

Exercise Sheet 5

UNITS, DECOMPOSITION OF PRIME IDEALS

- Determine the ring of integers of $K := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, i)$.
 - Determine \mathcal{O}_F^\times for the subfield $F := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$.
 - Find a fundamental unit of \mathcal{O}_K^\times .
 - Show that $|\mu(K)| = 4$ and write down \mathcal{O}_K^\times .
- Let K be a cubic number field with exactly one real embedding. We identify K with its image. Show that for any unit $u \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$ with $u > 1$ we have

$$|\text{disc}(\mathcal{O}_K)| \leq 3 \left(u^2 + \frac{2}{u}\right) \left(u^4 + \frac{2}{u^2}\right).$$

Hint: Use Hadamard's inequality: For any complex $n \times n$ -matrix M with columns v_1, \dots, v_n , we have $|\det(M)| \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \|v_i\|$.

- Show that a fundamental unit of \mathcal{O}_K^\times for the number field $K := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$ is $1 + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4}$.
- Using continued fractions:
 - Compute a fundamental unit of \mathcal{O}_K^\times for $K := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{318})$.
 - Find the smallest positive integer solution of the equation $x^2 - 61y^2 = 1$.
- Let K be a number field and let S be a finite set of prime ideals of \mathcal{O}_K . We define the ring of S -integers in K to be

$$\mathcal{O}_{K,S} := \bigcap_{\mathfrak{p} \notin S} \mathcal{O}_{K,\mathfrak{p}} = \{\alpha \in K \mid \forall \mathfrak{p} \notin S : \text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}}(\alpha) \geq 0\}.$$

The group $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}^\times$ is called the group of S -units in K .

- Show that the torsion subgroup of $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}^\times$ is $\mu(K)$.
- Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_t$ be the distinct elements of S . Show that the homomorphism

$$\varphi: \mathcal{O}_{K,S}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^t, \alpha \mapsto (\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{p}_i}(\alpha))_i$$

has kernel \mathcal{O}_K^\times and that its image has rank t .

- Deduce that $\mathcal{O}_{K,S}^\times \cong \mu(K) \times \mathbb{Z}^{r+s+|S|-1}$.
- In the number field $K := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$, what are the possible decompositions of $p\mathcal{O}_K$ for rational primes p ?