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CONTINUOUS DERIVATIONS OF VALUED FIELDS

BY

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SUMMARY. — Let $L \succ K$ be complete ultrametric fields. Every $K$-linear continuous derivation of $L$ into a Banach space over $L$ factors through the universal $K$-linear continuous derivation $d : L \rightarrow \Omega^1_{L/K}$. The structure of $(d, \Omega^1_{L/K})$ is described in detail for discrete valued fields $L/K$. For dense valuations there are results on: extensions of continuous derivations; topologically transcendental and algebraic elements; topological $p$-bases. As application one finds a result on tensor products of Banach algebras over $K$.

Introduction

The goal of this work is to describe continuous derivations of a valued field $L$ into a Banach space over $L$. As there are no continuous derivations (other than 0) for archimedean valued fields, we restrict our attention to non-archimedean valued fields.

For complete valued fields $L \succ K$, one constructs in section 2 an universal continuous $K$-linear derivation $d^h_{L/K} : L \rightarrow \Omega^1_{L/K}$. It is shown in (2.5) that the pair $(d^h_{L/K}, \Omega^1_{L/K})$ can be obtained from the universal $V_K$-linear derivation $d^h_{V/L} = V_L \rightarrow \Omega^1_{V/L/K}$, where $V_L$ and $V_K$ are the rings of integers of $L$ resp. $K$.

An almost complete description of $(d^h_{L/K}, \Omega^1_{L/K})$ for discrete valued fields is given in sections 3, 4, 5. The results are close to computations of R. BERGER and E. KUNZ on the module of differentials of a discrete valuation ring.

The main result of section 6 is the following:

If $L \succ K$ are complete valued fields with residue-characteristic zero then the canonical map $\Omega^h_K \otimes_K L \rightarrow \Omega^h_L$ is isometric (6.1).

In an informal way this means that any continuous derivation of $K$ into a suitable Banach space over $L$ can be extended with the same
norm. Using (6.1) one obtains in section 6 a fairly good description of \( \Omega_{L/K} \) for the case of residue characteristic zero. An application of this yields the following result on tensor products of commutative Banach algebras:

Suppose that \( K \) has residue-characteristic zero. Let \( A \) and \( B \) be commutative Banach algebras with a unit over \( K \) such that the norms of \( A \) and \( B \) are powermultiplicative (i.e. \( \| f^n \| = \| f \|^n \) for all \( f \) and \( n \)). Then the norm on \( A \hat{\otimes}_K B \) is also power-multiplicative (8.5).

Section 7 deals with fields of characteristic \( p \neq 0 \). A fundamental result on extensions of bounded derivations in that case leads to a description of \( \Omega^L_{L/K} \).

As a corollary one can show the existence of topological \( p \)-bases for field extensions of countable type. Bases of that type are used by R. Kiehl in his proof of the excellence of affinoid algebras over a field \( L \) with \( [L : L'] = \infty \).

Finally, an exposition of the main technical tools used in this work is given in section 1.

1. Preliminaries

To facilitate the reading of the next sections, we present here a number of more or less disjoint an technical topics. At the same time some notation is introduced.

(A) Non-Archimedean Banach spaces. — Let \( L \) be a complete non-Archimedean valued field. (We will abbreviate this sometimes by "\( L \) is a field ".) Its ring of integers \( \{ x \in L \mid x \mid \leq 1 \} \) is denoted by \( \mathcal{V}_L \).

The residue field of \( \mathcal{V}_L \) (or \( L \)) is denoted by the small letter \( l \). The value group of \( L \) will be written as \( | L^* | \). If \( | L^* | \) is discrete (e.g. the valuation is discrete) then \( \pi \) or \( \pi_L \) will denote a uniformizing parameter (that is, \( 0 < \mid \pi \mid < 1 \), and \( | L^* | = \{ | \pi \|^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \} \)). For discrete valued fields \( K \subset L \), \( e (L|K) \) will denote the ramification index; so \( e (L|K) = \text{order of } | L^* || K^* | \). A non-Archimedean Banach space over \( L \) is a vector space \( E \) over \( L \) provided with a norm \( \| \cdot : E \rightarrow \{ r \in \mathbb{R} \mid r \geq 0 \} \) having the properties:

(1) \( \| x \| = 0 \) if and only if \( x = 0 \);

(2) \( \| \lambda x \| = | \lambda | \cdot \| x \| \) \((\lambda \in L)\);

(3) \( \| x + y \| \leq \max (\| x \|, \| y \|) \).

Moreover \( E \) is supposed to be complete with respect tot the metric derived from the norm. Of the various possibilities of making a residue space of \( E \), we choose:

the residue space \( \tau E \) of \( E \) equals

\[ \{ x \in E \mid \| x \| \leq 1 \} \cup \{ x \in E \mid \| x \| < 1 \} \].
This is in fact a vector space over $l = \tau L$. For additive maps (or $L$-linear maps) $g : E \to F$, $E$ and $F$ Banach spaces over $L$, such that $\| g(e) \| \leq 1$ for all $e \in E$, $\| e \| \leq 1$, the induced additive (or $L$-linear) map $\tau E \to \tau F$ is denoted by $\tau(g)$. Also the residue map $\{ x \in E \mid \| x \| \leq 1 \} \to \tau E$ will be given the name $\tau$. A Banach space $E$ over $L$ is called discrete if $\| E \| = \| L \|$ and the valuation of $L$ is discrete. For any $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, and any subset $X = \{ x_i \mid i \in I \}$ of a Banach space $E$ over $L$ we define:

- $X$ is $\alpha$-orthogonal if for any convergent expression $x = \sum \lambda_i x_i$, $\lambda_i \in L$, the inequality $\max_i (| \lambda_i | \cdot \| x_i \| ) \geq \| x \| \geq \alpha \max_i (| \lambda_i | \cdot \| x_i \| )$ holds.
- $X$ is $\alpha$-orthonormal if for any convergent expression $x = \sum \lambda_i x_i$, $\lambda_i \in L$, the inequality $\max_i | \lambda_i | \geq \| x \| \geq \alpha \max_i | \lambda_i |$ holds. Further 1-orthogonal and 1-orthonormal are abbreviated by orthogonal and orthonormal.

$X$ is called an $\alpha$-orthogonal base (resp. $\alpha$-orthonormal base or $\alpha$-base) if $X$ is $\alpha$-orthogonal (resp. $\alpha$-orthonormal) and every $x \in E$ can be expressed as a convergent sum $x = \sum \lambda_i x_i$. One easily shows that a subset $X \subset E$ such that $\| x \| = 1$ for all $x \in X$, $E$ discrete Banach space over $L$, is an orthonormal base of $E$ if and only if the subset $\tau X \subset \tau E$ is a Hamel-base of $\tau E$ over $l$. So a discrete Banach space $E$ is completely determined by its residue space $\tau E$.

Further, it is known that any Banach space over $L$ of countable type has for any $\alpha$, $0 < \alpha < 1$, an $\alpha$-orthogonal base (see [7]). For Banach spaces $E$ and $F$ over $L$, we define $\text{Hom}_L(E, F)$ or $\text{Hom}(E, F)$ to be the vector space of all bounded $L$-linear maps from $E$ into $F$. The definition $\| t \| = \sup \{ \| x \|^{-1} \| t(x) \| \mid x \in E, x \neq 0 \}$ makes $\text{Hom}(E, F)$ into a Banach space over $L$.

A Banach space $F$ is called spherically complete if every sequence of spheres $\{ B_n \mid n \geq 1 \}$ in $F$, with the property $B_n \supset B_{n+1}$ for all $n$, has a non-empty intersection. According to a theorem of A. W. INGLETON, we have: "$F$ is spherically complete if and only if for every Banach space $E$ and every subspace $E_1$ of $E$, any bounded $L$-linear map $l_1 : E_1 \to F$ can be extended to a bounded $L$-linear map $l : E \to F$ such that $\| l \| = \| l_1 \|$".

For a field $L$, spherically complete is equivalent to maximally complete in the sense of KRULL and KAPLANSKY.

We will need explicitly the following results:

**Lemma:**

(A1) Let $E$ be a vector space over $L$, provided with two equivalent norms $\| \cdot \|_1$ and $\| \cdot \|_2$. Suppose that $(E, \| \cdot \|_i)$ is a discrete Banach space over $L (i = 1, 2)$. Then the $L$-linear spaces $\tau(E, \| \cdot \|_1)$ and $\tau(E, \| \cdot \|_2)$ are isomorphic.
(A 2) Let $E$ be a Banach space over $L$ and $F$ a spherically complete Banach space over $L$. Then also $\text{Hom}(E, F)$ is a spherically complete Banach space.

Proof:

(1) If $\dim E < \infty$, then $\dim_L E = \dim L (E, \| \|_1) = \dim L (E, \| \|_2)$, and (1) is trivial. If $\dim E = \infty$, we take subsets $X_1$ and $X_2$ of $E$ such that $X_1$ is an orthonormal base of $(E, \| \|_1)$, and $X_2$ is an orthonormal base of $(E, \| \|_2)$. We have to show that $\text{card} X_1 = \text{card} X_2$. Since the norm $\| \|_2$ is equivalent to $\| \|_1$, we find that $X_2$ is an $\alpha$-orthogonal base of $(E, \| \|_1)$, for some $\alpha$, $0 < \alpha \leq 1$.

By expressing the elements of $X_1$ as convergent sums in $X_2$ and using that a convergent expression has a countable support, one finds $\text{card} (X_1) \leq \text{card} (X_2)$. In the same way, $\text{card} (X_1) \leq \text{card} (X_2)$.

(2) Put $G = \text{Hom}(E, F)$, and let $B_n = \{ t \in G \mid t = t_n \leq r_n \}$ be a sequence of spheres in $G$ such that $B_n \supset B_{n+1}$ for all $n$. Put $F_n = F$ for all $n$, and let $r : F \to \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n$ denote the map given by $i(f)_n = f$ for all $f \in F$ and $n \geq 1$.

The map

$$F \to \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n \to \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n / \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n$$

is isometric and since $F$ is spherically complete, it has a left inverse $p$ with $\| p \| = 1$. Now $t_j = p_j j_0 \prod_{n} t_n : E \to F$ has the property $t_j \in B_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. [Part (A 2) of the lemma is due to R. Ellis.]

More information on Banach spaces can be found in [5], [7] and [8].

(B) Tensor Product of Banach spaces. — Let $E$ and $F$ be Banach spaces over $L$. On $E \otimes F$ we introduce the semi-norm $\| \|$, given by

$$\| a \| = \inf \{ \max_{1 \leq t \leq s} \| e_t \| \| f_t \| \mid a = \sum_{t=1}^{s} e_t \otimes f_t \}.$$

Put $T = (E \otimes F, \| \|)$.

(B 1) Lemma. — $T$ has the following universal property: For every Banach space $G$ over $L$ and every bounded bilinear map $t : E \times F \to G$ the corresponding linear map $t' : E \otimes F \to G$ has the property $\| t \| = \| t' \|$.

Proof. — First, we note that $\| t \|$ is defined to be the supremum of $\{ \| e \|^{-1} \| f \|^{-1} \| t(e, f) \mid \mid e \in E, f \in F \}$. Let $a = \sum e_t \otimes f_t \in E \otimes F$.

Then

$$\| t'(a) \| = \| \sum t(e_t, f_t) \| \leq \max_t \| t(e_t, f_t) \| \leq t \max_t \| e_t \| \| f_t \|.$$
Consequently, \( \| t' (a) \| \leq \| t \| \cdot \| a \| \), and so \( \| t' \| \leq \| t \| \). On the other hand,
\[
\| t (e, f) \| = \| t' (e \otimes f) \| \leq \| t' \| \cdot \| e \otimes f \| \leq \| t' \| \cdot \| e \| \cdot \| f \| .
\]
So \( \| t \| \leq \| t' \| \).

(B2) Lemma.

(1) Take \( a \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < a < 1 \). If \( \{ e_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq s \} \subset E \) is \( a \)-orthogonal then for all \( f, \ldots, f_s \in F \),
\[
\| \sum_{i=1}^s e_i \otimes f_i \| \geq a \max (\| e_i \| \cdot \| f_i \| ).
\]

(2) The semi-norm on \( E \otimes F \) is a norm and satisfies \( \| e \otimes f \| = \| e \| \cdot \| f \| \).

(3) For all suspaces \( E_1 \) of \( E \) and \( F_1 \) of \( F \) is the map
\[
(E_1 \otimes F_1, \| \cdot \|) \to (E \otimes F, \| \cdot \|)
\]
isometric.

(4) If every finite dimensional subspace of \( E \) has an orthogonal base then every \( a \in E \otimes F \) can be written as \( a = \sum e_i \otimes f_i \) where \( a = \max (\| e_i \| \cdot \| f_i \| ) \).

Proof :

(1) Let \( G \) be a spherically complete field containing \( L \) (\( G \) exists, we will not go into the details of that). Define \( t_1 : L e_1 + \ldots + L e_s \to G \) by \( t_i (e_i) = 1 \) and \( t_i (e_j) = 0 \) if \( j \neq i \). Define \( t_2 : L f_1 \to G \) by \( t_2 (f) = 1 \) (we suppose here, as we may, that \( f_i \neq 0 \)). Extend both mappings to the whole of \( E \), resp. \( F \), with values in \( G \) and without increasing their norms. Consider \( t : E \times F \to G \), \( t (e, f) = t_1 (e) \cdot t_2 (f) \) and let \( t' : E \otimes F \to G \) be the corresponding \( L \)-linear map. Then \( t' (a) = 1 \) and
\[
\| t' \| = \| t \| = \| t_1 \| \cdot \| t_2 \| \leq a^{-1} \| e_i \| ^{-1} \| f_i \| ^{-1} .
\]
So \( \| a \| \geq a \| e_i \| \cdot \| f_i \| .
\]

Alternative proof (after T. A. Springer). — Let
\[
x = \sum_{i=1}^s e_i \otimes f_i \quad \text{and} \quad x = \sum_{j=1}^b e'_j \otimes f'_j
\]
be another representation of \( x \). We have to show
\[
\max \| e'_j \| \cdot \| f'_j \| \geq a \max (\| e_i \| \cdot \| f_i \| ) .
\]

Take \( b \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < b < 1 \), and let \( g_1, \ldots, g_c \) be an \( b \)-orthogonal base of the vector space \( L f'_1 + \ldots + L f'_b \). (For every \( b, 0 < b < 1 \), such a base exists 1). Then \( f'_j = \sum_{k=1}^c \lambda_{jk} g_k \) with
\[
\| f'_j \| \geq b \max_k (\| \lambda_{jk} \| \cdot \| g_k \| ) .
\]

Further \( x = \sum_j e'_j \otimes f'_j = \sum_k (\sum_j \lambda_{jk} e'_j) \otimes g_k .\)
Since the \( \{ g_i, \ldots, g_c \} \) are linearly independent, we have
\[
\sum_j \lambda_{jk} e'_j = \sum_{i=1}^{a} \mu_{ki} e_i
\]
and \( f_i = \sum_k \mu_{ki} g_k \), for some \( \mu_{ki} \in L \). Now
\[
\max_j ||e'_j|| \cdot ||f'_j|| \geq \beta \max_j ||e'_j|| \cdot ||g_k|| \geq \beta \max_k ||\sum_j \lambda_{jk} e'_j|| \cdot ||g_k|| \\
\geq \alpha \beta \max_i, j ||\mu_{ki}|| \cdot ||e_i|| \cdot ||g_k|| \geq \alpha \beta \max_i ||e_i|| \cdot ||f_i||.
\]
Since \( \beta \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \beta < 1 \), was arbitrary, it follows that
\[
\max ||e'_j|| \cdot ||f'_j|| \geq \alpha \max ||e_i|| \cdot ||f_i||.
\]

(2) Take \( a \in E \otimes F, \ a \neq 0 \). Write \( a = \sum e_i \otimes f_i \) where \( \{ e_i, \ldots, e_s \} \) is linearly independent over \( L \). Then, for some \( \alpha, 0 < \alpha < 1, \ e_i, \ldots, e_s \) is \( \alpha \)-orthogonal. According to (1), \( ||x|| \neq 0 \). Hence \( || \cdot || \) is a norm. The equality \( ||e \otimes f|| = ||e|| \cdot ||f|| \) follows directly from (1).

(3) The norm on \( E, \otimes F \) will be denoted by \( || \cdot ||_1 \). Clearly, \( ||x||_1 \geq ||x|| \) for all \( x \in E \otimes F_1 \). On the other hand : for \( x \in E \otimes F_1 \) and \( \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \alpha < 1 \), there are \( e_i, \ldots, e_s \) in \( E_1 \) and \( f_i, \ldots, f_s \in F_1 \) such that \( e_i, \ldots, e_s \) is \( \alpha \)-orthogonal and \( x = \sum e_i \otimes f_i \). Hence (1) yields \( ||x|| \geq \alpha \max (||e_i||, ||f_i||) \geq \alpha ||x|| \). Since \( \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \alpha < 1 \), was arbitrary, we may conclude \( ||x||_1 \leq ||x|| \).

(4) Take \( x \in E \otimes F \). Then \( x = \sum_{i=1}^{s} e_i \otimes f_i \). Choose an orthogonal base \( \{ e'_i \} \) of \( L e_i + \ldots + L e_s \). Then \( x \) can also be expressed as \( \sum e'_i \otimes f'_i \) (some \( f'_i \in F \)). According to (1), we have
\[
||x|| = \max ||e'_i|| \cdot ||f'_i||.
\]

**Definition.** — The completion of \( E \otimes F \) with respect to the norm on the tensorproduct is denoted by \( E \otimes F \).

**B 3) Proposition (L. Gruson [4]).** — \( \otimes F \) is an exact functor for every Banach space \( F \).

**Proof.** — Let
\[
0 \to E_1 \xrightarrow{\gamma} E_2 \xrightarrow{\beta} E_3 \to 0
\]
be an exact sequence of Banach spaces (i.e. the sequence is exact as a sequence of vector spaces over \( L \) and \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are bounded \( L \)-linear maps). We have to show that the derived sequence
\[
0 \to E_1 \otimes F \xrightarrow{\gamma'} E_2 \otimes F \xrightarrow{\beta'} E_3 \otimes F \to 0
\]
is exact. The most difficult part, " \( \gamma' \) injective ", follows directly from (B 2) part (3). The rest is left to the reader.
The structure theorem for complete local rings. — In this subsection, we gather the components of Cohen’s theory on complete local rings which are of particular interest for us.

A complete local ring is a ring $R$ which has precisely one maximal ideal $M$, and satisfies $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} M^n = 0$, and $R$ is complete with respect to the uniform structure induced by $M$. We remark that $R$ need not be Noetherian and that $M$ need not be finitely generated. The residue field of $R$ will be written as $K = R/M$. Let $\pi : R \to K$ be the canonical map. A subfield $L$ of $R$ is called a coefficient field if $\pi(L) = K$. For a coefficient field $L$ is the map $\pi | L : L \to K$ bijective. Suppose that char $K = p \neq 0$. A subring $V$ of $R$ is called a coefficient ring if $(1) V$ is a discrete complete valuation ring and its maximal ideal is generated by $p$; (2) $\pi(V) = K$.

(C 1) Theorem (I. S. Cohen):

(1) If char $K = 0$, then every maximal subfield of $R$ is a coefficient field.
(2) If char $R = p \neq 0$, then $R$ contains a coefficient field.
(3) If char $K = p \neq 0$ and $p^n R \neq 0$ for all $n$, then $R$ contains a coefficient ring.
(4) If $R$ is a complete discrete valuation ring and char $R = \text{char } K$, then $R$ is isomorphic to $K[[\pi]]$ where $\pi \in R$ is a uniformizing parameter of $R$.

For the proof of this theorem, we refer to [9] volume 2, or “NAGATA, Local rings” or [3] EGA IV (première partie), chap. 0, § 19.

(D) Extensions of fields. — First of all, we will tacitly use the following criterion for separability ([9], part 1, Th. 42): “$l \supset k$ is separable if and only if every derivation of $k$ is extendable to $l$”.

Let us suppose that $l \supset k$ are fields of characteristic $p \neq 0$. By $k^+$ we mean $k(l^p)$. A $p$-independent (or $p$-free) set $\{ a_i | i \in I \} \subseteq l$ of $l/k$ is a set satisfying: “$a_i \not\in k^+(a_j | j \in I, j \neq i)$ for all $i \in I$”. This condition is equivalent with: “the monomials $\{ a_i^{a_i} \cdots a_i^{a_i} | n \in \mathbb{N}; i, \ldots, i_n \text{ different elements of } I; 0 \leq \alpha_i < p \}$ are linearly independent over $k^+$”.

The set $\{ a_i | i \in I \}$ is called a $p$-base of $l/k$, if this set is $p$-free in $l/k$ and if moreover $l = k^+(a_i | i \in I)$. Every maximal $p$-independent set in $l/k$ (existence guaranteed by the lemma of Zorn) is a $p$-base of $l/k$.

For rings $A \subset B \subset C$, we let $(d_{C/B}, \Omega_{C/B})$ denote the universal module of differentials, and $\gamma_{C/B/A} = \ker (\Omega_{B/A} \otimes C \to \Omega_{C/A})$. In all cases, where derivations are involved, we keep the notations of [3] (EGA IV, chap. 0, § 20).

Further $\{ a_i | i \in I \}$ is a $p$-base in $l/k$ if and only if $\{ d_{l/k} (a_i) | i \in I \}$ is a base of the $l$-vector space $\Omega_{l/k}$. For the case that $k$ equals the
prime field of $l$ one obtains the usual definition and results. (See [9], part 1.)

**Definition.** — Let $M$ be a vector space over $l$. A symmetric $k$-bilinear 2-cocycle of $l$ into $M$ is a $k$-bilinear symmetric map $h : l \times l \to M$ satisfying:

$$h(ab, c) + ch(a, b) = h(a, bc) + ah(b, c) \quad \text{(for all } a, b, c \in l).$$

This 2-cocycle is called trivial if there exists a $k$-linear map $h_0 : l \to M$ such that $h(a, b) = h_0(ab) - ah_0(b) - bh_0(a)$ for all $a, b \in l$.

(1.1) **Proposition.** — If $l/k$ is separable, then every symmetric $k$-bilinear 2-cocycle of $l$ is trivial.

**Proof.** — Consider $R = l \oplus M$ provided with the ring-structure given by the formulas

$$(a, m) + (a', m') = (a + a', m + m')$$

and

$$(a, m)(a', m') = (aa', am' + a'm + h(a, a')).$$

$R$ is a commutative ring. Its only maximal ideal is $M$ and $M^2 = 0$. Let $\pi : R \to l$ denote the map of $R$ onto its residue field. $R$ is in a trivial way a complete local ring, and we can apply Cohen's structure theorem:

There exist a ring homomorphism $\varphi : l \to R$ such that $\pi \circ \varphi = \text{id}$. The map $D : k \to M$ given by $D(a) = \varphi(a) - (a, 0)$ is a derivation of $k$ into $M$. This derivation can be extended to $D' : l \to M$. Consider $\varphi' = \varphi - D' : l \to R$. This is again a ring homomorphism satisfying $\pi \circ \varphi' = \text{id}$.

Write $\varphi'$ in coordinates, $\varphi'(a) = (a, h_0(a))$ (with $a \in l$). Then $h_0 : l \to M$ is a $k$-linear map. The equation

$$\varphi'(ab) = \varphi'(a) \varphi'(b)$$

written down in coordinates gives

$$h(a, b) = h_0(ab) - ah_0(b) - bh_0(a).$$

2. **General theory of continuous derivations**

Let $L$ be a complete valued field, and $M$ a Banach space over $L$. We are interested in continuous derivations $D : L \to M$. If $L = \mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$, the only continuous derivation is the zero-derivation. Excluding this case, we assume in the sequel that the valuation of $L$ is non-Archimedean. (The trivial valuation is allowed.)
(2.1) LEMMA. — Let $D : L \to M$ be a derivation and assume that the valuation of $L$ is non-trivial. The following properties of $D$ are equivalent:

1. $D$ is continuous;
2. $\left\{ \| D(x) \| \mid x \in L, \| x \| \leq 1 \right\}$ is bounded;
3. $\left\{ \| D(x) \| / \| x \| \mid x \in L, x \neq 0 \right\}$ is bounded.

Proof. — See [1] (3.1.1). We remark that (2) and (3) are equivalent even if the valuation of $L$ is trivial.

DEFINITIONS. — To include the case of a trivial valued field in our theory, we will consider, instead of continuous derivations, bounded derivation in the sense of part (2) and (3) of (2.1). Let $L \supseteq K$ denote valued fields and let $M$ be a Banach space over $L$. Then $\text{Der}_K^b (L, M)$ denotes the $L$-linear space of all bounded $K$-linear derivations of $L$ into $M$. This vector space is made into a Banach space over $L$ by the norm

$$\| D \| = \sup \left\{ \| D(x) \| / \| x \| \mid x \in L, x \neq 0 \right\}.$$  

Further provide $L \otimes_K L$ with the tensor product norm, and let $I$ denote the kernel of the map $\varphi : L \otimes_K L \to L$ given by $\varphi (\Sigma a_i \otimes b_i) = \Sigma a_i b_i$. Let $I^\perp$ denote the closure of the ideal in $L \otimes_K L$ generated by $\{ xy \mid x, y \in I \}$, and let $\Omega_{L/K}^b$ denote the completion of the normed space $I/I^\perp$. Finally, $d = d_{L/K}^b : L \to \Omega_{L/K}^b$ is the bounded derivation given by

$$d(a) = (a \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes a) + I^\perp \in \Omega_{L/K}^b.$$

(2.2) THEOREM. — The pair $(d_{L/K}^b, \Omega_{L/K}^b)$ represents the functor "$M \to \text{Der}_K^b (L, M)$" of the category of Banach spaces over $L$ into itself. Moreover the isomorphism $\text{Hom}_L (\Omega_{L/K}^b, M) \to \text{Der}_K^b (L, M)$ is isometric.

Proof. — The derivation $d : L \to \Omega_{L/K}^b$ induces a canonical map $\alpha : \text{Hom}_L (\Omega_{L/K}^b, M) \to \text{Der}_K^b (L, M)$ given by $\alpha (I) = I \circ d$. Since $I/I^\perp$ is generated by $d(L)$ and is dense in $\Omega_{L/K}^b$, we have that $\alpha$ is injective. For $a \in L$, we find

$$\| d(a) \| \leq \| a \| \leq 1.$$  

Hence $\| d \| \leq 1$ and $\| \alpha \| \leq 1$. We will construct a map $\beta : \text{Der}_K^b (L, M) \to \text{Hom}_L (\Omega_{L/K}^b, M)$ satisfying $\| \beta \| \leq 1$ and $\alpha \circ \beta = \text{id}$. This implies that $\alpha$ is bijective and isometric.

Construction of $\beta$. — Given $D \in \text{Der}_K^b (L, M)$, we define $h : L \otimes_K L \to M$ by $h (\Sigma a_i \otimes b_i) = \Sigma a_i D(b_i)$. According to the definition of the norm on $L \otimes_K L$, $\| h \| \leq \| D \|$. The kernel of $h$ is closed and contains $BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE
M. VAN DER PUT

\{xy \mid x, y \in I\}.

So \( h \) induces an \( L \)-linear map \( h': I/I^2 \to M \) with \( \| h' \| = \| h \| \). Define \( \beta(D) \) to be the unique continuous extension of \( h' \) to a map \( \Omega^1_{L/K} \to M \). Obviously, \( x \circ \beta = id \) and \( \| \beta \| \leq 1 \).

**Remarks.**

(1) If the valuation of \( L \) is trivial, then \( \Omega^1_{L/K} \) equals \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \) as a vector space over \( L \), and its norm is trivial.

(2) It is obvious from the construction of \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \), that \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \) is the completion of \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \) with respect to some semi-norm \( p \). This semi-norm can be described as follows:

Let \( D: L \to M \) be a bounded \( K \)-derivation and let \( l: \Omega^0_{L/K} \to M \) be the corresponding linear map. The formula \( p_D(x) = \| D \|^{-1} \| l(x) \| \) defines a semi-norm on \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \). Now \( p(x) \) equals \( \sup \{ p_D(x) \mid D \) bounded \( K \)-derivation of \( L \} \).

This result is not very useful however since one cannot calculate the semi-norm \( p \). A better approach is to connect \( \Omega^0_{L/K} \) with \( \Omega^1_{L/K} \), the universal module of derivations of \( V_L \) over \( V_K \). (\( V_L \) and \( V_K \) are the integers of \( L \) and \( K \).) This line of attack is followed in (2.3) up to (2.6).

**Definitions.** — Suppose that the valuation of \( L \) is non-trivial. Let \( V = V_L \) denote the valuation ring of \( L \), and let \( M \) be a \( V \)-module. The vector space \( M \otimes_r L \) has a natural semi-norm induced by the absolute convex subset

\[ M' = \{ m \otimes v \mid M \in m, v \in V \} \]

of \( M \otimes_r L \). This semi-norm \( p \) is given by

\[ p(x) = \inf \{ \| v \| \mid v \in L, v \neq 0, v^{-1} x \in M' \}. \]

Let \( F(M) \) denote the (separated) completion of \( M \otimes_r L \) with respect to \( p \). Then \( F \) is a covariant functor of the category of \( V \)-modules into itself.

(2.3) **Lemma.** — \( F(M) = \lim_{\leftarrow} \{ M \otimes_r (L/\alpha V) \mid \alpha \in V, \alpha \neq 0 \} \).

**Proof.** — As is well known (or easily checked), the completion of \( M \otimes_r L \), with respect to \( p \), equals \( \lim_{\leftarrow} M \otimes_r L/O \), where \( O \) runs through the set of all convex neighbourhoods of \( O \in M \otimes_r L \). A base for those neighbourhoods is

\[ O_{\alpha} = \{ m \otimes \alpha \mid m \in M \}, \quad \alpha \in V, \quad \alpha \neq 0. \]

Now \( M \otimes_r L/O_{\alpha} \) is isomorphic to \( M \otimes_r (L/\alpha V) \) and the lemma follows.

(2.4) **Proposition.** — The functor \( F \) has the following properties:
Let $M$ be a $V$-module and $H$ a Banach space over $L$. Then every bounded $V$-linear map $l : M \to H$ factors uniquely through $F(M)$, in diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
M & \xrightarrow{l} & H \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow l \\
F(M) & \quad & \quad
\end{array}
$$

Moreover $|| l' || = \sup || l(M) || < \infty$.

(2) If $a : M_1 \to M_2$ is a surjective map of $V$-modules, then $F(a) : F(M_1) \to F(M_2)$ is also surjective.

Proof:

(1) The map $l : M \to H$ extends to $l_i : M \otimes_r L \to H$, and since $l(M)$ is bounded, $l_i$ is continuous with respect to $p$. By continuity $l_i$ extends uniquely to a continuous $l' : F(M) \to H$. Hence $l$ factors through $F(M)$. According to a result of J. Van Tiel ([8], (2.9), part 1° and 2°):

(A) If the valuation of $L$ is dense, then

$$\{ x \in M \otimes L \mid p(x) < 1 \} \subset M' \subset \{ x \in M \otimes L \mid p(x) \leq 1 \}.$$

(B) If the valuation of $L$ is discrete, then

$$M' = \{ x \in M \otimes L \mid p(x) \leq 1 \}.$$

The set $M \otimes L$ is dense in $F(M)$, and consequently $|| l' || = || l_i ||$.

Case (A). — Let $x \in M \otimes L$, and take $\lambda \in L$ such that $p(x) < |\lambda|$. Then

$$|| l_i (\lambda^{-1} x) || < || l_i (x) ||/p(x) = || l_i (\lambda^{-1} x) || \cdot |\lambda|/p(x).$$

Because

$$\inf \{ || \lambda ||/p(x) \mid \lambda \in L, |\lambda| > p(x) \} = 1,$$

we can conclude that $|| l_i || = \sup || l_i (M') || = \sup || l(M) ||$.

Case (B). — The definition of $p$ implies that

$$p(M \otimes L) = |L| = \{ \pi_n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z} \cup \{ 0 \} \}.$$

Take $x \in M \otimes L$, then $x = \pi_n y$, where $p(y) = 1$. Consequently,

$$|| l_i (x) ||/p(x) = || l_i (y) ||/p(y)$$

and

$$|| l_i || = \sup \{ || l_i (y) || \mid y \in M \otimes L, p(y) = 1 \} = \sup || l(M) ||.$$

(2) Let $M$ be a $V$-module and $M' = \{ m \in M \mid \alpha m = 0 \text{ for some } \alpha \in V, \alpha \neq 0 \}$ its torsion submodule. We show first that the map
\( \rho : M \to M/M^t \) induces a bijective map \( F(\rho) : F(M) \to F(M/M^t) \).

For every \( \alpha \in V, \alpha \neq 0 \), the sequence
\[
0 = M^t \otimes L/\alpha V \to M \otimes L/\alpha V \xrightarrow{\rho_\alpha} M/M^t \otimes L/\alpha V \to 0
\]
is exact. So \( \rho_\alpha \) is bijective and also \( F(\rho) = \lim \rho_\alpha \) is bijective.

Now we may suppose that \( M_3 \) has no torsion. This implies (see Bourbaki, Algèbre commutative) that \( M_3 \) is a flat \( V \)-module. The exact sequence \( 0 \to K \to M_1 \to M_2 \to 0 \) gives for every \( \alpha \in V, \alpha \neq 0 \), an exact sequence
\[
0 \to K \otimes L/\alpha V \to M_1 \otimes L/\alpha V \to M_2 \otimes L/\alpha V \to 0.
\]

For any \( \beta \in V, 0 < |\beta| \leq |\alpha| \) and any \( V \)-module \( M \), the map \( M \otimes L/\beta V \to M \otimes L/\alpha V \) is surjective. Hence the condition of Mittag-Leffler is satisfied, and we may conclude with [3] (EGA III, chap. 0, (13.2.2)) that
\[
0 \to F(K) \to F(M_1) \to F(M_2) \to 0
\]
is exact.

Remark. — The functor \( F \) is neither left- nor right-exact.

(2.5) Theorem. — Let \( M \supset L \supset K \) denote complete valued fields.

1. There is a canonical isomorphism \( \alpha : F(\Omega_{L/K}^t) \to \Omega_{L/K}^t \). The map \( \alpha \) is in general not isometric but satisfies \( \rho \| x \| \leq \| \alpha(x) \| \leq \| x \| \) where \( \rho = \sup \{ | \lambda | : \lambda \in L, | \lambda | < 1 \} \).

2. If the valuation of \( L \) is dense, then any \( x \in \Omega_{L/K}^t \) with \( \| x \| < 1 \) can be represented as a convergent sum
\[
x = \sum \lambda_i \, dx_i ; \quad \lambda_i, x_i \in L ; \quad | \lambda_i | < 1 , \quad | x_i | < 1
\]
and \( \lim \lambda_i = 0 \)

3. If the valuation of \( L \) is discrete, then \( \| \Omega_{L/K}^t \| = | L | \) and any \( x \in \Omega_{L/K}^t \) with \( \| x \| \leq 1 \) can be represented as a convergent sum
\[
x = \lambda \pi_L \, d\pi_L + \sum \lambda_i \, da_i
\]
where \( \lambda, \lambda_i, a_i \in V_L \) and \( \lim \lambda_i = 0 \).

4. The sequence
\[
\Omega_{L/K}^t \otimes M \xrightarrow{\beta} \Omega_{M/K}^t \xrightarrow{\beta} \Omega_{M/L}^t
\]
has the following properties :

- (a) \( \beta \) is surjective and induces the norm on \( \Omega_{M/L}^t \);
- (b) \( \beta \circ \alpha = 0 \) and \( \ker \beta \) is the closure of \( \im \alpha \);
- (c) \( \| \alpha \| \leq 1 \) and \( \| \beta \| \leq 1 \).
Proof:

(1) The derivation \( d = d_{1/K} \) restricted to \( V_L \) can uniquely be written in the form \( d = \text{lo} d_{1/K} \) where \( l : \Omega_{rL/rK} \to \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \) is a \( V_L \)-linear map. Since \( \| d \| \leq 1 \), we find \( \sup \| l(\Omega_{rL/rK}) \| \leq 1 \). Using (2.4), we find an \( L \)-linear map \( a : F(\Omega_{rL/rK}) \to \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \) with norm \( \leq p^{-1} \). On the other hand, the map \( V_L \to \Omega_{rL/rK} \to F(\Omega_{rL/rK}) \) induces a \( K \)-derivation : \( L \to F(\Omega_{rL/rK}) \) with norm \( \leq p^{-1} \). The induced \( L \)-linear map from \( \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \) into \( F(\Omega_{rL/rK}) \) is the inverse of \( a \) and has also norm \( \leq p^{-1} \).

(2) \( F(M) = \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \) where \( M = \Omega_{rL/rK}^1 \) and

\[
\{ x \in M \otimes L \mid p(x) < 1 \} \subset M' \subset \{ x \in M \otimes L \mid p(x) \leq 1 \}.
\]

Let \( x \in F(M) \), \( \| x \| < \varepsilon < 1 \). It suffices to show that there exists a finite sum \( y = \sum \lambda_i dx_i \) such that \( | \lambda_i | < \varepsilon, \| x_i \| < 1, \| x - y \| < \varepsilon^2 \).

Indeed, by induction one forms:

\[
x_1 = x - y_0; \quad x_2 = x_1 - y_1; \quad \ldots; \quad x_{n+1} = x_n - y_n; \quad \ldots
\]

such that

\[
x_n \quad \| x_n \| < \varepsilon^n, \quad y_n = \sum \lambda_{i,n} dx_{i,n} \quad \text{(finite sum)}, \quad | \lambda_{i,n} | < \varepsilon_n, \quad | x_{i,n} | < 1.
\]

It follows that \( x = \sum \sum \lambda_{i,n} dx_{i,n} \), and this is the required expression.

Since \( F(M) \) is the completion of \( M \otimes L \), there exists \( y \in M \otimes L \) with \( \| x - y \| < \varepsilon^2 \). Hence \( \| x \| = \| y \| < \varepsilon \). Take \( a, b \in L \), \( 0 < | a | < \varepsilon, 0 < | b | < 1 \), such that \( y = a^{-1} b^{-1} y \) has norm \( < 1 \). Now \( y \in M' \), and we can write \( y = \sum \lambda_i dx_i \) with \( \lambda_i, x_i \in V_L \). This implies the required expression for \( y = \sum a \lambda_i (d(bx_i) - x_i d(b)) \).

(3) As in the proof of (2), it is sufficient to show that any \( x \in \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \) with \( \| x \| \leq 1 \) can be approximated by a finite sum of the required type. Going back to the definition of \( \Omega_{rL/K}^1 \), this means that we may suppose \( x \in I/I^2 \). Take \( y \in I \) with \( \| y \| \leq 1 \) and \( y + I^2 = x \). The element \( y \) can be written as \( \sum a_i \otimes b_i \), with max \( \| a_i \| \| b_i \| = \| y \| \leq 1 \). (See section 1.) Further \( \sum a_i b_i = 0 \), and we can write

\[
y = \sum (a_i \otimes 1 - 1 \otimes a_i) b_i.
\]

It follows that \( x = \sum b_i d a_i \) with \( | a_i b_i | \leq 1 \) for all \( i \). Substituting \( a_i = \pi_L^{i0} d_i \) and \( b_i = \pi_L^{i'0} b_i' \) with \( | a_i' | = | b_i' | = 1 \), and collecting terms one obtains

\[
x = \sum b_i' d a_i' + (\sum b_i a_i) \pi_L^{i0} d_L.
\]

This is the expression we are looking for.

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE
(4) The surjective map $\Omega_{M^L} \rightarrow \Omega_{M^L}$ yields the surjectivity of $\beta$ after applying (2.5) part (1) and (2.4) part (2). Let $H$ be any Banach space over $M$ then

$$0 \rightarrow \text{Hom} (\Omega_{M^L}, H) \xrightarrow{\beta^*} \text{Hom} (\Omega_{M^L}, H) \xrightarrow{\alpha^*} \text{Hom} (\Omega_{M^L} \otimes L, M, H)$$

is an exact sequence since

$$\text{Hom} (\Omega_{M^L}, H) = \text{Derb}_L (M, H); \quad \text{Hom} (\Omega_{M^L}, H) = \text{Derb}_K (M, H)$$

and

$$\text{Hom} (\Omega_{L/K} \otimes L, M, H) = \text{Derb}_K (L, H).$$

It follows from this, by substituting various spaces $H$, that $\beta \circ \alpha = 0$ and $\ker \beta$ equals the closure of $\text{im} \alpha$. The remaining parts of (4) follow easily from (2) and (3).

(2.6) Corollary. — If $L/K$ are discrete valued fields such that $\Omega_{L/K}$ is finite dimensional, then:

(a) $\Omega_{L/K} \cong M \oplus T \oplus D$, where $M$ is a free, finitely generated module; $T$ is a finitely generated torsion module and $D$ is a divisible module.

(b) $\dim L \Omega_{L/K} = \text{rank} M$.

Proof:

(a) For this, we refer to [2].

(b) $\Omega_{L/K} \cong F (\Omega_{L/K}) = F (M)$ since $F (T) = F (D) = 0$. Clearly $\text{rank} M = \dim L F (M)$.

Remark. — This proposition gives the link between calculations of rank $M$, done by R. Berger-E. Kunz in [2] (especially, Satz 8,12) and the calculations done in paragraphs 3, 4, 5. The reader can verify that the results on rank $M$ are special cases of results in paragraphs 3, 4, 5.

Comparing of $\Omega_{L/K}$ with $\Omega_{L/k}$ and definition of $\varphi_{L/K}$ and $\varepsilon_{L/K}$. — The universal bounded derivation $d = d_{L/K} : L \rightarrow \Omega_{L/K}$ has norm $\leq 1$. Hence

$$d (V_L) \subseteq \left\{ x \in \Omega_{L/K} \mid \| x \| \leq 1 \right\}$$

and

$$d \left( \left\{ x \in V_L \mid \| x \| < 1 \right\} \right) \subseteq \left\{ x \in \Omega_{L/K} \mid \| x \| < 1 \right\}.$$

So $d$ induces a $k$-linear derivation $\tau (d) : l \rightarrow \Omega_{L/K}$, which factors uniquely through the universal derivation $d_{L/K} : l \rightarrow \Omega_{L/K}$. In diagram
The map $\varphi_{L/K}$ can be described as follows:

$$\varphi_{L/K}(d_{L/K}(\tau A)) = \tau(dA) \quad \text{for all } A \in L, \quad |A| \leq 1.$$

Of course $\varphi_{L/K}$ depends "functorially" on $L/K$ which means that for $L'/K'$, which $L \subset L'$, $K \subset K'$ the following diagram is commutative:

The cokernel of $\varphi_{L/K}$ is denoted by $\varepsilon_{L/K}$.

(2.7) **Lemma.** — Consider for fields $L \supset K$ the following statements:

1. $\alpha : \Omega^1_k \otimes L \rightarrow \Omega^1_L$ is isometric.

2. For every spherically complete Banach space $B$ over $L$ and every bounded derivation $D : K \rightarrow B$ there exists an extension $D^* : L \rightarrow B$ with $\| D \| = \| D^* \|$.

3. Every derivation $D : K \rightarrow K$ with norm 1 can be extended to a derivation $D^* : L \rightarrow L$ with norm 1.

4. $\tau(\alpha) : \tau(\Omega^1_k \otimes L) \rightarrow \tau(\Omega^1_L)$ is injective.

Then:

(a) (1) $\iff$ (2) $\implies$ (4).

(b) If the valuation of $L$ is discrete, then all four statements are equivalent, and moreover

$$\tau(\Omega^1_k \otimes_k L) \cong \tau(\Omega^1_k \otimes_k L).$$
Proof:

(a) (1) \implies (4) is trivial, and (1) \iff (2) follows from the Hahn-Banach property of spherically complete Banach spaces: Every bounded $L$-linear map $l : E \to B$, where $E$ is a subspace of the Banach space $F$ can be extended $l^* : F \to B$ with $\| l^* \| = \| l \|$. 

(b) Discrete Banach spaces are spherically complete and $\Omega^b K \otimes L$, $\Omega^b K$ are discrete. From this, (b) follows easily.

(2.8) Proposition. — Let fields $L \supset K$ be given:

(1) The subspace of $\Omega^b L/K$ generated by $d(L)$ is dense.

(2) If there exists a countable (resp. finite) set $A \subset L$ such that $K(A)$ is dense in $L$, then $\Omega^b L/K$ is a Banach space of countable type (resp. of finite dimension). 

(3) If $L \supset K$ is finite algebraic, then $\Omega^b L/K = 0$.

(4) Let $\Lambda \subset K$ be a complete subfield, and suppose that $L$ is finite algebraic over $K$, then 

$$ \gamma_{L/K, \Lambda} \to \Omega^b K \otimes L \to \Omega^b K \to \Omega^b L/K \to 0 $$

is exact.

(5) If $L/K$ is finite algebraic, then 

$$ 0 \to \gamma_{L/K} \to \Omega^b K \otimes L \to \Omega^b K \to \Omega^b L/K \to 0 $$

is exact.

Proof. — (1) and (2) are quite obvious. Further (3) follows from the fact that every $L$-linear map $l : E \to F$, with $E$ finite dimensional and $F$ an arbitrary Banach space is continuous.

(4) There exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any bounded derivation $D : K \to B$ ($B$ some Banach space over $L$) which extends to a derivation : $L \to B$, there exists an extension $D^* : L \to B$ with $\| D^* \| \leq C \| D \|$. This follows from the fact that any linear base of $L$ over $K$ is $\gamma$-orthonormal for some $\gamma$, $0 < \gamma < 1$. It follows that $\text{im} \alpha = \ker \beta$, and that the image of 

$$ \gamma_{L/K, \Lambda} = \ker (\Omega^b K / \Lambda \otimes L \to \Omega^b L / \Lambda) $$

under the canonical map $\Omega^b K / \Lambda \otimes L \to \Omega^b K / \Lambda \otimes L$ is the kernel of $\alpha$. Hence the sequence in (4) is exact.

(5) Let in (4) $\Lambda$ denote the completion of the prime field of $K$. Then we have an exact sequence 

$$ \gamma_{L/K} \to \Omega^b K \otimes L \to \Omega^b K \to \Omega^b L/K \to 0. $$
So we have only to prove that \( \gamma_{L/K} \to \Omega^b_L \otimes L \) is injective. This we do by induction on \([L : K]\). To start induction, we have to consider the case \( L = K(x); x^p = a \in K \setminus K^p \), where \( \text{char } K = p \neq 0 \). Since \( \gamma_{L/K} \subset \Omega_k \otimes L \) is 1-dimensional and generated by \( d_k(a) \), all we have to show is that \( d_k(a) \neq 0 \).

This is true, and proved in paragraph 7, (7.2). We remark that in the proof of (7.2) no use is made of (2.8). So we may use (7.2).

Now the induction on \([L : K] < \infty\) goes as follows:

Let \( K \subsetneq L \), then we have a commutative diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & \rightarrow & \gamma_{L/K} & \otimes L & \rightarrow & \Omega^b_K \otimes L & \rightarrow & \Omega^b_{L/K} \otimes L & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{id} & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \rightarrow & \gamma_{L/K} & \rightarrow & \Omega^b_K \otimes L & \rightarrow & \Omega^b_L & \rightarrow & \Omega^b_{L/K} & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 & \rightarrow & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

Now (1) and (3) are exact by induction; (4) is exact and according to \([3] \) [EGA IV, Chap. 0, (21.6.1)],

\[
0 \rightarrow \gamma_{L/K} \otimes L \rightarrow \gamma_{L/K} \rightarrow \gamma_{L/K} \rightarrow \gamma_{L/K} \rightarrow 0
\]

is exact where \( d \) is some natural map.

One verifies easily that \( \text{im } (g \circ f) \subset \gamma_{L/K} \) and that \( d = g \circ f \).

This implies that \( f \) is injective, since \( f(x) = 0, x \in \gamma_{L/K} \) implies \( d(x) = 0 \) and \( x \in \gamma_{L/K} \otimes L \). Further \( \gamma_{L/K} \otimes L \rightarrow \Omega^b_K \otimes L \) is injective.

(2.9) Lemma. — Let \( L \supset K \) denote complete valued fields and let \( B \) be a spherically complete Banach space over \( L \). Suppose that the bounded derivation \( D : K \rightarrow B \) can be extended to a bounded derivation \( D' : L \rightarrow B \). Then there exists an extension \( D^* : L \rightarrow B \) of \( D \) with minimal norm.

Proof. — Consider the exact sequence

\[
0 \rightarrow \text{Der}_k(L, B) \xrightarrow{f} \text{Der} (L, B) \xrightarrow{g} \text{Der} (K, B).
\]
Clearly $f$ is isometric, and by section 1 (A 2),

$$\text{Derb}_K (L, B) = \text{Hom}_L (\Omega^b_{L/K}, B)$$

is spherically complete. So $f$ has a left-inverse $f_1$ of norm $\leq 1$. Now $D^* = D' - f \circ f(D')$ is an extension of $D$ with minimal norm.

3. Discrete valued fields (Tame case)

For given discrete valued fields $L \supset K$ the Banach space $\Omega^b_{L/K}$ is discrete and hence determined by its residue space $\tau \Omega^b_{L/K}$. So almost all in formation on $\Omega^b_{L/K}$ can be derived from ker $\varphi_{L/K}$ and coker $\varphi_{L/K}$, where $\varphi_{L/K}: \Omega_{L/K} \to \tau \Omega^b_{L/K}$ denotes the canonical map introduced in paragraph 2. From (2.5) part (3), it follows that $\varepsilon_{L/K} = \text{coker } \varphi_{L/K}$ is generated by the image of $\pi_{L}^i d\pi_L$ in $\tau \Omega^b_{L/K}$. So dim $\varepsilon_{L/K}$ can only be 0 or 1.

Besides ker $\varphi_{L/K}$ we are interested in extensions of bounded derivations which means that we want information on the map $\alpha: \Omega^b_K \otimes L \to \Omega^b_L$. In this section we deal with the case $L/K$ is tamely ramified [i.e. $l/k$ is separable and $e (L/K)$ is not divisible by the characteristic of $k$].

(3.1) Theorem. — Suppose that $L \supset K$ are discrete valued fields and that $L \supset K$ is tame. Then

1. ker $\varphi_{L/K} = 0$ and $\varepsilon_{L/K} = 0$; in other words $\varphi_{L/K}: \Omega_{L/K} \to \tau (\Omega^b_{L/K})$ is bijective.

2. $0 \to \Omega^b_K \otimes L \xrightarrow{\alpha} \Omega_{L/K} \to \Omega^b_{L/K} \to 0$ is exact and $\alpha$ is isometric.

Proof:

(1) $\varphi_{L/K}$ injective is equivalent to:

$$\text{Hom}_l (\tau \Omega^b_{L/K}, l) \to \text{Hom} (\Omega_{L/K}, l)$$

is surjective; since

$$\text{Hom}_l (\tau \Omega^b_{L/K}, l) = \tau \text{Hom}_L (\Omega^b_{L/K}, L) = \tau \text{Der}_K (L, L)$$

and

$$\text{Hom}_l (\Omega_{L/K}, l) = \text{Der}_K (l, l),$$

this means:

($\star$) For every $k$-derivation $D : l \to l$ there exists a $V_K$-derivation $D^c : V_L \to V_L$ (of norm $\leq 1$) such that the diagram

$$V_L \xrightarrow{D^c} V_L \xrightarrow{\tau} \xrightarrow{\tau} \xrightarrow{D} l$$

is commutative.
We split the proof of (⋆) in two parts.

(1 A) Reduction to the unramified case [i.e., \( l/k \) separable and \( e(L/K) = 1 \)].

Let \( e = e(L/K) \), then \( \pi_L^e = a \pi_K \) for some \( a \in L, |a| = 1 \). It follows that

\[
\pi_L d\pi_L = a^{-1} da + \pi_K^e d\pi_K.
\]

Since \( d\pi_K = 0 \) and \( |e| = 1 \), we have \( \varepsilon_{L/K} = 0 \). So it suffices to show that \( \varphi_{L/K} \) is injective.

The reduction of the polynomial \( X^e - a \in L[X] \) to \( X^e - \tau a \in l[X] \) is separable. By Hensel's lemma, the reduction of an irreducible factor \( q(X) \) of \( X^e - a \) remains irreducible and separable in \( l[X] \).

Let \( b \), an element in the algebraic closure of \( L \), be a root of \( q(X) \). Put \( L_i = L(b) \) and \( K_i = (b^{-1} L_i) \). Then \( L_i/K_i \) is unramified,

\[ k_i = k, \quad \Omega_{l/k} \otimes l_i \to \Omega_{l_i/k} \]

is bijective, and \( \Omega_{l_i/K_i} = \Omega_{l_i/K_i} \) since \( K_i/K \) is separable algebraic.

In the following commutative diagram,

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\Omega_{l/k} \otimes l_i & \xrightarrow{\varphi_{L/K} \otimes 1} & \tau (\Omega_{L/K} \otimes L_i) = \tau (\Omega_{L_i/K_i} \otimes l_i) \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
\Omega_{l_i/k_i} \xrightarrow{L_i/K_i} & \tau (\Omega_{L_i/K_i} ^{\otimes 1}) = \tau (\Omega_{L_i/K_i} ^{\otimes 1}) \\
\end{array}
\]

\( \varphi_{L_i/K_i} \) is injective if the unramified case of (⋆) is supposed to be true. It follows that \( \varphi_{L/K} \) is injective.

(1 B) The unramified case. — Let a \( k \)-derivation \( D : l \to l \) be given. By induction, we will define \( V_K \)-derivations \( D_n : V_L \to V_{L/\pi^n} V_L \), \( \pi = \pi_K = \pi_L \), such that \( D_1 \) equals \( V_L \xrightarrow{\zeta} l \xrightarrow{D} l = V_{L/\pi} V_L \) and such that all diagrams

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
V_L & \xrightarrow{D_{n+1}} & V_{L/\pi^{n+1}} V_L \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
V_{L/\pi^n} V_L & & \\
\end{array}
\]

are commutative.

If that is done, then \( D^e = \lim D_n : V_L \to V_{L/\pi^n} V_L = V_L \) is a \( V_K \)-derivation of norm \( \leq 1 \). And \( D^e \) is clearly a lifting of \( D \) in the sense of (⋆).

Construction of \( D_{n+1} \). — Let \( \{ a_i, i \in I \} \) be an orthonormal base of \( L \) over \( K \). Then every element of \( V_L \) can uniquely be expressed as a convergent sum \( \sum \lambda_i a_i \), with all \( \lambda_i \in V_K \). Further we may assume that for some \( i_0 \in I \), \( a_{i_0} = 1 \). Let \( D_n \) be given; we define a \( V_K \)-linear \( f : V_L \to V_{L/\pi^{n+1}} V_L \) by \( f(\sum \lambda_i a_i) = \sum \lambda_i b_i \), where the \( b_i \) are chosen such that \( b_i = D_n(a_i) \mod \pi^n \).

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE
The diagram with $f$ on the place of $D_{n+1}$ is commutative but $f$ need not be a derivation. The $V_k$-bilinear 2-cocycle

$$h : V_L \times V_L \to \pi^n V_L / \pi^{n+1} V_L,$$

given by $h(a, b) = f(ab) - af(b) - bf(a)$ is zero on the subset $(\pi V_L \times V_L) \cup (V_L \times \pi V_L)$ and induces a $k$-bilinear 2-cocycle $h' : l \times l \to \pi^n V_L / \pi^{n+1} V_L$. This 2-cocycle is trivial (section 1) since $l/k$ is separable. So for some $V_k$-linear map

$$g : V_L \to l \to \pi^n V_L / \pi^{n+1} V_L,$$

we have $h(a, b) = g(ab) - ag(b) - bg(a)$.

Now $D_{n+1} = f - g$ has the required properties.

(2) According to (2.5) and (2.6) the statement is equivalent to:

Every derivation $D : K \to K$ of norm 1 extends to a derivation $D^* : L \to L$ with norm 1.

As in (1 A), we make first a reduction to the unramified case.

With the notations of (1 A), $\{ 1, (b^{-1} \pi_L), \ldots, (b^{-1} \pi_L)^{e-1} \}$ is an orthogonal base of $K_i$ over $K$. The unique extension $D_i : K_i \to K_i$ of $D$ satisfies

$$D_i(\sum_{r=0}^{e-1} \lambda_i (b^{-1} \pi_L)^r) = \sum_{r=0}^{e-1} (i \lambda_i e^{-1} \pi_k^{-1} D(\pi_k) + D(\lambda_i))(b^{-1} \pi_L)^r.$$

Using the orthogonality of the base, one finds $\| D_i \| = 1$. Assuming the unramified case, $D_i$ extends to $D_1 : L_1 \to L_1$, $\| D_1 \| = 1$. Let $P : L_1 \to L$ be an $L$-linear projection onto $L$ with norm 1, then $D^* = P \circ D_1 \mid L$ has norm 1 and extends $D$.

(2 A) The unramified case. — Again this is done by truncating $V_L$. By induction we will construct derivations $D_n : V_L \to V_L / \pi^n V_L$ $\pi = \pi_L = \pi_k$, such that all diagrams

$$V_K \xrightarrow{D} V_L \xrightarrow{D_{n+1}} V_L / \pi^{n+1} V_L \xrightarrow{D_n} V_L / \pi^n V_L$$

are commutative.

If we succeed it will follow that $D^* = \lim D_n$ is a derivation extending $D$ and $\| D^* \| = 1$.
Construction of $D_1$. — The derivation $D : V_K \to V_K \subset V_L$, having norm 1, induces a derivation $D' : k \to l$. Since $l/k$ is separable, $D'$ extends to $D^* : l \to l$. Now put

$$D_1 = V_L \xrightarrow{\pi} l \xrightarrow{D'} l = V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L.$$ 

Construction of $D_{n+1}$. — Using the terminology of (1B), we define $f : V_L \to V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L$ by the formula

$$f(\sum \lambda_i a_i) = \sum \lambda_i b_i + \sum D(\lambda_i) (a_i \mod \pi^{n+1}),$$

where the $b_i \in V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L$ are chosen such that

$$b_i = D_n(a_i) \mod \pi^n \quad \text{and} \quad b_n = 0.$$ 

Clearly $f$ on the place of $D_{n+1}$ in the diagram above makes the diagram commutative. From $f$, we derive the $V_A$-bilinear 2-cocycle $h : V_L \times V_L \to \pi^n V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L$ satisfying

$$h(a, h) = f(ab) - af(b) - bf(a).$$

This $h$ induces a $k$-bilinear 2-cocycle $l \times l \to \pi^n V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L$ which is trivial since $l/k$ is separable. And we conclude the existence of a $V_A$-linear $g : V_L \to l \to V_L/\pi^{n+1} V_L$ satisfying

$$h(a, b) = g(ab) - ag(b) - bg(a).$$

Now $D_{n+1} = f - g$ has the required properties. Hence the theorem is proved.

(2B) Alternative proofs. — If char $K = char k$, then using Cohen's structure theorem there are coefficient fields $k$ and $l$ of $V_K$, resp. $V_L$ such that $k \subset l$. So $V_K = k[[x]] \subset l[[y]] = V_L$ and $k \subset l$,

$$x = ay + \sum_{n > e} a_n y^n$$

where $e = e(L/K)$ and $a \in l$, $a \neq 0$. Moreover $e$ is not divisible by the characteristic of $k$, and we can change $y$ such that $x = ay^e$. For this explicit situation, it is easy to deduce (1) and (2) of theorem (3.1).

(2C) The statement of (2A) can also be proved with the help of [3] (EGA IV, Chap. 0). Using (19.7.1) one finds that $V_L$ is formally smooth over $V_K$ with respect to the $\pi$-adic topologies. Now (20.7.2) implies that $\delta : \Omega_{r_K} \otimes V_L \to \Omega_{r_L}$ has formally a left inverse. That implies, in particular, that the restriction map

$$\text{Der}(V_L, V_L) \to \text{Der}(V_K, V_L)$$

is surjective.

Since $e(L/K) = 1$, this means that every derivation $D : K \to L$ with norm $\leq 1$ can be extended to $D^* : L \to L$ with norm $\leq 1$. 

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE
(2 D) The similarity of the proofs (1 B) and (2 A) leads to the conjecture that (1) implies (2) (or conversely). In general, this seems not to be the case. In some examples however (2) follows directly from (1). Example : $Q_p \subset K \subset L$, $e(\frac{L}{Q_p}) = 1$ and $l/k$ is separable. We have the commutative diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\tau(\Omega^L_k) \otimes_k l &=& \tau(\Omega^L_k \otimes L) \\
&\xrightarrow{\varphi_k \otimes 1} & \tau \Omega^L_k \\
\Omega_k \otimes l &\xrightarrow{\delta} & \Omega_l
\end{array}
$$

Since every bounded derivation on $Q_p$ is zero, $\varphi_k = \varphi_{K/Q_p}$ and $\varphi_L = \varphi_{L/Q_p}$.

By part (1) of (3.1), $\varphi_K$ and $\varphi_L$ are bijective; $\delta$ is injective because $l/k$ is separable. Hence $\tau(\alpha)$ is injective, and consequently $\alpha$ is isometric.

(3.2) Corollary. — Let $L$ be a discrete valued field, and $K$ a subfield on which the valuation is trivial. Suppose that $l/k$ is separable. Then:

1. $\ker \varphi_{L/K} = 0$ and $\dim \varepsilon_{L/K} = 1$;
2. $\alpha : L \rightarrow \Omega^L_k$ is isometric.

Proof. — This follows easily from (3.1) if one replaces $K = k$ by $K = k((\pi_L))$.

(3.3) Corollary. — Let $L$ be a discrete valued field:

1. If $\text{char } L = \text{char } l$, then $\tau \Omega^L_k \simeq \Omega_l \oplus \varepsilon_L$ and $\dim \varepsilon_L = 1$.
2. If $\text{char } L = 0 \neq p = \text{char } l$, then $\Omega^L_k \simeq \Omega^L_{L/Q_p}$. Moreover $\dim \ker \varphi_{L/Q_p} = \dim \varepsilon_{L/Q_p}$. If $e(\frac{L}{Q_p})$ is not divisible by $p$, then $\varepsilon_{L/Q_p} = 0$.

Proof:

1. Follows at once from (3.2) by taking $K = \text{the prime field of } L$.
2. The first part follows from : every bounded derivation on $Q_p$ is zero. If $e(\frac{L}{Q_p}) = 1$, then second part follows from (3.1).

Using Cohen's structure theorem, there exists a complete subfield $K$ of $L$ such that

$$
eq(\frac{L}{K}) = e(\frac{L}{Q_p}) = e, \quad e(\frac{K}{Q_p}) = 1, \quad l = k.$$

Hence $[L : K] = e$. The map $\alpha : \Omega^L_k \otimes L \rightarrow \Omega^L_k$ has norm $\leq 1$ and is bijective since $L$ is a finite separable extension of $K$. But $\alpha$ need not be isometric. In the commutative diagram:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
\tau(\Omega^L_k \otimes L) &\xrightarrow{\tau(\alpha)} & \tau \Omega^L_k \\
&\xrightarrow{\varphi_k} & \tau \Omega^L_k \\
\Omega_k &=& \Omega_l
\end{array}
$$

TOME 101 — 1973 — N° 1
\( \varphi_K \) is bijective by (3.1). Hence
\[
\ker \varphi_L \cong \ker \tau (x) \quad \text{and} \quad \coker \varphi_L \cong \coker \tau (x).
\]

Under the assumption that \( \Omega_i \) is finite dimensional we get at once
\[ \dim \ker \tau (x) = \dim \coker \tau (x). \]

The general case reduces easily to the finite dimensional case by
means of the following trick:

Let \( \pi = \pi_L \) satisfy the equation \( \pi^e = \sum_{i=0}^{e-1} a_i \pi^i \) over \( K \). Consider
the set \( \{ K_j \} \) of all closed subfields of \( K \) satisfying \( \{ a_0, \ldots, a_{e-1} \} \subset K_j \),
and \( \Omega_{K_j}^h \) is finite dimensional. Put \( L_j = K_j (\pi) \). Then
\[
K = \bigcup K_j; \quad L = \bigcup L_j; \quad \tau \Omega_k = \lim \tau \Omega_{K_j}^h; \quad \tau \Omega_L^h = \lim \tau \Omega_{L_j}^h; \quad \tau (x) = \lim \tau (x_j)
\]
where \( x_j \) is the canonical map \( \Omega_{K_j}^h \otimes L_j \to \Omega_{L_j}^h \). Since for every \( j \),
\[ \dim \ker \tau (x_j) = \dim \coker \tau (x_j) \quad (= 0 \text{ or } 1), \]
the same holds for \( \tau (x) \).

Example. — If \( L \gg Q_p \) is a discrete valued field with \( e (L/Q_p) = e \)
divisible by \( p \), then both cases \( \dim \varepsilon_{L/Q_p} = 0 \) and \( 1 \) actually occur.
Take \( K = \mathbb{Q}_p (\bar{t}) \), where \( t \in K \) has absolute value \( 1 \) and its residue \( \tau t \in k \)
is transcendental over \( F_p \). Put \( L = K (\pi) \), where \( \pi^p = \pi \).
(a) \( a = t \). Clearly \( L = k = F_p (\bar{t}) \) and \( \Omega_t = l dt \). Since \( p \pi^{e-1} d\pi = p dt \),
we have \( \| dt \| < 1 \), and \( \varphi_L : \Omega_t \to \tau \Omega_L^h \) is the zero-map. So \( \varepsilon_{L/Q_p} \)
has dimension 1.
(b) \( a \neq 1 \). Now \( \pi^p = p \) implies \( d\pi = 0 \). Consequently \( \varepsilon_{L/Q_p} = 0 \).

Remark. — Theorem (3.1) leaves us two cases of non-tame extension \( L \gg K \) of discrete fields for study:

Section 4 : Discrete fields of characteristic \( p \). (So \( \text{char } K = p \).)
Section 5 : Discrete fields of mixed characteristic. (So \( \text{char } K = 0 \neq p = \text{char } K \).)

4. Discrete valued fields of characteristic \( p \)

In this section, \( L \gg K \) are discrete valued fields of characteristic \( p \neq 0 \).
The field \( K^{+} = K (L^p) \) is the smallest complete field containing both \( K \)
and \( L^p \). Since any bounded \( K \)-linear derivation of \( L \) is zero on \( K^{+} \),
we have \( \Omega_{L/K}^h = \Omega_{L/K^{+}}^h \). The residue field of \( K^{+} \) is denoted by \( k^0 \).
Clearly, \( k^0 \gg k^{+} = k (l^p) \). As we shall see, in general, \( k^0 \neq k^{+} \). Further,
e \( (L/K^{+}) \) can only be \( p \) or 1.
The best approximation of theorem (3.1) seems to be:

(4.1) **THEOREM.** — With the notations above:

1. $\varphi_{L/K^+} : \Omega_{L/K^0} \to \tau \Omega_{L/K}$ is injective and
   \[\ker \varphi_{L/K} = \ker (\Omega_{L/K^+} \to \Omega_{L/K}).\]

Further $\varepsilon_{L/K} = \varepsilon_{L/K^+}$ has dimension 0 or 1 according to $e(L/K^+) = 1^*$ or $p$.

2. $\alpha : \Omega_{L/K^0} \otimes L \to \Omega^*_L$ is isometric.

**Proof:**

1. Let $\{ a_i | i \in I \}$ be a $p$-base of $l/k^0$, and choose a set of representatives $\{ A_i | i \in I \} \subset L$. Put $e = e(L/K^+)$ and $\pi = \pi_L$. Then the set
   \[B = \{ \pi^2 A_{i_1}^{z_1} \ldots A_{i_n}^{z_n} | n \in \mathbb{N}; i_1, \ldots, i_n \text{ different elements in } I; \quad 0 \leq z < e; 0 \leq \alpha_i < p \}\]
   is an orthogonal base of $L$ over $K^+$.

   We show first that $\varphi_{L/K^+}$ is injective. Arguing as in (3.1), we have to show that a $k^0$-derivation $D : l \to l$ lifts to a $K^+$-derivation $D^* : L \to L$ with norm 1.

   Define $D^*$ by
   \[D^* (\sum b \lambda_b b) = \sum \lambda_b D^* (b),\]
   for any convergent sum $\sum \lambda_b b$ with coefficients in $K^+$. Further for
   \[b = \pi^2 A_{i_1}^{z_1} \ldots A_{i_n}^{z_n} \in B,\]
   we define
   \[D^* (b) = b \sum_{j=1}^n A_{i_j}^{-1} \alpha_i c_i,\]
   where $c_i \in L$ are chosen such that $\tau c_i = D (a_i)$. It is almost immediate that $D^*$ has the required properties. So we have shown that $\varphi_{L/K^+}$ is injective. It follows at once that $\ker \varphi_{L/K} = \ker (\Omega_{L/K^+} \to \Omega_{L/K^0})$.

   Further, if $e = p$ then the $K^+$-linear bounded derivation $D^* : L \to L$, which is given for $b = \pi^2 A_{i_1}^{z_1} \ldots A_{i_n}^{z_n} \in B$ by $D^* (b) = \alpha b$, has clearly norm 1 and $\tau (D^*) = 0$. So $\varepsilon_{L/K^+} \neq 0$.

2. Let the $L^0$-derivation $D : K^+ \to K^+$ be given, $\| D \| = 1$. It suffices to show that $D$ extends to a derivation $D^* : L \to L$ with the same norm. With the notations above, define $D^*$ by
   \[D^* (\sum b \lambda_b b) = \sum D (\lambda_b) b.\]

   One easily checks that $D^*$ is a derivation extending $D$. The orthogonality of the base $B$ implies $\| D^* \| = 1$.
(4.2) **Corollary.** — If \( L \supset K \) is tame then \( k^o = k^+ \).

**Proof.** — This follows from (4.1), (3.1) and the observation that \( \Omega_{l/k} = \Omega_{l/k^+} \rightarrow \Omega_{l/k^o} \) is injective if, and only if, \( k^o = k^+ \). Also a direct proof of (4.2) is of interest:

Using (2B) from the proof of (3.1), we have

\[ V_K = k[[x]] \subset l[[y]] = V_L \]

with \( k \subset l \) and \( x = ay^e, a \in l, a \neq 0, (e, p) = 1 \). For some \( n, m \in \mathbb{Z} \), we have \( ne + mp = 1 \), hence \( z = x^ay^zn = a^n y \in V_{k^+} \). Since \( V_{k^+} \) contains also \( k^+ \), we have \( V_{k^+} \supseteq k^+[[z]] \). Further

\[ y^p = a^{-np} \ z^p \in k^+[[z]]; \quad x = ay^e = a^{mp} \ z^e \in k^+[[z]]. \]

Hence \( k^+[[z]] \supseteq k[[x]] \) and \( k^+[[z]] \supseteq l^p[[y^p]] \). Consequently \( k^+[[z]] = V_{k^+} \) and the residue field of \( K^+ \) is \( k^+ \).

**Remark.** — Also for non-tame extensions \( L \supset K \) it is possible that \( k^o = k^+ \) (or equivalently \( \ker \varphi_{L/K} = 0 \)). More specific:

(4.3) **Corollary.** — Given fields \( k \subset l \) of characteristics \( p \neq 0 \), and a positive integer \( e \) such that:

1. \( \Omega_{l/k} \neq 0 \).
2. Either \( l|k \) is inseparable or \( e \) is divisible by \( p \).

Then:

(a) There are discrete valued fields \( K \subset L \) of characteristic \( p \), with residue fields \( k \subset l \) and \( e = e (L/K) \) such that \( \ker \varphi_{L/K} = 0 \).

(b) There are discrete valued fields \( K \subset L \) of characteristic \( p \), with residue fields \( k \subset l \) and \( e = e (L/K) \) such that \( \ker \varphi_{L/K} \neq 0 \).

**Proof:**

(1) Suppose \( p \mid e \). Let \( V_K = k[[x]] \subset V_L = l[[y]] \) such that \( k \subset l \) and \( x = ay^e \).

**Case (a).** — Put \( a = 1 \). Clearly, \( V_{k^+} = k^+[[y^p]] \), and so \( k^o = k^+ \).

**Case (b).** — Take \( a \in l \setminus k^+; k^+ \neq l \) since \( \Omega_{l/k} \neq 0 \). Then \( a = xy^{e-} \) belongs to \( K^+ \). Hence \( a \in k^o \setminus k^+ \).

(2) Suppose that \( p \) does not divide \( e \), and that \( l|k \) is inseparable. Again \( V_K = k[[x]] \) and \( V_L = l[[y]] \). The embedding \( \psi : k[[x]] \rightarrow l[[y]] \) is given in case (a) by:

\[ \psi (x) = y^e; \quad \psi \text{ maps } k \text{ into } l. \]

Clearly \( V_{k^+} = k^+[[y]] \) and \( k^o = k^+ \).
Case (b). — This is somewhat tricky. Since \( l/k \) is inseparable, there are elements \( x_1, \ldots, x_n \in k \) which are \( p \)-free over \( k^p \) but \( p \)-dependent in \( l'/p \). Without loss of generality, we may assume \( x_n \in l^p [x_i, \ldots, x_{n-1}] \). There exists a ring homomorphism \( \psi : k \to l [[y]] \) such that

\[
\psi(a) \equiv a \mod (y) \quad \text{for all } a \in k
\]

and

\[
\psi(x_i) \equiv x_i + \mu_i y \mod (y^p) \quad \text{where } \mu_1 = \ldots = \mu_{n-1} = 0
\]

and

\[
\mu_n \in l \setminus k^+.
\]

Define further \( \psi : k [[x]] \to l [[y]] \) by \( \psi(x) = y^p \).

Now

\[
x_n = \sum \lambda_x x_{x_1}^x \cdots x_{n-1}^x; \quad \lambda_x \in l; \quad 0 \leq x_i < p
\]

and

\[
z = \psi(x_n) - \sum \lambda_x \psi(x_1^x \cdots x_{n-1}^x)
\]

belongs to \( V_{k^+} \). Further \( z \equiv \mu_n y \mod (y^p) \). Since also \( y \in V_{k^+} \), because \( V_{k^+} \supset l^p [[y^p, y^p]] \), we have \( \mu_n \in k^p \). The choice of \( \mu_n \) implies \( k^p \neq k^+ \).

Remark. — The moral of (4.3) is that \( \ker \varphi_{L/K} \) and \( \varepsilon_{L/K} \) depend not only on \( k \subseteq l \) and \( e(L/K) \) but also on the embedding \( \psi \) of \( K \) into \( L \).

An open problem is to obtain from an embedding \( \psi \) suitable (linear) data which determine \( \ker \varphi_{L/K} \) and \( \varepsilon_{L/K} \). We conclude this section by showing a converse of (3.1) part (2) for fields of characteristic \( p \).

(4.4) PROPOSITION. — Let \( L \supset K \) be discrete valued fields (of characteristic \( p \)) such that \( \alpha : \Omega_k^* \otimes L \to \Omega_L^* \) is isometric. Then \( L \supset K \) is tamely ramified.

Proof. — We prove that \( l/k \) is separable by showing that every derivation \( D : k \to k \) extends to a derivation \( D^* : l \to l \). From (3.2), it follows that \( D \) lifts to a derivation \( D_1 : K \to K \) with \( ||D_1|| = 1 \). It is given (namely \( \alpha \) isometric) that \( D_1 \) extends to a derivation \( D_2 : L \to L \) with \( ||D_2|| = 1 \). Then \( D^* = \tau(D_2) \) does the job.

To show that \( e = e(L/K) \) is not divisible by \( p \) is more complicated. Since \( \dim \varepsilon_K = 1 \) by (3.2), there exists a \( k \)-linear map \( m : \tau \Omega_K^* \to k \) with kernel \( \im \varphi_K \). The map \( m \) lifts to a \( K \)-linear map \( M : \Omega_K^* \to K \) with norm 1. The derivation \( D_1 = M \circ d_k^* : K \to K \) extends to a derivation \( D_3 : L \to L \) with norm 1. The reduction of \( D_3 \), \( \tau(D_3) : l \to l \) is obviously a \( k \)-derivation and lifts to a \( K \)-derivation \( D_3 : L \to L \) with norm \( \leq 1 \). So \( D_3 = D_2 - D_3 \) is an extension of \( D_1 \), \( ||D_3|| = 1 \) and this time the reduction \( \tau(D_3) \) is zero.
Applying $D_i$ to the equation $\pi_L^a = a \pi_k$, $a \in L$, $|a| = 1$, one finds

$$e \pi_L^{-1} D_i (\pi_L^a) = a^{-1} D_i (a) + \pi_k^{-1} D_i (\pi_k).$$

Now $||a^{-1} D_i (a)|| < 1$ and $||\pi_L^{-1} D_i (\pi_k)|| = 1$. So $e$ cannot be divisible by $p$.

5. Discrete fields of mixed characteristic

In the most general case of inseparable residue field extension $k \subset l$, we have no method to compute $\Omega_{l/k}^\ell$. For reasonable extension $l \supset k$ however, the situation is as follows :

(5.1) Theorem. — Given discrete valued fields $\mathbb{Q}_p \subset K \subset L$ such that there exists a field $l_0$ with:

1. $k \subset l_0 \subset l$;
2. $l_0/k$ is separable;
3. $l/l_0$ is finite algebraic.

Then :

(a) $0 \to \Omega_k^\ell \otimes L \to \Omega_{l_0}^\ell \to \Omega_{l/k}^\ell \to 0$ is exact;
(b) $\gamma_{l/k}$ has finite dimension and $\gamma_{l/k} \oplus \tau \Omega_{l/k}^\ell \cong \Omega_{l/k}$.

Remarks.

1. The map $\tau$ need not be isometric; the statement in (a) can be translated as follows : « there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that every bounded derivation $D : K \to K$ has an extension $D^e : L \to L$ with $\|D^e\| \leq C \|D\|$.

2. The isomorphism mentioned in (b) is not canonical. The statement merely says that the cardinal of a Hamel-base of $\gamma_{l/k} \oplus \tau \Omega_{l/k}^\ell$ is equal to the cardinal of a Hamel-base of $\Omega_{l/k}$.

(5.2) Corollary. — Let $\mathbb{Q}_p \subset K \subset L$ be discrete valued fields such that $l$ is finitely generated over $k$. Then $\dim \tau \Omega_{l/k}^\ell = [l : k]_{tr}$. ($[ ]_{tr}$ means transcendence degree.)

Proof. — Of course $l_0$ with the properties of (5.1) exists in this case. Further by [3] [EGA IV, Chap. 0, (21.7.1)], we have

$$\dim \Omega_{l/k}^\ell = \dim \gamma_{l/k} = [l : k]_{tr}.$$

Proof of (5.1) :

1. First we show : There exists a complete field $L_0$, $K \subset L_0 \subset L$ such that $e (L_0/K) = 1$, and $L_0$ has residue field $l_0$. 

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE 7
Let $L_o \supset K$ be a field extension such that $e(L_o/K) = 1$ and $L_o$ has residue field $l_o$. We have to show that there exists a $K$-linear embedding of $L_o$ into $L$, or what is equivalent a $V_L$-linear embedding of $V_{L_o}$ into $V_L$. This is done by constructing for each $n \geq 1$ a $V_L$-linear ring homomorphism $\varphi_n : V_{L_o} \to V_L/p_L^n V_L$ such that all triangles

\[
\begin{array}{c}
V_{L_o} \\
\downarrow
\end{array} \xrightarrow{\varphi_n} \begin{array}{c} V_L/p_L^n V_L \\
\downarrow
\end{array} \xrightarrow{\varphi_{n+1}} \begin{array}{c} V_L/p_L^{n+1} V_L \\
\end{array}
\]

are commutative, and $\varphi_1 = V_{L_o} \to V_L \to V_L/p_L V_L$. Then $\varphi = \lim \varphi_n$ is a $V_L$-linear embedding of $V_{L_o}$ into $V_L$.

So all we have to do is to give a construction of $\varphi_{n+1}$. Let $\{a_i \in I \}$ be an orthonormal base of $L_o$ over $K$. Define $f : V_{L_o} \to V_L/p_L^{n+1} V_L$ by the formula $f(\sum \lambda_i a_i) = \sum \lambda_i b_i (\lambda_i \in V_K)$ where the $b_i$ are chosen such that $b_i = \varphi_n(a_i) \mod (p_L^n)$.

Of course $f$ need not be a ring homomorphism, but the 2-cocycle $(a, b) \mapsto f(ab) - f(a)f(b)$ of $V_{L_o} \times V_{L_o} \to p_L^n V_L/p_L^{n+1} V_L$ is trivial since $l_o/k$ is separable. Hence there exists a $V_L$-linear map

\[
g : V_{L_o} \to l_o \to l \cong p_L^n V_L/p_L^{n+1} V_L
\]

with $g(ab) - ag(b) - bg(a) = f(ab) - f(a)f(b)$ for all $a, b \in V_{L_o}$. Then $\varphi_{n+1} = f - g$ has the required properties.

(2) Proof of (a). — By (3.1) and (2.8), we have a commutative diagram, with exact top-row:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & \to & \Omega^1_{K} \otimes L & \to & \Omega^2_{l_o} \otimes L & \to & \Omega^2_{l_o/k} \otimes L & \to & 0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
0 & \to & \Omega^1_{K} \otimes L & \to & \Omega^1_{L/K} & \to & \Omega^1_{L/K} & \to & 0
\end{array}
\]

Hence the bottom-row is also exact.

(3) Proof of (b). — Using section 1, (A.1), (3.1) and $\Omega^1_{l_o/k} \otimes L \cong \Omega^1_{l_o} \otimes l$, we see that $\tau \Omega^1_{l/o} \cong \Omega^1_{l/o} \otimes l$. So we have only to show that $(\Omega^1_{l/o} \otimes l) \oplus \gamma^1_{l/o} \cong \Omega^1_{l/o}$.

This follows from the following exact sequences:

(A) \quad $0 \to \gamma^1_{l/o} \to \Omega^1_{l/o} \otimes l \to \Omega^1_{l/o} \to \gamma^1_{l/o} \to 0$,

(B) \quad $\Omega^1_{l/o} \cong \gamma^1_{l/o}$ since $l/l_o$ is finite algebraic,

(C) \quad $0 \to \gamma^1_{l/o} \to \gamma^1_{l/o} \to \gamma^1_{l/o} \to 0$.
in the following way:

\[ \gamma_{l/k} \oplus (\Omega_{l/k} \otimes l) \oplus \Omega_{l/k} \cong \gamma_{l/k} \oplus \gamma_{l/k} \oplus \Omega_{l/k} \quad \text{Use (A).} \]

By (C), \( \gamma_{l/k} \oplus \gamma_{l/k} \cong \gamma_{l/k} \cong \Omega_{l/k} \) by (B).

So

\[ \gamma_{l/k} \oplus (\Omega_{l/k} \otimes l) \oplus \Omega_{l/k} \cong \Omega_{l/k} \oplus \Omega_{l/k}. \]

Dividing by \( \Omega_{l/k} \) one obtains the formula

\[ \gamma_{l/k} \oplus (\Omega_{l/k} \otimes l) \cong \Omega_{l/k}. \]

**Examples:**

(1) Let \( K \supseteq \mathbb{Q}_p \) be a complete field such that \( e(K/\mathbb{Q}_p) = 1 \) and \( k \) has a countable \( p \)-base \( \{ a_n \mid n \geq 1 \} \) over \( k^p \). Take a set of representatives \( \{ A_n \mid n \geq 1 \} \subset V_k \) and let \( B_n \) denote an element in the algebraic closure of \( K \) satisfying \( B_n^n = A_n \).

The complete field

\[ L = \bigcup_{n=1}^\infty K(B_1, B_2, \ldots, B_n) \]

has the properties \( e(L/K) = 1 \) and \( l = k(a_1^{1/p}, a_2^{1/p}, \ldots) \). Certainly the condition of (5.1) is not satisfied for \( L \supseteq K \).

According to (3.3), \( \{ dA_n \mid n \geq 1 \} \) is an orthonormal base of \( \Omega_k^\ell \), and \( \{ dB_n \mid n \geq 1 \} \) is an orthonormal base of \( \Omega_k^{\ell'} \). The map \( \alpha : \Omega_k^\ell \otimes L \rightarrow \Omega_k^{\ell'} \) maps \( dA_n \otimes 1 \) onto \( p^n B_n^{n-1} dB_n \). It follows that \( \ker \alpha = 0 \) and that

\[ \dim \alpha = \left\{ \sum \lambda_n dB_n \in \Omega_k^{\ell'} \mid \lambda_n \in L, \lim \lambda_n p^{-n} = 0 \right\} \]

\[ \neq \Omega_k^{\ell'} = \ker (\Omega_k^\ell \rightarrow \Omega_k^{\ell}/K = 0). \]

So in this case, \( \dim \alpha \) is not closed and the sequence

\[ \Omega_k^\ell \otimes L \xrightarrow{\alpha} \Omega_k^{\ell'} \rightarrow \Omega_k^{\ell}/K \rightarrow 0 \]

is not exact. It shows moreover that the functor \( F \), introduced in section 1, is neither left- nor right-exact.

(2) Let \( K \supseteq \mathbb{Q}_p \) and \( L \supseteq \mathbb{Q}_p \) be complete discrete valued fields such that \( 1 = e(L/\mathbb{Q}_p) = e(K/\mathbb{Q}_p) \); \( k = \mathbb{F}_p(x) \) and \( l = k_a(y) \) where \( k_a \) denotes the algebraic closure of \( k \). Also in this case, \( l/k \) does not satisfy the condition of (5.1). Moreover, given a \( \mathbb{Q}_p \)-linear embedding \( \varepsilon : K \rightarrow L \), one can form \( \dim \Omega_{l/k}^\ell \) and \( \ker \varphi_{l/k}^\ell \). They depend essentially on the embedding \( \varepsilon \).

**Proof.** — It follows from (3.3) that \( \dim \Omega_k^\ell = \dim \Omega_l = 1 \). Let \( D : L \rightarrow L \) be a derivation with norm 1. The set

\[ L_0 = \{ \alpha \in L \mid D(\alpha) = 0 \} \]

BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MATHEMATIQUE DE FRANCE
is a complete subfield of $L$. One easily sees that the residue field of $L_0$ equals $k_u$. Take representatives $X \in K$ of $x \in k$ and $X_0 \in L_0$ of $x \in k_u$, $Y \in L$ of $y \in l$. The embedding $\varepsilon$ depends only on $\varepsilon (X)$, and all possible values of $\varepsilon (X)$ are $X_0 + pu$, where $u \in V_L$.

Case (a). — Take $u = 0$; $\varepsilon (X) = X_0$. Then $D$ is a $K$-derivation;
$$\dim \Omega^b_{L/K} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_{L/K} \text{ is bijective.}$$

Case (b). — Take $u = Y$; $\varepsilon (X) = X_0 + pY$. Then $D$ is not a $K$-derivation;
$$\Omega^b_{L/K} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi_{L/K} = 0.$$

6. Fields of residue-characteristic zero

In this section, we deal with fields $L$ such that $\text{char } l = 0$. The main result on extensions of bounded derivations is:

(6.1) Theorem. — Suppose that $K \subset L$ are complete valued fields and that $\text{char } l = 0$. Then
$$0 \to \Omega^b_k \otimes L \to \Omega^b_L \to \Omega^b_{L/K} \to 0$$
is exact and $\varkappa$ is isometric.

Proof. — According to (2.7), we have to show that any bounded derivation $D : K \to B$ where $B$ is a spherically complete Banach space over $L$, can be extended to a derivation $D^* : L \to B$ with $\|D\| = \|D^*\|$.

Without loss of generality, we may suppose that $L$ is algebraically closed. Using Zorn's lemma, there exists a maximal extension $D : L_1 \to B$, $K \subset L_1 \subset L$ with $\|D_1\| = 1$. Of course the field $L_1$ is also complete. In several steps we will show that $L_1 = L$.

(a) The residu field of $L_1$ is algebraically closed. — Suppose that this is not the case. Applying Hensel's lemma, we find $\exists \in L$ satisfying a polynomial
$$P (X) = X^n + a_{n-1} X^{n-1} + \ldots + a_0,$$
all $|a_i| \leq 1$ which is irreducible and such that is residue in $l, [X]$ is irreducible. This implies $[L_1 (\exists) : L_1] = [l, (\tau \exists) : l_i]$ and $1, \tau, \ldots, \tau^{n-1}$ is an orthonormal base of $L_1 (\exists)$ over $L_1$. Let $D_2 : L_1 (\exists) \to B$ be the unique extension of $D_1$. Then
$$0 = D_2 (P (\exists)) = P' (\exists) D_2 (\exists) + (\exists^{n-1} D_1 (a_{n-1}) + \ldots + D_1 (a_0)).$$

Since $|P' (\exists)| = 1$ ($P \in l_i [X]$ is irreducible and separable), we have $\|D_2 (\exists)\| \leq |\exists| \cdot \|D_1\|$. Also
$$\|D_2 (\exists^i)\| = \|i \tau^{i-1} D_2 (\exists)\| \leq |\tau^i| \cdot \|D_1\|.$$
Now for an arbitrary element \( x \in L_1 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}) \), \( x = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i \overline{\mathfrak{a}}^i \), we find
\[
\| D_1 (x) \| = \| \sum a_i D_1 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}^i) + \sum \overline{\mathfrak{a}}^i D_1 (a_i) \| \leq \| D_1 \| \max | a_i \overline{\mathfrak{a}}^i | = \| D_1 \| | x |.
\]
Hence \( \| D_1 \| = \| D_1 \| \). Contradiction.

(b) The value group \( | L_1^* | \) is divisible. — Suppose the contrary. Then one can find an extension \( L_2 = L_1 \left( \sqrt[n]{\pi} \right) \) of \( L_1 \) such that \( | L_2^* | / | L_1^* | \) has order \( n \) and \( \pi \in L_1 \). Put \( \overline{\mathfrak{a}} = \sqrt[n]{\pi} \). As before, \( \overline{\mathfrak{a}}, \ldots, \overline{\mathfrak{a}}^{n-1} \) is an orthogonal base of \( L_2 \) over \( L_1 \) and it suffices to show that the unique extension \( D_2 : L_2 \to B \) has the property \( \| D_2 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}) \| \leq \| D_1 \| \cdot | \overline{\mathfrak{a}} | \). But this is obvious since
\[
\overline{\mathfrak{a}}^{-1} D_2 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}) = n^{-1} \pi^{-1} D_1 (\pi).
\]
Contradiction.

(c) \( L_1 \) is algebraically closed. — Suppose the contrary, and let \( L_2 \supsetneq L_1 \) be a finite extension. Then \( t = [L_2 : L_1]^{-1} \text{ Tr}_{L_2/L_1} : L_2 \to L_1 \) is an \( L_1 \)-linear projection of \( L_2 \) onto \( L_1 \) with norm 1. Let \( x \not\in 0, x \in \ker t \).
There is an element \( x_0 \in L_1 \) with \( | x - x_0 | < | x_0 | \) because \( l_2 = l_1 \) and \( | L_2^* | = | L_1^* | \).
Now \[
|x_0| = | t(x_0)| = | t(x_0 - x)| \leq | x - x_0 | < | x_0 |
\]
is a contradiction.

(d) We show finally that \( L_1 = L \). — Suppose otherwise. Take \( \overline{\mathfrak{a}} \in L \setminus L_1 \) and \( \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \alpha < 1 \). Put \( L_2 = L_1 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}) \) and \( \overline{\mathfrak{a}}' = \overline{\mathfrak{a}} - \alpha' \), \( \alpha' \in L_1 \) chosen such that \( | \overline{\mathfrak{a}}' | \leq \alpha \inf \{ | \overline{\mathfrak{a}} - b | \mid b \in L_1 \} \).

Define \( D_2 : L_2 \to B \) by \( D_2 | L_1 = D_1 \) and \( D_2 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}') = 0 \). Since \( L_1 \) is algebraically closed any element of \( L_2 \) has the form
\[
a_0 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}' - a_1)^{n_1} \cdots (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}' - a_m)^{n_m} \quad \text{with} \quad n_i \in \mathbb{Z}.
\]
It follows that \( \| D_2 \| = \sup \{ | \overline{\mathfrak{a}}' - a |^{-1} \| D_2 (\overline{\mathfrak{a}}' - a) \| \mid a \in L_1 \} \). The latter expression is less or equal to
\[
\| D_1 \| \| | \overline{\mathfrak{a}}' | \left( \inf \{ | \overline{\mathfrak{a}}' - a | \mid a \in L_1 \} \right)^{-1} \leq \alpha^{-1} \| D_1 \|.
\]
So \( \| D_2 \| \leq x^{-1} \| D_1 \| \).

Using lemma (2.9) and the fact that \( \alpha, 0 < \alpha < 1 \), was arbitrary, one concludes that \( D_1 \) is extendable to \( L_2 \) with the same norm. This contradicts the maximality of \( L_1 \).

Definition. — Given complete fields \( L \supset K \) with char \( l = 0 \). An element \( x \in L \) is called almost algebraic over \( K \) if there exists for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \) a monic polynomial \( p \in K [X] \) such that \( | p(x) | \leq \varepsilon | p'(x) | \). \( L \) is called almost algebraic over \( K \) if every element of \( L \) is almost algebraic over \( K \).
Remark. — If $L$ is algebraic over $K$, then $L$ is almost algebraic over $K$.
Consider $L_a$, the completion of the algebraic closure of $L$, and let $\bar{K}$ denote the closure of the algebraic closure of $K$ in $L_a$. Since $L_a$ is algebraically closed, $\bar{K}$ is isomorphic to the completion of the algebraic closure of $K$, which is $K_a$. For convenience we write $\bar{K} = K_a \subset L_a$.

(6.2) Proposition. — Let $L > K$ be complete valued fields and suppose $\text{char } l = 0$. The following properties of an element $x \in L$ are equivalent:

1. $x$ is almost algebraic;
2. $d_{L/K}^h(x) = 0$;
3. $x \in K_a \cap L$.

Proof:

(1) implies (2). Put $d = d_{L/K}^h$, and let $\epsilon > 0$. There is a polynomial $p \in K[X]$ such that $|p(x)| \leq \epsilon |p'(x)|$. Then

$$\epsilon |p'(x)| \geq \|d(p(x))\| = \|p'(x)dx\| = \|p'(x)\| \|dx\|;$$

hence $dx = 0$;

(2) implies (3). Take $y \in L \setminus (K_a \cap L)$. It suffices to show that $d_{L/K_a}^h(y) \neq 0$. Using (6.1), it is enough to prove $d_{K_a(y)/K_a}^h(y) \neq 0$. Let $D : K_a(y) \to K_a(y)$ denote the $K_a$-derivation given by $D(y) = 1$. Then $D$ is bounded since

$$|D(a_0(y - a_1)^{n_1} \ldots (y - a_m)^{n_m}| \leq |a_0(y - a_1)^{n_1} \ldots (y - a_m)^{n_m}| \cdots n_i(y - a_i)^{-1}D(y - a_i)$$

and

$$|y - a_i|^{-1} |D(y - a_i)| = |y - a_i| \leq \left(\inf \left\{ |y - a| \mid a \in K_a \right\}\right) < \infty.$$

It follows that $d_{K_a(y)/K_a}^h(y) \neq 0$;

(3) implies (1). Take $x \in L$ and suppose that

$$\sup \left\{ |p'(x)|^{-1} |p(x)| \mid p \in K[X] \right\} = C < \infty.$$

The $K$-derivation $D : K(x) \to K(x)$ given by $D(x) = 1$ is then bounded. Indeed, one calculates easily that $\|D\| = C$. Hence $d_{K(x)/K}^h(x) \neq 0$. Using (4.1), $d_{L_a/K}^h(x) \neq 0$, and certainly $x \notin K_a$.

(6.3) Corollary. — Let $L > K$ denote complete valued fields and let $\text{char } l = 0$. The following properties are equivalent:

1. $\Omega_{L/K}^h = 0$;
2. $K_a = L_a$;
3. $L$ is almost algebraic over $K$. 

Tome 101 — 1973 — N° 1
Proof. — Follows directly from (6.2).

Definitions. — Given complete valued fields $L \supset K$, char $l = 0$, and $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \alpha < 1$.

$A = \{ x_i \mid i \in I \} \subset L$ is called $\alpha$-transcendental over $K$ if, for any polynomial $p \in K[X_i, \ldots, X_n]$ and different elements $i_1, \ldots, i_n \in I$, the following inequality holds:

$$| p (x_{i_1}, \ldots, x_{i_n}) | \geq \alpha \max_j | x_{i_j} (\partial p / \partial X_j) (x_{i_1}, \ldots, x_{i_n}) |.$$

The set $A$ is called topological transcendental if $A$ is $\beta$-transcendental over $K$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \beta < 1$. The set $A$ is called an $\alpha$-transcendence base of $L$ over $K$ if $A$ is $\alpha$-transcendental and $L$ is almost algebraic over $\bar{K} (A)$. The set $A$ is called a topological transcendence base of $L$ over $K$ if it is a $\beta$-transcendence base for some $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \beta < 1$.

Remark. — If $A$ is $\alpha$-transcendental over $K$ then $A$ is certainly algebraically independent over $K$.

(6.4) Proposition. — With the above notations:

1. $A$ is $\alpha$-transcendental if and only if $\{ x_i^{-1} \, dx_i \mid i \in I \} \subset \Omega^1_{L/K}$ is $\alpha$-orthonormal,

2. $A$ is an $\alpha$-transcendence base if and only if $\{ x_i^{-1} \, dx_i \mid i \in I \} \subset \Omega^1_{L/K}$ is an $\alpha$-base,

3. $L$ has a topological transcendence base over $K$ if $\Omega^1_{L/K}$ is a Banach space over $L$ of countable type.

Proof :

1. Using (6.1), we may suppose that $L = \bar{K} (A)$. Now « only if »:

We have to show « $\| \sum a_j x_j^{-1} \, dx_j \| \geq \alpha | a_i |$ ». Consider the $K$-derivation $D_i : K (A) \to K (A)$ given by $D_i (x_j) = \delta_{ij} x_i$. Clearly

$$\| D_i \| = \sup \left\{ | p |^{-1} \| D_i (p) | \mid 0 \neq p \in K [A] \right\}.$$

It follows from the definition of $\alpha$-transcendental that $\| D_i \| \leq \alpha^{-1}$. Extending $D_i$ by continuity to a $K$-derivation of $L$ and using (2.2), we find an $L$-linear map $t_i : \Omega^1_{L/K} \to L$ such that

$$\| t_i \| \leq \alpha^{-1}, \quad t_i (dx_j) = \delta_{ij} x_i.$$

Hence

$$\alpha^{-1} \| \sum a_j x_j^{-1} \, dx_j \| \geq \| t_i \| \| \sum a_j x_j^{-1} \, dx_j \| \geq | a_i |$$

and the required inequality is proved. The proof of the « if-part » is analogous.

2. This follows from (1) and (6.3).
The Banach space $\Omega^*_{L/K}$ is of countable type over $L$, and we suppose for convenience that $\Omega^*_{L/K}$ is infinite dimensional. Using (2.5) part (3), one can find a sequence of elements $\{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ in $L$ such that $V_n = L \, dx_1 + \ldots + L \, dx_n$ has dimension $n$ and $\bigcup_{n=1}^{n} V_n$ is dense in $\Omega^*_{L/K}$. Take $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < \alpha < 1$.

Let $t_n : \Omega^*_{L/K} \to L$ be a bounded linear map satisfying $t_n (V_{n-1}) = 0$, $\| t_n \| V_n \| \geq \sqrt{\alpha} \| t_n \|$, and let $D_n : K (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \to L$ be the corresponding $K (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1})$-derivation. Choose $y_n \in K (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ with $D_n (y_n) \| \geq \sqrt{\alpha} \| D_n \| \| y_n \|$. It follows easily that $V_n = L \, dy_1 + \ldots + L \, dy_n$

and that $\{ y_n^{-1} \, dy_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N} \}$ is $\alpha$-orthonormal. It is also an $\alpha$-base of $\Omega^*_{L/K}$ because $\bigcup_{n=1}^{n} V_n$ is dense in $\Omega^*_{L/K}$.

(6.5) Lemma and definition. — Let $L \supset K$ be valued fields and let $\text{char} \ k = 0$. The map

$L^* \to \{ x \in \Omega^*_{L/K} \mid \| x \| \leq 1 \} \to \tau \Omega^*_{L/K} \to \varepsilon_{L/K}$

$\varepsilon_{L/K}$ being coker $\varphi_{L/K}$; given by $a \mapsto a^{-1} \, d^l_{L/K} (a)$ is additive and factors uniquely through $| L^* | / | K^* |$. The induced map $| L^* | / | K^* | \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} 1 \to \varepsilon_{L/K}$ will be denoted by $\psi_{L/K}$.

Proof. — We can restrict ourselves to showing that the kernel of $L^* \to \varepsilon_{L/K}$ contains $K^*$ and $\{ x \in L^* \mid \| x \| = 1 \}$. The first statement is obvious. Further, take $x \in L^*$, $\| x \| = 1$, and let $\tau x \in l$ denote its residue. Then $\varphi_{L/K} (d (\tau x)) = \tau (d^l_{L/K} (x))$ and $\tau (x^{-1} \, d^l_{L/K} (x)) \in \text{im} \varphi_{L/K}$.

(6.6) Proposition. — Let $L \supset K$ be complete valued fields and suppose that $\text{char} \ k = 0$. Then $\varphi_{L/K}$ and $\psi_{L/K}$ are injective.

Proof. — Take a transcendence base $\{ \bar{x}_i \mid i \in I \}$ of $l/k$, and let $\{ x_i \mid i \in I \} \subset L$ be a set of representatives. Take further a linear base $\{ \bar{y}_j \mid j \in J \}$ of $| L^* | / | K^* | \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} 1$ consisting of elements of the type $a \otimes 1$, $a \in | L^* | / | K^* |$. Let $\{ y_j \mid j \in J \} \subset L$ be a set of representatives.

As is easily seen the monomials in $\{ x_i \mid i \in I \} \cup \{ y_j \mid j \in J \}$ are orthogonal over $K$. By (6.4) part (1), it follows that $\{ dx_i \mid i \in I \} \cup \{ y_j^{-1} \, dy_j \mid j \in J \}$ is an orthonormal subset of $\Omega^*_{L/K}$. Their images in $\tau \Omega^*_{L/K}$ are linearly independent, so $\tau dx_i \mid i \in I \cup \{ \tau (y_j^{-1} \, dy_j) \mid j \in J \}$ is linearly independent.

Clearly $\varphi = \varphi_{L/K}$ is injective since $\varphi (d \bar{x}_i) = \tau dx_i$, and $\{ d \bar{x}_i \mid i \in I \}$ is a base of $\Omega^*_{L/K}$. Further $\text{im} \varphi$ is the subspace of $\tau \Omega^*_{L/K}$ generated
by \( \{ \tau (dx_i) \mid i \in I \} \), and the formula
\[
\psi_{L/K} (y_j) = \tau (y_j^{-1} dy_j) + \text{im} \varphi \in \mathbb{E}_{L/K}
\]
shows that also \( \psi_{L/K} \) is injective.

**Example.** — Let \( l \) be a field of characteristic zero, \( G \) a subgroup of \( \mathbb{R} \) and \( \xi : G \times G \to l^* \) a symmetric 2-cocycle (where \( G \) acts trivially on \( l^* \)). The set \( L_0 = l \langle G, \xi \rangle \) of all functions \( x : G \to l \) such that
\[
\text{supp} (x) = \{ g \in G \mid x (g) \neq 0 \}
\]
has limit \( + \infty \), becomes a complete valued field under addition, multiplication and valuation given by the formulas:
\[
(x + y) (g) = x (g) + y (g);
(xy) (g) = \sum x (h) y (g - h) \xi (h, g - h)
\]
and
\[
| x | = \exp (- \min (\text{supp} (x))).
\]
The set \( L_1 = l \langle G, \xi \rangle \) of all functions \( x : G \to l \) such that \( \text{supp} (x) \) is a well-ordered subset of \( G \), becomes in the same way a complete valued field. **Kaplansky** (Maximal fields with valuations, *Duke math. J.*, vol. 9, 1942, p. 303-321) has shown that every complete valued field, of residue-characteristic zero, is isomorphic (as valued field) to a field \( L' \), \( L_0 \subset L' \subset L_1 \), for suitable \( l, G, \xi \). Further the field \( L_1 \) is maximally (= spherically) complete.

As an illustration of (6.6), we calculate \( \Omega_{L_0}^l \). To do so, we introduce the following notation: \( \pi_g \) is the element of \( L_0 \) given by \( \pi_g (h) = \delta_{g,h} \) for all \( g, h \in G \). Every element \( x \) of \( L_0 \) can now be written as a convergent sum
\[
x = \sum_{g \in G} \lambda_g \pi_g \quad \text{with} \quad \lambda_g \in l.
\]
Since
\[
dx = \sum \lambda_g \pi_g (\pi_g^{-1} d\pi_g) + \sum \tau (\lambda_g) \pi_g,
\]
it follows that \( \Omega_{L_0}^l \) is topologically generated by
\[
\{ d (\lambda) \mid \lambda \in l \} \cup \{ \pi_g^{-1} d\pi_g \mid g \in G \}.
\]
Hence \( \Omega_{L_0}^l \) is also topologically generated by
\[
\{ d (\lambda_i) \mid i \in I \} \cup \{ \pi_{g_j}^{-1} d\pi_{g_j} \mid j \in J \},
\]
where \( \{ \lambda_i \mid i \in I \} \) is a transcendance base of \( l/Q \) and \( \{ g_j \mid j \in J \} \) is a maximal \( \mathbb{Z} \)-independent subset of \( G \). Proposition (6.6) asserts that this set is orthonormal and hence it must be an orthonormal base of \( \Omega_{L_0}^l \).
7. Fields of characteristic $p \neq 0$

In this section, we deal with fields $L \supset K$ of characteristic $p \neq 0$. Let $K^+ = \overline{K}(L^p)$, which is the smallest complete field containing both $K$ and $L^p$. Clearly $\Omega_{L/K}^p$ equals $\Omega_{L/K}^p$. By means of a result on extensions of bounded derivations we will show that $\Omega_{L/K}^p \neq 0$ if $L \neq K^+$.

(7.1) **Proposition.** — Suppose $L \supset K \supset L^p$. Then

$$0 \to \Omega_{L/K}^p \otimes L \xrightarrow{\alpha} \Omega_{L/K}^p \to \Omega_{L/K}^p \to 0$$

is exact and $\alpha$ is an isometry.

**Proof.** — It suffices to show [according to (2.7)] that any bounded $L^p$-derivation $D : K \to B$, where $B$ is a spherically complete Banach space over $L$, is extendable to $L$ with the same norm.

The lemma of Zorn yields the existence of an intermediate field $L_1$, $K \subset L_1 \subset L$, such that $D$ extends to $D_1 : L_1 \to B$ with $\|D\| = \|D_1\|$ and such that any extension of $D_1$ to a bigger field has a norm greater than $\|D\|$.

We will lead the assumption $L_1 \neq L$ to a contradiction. Take $y \in L \setminus L_1$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$, $0 < a < 1$. Let $L_2 = L_1(y)$ and let $D_0 : L_2 \to L_2$ be a non-zero $L_1$-derivation. Take $z \in L_2$ such that $|D_0(z)| \geq a \|D_0\|. |z|$. We may suppose that $D_0(z) = z$. We want to show that $\{ 1, z, \ldots, z^{p-1} \}$ is an $a^{p-1}$-orthogonal base of $L_2$ over $L_1$. Take $t = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} a_i z^i$, with all $a_i \in L_1$. Then we have

$$D_0(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} i a_i z^i, \quad \ldots, \quad D_0^{p-1}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} i^{p-1} a_i z^i.$$

It follows that

$$a_i z^i = \sum_{j=0}^{p-1} \lambda_{ij} D_0^j(t) \quad \text{where} \quad \lambda_{ij} \in \mathbb{F}_p.$$

Hence

$$|a_i z^i| \leq \max |D_0^j(t)| \leq a^{-p+1} |t|.$$

Consequently $|t| \geq a^{p-1} \max |a_i z^i|$. This means that $\{ 1, z, \ldots, z^{p-1} \}$ is an $a^{p-1}$-orthogonal base of $L_2$ over $L_1$.

Now define $D_1 : L_2 \to B$ such that $D_1| L_1 = D_1$ and $D_1(z) = 0$. Then $\|D_2\| \leq a^{-p+1} \|D_1\|$. Applying lemma (2.9), one concludes that $D_1$ is extendable to $L_2$ with the same norm. This is a contradiction.

**Remark.** — For the case of a trivial valued field one finds back a result of [3] (EGA IV, première partie, Chap. 0, (21.4.7)):

$$\gamma_{L/K/L^p} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad L \supset K \supset L^p.$$
(7.2) Theorem. — Let $L \supset K$ be complete valued fields of characteristic $p \neq 0$. If $x \in L \setminus K^+$, then $d^{\ast}_{L/K}(x) \neq 0$. In particular, $\Omega^{\ast}_{L/K} = 0$ implies $L = K^+$.

Proof. — Form $L_i = K^+(x)$, and the bounded $K^+$-derivation $D : L_i \to L_i$ given by $D(x) = 1$. Hence $d^{\ast}_{L/K}(x) \neq 0$. According to (7.1) also $d^{\ast}_{L/K}(x) \neq 0$.

Definitions. — A subset $A = \{ x_i | i \in I \}$ of $L$ is called an $\alpha$-$p$-free ($\alpha \in \mathbb{R}, 0 < \alpha \leq 1$) set in $L/K$ if the monomials

$$M = \left\{ x_{i_1}^{a_1} \cdots x_{i_n}^{a_n} | n \in \mathbb{N}; i_1, \ldots, i_n \in I; 0 \leq a_i < p \right\}$$

are $\alpha$-orthogonal in $L$ viewed as a Banach space over $K^+$. The set $A$ is called an $\alpha$-$p$-base of $L/K$ if $M$ is an $\alpha$-orthogonal base of $L$ over $K^+$. If $A$ is $\beta$-$p$-free in $L/K$ for some $\beta$ then $A$ is called topologically $p$-free in $L/K$, and if $A$ is a $\beta$-$p$-base of $L/K$ for some $\beta$ then $A$ is called a topological $p$-base of $L/K$.

(7.3) Proposition. — With the above notations:

1. $A \subset L$ is $\alpha$-$p$-free in $L/K$ if and only if $\{ a^{-1} d^{\ast}_{L/K}(a) | a \in A \}$ is $\alpha$-orthonormal.

2. $A \subset L$ is an $\alpha$-$p$-base of $L/K$ if and only if $\{ a^{-1} d^{\ast}_{L/K}(a) | a \in A \}$ is an $\alpha$-orthonormal base of $\Omega^{\ast}_{L/K}$.

3. If $\Omega^{\ast}_{L/K}$ is a Banach space of countable type over $L$, then $L$ has a topological $p$-base over $K$.

Proof:

1. Let $A = \{ x_i | i \in I \}$ be $\alpha$-$p$-free. Using (7.1), we may assume that $L = K^+(x_i | i \in I)$.

Consider the $K^+$-derivation $D_i$ of $L$ into $L$ given by $D_i(x_i) = \delta_{ij} x_j$. The norm of $D_i$ is $\leq x^{-1}$ because the set of monomials $M$ is supposed to be $\alpha$-orthogonal.

Let $t_i : \Omega^{\ast}_{L/K} \to L$ be the linear map corresponding to $D_i$. The elements $x_i^{-1} dx_i \in \Omega^{\ast}_{L/K}$ have the property $t_i(x_i^{-1} dx_i) = \delta_{ij}$. From this one deduces:

$$x^{-1} \| \sum a_i x_i^{-1} dx_i \| \geq \| t_j \| \cdot \| \sum a_i x_i^{-1} dx_i \| \geq \| a_j \|$$

and the required inequality is proved.

The second part of (1) can be proved in the same way.

2. This follows from (1) and (7.2).

3. The proof is verbally the same as the proof of (6.4) part (3).
Remarks :

(1) If the field $L$ is spherically complete or if the Banach space $\Omega^i_{L/K}$ is of countable type then $\Omega^i_{L/K} \neq 0$ implies that $\text{Derb}_K (L, L) \neq 0$. However in the case that $L$ is not spherically complete, we can not draw this conclusion. It seems likely that there are complete valued fields $L \supset K$ of characteristic $p \neq 0$ such that $L \not\cong K^+$ and

$$\text{Derb}_K (L, L) = 0.$$  

The author does not know any example of this type.

(2) Topological $p$-bases form an essential part of Kiehl’s proof [6] of the excellence of affmoid algebras and analytic rings over a complete valued field $L$ with $[L : L^p] = \infty$. Proposition (7.3) gives an alternative proof of the existence of $p$-base in the countable case.

8. Application to tensor products

In this section, we deal with a problem raised in the theory of affmoid algebras: « Let $A$ and $B$ be Banach algebras (commutative and with a unit element) over the field $K$. Suppose that the norms on $A$ and $B$ are power-multiplicative (which means $\| f^n \| = \| f \| ^n$ for all $f$ and all $n$). Is the norm on $A \otimes_K B$ (or on $A \hat{\otimes}_K B$) also power-multiplicative? »

First of all we reduce this question to a problem on tensor products of fields.

(8.1) Proposition (T. A. Springer). — Let $A$ be a Banach algebra over $K$, which is commutative and has a unit element. The norm on $A$ is power-multiplicative if, and only if $A$ can be embedded in a product of complete fields $L_i \supset K$; so $A \subset \prod_{i \in I} L_i$.

Proof, — We remark that $\prod_{i \in I} L_i$ is defined to be the set of all elements $(l_i)_{i \in I}$ such that $\sup_i \| l_i \| < \infty$ and the norm

$$\| (l_i)_{i \in I} \| = \sup \| l_i \|$$

makes $\prod_{i \in I} L_i$ into a Banach algebra over $K$. Its norm is clearly power-multiplicative. The other part of (8.1) will be shown in a number of lemmata.

(8.2) Lemma. — In the set $\Phi = \Phi (A)$ of all maps $\varphi : A \rightarrow \{ r \in \mathbb{R} \mid r \geq 0 \}$ satisfying :

(1) $\varphi (1) = 1$ and $\varphi (a) \leq \| a \| ;$
(2) $\varphi (ab) \leq \varphi (a) \varphi (b) ;$
(3) $\varphi (a + b) \leq \max (\varphi (a), \varphi (b)) ;$

TOME 101 — 1973 — N° 1
every element lies above a minimal element (in the natural order of \( \Phi \)).

Every minimal element \( \varphi \) of \( \Phi \) satisfies \( \varphi(ab) = \varphi(a) \varphi(b) \) for all \( a, b \in A \).

Proof. — We apply Zorn. Let \( \Phi_0 \) be a totally ordered subset of \( \varphi \), then it is easily checked that \( \varphi_0(x) = \inf \{ \varphi(x) \mid \varphi \in \Phi_0 \} \) is also an element of \( \Phi \). Further let \( \varphi \) be a minimal element of \( \Phi \). Take \( a \in A \) with \( \varphi(a) \neq 0 \). Then \( \varphi^* \) defined by

\[
\varphi^*(b) = \inf \{ \varphi(a^n b) \varphi(a)^{-n} \mid n \geq 0 \}
\]

is also an element of \( \Phi \) and satisfies \( \varphi^* \leq \varphi \). Consequently \( \varphi^* = \varphi \) and \( \varphi(ab) = \varphi(a) \varphi(b) \) for all \( a, b \in A \).

(8.3) Lemma. — Let \( \| \|_{sp} \) be the semi-norm on \( A \) given by

\[
\| a \|_{sp} = \lim (\| a^n \|)^{1/n}.
\]

Then \( \| \|_{sp} \in \Phi \). Take \( a \in A \) with \( \| a \|_{sp} = \varrho \). Then there exists a complete field extension \( L \) of \( K \) and a \( K \)-algebra homomorphism \( f : A \to L \) satisfying \( \| f \| = 1 \) and \( | f(a) | = \varrho \).

Proof. — The first statement, \( \| \|_{sp} \in \Phi \), is classical. Consider the algebra \( B \) consisting of all power series \( \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i T^i \) with coefficients in \( A \) and such that \( \lim \| a_i \|_{sp} \rho^{-i} = 0 \). With the norm

\[
\| \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i T^i \| = \max (\| a_i \|_{sp} \rho^{-i})
\]

\( B \) becomes a normed algebra over \( K \). The element \( x = a T - 1 \in B \) has the property \( \| xy \| = \| y \| \) for all \( y \in B \) and \( \| x \| = 1 \).

Let \( \hat{B} \) denote the completion of \( B \) then \( \hat{B} x \) is a proper closed ideal in \( \hat{B} \). Let \( C \) be the Banach algebra \( \hat{B}/\hat{B} x \). Take a minimal \( \varphi \in \Phi(C) \) and let \( \hat{C}_\varphi \) be the completion of \( C \) with respect to \( \varphi \). Since \( \varphi(ab) = \varphi(a) \varphi(b) \) for all \( a \) and \( b \), \( \hat{C}_\varphi \) is in fact a subring of a complete valued field \( \hat{L} \supseteq K \).

The composed map \( f : A \to \hat{C}_\varphi \subseteq L \) has certainly norm 1. Further the map \( A \to B \) maps onto an element of norm \( \| a \|_{sp} = \varrho \), hence \( | f(a) | \leq \varrho \). The image of \( T \) in \( L \) is \( I \) and satisfies \( | f(a) | = 1 \). Since \( | I | \leq \| T \| = \varrho^{-1} \), we have \( | f(a) | = \varrho \).

End of the proof of (8.1). — Suppose that the norm on \( A \) is power-multiplicative. Then \( \| \| = \| \|_{sp} \). For each \( a \in A \), \( a \neq 0 \), we can take an extension \( L_a \) of \( K \) and a \( K \)-algebra homomorphism \( f_a : A \in L_a \) such that \( | f_a(x) | = \| a \| \) and \( \| f_a \| = 1 \). Then the map

\[
f = \Pi f_a : A \to \Pi L_a
\]

is an embedding of \( A \) in a product complete field extensions of \( K \).
Remark. — Suppose that the norm on both $A$ and $B$ is power-multiplicative. Then $A \subset nL$ and $B \subset nM$. Using (B 2) part (2), one finds that the problem: « Is the norm on $A \otimes_K B$ power-multiplicative? » reduces to: « Is the norm on $L_i \otimes_K M_j$ for each $i$ and $j$ power-multiplicative? ». As can be expected, in the case $\text{char } k = 0$ the answer is yes:

(8.4) Theorem. — Let $L \supset K$ and $M \supset K$ be valued fields then the norm on $L \otimes_K M$ is power-multiplicative provided that $\text{char } k = 0$.

Proof. — Using (B 2) part (2), we may suppose that $L$ is algebraically closed and without loss of generality we may, according to (8.1), at any time in this proof replace a power-multiplicative normed algebra by a valued field. Further for any intermediate field $E$, $K \subset E \subset L$, the normed algebras $L \otimes_K M$ and $L \otimes_E (E \otimes_K M)$ are isometrically isomorphic. The lemma of Zorn yields the existence of a maximal intermediate field $E$ such that $E \otimes_K M$ has a power-multiplicative norm. If $E = L$, we are done. If not we have the following cases:

1. $\Omega_{l/E}^b \neq 0$, and there exists $x \in L$ with $\Omega_{E/(x)}^b \neq 0$.
2. $\Omega_{l/E}^b = 0$ and according to (6.2), $L = E_0$.

So it suffices to show the validity of (8.4) in the following two cases:

1. $L = K(x)$, $x$ is topological transcendental and $K$ is algebraically closed.
2. $L = K_a$ (the completion of the algebraic closure of $K$).

Case (1). — Let $f, g \in K[x] \otimes_K M$ have degree $\leq n$, and let a real number $\delta$, $0 < \delta < 1$, be given. Let $D : L \to L$ be the bounded $K$-derivation satisfying $D(x) = 1$. Since $K$ is algebraically closed there exists a polynomial $p$ of degree 1 in $K[x]$ such that $|D(p)| \geq \delta^1/n \|D\| \|p\|$. Then $\{1, p, p^2, \ldots, p^n\}$ is a $\delta$-orthogonal base of the $K$-vector space of all polynomials in $K[x]$ of degree $\leq 2n$. Let

$$f = \sum_{i=0}^n p^i \otimes m_i;$$
$$g = \sum_{j=0}^n p^j \otimes m_j^*$$

and $fg = \sum_{k=0}^n p^k \otimes \sum_{i+j=k} m_i m_j^*$. So

$$\|fg\| \geq \delta \max_k \|\sum_{i+j=k} m_i m_j^* \| \|p^k\|$$
$$= \delta \left( \max_i \|m_i\| \|p^i\| \right) \left( \max_j \|m_j^*\| \|p^j\| \right) \geq \delta \|f\| \|g\|.$$

Hence the norm on $K[x] \otimes_K M$ is multiplicative and consequently also on $L \otimes_K M$. 

TOME 101 — 1973 — N° 1
Case (2). — First we enlarge $M$ such that $|M| \geq |K_n|$, and we consider special cases of algebraic extensions of $K$:

(A) If $[L : K] = [l : k] < \infty$ then the norm on $L \otimes_k M$ is power-multiplicative.

(B) If $L = K(\bar{z})$, $\bar{z}^n = a \in K$ and $|\bar{z}^i| \notin K^*$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$, then the norm on $L \otimes_k M$ is power-multiplicative.

Proof of (A). — Since for

$$x = a \otimes b \quad \text{and} \quad y \in L \otimes_k M, \quad \|xy\| = \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$$

it is sufficient to show that $\|y\| = 1$ implies that $\|y^n\| = 1$ for all $n$. Put in a different way, we have to show that the ring

$$R = \{ y \in L \otimes M \mid \|y\| \leq 1 \} \cap L \otimes M \mid \|y\| < 1 \}$$

has no nilpotent elements. Now $L$ has an orthonormal base over $K$ and it follows from (B2) that $R = l \otimes_k m$. This ring is known to have no nilpotents.

Proof of (B). — Again it suffices to show that $R$ has no nilpotents. Take an element $b \in M$ such that $\|z \otimes b\| = 1$. Then $1 \otimes 1, z \otimes b, \ldots, z^{n-1} \otimes b^{n-1}$ is an orthonormal base of $L \otimes_k M$ over the field $M$. It follows that $R = m[T]/(T^n - a)$ where $a \in m$ is the residue of the element $\bar{z}^n b^n \in M$. Since $a \neq 0$, again $R$ has no nilpotents.

Proof of the case (2). — Let $K_i$ be a maximal subfield of $L$, containing $K$, such that the norm on $K_i \otimes_k M$ is power-multiplicative.

(a) The residue field $k_i$ of $K_i$ is algebraically closed. — Suppose not, then there exists a field $K_i$ with $K_i \subsetneq K_i \subsetneq L$, $[K_i : K_i] = [k_i : k_i] < \infty$. Now $K_i \otimes_k M$ is isomorphic to $K_i \otimes_{K_i}(K_i \otimes_k M)$ and using (6.1) and (A), we find the contradiction that the norm on $K_i \otimes_k M$ is power-multiplicative.

(b) The value-group of $K_i$ is divisible. — Suppose not, then there is an extension $K_i(\bar{z})$ of $K_i$ of the type described in (B). In the same way as (a), this leads or a contradiction.

(c) $K_i = L$. If not, then $K_i$ is not algebraically closed. Let $K_i \subset L$ be finite extension of $K_i$. According to (a) and (b),

$$f(K_i/K_i) = e(K_i/K_i) = 1.$$ 

And hence for any $x \in K_i$, there exists an element $y \in K_i$ with $|x - y| < |x| = |y|$. On the other hand, let $0 \neq x \in K_i$ be such that $\text{Tr}(x) = 0$. Then, for any $y \in K_i$, we have

$$|x - y| \geq |\text{Tr}(x - y)| = |\text{Tr}(-y)| = |y|.$$

This is a contradiction.
(8.5) COROLLARY. — Suppose \( \text{char } k = 0 \), and let \( A \) and \( B \) be Banach algebras (commutative and with a unit element) over \( K \). If the norms on \( A \) and \( B \) are power-multiplicative, then so is the norm on \( A \otimes_k B \).

Remark. — In case \( \text{char } k = p \neq 0 \), the statements corresponding to (8.4) and (8.5) are obviously false. However, one can prove the following: « If \( L \supset K \) is a tamely ramified extension of discrete valued fields, then the norm on \( L \otimes_k M \) is power-multiplicative for every field \( M \supset K \) ».

This leads to the conjecture that the following statements concerning \( L \supset K \) are equivalent:

1. For all \( M \supset K \), the norm on \( L \otimes_k M \) is power-multiplicative.
2. For all \( M \supset K \), with \( [M : K] < \infty \), the norm on \( L \otimes_k M \) is power-multiplicative.
3. The map \( \alpha : \Omega^1_k \otimes L \to \Omega^1_L \) is isometric.

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TOME 101 — 1973 — N° 1