Number Theory I und II

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Summary
Fall Semester 2023
Spring Semester 2024
ETH Zürich

Preliminary Version

December 22, 2023

This summary contains the definitions and results covered in the lecture course, but no proofs, examples, explanations, or exercises.

Content

1 Some commutative algebra

1.1 Integral ring extensions

All rings are assumed to be commutative and unitary. Consider a ring extension $A \subset B$.

Definition 1.1.1: (a) An element $b \in B$ is called *integral over A* if there exists a monic $f \in A[X]$ with $f(b) = 0$.

(b) The ring B is called *integral over A* if every $b \in B$ is integral over A.

(c) The *integral closure of A in B* is the set $\tilde{A} := \{b \in B \mid b \text{ integral over } A\}$.

Definition-Example 1.1.2: (a) An element $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is integral over $\mathbb{Q}$ if and only if z is an *algebraic number*.

(b) An element $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is integral over $\mathbb{Z}$ if and only if z is an *algebraic integer*.

Proposition 1.1.3: The following statements for an element $b \in B$ are equivalent:

(a) b is integral over A.

(b) The subring $A[b] \subset B$ is finitely generated as an A-module.

(c) b is contained in a subring of B which is finitely generated as an A-module.

Proposition 1.1.4: (a) For any integral ring extensions $A \subset B$ and $B \subset C$ the ring extension $A \subset C$ is integral.

(b) The subset $\tilde{A}$ is a subring of B that contains A.

(c) The subring $\tilde{A}$ is its own integral closure in B.

1.2 Prime ideals

Consider an integral ring extension $A \subset B$.

Proposition 1.2.1: For every prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ the intersection $\mathfrak{q} \cap A$ is a prime ideal of A.

Definition 1.2.2: We say that $\mathfrak{q}$ *lies over* $\mathfrak{q} \cap A$.

Theorem 1.2.3: For any prime ideals $\mathfrak{q} \subset \mathfrak{q}' \subset B$ over the same $\mathfrak{p}$ we have $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{q}'$.

Theorem 1.2.4: For every prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ there exists a prime ideal $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ over $\mathfrak{p}$.

1.3   Normalization

From now on we assume that A is an integral domain with quotient field K.

Definition 1.3.1: (a) The integral closure of A in K is called the *normalization of A*.

(b) The ring A is called *normal* if this normalization is A.

Proposition 1.3.2: (a) The normalization of A is normal.

(b) Any unique factorization domain is normal.

1.4   Localization

Definition 1.4.1: A subset $S \subset A \smallsetminus \{0\}$ is called *multiplicative* if it contains 1 and is closed under multiplication.

Definition-Proposition 1.4.2: For any multiplicative subset $S \subset A$ the subset

$$S^{-1}A \ := \ \big\{ \tfrac{a}{s} \ \big| \ a \in A, \ s \in S \big\}$$

is a subring of K that contains A and is called the *localization of A with respect to S*.

Example 1.4.3: For every prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ the subset $A \smallsetminus \mathfrak{p}$ is multiplicative. The ring $A_{\mathfrak{p}} := (A \smallsetminus \mathfrak{p})^{-1}A$ is called the *localization of A at $\mathfrak{p}$*.

Proposition 1.4.4: For every multiplicative subset $S \subset A$ we have:

(a) $S^{-1}\tilde{A} = \widetilde{S^{-1}A}$.

(b) If A is normal, then so is $S^{-1}A$.

1.5   Field extensions

In the following we consider a normal integral domain A with quotient field K, and an algebraic field extension L/K, and let B be the integral closure of A in L.

Proposition 1.5.1: For any homomorphism $\sigma \colon L \to M$ of field extensions of K, an element $x \in L$ is integral over A if and only if $\sigma(x)$ is integral over A.

Proposition 1.5.2: An element $x \in L$ is integral over A if and only if the minimal polynomial of x over K has coefficients in A.

Proposition 1.5.3: We have $(A \smallsetminus \{0\})^{-1}B = L$.

1.6   Norm and Trace

Assume that L/K is finite separable. Let $\bar{K}$ be an algebraic closure of K.

Definition 1.6.1: For any $x \in L$ we consider the K-linear map $T_x\colon L \to L$, $u \mapsto ux$.
  (a) The *norm of x for L/K* is the element $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(x) := \det(T_x) \in K$.
  (b) The *trace of x for L/K* is the element $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(x) := \mathrm{tr}(T_x) \in K$.

Proposition 1.6.2: (a) For any $x, y \in L$ we have $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(xy) = \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(x) \cdot \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(y)$.
  (b) The map $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}$ induces a homomorphism $L^\times \to K^\times$.
  (c) The map $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}\colon L \to K$ is K-linear.

Proposition 1.6.3: For any $x \in L$ we have

$$\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(x) \;=\; \prod_{\sigma \in \mathrm{Hom}_K(L,\bar{K})} \sigma(x) \qquad \text{and} \qquad \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(x) \;=\; \sum_{\sigma \in \mathrm{Hom}_K(L,\bar{K})} \sigma(x).$$

Proposition 1.6.4: The map $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}\colon L \to K$ is non-zero.

Proposition 1.6.5: For any two finite separable field extensions $M/L/K$ we have:
  (a) $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K} \circ \mathrm{Nm}_{M/L} = \mathrm{Nm}_{M/K}$.
  (b) $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K} \circ \mathrm{Tr}_{M/L} = \mathrm{Tr}_{M/K}$.

Proposition 1.6.6: For any $x \in B$ we have:
  (a) $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(x) \in A$.
  (b) $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(x) \in A^\times$ if and only if $x \in B^\times$.
  (c) $\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(x) \in A$.

1.7   Discriminant

Proposition 1.7.1: The map

$$L \times L \longrightarrow K, \;\; (x, y) \mapsto \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(xy)$$

is a non-degenerate symmetric K-bilinear form.

Lemma 1.7.2: Write $\mathrm{Hom}_K(L, \bar{K}) = \{\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_n\}$ with $[L/K] = n$ and consider the matrix $T := (\sigma_i(b_j))_{i,j=1,\ldots,n}$. Then

$$T^T \cdot T \;=\; \big(\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(b_i b_j)\big)_{i,j=1,\ldots,n}.$$

Definition 1.7.3: The *discriminant* of any ordered basis $(b_1, \ldots, b_n)$ of L over K is the determinant of the associated *Gram matrix*

$$\mathrm{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \;:=\; \det\big(\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(b_i b_j)\big)_{i,j=1,\ldots,n} \;=\; \det(T)^2 \;\in\; K.$$

Proposition 1.7.4: If $L = K(b)$ and $n = [L/K]$, then $\operatorname{disc}(1, b, \ldots, b^{n-1})$ is the discriminant of the minimal polynomial of b over K.

Proposition 1.7.5: (a) We have $\operatorname{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \in K^\times$.

(b) If $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$, then $\operatorname{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \in A \smallsetminus \{0\}$ and

$$B \ \subset \ \frac{1}{\operatorname{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n)} \cdot \big(Ab_1 + \ldots + Ab_n\big).$$

Proposition 1.7.6: If A is a principal ideal domain, then:

(a) B is a free A-module of rank $[L/K]$.

(b) For any basis $(b_1, \ldots, b_n)$ of B over A, the number $\operatorname{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n)$ is independent of the basis up to the square of an element of $A^\times$.

Definition 1.7.7: This number is called the *discriminant of B over A* or *of L over K* and is denoted $\operatorname{disc}_{B/A}$ or $\operatorname{disc}_{L/K}$.

1.8   Linearly disjoint extensions

Definition 1.8.1: Two finite separable field extensions $L, L'/K$ are called *linearly disjoint* if $L \otimes_K L'$ is a field.

Proposition 1.8.2: For any two finite separable field extensions $L, L'/K$ within a common overfield M the following statements are equivalent:

(a) L and L' are linearly disjoint over K.

(b) $[LL'/K] = [L/K] \cdot [L'/K]$

(c) $[LL'/L] = [L'/K]$

(d) $[LL'/L'] = [L/K]$

If at least one of L/K and L'/K is galois, they are also equivalent to

(e) $L \cap L' = K$.

Theorem 1.8.3: Consider linearly disjoint finite separable field extensions $L, L'/K$. Assume that A is a principal ideal domain and that $d := \operatorname{disc}_{L/K}$ and $d' := \operatorname{disc}_{L'/K}$ are relatively prime in A. Let $B, B', \tilde{B}$ be the integral closures of A in L, L', LL'. Then:

(a) $B \otimes_A B' \xrightarrow{\sim} \tilde{B}$.

(b) $\operatorname{disc}_{LL'/K} = d^{[L'/K]} \cdot d'^{[L/K]}$ up to the square of a unit in A.

1.9   Dedekind Rings

Definition 1.9.1: (a) A ring A is *noetherian* if every ideal is finitely generated.

(b) An integral domain A has *Krull dimension* 1 if it is not a field and every non-zero prime ideal is a maximal ideal.

(c) A noetherien normal integral domain of Krull dimension 1 is called a *Dedekind ring*.

Proposition 1.9.2: Any principal ideal domain that is not a field is a Dedekind ring.

Examples 1.9.3: Take $A = \mathbb{Z}$ or $A = \mathbb{Z}[i]$ or $A = k[t]$ or $A = k[[t]]$ for a field k.

In the following we assume that $A \subset K$ is Dedekind and that $B \subset L$ is as above.

Proposition 1.9.4: (a) For every multiplicative subset $S \subset A$ the ring $S^{-1}A$ is Dedekind or a field.

(b) For every prime ideal $0 \neq \mathfrak{p} \subset A$ the localization $A_\mathfrak{p}$ is a discrete valuation ring.

Theorem 1.9.5: The ring B is Dedekind and finitely generated as an A-module.

1.10   Fractional Ideals

Let A be a Dedekind ring with quotient field K.

Definition 1.10.1:

(a) A non-zero finitely generated A-submodule of K is called a *fractional ideal of A*.

(b) A fractional ideal of the form $(x) := Ax$ for some $x \in K^\times$ is called *principal*.

(c) The *product* of two fractional ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ is defined as

$$\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b} := \left\{ \textstyle\sum_{i=1}^{r} a_i b_i \mid r \geqslant 0, \ a_i \in \mathfrak{a}, \ b_i \in \mathfrak{b} \right\}.$$

(d) The *inverse* of a fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ is defined as

$$\mathfrak{a}^{-1} = \left\{ x \in K \mid x \cdot \mathfrak{a} \subset A \right\}.$$

Proposition 1.10.2: For any fractional ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{c}$ we have:

(a) There exist $a, b \in A \smallsetminus \{0\}$ with $(a) \subset \mathfrak{a} \subset (\frac{1}{b})$.

(b) $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}$ and $\mathfrak{a}^{-1}$ are fractional ideals.

(c) $\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}$ and $(\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b})\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{a}(\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c})$ and $(1)\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{a}$.

(d) $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ if and only if $A \subset \mathfrak{a}^{-1}$.

Lemma 1.10.3: For every non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ there exist an integer $r \geqslant 0$ and maximal ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{p}_r$ such that $\mathfrak{p}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{p}_r \subset \mathfrak{a}$.

Lemma 1.10.4: For every maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ and every fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ we have

(a) $A \subsetneqq \mathfrak{p}^{-1}$.

(b) $\mathfrak{a} \subsetneqq \mathfrak{p}^{-1}\mathfrak{a}$.

(c) $\mathfrak{p}^{-1}\mathfrak{p} = (1)$.

Theorem 1.10.5: Any non-zero ideal of A is a product of maximal ideals and the factors are unique up to permutation. *(Unique factorization of ideals)*

Theorem 1.10.6: (a) The set J_A of fractional ideals is an abelian group with the above product and inverse and the unit element $(1) = A$.

(b) The group J_A is the free abelian group with basis the maximal ideals of A.

1.11   Ideals

Consider any non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \subset A$.

Definition 1.11.1: We write $\mathfrak{b}|\mathfrak{a}$ and say that $\mathfrak{b}$ *divides* $\mathfrak{a}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{b}$.

Proposition 1.11.2: For any $a, b \in A \smallsetminus \{0\}$ we have $b|a$ if and only if $(b)|(a)$.

Proposition 1.11.3: We have $\mathfrak{b}|\mathfrak{a}$ if and only if there is a non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{c} \subset A$ with $\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{a}$.

Definition 1.11.4: Ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \subset A$ with $\mathfrak{a} + \mathfrak{b} = A$ are called *coprime.*

Proposition 1.11.5: For any non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \subset A$ the following are equivalent:

(a) $\mathfrak{a}$ and $\mathfrak{b}$ are coprime.

(b) Their factorizations in maximal ideals do not have a common factor.

(c) $\mathfrak{a} \cap \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}$.

Chinese Remainder Theorem 1.11.6: For any pairwise coprime ideals $\mathfrak{a}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{a}_r \subset A$ we have a ring isomorphism

$$A/\mathfrak{a}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{a}_r \xrightarrow{\sim} A/\mathfrak{a}_1 \times \ldots \times A/\mathfrak{a}_r,$$
$$a + \mathfrak{a}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{a}_r \longmapsto (a + \mathfrak{a}_1, \ldots, a + \mathfrak{a}_r).$$

Proposition 1.11.7: For any fractional ideals $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{b}$ there exists $b \in \mathfrak{b}$ with $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a} + (b)$.

Proposition 1.11.8: Every fractional ideal of A is generated by 2 elements.

Proposition 1.11.9: For any non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ and any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{b}$ of A there exists an isomorphism of A-modules $A/\mathfrak{a} \cong \mathfrak{b}/\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}$.

1.12   Ideal class group

Definition 1.12.1: The factor group

$$\mathrm{Cl}(A) \;:=\; \big\{\text{fractional ideals}\big\} \,/\, \big\{\text{principal ideals}\big\}$$

is called the *ideal class group of A*. Its order $h(A) := |\,\mathrm{Cl}(A)|$ is called the *class number of A*.

Proposition 1.12.2: Any ideal class is represented by a non-zero ideal of A.

Proposition 1.12.3: There is a fundamental exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow A^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times} \longrightarrow J_A \longrightarrow \mathrm{Cl}(A) \longrightarrow 1.$$

2   Minkowski's lattice theory

2.1   Lattices

Fix a finite dimensional $\mathbb{R}$-vector space V.

Proposition 2.1.1: There exists a unique topology on V such that for any basis $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ of V the isomorphism $\mathbb{R}^n \to V$, $(x_i)_i \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i$ is a homeomorphism.

Definition 2.1.2: A subset $X \subset V$ is called ...

  (a) ... *bounded* if and only if the corresponding subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is bounded.

  (b) ... *discrete* if and only if the corresponding subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$ is discrete, that is, if its intersection with any bounded subset is finite.

Now we are interested in an (additive) subgroup $\Gamma \subset V$.

Definition-Proposition 2.1.3: The following are equivalent:

  (a) Γ is discrete.

  (b) $\Gamma = \bigoplus_{i=1}^m \mathbb{Z} v_i$ for $\mathbb{R}$-linearly independent elements $v_1, \ldots, v_m$.

Such a subgroup is called a *lattice*.

Definition-Proposition 2.1.4: The following are equivalent:

  (a) Γ is discrete and there exists a bounded subset $\Phi \subset V$ such that $\Gamma + \Phi = V$.

  (b) Γ is discrete and V/Γ is compact.

  (c) $\Gamma = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z} v_i$ for an $\mathbb{R}$-basis $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ of V.

Such a subgroup is called a *complete lattice*.

In the following we consider a lattice $\Gamma \subset V$.

Definition 2.1.5: Any measurable subset $\Phi \subset V$ such that $\Phi \to V/\Gamma$ is bijective is called a *fundamental domain for* Γ. (With respect to the measure from §2.2.)

Example 2.1.6: If $\Gamma = \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \mathbb{Z} v_i$ for an $\mathbb{R}$-basis $v_1, \ldots, v_n$ of V, a fundamental domain is:

$$\Phi := \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i \mid \forall i \colon\ 0 \leqslant x_i < 1 \right\}.$$

Caution 2.1.7: If $V \neq 0$, there does not exist a compact fundamental domain, because there is a problem with the boundary.

2.2   Volume

Now we fix a scalar product $\langle\, ,\, \rangle$ on V.

Proposition 2.2.1: (a) There exists a unique Lebesgue measure $d\mathrm{vol}$ on V such that for any measurable function f on V and any orthonormal basis $(e_1, \ldots, e_n)$ of V we have

$$\int_V f(v)\, d\mathrm{vol}(v) \;=\; \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\big(\textstyle\sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i\big)\, dx_1 \ldots dx_n.$$

(b) For any $\mathbb{R}$-basis $(v_1, \ldots, v_n)$ of V we then have

$$\mathrm{vol}\big(\{\textstyle\sum_{i=1}^n x_i v_i \mid \forall i\colon\ 0 \leqslant x_i < 1\}\big) \;=\; \sqrt{\det\big(\langle v_i, v_j\rangle\big)_{i,j=1}^n}$$

and

$$\int_V f(v)\, d\mathrm{vol}(v) \;=\; \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} f\big(\textstyle\sum_{i=1}^n y_i v_i\big)\, dy_1 \ldots dy_n \cdot \sqrt{\det\big(\langle v_i, v_j\rangle\big)_{i,j=1}^n}.$$

Definition-Proposition 2.2.2: Consider any fundamental domain $\Phi \subset V$.

(a) For any measurable function f on V/Γ this integral is independent of Φ:

$$\int_{V/\Gamma} f(\bar{v})\, d\mathrm{vol}(\bar{v}) \;:=\; \int_\Phi f(v + \Gamma)\, d\mathrm{vol}(v).$$

(b) In particular we obtain

$$\mathrm{vol}(V/\Gamma) \;:=\; \int_{V/\Gamma} 1\, d\mathrm{vol}(\bar{v}) \;=\; \mathrm{vol}(\Phi).$$

Fact 2.2.3: We have $\mathrm{vol}(V/\Gamma) < \infty$ if and only if Γ is a complete lattice.

2.3   Lattice Point Theorem

Let Γ be a complete lattice in a finite dimensional euclidean vector space V.

Definition 2.3.1: A subset $X \subset V$ is *centrally symmetric* if and only if
$$X = -X := \{-x \mid x \in X\}.$$

Theorem 2.3.2: Let $X \subset V$ be a centrally symmetric convex subset which satisfies
$$\mathrm{vol}(X) \;>\; 2^{\dim(V)} \cdot \mathrm{vol}(V/\Gamma).$$
Then $X \cap \Gamma$ contains a non-zero element.

Remark 2.3.3: The theorem is sharp. For example if $V = \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}^n$ and $X = \,]-1, 1[^n$, then we have $\mathrm{vol}(X) = 2^{\dim(V)} \cdot \mathrm{vol}(V/\Gamma)$ and $X \cap \Gamma = \{0\}$.

Application 2.3.4: An n-dimensional ball B_r of radius r has volume
$$\mathrm{vol}(B_r) \;=\; \frac{\pi^{n/2}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2} + 1)} \cdot r^n.$$

Therefore the smallest non-zero vector in Γ has length
$$\leqslant\; \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt[n]{\mathrm{vol}(V/\Gamma) \cdot \Gamma(\tfrac{n}{2} + 1)}.$$

More generally, for every k one can bound the combined lengths of k linearly independent vectors in Γ using *successive minima*.

3 Algebraic integers

3.1 Number fields

Definition 3.1.1: (a) A finite field extension $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is called an *(algebraic) number field*.

(b) A number field of degree $2, 3, 4, 5,...$ is called *quadratic, cubic, quartic, quintic,...*

(c) The integral closure $\mathcal{O}_K$ of $\mathbb{Z}$ in K is called the ring of *algebraic integers in K*.

In the rest of this chapter we fix such K and $\mathcal{O}_K$ and abbreviate $n := [K/\mathbb{Q}]$.

Proposition 3.1.2: (a) The ring $\mathcal{O}_K$ is Dedekind.

(c) $\mathcal{O}_K$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of rank n.

(b) Any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module of rank n.

3.2 Absolute discriminant

Proposition 3.2.1: (a) For any $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule $\Gamma \subset K$ of rank n with an ordered $\mathbb{Z}$-basis $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ the following value depends only on Γ:

$$\operatorname{disc}(\Gamma) := \operatorname{disc}(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^\times.$$

(b) For any two $\mathbb{Z}$-submodules $\Gamma \subset \Gamma' \subset K$ of rank n the index $[\Gamma' : \Gamma]$ is finite and we have

$$\operatorname{disc}(\Gamma) = [\Gamma' : \Gamma]^2 \cdot \operatorname{disc}(\Gamma').$$

(c) For any $\mathbb{Z}$-submodule $\Gamma \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ of rank n we have $\operatorname{disc}(\Gamma) \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \{0\}$.

Definition 3.2.2: The number

$$d_K := \operatorname{disc}(\mathcal{O}_K) \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \{0\}$$

is called the *discriminant of $\mathcal{O}_K$ or of K*.

Corollary 3.2.3: If there exist $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $\operatorname{disc}(a_1, \ldots, a_n)$ is square-free, then

$$\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}a_1 \oplus \ldots \oplus \mathbb{Z}a_n.$$

3.3 Absolute norm

Definition 3.3.1: The *absolute norm* of a non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ is the index

$$\operatorname{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) := [\mathcal{O}_K : \mathfrak{a}] \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geqslant 1}.$$

Proposition 3.3.2: For any $a \in \mathcal{O}_K \smallsetminus \{0\}$ we have $\mathrm{Nm}((a)) = |\mathrm{Nm}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(a)|$.

Proposition 3.3.3: For any integer $N \geqslant 1$ there exist only finitely many non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ with $\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) \leqslant N$.

Proposition 3.3.4: For any two non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ we have

$$\mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}\mathfrak{b}) = \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) \cdot \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{b}).$$

Let J_K denote the group of fractional ideals of $\mathcal{O}_K$.

Corollary 3.3.5: The absolute norm extends to a unique homomorphism

$$\mathrm{Nm} \colon J_K \longrightarrow (\mathbb{Q}^{>0}, \cdot).$$

3.4   Real and complex embeddings

Throughout the following we abbreviate $\Sigma := \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{Q}}(K, \mathbb{C})$ and set

$$\begin{aligned} r &:= \quad \text{the number of } \sigma \in \Sigma \text{ with } \sigma(K) \subset \mathbb{R}, \\ s &:= \quad \text{the number of } \sigma \in \Sigma \text{ with } \sigma(K) \not\subset \mathbb{R}, \text{ up to complex conjugation.} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.4.1: We have $r + 2s = n$.

Proposition 3.4.2: We have ring isomorphisms

$$\begin{array}{ccc} K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\ \sim\ } & K_{\mathbb{C}} := \prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \mathbb{C}, \\ \cup & & \cup \\ K \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R} & \xrightarrow{\ \sim\ } & K_{\mathbb{R}} := \big\{ (z_\sigma)_\sigma \in K_{\mathbb{C}} \mid \forall \sigma \in \Sigma \colon z_{\bar{\sigma}} = \bar{z}_\sigma \big\}. \end{array}$$

$$x \otimes z \longmapsto (\sigma(x)z)_\sigma.$$

The map $x \mapsto x \otimes 1$ induces an embedding $j \colon K \hookrightarrow K_{\mathbb{R}}$.

Proposition 3.4.3: For every fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ the image $j(\mathfrak{a})$ is a complete lattice in $K_{\mathbb{R}}$.

To describe this with more explicit coordinates we let $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_r$ be the real embeddings and $\sigma_{r+1}, \ldots, \sigma_n$ the non-real embeddings such that $\bar{\sigma}_{r+j} = \sigma_{r+j+s}$ for all $1 \leqslant j \leqslant s$.

Proposition 3.4.4: We have an isomorphism of $\mathbb{R}$-vector spaces

$$K_{\mathbb{R}} \xrightarrow{\ \sim\ } \mathbb{R}^n, \ (z_\sigma)_\sigma \longmapsto \big(z_{\sigma_1}, \ldots, z_{\sigma_r}, \mathrm{Re}\, z_{\sigma_{r+1}}, \ldots, \mathrm{Re}\, z_{\sigma_{r+s}}, \mathrm{Im}\, z_{\sigma_{r+1}}, \ldots, \mathrm{Im}\, z_{\sigma_{r+s}}\big).$$

3.5 Quadratic number fields

Proposition 3.5.1: The quadratic number fields are precisely the splitting fields of the polynomials $X^2 - d$ for all squarefree integers $d \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \{0, 1\}$.

Convention 3.5.2: For any positive integer d we let $\sqrt{d}$ be the positive real square root of d. For any negative integer d we uncanonically *choose* a square root $\sqrt{d}$ in $i\mathbb{R}$.

Proposition 3.5.2: For d as above and $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ we have

$$\mathcal{O}_K = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}] & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \bmod (4), \\ \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1+\sqrt{d}}{2}] & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \bmod (4) \end{cases}$$

and

$$d_K = \begin{cases} 4d & \text{if } d \equiv 2, 3 \bmod (4), \\ d & \text{if } d \equiv 1 \bmod (4) \end{cases}$$

Corollary 3.5.4: The integer d is uniquely determined by K, namely as the squarefree part of d_K.

Remark 3.5.5: The possible discriminants of quadratic number fields are sometimes called *fundamental discriminants*. As the discriminant is somewhat more canonically associated to K than the number d, some authors prefer to write $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_K})$.

Definition 3.5.6: We have the following cases:

(a) If $d > 0$, there exist precisely two distinct embeddings $\sigma_1, \sigma_2 \colon K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and we call K *real quadratic*. In this case we obtain a natural embedding

$$(\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \colon K \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2.$$

(b) If $d < 0$, there exist precisely two distinct embeddings $\sigma, \bar{\sigma} \colon K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ that are conjugate under complex conjugation, and we call K *imaginary quadratic*. In this case we obtain a natural embedding

$$\sigma \colon K \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}.$$

3.6 Cyclotomic fields

Fix an integer $n \geqslant 1$.

Definition 3.6.1: (a) An element $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\zeta^n = 1$ is called an *n-th root of unity*.

(b) An element $\zeta \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ of precise order n is called a *primitive n-th root of unity*.

Proposition 3.6.2: The n-th roots of unity form a cyclic subgroup $\mu_n \subset \mathbb{C}^\times$, which is generated by any primitive n-th root of unity, for instance by $e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$.

For the following we fix a primitive n-th root of unity ζ and set $K := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_n) = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$.

Proposition 3.6.3: (a) An integral power ζ^a has order n if and only if $\gcd(a, n) = 1$.

  (b) If $n \geqslant 2$, then for any such a we have $\frac{1-\zeta^a}{1-\zeta} \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times$. *(Cyclotomic units)*

Definition 3.6.4: The *n-th cyclotomic polynomial* Φ_n is the monic polynomial of degree $\varphi(n) := |(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times|$ with the primitive n-th roots of unity as simple roots.

Theorem 3.6.5: The polynomial Φ_n is an irreducible element of $\mathbb{Z}[X]$.

Theorem 3.6.6: The extension $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is finite galois of degree $\varphi(n)$ and there is a natural isomorphism $e \colon \mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$ with the property

$$\forall \gamma \in \mathrm{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) \colon \ \gamma(\zeta) = \zeta^{e(\gamma)}.$$

Theorem 3.6.7: If $n = \ell^\nu$ for a prime ℓ and an integer $\nu \geqslant 1$, then:
  (a) We have $\Phi_{\ell^\nu}(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\ell-1} X^{i\ell^{\nu-1}}$.
  (b) The ideal $(1 - \zeta)$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ satisfies $(1 - \zeta)^{\ell^{\nu-1}(\ell-1)} = (\ell)$.
  (c) The ideal $(1 - \zeta)$ is the unique prime ideal of $\mathcal{O}_K$ above $(\ell) \subset \mathbb{Z}$ and has the residue field $\mathcal{O}_K/(1 - \zeta) \cong \mathbb{F}_\ell$.
  (d) $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta] \cong \mathbb{Z}[X]/(\Phi_{\ell^\nu})$.
  (e) $\mathrm{disc}(\mathcal{O}_K) = \pm \ell^{\ell^{\nu-1}(\nu\ell-\nu-1)}$.

Theorem 3.6.8: For arbitrary n we have:
  (a) $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$.
  (b) The discriminant $\mathrm{disc}(\mathcal{O}_K) \in \mathbb{Z}$ is divisible precisely by the primes dividing n.

3.7 Quadratic Reciprocity

Fix an odd prime ℓ and set $K := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_\ell)$ and $\zeta := e^{\frac{2\pi i}{\ell}}$.

Definition 3.7.1: The *Legendre symbol* of an integer a with respect to ℓ is

$$\left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right) := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } a \equiv 0 \bmod (\ell), \\ +1 & \text{if } a \equiv b^2 \bmod (\ell) \text{ for some } b \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \ell\mathbb{Z}, \\ -1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

In the first two cases a is called a *quadratic residue*, otherwise a *quadratic non-residue modulo* (ℓ).

Proposition 3.7.2: For any integers a, b we have:
  (a) $\left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{\ell}\right)$ whenever $a \equiv b \bmod (\ell)$.
  (b) $\left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right) \equiv a^{\frac{\ell-1}{2}} \bmod (\ell)$.
  (c) $\left(\frac{ab}{\ell}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right)\left(\frac{b}{\ell}\right)$.
  (d) $\left(\frac{-1}{\ell}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{\ell-1}{2}}$.

Definition 3.7.3: The *Gauss sum* associated to the prime ℓ is $g_\ell := \sum\limits_{a=1}^{\ell-1} \left(\frac{a}{\ell}\right) \cdot \zeta^a$.

Proposition 3.7.4: The Gauss sum satisfies $g_\ell^2 = \ell^* := (-1)^{\frac{\ell-1}{2}} \ell$.

Proposition 3.7.5: The unique subfield of K of degree 2 over $\mathbb{Q}$ is $K' := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\ell^*})$.

Proposition 3.7.6: For any distinct odd primes ℓ, p we have $\left(\frac{\ell^*}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{\ell}\right)$.

Theorem 3.7.7: *(Gauss Quadratic Reciprocity Law)*

(a) For any distinct odd primes ℓ, p we have $\left(\frac{\ell}{p}\right)\left(\frac{p}{\ell}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{(p-1)(\ell-1)}{4}}$.

(b) For any odd prime ℓ we have $\left(\frac{-1}{\ell}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{\ell-1}{2}}$.   *(First supplement)*

(c) For any odd prime ℓ we have $\left(\frac{2}{\ell}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{\ell^2-1}{8}}$.   *(Second supplement)*

4 Additive Minkowski theory

4.1 Euclidean embedding

We endow $K_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C}^{\Sigma}$ with the standard hermitian scalar product

$$\left\langle (z_\sigma)_\sigma, (w_\sigma)_\sigma \right\rangle \ := \ \sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} \bar{z}_\sigma w_\sigma.$$

Proposition 4.1.1: Its restriction to $K_{\mathbb{R}} \times K_{\mathbb{R}}$ has values in $\mathbb{R}$ and turns $K_{\mathbb{R}}$ into a euclidean vector space.

Proposition 4.1.2: Under the isomorphism of Proposition 3.4.4 this scalar product on $K_{\mathbb{R}}$ corresponds to the following scalar product on $\mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\left\langle (x_j)_j, (y_j)_j \right\rangle \ := \ \sum_{j=1}^{r} x_j y_j + \sum_{j=r+1}^{n} 2 x_j y_j.$$

4.2 Lattice bounds

Proposition 4.2.1: For any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ we have

$$\operatorname{vol}(K_{\mathbb{R}}/j(\mathfrak{a})) \ = \ \sqrt{|\operatorname{disc}(\mathfrak{a})|} \ = \ \operatorname{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) \cdot \sqrt{|d_K|}.$$

Theorem 4.2.2: Consider a fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ and positive real numbers c_σ for all $\sigma \in \Sigma$ such that $c_{\bar{\sigma}} = c_\sigma$ and

$$\prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma} c_\sigma \ > \ (\tfrac{2}{\pi})^s \cdot \sqrt{|d_K|} \cdot \operatorname{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}).$$

Then there exists an element $a \in \mathfrak{a} \smallsetminus \{0\}$ with the property

$$\forall \sigma \in \Sigma \colon \ |\sigma(a)| < c_\sigma.$$

4.3 Finiteness of the class group

Theorem 4.3.1: For any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ there exists an element $a \in \mathfrak{a} \smallsetminus \{0\}$ with

$$|\operatorname{Nm}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(a)| \ \leqslant \ (\tfrac{2}{\pi})^s \cdot \sqrt{|d_K|} \cdot \operatorname{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}).$$

Proposition 4.3.2: Every ideal class in $\operatorname{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ contains an ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ with

$$\operatorname{Nm}(\mathfrak{a}) \ \leqslant \ (\tfrac{2}{\pi})^s \cdot \sqrt{|d_K|}.$$

Theorem 4.3.3: The class group $\operatorname{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_K)$ is finite.

4.4   Discriminant bounds

Theorem 4.4.1: For any n and c there exist at most finitely many number fields $K/\mathbb{Q}$ of degree n and with $|d_K| \leqslant c$.

Theorem 4.4.2: For any number field K of degree n over $\mathbb{Q}$ we have

$$\sqrt{|d_K|} \;\geqslant\; \frac{n^n}{n!} \cdot \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{n/2}.$$

Theorem 4.4.3: *(Hermite)* For any c there exist at most finitely many number fields $K/\mathbb{Q}$ with $|d_K| \leqslant c$.

Theorem 4.4.4: *(Minkowski)* For any number field $K \neq \mathbb{Q}$ we have $|d_K| > 1$.

5   Multiplicative Minkowski theory

5.1   Roots of unity

Lemma 5.1.1: We have a short exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow (S^1)^\Sigma \longrightarrow K_\mathbb{C}^\times \; = \; (\mathbb{C}^\times)^\Sigma \overset{\ell}{\longrightarrow} \mathbb{R}^\Sigma \longrightarrow 0,$$
$$(z_\sigma)_\sigma \longmapsto (\log |z_\sigma|)_\sigma.$$

Set $\Gamma := \ell(\mathcal{O}_K^\times)$ and let $\mu(K)$ denote the group of elements of finite order in $K^\times$.

Proposition 5.1.2: The group $\mu(K)$ is a finite subgroup of $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ and we have a short exact sequence

$$1 \longrightarrow \mu(K) \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_K^\times \longrightarrow \Gamma \longrightarrow 0.$$

Proposition 5.1.3: The group $\mu(K)$ is cyclic of even order.

Example 5.1.4: For any squarefree $d \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \{1\}$ we have

$$\mu(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})) \;=\; \begin{cases} \text{cyclic of order 6 if } d = -3, \\ \text{cyclic of order 4 if } d = -1, \\ \text{cyclic of order 2 otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

5.2   Units

Lemma 5.2.1: The group Γ is a lattice in $\mathbb{R}^\Sigma$.

Consider the homomorphisms

$$\text{Nm:} \quad K_\mathbb{C}^\times = (\mathbb{C}^\times)^\Sigma \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times, \quad (z_\sigma)_\sigma \longmapsto \textstyle\prod_{\sigma \in \Sigma} z_\sigma$$
$$\text{Tr:} \quad\quad\quad (\mathbb{R}^\times)^\Sigma \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad (t_\sigma)_\sigma \longmapsto \textstyle\sum_{\sigma \in \Sigma} t_\sigma$$

Lemma 5.2.2: We have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \mathcal{O}_K^\times & \hookrightarrow & K^\times & \overset{j}{\hookrightarrow} & (K_\mathbb{C})^\times & \overset{\ell}{\longrightarrow} & \mathbb{R}^\Sigma \\ {\scriptstyle\text{Nm}}\downarrow & & {\scriptstyle\text{Nm}}\downarrow & & {\scriptstyle\text{Nm}}\downarrow & & {\scriptstyle\text{Tr}}\downarrow \\ \{\pm 1\} & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{Q}^\times & \hookrightarrow & \mathbb{C}^\times & \overset{\log | \;|}{\longrightarrow} & \mathbb{R} \end{array}$$

Consider the $\mathbb{R}$-subspaces

$$(\mathbb{R}^\Sigma)^+ \;:=\; \{(t_\sigma)_\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^\Sigma \mid \forall \sigma \colon t_{\bar\sigma} = t_\sigma\},$$
$$H \quad\; :=\; \ker\big(\text{Tr} \colon (\mathbb{R}^\Sigma)^+ \to \mathbb{R}\big).$$

Lemma 5.2.3: We have $\Gamma \subset H$ and $\dim_\mathbb{R}(H) = r + s - 1$.

5.3   Dirichlet's unit theorem

Theorem 5.3.1: The group Γ is a complete lattice in H.

Theorem 5.3.2: The group $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ is isomorphic to $\mu(K) \times \mathbb{Z}^{r+s-1}$.

Caution 5.3.3: The isomorphism is uncanonical.

Corollary 5.3.4: The group $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ is finite if and only if K is $\mathbb{Q}$ or imaginary quadratic.

Corollary 5.3.5: The group $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ has $\mathbb{Z}$-rank 1 if and only if $(r,s) \in \big\{(2,0),(1,1),(0,2)\big\}$. In that case we have

$$\mathcal{O}_K^\times \;=\; \mu(K) \times \varepsilon^{\mathbb{Z}}$$

for some unit ε of infinite order.

Definition 5.3.6: Any choice of such ε is then called a *fundamental unit*.

5.4   The real quadratic case

Suppose that $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ for a squarefree $d > 1$ and choose an embedding $K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$.

Fact 5.4.1: There is a unique choice of fundamental unit $\varepsilon > 1$.

Proposition 5.4.2: If $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}]$, then
  (a) $\mathcal{O}_K^\times = \big\{a + b\sqrt{d} \,\big|\, a,b \in \mathbb{Z},\ a^2 - b^2 d = \pm 1\big\}$.
  (b) $\mathcal{O}_K^\times \cap \mathbb{R}^{>1} = \big\{a + b\sqrt{d} \,\big|\, a,b \in \mathbb{Z},\ a^2 - b^2 d = \pm 1,\ a,b > 0\big\}$.
  (c) The fundamental unit $\varepsilon > 1$ is the element $a + b\sqrt{d} \in \mathcal{O}_K^\times \cap \mathbb{R}^{>1}$ as in (b) with the smallest value for a, or equivalently for b.

Theorem 5.4.3: For any squarefree integer $d > 1$ there are infinitely many solutions $(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ of the diophantine equation $a^2 - b^2 d = 1$.

Remark 5.4.4: The equation $a^2 - b^2 d = -1$ may or may not have a solution $(a,b) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$. But if it has a solution, it has infinitely many.

Proposition 5.4.5: The fundamental unit $\varepsilon > 1$ of K with discriminant D satisfies

$$\varepsilon \;\geqslant\; \frac{\sqrt{D} + \sqrt{D-4}}{2} \;>\; 1.$$

Consequently, if some unit of infinite order $u > 1$ is known, we have $u = \varepsilon^k$ for some $1 \leqslant k \leqslant \log(u)/\log((\sqrt{D} + \sqrt{D-4})/2)$ and one can efficiently find ε.

Remark 5.4.6: One can effectively find ε using continued fractions.

6　Extensions of Dedekind rings

6.1　Modules over Dedekind rings

Let A be a Dedekind ring with quotient field K.

Definition 6.1.1: Consider an A-module M.

  (a)　An element $m \in M$ is called *torsion* if there exists $a \in A \smallsetminus \{0\}$ such that $am = 0$.

  (b)　The module M is called *torsion* if every element of M is torsion.

  (c)　The module M is called *torsion-free* if no non-zero element of M is torsion.

Theorem 6.1.2: Any finitely generated A-module is isomorphic to the direct sum of a torsion module and a torsion-free module.

Theorem 6.1.3: Any non-zero finitely generated torsion-free A-module is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{a} \oplus A^{r-1}$ for a non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ and an integer $r \geqslant 1$.

Theorem 6.1.4: Any finitely generated torsion A-module is isomorphic to

  (a)　$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{r} A/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}$ for $r \geqslant 0$ and maximal ideals $\mathfrak{p}_i \subset A$ and integral exponents $e_i \geqslant 1$.

  (b)　$\bigoplus_{i=1}^{s} A/\mathfrak{a}_i$ for $s \geqslant 0$ and non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a}_s \subset \ldots \subset \mathfrak{a}_1 \subsetneqq A$.

Proposition 6.1.5: Consider a K-vector space V of finite dimension n and a finitely generated A-submodule $M \subset V$ that generates V over K. Then M is isomorphic to a direct sum of n fractional ideals of A.

Proposition 6.1.6: For any fractional ideals $\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}$ of A there is a natural isomorphism

$$\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{a}^{-1} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathrm{Hom}_A(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b}), \quad c \mapsto (\varphi_c \colon a \mapsto ca).$$

6.2　Decomposition of prime ideals

For the rest of this chapter we take a finite separable field extension L/K of degree n. Then the integral closure B of A in L is a finitely generated A-module that generates L as a K-vector space and is a Dedekind ring. We abbreviate the residue field at any maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ by $k(\mathfrak{p}) := A/\mathfrak{p}$, and likewise for any maximal ideal of B. Where applicable we let C be the integral closure of B in a finite separable extension M/L.

Consider a maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$. Throughout the following we impose the

Assumption 6.2.1: The residue field $k(\mathfrak{p})$ is perfect.

Note that $\mathfrak{p}B$ is a non-zero ideal of B and therefore has a unique prime factorization

$$\mathfrak{p}B \;=\; \mathfrak{q}_1^{e_1} \cdots \mathfrak{q}_r^{e_r}$$

with distinct maximal ideals $\mathfrak{q}_i \subset B$ and integral exponents $e_i \geqslant 1$.

Proposition 6.2.2: (a) The ideals $\mathfrak{q}_i$ are precisely the prime ideals of B above $\mathfrak{p}$.

  (b) For each i the residue field $k(\mathfrak{q}_i)$ is a finite extension of the residue field $k(\mathfrak{p})$.

  (c) Letting f_i denote the degree of this residue field extension, we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r} e_i f_i = n.$$

Definition 6.2.3:

  (a) The number $e_{\mathfrak{q}_i|\mathfrak{p}} := e_i$ is called the *ramification degree of $\mathfrak{q}_i$ over $\mathfrak{p}$*.

  (b) The number $f_{\mathfrak{q}_i|\mathfrak{p}} := f_i$ is called the *inertia degree of $\mathfrak{q}_i$ over $\mathfrak{p}$*.

  (c) We call $\mathfrak{q}_i$ *unramified over $\mathfrak{p}$* if $e_i = 1$.

  (d) We call $\mathfrak{q}_i$ *ramified over $\mathfrak{p}$* if $e_i > 1$.

Definition 6.2.4:

  (a) We call $\mathfrak{p}$ *unramified in B* if all $e_i = 1$, that is, if $\mathfrak{p}B = \mathfrak{q}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{q}_r$.

  (b) We call $\mathfrak{p}$ *ramified in B* if some $e_i > 1$.

  (c) We call $\mathfrak{p}$ *totally split in B* if all $e_i = f_i = 1$, that is, if $r = n$ and $\mathfrak{p}B = \mathfrak{q}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{q}_n$.

  (d) We call $\mathfrak{p}$ *totally inert in B* if $r = e_1 = 1$, that is, if $\mathfrak{p}B$ is prime.

  (e) We call $\mathfrak{p}$ *totally ramified in B* if $r = f_1 = 1$, that is, if $\mathfrak{p}B = \mathfrak{q}^n$ for a prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$.

Proposition 6.2.5: Suppose that $B = A[\beta]$ and let $f \in A[X]$ be the minimal polynomial of β above K. Set $\bar{f} := f \bmod \mathfrak{p}$ and write $\bar{f} = \prod_{i=1}^{r} \bar{f}_i^{e_i}$ with inequivalent irreducible factors $\bar{f}_i \in k(\mathfrak{p})[X]$ and integral exponents $e_i \geqslant 1$. Choose $f_i \in A[X]$ with $\bar{f}_i = f_i \bmod \mathfrak{p}$. Then $\mathfrak{p}B = \prod_{i=1}^{r} \mathfrak{q}_i^{e_i}$ with distinct prime ideals $\mathfrak{q}_i := \mathfrak{p}B + f_i(\beta)B$.

Example 6.2.6: Take $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ with $d \in \mathbb{Z} \smallsetminus \{1\}$ squarefree. Then an odd prime p of $\mathbb{Z}$ with

$$\left(\frac{d}{p}\right) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{is (totally) ramified in } \mathcal{O}_L, \\ 1 & \text{is (totally) decomposed in } \mathcal{O}_L, \\ -1 & \text{is (totally) inert in } \mathcal{O}_L. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 6.2.7: For any a prime $\mathfrak{r} \subset C$ above $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ above $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ we have

$$e_{\mathfrak{r}|\mathfrak{p}} = e_{\mathfrak{r}|\mathfrak{q}} \cdot e_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad f_{\mathfrak{r}|\mathfrak{p}} = f_{\mathfrak{r}|\mathfrak{q}} \cdot f_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}.$$

6.3 Decomposition group

From now until §6.5 we assume in addition that L/K is galois with Galois group Γ.

Lemma 6.3.1: For any prime ideals $\mathfrak{p}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{p}_n$ and any ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of a ring we have

$$\mathfrak{a} \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} \mathfrak{p}_i \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \exists\, i \colon \mathfrak{a} \subset \mathfrak{p}_i.$$

Theorem 6.3.2: (a) The group Γ acts on B and on the set of prime ideals of B.

(b) The group Γ acts transitively on the set of prime ideals $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ above $\mathfrak{p}$.

Definition 6.3.3: The stabilizer of $\mathfrak{q}$ is called the *decomposition group of* $\mathfrak{q}$:

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}} := \big\{ \gamma \in \Gamma \mid \forall x \in \mathfrak{q} \colon {}^{\gamma}x \in \mathfrak{q} \big\}.$$

Proposition 6.3.4:

(a) The numbers $e := e_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$ and $f := f_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$ depend only on $\mathfrak{p}$.

(b) We have $\mathfrak{p}B = \prod_{[\gamma] \in \Gamma/\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}} {}^{\gamma}\mathfrak{q}^{e}$.

(c) We have $n = r \cdot e \cdot f$.

(d) For any $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we have $\Gamma_{{}^{\gamma}\mathfrak{q}} = {}^{\gamma}\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

Proposition 6.3.5:

(a) We have $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}} = 1$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p}$ is totally split in B.

(b) We have $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}} = \Gamma$ if and only if there is a unique prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ above $\mathfrak{p}$.

Proposition 6.3.6: Set $L' := L^{\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}}$ and $B' := B \cap L'$ and $\mathfrak{q}' := \mathfrak{q} \cap B'$.

(a) Then $\mathfrak{q}$ is the unique prime of B above $\mathfrak{q}'$ and $\mathfrak{q}'B = \mathfrak{q}^{e}$.

(b) We have $e_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{q}'} = e$ and $f_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{q}'} = f$ and $e_{\mathfrak{q}'|\mathfrak{p}} = f_{\mathfrak{q}'|\mathfrak{p}} = 1$.

6.4   Inertia group

Next $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ acts on the residue field $k(\mathfrak{q}) := B/\mathfrak{q}$ by a natural homomorphism

$$\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{Aut}(k(\mathfrak{q})/k(\mathfrak{p})).$$

Definition 6.4.1: Its kernel is called the *inertia group of* $\mathfrak{q}$:

$$I_{\mathfrak{q}} := \big\{ \gamma \in \Gamma \mid \forall x \in B \colon {}^{\gamma}x \equiv x \bmod \mathfrak{q} \big\}.$$

Proposition 6.4.2: The extension $k(\mathfrak{q})/k(\mathfrak{p})$ is finite galois and the above homomorphism induces an isomorphism $\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}/I_{\mathfrak{q}} \cong \mathrm{Aut}(k(\mathfrak{q})/k(\mathfrak{p}))$.

Proposition 6.4.3: Set $L'' := L^{I_{\mathfrak{q}}}$ and $B'' := B \cap L''$ and $\mathfrak{q}'' := \mathfrak{q} \cap B''$.

(a) Then $\mathfrak{q}'B'' = \mathfrak{q}''$ and $\mathfrak{q}''B = \mathfrak{q}^{e}$.

(b) We have $|I_{\mathfrak{q}}| = e$ and $[\Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}} : I_{\mathfrak{q}}] = f$ and $[\Gamma : \Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}] = r$.

(c) We have $e_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{q}''} = e$ and $f_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{q}''} = e_{\mathfrak{q}''|\mathfrak{q}'} = 1$ and $f_{\mathfrak{q}''|\mathfrak{q}'} = f$.

6.5 Frobenius

Keeping L/K galois with group Γ, we now assume that $k(\mathfrak{p})$ is finite. Then $k(\mathfrak{q})/k(\mathfrak{p})$ is finite galois, and its Galois group is generated by the Frobenius automorphism $x \mapsto x^{|k(\mathfrak{p})|}$.

Proposition 6.5.1: (a) There exists $\gamma \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ that acts on $k(\mathfrak{q})$ through $x \mapsto x^{|k(\mathfrak{p})|}$.

(b) The coset $\gamma I_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is uniquely determined by $\mathfrak{q}$.

Definition 6.5.2: Any such γ is called a *Frobenius substitution at* $\mathfrak{q}$ and denoted by $\mathrm{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$.

Proposition 6.5.3: If $\mathfrak{q}$ is unramified over $\mathfrak{p}$, then in addition:

(a) The element $\mathrm{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$ is uniquely determined by $\mathfrak{q}$.

(c) The conjugacy class of $\mathrm{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$ in Γ is uniquely determined by $\mathfrak{p}$.

(d) If Γ is abelian, then $\mathrm{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}$ is uniquely determined by $\mathfrak{p}$.

Caution 6.5.4: Do not confuse the Frobenius substitution $\mathrm{Frob}_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}} \in \Gamma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ with the Frobenius automorphism $x \mapsto x^{|k(\mathfrak{p})|}$ of $k(\mathfrak{q})$.

Example 6.5.5: Consider the cyclotomic field $L := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_n)$ for $n \not\equiv 2 \bmod (4)$.

(a) A rational prime p is ramified in $\mathcal{O}_L$ if and only if $p|n$.

(b) For any $p \nmid n$ the Frobenius substitution at p corresponds to the residue class of p under the isomorphism $\mathrm{Gal}(L/\mathbb{Q}) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^{\times}$.

(c) A rational prime p is totally split in $\mathcal{O}_L$ if and only if $p \equiv 1 \bmod (n)$.

(d) If $n = p^{\nu}$ for a prime p, then p is totally ramified in $\mathcal{O}_L$.

6.6 Relative norm

Now we return to the situation that L/K is finite separable of degree n.

Definition 6.6.1: The *relative norm* of a fractional ideal $\mathfrak{b}$ of B is the A-submodule

$$\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{b}) \; := \; \big(\{\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(y) \mid y \in \mathfrak{b}\}\big) \; \subset \; K.$$

Proposition 6.6.2:

(a) This is a fractional ideal of A.

(b) If $\mathfrak{b} \subset B$ then $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{b}) \subset \mathfrak{b} \cap A$.

(c) For any $y \in L^{\times}$ we have $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}((y)) = (\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(y))$.

Proposition 6.6.3: For any two fractional ideals $\mathfrak{b}, \mathfrak{b}'$ of B we have

$$\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{b}') \;=\; \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{b}) \cdot \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{b}').$$

Proposition 6.6.4: For any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{c}$ of C we have

$$\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathrm{Nm}_{M/L}(\mathfrak{c})) \;=\; \mathrm{Nm}_{M/K}(\mathfrak{c}).$$

Proposition 6.6.5: For any fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of A we have $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{a}B) = \mathfrak{a}^n$.

Proposition 6.6.6: For any prime $\mathfrak{q} \subset B$ above $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ we have $\mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{p}^{f_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}}}$.

6.7   Different

Recall from Proposition 1.7.1 that we have the non-degenerate symmetric K-bilinear form

$$L \times L \longrightarrow K, \quad (x,y) \mapsto \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(xy).$$

Proposition 6.7.1: The subset

$$\mathfrak{d} \;:=\; \big\{ x \in L \mid \forall y \in B \colon \mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(xy) \in A \big\}$$

is a fractional ideal of B which contains B.

Definition 6.7.2: The ideal $\mathrm{diff}_{B/A} := \mathfrak{d}^{-1} \subset B$ is called the *different of B over A*.

Proposition 6.7.3: Suppose that $B = A[\beta]$ and let $f \in A[X]$ be the minimal polynomial of β above K. Then $\mathrm{diff}_{B/A} = \big(\frac{df}{dX}(\beta)\big)$.

Proposition 6.7.4: In general $\mathrm{diff}_{B/A}$ is the ideal that is generated by $\frac{df}{dX}(\beta)$ for all $\beta \in B$ with $L = K(\beta)$ and minimal polynomial f over K.

Proposition 6.7.5: We have $\mathrm{diff}_{C/A} = \mathrm{diff}_{C/B} \cdot \mathrm{diff}_{B/A}$.

Theorem 6.7.6: For any prime $\mathfrak{q}$ of B above a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of A we have $\mathfrak{q} \nmid \mathrm{diff}_{B/A}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{q}$ is unramified over $\mathfrak{p}$.

6.8   Relative discriminant

Definition 6.8.1 The *relative discriminant of B/A* is the ideal of A that is generated by the discriminants

$$\mathrm{disc}(b_1, \ldots, b_n) \;=\; \det\big(\mathrm{Tr}_{L/K}(b_i b_j)\big)_{i,j=1,\ldots,n}$$

for all tuples $(b_1, \ldots, b_n)$ in B.

Proposition 6.8.2: We have $\mathrm{disc}_{B/A} = \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathrm{diff}_{B/A})$.

Proposition 6.8.3: We have $\mathrm{disc}_{C/A} = \mathrm{Nm}_{L/K}(\mathrm{disc}_{C/B}) \cdot \mathrm{disc}_{B/A}^{[M/L]}$.

Theorem 6.8.4: (a) A prime $\mathfrak{p} \subset A$ is ramified in B if and only if $\mathfrak{p} \mid \operatorname{disc}_{B/A}$.

(b) At most finitely many primes of A are ramified in B.

Theorem 6.8.5: For any number field $K \neq \mathbb{Q}$ there exists a rational prime which is ramified in $\mathcal{O}_K$.

Example 6.8.6: Consider distinct primes $p_1 \equiv \ldots \equiv p_r \equiv 1 \bmod (4)$ with $r \geqslant 1$. Then the extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \ldots, \sqrt{p_r})/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 \cdots p_r})$ is everywhere unramified.

7   Zeta functions

7.1   Riemann zeta function

Definition 7.1.1: The *Riemann zeta function* is defined by the series

$$\zeta(s) \ := \ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-s}.$$

Proposition 7.1.2: This series converges absolutely and locally uniformly for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ and defines a holomorphic function there.

Lemma 7.1.3: For all $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ we have

$$\zeta(s) \ = \ \frac{s}{s-1} - s \cdot \int_1^{\infty} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) x^{-s-1} \, dx.$$

Proposition 7.1.4: The function $\zeta(s) - \frac{1}{s-1}$ extends uniquely to a holomorphic function on the region $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 0$.

Remark 7.1.5: It is known that $\zeta(s)$ extends uniquely to a meromorphic function on $\mathbb{C}$ with a single pole at $s = 1$. This extension is again denoted by $\zeta(s)$.

Throughout the following we use the branch of the logarithm with $\log 1 = 0$.

Proposition 7.1.6: An infinite product of non-zero complex numbers $\prod_{k \geqslant 1} z_k$ converges to a non-zero value if and only if $\lim_{k \to \infty} z_k = 1$ and $\sum_{k \geqslant 1} \log z_k$ converges.

Proposition 7.1.7: For all $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ we have the *Euler product*

$$\zeta(s) \ = \ \prod_{p \text{ prime}} (1 - p^{-s})^{-1} \ \neq \ 0.$$

Proposition 7.1.8: We have

$$\sum_{p \text{ prime}} p^{-s} \ = \ \log \tfrac{1}{s-1} + O(1) \ \text{ for real } s \to 1+.$$

Definition 7.1.9: For $x \in \mathbb{R}$ we denote the number of primes $\leqslant x$ by $\pi(x)$.

Corollary 7.1.10: There is no $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for $x \to \infty$ we have

$$\pi(x) \ = \ O\Big(\frac{x}{(\log x)^{1+\varepsilon}}\Big).$$

In particular there exist infinitely many primes.

7.2   Dedekind zeta function

Fix a number field K of degree n over $\mathbb{Q}$.

Definition 7.2.1: The *Dedekind zeta function of K* is defined by the series

$$\zeta_K(s) \ := \ \sum_{\mathfrak{a}} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{a})^{-s},$$

where the sum extends over all non-zero ideals $\mathfrak{a} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$.

Proposition 7.2.2: This series converges absolutely and locally uniformly for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ and defines a holomorphic function there, and we have the *Euler product*

$$\zeta_K(s) \ = \ \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(1 - \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}\right)^{-1} \ \neq \ 0,$$

extended over all maximal ideals $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$.

Proposition 7.2.3: We have

$$\log \zeta_K(s) \ = \ \sum_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s} + \left(\text{holomorphic for } \mathrm{Re}(s) > \tfrac{1}{2}\right).$$

Theorem 7.2.4: The function $\zeta_K(s)$ extends uniquely to a meromorphic function on the region $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ which is holomorphic except for a pole of order 1 at $s = 1$.

Proposition 7.2.5: We have

$$\sum_{\mathfrak{p}} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s} \ = \ \log \tfrac{1}{s-1} + O(1) \ \text{ for real } s \to 1+.$$

Corollary 7.2.6: There exist infinitely many rational primes that split totally in $\mathcal{O}_K$.

7.3   Analytic class number formula

As before we set $\Sigma := \mathrm{Hom}(K, \mathbb{C})$ and let r be the number of embeddings $K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and s the number of pairs of complex conjugate non-real embeddings $K \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$. With $K_{\mathbb{C}} := \mathbb{C}^{\Sigma}$ and

$$K_{\mathbb{R}} \ := \ \left\{ (z_\sigma)_\sigma \in K_{\mathbb{C}} \ \middle| \ \forall \sigma \in \Sigma \colon z_{\bar{\sigma}} = \bar{z}_\sigma \right\}$$

as in §3.4 we then have

$$K_{\mathbb{R}} \cap \mathbb{R}^{\Sigma} \ = \ \left\{ (t_\sigma)_\sigma \in \mathbb{R}^{\Sigma} \ \middle| \ \forall \sigma \in \Sigma \colon t_{\bar{\sigma}} = t_\sigma \right\}.$$

The $\mathbb{R}$-subspace

$$H \ := \ \ker\left(\mathrm{Tr} \colon K_{\mathbb{R}} \cap \mathbb{R}^{\Sigma} \to \mathbb{R}\right)$$

from §5.2 therefore becomes a euclidean vector space by its embedding $H \subset K_{\mathbb{R}} \subset K_{\mathbb{C}}$ and the scalar product from §4.1. By §2.2 it is thus endowed with a canonical translation invariant measure $d\,\mathrm{vol}$. Recall from Theorem 5.3.1 that $\Gamma := \ell(j(\mathcal{O}_K^{\times}))$ is a complete lattice in H.

Definition 7.3.1: The *regulator of K* is the real number

$$R \;:=\; \frac{\mathrm{vol}(H/\Gamma)}{\sqrt{r+s}} \;>\; 0.$$

Let $w := |\mu(K)|$ denote the number of roots of unity in K and let $h := |\mathrm{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_K)|$ the class number.

Theorem 7.3.2: *Analytic class number formula:* The residue of $\zeta_K(s)$ at $s = 1$ is

$$\mathrm{Res}_{s=1}\, \zeta_K(s) \;=\; \frac{2^r (2\pi)^s R h}{w \sqrt{|d_K|}} \;>\; 0.$$

7.4   Dirichlet density

Consider a number field K and a subset A of the set P of maximal ideals of $\mathcal{O}_K$.

Definition 7.4.1: (a) The value

$$\overline{\mu}(A) \;:=\; \limsup_{s\to 1+} \frac{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in A} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in P} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}$$

is called the *upper Dirichlet density of A.*

(b) The value

$$\underline{\mu}(A) \;:=\; \liminf_{s\to 1+} \frac{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in A} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in P} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}$$

is called the *lower Dirichlet density of A.*

(c) If these coincide, their common value

$$\mu(A) \;:=\; \lim_{s\to 1+} \frac{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in A} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}{\sum_{\mathfrak{p}\in P} \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}}$$

is called the *Dirichlet density of A.*

Proposition 7.4.2: (a) We have $0 \leqslant \underline{\mu}(A) \leqslant \overline{\mu}(A) \leqslant 1$.

(b) For any subset $B \subset A$ we have $\overline{\mu}(B) \leqslant \overline{\mu}(A)$ and $\underline{\mu}(B) \leqslant \underline{\mu}(A)$, and also $\mu(B) \leqslant \mu(A)$ if these exist.

(c) We have $\mu(A) = 0$ if A is finite.

(d) We have $\mu(A) = 1$ if $P \smallsetminus A$ is finite.

(e) For any disjoint subsets $A, B \subset P$, if two of $\mu(A), \mu(B), \mu(A \cup B)$ exist, then so does the third and we have $\mu(A) + \mu(B) = \mu(A \cup B)$.

Proposition-Definition 7.4.3: If the *natural density of A*

$$\gamma(A) \ := \ \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\left|\{\mathfrak{p} \in A \mid \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p}) \leqslant x\}\right|}{\left|\{\mathfrak{p} \in P \mid \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p}) \leqslant x\}\right|}$$

exists, so does the Dirichlet density $\mu(A)$ and they are equal.

7.5   Primes of absolute degree 1

Definition 7.5.1: The *absolute degree* of a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$ is the degree of $k(\mathfrak{p})$ over its prime field.

Proposition 7.5.2: The set of primes of absolute degree 1 has Dirichlet density 1.

Proposition 7.5.3: A subset $A \subset P$ has a Dirichlet density if and only if the set of all $\mathfrak{p} \in A$ of absolute degree 1 has a Dirichlet density, and then they are equal.

For any finite galois extension of number fields L/K we let $\mathrm{Split}_{L/K}$ denote the set of primes $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ that are totally split in $\mathcal{O}_L$.

Proposition 7.5.4: $\mathrm{Split}_{L/K}$ has Dirichlet density $\frac{1}{[L/K]}$. In particular it is infinite.

Now consider two finite galois extensions of number fields $L, L'/K$.

Proposition 7.5.5: Then $\mathrm{Split}_{LL'/K} = \mathrm{Split}_{L/K} \cap \mathrm{Split}_{L'/K}$.

Proposition 7.5.6: The following are equivalent:

  (a) $L \subset L'$.
  (b) $\mathrm{Split}_{L'/K} \subset \mathrm{Split}_{L/K}$.
  (c) $\mu(\mathrm{Split}_{L'/K} \smallsetminus \mathrm{Split}_{L/K}) < \frac{1}{2[L'/K]}$.

Proposition 7.5.7: The following are equivalent:

  (a) $L = L'$.
  (b) $\mathrm{Split}_{L'/K}$ and $\mathrm{Split}_{L/K}$ differ only by a set of Dirichlet density 0.

In particular, a number field K that is galois over $\mathbb{Q}$ is uniquely determined by the set of rational primes p that split totally in K.

7.6   Dirichlet L-series

Definition 7.6.1: (a) A homomorphism $\chi \colon (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ is called a *Dirichlet character of modulus* $N \geqslant 1$.

  (b) The *conductor* of such χ is the smallest divisor $N'|N$ such that χ factors through a homomorphism $(\mathbb{Z}/N'\mathbb{Z})^\times \to \mathbb{C}^\times$.

(c) Such χ is called *primitive* if $N' = N$.

(d) Such χ is called *principal* if $N' = 1$, that is, if χ is the trivial homomorphism.

Convention 7.6.2: Often one identifies a Dirichlet character χ of modulus N with a function $\chi \colon \mathbb{Z} \to \mathbb{C}$ by setting

$$\chi(a) \ := \ \begin{cases} \chi(a \bmod (N)) & \text{if } \gcd(a, N) = 1, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Caution 7.6.3: When the conductor N' is smaller than the modulus N, one has to be somewhat careful with the divisors of N/N'.

Definition 7.6.4: The *Dirichlet L-function* associated to any Dirichlet character χ is

$$L(\chi, s) \ := \ \sum_{n \geqslant 1} \chi(n) n^{-s}.$$

Proposition 7.6.5: This series converges absolutely and locally uniformly for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ and defines a holomorphic function there.

Proposition 7.6.6: For all $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ we have the *Euler product*

$$L(\chi, s) \ = \ \prod_{p \nmid N} (1 - \chi(p) p^{-s})^{-1}.$$

Proposition 7.6.7: If a Dirichlet character χ of modulus N corresponds to a primitive Dirichlet character χ' of modulus N', then

$$L(\chi', s) \ = \ L(\chi, s) \cdot \prod_{p | N, \, p \nmid N'} (1 - \chi'(p) p^{-s})^{-1}.$$

Proposition 7.6.8: (a) For the principal Dirichlet character χ of modulus 1 we have $L(\chi, s) = \zeta(s)$.

(b) For every non-principal Dirichlet character χ the function $L(\chi, s)$ extends uniquely to a holomorphic function on the region $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 0$.

Theorem 7.6.9: The zeta function $\zeta_K(s)$ of the field $K := \mathbb{Q}(\mu_N)$ is the product of the L-functions $L(\chi, s)$ for all primitive Dirichlet characters χ of conductor dividing N.

Theorem 7.6.10: For any non-principal Dirichlet character χ we have $L(\chi, 1) \neq 0$.

Proposition 7.6.11: For any non-principal Dirichlet character χ we have

$$\sum_{p \text{ prime}} \chi(p) p^{-s} \ = \ O(1) \ \text{ for real } s \to 1+.$$

7.7　Primes in arithmetic progressions

Theorem 7.7.1: For any coprime integers a and $N \geqslant 1$ the set of rational primes $p \equiv a \bmod (N)$ has Dirichlet density $\frac{1}{\varphi(N)}$. In particular it is infinite.

7.8 Bonus Material: Abelian Artin L-functions

Consider an abelian extension of number fields L/K with Galois group Γ. Then for any prime $\mathfrak{q}$ of $\mathcal{O}_L$, the decomposition group $\Gamma_\mathfrak{q}$, the inertia group $I_\mathfrak{q}$, and the Frobenius substitution $\mathrm{Frob}_\mathfrak{q}$ depend only on the underlying prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of $\mathcal{O}_K$. We therefore denote them also by $\Gamma_\mathfrak{p}$, $I_\mathfrak{p}$, $\mathrm{Frob}_\mathfrak{p}$ respectively.

Definition 7.8.1: The *Artin L-function* associated to a homomorphism $\chi\colon \Gamma \to \mathbb{C}^\times$ is

$$L_K(\chi, s) \; := \; \prod_{\substack{\mathfrak{p} \\ \chi|I_\mathfrak{p}=1}} \left(1 - \chi(\mathrm{Frob}_\mathfrak{p}) \, \mathrm{Nm}(\mathfrak{p})^{-s}\right)^{-1}.$$

Example 7.8.2: In the case $K = \mathbb{Q}$ and $L = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_N)$ and the usual identification $\Gamma \cong (\mathbb{Z}/N\mathbb{Z})^\times$ the Artin L-function $L_K(\chi, s)$ is the Dirichlet L-function $L(\chi, s)$ for the primitive Dirichlet character associated to χ.

Proposition 7.8.3: This product converges absolutely and locally uniformly for all $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1$ and defines a holomorphic function there.

Proposition 7.8.4: For the trivial homomorphism χ we have $L_K(\chi, s) = \zeta_K(s)$.

Proposition 7.8.5: The zeta function $\zeta_L(s)$ is the product of the L-functions $L_K(\chi, s)$ for all χ.

Theorem 7.8.6: For every non-trivial χ the function $L_K(\chi, s)$ extends uniquely to a holomorphic function on the region $\mathrm{Re}(s) > 1 - \frac{1}{[K/\mathbb{Q}]}$.

(Proof only in the case $L = K(\mu_m)$.)

Theorem 7.8.7: For every non-trivial χ we have $L_K(\chi, 1) \neq 0$.

7.9 Bonus Material: Cebotarev density theorem

Consider an arbitrary Galois extension of number fields L/K with Galois group Γ. For any $\gamma \in \Gamma$ we denote the conjugacy class by $O_\Gamma(\gamma) := \{{}^\delta\gamma \mid \delta \in \Gamma\}$ and let P_γ denote the set of primes $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathcal{O}_K$ that are unramified in $\mathcal{O}_L$ and whose Frobenius substitution for some (and equivalently every) $\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{p}$ lies in $O_\Gamma(\gamma)$.

Theorem 7.9.1: The set P_γ has the Dirichlet density $\frac{|O_\Gamma(\gamma)|}{|\Gamma|}$.

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Some (rather incomplete) indications for individual chapters:

Chapter 1: [AM] Ch.5; [H] Ch.VIII; [N] Ch.I §2-3; [L] Ch.I

Chapter 2: [N] Ch.I §4; [L] Ch.V; [S]

Chapter 3: [N] Ch.I §3, §5, §8, §10; [L] Ch.IV; [IR] Ch.5-6, Ch.13.

Chapter 4: [N] Ch.I §5-6, Ch.II §2; [L] Ch.VI

Chapter 5: [N] Ch.I §7; [L] Ch.V

Chapter 6: [AM] Ch.9; [N] Ch.I §9, Ch.II §2;

Chapter 7: [L] Ch.VI §3, Ch.VIII; [SSL], [Tsch]

Change Log:

Version of 22.11.2023:

22. 12. 2023: Bibliography expanded.

15. 12. 2023: Corrected the formula for the regulator in Definition 7.3.1.

13. 12. 2023: Corrected formulas in Propositions 7.5.6 (c) and 7.6.7.

Version of 12.11.2023:

12. 12. 2023: Section 7.8 added and Theorem 7.7.2 moved to Section 7.9.

28. 11. 2023: In Proposition 6.7.4 the condition "$L = K(\beta)$" added.

16. 11. 2023: Corrections in Def. 6.4.1 and Props. 6.4.3 and 6.6.6.

Version of 09.11.2023:

09. 11. 2023: Assumption 6.2.1 added and the rest of §6.2 renumbered. As a result of Assumption 6.2.1 substantial changes in §6.3–4 and reformulations in 6.7.6 and 6.8.4–7.

08. 11. 2023: Corrected Proposition 5.4.5: $\varepsilon \geqslant \frac{\sqrt{D}+\sqrt{D-4}}{2} > 1$.

07. 11. 2023: Chapter 7 added.

Version of 31.10.2023:

31. 10. 2023: Chapter 6 added.

25. 10. 2023: Corrected $\sqrt{|\operatorname{disc}(\mathfrak{a})|}$ in Proposition 4.2.1.

20. 10. 2023: Corrected Theorem 4.2.2.

18. 10. 2023: Corrected Definition 3.6.4 and two typos in Proposition 4.1.2.

13. 10. 2023: Proposition 3.2.1 and typos in §3.6 corrected.

12. 10. 2023: Theorem 3.6.7 expanded.

11. 10. 2023: Typos in §3.1-4 corrected and items 3.7.1-5 rearranged and renumbered.

Version of 06.10.2023:

6. 10. 2023: Some typos in §2.1–2 corrected and Sections 3.6–7 added.