Corollary: localized at $p > 2$,

$$\begin{tikzcd} \Omega^{2n} S^{2n+1} \arrow[r] \arrow[rr, bend right, "p^n"'] & S^1 \arrow[r] & \Omega^{2n} S^{2n+1} \end{tikzcd}$$

$$\therefore \; p^n \, \pi_{* > 2n+1} \, S^{2n+1}_{(p)} = 0$$

Taking universal covers: loc at p or completed at $p > 2$

$$* \simeq p^n : (\Omega^{2n} S^{2n+1})\langle 1 \rangle = \Omega^{2n} (S^{2n+1}\langle 2n+1 \rangle)$$

But: loc or completed at any prime p:
$\nexists$ k such that

$$* \simeq p^k : \Omega^{2n-2} (S^{2n+1}\langle 2n+1 \rangle) = (\Omega^{2n-2} S^{2n+1})\langle 3 \rangle$$

Proof: $L\left[(\Omega^{2n-2} S^{2n+1})\langle 3 \rangle\right] =$

$$(\Omega^{2n-2} S^{2n+1})^{\wedge}_{p}, \quad \pi_3 = \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_p .$$

Note: in localization theorem, finite complex may be replaced by loops on finite complex since: X local $\Rightarrow \Omega X$ local