ON THE $BP(n)$-COHOMOLOGY OF ELEMENTARY ABELIAN $p$-GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. The structure of the $BP(n)$-cohomology of elementary abelian $p$-groups is studied, obtaining a presentation expressed in terms of $BP$-cohomology and mod-$p$ singular cohomology, using the Milnor derivations.

The arguments are based on a result on multi-Koszul complexes which is related to Margolis’s criterion for freeness of a graded module over an exterior algebra.

1. Introduction

Understanding the generalized group cohomology of elementary abelian $p$-groups for a cohomology theory $E^*(-)$ is of interest both as a first step towards the study of generalized group cohomology, inspired in part by the results of Quillen for singular cohomology, and also since Lannes’ theory [Lan92] implies that it yields information on the $p$-local homotopy type of the spaces of the $\Omega$-spectrum representing $E$.

In studying the spectra of interest in chromatic homotopy theory, it is natural to commence by the complex oriented theories. Here the state of knowledge is incomplete once one moves outside the cases admitting descriptions as formal schemes (see [HKR00]) or the classical cases corresponding to singular cohomology or the periodic Morava $K$-theories.

The universal example, complex cobordism $MU$, is of interest. For elementary abelian $p$-groups, one can reduce to Brown-Peterson theory, $BP$; this corresponds to working $p$-locally, hence restricting to $p$-typical formal group laws. Landweber showed that $BP^*(BV)$, for $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group, can be described in terms of the formal group structure (the situation for Brown-Peterson homology is much more complicated [IW85, IWY94]).

Wilson [Wil73, Wil75] introduced and studied the theories $BP(n)$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which interpolate between $BP = BP(\infty)$ and the mod-$p$ Eilenberg-MacLane spectrum $H\mathbb{F}_p = BP(-1)$. These provide a first step towards other theories of significant interest in chromatic homotopy theory; moreover, they are important in understanding the $BP$-cohomology of Eilenberg-MacLane spaces (cf. [RWY98]).

The cases $BP(-1) = H\mathbb{F}_p$, $BP(0) = H\mathbb{Z}(p)$ and $BP(1)$ are understood ($BP(1)$ identifies with the Adams summand of $p$-local connective complex $K$-theory). Hitherto, for $n > 1$, results on $BP(n)^*(BV)$ have concentrated on low degree or small rank behaviour; for example, Strickland [Str00] gave an analysis of the first (in 2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. 55N20; 55N22; 20J06.

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This paper shows that this is the tip of the iceberg: the Milnor derivations explain all the $v_n$-torsion, without restriction on the rank of $V$. The structure of $BP(n)^*(BV)$ is determined in terms of the contribution from formal groups obtained from $BP^*(BV)$ by base change, and from mod-$p$ cohomology $H^F_p(BV)$, considered as a module over $\Lambda(Q_0, \ldots, Q_n)$. Namely, there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \to L_n \hookrightarrow (BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(BV)) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \twoheadrightarrow BP(n)^*(BV) \to 0,$$

where the $v_n$-torsion $\text{tors}_{v_n} \subset BP(n)^*(BV)$ is a trivial $BP(n)^*$-module, which is isomorphic to the image $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n) \subset H^F_p(BV)$ of the iterated Milnor operation, and the kernel $L_n$ is identified explicitly (see Theorem 7.8).

This result is derived from the general result, Theorem 6.1, for which the key input is the behaviour of the quotients (for $n \in \mathbb{N}$):

$$\mathcal{H}^*(X, n) := \left\{ \bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i) \right\} / \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n).$$

associated to the mod $p$-cohomology of a space $X$. The fundamental property is that the Thom reduction from $BP$ to mod-$p$ cohomology induces a surjection onto $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$.

The proof of this for the case $X = BV$ is a modification of Margolis’s criterion [Mar83] for a module over the exterior algebra $\Lambda(Q_0, \ldots, Q_n)$ on the Milnor derivations $Q_i$ to be free; this establishes a fundamental property of the structure of $H^F_p(BV)$ (see Theorem 7.2).

The argument can be generalized to the study of any $MU$-module spectrum which is constructed from $BP$ by forming the quotient by a cofinite subset of a suitable set of algebra generators $\{v_i | i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ for $BP$, (where $v_0 = p$). For instance, the methods recover the author’s results on connective complex $K$-theory [Pow14]; moreover, they also apply to connective Morava $K$-theories, adding a useful perspective on existing results, such as Kuhn’s study of the periodic theory [Kuh87] and the results of Wilson on the Hopf ring of periodic Morava $K$-theory [Wil84], and Hara, on the Hopf ring of the connective theory [Har91]. Similarly, the methods extend to the study of integral version of connective Morava $K$-theory, generalizing the results for connective complex $K$-theory. For simplicity of exposition, these applications are not treated in the current paper; however, the main input is provided by Proposition 7.4, which is proved in full generality.

**Organization of the paper:** Section 2 provides background and Section 3 introduces the subquotient which bounds the indeterminacy of the Thom reduction map in terms of the action of the Milnor primitives. Section 4 proves technical results which control injectivity and surjectivity of certain reduction maps. The fulcrum is Section 5, which shows how the $v_n$-torsion can be controlled in odd degrees under appropriate hypotheses; Section 6 exhibits the ramifications to the full $BP(n)$-cohomology. Finally, in Section 7, these techniques are applied to the case of elementary abelian $p$-groups, proving the Margolis-type vanishing result, which provides the necessary input.
2. Preliminaries

2.1. Torsion theories. This section fixes notation and recalls a standard result on the relation between torsion submodules and annihilator submodules.

Let $R$ be a commutative ring and $R[v]$ the polynomial algebra on $v$. For $M$ an $R[v]$-module, the $v$-torsion submodule $\mathfrak{tors}_v M$ is the set of $v$-torsion elements $\{m \in M | \exists t, v^t m = 0\}$ and $\text{Ker}_v M$ is the kernel of multiplication by $v$, $M \xrightarrow{\cdot v} M$, so that $\text{Ker}_v M \cong \text{Tor}_1 R[v](R, M)$ and $\text{Ker}_v M \subset \mathfrak{tors}_v M$. The $v$-cotorsion $\mathfrak{cotors}_v M$ is the quotient $M/\mathfrak{tors}_v M$, so that there is a natural short exact sequence

$$0 \to \mathfrak{tors}_v M \to M \to \mathfrak{cotors}_v M \to 0.$$ 

This is a standard example of a hereditary torsion theory.

The proof of the following is straightforward.

**Lemma 2.1.** For $M$ an $R[v]$-module, the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $\text{Ker}_v M = \mathfrak{tors}_v M$;
2. $vM \cap \text{Ker}_v M = 0$;
3. the projection $M \to M/vM$ induces a monomorphism $\text{Ker}_v M \hookrightarrow M/vM$.

If these conditions are satisfied, there is a short exact sequence

$$0 \to \text{Ker}_v M \to M/vM \to (\mathfrak{cotors}_v M)/v \to 0.$$ 

**Remark 2.2.** In the application, rings and modules are graded; as usual, the appropriate commutativity condition is graded commutativity (with Koszul signs). However, where this intervenes, the rings are concentrated in even degrees, so signs do not appear.

2.2. The Wilson theories $BP\langle n \rangle$. Fix a prime $p$ and consider the Brown-Peterson spectrum $BP$ and the associated Wilson spectra $BP\langle n \rangle$ (cf. [Wil75, Str00, Tam00]), equipped with the reduction maps

$$BP \xrightarrow{\rho_n} BP\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\rho_{n-1}} BP\langle n-1 \rangle,$$

which can be constructed in the category of $MU$-modules. The $BP\langle n \rangle$ can be taken to be commutative $MU$-ring spectra so that the reduction maps are morphisms of ring spectra [Str00, Section 3]. The coefficient rings are $BP_n \cong \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_i | i \geq 0], BP\langle n \rangle_n \cong BP_n/(v_i | i > n)$, where $|v_n| = 2(p^n - 1)$ and $v_0 = p$, by convention; thus $BP\langle n \rangle_n \cong \mathbf{Z}_{(p)}[v_1, \ldots, v_n]$ for $n \geq 1$. In particular $BP\langle -1 \rangle = HF_p$ and $BP\langle 0 \rangle = HZ_{(p)}$ are Eilenberg-MacLane spectra.

Multiplication by $v_n$ fits into the cofibre sequence which defines $q_n$:

$$(1) \quad \Sigma |v_n| BP\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{q_n} BP\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{\rho_n^{-1}} BP\langle n-1 \rangle, \quad q_n \Sigma |v_n| + 1 BP\langle n \rangle.$$ 

The following is clear:

**Lemma 2.3.** For $X$ a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $q_n$ induces a map

$$BP\langle n-1 \rangle^*(X) \xrightarrow{q_n} \text{Ker}(v_n)^* \oplus |v_n| + 1 \subset BP\langle n \rangle^* \oplus |v_n| + 1(X).$$

The composite $\rho_n q_n : BP\langle n-1 \rangle \to \Sigma |v_n| + 1 BP\langle n-1 \rangle$ is a derivation (cf. [Str00, Section 3]). More generally, as in loc. cit., one considers the derivation induced for $MU$-modules by the derivation $MU/v_n \to \Sigma |v_n| + 1 MU/v_n$, which provides compatibility; the operation on $HF_p$ coincides with the Milnor derivation $Q_n$ (up to sign), by [Str00, Proposition 3.1].

This compatibility implies the following (cf. [Tam00, Proposition 4-4]):
Lemma 2.4. For \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the following diagram commutes

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{BP}(n) \xrightarrow{q_{n+1}} \Sigma^{Qn+1}\text{BP}(n+1) \\
\rho_{n+1}^* \\
\text{H}^F_p \xrightarrow{\pm Q_{n+1}} \Sigma^{Qn+1}\text{H}^F_p.
\end{array}
\]

Hence, (up to possible sign) the composite \( Q_n \ldots Q_0 : \text{H}^F_p \to \Sigma^{\sum |Q|} \text{H}^F_p \) factors across \( \rho_{n-1}^* \) as

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{H}^F_p \xrightarrow{q_n \cdots q_0} \Sigma^{\sum |Q|} \text{BP}(n) \\
\rho_{n+1}^* \\
\Sigma^{\sum |Q|} \text{H}^F_p.
\end{array}
\]

When considering the \( \text{BP}(n) \)-cohomology of a space, the following can be applied.

Proposition 2.5. For \( X \) a space such that \( \text{BP}^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0 \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \text{BP}(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) \) is \( v_i \)-torsion for \( 0 \leq i \leq n \).

Proof. \( \text{[Wil75, Corollary 5.6]} \) shows that the reduction map \( (\rho_n)^t : \text{BP}(X) \to \text{BP}(n)^t(X) \) is surjective for \( t \leq \frac{p^n-1}{p-1} \), hence \( \text{BP}(n)^t(X) \) is zero in this range. The result is a straightforward consequence.

The condition \( \text{BP}(n-1)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0 \) arises naturally at the start of the inductive arguments; the following observation records its immediate ramifications.

Proposition 2.6. For \( X \) a spectrum and \( 0 < n \in \mathbb{N} \) such that \( \text{BP}(n-1)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0 \), the following properties hold:

1. \( \text{tors}_{v_n}^{\text{even}} = 0 \), where \( \text{tors}_{v_n} \subset \text{BP}(n)^*(X) \);
2. if \( \text{BP}(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) \) contains no \( v_n \)-divisible elements, then \( \text{BP}(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0 \).

Proof. The result follows from the long exact sequence associated to the cofibre sequence \( [1] \). For example, the hypothesis \( \text{BP}(n-1)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0 \) implies that any element of \( \text{BP}(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) \) is the image of an odd degree element under multiplication by \( v_n \); repeating the argument, any such element is (infinitely) \( v_n \)-divisible.

3. The image of the Thom reduction

The image in cohomology of the Thom reduction map \( \text{BP} \to H\mathbb{Z}(p) \) is of significant interest in general (see \( \text{[Tam97]} \), for example); here we consider the image of \( \rho_{n-1}^* : \text{BP}(n) \to \text{H}^F_p \) and its relation with the action of the Milnor derivations \( Q_i \) on mod-\( p \) cohomology.

The following is well-known; a proof is included for the convenience of the reader.

Proposition 3.1. For \( X \) a spectrum and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the reduction map \( \rho_{n-1}^* \) induces a map of \( \text{BP}(n)^* \)-modules: \( \rho_{n-1}^* : \text{BP}(n)^*(X) \to \text{H}^F_p(X) \) such that

\[
\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n) \subset \text{Image}(\rho_{n-1}^*) \subset \bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i).
\]
Proof: The inclusion $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n) \subset \text{Image}(\rho_{n-1}^n)$ is a consequence of the factorization of $Q_0 \ldots Q_n$ across $\rho_{n-1}^n$, given by Lemma 2.4.

For the upper bound, since $\rho_{n-1}^n = \rho_{n-1}^{n-1} \rho_{n-1}^n$, it suffices to show that $\text{Image}(\rho_{n-1}^n) \subset \text{Ker}(Q_n)$; this follows from the commutative diagram

$$
\begin{array}{c}
\text{BP}(n)^*(X) \xrightarrow{\rho_{n-1}^n} \text{BP}(n-1)^*(X) \xrightarrow{q_n} \text{BP}(n)^{*+|Q_n|}(X) \\
\rho_{n-1}^n \downarrow \quad \downarrow q_n \\
\text{HF}_{p}^*(X) \xrightarrow{\pm Q_n} \text{HF}_{p}^{*+|Q_n|}(X),
\end{array}
$$

where the commutative square is provided by Lemma 2.4. \qed

Notation 3.2. For $X$ a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$ denote the graded subquotient of $\text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$

$$
\mathcal{H}^*(X, n) := \left\{ \bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i) \biggm/ \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n) \right\}.
$$

Remark 3.3. Proposition 3.1 shows that $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$ bounds the indeterminacy of the image of $\rho_{n-1}^n$. In particular, if $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n) = 0$, then $\text{Image}(\rho_{n-1}^n)^t = \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n)^t$.

Remark 3.4. For $M$ a graded module over the exterior algebra $\Lambda(Q_0, \ldots, Q_n)$, $\bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i) \subset M$ identifies with the socle $\text{soc}(M)$ of $M$. If $M$ is bounded below and of finite type, it can be written as $M \cong F \oplus \overline{M}$, where $F$ is a free $\Lambda(Q_i)_{0 \leq i \leq n}$-module and $\overline{M}$ contains no free sub-module (see [Mar83], for example). The inclusion $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_n) \subset \bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i)$ corresponds to the inclusion $\text{soc}(F) \hookrightarrow \text{soc}(M)$ and the quotient identifies with $\text{soc}(\overline{M})$.

Hence, $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$ gives a measure of the failure of $\text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$ to be free as an $\Lambda(Q_0, \ldots, Q_n)$-module, when $X$ is a connective spectrum with cohomology of finite type.

At the opposite extreme, if $Q_0, \ldots, Q_n$ act trivially upon $\text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$ (for example, if the latter is concentrated in even degrees), then there is an identification $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n) \cong \text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$.

By Proposition 3.1 $\rho_{n-1}^n$ maps to $\bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i) \subset \text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$, hence induces a map to $\mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$.

Corollary 3.5. For $X$ a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\rho_{n-1}^n : \text{BP}(n)^*(X) \to \text{HF}_{p}^*(X)$ surjects to $\bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i)$ if and only if the induced map $\text{BP}(n)^*(X) \to \mathcal{H}^*(X, n)$ is surjective.

Proof. A straightforward consequence of Proposition 3.1 \qed

Remark 3.6. Surjectivity to $\bigcap_{i=0}^{n} \text{Ker}(Q_i)$ is a natural condition; for $n = 1$ it arises in the work of Kane [Kan82] on finite $H$-spaces via connective $K$-theory.

When $X$ is a space, further information can be obtained by exploiting multiplicative structure. (Henceforth, cohomology is taken to be reduced, so a disjoint basepoint is required.)

Proposition 3.7. For $X$ a space and $n \in \mathbb{N}$,
(1) the cup product on $HF^*_p(X_+)$ induces a graded commutative algebra structure on $H^*(X_+,n)$;

(2) the reduction map $BP\langle\rangle^*(X_+) \to H^*(X_+,n)$ is a morphism of $BP\langle\rangle^*$-algebras.

Proof. The first statement is an immediate consequence of the fact that the operations $Q_i$ are derivations and the second is a formal consequence of the construction of the reduction. \hfill \Box

4. Injectivity and Surjectivity for Generalized Reduction Maps

Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$; for a spectrum $X$, $\rho_n^{n+1} : BP\langle n+1 \rangle \to BP\langle n \rangle$ induces a morphism of $BP\langle n+1 \rangle_*$-modules $BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X) \xrightarrow{\rho_n^{n+1}} BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$, which is not surjective in general. Similarly one can consider the reduction $BP^*(X) \xrightarrow{\rho_n} BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$.

Wilson’s result, [Wil75, Corollary 5.6], gives surjectivity in low degrees, for $X$ a suspension spectrum.

General criteria for injectivity and surjectivity are introduced in this section.

4.1. Surjecting to $BP\langle\rangle$-Cohomology. The short exact sequence

(2) $0 \to BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X)/v_{n+1} \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X) \to \text{Ker}(v_{n+1})^{**[Q_n+1]} \to 0$

is induced by the cofibre sequence $BP\langle n+1 \rangle \xrightarrow{\rho_n^{n+1}} BP\langle n \rangle \xrightarrow{q_{n+1}} \Sigma^{Q_{n+1}} BP\langle n+1 \rangle$.

Remark 4.1. Identifying $\text{Ker}(v_{n+1})$ as $\text{Tor}_1^Z(\mathbb{Z}_p[v_{n+1}], BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X))$, the sequence (2) can be viewed as a universal coefficient short exact sequence; cf. [JW73, Proposition 5.7], where homology is considered.

By restriction to $\text{tors}_{v_n} \subset BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$, $q_{n+1}$ gives a natural map $\kappa_n : \text{tors}_{v_n} \to \Sigma^{Q_{n+1}} \text{Ker}(v_{n+1})$; and the inclusion $\text{tors}_{v_n} \subset BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$ together with $BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X) \xrightarrow{\rho_n^{n+1}} BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$ induce $\sigma_n : BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$.

Similarly, write $\delta_n : BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$ for the map obtained by replacing $\rho_n^{n+1}$ with $\rho_n$.

Lemma 4.2. For $X$ a spectrum, the following conditions are equivalent:

(1) $\sigma_n : BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$ is surjective;

(2) $\kappa_n : \text{tors}_{v_n} \to \Sigma^{Q_{n+1}} \text{Ker}(v_{n+1})$ is surjective;

(3) $BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*(X) \xrightarrow{\text{cotor}_{v_n}} BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$, induced by $\rho_n^{n+1}$, is surjective.

Proof. Straightforward. \hfill \Box

The following result illustrates how the identification of $BP\langle n+1 \rangle^{\text{odd}}(X)$ leads to a criterion for the surjectivity of $\sigma_n$; this is a warm-up for the proof of Theorem 6.1.
Proposition 4.3. Let \( X \) be a spectrum such that \( BP(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) = \text{tors}^{\text{odd}}_{v_n} \) and \( \rho_{n-1}^{n+1} \) induces an isomorphism
\[
BP(n+1)^{\text{odd}}(X) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{n+1})^{\text{odd}} \subset HF_p^{\text{odd}}(X).
\]
Then \( \sigma_n : BP(n+1)^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \rightarrow BP(n)^*(X) \) is surjective.

Proof. Since \( \text{tors}^{\text{odd}}_{v_n} \cong BP(n)^{\text{odd}}(X) \) by hypothesis, it suffices to show that \( \sigma_n \) surjects in even degree. By Lemma 2.2, it suffices to show that
\[
\kappa_n : \text{tors}^{2s}_{v_n} \rightarrow \text{Ker}(v_{n+1})^{2s+[Q_{n+1}]}
\]
is surjective, for all \( s \in \mathbb{Z} \). The hypothesis on \( BP(n+1)^{\text{odd}}(X) \) implies that \( \text{Ker}(v_{n+1})^{\text{odd}} = BP(n+1)^{\text{odd}}(X) \), which embeds as \( \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{n+1})^{\text{odd}} \) in \( HF_p^{\text{odd}}(X) \).

Lemma 2.4 shows that \( Q_0 \ldots Q_{n+1} \) factors across \( q_{n+1} \ldots q_0 : HF_p \rightarrow \Sigma^{Q_1}[Q_1]BP(n) \), which maps to \( \text{Ker}(v_n) \subset \text{tors}_{v_n} \subset BP(n)^*(X) \) in cohomology, by Lemma 2.4 since \( \kappa_n \) is induced by \( q_{n+1} \). Lemma 2.4 implies surjectivity to \( \text{Ker}(v_{n+1}) \) in odd degrees, as required.

For \( X \) a spectrum and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), the reduction map \( \rho_{n-1}^n \) fits into a diagram
\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{tors}_{v_n} & \longrightarrow & BP(n)^*(X) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \rho_{n-1}^n \\
\text{tors}_{v_{n-1}} \hookrightarrow & BP(n-1)^*(X).
\end{array}
\]

It is tempting to assert that the diagram can be completed to a commutative square, using the structure theory of \( BP, BP \)-comodules [YSS0 Theorem 0.1] and the stable comodule structure on \( BP^*(X) \) provided (after suitable completion) by [Bon95 Sections 11, 15]. However, the passage to the Wilson theories \( BP(n) \) is delicate.

For this reason, the hypothesis that \( \rho_{n-1}^n \) sends \( \text{tors}_{v_n} \) to \( \text{tors}_{v_{n-1}} \) is included in the following result.

Proposition 4.4. Let \( X \) be a spectrum and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \) such that
\begin{enumerate}
\item \( \tilde{\sigma}_n : BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \rightarrow BP(n)^*(X) \) is surjective;
\item for \( 0 \leq j \leq n \)
\begin{enumerate}
\item \( \text{tors}_{v_j} \hookrightarrow BP(j)^*(X) \rightarrow BP(j-1)^*(X) \) factors across \( \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}} \subset BP(j-1)^*(X) \);
\item \( \sigma_j : BP(j)^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}} \rightarrow BP(j-1)^*(X) \) is surjective.
\end{enumerate}
\end{enumerate}
Then, for \( 0 \leq j \leq n \), \( \tilde{\sigma}_j : BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_j} \rightarrow BP(j)^*(X) \) is surjective.

Proof. The result is proved by a straightforward downward induction on \( j \). \( \square \)

Remark 4.5. The result will be applied in the case where \( \rho_n : BP^*(X) \rightarrow BP(n)^*(X) \) is itself surjective, hence establishing the first point of the hypotheses.

4.2. Injectivity and base change. The reduction map \( \rho_{n+1}^{n+1} \) induces a morphism of \( BP(n)^* \)-modules:
\[
BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP(n+1)^*} BP(n+1)^*(X) \rightarrow BP(n)^*(X)
\]
and, by base change,
\[
\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n+1)^*} BP(n+1)^*(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n)^*} BP(n)^*(X)
\]
which need not \textit{a priori} be injective. Criteria for the injectivity of this and related morphisms are considered in this section.

The following terminology is used:

\textbf{Definition 4.6.} A $BP\langle n \rangle^*$-module $M$ is trivial if it is given by restriction of a $F_p$-vector space structure along $BP\langle n \rangle^* \to F_p$.

The following basic lemma extracts the formal part of the argument employed in Propositions 4.8 and 4.9 below.

\textbf{Lemma 4.7.} Let $\mathcal{C}$, $\mathcal{D}$ be abelian categories and 

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\alpha} & B \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
C & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & D
\end{array}
\]

be a cartesian square in $\mathcal{C}$. Then

(1) $\alpha$ is injective if and only if $\gamma$ is injective;

(2) the square is also cocartesian if and only if the associated total complex

$A \to B \oplus C \to D$

is a short exact sequence.

Suppose that the square is both cartesian and cocartesian and $F : \mathcal{C} \to \mathcal{D}$ is a right exact functor. If $F(\alpha)$ is a monomorphism then

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
F(A) & \xrightarrow{F(\alpha)} & F(B) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
F(C) & \xrightarrow{F(\gamma)} & F(D)
\end{array}
\]

is both cartesian and cocartesian and $F(\gamma)$ is injective.

\textbf{Proposition 4.8.} For $X$ a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

(1) $\text{tors}_v^n$ is trivial as a $BP\langle n \rangle^*$-module;

(2) $\sigma_n : BP\langle n + 1 \rangle^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_v^n \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$ is surjective;

the morphism induced by $\rho_n^{n+1}$:

$F_\mathcal{D} \otimes_{BP\langle n+1 \rangle^*} BP\langle n + 1 \rangle^*(X) \to F_\mathcal{D} \otimes_{BP\langle n \rangle^*} BP\langle n \rangle^*(X)$

is injective.

\textbf{Proof.} The surjection $\sigma_n$ induces a short exact sequence

$0 \to K_n \to (BP\langle n + 1 \rangle^*/v_{n+1}) \oplus \text{tors}_v^n \to BP\langle n \rangle^*(X) \to 0$

of $BP\langle n \rangle^*$-modules, corresponding to a cartesian and cocartesian diagram (of monomorphisms)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
K & \xrightarrow{\sigma_n} & \text{tors}_v^n \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
BP\langle n + 1 \rangle^*/v_{n+1} & \to & BP\langle n \rangle^*(X).
\end{array}
\]
Lemma 4.7 applied to the right exact functor $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n)} \cdot$ implies that $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n+1)} \cdot$ $BP(n+1)^*(X) \to \mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n)} \cdot$ $BP(n)^*(X)$ is injective, since $\text{tors}_{v_n}$ is a trivial $BP(n)^*$-module, so that $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(n^*)} \cdot (K_n \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_n})$ identifies with the monomorphism $K_n \to \text{tors}_{v_n}$.

The method of proof can also be applied to consider the morphism

$$BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \to BP(n)^*(X)$$

induced by $\rho_n : BP \to BP(n)$.

**Proposition 4.9.** For $X$ a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

1. $BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \hookrightarrow BP(n)^*(X)$ is injective;
2. $\text{tors}_{v_n} = \text{Ker}(v_n)$;
3. $\bar{\sigma}_n : BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \to BP(n)^*(X)$ is surjective;

the morphism induced by $\rho_{n-1}$:

$$BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \to BP(n-1)^*(X)$$

is injective.

**Proof.** The hypotheses provide a short exact sequence

$$0 \to L_n \to (BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X)) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \to BP(n)^*(X) \to 0$$

such that the components $L_n \to \text{tors}_{v_n}$ and $L_n \to BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X)$ are injective. As in the proof of Proposition 4.8 applying $BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*(n)} \cdot$ (which identifies with $\mathbb{Z}(p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[p][v_n]} \cdot$) yields the horizontal short exact sequence below:

$$(3) \quad L_n \longrightarrow BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_n} \longrightarrow BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*(n)} BP(n)^*(X) \longrightarrow BP(n-1)^*(X),$$

where the additional vertical inclusion is induced by $\rho_{n-1}^v$. The injectivity of the left hand horizontal morphism follows from the fact that multiplication by $v_n$ acts trivially on $\text{tors}_{v_n}$, so that $\mathbb{Z}(p) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}(p)[v_n]} \cdot (L_n \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_n})$ identifies with the inclusion $L_n \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_n}$.

By Lemma 4.7 it follows that

$$BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \to BP(n-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*(n)} BP(n)^*(X)$$

is injective. Composing with the vertical monomorphism completes the proof. \qed

5. Controlling the $v_n$-torsion in odd degrees

5.1. The bounded torsion case. The following result shows how the $v_n$-torsion can be understood in odd degrees under suitable hypotheses. This will be applied in Section 6 to deduce the main general result of the paper, Theorem 6.1.

**Proposition 5.1.** Let $X$ be a spectrum and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $H_{(p)^{\text{odd}}}(X) = BP(0)^{\text{odd}}(X) \hookrightarrow H_{FP}^{\text{odd}}(X)$ and there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that, for $0 \leq j \leq n$:

1. $v_j^N BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0$;
2. $\text{image}(\rho_{j-1}^{i})^{\text{odd}} = \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{\text{odd}} \subset H_{FP}^{\text{odd}}(X)$;
then, for $0 \leq j \leq n$, $\rho_{j-1}^1$ induces an isomorphism:

$$BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{\text{odd}}.$$ 

In particular, $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is a trivial $BP(n)^*\text{-module}.$

**Proof.** The result is proved by upward induction upon $j$, starting with $j = 0$, which forms part of the hypothesis. For the inductive step, suppose the result established for smaller values of $j$. We require to prove that the reduction $BP(j)^*(X) \rightarrow HF_n^*(X)$ is injective in odd degrees.

By the inductive hypothesis, the kernel of $\rho_{j-1}^1 : BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) \rightarrow HF_p^{\text{odd}}(X)$ coincides with the kernel of $\rho_{j-1}^0 : BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) \rightarrow BP(j-1)^{\text{odd}}(X)$, which is the image of multiplication by $v_j$ (restricted to odd degrees). Hence, if $x = x_0$ (of odd degree) is in the kernel of $\rho_{j-1}^1$, there is an odd degree element $x'_1$ such that $v_jx'_1 = x_0$. Now $\rho_{j-1}^1(x'_1) = Q_0 \ldots Q_jy_1$ for some $y_1 \in HF_n^*(X)$, by the hypothesis on the image of $(\rho_{j-1}^1)^{\text{odd}}$. Thus, consider the element $x_1 := x'_1 - (\pm)(q_j \ldots q_0)y_1$, where the sign is taken so that $\rho_{j-1}^1 (\pm(q_j \ldots q_0)y_1) = Q_0 \ldots Q_jy_1$ (using Lemma 5.3); by construction $\rho_{j-1}^1(x_1) = 0$ and $v_jx_1 = v_jx'_1 = x_0$.

Suppose $x_0 \neq 0$, then $x_1 \neq 0$ and the argument can be repeated to form a sequence of non-trivial elements $x_s \in BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ such that $v_j^sx_s = x_0 \neq 0$, $s \in \mathbb{N}$. This contradicts the hypothesis that the $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is bounded $v_j$-torsion; hence $(\rho_{j-1}^1)^{\text{odd}}$ is injective. □

**Remark 5.2.**

1. The hypothesis on the image of $(\rho_{j-1}^1)^{\text{odd}}$ is implied, for example, by the condition $\mathcal{H}(X, j)^{\text{odd}} = 0$.

2. If $HF_n^*(X)$ is $Q_0$-acyclic, then $BP(0)^*(X) = HZ_n^p(X)$ embeds in $HF_n^*(X)$; in particular, the required embedding hypothesis holds in odd degrees.

5.2. **The Noetherian case.** When $X$ is a space, the bounded torsion hypothesis required in Proposition 5.1 can sometimes be provided by exploiting the algebra structure of $BP(n)^*(X_+)$, in particular in the presence of a finiteness hypothesis.

**Proposition 5.3.** Let $X$ be a space and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $BP^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0$, $BP(n)^*(X_+) = 0$.

Then, for all $j \leq n$, $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is a Noetherian $BP(n)^*(X_+)$-module and there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$v_i^N BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) = 0.$$ 

for all $0 \leq i \leq j$.

**Proof.** The fact that $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is a Noetherian $BP(n)^*(X_+)$-module is proved by a standard downward induction upon $j$. Proposition 2.5 implies that, for $0 \leq i \leq j$, $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is $v_i$-torsion. Since, for each $j$, $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ is finitely-generated over $BP(n)^*(X_+)$, there is a uniform bound on the torsion. □

6. **Criteria for trivial torsion**

The following is the main general result of the paper; it is applied in the following section to the case $X = BV$, for $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group.
Theorem 6.1. Let $X$ be a space and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for which the following hypotheses are satisfied:

1. $BP^{\text{odd}}(X) = BP^{(n)}\text{odd}(X) = 0$;
2. $BP^{(n)}(X_+)$ is Noetherian;
3. $BP(0)^*(X) \hookrightarrow H^*_{\text{coh}}(X)$ is a monomorphism with image $\text{Im}(Q_0)$;
4. $\mathcal{H}(X,j)_{\text{odd}} = 0$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$.

Then, for $0 \leq j \leq n$, $\text{tors}_{v_j}$ is a trivial $BP(j)^*$-module which identifies as:

$$\text{tors}_{v_j} \cong \text{Im}(q_j \ldots q_0) \subset BP(j)^*(X)$$

$$\cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \subset H^*_{\text{coh}}(X);$$

in particular $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{\text{odd}}$.

Moreover:

1. the reduction map $\rho_{j-1}^j$ induces a monomorphism $\text{tors}_{v_j} \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}$, which corresponds to the natural inclusion $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \hookrightarrow \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1})$;
2. $\sigma_j : BP(j+1)^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_j} \rightarrow BP(j)^*(X)$ is surjective;
3. the reduction map $\rho_{j-1}^j$ induces a monomorphism $F_p \otimes_{BP(j)^*} BP(j)^*(X) \hookrightarrow H^*_{\text{coh}}(X)$.

If, furthermore, $BP(j)^*(X) \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}(X,j)$ is surjective for $0 \leq j \leq n$, then the reduction map $\rho_{j-1}^j$ induces an isomorphism

$$F_p \otimes_{BP(j)^*} BP(j)^*(X) \cong \bigcap_{i=0}^j \text{Ker}(Q_i) \subset H^*_{\text{coh}}(X).$$

Proof. Under the given hypotheses, by Remark 5.2, Propositions 5.1 and 5.3 together apply to determine $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$ for $0 \leq j \leq n$.

Consider $\text{Ker}(v_j)$ in degree $2t + |v_j|$, for $j \geq 1$; this fits into a commutative diagram:

$$BP(j)^{2t-1}(X) \hookrightarrow BP(j-1)^{2t-1}(X) \twoheadrightarrow \text{Ker}(v_j)^{2t+|v_j|}$$

$$\text{H}_{\text{coh}}^{2t-1}(X) \cong \bigcap_{j=0}^2 \text{Ker}(Q_j) \cong \text{H}_{\text{coh}}^{2t+|v_j|}(X) \hookrightarrow BP(j)^{2t+|v_j|}(X),$$

where the top row is the short exact sequence (2) and the commutative square is provided by Lemma 5.4. Here, by the odd degree case, the morphism $BP(j)^{2t-1}(X) \twoheadrightarrow BP(j-1)^{2t-1}(X)$ identifies as the monomorphism

$$\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{2t-1} \hookrightarrow \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1})^{2t-1}.$$

The morphism $\alpha$ indicated by the dotted arrow factors as

$$\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1})^{2t-1} \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{2t+|v_j|} \subset \text{H}_{\text{coh}}^{2t+|v_j|}(X),$$

hence has kernel $(\text{Ker}(Q_j) \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1}))^{2t-1}$, which contains $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{2t-1}$. The quotient $(\text{Ker}(Q_j) \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1})/\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j))^{2t-1}$ embeds in $\mathcal{H}(X,j)^{2t-1}$ hence is trivial, by hypothesis. Thus the kernel of $\alpha$ coincides with the image of
$BP(j)^{2t-1}(X)$ in $BP(j-1)^{2t-1}(X)$. It follows that the vertical morphism $\nu$ induces an isomorphism:

$$\text{Ker}(\nu) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \subset H^2(\mathbb{Z}/p^j)_t(X).$$

In particular, the composite $\text{Ker}(\nu) \subset BP(j)^{2t+|v_j|}(X) \to H^2(\mathbb{Z}/p^j)_t(X)$ is a monomorphism. Hence, by Lemma 2.1 in even degrees

$$\text{Ker}(\nu) \cong \text{tors}^{2*}(X) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{2*}.$$

This completes the proof of the main statement.

If $j \geq 0$, since $\text{tors}_{v_j}$ maps injectively to $H^2_p(X)$ by $\rho^j$, which factorizes as $\rho^j \rho^{j-1}$, it is clear that $\text{tors}_{v_j} \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}$ is injective and is as stated. Moreover, the morphism $\kappa_j : \text{tors}_{v_j} \to \text{Ker}(\nu)^{j+1} / \text{tors}_{v_j}$ is the surjection

$$\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^+ \to \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j+1})^{j+1}$$

induced by $\pm Q_{j+1}$. Thus, by Lemma 4.2 the morphism $\sigma_j$ is surjective.

This allows Proposition 4.3 to be applied for $0 \leq j \leq n$ to deduce, by increasing induction on $j$, that the reduction morphism $\rho_j$ induces a monomorphism

$$\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(j)}^* BP(j)^*(X) \hookrightarrow H^*_p(X).$$

Finally, under the additional hypothesis of surjectivity to $H^*(X, j)$, the image is identified by Corollary 4.9.

**Corollary 6.2.** Under the hypotheses of Theorem 6.1, if, in addition, the reduction morphism

$$\rho_n : BP^*(X) \to BP^*(n)(X)$$

is surjective, then, for each $0 \leq j \leq n$, the morphisms $\rho_j : BP \to BP(j)$ and $q_j \ldots q_0 : H^2_p \to \Sigma [Q_j] BP(j)$ induce a surjection

$$BP^*(X) \oplus H^2_p \otimes \Sigma [Q_j] BP(j) \to BP(j)^*(X).$$

**Proof.** The result follows by combining the conclusions of Theorem 6.1 with Proposition 4.4.

This Corollary can be strengthened under an additional hypothesis. The statement of the following result uses the conclusions of Proposition 4.4, Theorem 6.1, and the notation introduced in Proposition 4.9.

**Proposition 6.3.** Under the hypotheses of Theorem 6.1 if, in addition, the reduction morphism $\rho_n$ induces an isomorphism

$$BP(n)^* \otimes_{BP} BP^*(X) \cong BP(n)^*(X)$$

then, for $0 \leq j \leq n$, the morphism $\rho_j$ induces a monomorphism

$$BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP} BP^*(X) \hookrightarrow BP(j)^*(X)$$

and, if $L_j$ denotes the kernel of the surjection

$$(BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP} BP^*(X)) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_j} \to BP(j)^*(X),$$

then $L_n = \text{tors}_{v_n}$ and, for $n \geq j \geq 0$, the inclusion $\text{tors}_{v_j} \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}$ induces a short exact sequence

$$0 \to L_j \to L_{j-1} \to (\text{Ker}(Q_j) \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1}))/\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \to 0.$$
Proof. The injectivity of $BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \hookrightarrow BP(j)^*(X)$ follows by applying Proposition 4.9 using the conclusions of Theorem 6.1. The proof of the remaining statements extends the methods of the proof of Proposition 4.9 using the fact that the reduction $\rho_{j-1}$ induces a monomorphism $\iota_j : \text{tors}_{v_j} \hookrightarrow \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}$.

Since $BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X)$ is concentrated in even degrees and $\text{tors}_{v_j}^{\text{odd}}$ coincides with $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(X)$, $L_j$ is concentrated in even degrees. Moreover, since $L_j$ injects to $\text{tors}_{v_j}$, $L_j$ is a trivial $BP(j)^*$-module.

It is straightforward to show that $L_n = \text{tors}_{v_n}$. Then, for $n \geq j > 0$, the diagram (3) of the proof of Proposition 4.9 extends to a commutative diagram in which the rows and columns are short exact sequences:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
L_j & \to & BP(j-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_j} \\
& & \downarrow 1 \otimes \iota_j \\
L_{j-1} & \to & BP(j-1)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(X) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}} \\
& & \downarrow \\
L_{j-1}/L_j & \to & \text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}/\text{tors}_{v_j} \\
& & \to \text{Ker} (v_j)^{*+|Q_j|}
\end{array}
$$

and the right hand column is the universal coefficient short exact sequence. This diagram provides the natural inclusion of $L_j$ to $L_{j-1}$. (As remarked above, the case of interest is where the degree of the middle column is even; the odd degree case has already been used in the proof of Theorem 6.1.)

Theorem 6.1 identifies the quotient $\text{tors}_{v_{j-1}}/\text{tors}_{v_j}$ as $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1})/\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)$ and $\text{Ker} (v_j)^{*+|Q_j|}$ as $\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)$, in appropriately shifted degree; the surjection is induced by the Milnor derivation $Q_j$. The identification of the subquotient $L_{j-1}/L_j$ follows.

7. The case of elementary abelian $p$-groups

7.1. Generalized Margolis vanishing. The structure of $H^p_{\mathbb{F}_p}(BV_n)$ is well-known; by the Künneth theorem, it suffices to describe the rank one case. For $p$ odd, $H^p_{\mathbb{F}_p}(BZ/p^m) \cong \Lambda(u) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[v]$, with $|u| = 1$ and $|v| = 2$ with Bockstein $\beta u = v$; for $p = 2$, $H^p_{\mathbb{F}_2}(BZ/2^m) \cong F_2[u]$, where $|u| = 1$. The action of the Milnor primitives is determined as follows: for $p$ odd $Q_i$ acts trivially on $v$ and $Q_iu = v^{p^i}$; for $p = 2$, $Q_iu = u^{2^{i+1}}$.

For $p$ odd and $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group of finite rank, the above gives the isomorphism

$$
H^p_{\mathbb{F}_p}(BV) \cong \Lambda^*(V^2) \otimes S^*(V^2),
$$

where $V^2$ denotes the linear dual, $\Lambda^*$ the exterior algebra and $S^*$ the symmetric algebra. This provides a bigrading which is related to the standard grading by $H^p_{\mathbb{F}_p}(BV) \cong \bigoplus_{a+b=n} \Lambda^a(V^2) \otimes S^b(V^2)$. The Milnor primitives respect the decomposition, in the sense that

$$
Q_i : \Lambda^a(V^2) \otimes S^b(V^2) \to \Lambda^{a-i}(V^2) \otimes S^{b+p_i}(V^2).
$$

This is a Koszul-complex type differential.

Remark 7.1. Similar statements are obtained for $p = 2$ by filtering, based on the isomorphism of $\mathbb{F}_2[u^2]$-modules: $\mathbb{F}_2[u] \cong \Lambda(u) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[u^2]$. 

The map \( B\mathbb{Z}/p \to \mathbb{C}P^\infty \) induced by the inclusion \( \mathbb{Z}/p \subset S^1 \) of \( p \)th roots of unity, induces a morphism of unstable algebras \( H^*F_p((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) = [x] \to B^*F_p(B\mathbb{Z}/p) \), with \( |x| = 2 \), determined by \( x \mapsto v \) (respectively \( x \mapsto u^2 \) for \( p = 2 \)). Since \( H^*F_p((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \) is concentrated in even degrees, as observed in Remark 7.1, it can be identified with \( \mathcal{H}((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \).

**Theorem 7.2.** Let \( V \) be an elementary abelian \( p \)-group of rank \( d \) and \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Then the map \( B\mathbb{Z}/p \to \mathbb{C}P^\infty \) induces a surjection

\[
H^*F_p((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) = \mathcal{H}((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \to \mathcal{H}^*(BV_+, n).
\]

In particular, \( \mathcal{H}^*(BV_+, n)_{\text{odd}} = 0 \) and the Thom reduction \( BP \to H^*F_p \) induces a surjection

\[
BP^*(BV_+) \to \mathcal{H}^*(BV_+, n).
\]

**Proof.** The case \( p \) odd is treated below; the argument adapts to the case \( p = 2 \) by filtering using the number of terms of odd degree in monomials (cf. Remark 7.3).

Since \( H^*F_p((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \) is concentrated in even degrees, the Milnor operations act trivially, hence the Thom reduction maps to \( \bigcap_{i=0}^\infty \text{Ker}(Q_i) \) and the morphism to \( \mathcal{H}^*(BV_+, n) \) is defined. The first statement is proved using a refinement of Margolis’ criterion for the freeness of modules over exterior algebras [Mar83, Theorem 8(a), Section 18.3], exploiting the filtration induced by the number of exterior generators.

Namely, a straightforward reduction (using the behaviour (1) of the Milnor operations with respect to the bigrading) implies that it is sufficient to show that an element \( x \in \Lambda^n(W) \otimes S^b(W) \) which lies in \( \bigcap_{i=0}^\infty \text{Ker}(Q_i) \) is in the image of

\[
\begin{align*}
(Q_0 \cdots Q_n) : \Lambda^{a+n+1}(W) \otimes S^{b-\sum|Q_i|}(W) &\to \Lambda^a(W) \otimes S^b(W),
\end{align*}
\]

where \( W \) is written for \( V^2 \), for notational simplicity. This is a case of Proposition 7.3 below.

The Thom reduction \( BP^*((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \to H^*F_p((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \) is surjective; moreover, Landweber showed that \( BP^*((\mathbb{C}P^\infty)^{d}) \to BP^*(BV_+) \) is surjective (this is included in [Str00, Proposition 2.3]). The final statement follows. \( \square \)

The acyclicity of the Koszul complex is restated below; it is valid for all primes (with the appropriate interpretation of the operation \( Q_i \) at \( p = 2 \)).

**Lemma 7.3.** For \( i, a, n \in \mathbb{N} \), the Koszul complex yields an acyclic complex:

\[
\cdots \to \Lambda^n \otimes S^{a-np^i} \xrightarrow{Q_i} \Lambda^{n-1} \otimes S^{a-(n-1)p^i} \xrightarrow{Q_i} \cdots \to S^n \xrightarrow{Q_i} S^0_i \to 0,
\]

where \( S^i_0 \) is the truncated symmetric power, imposing the relation \( wp_i = 0 \).

The following result can be deduced from [Mar83, Theorem 8(a), Section 18.3]; a direct proof is given here, since this indicates the very general nature of the result.

**Proposition 7.4.** Let \( W \) be an elementary abelian \( p \)-group of finite rank, \( 0 \neq \mathcal{F} \subset \mathbb{N} \) be a non-empty, finite indexing set and \( 0 < a \in \mathbb{N} \). If \( x \in \Lambda^a(W) \otimes S^b(W) \) is an element such that \( Q_ix = 0 \), \( \forall i \in \mathcal{F} \), then there exists an element \( y \in \Lambda^a+|\mathcal{F}|(W) \otimes S^b-\sum_{i \in \mathcal{F}} |Q_i|(W) \) such that

\[
x = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{F}} Q_i y.
\]

In particular, \( x = 0 \) if either \( a + |\mathcal{F}| > \dim W \) or \( b < \sum_{i \in \mathcal{F}} |Q_i| \).
Proof. The proof is by induction on $|\mathcal{I}|$, with an internal induction on $|x|$, where the degree of an element of $\Lambda^a(W) \otimes S^b(W)$ is $a+2b$. For $|\mathcal{I}| = 1$, the result holds by Lemma 7.3, the initial step of the $|x|$ induction is a straightforward consequence of connectivity, since the degree of elements is non-negative.

For the inductive step of the degree induction, consider $x \in \Lambda^a(W) \otimes S^b(W)$ and $\mathcal{I} = \{i_1 < i_2 < \ldots < i_t\}$ as in the statement, supposing that the result holds for all indexing sets $\mathcal{J}$ with $|\mathcal{J}| < |\mathcal{I}| = t$ and for such elements of degree $< |x|$.

To prove the result, it is sufficient to construct elements $\alpha_k \in \Lambda^{a+t-1}(W) \otimes S^{b-\sum_{i \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{i_t\}} Q_i}(W)$, for $t \geq k \geq 1$ which satisfy the following properties

\begin{equation}
 (\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{i_t\}} Q_i)\alpha_k = x \tag{5}
 \end{equation}

\begin{equation}
 (\prod_{1 \leq s \leq k} Q_{i_s})\alpha_k = 0. \tag{6}
 \end{equation}

Indeed, the element $\alpha_1$ then satisfies $Q_i \alpha_1 = 0$, so that acyclicity of the complex of Lemma 7.3 implies the existence of $y$ such that $Q_i y = \alpha_1$. By condition 6 for $\alpha_1$, this satisfies $x = (\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}} Q_i)y$, as required.

The construction of the $\alpha_k$ is by descending induction on $k$; by induction upon $|\mathcal{I}|$, there exists an element $\alpha_t$ such that $x = (\prod_{i \in \mathcal{I} \setminus \{i_t\}} Q_i)\alpha_t$. Since $Q_i x = 0$, by hypothesis, the second condition required of $\alpha_t$ also holds, so this forms the initial step of the descending induction.

For the inductive step ($t \geq k > 1$), consider $\alpha_k$ and form the element $\beta_k := (\prod_{1 \leq s < k} Q_{i_s})\alpha_k$, which is the obstruction to $\alpha_k$ being taken for $\alpha_{k-1}$. In the case $k = t$, $|x| - |\beta_t| = |Q_i| - |Q_{i_t}| > 0$.

Condition 6 for $\alpha_k$ implies that $Q_{i_s} \beta_k = 0$, for $1 \leq s \leq k$. Hence, the global inductive hypothesis in the proof of the theorem yields an element $\gamma_k$ such that $(\prod_{1 \leq s \leq k} Q_{i_s})\gamma_k = \beta_k$ (for $k = t$, this is induction on the degree, using the fact that $|\beta_t| < |x|$, and, for $k < t$, induction on $|\mathcal{I}|$).

Taking $\alpha_{k-1} := \alpha_k - Q_i \gamma_k$, the required conditions are satisfied, completing the inductive step. \qed

Remark 7.5. As suggested by the referee, it is interesting no observe the following consequence: $H\mathbb{F}_2^*(BV_+)$ is a $\Lambda^*(V^2) \otimes S^*(V^2)$ submodule if $|\mathcal{I}| > \dim V$. In the case $|\mathcal{I}| = \dim V$, $\Lambda^{|\mathcal{I}|}(V^2)$ is one dimensional and the free $\Lambda(Q_i \in \mathcal{I})$-module summand of $H\mathbb{F}_2^*(BV_+)$ is generated by $\Lambda^{|\mathcal{I}|}(V^2) \otimes S^*(V^2)$.

The reader may wish to compare Proposition 7.4 with the analysis of the stable summands of $\Sigma^\infty BV_+$ which have cohomology that is free over $\Lambda(Q_i \in \mathcal{I})$: here Margolis’s criterion can be applied directly, as in [CK89].

7.2. The structure of the $BP(n)$-cohomology of elementary abelian $p$-groups. The description of $BP(n)^*(BV)$ is obtained by applying Theorem 6.1. The required property of the torsion of $BP(n)^{odd}(BV)$ is provided by the following:

Proposition 7.6. [Str00 Proposition 2.3] For $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group of rank $d \leq n+1$, $BP(n)^*(BV_+)$ is a Noetherian algebra concentrated in even degrees, which has no $p$-torsion if $d < n+1$. 

Notation 7.7. Write $ΨHF_p^*(BV) \subset HF_p^*(BV)$ for the augmentation ideal of the polynomial subalgebra if $p$ is odd and for the double $ΦHF_p^*(BV)$ if $p = 2$. Thus, $ΨHF_p^*(BV)$ coincides with the image of $p_{-1}$.

Theorem 7.8. For $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group of finite rank and $j \in \mathbb{N}$, the following statements hold:

1. $\text{tors}_{v_j}$ is a trivial $BP(j)^*$-module which identifies as:
   \[
   \text{tors}_{v_j} \cong \text{Im}(q_j \ldots q_0) \subset BP(j)^*(BV)
   \]
   and, in particular, $BP(j)^{\text{odd}}(BV) \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)^{\text{odd}}$.

2. The reduction map $\rho_{j-1}$ induces an isomorphism
   \[
   \mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{BP(j)^*} BP(j)^*(BV) \cong \bigcap_{i=0}^j \text{Ker}(Q_i) \subset HF_p^*(BV).
   \]

3. The reduction map $\rho_j$ induces a monomorphism
   \[
   BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(BV) \hookrightarrow BP(j)^*(BV)
   \]
   which is an isomorphism modulo $v_j$-torsion and, is an isomorphism for $j > \text{rank}(V)$; in particular,
   \[
   BP(j)^*(BV)\left[\frac{1}{v_j}\right] \cong BP(j)^*\left[\frac{1}{v_j}\right] \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(BV).
   \]

4. The reduction map $\rho_j$ and localization induces a monomorphism
   \[
   BP(j)^*(BV) \hookrightarrow HF_p^*(BV) \oplus (BP(j)^*\left[\frac{1}{v_j}\right] \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(BV)).
   \]

5. The morphism $\tilde{σ}_j$ induces a short exact sequence
   \[
   0 \to L_j \to (BP(j)^* \otimes_{BP^*} BP^*(BV)) \oplus \text{tors}_{v_j} \to BP(j)^*(BV) \to 0
   \]
   where $L_j$ is isomorphic to $ΨHF_p^*(BV) \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \subset HF_p^*(BV)$.

Proof. The first two statements follow from Theorem 6.1 using Theorem 7.2 and Proposition 7.6 to show that the hypotheses are satisfied. Statements 3 and 4 follow from Theorem 6.1 and Proposition 6.3.

Finally, the identification of $L_j$ follows by analysing the information furnished in Proposition 6.3 using the fact that the image of $L_j$ in $\text{tors}_{v_j} \cong \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \subset HF_p^*(BV)$ also lies in $Ψ := ΨHF_p^*(BV)$. Namely, the proof is by downward induction on $j$, starting from $j > \text{rank}(V)$, for which the result is clear. Theorem 7.2 implies that $Ψ \hookrightarrow HF_p^*(BV)$ induces a surjection $Ψ \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(BV, j)$, with kernel $Ψ \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j)$. The inductive step follows from the observation that the square below is cartesian:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Ψ \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1}) & \rightarrow & Ψ \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
L_{j-1}/L_j & \cong & (\text{Ker}(Q_j) \cap \text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_{j-1}))/\text{Im}(Q_0 \ldots Q_j) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}^*(BV, j),
\end{array}
\]

where the isomorphism is given by Proposition 6.3. \qed
Remark 7.9. The method of proof applies mutatis mutandis to any spectrum constructed from $BP$ by forming the quotient by a cofinite subset of a suitable set of generators $\{v_i|i \geq 0\}$ of $BP_*$.

Theorem 7.8 yields the following precise description of the failure of surjectivity of the reduction map $\rho_j$ for the cohomology of $BV$, a far-reaching generalization of the result of Strickland [Str00].

Corollary 7.10. For $V$ an elementary abelian $p$-group of finite rank and $j \in \mathbb{N}$, the morphism $BP \coprod \sum |Q| H F_p (\rho_j, q_j, \ldots q_0) \to BP_{<j}(BV)$ induces a surjection $BP^*(BV) \oplus H F_p^* \sum |Q| (BV) \to BP_{<j}^*(BV)$.

Proof. Follows from Corollary 6.2 using [Str00, Proposition 2.3] to treat the cases $n \gg 0$. □

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