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DGAS WITH POLYNOMIAL HOMOLOGY

HALDUN ÖZGÜR BAYINDIR

ABSTRACT. In this work, we study the classification of differential graded algebras over \mathbb{Z} (DGAs) whose homology is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$, i.e. the polynomial algebra over \mathbb{F}_p on a single generator. This classification problem was left open in work of Dwyer, Greenlees and Iyengar.

For $|y_{2p-2}| = 2p - 2$, we show that there is a unique non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[y_{2p-2}]$ and a non-formal $2p - 2$ Postnikov section. Among a classification result, this provides the first example of a non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. By duality, this also shows that there is a non-formal DGA whose homology is an exterior algebra over \mathbb{F}_p with a generator in degree $-(2p - 1)$.

Considering the classification of the ring spectra corresponding to these DGAs, we show that every E_2 DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ (with no restrictions on $|x|$) is topologically equivalent to the formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$, i.e. they are topologically formal. This follows by a theorem of Hopkins and Mahowald.

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper concerns the classification of DGAs. An interesting classification result is given by Dwyer, Greenlees and Iyengar in [10]. Namely, they provide a complete classification of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$, i.e. the exterior algebra over \mathbb{F}_p with a single generator in degree -1 . This classification result states that there is a bijection between quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ and isomorphism classes of complete discrete valuation rings with residue field \mathbb{F}_p . Indeed, there is also a one to one correspondence between topological equivalence classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ and isomorphism classes of complete discrete valuation rings with residue field \mathbb{F}_p , see Theorem 2.8.

Classifying the Postnikov extensions of \mathbb{F}_p in DGAs, Dugger and Shipley obtain a classification of quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ for $|x_n| = n > 0$ [9]. They show that there is a unique DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ for odd n and there are precisely two distinct DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ for even n . Also, it is known that there is a unique DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_0)$. This result together with the result of Dwyer, Greenlees and Iyengar provides a complete classification of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ for $n \geq -1$.

Dwyer, Greenlees and Iyengar also work on the classification of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ for $n < -1$. Using a Moore-Koszul duality argument, they show that for $n < -1$ there is a bijection between quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_n)$ and quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{-n-1}]$, i.e. the polynomial algebra over \mathbb{F}_p with a single generator in degree $-n - 1$. The classification of DGAs with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ for $|x| > 0$ is left as an open question in [10]. In this work, we study this problem.

Note that when we say DGAs, we mean differential graded algebras over \mathbb{Z} . For \mathbb{F}_p -DGAs, the answer to this problem is obvious. There is a unique \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. This is the free DGA over $\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p$. For a proof of this fact, see Section 2A.

Our methods heavily rely on the topological equivalences of DGAs. The idea of topological equivalences is to use ring spectra to obtain new equivalences between DGAs. This provides us new tools for our calculations. Namely, this allows us to use our knowledge of the Bökstedt spectral sequence calculating $\mathrm{THH}(H\mathbb{F}_p)$ to obtain the Hochschild cohomology groups that classify the Postnikov extensions we need.

The homotopy category of DGAs is equivalent to the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras [30]. To move from DGAs to ring spectra, we use the zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between DGAs and $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras [29]. For a DGA X , we denote the corresponding $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra by HX . Furthermore, we omit the forgetful functor from $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras to \mathbb{S} -algebras and denote the underlying \mathbb{S} -algebra of HX by HX . Note that we denote the sphere spectrum by \mathbb{S} .

Definition 1.1. Two DGAs X and Y are said to be **topologically equivalent** if HX and HY are weakly equivalent as \mathbb{S} -algebras.

The definition of topological equivalences is due to Dugger and Shipley [9]. Note that because $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras is Quillen equivalent to DGAs, two DGAs X and Y are quasi-isomorphic precisely when HX and HY are equivalent as $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. Furthermore, the forgetful functor from $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras to \mathbb{S} -algebras preserves weak equivalences. This shows that quasi-isomorphic DGAs are always topologically equivalent. However, the main result of [9] shows that the opposite direction of this statement is not true. Namely, Dugger and Shipley show that there are examples of DGAs that are topologically equivalent but not quasi-isomorphic. This is explained in the following example.

A DGA is said to be **formal** if it is quasi-isomorphic to a DGA with trivial differentials. Similarly, we say a DGA is **topologically formal** if it is topologically equivalent to a formal DGA. Note that given a graded ring A , there is a unique formal DGA with homology A .

Example 1.2. [9, Section 5] Up to quasi-isomorphism, there are only two DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{2p-2})$ where $|x_{2p-2}| = 2p - 2$. One of these DGAs is the formal one. For the rest of this work, we denote the non-formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{2p-2})$ by Y . For $p = 2$, Y is given by

$$\mathbb{Z}[e_1 | de_1 = 2] / (e_1^4)$$

where $|e_1| = 1$.

The interesting point of this example is that Y and the formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{2p-2})$ are topologically equivalent although they are not quasi-isomorphic. In other words, Y is topologically formal but it is not formal.

We show that the following result is a consequence of a theorem of Hopkins and Mahowald. Note that when we say an \mathbb{S} -algebra is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra, we mean that the corresponding object in the ∞ -category of \mathbb{S} -algebras is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra.

Theorem 1.3. *Let X be a DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. If the \mathbb{S} -algebra corresponding to X is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra, then X is topologically formal.*

For homology with multiple polynomial generators, we have the following result.

Theorem 1.4. *Let X be a DGA whose homology is a polynomial algebra over \mathbb{F}_p with three or less generators which all lie in even degrees. If the \mathbb{S} -algebra corresponding to X is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra, then X is topologically formal.*

Remark 1.5. The second hypothesis in the theorems above is satisfied if X is quasi-isomorphic to an E_2 DGA (in the model categorical setting or in the ∞ -categorical

setting). Indeed, the underlying ∞ -category of the model category of E_n DGAs is equivalent to the ∞ -category of E_n -algebras in the ∞ -category of chain complexes [13, 4.1.1]. Furthermore, there is an equivalence between the ∞ -categories of E_n DGAs and E_n $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras induced by Shipley's zig-zag of symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalences between the model categories of chain complexes and $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules [26, 4.4]. This equivalence ensures that the object in the ∞ -category of \mathbb{S} -algebras corresponding to an E_2 DGA is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra. See the discussion at the beginning of Section 2 for more details.

We prove the following classification result for coconnective DGAs with exterior homology.

Theorem 1.6. *For $|x| < 0$, every E_2 DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$ is formal as a DGA.*

Furthermore, we apply this theorem to the examples of non-formal DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ constructed in [10].

Corollary 1.7. *Let X be a DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$. If X is not formal then X is not an E_2 DGA. Equivalently, for a complete discrete valuation ring A with residue field \mathbb{F}_p and characteristic different than p , the derived endomorphism DGA $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is not an E_2 DGA.*

To obtain classification results without the E_2 assumption, we attack this problem by calculating the quasi-isomorphism types of Postnikov extensions which are classified by Hochschild cohomology groups. The main ingredient for these calculations is our knowledge of the topological equivalence type of Y which allows us to carry out the Hochschild cohomology calculations. This is interesting because we obtain a purely algebraic result on DGAs by using ring spectra and topological equivalences of DGAs. This result is stated in the following theorem. Note that in the theorem below when we say unique, we mean unique up to quasi-isomorphisms.

Theorem 1.8. *There is a unique DGA whose homology is $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$ (with $|x_{2p-2}| = 2p-2$) and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is non-formal. Furthermore for every $m > 1$, there is a unique DGA whose homology is $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]/(x_{2p-2}^m)$ and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is non-formal.*

Theorem 1.9. *Let X be the non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$ given in Theorem 1.8. We have*

$$\text{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(X, \mathbb{F}_p) = \mathbb{F}_p[\mu]/(\mu^p) \text{ with } |\mu| = 2.$$

It is interesting that we obtain these simple Hochschild homology groups. For example, for the formal DGA Z with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$, we have $\text{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(Z, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Gamma(y) \otimes \Lambda(z)$ where $|y| = 2$ and $|z| = 2p-1$, see Remark 6.6.

We use the Bökstedt spectral sequence to calculate $\text{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(X, \mathbb{F}_p)$ where X is as in Theorem 1.9. Using topological equivalences, we show that the non-trivial differentials in the Bökstedt spectral sequence calculating $\text{THH}_*(\mathbb{F}_p)$ carry into the spectral sequence calculating $\text{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(X, \mathbb{F}_p)$ and cause the cancellations that provides this simple result. Indeed, this is the way we carry out our Hochschild cohomology calculations to classify the Postnikov extensions at each level of the Postnikov tower of X .

Example 1.10. Among other things, Theorem 1.8 provides a non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$. This DGA is not formal because its $2p-2$ Postnikov section is Y which is not formal. Proposition 6.1 of [10] states that there is a bijection between quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$ and quasi-isomorphism classes of

DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z_{-(2p-1)})$ for $|z| = -(2p-1)$. In particular, we obtain that there is a non-formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z_{-(2p-1)})$.

Organization In Section 2 we prove Corollary 1.7, Theorems 1.3, 1.4, 1.6 and 2.8. The rest of this work is independent from Section 2 and it is devoted to the proof of Theorems 1.8 and 1.9. Section 3 contains a review of k -invariants for Postnikov extensions of ring spectra. In Section 4, we use standard results to show that the k -invariants that we are interested in lie in certain Hochschild homology groups and discuss a few well known calculational tools for Hochschild homology. In Section 5, we compute the relevant differentials in the Bökstedt spectral sequences of interest. Section 6 is devoted to the proof of Theorems 1.8 and 1.9. In Section 7, we prove technical lemmas that provide the ring structures on the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -homology of the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras of interest. These technical lemmas are used in Sections 5 and 6.

Notation In our notation, we do not distinguish between a DGA and the corresponding $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra in most situations, i.e. we omit the functor H .

In Section 3 and after, we work in the setting of EKMM spectra [11] but our final results do not depend on the model of spectra we use. Most of the smash products we mention represent the corresponding derived smash products due to our q-cofibrancy assumptions. In the situations where the given smash product do not necessarily represent the derived smash product, this will be explicitly indicated.

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2. PROOF OF THE CLASSIFICATION RESULTS FOR E_2 -ALGEBRAS

This section is devoted to the proof of our results that involve classification of DGAs with E_2 -structure, i.e. we prove Theorems 1.3, 1.4 and 1.6 as well as Corollary 1.7. At the end of this section, we prove Theorem 2.8 which improves the main result of [10] to a classification of the topological equivalence classes of the DGAs considered in [10].

In this section, we work in the ∞ -categorical setting unless we state otherwise. On the other hand, when we talk about spectra in a model categorical setting, we use the stable model structure on symmetric spectra in simplicial sets [15]. It follows by [20, 4.1.8.4] and [25, 3.4.2] that we do not need to distinguish between the model categorical setting and the ∞ -categorical setting when we are studying equivalence classes of \mathbb{S} -algebras or when we are studying equivalence classes of Hk -algebras where k denotes a discrete commutative ring.

There are several reasons why we work in ∞ -categories. For instance, there is a zig-zag of symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalences between the model categories of chain complexes and $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules which provides a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between the model categories of DGAs and $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras [29]. However, we need a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between the model categories of E_n DGAs and E_n $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras for $n = 2$ but this is not available in the literature; $n = \infty$ case is due to Richter and Shipley [27].

On the other hand, Shipley's zig-zag of symmetric monoidal Quillen equivalences induce an equivalence of symmetric monoidal ∞ -categories between the ∞ -categories of chain complexes and $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules [26, 4.4]. This induces the desired equivalence between the ∞ -categories of E_n k -DGAs and E_n Hk -Algebras. This equivalence for $n = 1$, together with [20, 4.1.8.4] implies that we do not need to distinguish between the ∞ -categorical setting and the model categorical setting when we classify quasi-isomorphism classes or

topological equivalence classes of k -DGAs. The model category of chain complexes in k -modules satisfy the hypothesis of [20, 4.1.8.4] due to [20, 7.1.4.3], [14, 2.3.11] and the discussion after Convention 2.2 in [5].

Furthermore, Theorem 4.1.1 of [13] implies that the underlying ∞ -category of the model category of E_n k -DGAs is equivalent to the ∞ -category of E_n -algebras in the ∞ -category of k -chain complexes. This allows us to obtain an E_2 -algebra in the ∞ -category of Hk -modules from a given object in the model category of E_2 DGAs.

Another reason we work in the ∞ -categorical setting is the following. Given an \mathbb{S} -algebra F and a commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra E in the model category of spectra, an E -algebra structure on F is given by a central map $E \rightarrow F$. However, center of an \mathbb{S} -algebra in the model categorical setting may not be homotopy invariant. On the other hand, in the ∞ -category of spectra, one may use an E_2 -map $E \rightarrow F$ to construct an E -algebra structure on F . This is made precise in the following lemma.

Lemma 2.1. *Let R be a commutative ring spectrum and let $E \rightarrow F$ be a map of E_{n+1} R -algebras for some $n \geq 1$. In this situation, the underlying E_n R -algebra of F carries the structure of an E_n E -algebra.*

Proof. This follows as in [1, 3.7]. Since E and F are E_{n+1} R -algebras, the ∞ -categories of E -modules and F -modules are E_n -monoidal ∞ -categories [20, 5.1.2.6]. Again due to [20, 5.1.2.6], the left adjoint of the forgetful functor from F -modules to E -modules is E_n -monoidal. Therefore, it follows by [20, 7.3.2.7] that this forgetful functor is lax E_n -monoidal.

Furthermore, R is the initial object in E_{n+1} R -algebras [20, 3.2.1.8]. In particular, we have a sequence of maps

$$R \rightarrow E \rightarrow F$$

of E_{n+1} R -algebras. As before, the ∞ -category of R -modules is a symmetric monoidal and therefore an E_n -monoidal ∞ -category and the forgetful functors induced by the maps $R \rightarrow E$ and $R \rightarrow F$ above are lax E_n -monoidal. Note that a lax E_n -monoidal functor carries E_n -algebras to E_n -algebras.

We obtain a commuting diagram of lax E_n -monoidal forgetful functors:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F\text{-modules} & \longrightarrow & E\text{-modules} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \\ & & R\text{-modules} \end{array}$$

Since F is the unit of the E_n -monoidal ∞ -category F -modules, F is an E_n -algebra in F -modules. Furthermore, it forgets to the underlying E_n -algebra of F in R -modules (i.e. the underlying E_n R -algebra of F in the hypothesis of the lemma) through the forgetful functor induced by the map $R \rightarrow F$.

Carrying F in F -modules to E -modules through the top horizontal arrow, we obtain an E_n -algebra in E -modules that also forgets to the underlying E_n -algebra of F in R -modules because the diagram above commutes. In other words, the underlying E_n R -algebra of F carries the structure of an E_n E -algebra as desired. \square

2A. Proof of Theorems 1.3 and 1.4. We start by introducing a version of the nilpotence theorem of Hopkins and Mahowald provided in [1, 5.1], this version of the nilpotence theorem is also proved in [22, 4.16].

Let $\mathbb{S} //_{E_2} p$ denote the pushout of the diagram

$$\mathbb{S} \xleftarrow{\cdot p} F_{E_2} \mathbb{S} \xrightarrow{0} \mathbb{S}$$

in E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebras where $F_{E_2} -$ denotes the free functor from \mathbb{S} -modules to E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebras. Furthermore, the arrows denoted by $\cdot p$ and 0 are the adjoints of the maps $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ given by multiplication by p and 0 respectively. Theorem 5.1 of [1] provides the following characterization of the nilpotence theorem which states that $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is the free E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra with $p = 0$.

Theorem 2.2. *There is an equivalence of E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebras*

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \simeq \mathbb{S} //_{E_2} p.$$

Considering the pushout diagram defining $\mathbb{S} //_{E_2} p$, one obtains the following corollary of the theorem above.

Corollary 2.3. *Let E be an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra with $p = 0$ in $\pi_*(E)$, then there is a map*

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow E$$

of E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebras.

Combining this corollary with Lemma 2.1, we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 2.4. *Let F be an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra with $p = 0$ in $\pi_*(F)$, then the underlying \mathbb{S} -algebra of F carries the structure of an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra.*

To prove Theorems 1.3 and 1.4, we first prove the stronger result stated in the following theorem.

Theorem 2.5. *Let X be a DGA whose homology ring is an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra A and assume that the \mathbb{S} -algebra corresponding to X is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra. If every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology ring A is formal, then X is topologically formal.*

Proof of Theorem 2.5. Let $U(X)$ denote the \mathbb{S} -algebra corresponding to X . By hypothesis, $U(X)$ is an E_2 \mathbb{S} -algebra. Since $\pi_* U(X) = H_* X = A$ is an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra, we have $p = 0$ in $\pi_0 U(X)$. It follows from Corollary 2.4 that $U(X)$ carries an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra structure. Let Y denote the \mathbb{F}_p -DGA corresponding to a chosen $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra structure on $U(X)$. As an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA, the homology of Y is given by:

$$H_* Y = \pi_* U(X) = H_* X = A.$$

Our hypothesis states that every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology A is formal; we deduce that Y is formal as an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA. By construction, the underlying \mathbb{S} -algebra of the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra corresponding to Y is $U(X)$. Therefore, X is topologically equivalent to Y by construction. Since Y is formal, we deduce that X is topologically formal. \square

To deduce Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 1.4 from Theorem 2.5 we need to show that if A is the homology of a DGA satisfying the hypothesis of Theorem 1.3 or Theorem 1.4, then every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology A is formal.

For Theorem 1.3, this follows by a standard observation. In this case, $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x]$. Let Z be an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. One can show that there is a map $x: \Sigma^{|\cdot|} \mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow Z$ of \mathbb{F}_p -chain complexes realizing x in homology. Here, $\Sigma^{|\cdot|} \mathbb{F}_p$ denotes the chain complex that is trivial in all degrees except degree n where it is given by \mathbb{F}_p . By adjunction, there

is a map $\psi: T(\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow Z$ of \mathbb{F}_p -DGAs where $T: \mathbb{F}_p\text{-chains} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p\text{-DGAs}$ denotes the free functor. We have

$$T(\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} (\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p)^{\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p} i} \cong \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \Sigma^{|x|i}\mathbb{F}_p.$$

Therefore, the homology of $T(\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p)$ is also $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ and ψ induces an isomorphism in homology. Since $T(\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p)$ carries trivial differentials, we deduce that Z is formal as it is quasi-isomorphic to $T(\Sigma^{|x|}\mathbb{F}_p)$. This proves Theorem 1.3.

For Theorem 1.4, we refer to Proposition 5.5 of [17]. This proposition states that every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA whose homology is a polynomial algebra with up to three generators in even degrees is quasi-isomorphic to the formal \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with the given homology. This is precisely the statement one needs in order to obtain Theorem 1.4 from Theorem 2.5.

2B. Classification results for coconnective DGAs. Here, we prove Theorem 1.6, Theorem 2.8 and Corollary 1.7. We start by giving a short description of the main result of [10].

As mentioned before, the main result of [10] provides a bijection between quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ and isomorphism classes of complete discrete valuation rings (CDVRs) with residue field \mathbb{F}_p . For a DGA Z with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$, the corresponding CDVR is given by the degree zero homology of $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ where $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(-)$ denotes the derived endomorphism DGA in the model category of Z -modules. Similarly for a given CDVR A with residue field \mathbb{F}_p , the corresponding DGA is given by the derived endomorphism DGA $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ of \mathbb{F}_p in the model category of differential graded A -modules.

Example 2.6. ([10, Remark 3.3]) For a CDVR A with residue field \mathbb{F}_p and maximal ideal (π) , there is a projective resolution:

$$0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\pi} A \rightarrow 0,$$

of \mathbb{F}_p in A -modules. This provides an explicit description of the DGA $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ given by the chain complex:

$$0 \rightarrow \langle L \rangle \xrightarrow{\partial L = \pi D_1 + \pi D_2} \langle D_1, D_2 \rangle \xrightarrow{\partial D_i = (-1)^i \pi U} \langle U \rangle \rightarrow 0,$$

concentrated in degrees $-1, 0$ and 1 . Here, $\langle - \rangle$ denotes the free A -module with the given generators and the multiplication on this chain complex is given by the multiplication of the following matrices.

$$L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad D_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad D_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad U = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Example 2.7. It is also interesting to consider the case $A = \mathbb{Z}$ although \mathbb{Z} is not a CDVR. We compare the DGA corresponding to \mathbb{Z} with the DGA corresponding to the ring of p -adic integers \mathbb{Z}_p . Note that \mathbb{Z}_p is a CDVR with residue field \mathbb{F}_p . In this case, an elementary Ext computation shows that the left Quillen functor $\mathbb{Z}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} -$ from chain complexes of \mathbb{Z} -modules to chain complexes of \mathbb{Z}_p -modules results in a quasi-isomorphism

$$\text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p) \xrightarrow{\simeq} \text{End}_{\mathbb{Z}_p\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$$

of DGAs. In other words, the DGAs corresponding to \mathbb{Z} and \mathbb{Z}_p are quasi-isomorphic. This shows that the correspondence described above is no longer a bijection if one considers rings that are not CDVRs.

For the convenience of the reader, we provide a restatement of Theorem 1.6 below.

Theorem 1.6. *For $|x| < 0$, every E_2 DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$ is formal as a DGA.*

Proof. Let X be the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to an E_2 DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ where $|x| < 0$. As mentioned before, [13, 4.1.1] and [26, 4.4] implies that X is an E_2 $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra. Since $\pi_*X = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ with $|x| < 0$, X is coconnective. Therefore, X admits a connective cover given by a map

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow X$$

of E_2 $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras [20, 7.1.3.11]. It follows by Lemma 2.1 that X is weakly equivalent as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra to an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra. Therefore, what remains is to show that every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ is formal as a DGA.

For $|x| < -1$, we use Proposition 6.1 of [10]. This states that there is a bijection between the quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ and the quasi-isomorphism classes of DGAs with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[u]$ where $|u| = -|x| - 1$. The DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[u]$ corresponding to a DGA Z with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ is given by $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ where End denotes the derived endomorphism DGA as before. If Z is an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA then the corresponding DGA $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is also an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA. In the discussion after the proof of Theorem 2.5, we show that there is a unique \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[u]$. Therefore up to quasi-isomorphisms of DGAs, there is a unique \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$. In other words, every \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ is formal as a DGA.

For the case $|x| = -1$, we use the bijection between CDVRs with residue field \mathbb{F}_p and DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ discussed above. If Z is an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA, then the corresponding CDVR $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra. It is known that there is a unique CDVR with residue field \mathbb{F}_p and characteristic p , this is the formal power series ring $\mathbb{F}_p[[u]]$ [28, Chapter 2, Theorem 2]. We conclude that up to quasi-isomorphisms of DGAs, there is a unique \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$. \square

Proof of Corollary 1.7. The first statement is a direct consequence of Theorem 1.6. We prove the second statement.

As discussed at the end of the proof of Theorem 1.6, the formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ corresponds to the CDVR $\mathbb{F}_p[[u]]$ because this formal DGA is an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA. For a given CDVR A with residue field \mathbb{F}_p and characteristic different than p , $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is the corresponding DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$. Since $\mathbb{F}_p[[u]]$ has characteristic p , $A \neq \mathbb{F}_p[[u]]$. From this, we deduce that $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is not formal. Therefore $\text{End}_{A\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is not an E_2 DGA by Theorem 1.6. \square

We also improve the main result of [10] to obtain a classification of the topological equivalence classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$. In particular, we show that if two DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ are not equivalent through quasi-isomorphisms then they are not equivalent through topological equivalences.

Theorem 2.8. *There is a bijection between topological equivalence classes of DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ and isomorphism classes of CDVRs with residue field \mathbb{F}_p .*

Proof. Due to the main result of [10] described at the beginning of Section 2B, we only need to show that topological equivalences and quasi-isomorphisms agree on DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$. Since quasi-isomorphic DGAs are topologically equivalent in general, we only need to show that topologically equivalent DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ are quasi-isomorphic. In particular, it is sufficient to show that CDVRs corresponding to topologically equivalent DGAs with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$ are isomorphic.

Let Z be a DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$. The corresponding CDVR is the degree zero homology

$$H_0(\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)).$$

By Propositions 1.5 and 1.7 of [8], the ring spectrum corresponding to $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ is the homotopy endomorphism ring spectrum in the sense of [6]. The homotopy endomorphism ring spectrum is invariant under Quillen equivalences by [6, 1.4]. For two topologically equivalent DGAs Z and Z' with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_{-1})$, Z -modules is Quillen equivalent to Z' -modules [9, 7.2]. Furthermore, it is clear that these Quillen equivalences preserve \mathbb{F}_p which is uniquely determined by its homology [10, Section 2]. This shows that the ring spectra corresponding to $\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ and $\text{End}_{Z'\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)$ are weakly equivalent. Since the homology ring of a DGA is isomorphic to the homotopy ring of the corresponding ring spectrum, this shows that

$$H_0(\text{End}_{Z\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)) \cong H_0(\text{End}_{Z'\text{-mod}}(\mathbb{F}_p)).$$

In other words, the CDVRs corresponding to Z and Z' are isomorphic. \square

3. POSTNIKOV EXTENSIONS OF RING SPECTRA

The proof of the classification result in Theorem 1.8 relies on the Postnikov theory for ring spectra. This allows us to break the classification problem into smaller pieces by doing induction over a Postnikov tower. In this section, we describe Postnikov sections for ring spectra and discuss the classification of Postnikov extensions of ring spectra by André–Quillen cohomology [7].

Let R denote a connective q -cofibrant commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra throughout this section. By connective, we mean $\pi_i R = 0$ for every $i < 0$. Furthermore, let X denote a connective q -cofibrant R -algebra.

What we call an m **Postnikov section** of X is a map $X \rightarrow X[m]$ of R -algebras which satisfies the following properties.

- (1) The homomorphism $\pi_n X \rightarrow \pi_n X[m]$ is an isomorphism for every $n \leq m$.
- (2) We have $\pi_n X[m] = 0$ for every $n > m$.

Indeed, there is a Postnikov tower

$$\cdots \rightarrow X[2] \rightarrow X[1] \rightarrow X[0]$$

with compatible Postnikov section maps $X \rightarrow X[m]$ for every $m \geq 0$. Note that we reserve this notation $X[m]$ to denote the target of an m Postnikov section for a given R -algebra X . Furthermore, taking Postnikov sections can be made functorial. In particular given $X \rightarrow Z$, we have a map $X[m] \rightarrow Z[m]$ for every $m \geq 0$.

Using this, we define Postnikov extensions. Let X satisfy $X \simeq X[n-1]$ for some $n \geq 1$. Given a $\pi_0 X$ -bimodule M , a **type (M, n) Postnikov extension** of X is an R -algebra Z with a map $Z \rightarrow X$ satisfying the following properties.

- (1) The induced map $Z[n-1] \rightarrow X[n-1] \simeq X$ is a weak equivalence.
- (2) The map $Z \rightarrow Z[n]$ is a weak equivalence.
- (3) There is an isomorphism of $\pi_0 X$ -bimodules $\pi_n Z \cong M$ where $\pi_n Z$ becomes a $\pi_0 X$ -bimodule through the isomorphism $\pi_0 Z \cong \pi_0 X$.

Note that for every connective R -algebra X , the Postnikov section map $X[n] \rightarrow X[n-1]$ is a type $(\pi_n X[n], n)$ Postnikov extension of $X[n-1]$.

Let $\mathcal{M}_R(X + (M, n))$ denote the category whose objects are maps $Z \rightarrow X$ that are Postnikov extensions of X of type (M, n) and whose morphisms are weak equivalences

over X . In other words, given two type (M, n) Postnikov extensions of X denoted by $Z_1 \rightarrow X$ and $Z_2 \rightarrow X$, a morphism from $Z_1 \rightarrow X$ to $Z_2 \rightarrow X$ in $\mathcal{M}_R(X + (M, n))$ is weak equivalence $Z_1 \simeq Z_2$ that makes the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z_1 & \xrightarrow{\simeq} & Z_2 \\ & \searrow & \swarrow \\ & X & \end{array}$$

We denote the weak equivalence classes of type (M, n) Postnikov extensions of X by $\pi_0\mathcal{M}_R(X + (M, n))$.

André–Quillen cohomology is a cohomology theory for ring spectra [19]. This is a generalization of the classical André–Quillen cohomology.

To define André–Quillen cohomology, we consider HM as an $X[0]$ -bimodule via the equivalence $X[0] \simeq H\pi_0 X$ and let $X[0] \vee \Sigma^{n+1}HM$ denote the square-zero extension of $X[0]$ by $\Sigma^{n+1}HM$.

We use the following proposition as our definition of André–Quillen cohomology where

$$\mathrm{Der}_R^{n+1}(X, HM)$$

denotes the $n+1$ 'st André–Quillen cohomology of X with HM coefficients in R -algebras.

Proposition 3.1. [7, 8.6] *Let X and M be as above. There is a bijection*

$$\mathrm{Der}_R^{n+1}(X, HM) \cong \pi_0(R\text{-alg}_{/X[0]}(X, X[0] \vee \Sigma^{n+1}HM))$$

where $R\text{-alg}_{/X[0]}(X, X[0] \vee \Sigma^{n+1}HM)$ denotes the derived mapping space of R -algebras over $X[0]$.

In [7], Dugger and Shipley show that the weak equivalence classes of type (M, n) Postnikov extensions of X are classified by the following André–Quillen cohomology groups.

Theorem 3.2. [7] *There is a bijection*

$$\pi_0\mathcal{M}_R(X + (M, n)) \cong \mathrm{Der}_R^{n+1}(X, HM)/\mathrm{Aut}(M)$$

where $\mathrm{Aut}(M)$ denotes the $\pi_0 X$ -bimodule automorphisms of M .

Note that in [7], this result is proved in the setting of symmetric spectra. However, there is a Quillen equivalence between R -algebras of EKMM spectra and R -algebras of symmetric spectra (for the corresponding R) [21]. Therefore this result is also valid for EKMM spectra. Furthermore, we note that a similar classification result for commutative R -algebras is given in [2] and for E_n R -algebras is given in [3].

Given $k \in \mathrm{Der}_R^{n+1}(X, HM)$, k is represented by a derived map $k: X \rightarrow X[0] \vee \Sigma^{n+1}HM$ over $X[0]$. If $X \simeq X[n-1]$, one obtains a type (M, n) Postnikov extension $Z \rightarrow X$ given by the following homotopy pullback square in R -algebras over $X[0]$.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \longrightarrow & X[0] \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ X & \xrightarrow{k} & X[0] \vee \Sigma^{n+1}HM \end{array}$$

Note that i represents the trivial derivation given by the canonical map. Furthermore by Theorem 3.2 above, every Postnikov extension is obtained from a derivation through a pullback square as above. The derivation corresponding to a Postnikov extension is called

the k -invariant of the Postnikov extension. Theorem 3.2 also shows that if two derivations differ by an automorphism of M , then they result in weakly equivalent Postnikov extensions.

4. POSTNIKOV EXTENSIONS AND HOCHSCHILD HOMOLOGY

In the previous section, we explained the way André–Quillen cohomology groups classify Postnikov extensions. Here, we show that the André–Quillen cohomology groups that we are interested in can be calculated using topological Hochschild homology. Later, we discuss the particular form of the Bökstedt spectral sequence we use for our calculations and provide standard calculational results.

Let R be a q -cofibrant connective commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra throughout this section. We use the notation \wedge_R^L to denote the derived smash product. If the smash product is already giving the derived smash product, we often omit the superscript L . As usual, if the given smash product do not necessarily represent the derived smash product, we warn the reader.

4A. André–Quillen cohomology to Hochschild homology. Let X denote a connective q -cofibrant R -algebra and let M be a $\pi_0 X$ -bimodule. By letting $X[0] = H\pi_0 X$, HM becomes an $X[0]$ -bimodule in a canonical way. Furthermore, HM becomes an X -bimodule by forgetting through the R -algebra map $X \rightarrow X[0]$.

First, we define topological Hochschild cohomology as in [11, IX].

Definition 4.1. Let X and HM be as above, then the degree n topological Hochschild cohomology group of X in R -algebras with coefficients in HM is given by

$$\mathrm{THH}_R^n(X, HM) = \pi_{-n} F_{X^e}(X, HM)$$

where $F_{X^e}(-, -)$ denotes the derived mapping spectrum in X^e -modules and X^e denotes the derived smash product $X \wedge_R X^{op}$. Note that X^{op} denotes the R -algebra whose underlying R -module is X and whose multiplication is given by switching the order of multiplication on X .

The following result is proved in Section 8.5 of [9].

Theorem 4.2. *Let X be a connective R -algebra and M be a $\pi_0 X$ -bimodule. There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{Der}_R^n(X, HM) \cong \mathrm{THH}_R^{n+1}(X, HM)$$

that respects the action of $\mathrm{Aut}(M)$ for every $n > 0$. Here, HM is considered as an X -bimodule as described above.

Remark 4.3. We use the theorem above in the case $HM = X[0]$ and where we have another R -algebra Z with a map $Z \rightarrow X$ that induces an isomorphism $\pi_0 Z \rightarrow \pi_0 X$. We define $Z[0]$ to be $X[0]$ together with the composite map $Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow X[0]$. This makes the map $Z \rightarrow X$ a map of R -algebras over $X[0]$.

Since we use Proposition 3.1 as our definition of André–Quillen cohomology, we obtain a map $\mathrm{Der}_R^n(X, X[0]) \rightarrow \mathrm{Der}_R^n(Z, X[0])$ for every n . Furthermore, we have

$$F_{X^e}(X, X[0]) \rightarrow F_{Z^e}(X, X[0]) \rightarrow F_{Z^e}(Z, X[0])$$

where the first map comes from the forgetful functor and the second map is the map induced by the map $Z \rightarrow X$. This gives us a map

$$\mathrm{THH}_R^{n+1}(X, X[0]) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_R^{n+1}(Z, X[0]).$$

In [12], Francis defines an E_n André–Quillen cohomology theory. For $n = 1$, this is the André–Quillen cohomology we consider here, see [12, 2.27]. Furthermore, Francis shows that the correspondence between André–Quillen cohomology and topological Hochschild cohomology we give in Theorem 4.2 is natural in the setting we describe here.

The following is the definition of topological Hochschild homology.

Definition 4.4. Let X be a q -cofibrant (commutative) R -algebra and let HM be as in Definition 4.1. Degree n topological Hochschild homology group of X with HM coefficients in R -algebras is defined by the following:

$$\mathrm{THH}_n^R(X, HM) = \pi_n(X \wedge_{X^e}^L HM),$$

where $\wedge_{X^e}^L$ denotes the derived smash product. As before, $X^e = X \wedge_R X^{op}$ and this represents the derived smash product because X is q -cofibrant.

Let X be a q -cofibrant (commutative) R -algebra with an R -algebra map $X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$. Furthermore, we assume that $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is q -cofibrant as a commutative R -algebra. An alternative definition of topological Hochschild homology is given in [11, IX.2.1] using simplicial resolutions.

To obtain this simplicial resolution, one starts with the bar construction of X . This is the simplicial X^e -module given by $B_n^R(X) = X^{\wedge_{R^{n+2}}}$ in simplicial degree n . Note that the $X \wedge X^{op}$ -module structure on $B_n^R(X)$ is given by the first and the last X factors in the canonical way. The degeneracy maps are induced by the unit map of X and the face maps are induced by the multiplication map of X , see [11, IV.7.2]. The geometric realization of this simplicial R -module is X . Furthermore, $B_\bullet^R(X)$ is proper by [11, VII.6.8].

We obtain a new simplicial R -module $CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ by

$$(1) \quad CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) = B_\bullet^R(X) \wedge_{X^e} H\mathbb{F}_p$$

Note that we have $CB_m^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) = X^{\wedge_{R^m}} \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p$. A description of the face and degeneracy maps of $CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ is given in [11, IX.2.1]. Since $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is q -cofibrant as a commutative R -algebra, $CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ is also proper by [11, VII.6.8]. Since the geometric realization commutes with smash products, we obtain

$$|CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)| \simeq X \wedge_{X^e}^L H\mathbb{F}_p$$

where $|-|$ denotes the geometric realization. Note that we did not need to replace $H\mathbb{F}_p$ by a cell X^e -module because $CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ is proper and the smash products in each degree are derived by [11, VII.6.7]. We obtain that

$$\pi_*(|CB_\bullet^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)|) \cong \mathrm{THH}_*(X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Let $f: X_1 \rightarrow X_2$ be a map of R -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ where each X_i is q -cofibrant as a commutative or associative R -algebra. The corresponding map

$$\mathrm{THH}_*(X_1, H\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_*(X_2, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

is described as follows. We start with the map $B_\bullet^R(X_1) \rightarrow B_\bullet^R(X_2)$ of X_1^e -modules given by $f^{\wedge_{R^{n+2}}}$ in simplicial degree n . This induces the following map.

$$\begin{aligned} CB_\bullet^R(X_1, H\mathbb{F}_p) &= B_\bullet^R(X_1) \wedge_{X_1^e} H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow B_\bullet^R(X_2) \wedge_{X_1^e} H\mathbb{F}_p \\ &\rightarrow B_\bullet^R(X_2) \wedge_{X_2^e} H\mathbb{F}_p = CB_\bullet^R(X_2, H\mathbb{F}_p) \end{aligned}$$

Note that the middle term above do not necessarily contain derived smash products in its simplicial degrees. The composite map above is given by

$$f^{\wedge_{R^m}} \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p: CB_m^R(X_1, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong X_1^{\wedge_{R^m}} \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow CB_m^R(X_2, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong X_2^{\wedge_{R^m}} \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

Taking geometric realizations on this composite map and using the fact that geometric realizations commute with smash products, we obtain another composite:

$$X_1 \wedge_{X_1^e}^L H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow X_2 \wedge_{X_1^e} H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow X_2 \wedge_{X_2^e}^L H\mathbb{F}_p,$$

providing the desired map on topological Hochschild homology. As before, the middle term above may not represent the derived smash product.

Together with Theorems 3.2 and 4.2, the following proposition allows us to study Postnikov extensions of R -algebras using topological Hochschild homology.

Proposition 4.5. *Let X be a q -cofibrant R -algebra and let $X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ be a map of R -algebras. We consider $H\mathbb{F}_p$ as an X -bimodule by using this map. There is an isomorphism*

$$\mathrm{THH}_R^{n+1}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathrm{THH}_{n+1}^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p), \mathbb{F}_p)$$

that is natural with respect to maps of R -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$.

Proof. Since $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is a commutative R -algebra, $H\mathbb{F}_p^{op} = H\mathbb{F}_p$ and its multiplication map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ is an R -algebra map. Therefore we have the following composite R -algebra map

$$X^e \cong X \wedge_R X^{op} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

This induces a Quillen adjunction between X^e -modules and $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules where the left adjoint is

$$- \wedge_{X^e} H\mathbb{F}_p: X^e\text{-modules} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-modules}$$

and the right adjoint is the forgetful functor. At the level of derived function spectra, we obtain the following derived adjunction.

$$(2) \quad F_{X^e}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \simeq F_{H\mathbb{F}_p}(X \wedge_{X^e}^L H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

We identify the homotopy groups of the right hand using the Ext spectral sequence in [11, IV.4.1]. For an \mathbb{S} -algebra S and S -modules K and L , this spectral sequence is given by

$$(3) \quad E_2^{s,t} = \mathrm{Ext}_{S^*}^{s,t}(K^*, L^*) \implies \pi_{-(s+t)}(F_S(K, L))$$

where $F_S(-, -)$ denotes the derived function spectrum in S -modules and N^* denotes $\pi_{-*}(N)$ for a given spectrum N .

Note that we are in the case $S = H\mathbb{F}_p$. Since \mathbb{F}_p is a field, the homotopy groups of the mapping spectrum in $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules is given by the graded module of homomorphisms between the homotopy groups of the given $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules. Therefore, taking homotopy of the equivalence in (2) gives the desired result.

The naturality of the equivalence in the proposition follows by the naturality of adjoint functors considered in (2). \square

4B. Computational tools for Hochschild homology. We proceed with elementary results for topological Hochschild homology computations and a discussion on the Bökstedt spectral sequence.

Remark 4.6. Let R be a commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra with a map $R \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ of commutative \mathbb{S} -algebras. Given a q -cofibrant (commutative) R -algebra X , $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X$ is a q -cofibrant (commutative) $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra. This follows by the fact that $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R -$ is a left Quillen functor from (commutative) R -algebras to (commutative) $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras.

Proposition 4.7. *Let $H\mathbb{F}_p$ be q -cofibrant as a commutative R -algebra and let X be a q -cofibrant (commutative) R -algebra over $H\mathbb{F}_p$. There is an equivalence*

$$\mathrm{THH}_n^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{THH}_n^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

This equivalence is natural with respect to maps of (commutative) R -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$. Note that under our q -cofibrancy assumptions, the smash product above is the derived smash product.

Proof. There is a natural isomorphism

$$(4) \quad (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X^{\wedge R^m}) \cong (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X)^{\wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} m}.$$

Using this, the following shows that the simplicial R -modules calculating $\mathrm{THH}_*^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ and $\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ are isomorphic.

$$CB_m^R(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) = X^{\wedge R^m} \wedge_R H\mathbb{F}_p \cong (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X)^{\wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} m} \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} H\mathbb{F}_p \cong CB_m^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

Indeed, this isomorphism preserves the face and degeneracy maps by standard arguments.

Furthermore, note that $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X$ represents the derived product by the q -cofibrancy assumptions on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ and X . The smash products on the right hand side are also derived because $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X$ is q -cofibrant as an (commutative) $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra, see Remark 4.6. Properness also follows as before. By the naturality of the isomorphism in (4), this isomorphism of simplicial R -modules is also natural with respect to maps of R -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$. \square

For our calculations, we use the Bökstedt spectral sequence in $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. The second page of this spectral sequence is described using Hochschild homology for graded \mathbb{F}_p -algebras. These groups are defined as follows. Let $A \rightarrow B$ be a map of graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebras. Through this map, B admits the structure of an A -bimodule. Mimicking the construction of the simplicial object in (1), one obtains a simplicial graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebra $CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, B) = A^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes B$ where we denote $\otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p}$ by \otimes throughout this work. The degree n homotopy, i.e. the degree n homology of the normalized chain complex, of this simplicial ring is the Hochschild homology group

$$\mathrm{HH}_n^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, B).$$

Note that this is a graded \mathbb{F}_p -module and in certain cases, we write $\mathrm{HH}_{*,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, B)$ to emphasize the internal grading. Since A and B are commutative, $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, B)$ is a bigraded commutative ring. We have

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, B) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_*^{A^e}(A, B)$$

where $A^e = A \otimes A^{op}$.

The Bökstedt spectral sequence is constructed for EKMM spectra in Theorem 2.8 in Chapter IX of [11]. We use the version of this spectral sequence given in Theorem 8 of [16] where further properties of the Bökstedt spectral sequence are discussed. This is summarized in the theorem below. Throughout this work, when we say Bökstedt spectral sequence we mean the spectral sequence given in the following theorem although this is not the standard terminology in the literature. Let $\mathcal{E}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}^{\rightarrow}$ denote the arrow category in $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. The objects of $\mathcal{E}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}^{\rightarrow}$ are morphisms in $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras and the morphisms of $\mathcal{E}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}^{\rightarrow}$ are maps of morphisms of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras.

Theorem 4.8 (Bökstedt spectral sequence). *Let X be a q -cofibrant $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra or commutative $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra and also let Z be a q -cofibrant $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra or commutative $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra. Given $X \rightarrow Z$ in $\mathcal{E}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}^{\rightarrow}$, there is a spectral sequence*

$$E_{s,t}^2 = \mathrm{HH}_{s,t}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(X_*, Z_*) \implies \mathrm{THH}_{s+t}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(X, Z)$$

$$d_{s,t}^r: E_{s,t}^r \rightarrow E_{s-r, t+r-1}^r.$$

where $X_* = \pi_* X$ and $Z_* = \pi_* Z$. We often omit the subscript in $d_{s,t}^r$ and write d^r . This spectral sequence is functorial in $\mathcal{E}_{H\mathbb{F}_p}^{\rightarrow}$.

Remark 4.9. Given a map $R \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ of commutative \mathbb{S} -algebras and a q -cofibrant (commutative) R -algebra X , $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X$ is a q -cofibrant (commutative) $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra; see Remark 4.6. Therefore, we can apply Theorem 4.8 above to objects of the form $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_R X$.

For the calculation of the E^2 page of this spectral sequence, we often use the following proposition that provides a splitting of the E^2 page.

Proposition 4.10. *Let A be an augmented graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebra with a splitting $A = A_1 \otimes A_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes A_n$ over \mathbb{F}_p where each A_i is also an augmented graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebra. In this situation, there is an isomorphism of rings*

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_1, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_2, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_n, \mathbb{F}_p).$$

Let $A' = A'_1 \otimes A'_2 \otimes \cdots \otimes A'_n$ be another splitting as above. The isomorphism above is natural with respect to every map $f: A \rightarrow A'$ that splits as $f = f_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes f_n$ where each $f_i: A_i \rightarrow A'_i$ is a map of augmented graded \mathbb{F}_p -algebras.

Proof. Since tensor product of simplicial commutative rings is degreewise, we have

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) &\cong A^{\otimes \bullet} \\ &\cong A_1^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes A_2^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes \cdots \otimes A_n^{\otimes \bullet} \\ &\cong CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_1, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_2, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \cdots \otimes CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_n, \mathbb{F}_p). \end{aligned}$$

Because the tensor products are over \mathbb{F}_p , we only have flat modules. Therefore, the homotopy ring of the bottom right hand side above is the tensor product over $1 \leq i \leq n$ of the homotopy rings of the simplicial rings $CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_i, \mathbb{F}_p)$. Therefore, the equivalence in the proposition follows by noting that the homotopy of $CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_i, \mathbb{F}_p)$ is $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_i, \mathbb{F}_p)$ for each i . The naturality statement follows by the naturality of the isomorphisms in (5). \square

The following proposition provides the E^2 page of the Bökstedt spectral sequence above when X_* is a free graded commutative ring and $Z_* = X_*$ or $Z_* = \mathbb{F}_p$. See Proposition 2.1 in [23] for an instance of this result. Note that for a homogeneous element x in a graded ring, we let σx denote a degree $(1, |x|)$ element. Furthermore, $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(-)$ denotes the divided power algebra over \mathbb{F}_p on the given generators. For our purposes, it is sufficient to note that $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x_1, x_2, \dots) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, x_2, \dots]$ as \mathbb{F}_p -modules (similarly for finitely many generators). The degree $k|x|$ element in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ is denoted by $\gamma_k(x)$; this is called the k 'th divided power of x .

Proposition 4.11. *For p an odd prime, let $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1, x_2, \dots] \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(y_1, y_2, \dots)$ with even $|x_i|$ and odd $|y_i|$ for every i . For $p = 2$, let $A = \mathbb{F}_2[x_1, x_2, \dots]$ with no restrictions on $|x_i|$. We have the following ring isomorphisms*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, A) &\cong A \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x_1, \sigma x_2, \dots) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma y_1, \sigma y_2, \dots) \\ \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) &\cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x_1, \sigma x_2, \dots) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma y_1, \sigma y_2, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

where $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma y_1, \sigma y_2, \dots)$ should be omitted for $p = 2$. Furthermore, the map $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, A) \rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p)$ induced by the augmentation map $\epsilon: A \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ of the second factor is given by $\epsilon \otimes \mathrm{id}$ on the right hand side of these isomorphisms where id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x_1, \sigma x_2, \dots) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma y_1, \sigma y_2, \dots)$.

This result still holds when there are finitely many polynomial algebra generators and/or finitely many exterior algebra generators of A .

Proof. We prove the result for odd primes, the $p = 2$ case follows similarly.

We start with the proof of the second isomorphism. Due to Proposition 4.10, it is sufficient to prove this isomorphism for $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1]$ and $A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(y_1)$. We start with the proof of the first case; the latter follows similarly.

Let $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1]$. There is an automorphism of $A^e \cong A \otimes A$ given by

$$x_1 \otimes 1 \rightarrow x_1 \otimes 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 1 \otimes x_1 \rightarrow x_1 \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes x_1.$$

Note that $A^e = A \otimes A$ since A is graded commutative. We consider the $A \otimes A$ -module structure on A after forgetting through this automorphism. Therefore, we obtain an action where the first factor in $A \otimes A$ acts on A in the usual way and the second factor acts trivially.

At this point, we use what is called the Künneth formula. Given two graded commutative rings A_1 and A_2 , let B_1 and C_1 be commutative A_1 -algebras and let B_2 and C_2 be commutative A_2 -algebras. There is an isomorphism of rings

$$\mathrm{Tor}_*^{A_1 \otimes A_2}(B_1 \otimes B_2, C_1 \otimes C_2) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_*^{A_1}(B_1, C_1) \otimes \mathrm{Tor}_*^{A_2}(B_2, C_2).$$

To apply the Künneth formula in our case, let $A_1 = A_2 = A$, $B_1 = A$ and $B_2 = C_1 = C_2 = \mathbb{F}_p$. We obtain

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_*^{A^e}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{Tor}_*^A(A, \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{Tor}_*^A(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x_1).$$

This gives the second isomorphism in the proposition for $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1]$.

Applying the same arguments and noting $\mathrm{Tor}^{\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(y_1)}(\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) = \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma y_1)$ gives the second isomorphism in the proposition for $A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(y_1)$.

For the first isomorphism in the proposition, note that the construction $CB_{\bullet}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, A) = A^{\otimes \bullet}$ is symmetric monoidal with respect to the input ring A . Therefore, $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, A)$ is also symmetric monoidal. The result follows by applying the previous arguments to the cases $A = \mathbb{F}_p[x_1]$ and $A = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[y_1]$. \square

We also make use of the following proposition for our Hochschild homology computations.

Proposition 4.12. *Let $A = \mathbb{F}_p[z]/(z^m)$ where $|z|$ is even or $p = 2$. There is an isomorphism of \mathbb{F}_p -modules*

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma z) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m z)$$

where $\deg(\sigma z) = (1, |z|)$ and $\deg(\varphi^m z) = (2, m|z|)$.

Proof. There is a free A^e resolution of A [18, (1.6.1)],

$$\dots \xrightarrow{v} \Sigma^{(m+1)|z|} A^e \xrightarrow{u} \Sigma^{m|z|} A^e \xrightarrow{v} \Sigma^{|z|} A^e \xrightarrow{u} A^e \xrightarrow{m} A$$

where this resolution contains $\Sigma^{|z|+im|z|} A^e$ in homological degree $2i + 1$ and $\Sigma^{im|z|} A^e$ in homological degree $2i$. Furthermore, m is the multiplication map of A , u multiplies by $z \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes z$ and v multiplies by $\Sigma_{i=0}^{m-1} z^i \otimes z^{m-i-1}$. Applying $-\otimes_{A^e} \mathbb{F}_p$ to this resolution, all the differentials become trivial and we obtain the desired result. \square

5. ON THE DIFFERENTIALS OF THE BÖKSTEDT SPECTRAL SEQUENCE

For the rest of this work, let $H\mathbb{Z}$ be q -cofibrant as a commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra and let $H\mathbb{F}_p$ be q -cofibrant as a commutative $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra. Since the category of commutative $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras is the same as the category of commutative \mathbb{S} -algebras under $H\mathbb{Z}$, cofibrations of commutative $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras forget to cofibrations of commutative \mathbb{S} -algebras. This implies that $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is also q -cofibrant as a commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra. Throughout this section, most of the smash products are derived due to our q -cofibrancy assumptions. Whenever a smash product does not necessarily represent the derived smash product, we warn the reader.

Throughout this section, let $d = |x| = 2p - 2$, let p be an odd prime and let Y denote a q -cofibrant $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the unique non-formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$, see Example 1.2. The degree 0 Postnikov section map of Y represents a map $Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ in the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. Since all objects are q -fibrant in EKMM spectra, $H\mathbb{F}_p$ is q -fibrant as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra. Furthermore, Y is q -cofibrant by assumption. Therefore, the degree 0 Postnikov section map of Y provides a map

$$\epsilon_Y: Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$$

of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras.

The proof of Theorem 1.8 relies on the classification of Postnikov extensions of DGAs with truncated polynomial homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and d Postnikov section equivalent to Y . Due to our earlier discussions, this boils down to Hochschild homology computations. In this section, we compute the relevant differentials in the Bökstedt spectral sequences computing these Hochschild homology groups.

5A. The Bökstedt spectral sequence for Y . We start with the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing the Hochschild homology groups that classify the relevant Postnikov extensions of Y . Namely, we are interested in the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ via the composite map

$$(6) \quad H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y \xrightarrow{id \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \epsilon_Y} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p \xrightarrow{m} H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

Here, m denotes the multiplication map on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ and id denotes the identity map. Due to Theorem 4.8, this spectral sequence is given by:

$$E_{s,t}^2 = \mathrm{HH}_{*,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y), \mathbb{F}_p) \implies \mathrm{THH}_{s+t}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

We let E denote this spectral sequence for the rest of this section.

By Lemma 7.3, we have an isomorphism of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$$

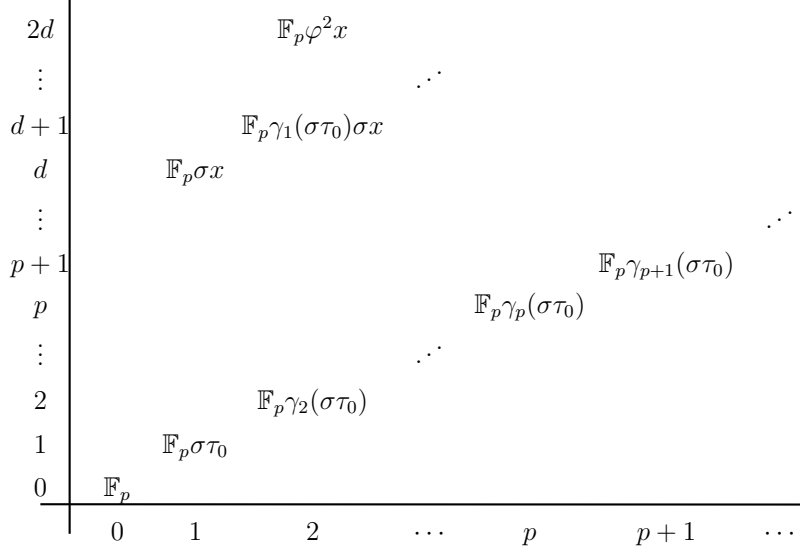
where $|\tau_0| = 1$ and $|x| = 2p - 2$. Recall that $d = |x| = 2p - 2$ is a standing assumption in this section. We apply Proposition 4.10 for the case $A_1 = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$, $A_2 = \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ and obtain

$$E^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x), \mathbb{F}_p).$$

By Proposition 4.11, we have $\mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0)$ where $\deg(\sigma\tau_0) = (1, 1)$. Note that we cannot apply this proposition for the second factor because $|x|$ is even. In this case, by Proposition 4.12 we have $\mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x), \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x)$ where $\deg(\sigma x) = (1, d)$ and $\deg(\varphi^2 x) = (2, 2d)$. We obtain

$$E^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x).$$

The following is a picture of the E^2 -page where the horizontal axis denotes the homological degree and the vertical axis denotes the internal degree.



Lemma 5.1. *Let E denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Y, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ as above. The E^2 page is given by*

$$E^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x).$$

For every $z \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \subset E^2$ and $1 < r < p - 1$,

$$d^r z = 0$$

and if $z \neq 0$, then z is not in the image of d^r .

Proof. The identification of the E^2 page is proved before the statement of the lemma. We only need to show the statement regarding the differentials. Indeed, this follows solely by degree considerations. We provide the details below. Recall that

$$\deg(\sigma\tau_0) = (1, 1), \quad \deg(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)) = (k, k),$$

$$\deg(\sigma x) = (1, 2p - 2) \text{ and } \deg(\varphi^2 x) = (2, 4p - 4).$$

Let s denote the first coordinate, i.e. the homological degree and t denote the second coordinate, i.e. the internal grading of E^2 . Note that the elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$ lie on the line $t = s$ and the elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ are on the line $t = s + 2p - 3$. Furthermore, $\varphi^2 x$ is on the line $t = s + 4p - 6$. Given an element y on the line $t = s + c_1$ and another element z on the line $t = s + c_2$ we have $\deg(y) = (m, m + c_1)$ and $\deg(z) = (n, n + c_2)$ for some m and n . Therefore, $\deg(yz) = (m + n, m + n + c_1 + c_2)$ and this shows that yz lies on the line $t = s + c_1 + c_2$. Note that we denote $y \otimes z$ by yz . This in particular shows that every element on E^2 other than the ones in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x)$ lie on a line $y = x + c$ for some $c \geq 4p - 6$, rest of the elements, i.e. the ones in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x)$, are either on $t = s$ or $t = s + 2p - 3$.

Recall that

$$d_{s,t}^r: E_{s,t}^r \rightarrow E_{s-r,t+r-1}^r.$$

Therefore a class on the line $t = s + c$ hits an element on the line $t = s + c + 2r - 1$ under d^r .

Since there are no non-trivial elements on E^2 who are on a line $t = s + c$ with a $c < 0$, the elements of the form $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$ do not get hit by the differentials for every k . Furthermore, $d^r \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$ lies on the line $t = s + 2r - 1$ and for $1 < r < p - 1$, we have $1 < 2r - 1 < 2p - 3$. Since there are no non-trivial classes on these lines, this shows that $d^r \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = 0$ for every $k \geq 0$ and $1 < r < p - 1$.

Now we consider elements of the form $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ for some k . These elements are on the line $t = s + 2p - 3$. They possibly receive differentials from the lines $t = s + c$ with $c < 2p - 3$ but the only non-trivial classes on these degrees are of the form $\gamma_j(\sigma\tau_0)$ and we already showed that these classes carry trivial differentials up to the $p - 2$ page. Therefore $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ is not in the image of d^r for every $1 < r < p - 1$ and every k . Furthermore, $d^r(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x)$ lies on the line $t = s + 2p - 3 + 2r - 1$ and for $1 < r < p - 1$, we have $2p - 2 < 2p - 3 + 2r - 1 < 4p - 6$. By the discussion above, there are no non-trivial classes on these lines and we deduce that $d^r(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x) = 0$ for every $k \geq 0$ and $1 < r < p - 1$. \square

The following lemma provides our first non-trivial differential in the Bökstedt spectral sequence E .

Lemma 5.2. *In the Bökstedt spectral sequence E computing $\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y, H\mathbb{F}_p)$, we have:*

$$d^{p-1} \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = \sigma x$$

up to a unit of \mathbb{F}_p .

Proof. We assume to the contrary that $d^{p-1} \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) \neq c\sigma x$ for every unit $c \in \mathbb{F}_p$ and obtain a contradiction. Let $\psi: Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ denote the degree zero Postnikov section map of Y . This is a Postnikov extension of type $(\mathbb{F}_p, 2p - 2)$ in $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. Due to Theorem 3.2, such Postnikov extensions are classified by:

$$\mathrm{Der}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{2p-1}(H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p) / \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{2p}(H\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) / \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p / \mathrm{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \{[0], [1]\}$$

where the first isomorphism follows by Theorem 4.2 and the second isomorphism is shown in [9, 3.15]. Since Y is not formal as a DGA, the Postnikov extension $Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ is obtained from the non-trivial element above [9, 3.15].

Let k_{2p-2} denote a representative of this non-trivial derivation. This means that we have a pull back square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Y & \longrightarrow & H\mathbb{F}_p \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow i \\ H\mathbb{F}_p & \xrightarrow{k_{2p-2}} & H\mathbb{F}_p \vee \Sigma^{2p-1} H\mathbb{F}_p \end{array}$$

of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras where i denotes the trivial derivation. This shows that the map $\psi: Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ pulls back the non-trivial derivation k_{2p-2} to a trivial derivation. Indeed, we obtain a contradiction by showing that $k_{2p-2} \circ \psi$ represents a non-trivial derivation.

Now we formulate this statement using Hochschild homology. By the naturality of the isomorphism in Theorem 4.2, $k_{2p-2} \circ \psi$ is nontrivial if the map

$$\mathbb{F}_p \cong \mathrm{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{2p}(H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{2p}(Y, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

induced by ψ carries $1 \in \mathbb{F}_p$ to a non-trivial element in $\mathrm{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{2p}(Y, H\mathbb{F}_p)$. Note that the isomorphism above follows by [9, 3.15]. The natural correspondence in Proposition 4.5 shows that it is also sufficient to show that the \mathbb{F}_p -dual of the nontrivial element in $\mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{Z}}(H\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ is carried to a non-trivial element in the \mathbb{F}_p -dual of $\mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{Z}}(Y, \mathbb{F}_p)$.

This is the case precisely when $1 \in \mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{Z}}(H\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ is in the image of the map $\mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{Z}}(Y, \mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{Z}}(H\mathbb{F}_p, \mathbb{F}_p)$. Due to Proposition 4.7, it is also sufficient to show that the map

$$(7) \quad \mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y, H\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}_{2p}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$$

induced by $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi$ is nontrivial, i.e. $1 \in \mathbb{F}_p$ is in the image of this map.

Let \bar{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence in Theorem 4.8 computing

$$\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ through the multiplication map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p \xrightarrow{m} H\mathbb{F}_p$. Because $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$ with $|\tau_0| = 1$, we have

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0).$$

By degree reasons, all the differentials are trivial on the \bar{E}^2 page and after.

It follows by Lemma 7.3 that the map

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi): \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$$

is given by $id \otimes \epsilon_{\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)}$ where $\epsilon_{\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)}$ is the augmentation map $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ and id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$. There is an induced map of spectral sequences $\psi_*: E^* \rightarrow \bar{E}^*$; the second page of E is given in Lemma 5.1. It follows by the naturality of the tensor splitting in Proposition 4.10 that the map

$$\psi_2: E^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x) \rightarrow \bar{E}^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0)$$

is given by the identity map on $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \subset E^2$ and it is trivial on the other positive-dimensional generators. In particular, we have

$$\psi_2(\gamma_p(\tau_0)) = \gamma_p(\tau_0).$$

Since it is the only non-trivial class in total degree $2p$, the element $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) \in \bar{E}^2$ represents a non-trivial element on the right hand side of (7). Therefore in order to show that the map in (7) is non-trivial, i.e. in order to obtain the contradiction we need, it is sufficient to show that $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) \in E^2$ survives to the E^∞ page because $\psi_2(\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)) = \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)$. In other words, it is sufficient to show that $d^r \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = 0$ for every $r \geq 2$.

Due to Lemma 5.1, $d^r \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = 0$ for $1 < r < p-1$ in E . Since $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)$ is in homological degree p , $d^r \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = 0$ for $r > p-1$. Therefore the only possible non-trivial differential on $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)$ is d^{p-1} . We have

$$\deg(d^{p-1} \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)) = (p - (p-1), p + p - 1 - 1) = (1, 2p - 2).$$

The only non-trivial class of E^{p-1} in this degree is indeed σx but we assumed that $d^{p-1} \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) \neq c \sigma x$ for every unit c and therefore $d^{p-1} \gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = 0$. This shows that $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)$ survives to the E^∞ page. This provides the contradiction we need since $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)$ hits the element $\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) \in \bar{E}^2$ which represents a non-trivial element on the right hand side of (7). □

We obtain more non-trivial differentials on E^{p-1} by using the nontrivial differentials in the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing

$$\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \mathrm{THH}^{\mathbb{S}}(H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p$ via the identity map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p$. Let \hat{E} denote this spectral sequence; we start by describing \hat{E} .

The calculation of $\mathrm{THH}^{\mathbb{S}}(H\mathbb{F}_p, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ and the description of the differentials in this spectral sequence is due to Bökstedt [4]. In [16], Hunter provides a new proof of these differentials in a modern setting of spectra.

Note that $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathcal{A}_*$ where \mathcal{A}_* denotes the dual Steenrod algebra. The dual Steenrod algebra is the following free graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebra

$$\mathcal{A}_* = \mathbb{F}_p[\xi_r \mid r \geq 1] \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_s \mid s \geq 0)$$

where $|\xi_r| = 2(p^r - 1)$ and $|\tau_s| = 2p^s - 1$ [24]. It follows by Proposition 4.11 that the \hat{E}^2 page of this Bökstedt spectral sequence is given by

$$(8) \quad \hat{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathcal{A}_*, \mathcal{A}_*) \cong \mathcal{A}_* \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[\sigma\xi_r \mid r \geq 1] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_s \mid s \geq 0).$$

For this spectral sequence, $\hat{d}^r = 0$ for $2 \leq r < p - 1$ and $\hat{d}^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_i) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_i)\sigma\xi_{i+1}$ for $k \geq p$ [16, Theorem 1]. This is a spectral sequence of \mathcal{A}_* -algebras [11, IX.2.8]. Together with this \mathcal{A}_* -algebra structure, the formula for \hat{d}^{p-1} determines all the non-trivial differentials on \hat{E}^{p-1} . As shown in [4], $\hat{d}^r = 0$ for $r > p - 1$.

Let $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \simeq H\mathbb{F}_p$ denote a q-cofibrant replacement in associative \mathbb{S} -algebras. Note that by [11, VII.6.5 and VII.6.7], $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}$ represents the derived smash product. Therefore, there is a weak equivalence

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \simeq H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p$$

of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. Through this equivalence, one obtains an isomorphism of spectral sequences between \hat{E} and the Bökstedt spectral sequence corresponding to the identity map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p$. From now on, we abuse our previous notation and let \hat{E} denote the latter spectral sequence.

To simplify our discussion, we use the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing

$$\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ through a given map

$$\rho: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$$

of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. Note that for the moment, we only assume that ρ is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras; later, we will specify this map. Let \tilde{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence corresponding to ρ . We have:

$$\tilde{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathcal{A}_*, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[\sigma\xi_r \mid r \geq 1] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_s \mid s \geq 0),$$

where the second isomorphism follows by Proposition 4.11. In order to deduce the differentials on this spectral sequence, we use the map

$$\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}, H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}) \rightarrow \mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

induced by the map ρ . This induces a map of spectral sequences $\hat{E} \rightarrow \tilde{E}$. On the second page, this map is given by $\epsilon_{\mathcal{A}_*} \otimes id$ where $\epsilon_{\mathcal{A}_*}$ denotes the augmentation map of \mathcal{A}_* on the first factor of \hat{E}^2 in (8) and id denotes the identity map of the rest of the factors of \hat{E}^2 ; this follows by Proposition 4.11. The map of spectral sequences $\hat{E} \rightarrow \tilde{E}$ determines the differentials of \tilde{E} . We obtain the following lemma.

Lemma 5.3. *As above, let \tilde{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence corresponding to a map $\rho: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. We have:*

$$\tilde{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathcal{A}_*, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[\sigma\xi_r \mid r \geq 1] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_s \mid s \geq 0),$$

$\tilde{d}^r = 0$ for $2 \leq r < p - 1$,

$$\tilde{d}^{p-1} \gamma_k(\sigma \tau_i) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma \tau_i) \sigma \xi_{i+1}$$

for $k \geq p$ and $\tilde{d}^r = 0$ for $r \geq p$.

The following lemma allows us to compare the spectral sequences \tilde{E} and E .

Lemma 5.4. *Let $\overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}$ be as above. There exists a map $\eta: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y$ of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras that satisfies the following properties.*

- (1) *We have $\pi_*(\eta)(\tau_0) = \tau_0$ (up to a unit of \mathbb{F}_p).*
- (2) *There is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras $\rho: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ that render the map η to a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ with respect to the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra structure of (6).*
- (3) *The induced map of spectral sequences $\eta_*: \tilde{E}^* \rightarrow E^*$ carries $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma \tau_0) \subset \tilde{E}^2$ isomorphically to $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma \tau_0) \subset E^2$*

Proof. Let Z denote the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the the formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$. Because the DGAs corresponding to Y and Z are topologically equivalent, Y and Z are weakly equivalent as \mathbb{S} -algebras, see Example 1.2. Let $\mathbb{S} \rightarrow cZ \xrightarrow{\sim} Z$ denote a q-cofibrant replacement of Z in \mathbb{S} -algebras. Since Y is q-fibrant as an \mathbb{S} -algebra, there is a weak equivalence $\nu: cZ \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$ of \mathbb{S} -algebras.

Since there is a map of DGAs from \mathbb{F}_p to the formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[x]$, there is a map $H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow Z$ in the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. This forgets to a map $H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow Z$ in the homotopy category of \mathbb{S} -algebras. In turn, we obtain a map $\phi: \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow cZ$ of \mathbb{S} -algebras as cZ is q-fibrant and weakly equivalent to Z and $\overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}$ is q-cofibrant.

This gives us a map $\nu \circ \phi: \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow Y$. From this, we obtain the desired map η through the following composite.

$$\eta: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge (\nu \circ \phi)} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y$$

Note that $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge Y$ may not be representing the derived smash product but this does not cause a problem.

Now we prove our claim $\pi_*(\eta)(\tau_0) = \tau_0$. We have the following commuting diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} & \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge (\nu \circ \phi)} & H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge Y & \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \epsilon_Y} & H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge H\mathbb{F}_p \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ & & H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y & \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \epsilon_Y} & H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p \end{array}$$

The composite of the top horizontal arrows is a weak equivalence since it is given by the map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge (\epsilon_Y \circ \nu \circ \phi)$ where the \mathbb{S} -algebra map $\epsilon_Y \circ \nu \circ \phi: \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ has to be a weak equivalence because it carries the unit to the unit in homotopy. In degree 1, \mathcal{A}_* is generated by τ_0 as an \mathbb{F}_p -module. Therefore, the composite of the top horizontal arrows carries τ_0 to τ_0 up to a unit. At the level of homotopy groups, the right hand vertical map is the graded ring map $\mathcal{A}_* \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$ that carries τ_0 to τ_0 . This shows that the τ_0 on the top left corner is carried to the τ_0 on the bottom right corner. Due to Lemma 7.3, we have

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x).$$

In particular, $\pi_1(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y)$ is generated by τ_0 as an \mathbb{F}_p -module. Since the τ_0 on the upper left corner travels to a non-trivial element on the bottom right corner, we deduce

that it hits τ_0 up to a unit in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Y)$. In other words, $\pi_*(\eta)(\tau_0) = \tau_0$ up to a unit of \mathbb{F}_p as desired. This finishes the proof of the first item of the lemma.

We define the map ρ through the composite:

$$\rho: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \xrightarrow{\eta} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Y \xrightarrow{id \wedge_{HZ} \epsilon_Y} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} H\mathbb{F}_p \xrightarrow{m} H\mathbb{F}_p,$$

where m denotes the multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ and id denotes the identity map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$. It is clear that ρ is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras. Since the map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$ is the composite of the last two maps above, η is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ as desired.

Now we prove the last item in the lemma. The canonical inclusion $i: \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_*$ induces the following composite

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) &\rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathcal{A}_*, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \tilde{E}^2 \\ &\xrightarrow{\eta_2} \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x), \mathbb{F}_p) \cong E^2 \end{aligned}$$

which is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) &\rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}[\sigma\xi_r \mid r \geq 1] \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_s \mid s \geq 0) \\ &\xrightarrow{\eta_2} \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

due to Lemmas 5.1 and 5.3. The first map in this composite is the canonical inclusion by the naturality of the tensor splitting in Proposition 4.10. Therefore, it is sufficient to show that the composite map is the canonical inclusion. Note that the composite map is induced by the map of rings $\pi_*(\eta) \circ i$. This map is the canonical inclusion $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ since $\pi_*(\eta)(\tau_0) = \tau_0$ (up to a unit). Using this, in combination with the naturality of the tensor splitting in Proposition 4.10, we deduce that the composite is the canonical inclusion. This gives the desired result as the first map is also the canonical inclusion. □

The following lemma provides all the non-trivial differentials of E that we need to know.

Remark 5.5. Since we do not assume that Y is an E_n $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra for $n > 1$, we also do not assume that the Bökstedt spectral sequence E is multiplicative. Nevertheless, to simplify notation, we sometimes denote the elements of the form $x \otimes y$ as xy in the tensor splitting provided by Proposition 4.10. This makes sense since the second page of the Bökstedt spectral sequences we consider have canonical ring structures (omitting the differentials) and the tensor splittings provided by Proposition 4.10 respect these ring structures.

Lemma 5.6. *In the spectral sequence E of Lemma 5.1, we have*

$$d^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$$

for every $k \geq p$.

Proof. By Lemma 5.4, there is a map

$$\eta: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Y$$

of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras satisfying the properties listed in Lemma 5.4. See Lemma 5.3 for a description of the Bökstedt spectral sequence \tilde{E} computing $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge \overline{H\mathbb{F}_p}, H\mathbb{F}_p)$.

The map η induces a map of spectral sequences $\eta_*: \tilde{E}^* \rightarrow E^*$. By Lemma 5.1, the non-trivial elements of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \subset E^2$ survive non-trivially to E^{p-1} . Similarly,

the non-trivial elements of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\xi_1) \subset \tilde{E}^2$ survive non-trivially to \tilde{E}^{p-1} due to Lemma 5.3. Combining this with Lemma 5.4, we obtain that η_{p-1} carries $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \subset \tilde{E}^{p-1}$ isomorphically to $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \subset E^{p-1}$. This provides the third equality in:

$$\eta_{p-1}(\sigma\xi_1) = \eta_{p-1}(\tilde{d}^{p-1}\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)) = d^{p-1}\eta_{p-1}(\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0)) = d^{p-1}\gamma_p(\sigma\tau_0) = \sigma x,$$

where the first equality follows by Lemma 5.3, the second equality follows by the fact that η_* is a map of spectral sequences and the last equality follows by Lemma 5.2. This implies that

$$\eta_2(\sigma\xi_1) = \sigma x.$$

By Lemma 5.4, we have $\eta_2(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)) = \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$. Since η_2 is a map of rings, we deduce that

$$\eta_2(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma\xi_1) = \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x.$$

Note that for the previous statement, we did not assume that the spectral sequences E and \tilde{E} are multiplicative spectral sequences. We only use the fact that $E_{*,*}^2$ and $\tilde{E}_{*,*}^2$ have ring structures and η_2 is a ring map. By the triviality of the relevant differentials on E and \tilde{E} , we deduce the following.

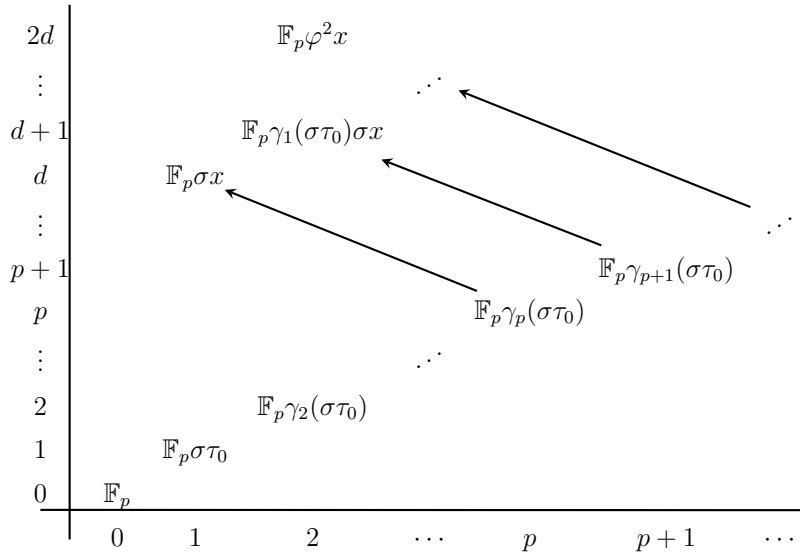
$$(9) \quad \eta_{p-1}(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma\xi_1) = \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$$

We are now ready to deduce the non-trivial differentials claimed in the lemma. We have the following for every $k \geq p$.

$$\begin{aligned} d^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) &= d^{p-1}\eta_{p-1}(\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)) \\ &= \eta_{p-1}(\tilde{d}^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)) \\ &= \eta_{p-1}(\gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma\xi_1) \\ &= \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x \end{aligned}$$

Here, the first equality follows by Lemma 5.4, the second equality follows by the fact that η_* is a map of spectral sequences, the third equality follows by Lemma 5.3 and the last equality follows by (9). \square

The following is a picture of a part of the E^{p-1} page. Note that the horizontal axis denotes the homological degree and the vertical axis denotes the internal degree.



5B. **The Bökstedt spectral sequence for extensions of Y .** Here, we set up and describe the spectral sequences we use for various Postnikov extensions of Y . Recall that throughout this section, we have $d = |x| = 2p - 2$.

Remark 5.7. We do not yet claim the existence of an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra X with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and $2p - 2$ Postnikov section equivalent to Y for $m > 2$, c.f. Theorem 1.8. Before we prove such an X exists, we prove several properties of a hypothetical such X without claiming that it exists. Note that our statements below regarding X would be vacuously true if such an X did not exist.

Let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose $2p - 2$ Postnikov section is equivalent to Y and homotopy ring is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ for $m > 2$. We always assume that X is q-cofibrant. Since Y is q-fibrant, the $2p - 2$ Postnikov section map of X provides a map

$$\psi: X \rightarrow Y$$

of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras serving as the $2p - 2$ Postnikov section of X . Furthermore, we consider $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ as an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ through the composite map

$$(10) \quad v: H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \xrightarrow{id \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y \xrightarrow{id \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \epsilon_Y} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p \xrightarrow{m} H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

In this situation, the map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi$ is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$.

Let \bar{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ via v . Note that Lemma 7.3 provides

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$$

where $|\tau_0| = 1$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{E}^2 &\cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) \\ &\cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) \\ &\cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x), \end{aligned}$$

where the second equality follows by Proposition 4.10 and the last equality follows by Propositions 4.11 and 4.12.

Lemma 5.8. *Let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra with $2p - 2$ Postnikov section equivalent to Y and homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ for some $m > 2$. Let \bar{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence corresponding to the map v given above. We have*

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x) \implies \mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

For every $z \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \subset \bar{E}^2$ and $1 < r < p - 1$,

$$\bar{d}^r z = 0$$

and if $z \neq 0$, then z is not in the image of \bar{d}^r . Furthermore,

$$\bar{d}^{p-1} \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0) \sigma x$$

for every $k \geq p$.

Proof. The identification of the second page is established before the statement of the lemma.

The statement on the triviality of the differentials follows by degree reasons. The proof of this fact is as in the proof of Lemma 5.1.

What is left to prove is the last statement. Let E denote the spectral sequence calculating $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y, \mathbb{F}_p)$ as before. The E^2 page of this spectral sequence is given by:

$$E^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x),$$

see Lemma 5.1. Note that \bar{E}^2 is the same as E^2 except that instead of the generator $\varphi^2 x$ in degree $(2, 2d)$, \bar{E}^2 has a generator $\varphi^m x$ in degree $(2, md)$.

To compare the spectral sequences E and \bar{E} , we use the map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi$. This is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ and therefore induces a map of spectral sequences $\psi_*: \bar{E} \rightarrow E$.

To understand ψ_* , we need to know the induced map

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi): \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y).$$

In Lemma 7.3 below, we show that this map is given by:

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi) = id \otimes \pi_*\psi: \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x),$$

where id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$ and $\pi_*\psi: \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ is the ring map that sends x to x .

Now we show that the induced map $\bar{E}^2 \rightarrow E^2$ carries $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset \bar{E}^2$ isomorphically onto $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset E^2$ in the canonical way. By the splitting of $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi)$ above and the naturality of the splitting in Proposition 4.10, we obtain that the map $\bar{E}^2 \rightarrow E^2$ is of the form $id \otimes f$ where id denotes the identity map of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0)$ and f denotes the map

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) &\cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x) \\ &\rightarrow \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x), \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

induced by $\pi_*\psi$. Furthermore, $\sigma x \otimes 1$ on the left hand side is represented by $x \in \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ in the first simplicial degree of the simplicial ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)^{\otimes \bullet}$ whose homotopy (homology of its normalized chain complex) is $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p)$. Similarly, $\sigma x \otimes 1$ on the right hand side is represented by $x \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$ in the first simplicial degree of the simplicial ring $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)^{\otimes \bullet}$ whose homotopy is $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x), \mathbb{F}_p)$. Since $\pi_*\psi(x) = x$, we obtain that $f(\sigma x \otimes 1) = \sigma x \otimes 1$. This proves that the map $\psi_2: \bar{E}^2 \rightarrow E^2$, given by $id \otimes f$, carries $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset \bar{E}^2$ isomorphically onto $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset E^2$.

Using the second statement in the lemma and Lemma 5.1, we deduce that

$$\psi_{p-1}: \bar{E}^{p-1} \rightarrow E^{p-1}$$

also carries $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset \bar{E}^{p-1}$ isomorphically onto $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset E^{p-1}$. From this and Lemma 5.6, we deduce that

$$\bar{d}^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$$

for every $k \geq p$ for the spectral sequence \bar{E} . □

6. CLASSIFICATION OF POSTNIKOV EXTENSIONS

We start this section with classification of various Postnikov extensions of interest. At the end of this section, we prove Theorems 1.8 and 1.9.

Throughout this section, let $d = |x| = 2p - 2$ and let Y denote a q-cofibrant $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the unique non-formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$; see Example 1.2. Note that in this section, we do not assume that p is odd.

6A. Postnikov extensions of DGAs with truncated polynomial homology. Let X be a q -cofibrant $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose d Postnikov section is equivalent to Y and whose homotopy ring is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ for some $m > 1$. As before, we do not assume the existence of such an X for $m > 2$. On the other hand, we have $X \simeq Y$ when $m = 2$.

Let \bar{E} denote the spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$. For odd p , this spectral sequence is described in Lemma 5.8 for $m > 2$, and it is described in Lemma 5.1 for $m = 2$ (where it is denoted by E). The construction of this spectral sequence for $p = 2$ follows as in the odd prime case.

Proposition 6.1. *Let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra as above and let $d = |x| = 2p - 2$. For degrees less than $md + 2$:*

$$\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu]/(\mu^p),$$

with $|\mu| = 2$. In degree $md + 2$, we have

$$\mathrm{THH}_{md+2}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p.$$

For odd p , this Hochschild homology group is generated by the class $\varphi^m x \in \bar{E}^2$.

Proof. We have

$$\bar{E}_{s,t}^2 = \mathrm{HH}_{s,t}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X), \mathbb{F}_p) \implies \mathrm{THH}_{s+t}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

We start with the case $p = 2$. By Lemma 7.4, we have $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$ where $|\xi_1| = 1$. Therefore using Proposition 4.12, we obtain

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}), \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1)$$

with $\deg(\sigma\xi_1) = (1, 1)$ and $\deg(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1) = (2, 2m)$. By degree reasons, this spectral sequence degenerates at the \bar{E}^2 page, i.e. $\bar{d}^r = 0$ for $r \geq 2$. This completes the proof of the proposition for $p = 2$.

Let p be an odd prime. We have

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x).$$

For every $z \in \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1$ and $1 < r < p - 1$,

$$\bar{d}^r(z) = 0$$

and if $z \neq 0$, then z is not in the image of \bar{d}^r . By Lemmas 5.6 and 5.8,

$$\bar{d}^{p-1}\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$$

for every $k \geq p$. See the figure at the end of Section 5A for an image of the \bar{E}^{p-1} page of this spectral sequence for $m = 2$. For $m > 2$ the image would be similar except the fact that the class $\varphi^2 x$ would be replaced by the class $\varphi^m x$.

For the proof of the first statement, we start by noting that every element of total degree less than $md + 2$ lies in $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes 1 \subset \bar{E}^2$. With the differentials mentioned above, the elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ for $k \geq 0$ represent the trivial class on the \bar{E}^∞ page and the elements $\gamma_l(\sigma\tau_0)$ for $l \geq p$ do not survive to the \bar{E}^∞ page. The elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$ for $k < p$ carry trivial differentials up to the \bar{E}^{p-1} page; the rest of the differentials on these elements are also trivial because they have homological degree less than p . Also note that there are no elements that could hit them because every element of larger homological degree also have larger internal degree. Therefore, the elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)$ for $k < p$ survive non-trivially to the \bar{E}^∞ page. This shows that below total degree $md + 2$, what survives

to the \bar{E}^∞ page is the truncation of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes 1 \otimes 1$ above total degree d . In other words, for total degrees less than $md + 2$, we have

$$\bar{E}^\infty \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\sigma\tau_0]/(\sigma\tau_0^p).$$

This completes the proof of the first part of the proposition.

Now we prove the second part of the proposition. Note that the classes $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ have odd total degree. Considering this, one observes that the only classes on the \bar{E}^2 page with total degree $md + 2$ are $\gamma_{md/2+1}(\sigma\tau_0)$ and $\varphi^m x$. As mentioned before, $\gamma_{md/2+1}(\sigma\tau_0)$ do not survive to the \bar{E}^∞ page since $md/2 + 1 \geq p$. Therefore, it is sufficient to show that $\varphi^m x$ survives non-trivially to the \bar{E}^∞ page. Since $\varphi^m x$ has homological degree 2, all the differentials on $\varphi^m x$ are trivial. Furthermore, an element that could possibly hit $\varphi^m x$ should have odd total degree and internal degree less than that of $\varphi^m x$. This is the case only for elements of the form $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$. However, these elements get to carry trivial differentials up to \bar{E}^{p-1} . Furthermore, they are in the image of the differentials on \bar{E}^{p-1} ; therefore, they carry trivial differentials on \bar{E}^{p-1} and after too. We deduce that the elements $\gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0)\sigma x$ cannot hit $\varphi^m x$. Therefore, $\varphi^m x$ survives non-trivially to the \bar{E}^∞ page. □

The corollary below provides the classification of type (\mathbb{F}_p, md) Postnikov extensions of X , see Theorem 3.2.

Corollary 6.2. *Let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra as above. There are isomorphisms:*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Der}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{md+1}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) &\cong \text{THH}_{md+2}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p) / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) \\ &\cong \mathbb{F}_p / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{F}_p) \\ &= \{[0], [1]\}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The first isomorphism follows by Theorem 4.2, Proposition 4.5 and Proposition 4.7. The second isomorphism follows by Proposition 6.1 and the last isomorphism follows by the fact that \mathbb{F}_p is a field. □

The type (\mathbb{F}_p, md) Postnikov extension of X corresponding to the trivial element in the corollary above provides the square zero extension

$$X \oplus \Sigma^{md} H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

We call this the trivial extension. In the homotopy ring of the trivial extension, $x^m = 0$. Since our goal is to obtain Postnikov extensions that build up to an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra with polynomial homotopy ring, we are not interested in this trivial extension. In Proposition 6.4, we show that the Postnikov extension corresponding to the non-trivial element do satisfy $x^m \neq 0$ as desired.

Lemma 6.3. *Let $f: A_* \rightarrow C_*$ be a map of non-negatively graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebras over a non-negatively graded commutative \mathbb{F}_p -algebra B_* . If f is an isomorphism below degree n for some $n > 0$, then the induced map*

$$\text{HH}_{*,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_*, B_*) \rightarrow \text{HH}_{*,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(C_*, B_*)$$

is also an isomorphism below internal degree n .

Proof. Let $A_*^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes B_*$ denote the simplicial ring whose degree m homotopy (i.e. degree m homology of its normalization) is $\text{HH}_{m,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(A_*, B_*)$ and let $C_*^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes B_*$ denote the simplicial ring whose degree m homotopy is $\text{HH}_{m,*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(C_*, B_*)$. The map $A_* \rightarrow C_*$ induces a map of

simplicial graded rings $A_*^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes B_* \rightarrow C_*^{\otimes \bullet} \otimes B_*$ which is an isomorphism below internal degree n at each simplicial degree. Since the homotopy of a simplicial graded ring is calculated (internal) degree wise, the induced map in homotopy is an isomorphism below internal degree n . \square

Proposition 6.4. *Let X denote an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose homotopy ring is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ for some $m > 1$ and whose d Postnikov section is equivalent to Y where $d = |x| = 2p - 2$. There is a unique non-trivial (\mathbb{F}_p, md) type Postnikov extension of X . The homotopy ring of this non-trivial extension is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{m+1})$. Indeed, this is the only Postnikov extension of X with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{m+1})$.*

Proof. Due to Corollary 6.2 and Theorem 3.2, there are only two type (\mathbb{F}_p, md) Postnikov extensions of X up to equivalences of Postnikov extensions. This proves the first statement of the proposition. As discussed before the proposition, the trivial extension results in a homotopy ring that is not isomorphic to $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{m+1})$. This shows that the second statement in the proposition implies the third statement.

Now we prove the second statement of the proposition. Let $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ denote the unique non-trivial type (\mathbb{F}_p, md) Postnikov extension of X . This implies that $\pi_*Z \cong \pi_*X \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p$ as graded abelian groups.

The Postnikov section map $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ is a map of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. Therefore, the $md - 2$ truncation of π_*Z and π_*X are isomorphic as rings. There are only two possible ring structures on π_*Z . One of them is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{m+1})$ and the other one is the square zero extension $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p$. In order to prove the proposition, we need to show that $\pi_*Z \cong \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{m+1})$ as a ring. We assume to the contrary that there is a ring isomorphism $\pi_*Z \cong \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p$ and obtain a contradiction.

The contradiction we obtain is the following. Let

$$k_{md} \in \text{Der}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{md+1}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$$

denote a non-trivial derivation resulting in the Postnikov extension ψ and let i denote the trivial derivation. This means that there is the following homotopy pullback square.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Z & \longrightarrow & X[0] \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow i \\ X & \xrightarrow{k_{md}} & X[0] \vee \Sigma^{md+1}H\mathbb{F}_p \end{array}$$

This shows that the map $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ pulls back the non-trivial derivation k_{md} to the trivial derivation. Assuming $\pi_*Z \cong \pi_*X \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p$ as a ring, we obtain a contradiction by showing that the derivation ψ^*k_{md} given by $k_{md} \circ \psi$ is non-trivial.

Now we formulate this statement using Hochschild homology. This is similar to the argument in the proof of Lemma 5.2. By the naturality of the isomorphism in Theorem 4.2, $k_{md} \circ \psi$ is nontrivial if the map

$$\mathbb{F}_p \cong \text{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{md+2}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{THH}_{H\mathbb{Z}}^{md+2}(Z, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

induced by ψ carries $1 \in \mathbb{F}_p$ to a non-trivial element on the right hand side. By Propositions 4.5 and 4.7, it is also sufficient to show that the map

$$(11) \quad \text{THH}_{md+2}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z, H\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \text{THH}_{md+2}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$$

induced by ψ is nontrivial, i.e. $1 \in \mathbb{F}_p$ is in the image of this map.

Let \widehat{E} denote the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z, H\mathbb{F}_p)$ where $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z$ acts on $H\mathbb{F}_p$ through the composite map

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \xrightarrow{id \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \xrightarrow{v} H\mathbb{F}_p.$$

Here, v is as in (10). Recall that \overline{E} denotes the spectral sequence calculating

$$\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

With the composite map above, $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi$ becomes a map of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras over $H\mathbb{F}_p$. Therefore, there is an induced map of spectral sequences

$$\psi_*: \widehat{E} \rightarrow \overline{E}.$$

As before, we have different arguments for $p = 2$ and for odd primes. We start with the $p = 2$ case where we have $d = 2$. By Lemma 7.4, we have:

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[z],$$

for degree less than $2m + 1$ where $|z| = 2m$. By Lemma 6.3, this shows that

$$\widehat{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[z], \mathbb{F}_2)$$

for the internal degrees less than $2m + 1$. Furthermore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[z], \mathbb{F}_2) \\ & \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}), \mathbb{F}_2) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[z], \mathbb{F}_2) \\ & \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma z) \end{aligned}$$

where the first isomorphism is the natural splitting in Proposition 4.10 and the second isomorphism follows by Propositions 4.12 and 4.11.

By Lemma 7.4, the restriction of the map $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ to degrees less than $2m + 1$ is given by the same restriction of the map

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[z] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$$

that carries ξ_1 to ξ_1 and z to 0. This is $id \otimes \epsilon$ where id is the identity map and ϵ denotes the augmentation map $\mathbb{F}_2[z] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$. By the naturality of the tensor splitting in Proposition 4.10, we obtain that after restricting to internal degrees less than $2m + 1$, the map

$$\psi_2: \widehat{E}^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma z) \rightarrow \overline{E}^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1)$$

is given by $id \otimes \epsilon$ where id is the identity map on $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1)$ and ϵ denotes the augmentation map $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma z) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2$. We obtain that

$$(12) \quad \psi_2(\varphi^{2m}\xi_1) = \varphi^{2m}\xi_1.$$

As mentioned in the proof of Proposition 6.1, all the differentials are trivial on \overline{E}^r for $r \geq 2$ due to degree reasons. Furthermore, $\varphi^{2m}\xi_1 \in \overline{E}^2$ represents the non-trivial element on the right hand side of (11). Since it has homological degree 2, $\varphi^{2m}\xi_1$ in \widehat{E}^2 survives to the \widehat{E}^∞ page, i.e. $\hat{d}^r \varphi^{2m}\xi_1 = 0$ for every $r \geq 2$. This shows that $\varphi^{2m}\xi_1 \in \widehat{E}^2$ survives to the \widehat{E}^∞ page and due to (12), it hits a non-trivial element on the right hand side of (11). This finishes the proof of the proposition for $p = 2$.

Let p be an odd prime. By Lemma 7.3, there is an isomorphism of rings $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_*Z$. Therefore, we have

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes (\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[z]$$

for degrees less than $md + 1$ where $|z| = md$. By Lemma 6.3, we have

$$\widehat{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[z], \mathbb{F}_p)$$

for internal degrees less than $md + 1$. As before, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[z], \mathbb{F}_p) \\ (13) \quad & \cong \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[z], \mathbb{F}_p) \\ & \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma z). \end{aligned}$$

As in Lemmas 5.1 and 5.8, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) \\ (14) \quad & \cong \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0), \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes \mathrm{HH}_{*}^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m), \mathbb{F}_p) \\ & \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x). \end{aligned}$$

The Postnikov section map $\psi: Z \rightarrow X$ induce the map

$$\begin{aligned} id \otimes \pi_*\psi: \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} Z) & \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes (\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \oplus \Sigma^{md}\mathbb{F}_p) \rightarrow \\ & \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{HZ} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 7.3. Restricting to degrees less than $md + 1$, this corresponds to the map

$$id \otimes \epsilon: \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[z] \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$$

where id is the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and ϵ denotes the augmentation map $\mathbb{F}_p[z] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$. Recall that the tensor splittings in Equations (13) and (14) are natural. Therefore, the restriction of the map $\psi_2: \widehat{E}^2 \rightarrow \overline{E}^2$ to internal degrees less than $md + 1$ is given by $id \otimes \epsilon'$ where id is the identity map on $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^m x)$ and ϵ' denotes the augmentation map $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma z) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ induced by ϵ . In particular, the map $\psi_2: \widehat{E}^2 \rightarrow \overline{E}^2$ satisfies

$$(15) \quad \psi_2(\varphi^m x) = \varphi^m x.$$

Due to Proposition 6.1, $\varphi^m x \in \overline{E}^2$ represents a non-trivial element on the right hand side of (11). Since $\varphi^m x \in \widehat{E}^2$ has homological degree 2, all the differentials are trivial on $\varphi^m x$ and therefore it survives to the \widehat{E}^∞ page. Due to (15), we deduce that the element on the left hand side of (11) represented by $\varphi^m x \in \widehat{E}^2$ hits a non-trivial element on the right hand side of (11). This provides the contradiction we needed. \square

6B. Proof of Theorem 1.8. We start with the following construction which provides the first example of a non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. Recall that for this section, we have $d = |x| = 2p - 2$.

Construction 6.5. The $m = 2$ case of Proposition 6.4 states that the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra Y has a unique type $(\mathbb{F}_p, 2d)$ Postnikov extension Z_3 with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^3)$. In other words, there is a map of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras

$$Z_3 \rightarrow Y$$

inducing the map $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^3) \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^2)$ that carries x to x in homotopy. Applying Proposition 6.4 inductively, one obtains a tower of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras

$$\cdots \rightarrow Z_4 \rightarrow Z_3 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p$$

where $\pi_* Z_m \cong \mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and the structure maps induce the ring maps that carry x to x in homotopy (except the last map). Taking the homotopy limit of this tower provides an

$H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra Z with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$. By construction, the d Postnikov section of Z is Y . Since the d Postnikov section of Z corresponds to a non-formal DGA, we conclude that the DGA corresponding to Z is not formal.

For the convenience of the reader, we provide a restatement of Theorem 1.8.

Theorem 1.8. *There is a unique DGA whose homology is $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$ (with $|x_{2p-2}| = 2p-2$) and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is non-formal. Furthermore for every $m > 1$, there is a unique DGA whose homology is $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]/(x_{2p-2}^m)$ and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is non-formal.*

Theorem 1.8 can also be stated as follows. There is a unique $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose homotopy ring is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is equivalent to Y . Furthermore for every $m > 1$, there is a unique $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose homotopy ring is $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and whose $2p-2$ Postnikov section is equivalent to Y .

Proof. We start with the first statement. Construction 6.5 provides an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra Z with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ and d Postnikov section equivalent to Y . As in page 296 of [3], we can choose a Postnikov tower of Z

$$\cdots \rightarrow Z[2d] \rightarrow Z[d] \rightarrow Z[0]$$

where each $Z[nd]$ is q -cofibrant as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra and the structure maps are q -fibrations. Note that we skip the Postnikov sections between $Z[nd]$ and $Z[(n+1)d]$ because $\pi_*(Z)$ is trivial between degrees nd and $(n+1)d$. We also have $Z[d] \simeq Y$.

Let T be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]$ and d Postnikov section equivalent to Y . In order to finish the proof of the first statement in the theorem, we need to show that T is weakly equivalent to Z as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra. As before, there is a Postnikov tower of T

$$\cdots \rightarrow T[2d] \rightarrow T[d] \rightarrow T[0]$$

where the structure maps are q -fibrations. We construct a weak equivalence between the Postnikov towers of T and Z . In other words, we construct weak equivalences $f_i: Z[id] \rightrightarrows T[id]$ of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras that make the following diagram commute.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & Z[2d] & \longrightarrow & Z[d] & \longrightarrow & Z[0] \\ & & \simeq \downarrow f_2 & & \simeq \downarrow f_1 & & \simeq \downarrow f_0 \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & T[2d] & \longrightarrow & T[d] & \longrightarrow & T[0] \end{array}$$

For the base case, note that $Z[0] \simeq H\mathbb{F}_p \simeq T[0]$. Since $Z[0]$ is q -cofibrant and $T[0]$ is q -fibrant, we obtain a weak equivalence f_0 of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras.

We consider $Z[d]$ as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra over $T[0]$ through the composite map

$$Z[d] \rightarrow Z[0] \xrightarrow{f_0} T[0].$$

This composite map and the map $T[d] \rightarrow T[0]$ are Postnikov extensions of $T[0] \simeq H\mathbb{F}_p$ of type (\mathbb{F}_p, d) in $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. Up to weak equivalences of Postnikov extensions, there are only two type (\mathbb{F}_p, d) Postnikov extensions of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ in $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras [9, 3.15]. Furthermore, the trivial extension provides an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra that is not weakly equivalence to Y [9, 3.15]. Since $Z[d] \simeq Y \simeq T[d]$, we deduce that the Postnikov extensions $T[d] \rightarrow T[0]$ and $Z[d] \rightarrow T[0]$ are weakly equivalent as type (\mathbb{F}_p, d) Postnikov extensions of $T[0] \simeq H\mathbb{F}_p$. In particular, $T[d]$ and $Z[d]$ are weakly equivalent as $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras over $T[0]$.

The category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras over $T[0]$ carries a model structure where the fibrations, cofibrations and weak equivalence are precisely the morphisms that forget to fibrations, cofibrations and weak equivalences of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras respectively. In particular, $T[d]$ is fibrant as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra over $T[0]$ and $Z[d]$ is cofibrant as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra over $T[0]$. Therefore, there is a weak equivalence $f_1: Z[d] \simeq T[d]$ of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras over $T[d]$. This provides the map f_1 we needed.

We do induction through the Postnikov towers. For a given $n \geq 1$, assume that there are weak equivalences $f_\ell: Z[\ell d] \simeq T[\ell d]$ for every $\ell \leq n$ that commute with the structure maps. We consider $Z[(n+1)d]$ as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra over $T[nd]$ through the composite

$$Z[(n+1)d] \rightarrow Z[nd] \simeq T[nd].$$

The maps $Z[(n+1)d] \rightarrow T[nd]$ and $T[(n+1)d] \rightarrow T[nd]$ are Postnikov extensions of $T[nd]$ of type $(\mathbb{F}_p, (n+1)d)$. Furthermore, these are non-trivial Postnikov extensions as their homotopy rings are given by $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^{n+2})$. Since $T[nd]$ satisfies the hypothesis of Proposition 6.4, there is a unique non-trivial type $(\mathbb{F}_p, (n+1)d)$ Postnikov extension of $T[nd]$. In particular, $Z[(n+1)d] \rightarrow T[nd]$ and $T[(n+1)d] \rightarrow T[nd]$ are equivalent as type $(\mathbb{F}_p, (n+1)d)$ Postnikov extensions of $T[nd]$. In particular, $Z[(n+1)d]$ and $T[(n+1)d]$ are weakly equivalent as $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras over $T[nd]$. Since $Z[(n+1)d]$ is cofibrant and $T[(n+1)d]$ is fibrant in the model category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras over $T[nd]$, we obtain the desired weak equivalence f_{n+1} that make the relevant structure maps commute.

This finishes the inductive process and we obtain a weak equivalence between the Postnikov towers of Z and T . Since Z and T are equivalent to the homotopy limits of their respective Postnikov towers, we obtain that the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras T and Z are weakly equivalent as desired. This finishes the proof of the first statement of the theorem.

The proof of the second statement of the theorem follows in a similar manner. In Construction 6.5, we show that for every $m > 1$, there exists an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra Z_m with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_p[x]/(x^m)$ and d Postnikov section equivalent to Y . In this case, the Postnikov tower of Z_m is bounded above. The proof of the uniqueness statement follows by the same arguments as before except that it involves Postnikov towers with finitely many stages.

□

6C. Proof of Theorem 1.9. We start with a restatement of Theorem 1.9.

Theorem 1.9. *Let X be the non-formal DGA with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$ given in Theorem 1.8. We have*

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(X, \mathbb{F}_p) = \mathbb{F}_p[\mu]/(\mu^p) \text{ with } |\mu| = 2.$$

Proof. There are isomorphisms

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{Z}}(X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p).$$

Note that we abuse notation and denote the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to X also by X . As usual, we compute the right hand side by using the Bökstedt spectral sequence.

We start with the case $p = 2$. By Lemma 7.4, we have $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]$ with $|\xi_1| = 1$. This shows that the second page of the spectral sequence calculating $\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_2}(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_2)$ is given by $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1], \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(\sigma\xi_1)$ due to Proposition 4.11. All the differentials are trivial by degree reasons and this proves the lemma for $p = 2$, i.e. we have

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_2}(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, \mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\mu]/(\mu^2) \text{ with } |\mu| = 2.$$

Let p be an odd prime. By Lemma 7.3, we have

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x].$$

It follows by Propositions 4.10 and 4.11 that the spectral sequence calculating

$$\mathrm{THH}^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p)$$

is given by

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \mathbb{F}_p[x], \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x).$$

Since the $2p - 2$ Postnikov section of X is non-formal, and since there is a unique non-formal DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(x)$, we deduce that the $2p - 2$ Postnikov section of X is equivalent to Y . Using the Postnikov section map $X \rightarrow Y$ and arguing as in the proof of Lemma 5.8, one sees that there is a map of spectral sequences

$$\bar{E}^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \rightarrow E^2 \cong \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma\tau_0) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\sigma x) \otimes \Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\varphi^2 x)$$

given by the canonical inclusion where E denotes the spectral sequence in Lemma 5.1.

Using this map and Lemma 5.1, we deduce that $\bar{d}_r = 0$ for $1 < r < p - 1$. Furthermore, Lemma 5.6 implies that all the non-trivial differentials of \bar{E}^{p-1} are given by

$$\bar{d}^{p-1} \gamma_k(\sigma\tau_0) = \gamma_{k-p}(\sigma\tau_0) \sigma x.$$

where $k \geq p$. This shows that the \bar{E}^∞ page is given by the truncation of $\Gamma_{\mathbb{F}_p}[\sigma\tau_0]$ above total degree $2p - 2$. This proves that

$$\mathrm{THH}_*^{H\mathbb{F}_p}(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p[\mu]/(\mu^p)$$

as desired. □

Remark 6.6. It is interesting to compare this with the Hochschild homology groups of the formal DGA Z with homology $\mathbb{F}_p[x_{2p-2}]$. Since Z is an \mathbb{F}_p -DGA,

$$\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} Z \cong (\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathbb{F}_p) \otimes_{\mathbb{F}_p}^{\mathbb{L}} Z.$$

The homology of the \mathbb{F}_p -DGA $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathbb{F}_p$ is an exterior algebra with a single generator in degree 1. A straightforward André–Quillen cohomology computation shows that there is a unique \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with such homology, see Theorem 3.2. We deduce that the \mathbb{F}_p -DGA $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} \mathbb{F}_p$ is formal. This shows that $\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} Z$ is also formal. In particular, all the differentials in the Bökstedt spectral sequence computing $\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} Z, \mathbb{F}_p)$ are trivial. We obtain

$$\mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{Z}}(Z, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathrm{HH}_*^{\mathbb{F}_p}(\mathbb{F}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}}^{\mathbb{L}} Z, \mathbb{F}_p) \cong \Gamma(y) \otimes \Lambda(z)$$

where $|y| = 2$ and $|z| = 2p - 1$.

7. HOMOLOGY CALCULATIONS

To calculate the second page of the Bökstedt spectral sequence in various cases, we need to know the ring structure on $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ where X denotes an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra of interest.

We make use of the Tor spectral sequence of [11, IV.4.1]. Let R be a commutative \mathbb{S} -algebra and let K and L be R -modules. For a spectrum E and a map ϕ of spectra, we denote $\pi_* E$ and $\pi_* \phi$ by E_* and ϕ_* respectively. The Tor spectral sequence is given by the following.

$$E_{s,t}^2 = \mathrm{Tor}_{s,t}^{R_*}(K_*, L_*) \implies \pi_{s+t}(K \wedge_R L)$$

Note that throughout this section, all the smash products are assumed to be the corresponding derived smash products.

Lemma 7.1. *Let E and F be $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules whose homotopy groups are \mathbb{F}_p -modules. The second page of the Tor spectral sequence calculating $\pi_*(E \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} F)$ is given by*

$$E^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z) \otimes \pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F$$

where $\deg(z) = (1, 0)$. Furthermore, $d^r = 0$ for $r \geq 2$.

If π_*E and π_*F are concentrated in degrees that are multiples of some $d \geq 2$, then there is an isomorphism of graded abelian groups

$$\pi_*(E \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} F) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z) \otimes \pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F$$

where $|z| = 1$. This isomorphism is natural in the following sense. Given $H\mathbb{Z}$ -module maps $f: E \rightarrow E'$ and $g: F \rightarrow F'$ where E'_* and F'_* are graded \mathbb{F}_p -modules concentrated in degrees that are multiples of d , then the induced map $\pi_*(f \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} g)$ is given by $\text{id} \otimes f_* \otimes g_*$ where id is the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z)$.

Proof. We have the following standard resolution of \mathbb{F}_p as a \mathbb{Z} -module

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{p} \mathbb{Z}$$

where the last map denotes multiplication by p . To obtain a free resolution of π_*E , one takes a direct sum of suspended copies of this resolution indexed by a basis of π_*E . Since π_*F is an \mathbb{F}_p -module, applying the functor $- \otimes \pi_*F$ to this resolution one obtains the following.

$$\cdots \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow \pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F \xrightarrow{0} \pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F$$

Therefore, the E^2 page of the Tor spectral sequence calculating $\pi_*(E \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} F)$ is given by

$$\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(z) \otimes \pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F$$

where $\deg(z) = (1, 0)$. There are no non-trivial differentials since the E^2 page is concentrated in homological degrees 0 and 1. This proves the first statement of the lemma.

Assuming π_*E and π_*F are concentrated in degrees that are multiples of d , $\pi_*E \otimes \pi_*F$ is also concentrated in degrees that are multiples of $d \geq 2$. Therefore, for each total degree, there is at most one bidegree of E^2 with a non-trivial entry. In particular, we have no additive extension problems. The naturality follows by the functoriality of the Tor spectral sequence and the fact that there are no extension problems. \square

Remark 7.2. Let K be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -module and let $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$ denote the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules. Since $\pi_*(\Sigma^i H\mathbb{Z})$ is free over $\pi_*H\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}$, we obtain the following using the Ext spectral sequence in (3).

$$\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})(\Sigma^i H\mathbb{Z}, K) \cong \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathbb{Z}, \pi_i K) \cong \pi_i K$$

In other words, for a given class $k \in \pi_i K$, there is a unique map $\Sigma^i H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K$ in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$ that carries $1 \in \pi_i(\Sigma^i H\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ to $k \in \pi_i K$. In this situation, we say the map $\Sigma^i H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow K$ represents $k \in \pi_i K$. One obtains a similar correspondence for $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules. Given an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -module K and a class $k \in \pi_i K$, there is a unique map $\Sigma^i H\mathbb{F}_p \rightarrow K$ in the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules that carries $1 \in \pi_i(\Sigma^i H\mathbb{F}_p) \cong \mathbb{F}_p$ to $k \in \pi_i K$.

Lemma 7.3. *Let d be an integer with $d > 2$. Furthermore, let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra whose homotopy ring is an \mathbb{F}_p -algebra concentrated in degrees that are multiples of d . There is an isomorphism of rings*

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_*X$$

where $|\tau_0| = 1$.

Let E and F be $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras satisfying the hypothesis above and let $\psi: E \rightarrow F$ be a map of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. The induced map $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \psi)$ is the map given by $\text{id} \otimes \pi_*\psi$ where id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0)$.

Proof. There is also a zig-zag of Quillen equivalences between the model categories of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras and \mathbb{F}_p -DGAs [29]. Let Z denote the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra corresponding to the formal \mathbb{F}_p -DGA with homology π_*X ; in particular, we have $\pi_*Z \cong \pi_*X$ as rings. Note that we have the following isomorphism of rings

$$(16) \quad \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \pi_*((H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_p) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} Z) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_*Z$$

where the first isomorphism follows by the fact that Z is an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra and the second isomorphism follows by the fact that all the higher Tor terms are trivial in the relevant Tor spectral sequence as \mathbb{F}_p is a field. We start by proving that X is isomorphic to Z as a monoid in the homotopy category of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$.

Since every chain complex is quasi-isomorphic to its homology, the chain complexes corresponding to X and Z are quasi-isomorphic, i.e. X and Z are weakly equivalent as $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules. One can also see this by using the Ext spectral sequence in (3) for maps of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules from X to Z and the fact that \mathbb{Z} has global dimension 1. In this spectral sequence, $E_2^{0,0} = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(\pi_*X, \pi_*Z)$ survives non-trivially to the E_∞ -page. Therefore, one can choose an equivalence $\phi: X \rightarrow Z$ of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules that induces a ring isomorphism $\phi_*: \pi_*X \rightarrow \pi_*Z$.

Now we show that ϕ is a monoid isomorphism in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$. For this, we need to show two things. We need to show that this map carries the unit to the unit and that it preserves the multiplication.

We start by showing that ϕ preserves the unit. Let $u_X: H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$ and $u_Z: H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow Z$ in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$ denote the unit maps of X and Z respectively. Recall from Remark 7.2 that in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$, a map out of $H\mathbb{Z}$ is uniquely determined by the image of $1 \in \pi_0 H\mathbb{Z} \cong \mathbb{Z}$ in homotopy. Therefore, in order to show that $\phi \circ u_X = u_Z$ in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$, it is sufficient to show that

$$\pi_*(\phi \circ u_X)(1) = \pi_*(u_Z)(1).$$

Since u_X and u_Z come from maps of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras, they preserve the unit at the level of homotopy groups. Furthermore, we chose ϕ in a way that ϕ_* is a ring homomorphism. In particular, ϕ_* also sends the unit to the unit. This establishes the identity above and shows that ϕ preserves the unit.

To show that ϕ preserves the multiplication, we need to show that the following diagram commutes in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$.

$$(17) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X & \xrightarrow{\phi \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi} & Z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \\ \downarrow m_X & & \downarrow m_Z \\ X & \xrightarrow{\phi} & Z \end{array}$$

All the smash products are derived as usual and m_X and m_Z denote the multiplication maps of X and Z respectively. To show that this diagram commutes, we need to identify the homotopy classes of maps from $X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ to Z in $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules.

There is an adjunction between the homotopy categories of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules and $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules where the left adjoint

$$H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} -: \text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod}) \rightarrow \text{Ho}(H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-Mod})$$

is the extension of scalars functor and the right adjoint is given by the forgetful functor. Note that the extension of scalars functor is strong monoidal due to the equality

$$(18) \quad H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (E \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} F) \cong (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} E) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} F)$$

that holds for every pair of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules E and F .

Since Z is an $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -module, we obtain the following.

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathrm{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})(X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, Z) &\cong \mathrm{Ho}(H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-Mod})(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X), Z) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Ho}(H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-Mod})((H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X), Z) \end{aligned}$$

Here, the first isomorphism is due to the adjunction and the second isomorphism follows by (18). By Lemma 7.1, there is the following isomorphism of graded abelian groups.

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X$$

Since \mathbb{F}_p is a field, the Tor spectral sequence shows that smashing over $H\mathbb{F}_p$ results in a tensor product in homotopy. We obtain the following isomorphism of graded abelian groups.

$$\pi_*((H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X$$

Furthermore, the set of homotopy classes of maps between $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules are simply given by the set of maps of homotopy groups. This follows by the Ext spectral sequence calculating the homotopy classes of maps of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -modules; this spectral sequence has trivial terms in non-zero cohomological degrees because \mathbb{F}_p is a field. Using this fact and the identification in (19), we deduce the following.

$$\mathrm{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})(X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X, Z) \cong \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X, \pi_* Z)$$

Let f and g denote the maps on the right hand side corresponding to the maps $m_Z \circ (\phi \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi)$ and $\phi \circ m_X$ of Diagram (17) respectively. In order to prove that Diagram (17) commutes, i.e. in order to deduce that ϕ is an isomorphism of monoids, it is sufficient to show that $f = g$.

In $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X$, the elements of the form $\tau_0 \otimes x_1 \otimes \tau_0 \otimes x_2$, $\tau_0 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ and $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes \tau_0 \otimes x_2$ for $x_1, x_2 \in \pi_* X$ lie in degrees, $2 + dm$, $1 + dm$ and $1 + dm$ for some m respectively. Since $\pi_* Z$ is concentrated in degrees that are multiples of d and because $d \geq 3$, all the elements mentioned above are necessarily mapped to zero by both f and g . In particular, f and g agree on elements with a τ_0 factor.

Therefore, it is sufficient to show that f and g agree for elements of the form $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ for every $x_1, x_2 \in \pi_* X$.

The adjoint of the map $m_Z \circ (\phi \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi)$, which induces the map f in homotopy, is given by the following composite.

$$(20) \quad \begin{aligned} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) &\rightarrow (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \\ &\rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \rightarrow Z \end{aligned}$$

Here, the first map is the canonical map induced by ϕ , the second map is the multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z$ and the third map is the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra structure map of Z . Using the functoriality of the Tor sequence, we obtain that the induced ring map at the level of homotopy groups by the map of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras:

$$(21) \quad X \cong H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X,$$

is the canonical inclusion $\pi_* X \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X$. One obtains a similar result by replacing X with Z in the map above. Because the following diagram commutes,

$$(22) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X & \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi} & H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X & \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi} & H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \end{array}$$

we deduce that the map

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi): \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* Z$$

carries $1 \otimes x$ to $1 \otimes \phi_*(x)$. Therefore, the first map in (20) carries $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ to $1 \otimes \phi_*(x_1) \otimes 1 \otimes \phi_*(x_2)$. Due to (16), the second map carries the latter element to $1 \otimes \phi_*(x_1)\phi_*(x_2) = 1 \otimes \phi_*(x_1x_2)$ and the third map carries this element to $\phi_*(x_1x_2)$. We deduce that $f(1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2) = \phi_*(x_1x_2)$.

Therefore, we need to show that g also carries $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ to $\phi_*(x_1x_2)$. The adjoint of $\phi \circ m_X$, which induces g in homotopy, is given by the composite map

$$(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_p} (H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \xrightarrow{H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi} H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z \rightarrow Z$$

where the first map is the multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ and the last map is the $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebra structure map of Z . Using (21) as before, we deduce that the ring structure on $1 \otimes \pi_* X \subset \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ is given by the ring structure on $\pi_* X$. In particular, we deduce that the first map in the composite above carries $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ to $1 \otimes x_1x_2$ at the level of homotopy groups. Due to (22), this element is carried to $1 \otimes \phi_*(x_1x_2)$ by the second map $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \phi$. Due to (16), the last map in the composite carries $1 \otimes \phi_*(x_1x_2)$ to $\phi_*(x_1x_2)$. We deduce that the induced map at the level of homotopy groups by the composite above, and therefore g , carries $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes 1 \otimes x_2$ to $\phi_*(x_1x_2)$. This shows that f and g agree and that Diagram (17) commutes. Therefore, ϕ is an isomorphism of monoids between X and Z in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{Z}\text{-Mod})$.

Since $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} -$ is a strong monoidal functor, we deduce that $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ and $H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z$ are isomorphic as monoids in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-Mod})$. Since the homotopy rings of $H\mathbb{F}_p$ -algebras are determined by their isomorphism classes as monoids in $\text{Ho}(H\mathbb{F}_p\text{-Mod})$, we deduce that $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ is isomorphic to $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$ as rings. Using (16), we obtain the desired ring isomorphism

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_p \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_p}(\tau_0) \otimes \pi_* X.$$

The naturality of this isomorphism follows by the naturality result in Lemma 7.1. \square

The following lemma provides a counter example to the lemma above for $d = 2$; this is obtained by using $X = Y$ in the first item of the lemma below.

We use the following lemma to prove the $p = 2$ case of Theorem 1.8. Note that in this section, we do not assume the existence of X or Z satisfying the hypothesis of the items in the lemma below for $m > 2$. However, this does not cause a problem since the lemma would be vacuously true if such objects did not exist.

Lemma 7.4. *Let Y denote the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the non-formal DGA given in Example 1.2 for $p = 2$. Also, let X and Z be $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras with 2 Postnikov section equivalent to Y . For $m > 1$ and $|x| = 2$, we have the following.*

- (1) *If the homotopy ring of X is $\mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^m)$, then there is an isomorphism of rings*

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$$

where $|\xi_1| = 1$.

(2) If the homotopy ring of X is $\mathbb{F}_2[x]$, then there is an isomorphism of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} X) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]$$

where $|\xi_1| = 1$.

(3) Assume that there is an isomorphism $\pi_*Z \cong \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^m) \oplus \mathbb{F}_2w$ of rings where $|w| = 2m$ and \oplus denotes the square zero extension. There is a map of rings

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w] \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} Z)$$

whose restriction to degrees less than $2m + 1$ is an isomorphism, where $|\xi_1| = 1$.

Furthermore, the ring map $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} Z) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} Z[(m-1)2])$ induced by the Postnikov section map $Z \rightarrow Z[(m-1)2]$ agrees with the ring map

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w] \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$$

that carries ξ_1 to ξ_1 and w to 0 on degrees below $2m + 1$.

Proof. We start by proving the first part of the lemma for $X \simeq Y$, i.e. we prove the case $m = 2$ of the first part.

Let E be the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra $H\mathbb{Z} \wedge H\mathbb{F}_2$. This is the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra obtained from $H\mathbb{F}_2$ through the functor $H\mathbb{Z} \wedge - : \mathbb{S}\text{-algebras} \rightarrow H\mathbb{Z}\text{-algebras}$. We have

$$(23) \quad \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E) \cong \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} (H\mathbb{Z} \wedge H\mathbb{F}_2)) \cong \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge H\mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 1]$$

where $|\xi_i| = 2^i - 1$. Note that this is the dual Steenrod algebra. Furthermore, we have

$$\pi_*E = \pi_*(H\mathbb{Z} \wedge H\mathbb{F}_2) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1^2] \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 2]$$

where $|\xi_i| = 2^i - 1$ for $i \geq 2$ as before and $|\xi_1^2| = 2$.

Let $\psi: E \rightarrow E[2]$ be the 2 Postnikov section of E . In homotopy, this induces the map

$$\pi_*(\psi): \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1^2] \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 2] \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$$

that satisfies $\pi_*(\psi)(\xi_1^2) = x$.

By Lemma 7.1, the map

$$H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} \psi: H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E[2]$$

induces a map of Tor spectral sequences given by the map

$$(24) \quad id \otimes \pi_*(\psi): \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1^2] \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 2] \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$$

on the second page where id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t)$ and $\deg(t) = (1, 0)$. Furthermore, both spectral sequences degenerate on the second page due to degree reasons. The spectral sequence on the right hand side provides an isomorphism

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E[2]) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$$

of graded abelian groups where $|z| = 1$. Note that the spectral sequence on the left computes $\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 1]$, see (23).

The element t on the left hand side of (24) is the only class of total degree 1. Therefore, it represents $\xi_1 \in \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 1]$. Similarly, ξ_1^2 on the left hand side represents $\xi_1^2 \in \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 1]$. Since the map in (24) carries t to t and ξ_1^2 to x , we obtain that the ring map

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} \psi): \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_i | i \geq 1] \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E[2])$$

carries ξ_1 to z and ξ_1^2 to x as there are no extension problems. We obtain that $z^2 = x$ in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E[2])$. Furthermore, by Lemma 7.5 below, $zx \neq 0$ in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{HZ} E[2])$.

Therefore, $zx = z^3$ is the non trivial element denoted by $z \otimes x$ above. This recovers the ring structure on $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} E[2])$, we obtain an isomorphism of rings

$$(25) \quad \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} E[2]) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^4).$$

Now, we show that $E[2]$ is weakly equivalent as an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra to Y . As described in Example 1.2, there are only two $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras with homotopy ring $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$; one of these is the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the formal \mathbb{F}_2 -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$ and the other one is Y . If $E[2]$ is the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the formal \mathbb{F}_2 -DGA, then it is an $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -algebra. In that case, we have the following isomorphisms of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} E[2]) \cong \pi_*((H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_2) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} E[2]) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x).$$

However, this contradicts (25). Therefore, $E[2]$ is not the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra corresponding to the formal \mathbb{F}_2 -DGA with homology $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(x)$; we deduce that $E[2] \simeq Y$ as $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebras. This, together with (25), provides the desired isomorphisms of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Y) \cong \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} E[2]) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^4).$$

This finishes the proof of the first part of the lemma for $m = 2$.

We prove the first part by doing induction over m in $\pi_*X = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^m)$. The proof of the $m = 2$ case is given above. Assume that the first item of the lemma is true for some $m \geq 2$ and we are given an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra X with $\pi_*X = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^{m+1})$ and 2 Postnikov section equivalent to Y . Note that by Lemma 7.1, we have an isomorphism of graded abelian groups

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$$

where $|z| = 1$. Our goal is to understand the ring structure on $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$. Note that the $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra map

$$(26) \quad X \cong H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

induces a ring map $\pi_*X \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$. By the functoriality of the Tor spectral sequence, it is clear that this is the canonical inclusion. This shows that the ring structure on $\pi_*X \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$ is given by that of π_*X .

Let ψ denote the Postnikov section map $X \rightarrow X[(m-1)2]$. By the induction hypothesis, the statement in the lemma is true for $X[(m-1)2]$. Furthermore by Lemma 7.1, the following ring map

$$(27) \quad \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X[(m-1)2]) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$$

is an isomorphism below degree $2m$. This shows that $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ has the desired ring structure in degrees less than $2m$. In particular, we have $z^2 = x$. The only non-trivial classes of $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ in degrees larger than $2m - 1$ are x^m and $z \otimes x^m$. Therefore, it is sufficient to show that $z^{2m} = x^m$ and $z^{2m+1} = z \otimes x^m$. Since the ring structure on $\pi_*X \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$ is given by that of π_*X , $z^{2m} = (z^2)^m = x^m$ as desired. Now we show that $z^{2m+1} = z \otimes x^m$. Since $z \otimes x^m$ is the only non-trivial class in its degree, and since $z^{2m+1} = z z^{2m} = z x^m$, it is sufficient to show that $z x^m$ is non-trivial. This follows by Lemma 7.5 below. This finishes the proof of the first part of the lemma.

Now we prove the second part of the lemma; let $\pi_*X = \mathbb{F}_2[x]$. By Lemma 7.1, the map of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X[m2])$$

induced by the Postnikov section $X \rightarrow X[m2]$ is an isomorphism below degree $2m + 2$. For every $m > 1$, we already established the ring structure on the right hand side as $X[m2]$ satisfies the hypothesis of the lemma and $\pi_*(X[m2]) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[x]/x^{m+1}$. As we can

choose m to be arbitrarily large, this establishes the ring structure on $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ as desired. This finishes the proof of the second part of the lemma.

Now we prove the third part using the first part of the lemma. By Lemma 7.1, there is an isomorphism of graded abelian groups

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*Z$$

where $|z| = 1$ and $\pi_*Z = \mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^m) \oplus \mathbb{F}_2w$ with $|w| = 2m$. As in Equation (26), the map $Z \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z$ shows that the ring structure on $\pi_*Z \subset \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*Z$ is given by the ring structure on π_*Z . Furthermore, we consider the Postnikov section map $Z \rightarrow Z[(m-1)2]$. Note that $Z[(m-1)2]$ satisfies the hypothesis of the first part of the lemma. Arguing as in (27), we deduce that the ring structure on $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$ below degree $2m$ is given by $\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$ where $x \in \pi_*Z \subset \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$ corresponds to ξ_1^2 . Since $x^m = 0$ in π_*Z , we deduce that $\xi_1^{2m} = 0$ in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$. This shows that there is a map

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w] \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$$

of rings that carries ξ_1 to z and w to w . Furthermore, this map induces an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w] \cong \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z)$$

of rings after restricting to degrees less than $2m + 1$.

For the last statement of the third part of the lemma, note that $Z[(m-1)2]$ satisfies the hypothesis of the first part. It follows by Lemma 7.1 that, after restricting to degrees less than $2m + 1$, the ring map induced by the Postnikov section map $Z \rightarrow Z[(m-1)2]$ is given by the same restriction of the map of rings

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m}) \otimes \mathbb{F}_2[w] \rightarrow \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} Z[(m-1)2]) \cong \mathbb{F}_2[\xi_1]/(\xi_1^{2m})$$

carrying ξ_1 to ξ_1 and w to 0. This finishes the proof of the third part of the lemma. \square

What is left to prove is the following lemma.

Lemma 7.5. *Let X be an $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra with homotopy ring $\mathbb{F}_2[x]/(x^{m+1})$ for some $m \geq 1$ where $|x| = 2$. Furthermore, let*

$$\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_*X$$

be an identification of graded abelian groups provided by the Tor spectral sequence, see Lemma 7.1. Under this identification, the ring structure on $\pi_(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ satisfies $zx^m \neq 0$.*

Proof. The multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ is given by the composite

$$(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

where the map on the right is induced by the multiplication map

$$m_X: X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \rightarrow X$$

of X .

In order to understand the product of z with x^m , we choose a morphism

$$z: \Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules representing the unique non-trivial class z in $\pi_1(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ and a map

$$x^m: \Sigma^{2m} \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X$$

of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules representing the unique non-trivial class x^m in $\pi_{2m}X$, see Remark 7.2. Using the induced map of Tor spectral sequences, one sees that

$$id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m: H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

represents the unique non-trivial degree $2m$ element $1 \otimes x^m$ in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$. Note that $id_{H\mathbb{F}_2}$ denotes the identity map of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ and we have $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z} \cong \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{F}_2$. The product

$$zx^m: \Sigma^{2m+1} H\mathbb{F}_2 \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

is given by composing vertically and then horizontally and then vertically twice in the following commuting diagram.

(28)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Sigma^{2m+1} H\mathbb{F}_2 & & \\ \downarrow \cong & & \\ \Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z}) & \xrightarrow{z \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m)} & (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \\ \downarrow \cong & & \downarrow \cong \\ \Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z} & \xrightarrow{z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m} & (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \cong H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \\ & & \downarrow id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X \\ & & H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \end{array}$$

Here, the vertical isomorphisms are given by the cancellation of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ by $\wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2}$. When we say the class represented by $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ in homotopy, we mean the image of $1 \in \pi_{2m+1}(\Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z}) \cong \mathbb{F}_2$ under the map $\pi_{2m+1}(z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m)$. This is consistent with the notation of Remark 7.2 since $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules. Note that $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules because z is a map of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules. Similarly, when we say the class represented by $(id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X) \circ (z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m)$ in homotopy, we mean the image of $1 \in \pi_{2m+1}(\Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z})$ under the map $\pi_{2m+1}((id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X) \circ (z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m))$.

Using the Tor spectral sequence for $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules, one observes that the smash product of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules denoted by $\wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2}$ results in a tensor product at the level of homotopy groups. Using this, we deduce that $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m)$ hits a non-trivial class in homotopy. Due to the commuting square above, we deduce that $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ represents a non-trivial class in homotopy.

In order to prove the lemma, i.e. in order to show that zx^m represents a non-trivial class in homotopy groups, it is sufficient to show that the map

$$(id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X) \circ (z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m): \Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

represents a non-trivial class in $\pi_{2m+1}(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$.

Again due to Lemma 7.1, we have

$$(29) \quad \pi_*(X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X$$

where $|v| = 1$. Let

$$\alpha: \Sigma^{2m+1} H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

denote a map of $H\mathbb{Z}$ -modules representing the class $v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$. We consider the following diagram

(30)

$$\begin{array}{c}
\Sigma^{2m+1} H\mathbb{Z} \\
\downarrow \alpha \\
H\mathbb{Z} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \\
\downarrow f \\
H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \xrightarrow{p} H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \xrightarrow{\ell} H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \\
\uparrow z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m \\
\Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} \Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z}
\end{array}$$

where f is induced by the map $H\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2$, p is induced by the Postnikov section map $X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2$ and ℓ is the canonical map.

Note that the composite map $\ell \circ p \circ f$ is isomorphic to the canonical map

$$X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$$

induced by the Postnikov section map $X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2$. Due to Lemma 7.1, this map carries the class $v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$ to the non-trivial class $z \otimes x^m$. In particular, we deduce that $\ell \circ p$ carries the homotopy class corresponding to $f \circ \alpha$ to a non-trivial element.

On the other hand, the homotopy class corresponding to $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ gets carried to a trivial class by $\ell \circ p$ as the following composite map of $H\mathbb{F}_2$ -modules is null-homotopic, see Remark 7.2.

$$\Sigma H\mathbb{F}_2 \xrightarrow{z} H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} H\mathbb{F}_2 \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} H\mathbb{F}_2 \cong H\mathbb{F}_2$$

We deduce that $f \circ \alpha$ and $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ represent distinct elements in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$.

Due to (29), the Tor spectral sequence computing $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$ is given by the following:

$$F^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X \implies \pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X))$$

where $\deg(t) = (1, 0)$ and $\deg(v) = (0, 1)$. Note that all the differentials of our Tor spectral sequences are trivial on the second page and after as the global dimension of \mathbb{Z} is 1. We need to understand the class in F^2 that represents the homotopy class $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$.

Considering the map of Tor spectral sequences induced by f , one observes that the homotopy class corresponding to $f \circ \alpha$ is represented by $1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$ on F^2 . Since it represents an element distinct from $f \circ \alpha$, and since there are no extension problems, we deduce that $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ is represented by a class that is different than $1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$.

The map

$$\zeta: H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X[2m-2])$$

induced by the Postnikov section map $X \rightarrow X[2m-2]$ induces the canonical map

$$\zeta_2: F^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X[md-2]$$

at the level of Tor spectral sequences.

The composite $\zeta \circ (z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m)$ is null-homotopic because the composite map

$$\Sigma^{2m} H\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{x^m} X \rightarrow X[2m-2]$$

is null-homotopic as $\pi_{2m}(X[2m-2]) = 0$, see Remark 7.2. Therefore, the map of spectral sequences ζ_2 should carry a class representing $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ to the trivial element.

The only non-trivial elements of F^2 that have total degree $|z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m| = 2m + 1$ and gets carried to 0 are $1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$ and $t \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$. Since we already showed that $1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$ do not represent $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$, and since we know that $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ corresponds to a non-trivial class in homotopy, we deduce that the homotopy class corresponding to $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ is represented by

$$(31) \quad t \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes x^m + c_1(1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m)$$

in F^2 for some $c_1 \in \mathbb{F}_2$. Note that the $c_1 \neq 0$ case is actually redundant as the first summand has a higher homological degree than the second.

Therefore, to finish the proof of the lemma, it is sufficient to show that the class represented by the element above is carried to a non-trivial class in $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ by the map $id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X$.

Note that for every $x_1, x_2 \in \pi_* X$, the map

$$\pi_* m_X: \pi_*(X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X \rightarrow \pi_* X$$

carries $v \otimes x_1 \otimes x_2$ to 0 because $\pi_* X$ is concentrated in even degrees. For a general $H\mathbb{Z}$ -algebra X , the product of classes $x_1, x_2 \in \pi_*(X)$ is defined to be the image of the class $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes x_2$ through the map above. Therefore, the map above should carry $1 \otimes x_1 \otimes x_2$ to $x_1 x_2$.

We use Lemma 7.1 to calculate the map of spectral sequences induced by the map

$$id_{H\mathbb{F}_2} \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} m_X: H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} (X \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \rightarrow H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X.$$

On the second page, we have

$$id \otimes \pi_* m_X: F^2 \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(v) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \pi_* X \rightarrow \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t) \otimes \pi_* X$$

where id denotes the identity map of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(t)$ and $\deg(t) = (1, 0)$ on both sides. The image of the element in F^2 representing $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ is given by

$$(32) \quad id \otimes \pi_* m_X(t \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes x^m + c_1(1 \otimes v \otimes 1 \otimes x^m)) = t \otimes x^m.$$

This represents a non-trivial class in $\pi_*(H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)$. Indeed, this finishes the proof of the lemma. Wrapping up, $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ represents the class $z \otimes 1 \otimes 1 \otimes x^m$ in

$$\pi_*((H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X) \wedge_{H\mathbb{F}_2} (H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X)) \cong \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_* X \otimes \Lambda_{\mathbb{F}_2}(z) \otimes \pi_* X$$

due to Diagram (28). To prove the lemma, we show that this class maps to a non-trivial element by the multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$. Equation (31) provides the class in F^2 representing $z \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} x^m$ and Equation (32) states that this class goes to a non-trivial element by the multiplication map of $H\mathbb{F}_2 \wedge_{H\mathbb{Z}} X$ as desired. \square

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