J. E. CARROLL
H. KISILEVSKY

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INITIAL LAYERS OF Z_l-EXTENSIONS OF COMPLEX QUADRATIC FIELDS

J. E. Carroll and H. Kisilevsky*

Introduction

If F is a number field and l a prime, a $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension, K, of F is a normal extension with Galois group topologically isomorphic to the additive l-adic integers. For example, the extension $\mathbb{Q}^l_\infty/\mathbb{Q}$ is a $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension, where $\mathbb{Q}^l_\infty$ is the subfield of $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_{l\infty})$ the cyclotomic field of all l power roots of unity which is fixed by an automorphism of order $l-1$. For any number field F, the $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension $F\cdot\mathbb{Q}^l_\infty/F$ is called the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension of F. If L is the composite of all $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extensions of F, then $\mathrm{Gal}\,(L/F) \approx \mathbb{Z}_l^a$ for an integer a. It is known that $r_2+1 \leqq a \leqq d$ where r_2 is the number of complex embeddings of F and $d = [F:Q]$ (see [6]), and Leopoldt's conjecture is equivalent to $a = r_2+1$.

In this article, we consider the case that F is a complex quadratic field. We try to find a canonical $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension, K_2, of F, disjoint from the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension, K_1, of F such that $L = K_1K_2$ (c.f. [4], [8]). We determine the initial layers of K_2 in some cases by considering the torsion subgroup, T, of the Galois group of the maximal abelian l-ramified, i.e., unramified at all primes not dividing l, pro-l extension of F.

For an abelian group A, and a prime l, we denote by $A(l)$ the l-power torsion subgroup of A, and by A_l the subgroup of elements of A of exponent l.

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Let $F/\mathbb{Q}$ be normal and let l be a prime number. Let M be the maximal normal extension of F such that the Galois group, $G = \mathrm{Gal}\,(M/F)$ is an abelian pro-l group and such that M/F is l-ramified. Then M is a normal

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extension of $\mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q})$ acts on G by conjugation. We shall consider the structure of G as a $\mathbb{Z}_l$-module and as a $\mathrm{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q})$-module.

LEMMA (1): *If $[F:\mathbb{Q}] < \infty$, then G is a finitely generated $\mathbb{Z}_l$-module.*

PROOF: It suffices to show that G/lG is finite [9, §6]. Now G/lG is a quotient of the Galois group over $F(\zeta)$ of the composite of all cyclic, degree l, l-ramified extensions of $F(\zeta)$, where ζ is a primitive lth root of 1. Thus, it is enough to show that $F(\zeta)$ has only finitely many cyclic l-ramified extensions of degree l. By Kummer theory, all such extensions are of the form $F(\zeta, \alpha^{1/l})$, $\alpha \in F(\zeta)$. But $F(\zeta, \alpha^{1/l})/F(\zeta)$ is l-ramified if and only if the principal ideal $(\alpha) = \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}^l$ where $\mathfrak{A}$ is a product of primes dividing l. Let A be the set of all such α. Then we have an exact sequence,

$$0 \to U_S/U_S^l \to A/F(\zeta)^{*l} \to (C_S)_l \to 0 \qquad \alpha \to \text{class of } \mathfrak{B}$$

where S is the set of primes of $F(\zeta)$ dividing l, U_S is the group of S-units in $F(\zeta)$, and $(C_S)_l$ is the group of elements of exponent l in the S-class group of $F(\zeta)$. But C_S is finite and, by the S-unit theorem, U_S is finitely generated. Hence $A/F(\zeta)^{*l}$ is finite.

COROLLARY (2): *$G \approx T \oplus \mathbb{Z}_l^a$ where T is a finite abelian l-group.*

PROOF: G is a finitely generated module over $\mathbb{Z}_l$, which is a p.i.d.

We now restrict our attention to F complex quadratic. By the validity of Leopoldt's conjecture in this case, $a = 2$. Let τ denote complex conjugation on M. Then τ generates $\mathrm{Gal}(F/\mathbb{Q})$ and so acts on G. The torsion subgroup, T, of G is stabilized by τ so the fixed field, L, of T is normal over $\mathbb{Q}$, and τ acts on $\mathrm{Gal}(L/F) \approx \mathbb{Z}_l \oplus \mathbb{Z}_l$. It is easy to see that L is the composite of all $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extensions of F. In particular, if K_1 is the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension of F, then $K_1 \subset L$. We consider the question of finding a complement, K_2, to K_1, i.e. a $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension, K_2/F, such that $K_1 \cap K_2 = F$ and $K_2/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal.

THEOREM (3): *If l is odd or if $l = 2$ and all quadratic subextensions of L/F are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$, then there is a unique complement, K_2, to K_1. Furthermore, if we write*

$$\mathrm{Gal}(L/F) = H_1 \oplus H_2 \quad \textit{where} \quad H_i = \mathrm{Gal}(L/K_i) \approx \mathbb{Z}_l,$$

then τ inverts the elements of H_1 and acts trivially on H_2.

PROOF: We have an exact sequence

$$0 \to H_1 \to \mathrm{Gal}(L/F) \to \mathbb{Z}_l \to 0 \tag{1}$$

which implies that $H_1 \approx \mathbb{Z}_l$. Let a be a generator of Gal (L/F) modulo H_1. Since $K_1/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal abelian, H_1 is a τ submodule and $a^\tau = a + h'_1$ for some $h'_1 \in H_1$. Now τ has order 2, so either inverts H_1 or acts trivially. But if τ acted trivially we would have $a = a^{\tau^2} = a + 2h'_1$ so $h'_1 = 0$ and $a^\tau = a$. This would imply that L/Q was abelian and that if L' were the subfield of L fixed by τ, then L'/Q would be l-ramified abelian with Gal $(L'/\mathbb{Q}) \approx \mathbb{Z}_l \oplus \mathbb{Z}_l$ contradicting the Kronecker-Weber theorem. Therefore, τ inverts H_1. Now if $h'_1 \in 2H_1$ and we let $h_2 = a + h'_1/2$, then $h_2^\tau = h_2$ so we can take H_2 to be the $\mathbb{Z}_l$-module generated by h_2. But $H_1 = 2H_1$ for l odd. For $l = 2$, the sequence (1) implies that $h'_1 \in 2H_1$ if and only if $h'_1 \in 2$ Gal (L/F) since $\mathbb{Z}_2$ has no torsion. But all quadratic subfields of L/F are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$ if and only if

$$a^\tau \equiv \text{a modulo } 2 \ \mathrm{Gal}(L/F).$$

To show uniqueness, it is enough to show that any cyclic submodule of Gal (L/F) which is invariant under τ lies in H_1 or H_2. This follows from the following lemma.

LEMMA (4): *The $\mathbb{Z}_l$-submodules of $H_1 \oplus H_2$ invariant by τ are of the form $l^{m_1}H_1 \oplus l^{m_2}H_2$ for l odd, and of the form $2^{m_1}H_1 \oplus 2^{m_2}H_2$ or $\langle 2^{m_1}H_1 \oplus 2^{m_2}H_2, 2^{m_1-1}h_1 + 2^{m_2-2}h_2 \rangle$ where h_i is a generator of H_i as a $\mathbb{Z}_2$-module for $l = 2$.*

PROOF: Let H be invariant under τ. If $a_1h_1 + a_2h_2 \in H$, $a_i \in \mathbb{Z}_l$ then $(1+\tau)(a_1h_1 + a_2h_2) = 2a_2h_2 \in H$, $(1-\tau)(a_1h_1 + a_2h_2) = 2a_1h_1 \in H$. If l is odd we get $a_ih_i \in H$ so H is the direct sum of its projections onto the H_i. If $l = 2$ we see $2^{m_1}H_1 \oplus 2^{m_2}H_2 \subset H \subset 2^{m_1-1}H_1 \oplus 2^{m_2-1}H_2$ for some m_1, m_2 and, noting that $\langle 2^{m_1}H_1 \oplus 2^{m_2}H_2, 2^{m_1-1}h_1 + 2^{m_2-1}h_2 \rangle$ is in fact invariant under τ, we are done.

REMARKS:

(i) If l is odd, then $H_1 = (1-\tau)\,\mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$, $H_2 = (1+\tau)\,\mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$.

(ii) By [2, § 3], if $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$ where at least one odd prime dividing d is not congruent to ± 1 modulo 8, then all quadratic subextensions of L/F are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$. This condition is not necessary, however, since, e.g., $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p})$, $p \equiv 9(16)$ also has this property. From now on we assume that all quadratic subextensions of L are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$.

THEOREM (5): *If l is odd, then $G \approx T \oplus H_1 \oplus H_2$ where T is a finite abelian l-group, and τ inverts the elements of T and of H_1 and acts trivially on H_2.*

PROOF: By Corollary 2, $G \approx T \oplus H_1 \oplus H_2$ as $\mathbb{Z}_l$-modules, where T is invariant under τ. Choose $a_1, a_2 \in G$ such that $a_i + T$ generates H_i. Then $a_1^\tau = -a_1 + t_1$, $a_2^\tau = a_2 + t_2$, $t_i \in T$. Applying τ again we have

$$a_1 = a_1^{\tau^2} = a_1 - t_1 + t_1^\tau, \qquad a_2 = a_2^{\tau^2} = a_2 + t_2 + t_2^\tau.$$

Thus $t_1^\tau = t_1$, $t_2^\tau = -t_2$. Let $h_1 = a_1 - t_1/2$, $h_2 = a_2 + t_2/2$. Then $h_1^\tau = -h_1$, $h_2^\tau = h_2$. It follows that we can write $G = T \oplus H_1 \oplus H_2$ where H_i is now taken to be the cyclic module generated by h_i. Now write $T = (1+\tau)T \oplus (1-\tau)T$, so that τ acts trivially on the first factor and inverts the second. Let K' be the subfield of M fixed by $(1-\tau)T \oplus H_1$. Then K'/F is an abelian l-ramified pro-l extension such that τ acts trivially on $\mathrm{Gal}(K'/F)$. Hence K'/Q is abelian and so if K'' is the subfield of K' fixed by τ, then K''/Q is an abelian l-ramified pro-l extension with

$$\mathrm{Gal}(K''/\mathbb{Q}) \approx \mathbb{Z}_l \oplus (1+\tau)T.$$

By the Kronecker-Weber theorem, $(1+\tau)T = 0$. Thus τ inverts all elements of T.

REMARK: When $l = 2$ an analogous decomposition into the direct sum of τ-modules is not generally possible. If all odd primes dividing the discriminant of F are congruent to ± 1 modulo 8, for example, such a decomposition can not occur even if the conditions of Theorem 3 are satisfied.

II

We next consider the finite group T

THEOREM (6): *Let S be the set of primes dividing l in F; $U_\mathfrak{p}$ the group of units in the completion $F_\mathfrak{p}$ of F at $\mathfrak{p}$; $\bar{U}$ the closure of the group of units, U, of F in $\prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S} U_\mathfrak{p}$; and let C be the class group of F. Then we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \to ((\prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S} U_\mathfrak{p})/\bar{U})(l) \to T \to C(l).$$

PROOF (c.f. [2]): By class field theory, $\mathrm{Gal}(M/F) \approx J/\overline{F^*J^S}(l)$ where J is the idèle group of F and J^S is the subgroup, $J^S = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in S}\{1\} \times \prod_{\mathfrak{p}\notin S} U_{\mathfrak{p}}$. The map

$$J \to C, \qquad (x_{\mathfrak{p}}) \to \text{class of } \prod \mathfrak{p}^{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_{\mathfrak{p}})}$$

is continuous and F^*J^S lies in the kernel, so we obtain a continuous surjection $J/\overline{F^*J^S} \to C$. The kernel of this map is naturally isomorphic to $(\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in S} U_{\mathfrak{p}})/\bar{U}$, and we obtain the desired sequence by taking l-power torsion.

We note that since F is complex quadratic, U is finite, so $U = \bar{U}$.

COROLLARY (7): *If l is odd then $T \to C(l)$ is injective unless $l = 3$ and $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3m})$, $m \equiv 1(3)$, $m \neq 1$. In this case $((\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in S} U_{\mathfrak{p}})/U)(3)$ has order* 3.

PROOF: If $l > 3$, then $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ contains no primitive lth root of 1 as $[F_{\mathfrak{p}} : F] \leqq 2$. Since U consists of roots of 1, the quotient has no element of order l. If $l = 3$, then $U_{\mathfrak{p}}$ contains a primitive cube root of 1 exactly when $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3m})$, $m \equiv 1(3)$ but no ninth root of 1, and U contains no cube root of 1 unless $m = 1$. Since there is only one prime in S,

$$((\prod_{\mathfrak{p}\in S} U_{\mathfrak{p}})/U)(3)$$

has order 3. if $m \neq 1$ (and is trivial for $m = 1$).

COROLLARY (8): *If $l = 2$, $T \to C(2)$ is injective unless $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$ and $d \equiv \pm 1(8)$. If $d \equiv \pm 1(8)$ we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \to Z/2Z \to T \to \text{image } T \to 0$$

which splits if $d \equiv -1(8)$ and does not split if $d \equiv 1(8)$.

PROOF: See [2, § 2].

We can also bound T from below in terms of $C(l)$.

PROPOSITION (9): *If $\bar{F}$ is the l-Hilbert class field of F then* $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}/\bar{F} \cap L)$ *is a quotient of T.*

PROOF: We have $\bar{F}L \subseteq M$, so $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}L/L) \approx \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}/\bar{F} \cap L)$ is a quotient of $\mathrm{Gal}(M/L) = T$.

We are indebted to the referee for pointing out that it is usually (not always) true that $T = \mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}L/L)$ and that $M = \bar{F}L$.

By lemma 4 the maximal subfield of L whose Galois group over F is acted on by inversion by τ is K_2 for l odd, and $K_2(\sqrt{2})$ for $l = 2$. Since $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F}/F)$ is inverted by τ, $\bar{F} \cap L$ lies in these subfields.

COROLLARY (10): *Let l^n be the exponent of $C(l)$. Then $|C(l)|/l^n$ divides $|T|$ if l is odd and $|C(2)|/2^{n+1}$ divides $|T|$*

PROOF: $\mathrm{Gal}(\bar{F} \cap K_2/F)$ is a quotient of $C(l)$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(K_2/F)$ for l odd or of $C(2)$ and $\mathrm{Gal}(K_2(\sqrt{2})/F)$ for $l = 2$.

III

The following result is useful in restricting the possible candidates for the initial layers of K_2

THEOREM (11): *Let $p \neq l$ be a prime number such that a unique prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of F divides it. Then K_2 is the unique $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension of F in which $\mathfrak{p}$ splits completely.*

PROOF: Let H be the decomposition group of $\mathfrak{p}$ in $\mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$. Since $\mathfrak{p}^\tau = \mathfrak{p}$, H is normal in $\mathrm{Gal}(L/Q)$. But since $\mathfrak{p}$ does not ramify in L, H is a cyclic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-submodule of $\mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$. Hence, by the proof of Theorem 3, $H \subset H_1$ or H_2. But if $H \subset H_1$, then $\mathfrak{p}$ would split completely in K_1, which is not the case [3, § II]. Thus $H \subset H_2$, and $\mathfrak{p}$ splits completely in K_2. Any two cyclic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-submodules of $\mathrm{Gal}(L/F)$ intersect trivially or in one of the modules so the subgroups fixing any two distinct $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extensions are disjoint. Thus if $\mathfrak{p}$ split completely in any $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension besides K_2, $\mathfrak{p}$ would split completely in L, and so in K_1, which is not possible.

The following theorem tells us that if K is a sufficiently large cyclic l-ramified l-extension of F normal over $\mathbb{Q}$, then K must have a sizeable intersection with K_1 or K_2. If τ inverts $\mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$, then, the intersection must be with K_2.

THEOREM (12): *Let $l^r T = 0$. Suppose K/F is a cyclic l-ramified extension of degree l^n with $n > r$ if l is odd and $n > r+1$ if $l = 2$, and that $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal. Then the subextension of K/F of degree l^{n-r} if l is odd and l^{n-r-1} if $l = 2$ lies either in K_1 or K_2.*

PROOF: As we noted in the proof of Theorem 5, $G \approx T \oplus H_1 \oplus H_2$ as $\mathbb{Z}_l$-modules (and even as τ modules for l odd). Let H be the subgroup of G fixing K. We consider the case l odd. Since H is normal, by Lemma 4 the projection of H into $H_1 \oplus H_2$ must be of the form $l^{m_1}H_1 \oplus l^{m_2}H_2$. By the cyclicity of G/H, either m_1 or m_2 is 0. Say $m_1 = 0$. Also $l^rH = 0 \oplus l^rH_1 \oplus l^{m_2+r}H_2 \subset H$. Since $|G/H| = l^n$ we see that, $m_2+r \geqq n$. Thus we see that $H \subset T \oplus H_1 \oplus l^{n-r}H_2$ or if $m_2 = 0, T \oplus l^{n-r}H_1 \oplus H_2$, i.e. the subextension of degree l^{n-r} of either K_1 or K_2 is contained in K. The proof for $l = 2$ is similar.

IV. We now compute a few examples

Example 1

Let $l = 2$, $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p})$, where $p \equiv 5 \pmod 8$. Then $C(2)$ is cyclic, and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2$ is not a square in C, where $\mathfrak{p}_2$ is the prime of F dividing 2, and $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2$ is the class of $\mathfrak{p}_2$ in C, (see the proof of Lemma 13). Thus $\tilde{\mathfrak{p}}_2$ generates $C(2)$ and $C_S(2) = 0$.

It is not hard to prove that we have an exact sequence similar to that of Theorem 6,

$$0 \to ((\prod_{\mathfrak{p} \in S} F_{\mathfrak{p}})/U_S)(l) \to T \to C_S(l)$$

which in this case reduces to $T = 0$ since $-1, 2$, and -2 are non-squares in $F_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathbb{Q}_2(\sqrt{3})$. Let ε be a fundamental unit of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ and let $K = F(i, \alpha)$, where $\alpha^4 = 2\varepsilon$. We claim that K/F is cyclic of degree 8, 2-ramified, and that $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal and non-abelian. First, $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal, for any automorphism of K sends α to a fourth root of 2ε or $2\varepsilon'$ where ε' is the conjugate of ε. But $N_{Q(\sqrt{p})/\mathbb{Q}}(\varepsilon) = -1$ since $p \equiv 1(4)$, and so

$$(2\varepsilon')(2\varepsilon) = -4 = (1-i)^4.$$

Thus $(1-i)/\alpha$ is a fourth root of $2\varepsilon'$ in K. Next, $\mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$ is cyclic of degree 8, for if $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$ is non-trivial on $F(i)$ then $\sigma\varepsilon = \varepsilon'$ so $\sigma\alpha = i^j(1-i)/\alpha$ for some j. Applying σ again we see that $\sigma^2\alpha = i(-1)^j\alpha$, so σ^2 has order 4 in $\mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$, and hence, σ generates $\mathrm{Gal}(K/F)$. It is obvious that K/F is 2-ramified and $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is not abelian since $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[4]{2\varepsilon})/\mathbb{Q}$ is not normal. By Theorem 12, the quartic subextension, E, of K/F lies in K_2. Also by applying Lemma 4 the only cyclic 2-ramified degree 8 extensions of F containing E which are normal over $\mathbb{Q}$ are K and $F(i, \beta)$ where $\beta^4 = -2\varepsilon$. Since $-4 = N_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q}(2\varepsilon) \equiv (2\varepsilon)^2 \pmod{\mathfrak{q}}$, where $\mathfrak{q}$ divides p in $Q(\sqrt{p})$, it follows that 2ε is a square in $\mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{p}) = \mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{-p})$.

Since -1 is a square but not a fourth power in $\mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{p})$, exactly one of 2ε, -2ε is a fourth power in $\mathbb{Q}_p(\sqrt{p})$, and so $\mathfrak{p}$ splits completely in exactly one of $K = F(i, \alpha)$ and $F(i, \beta)$, where $\mathfrak{p}$ is the prime of F dividing p. By Theorem 11, this field is the 8th degree subfield of K_2.

REMARK: Since $F(i)$ is the 2-Hilbert class field of F, $F(i)$ has odd class number and no unramified abelian 2-extension. As $F(i)$ has a single prime containing 2, it follows, [7], that all subfields of K_2 have odd class number, and hence, the Iwasawa invariants of K_2/F are trivial.

Example 2

Let $l = 2$. We assume that d has at least one odd prime divisor $\not\equiv \pm 1(8)$. This will insure that all 2-ramified quadratic extension of F are of the form $F(\sqrt{m})$ or $F(\sqrt{2m})$ where $m|d$ (m may be negative) [2, § 3]. In this case we claim that if $2T = 0$, then there will be a unique 2-ramified quadratic extension of F in which all the odd prime divisors of d split completely. Theorem 11 then tells us that this must be the quadratic subextension of K_2. We require a lemma.

LEMMA (13): *Let $\delta = 0$ or 1 and let $m|d$, $m > 0$. Suppose for every odd $p|d$, the prime $\mathfrak{p}|p$ in F splits in $k = F(\sqrt{-2^\delta m})$. Then k has a quadratic 2-ramified extension K such that $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal and K/F is cyclic (in fact $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is dihedral).*

PROOF: Let $F_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2^\delta m})$, $F_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2^\delta d/m})$. The hypotheses of this lemma imply that all odd p dividing m split from $\mathbb{Q}$ to F_2 and all odd p dividing d/m split from $\mathbb{Q}$ to F_1. We may suppose that if 2 divides $2^\delta\, d/m$, then 2 does not remain prime in F_1. If it did, then we would have $\delta = 0$, $-m \equiv 5(8)$, and $2|d$. But by the splitting of $p|d$, we see that $(-m/p) = 1$ for $p|(d/m)$ and $((d/m)/p) = 1$ for $p|m$, so $(-m, d/m)_p = 1$ for all odd p where $(,)_p$ denotes the rational Hilbert 2-symbol at p. By reciprocity, $1 = (-m, d/m)_2 = (-m, 2)_2$, and we have a contradiction. Now, for each $p|(2^\delta d/m)$ choose a prime $\mathfrak{p}|p$ in F_1 and let $\mathfrak{A} = \prod_{p|(2^\delta d/m)} \mathfrak{p}$. Then, since all $p|(2^\delta d/m)$ split or ramify in F_1, we have $N_{F_1/Q}\mathfrak{A} = 2^\delta d/m$. There is an isomorphism

$$C/C^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} \prod_{p|\mathscr{D}}{}' \{\pm 1\} \qquad \tilde{\mathfrak{B}} \to (\ldots (N_{E/Q}\mathfrak{B}, \mathscr{D})_p \ldots)$$

where C is the class group of a complex quadratic field, E, of discriminant $\mathscr{D}$, and $\prod'\{\pm 1\}$ is a subgroup of $\prod\{\pm 1\}$, [5, § 26, 29]. Using this isomorphism on $E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2^\delta m})$ we see that $\tilde{\mathfrak{A}}$ is a square in the class group of E. Hence, there is an element, β, of E such that $(\beta) = \mathfrak{A}\mathfrak{B}^2$ for some ideal $\mathfrak{B}$. Let $K = k(\sqrt{\beta})$; clearly K/F is 2-ramified. Let $N_{E/Q}\mathfrak{B} = b$. Since $\sqrt{\beta}\sqrt{\bar{\beta}} = \sqrt{N_{E/Q}\beta}$ where $\bar{\beta}$ is the conjugate of β, K is normal if it contains $\sqrt{N_{E/Q}\beta} = b\sqrt{2^\delta d/m}$, which it does. Let $\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}\,(K/F)$ which is not trivial on k.

$$\sigma(\sqrt{\beta})\sigma(\sqrt{\bar{\beta}}) = \sigma(b\sqrt{2^\delta d/m}) = -b\sqrt{2^\delta d/m} = -\sqrt{\beta}\sqrt{\bar{\beta}} \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma\beta = \bar{\beta}.$$

Thus $\sigma^2(\sqrt{\beta}) = \pm\sigma(\sqrt{\bar{\beta}}) = -\sqrt{\beta}$ and σ has order 4 implying that K/F is cyclic. Also since $Q(\sqrt{\beta})/Q$ is not normal, $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is not abelian and so is dihedral.

To use this lemma we note that the hypothesis that some odd prime divisor of d is not congruent to $\pm 1(8)$ implies that it does not split in $F(\sqrt{2})$, the quadratic subfield of K_1, and hence, does not split in the third quadratic subfield of L. If all the odd prime divisors of d split in two 2-ramified quadratic extensions of F, then one of these extensions would be disjoint from L. But by the lemma we would have a degree 4 cyclic 2-ramified extension, F' of F disjoint from L. Hence $\mathrm{Gal}\,(F'L/L) \approx \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$ would be a quotient of T, contradicting the fact that $2T = 0$.

Example 3 (c.f. [1, § III])

Let $l = 3$ and suppose F has class number prime to 3. From the sequence of Theorem 5 we see that $T \simeq \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$ if $d \equiv 3(9)$, $d \neq 3$, and $T = 0$ otherwise as $F_\mathfrak{q}$, $\mathfrak{q} \in S$, contains cube roots of 1 only when $d \equiv 3(9)$. We divide into cases:

Case (i): $d \not\equiv 3(9)$: Since $T = 0$, Theorem 12 tells us that any cubic 3-ramified extension of F normal and non-abelian over $\mathbb{Q}$ must lie in K_2. Let $k = F(\rho)$ where ρ is a primitive cube root of 1, and let ε be a fundamental unit of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$. First we claim that $k(\alpha)/k$ where $\alpha^3 = \varepsilon$ is 3-ramified, $k(\alpha)/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal, and $k(\alpha)/F$ is abelian. It is obvious that $k(\alpha)/k$ is 3-ramified. If σ is an automorphism of $k(\alpha)$ then

$$(\alpha\sigma(\alpha))^3 = \varepsilon\sigma(\varepsilon) = \pm 1$$

or ε^2 so $\alpha\sigma(\alpha) = \pm\rho^i$ or $\pm\rho^i\alpha^2$ and $\sigma(\alpha) \in k(\alpha)$. Hence $k(\alpha)/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal. Let σ be a lifting of order 2 of the generator of $\mathrm{Gal}\,(k/F)$ to $k(\alpha)$ and let $\lambda \in \mathrm{Gal}\,(k(\alpha)/k)$, $\lambda(\alpha) = \rho\alpha$. As above, $\alpha\sigma(\alpha) = \pm\rho^i$, but

$$\alpha\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma(\alpha\sigma(\alpha)) = \pm\rho^{-i},$$

so $i = 0$. From this, it follows that $\sigma\lambda = \lambda\sigma$. Thus $\mathrm{Gal}(k(\alpha)/F)$ is cyclic, and so $\langle\sigma\rangle$ is a characteristic subgroup. Hence its fixed field, E, is normal over $\mathbb{Q}$. Also $E/\mathbb{Q}$ is not abelian, or $k(\alpha)/\mathbb{Q}$ would be, so $\mathrm{Gal}(E/\mathbb{Q}) \approx S_3$. Finally, we claim that $E = F(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha))$. Clearly, $F(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha)) \subseteq E$ but α satisfies the polynomial $x^2-(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha))x\pm 1$ so $[k(\alpha) : F(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha))] \leqq 2$.

Case (ii): $d \equiv 3 (\mathrm{mod}\ 9)$: We know by earlier remarks in Case (i) and by Lemma 4 that there are two disjoint 3-ramified cubic extensions of F which are dihedral over $\mathbb{Q}$. Exactly one of the four cyclic subfields of their composite over F lies in K_2. The computation in Case (i) is valid for $d \equiv 3 (\mathrm{mod}\ 9)$ so that $F(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha))/F$ is such an extension, where $\alpha^3 = \varepsilon$ is the fundamental unit in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$, and σ is a lifting of order 2 of the non-trivial automorphism in $\mathrm{Gal}(F(\sqrt{-3})/F)$. Since $d \equiv 3 (\mathrm{mod}\ 9)$, the principal ideal $(3) = \mathfrak{q}\mathfrak{q}'$ is a product of distinct primes in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$. Let $(\beta) = \mathfrak{q}^m$, where m is the order of $\mathfrak{q}$ in the class group of $Q(\sqrt{3d})$. Since the class number of F is prime to 3, a theorem of Scholz, [10], implies that the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$ is not divisible by 3, and hence $3 \nmid m$. Let $\gamma^3 = 3^i\beta$, where $i = 1$ or 2 and $i \equiv m (\mathrm{mod}\ 3)$. A proof entirely analogous to Case (i) shows that $F(\gamma+\sigma(\gamma))/F$ is a 3-ramified cubic extension of F which has S_3 as Galois group over $\mathbb{Q}$. We must next determine which field lies in K_2 (it is clear that $F(\alpha+\sigma(\alpha)) \neq F(\gamma+\sigma(\gamma))$ as $(\gamma\alpha)^3$ and $(\gamma\alpha^2)^3$ are non-cubes in $k = F(\sqrt{-3})$). For this we must consider the extensions of $k = F(\sqrt{-3})$.

PROPOSITION (14): *Let* $F_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1})$, $F_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_2})$, $F_3 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1 d_2})$, *and* $k = F_1F_2$. *Suppose l is an odd prime, and let M_i (respectively M) be the maximal abelian l-ramified l-extension of F_i (respectively k). If T_i (respectively T) is the l-torsion subgroup of* $\mathrm{Gal}(M_i/F_i)$ *(respectively* $\mathrm{Gal}(M/k)$), *then* $T \simeq T_1 \oplus T_2 \oplus T_3$ *and* $M = kM_1M_2M_3$.

PROOF: Let σ generate $\mathrm{Gal}(k/F_1)$ and τ generate $\mathrm{Gal}(k/F_2)$ and extend these to $\sigma, \tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(M/\mathbb{Q})$, automorphisms of order 2. If $G = \mathrm{Gal}(M/k)$, we can decompose G as a $\langle\sigma, \tau\rangle$ module, so that $G = G_{++} \oplus G_{+-} \oplus G_{-+}G_{--}$, where e.g. G_{+-} is the subgroup of G fixed by σ and inverted by τ (i.e. $G_{+-} = (1+\sigma)(1-\tau)G$). The fixed field E_1 of $G_{-+} \oplus G_{--} = (1-\sigma)G$ is a normal extension of $\mathbb{Q}$, and is the maximal subextension of M which is abelian over F_1. Hence the subfield of E_1 fixed by σ is contained in M_1 and so equal to M_1. We proceed similarly for M_2 and M_3, and since

$$(G_{-+} \oplus G_{--}) \cap (G_{+-} \oplus G_{--}) \cap (G_{-+} \oplus G_{+-}) = 0,$$

we see that $M = kM_1M_2M_3$. Also the field fixed by $\langle\sigma, \tau\rangle$ and $G_{+-} \oplus G_{-+} \oplus G_{--}$ is an l-ramified abelian l-extension of Q, and so must be the cyclotomic $\mathbb{Z}_l$-extension of Q. Thus G_{++} is torsion free, and since T_1 is the torsion subgroup of $G_{++} \oplus G_{+-}$, etc., we deduce that $T \simeq T_1 \oplus T_2 \oplus T_3$.

We apply this proposition for $F_1 = F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$, $d \equiv 3 (\text{mod } 9)$, and $F_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$. As we remarked in the beginning of this example, T, has order 3. By the same method one sees that $T_3 = 0$, and T_2 is the 3-torsion subgroup $(U_3 \times U_3)/\overline{\langle \pm 1, \varepsilon\rangle}$, where U_3 is the group of units in $\mathbb{Q}_3$.

In order that $T_2 \neq 0$, we must have ε a cube in $\mathbb{Q}_3$. However if $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}_3^3$, then $k(\alpha)/k$ would be unramified, and 3 would divide the class number of k. It is well-known that the 3-primary subgroup of the class group of k is isomorphic to the product of the 3-primary subgroups of the class groups of F and F_2, both of which are trivial. Thus $T \approx T_1$ has order 3. Furthermore, as in Theorem 6, T is isomorphic to the 3-torsion subgroup of $J_k/\overline{k^*J^S}$. We choose as representative, the idèle $x = (\rho, 1, \ldots)$ of J_k with a cube root of 1, ρ, in the $\mathfrak{q}_0$ place, and 1 elsewhere, where $\mathfrak{q}_0$ is a prime of k dividing $\mathfrak{q}'$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3d})$. We now use a Kummer pairing to find the subfield of $k(\alpha, \gamma)$ which lies in a $\mathbb{Z}_3$-extension of k, namely $k(\alpha^s\gamma^t)$, $s, t = 0, 1, 2$, lies in a $\mathbb{Z}_3$-extension of k if and only if the Hilbert 3-symbol $(\varepsilon^s(3^i\beta)^t, \rho)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = 1$, (see [1, § III], [2, § 3]).

Now $\varepsilon \equiv \pm 1 (\text{mod } \mathfrak{q}')$, but $\varepsilon \not\equiv \pm 1 (\text{mod } \mathfrak{q}'^2)$ since otherwise $\varepsilon^2 \in k_{\mathfrak{q}_0}^3$ and as mentioned above $k(\alpha)/k$ would be unramified. Thus $\varepsilon \equiv -2$ or 4 (mod $\mathfrak{q}'2$) and since units congruent to 1 mod $\mathfrak{q}'^2$ are cubes in $k_{\mathfrak{q}_0}$, $(\rho, \varepsilon)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = (\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_0}^{\pm 1}$. We compute this symbol using reciprocity in the field $\mathbb{Q}(\rho)$, noting that $k_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = \mathbb{Q}_3(\rho)$. We have $\prod_{\mathfrak{q}} (\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}} = 1$ where $\mathfrak{q}$ runs over all primes of $\mathbb{Q}(\rho)$. Since all the symbols are tame except for $\mathfrak{q}_3$ where $\mathfrak{q}_3 | 3$, all but $(\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_3}$ and $(\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_2}$ are trivial where $\mathfrak{q}_2 | 2$. Since $(\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_2} = \rho$, it follows that $(\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = (\rho, -2)_{\mathfrak{q}_3} = \rho^2 \neq 1$. Hence $k(\alpha)$ is not contained in a $\mathbb{Z}_3$-extension of k. Reciprocity also shows that $(\rho, 3)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = 1$ so that $(\rho, 3^i\beta)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = (\rho, \beta)_{\mathfrak{q}_0} = 1$ if and only if $\beta = \pm 1$ (mod $\mathfrak{q}'^2$). We can alter β by powers of ε to achieve this. Thus $k(\gamma)$ lies in a $\mathbb{Z}_3$-extension of k. Since σ acts trivially on $\text{Gal}(k(\gamma)/k)$, $k(\gamma) \subset kM$, by the proof of Proposition 14. Hence $F(\gamma + \sigma(\gamma)) \subset k(\gamma) \subset kL$, so $F(\gamma + \sigma(\gamma)) \subset L$. But $F(\gamma + \sigma(\gamma))/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal dihedral, so $F(\gamma + \sigma(\gamma)) \subset K_2$.

e.g. if $F_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-21})$, then $F_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7})$, and $\varepsilon = 8 + 3\sqrt{7}$. Take $\mathfrak{q} = (2 + \sqrt{7})$, so $\sqrt{7} \equiv 5$ (mod $\mathfrak{q}'^2$) and $-\varepsilon(2 + \sqrt{7}) \equiv 1$ (mod $\mathfrak{q}'^2$). Thus if $\gamma^3 = -3\varepsilon(2 + \sqrt{7})$ then $F_1(\gamma + \sigma(\gamma))$ begins the normal, non-abelian $\mathbb{Z}_3$-extension of F.

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California Institute
of Technology
Pasadena, California 91125