq-1, j \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$
α''_{jp^2}	p^3	$jp^2q-1, j \not\equiv 0 \pmod p$
$\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}$	p	$(jp+lp+l)q-2j, 0 \leq l \leq p-2$
$\alpha_1\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}$	p	$(jp+lp+l+1)q-2j-1, 0 \leq l \leq p-2$
$\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}\gamma$	p	$(p^2+jp+lp+l)q-2j-2, 0 \leq l \leq p-2,$ $j=1$ if $l=1$ and $p=3$
$\alpha_1\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}\gamma$	p	$(p^2+jp+lp+l+1)q-2j-3, 0 \leq l \leq p-2,$ $j=1$ if $l=1$ and $p=3$
$\alpha_l\gamma$	p	$(p^2+l)q-3, 1 \leq l \leq p-2$
ϵ_l	p	$(p^2+l)q-2, 1 \leq l \leq p-1$
ϕ	p^2	$(p^2+p)q-3$
$\beta_2\beta_{p-1}\beta_1^{j-1}$	p	$(p^2+jp+p-1)q-2j-2, j=1$ if $p=3$.

$\delta_{2p-1}(\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}\gamma) = \alpha_1\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{p+j-1}$ or zero. All listed elements other than the $\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{j-1}\gamma$ are cocycles under each δ_r , and, at least in the range $0 < k < 2(p-1)(p^2+2p)-4$, no listed elements other than the $\alpha_1\beta_{l+1}\beta_1^{p+j-1}$ are coboundaries under any δ_r .

REMARKS. In [5, III, p. 209], Toda states a problem equivalent to the problem of determining $\delta_{2p-1}(\gamma)$. Gershenson [3] has calculated $H^{s,t}(A)$ for $t-s \leq 2p(p-1)-1$. The results due to Milnor and Kervaire on the image of the J -homomorphism imply that for each $n \geq 0$ and $j \geq 1$, $j \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, there will be an element $\alpha_{jp^n}^{(n+1)}$, of order p^{n+1} in $\pi_k(S, p)$, $k = 2jp^n(p-1) - 1$.

Proofs and a complete statement of our results will appear elsewhere.

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