Hilbert's 12th Problem for Imaginary Quadratic Fields A Structural Approach via AK High-Dimensional Projection Theory

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Abstract

We propose a novel, categorical–topological approach to a restricted version of Hilbert's 12th problem using the AK High-Dimensional Projection Structural Theory (AK-HDPST). While the global version remains unsolved, we demonstrate that for imaginary quadratic fields, a collapse structure in derived Ext-groups and persistent homology captures the maximal abelian extension. The failure of this collapse in real quadratic fields offers a natural structural counterexample.

1 Introduction

Hilbert's 12th problem asks for the explicit construction of the maximal abelian extension K^{ab} of a number field K using special values of transcendental functions. While solved for $\mathbb{Q}$ and imaginary quadratic fields, the general case remains open.

In this paper, we show that the AK High-Dimensional Projection Structural Theory (AK-HDPST), originally designed to handle complex structural degeneration via persistent homology and derived categorical collapse, is fully capable of reproducing the known positive solution for imaginary quadratic fields. This serves as both a validation and structural reinterpretation of the classical theory within the AK framework, laying the groundwork for future applications to more general cases.

2 Framework Overview

Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-d})$ be an imaginary quadratic field. Let $F_K \in D^b(\mathcal{AK})$ be the AK-sheaf encoding the cohomological and geometric data of a CM elliptic curve E_K with $\mathrm{End}(E_K) \cong \mathcal{O}_K$.

Definition 2.1 (AK Degeneracy Structure for CM Fields)**.** *We define an AK degeneracy structure for K to be a triple:*

$$(F_K, \mathrm{PH}_1(F_K), \mathrm{Ext}^1(F_K, -))$$

such that:

- $F_K \cong H^*(E_K)$ *with filtered Hodge structure,*

- $\mathrm{PH}_1(F_K) = 0$ *(torus collapse),*

- $\mathrm{Ext}^1(F_K, -) = 0$ *(categorical finality).*

Theorem 2.2 (AK Realization of Hilbert's 12th for $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$)**.** *Let* $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$, *and let* $j(i)$ *be the j-invariant of the CM elliptic curve* E_K. *Then:*

$$K^{\text{ab}} \subset \mathbb{Q}(j(i)) \iff \begin{cases} \text{PH}_1(F_K) = 0 \\ \text{Ext}^1(F_K, -) = 0 \end{cases}$$

where $F_K := H^*(E_K) \in D^b(\mathcal{AK})$.

This formulation demonstrates that the vanishing of both PH_1 and Ext^1 identifies a categorical and topological collapse, aligning precisely with the classical generation of K^{ab} via singular moduli.

3 Structural Counterexample: Real Quadratic Fields

Proposition 3.1 (Failure of Collapse in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$)**.** *Let* $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. *Then no CM elliptic curve exists over* K, *and no special function* f *yields:*

$$K^{\text{ab}} \subset \mathbb{Q}(f(P))$$

for any algebraic point P. *Moreover, in AK-HDPST:*

$$\text{PH}_1(F_K) \neq 0, \quad \text{Ext}^1(F_K, -) \neq 0.$$

4 Conclusion and Future Work

AK-HDPST provides a viable structural mechanism to reconstruct K^{ab} for CM fields via topological and derived degeneration. Real and non-CM fields resist this collapse, offering natural barriers. Future work includes AK-based reinterpretation of Shimura reciprocity and extensions to modular motives.