
Valuation fields

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1 Valuation fields

1.1 Absolute values and completion

Definition 1.1. Let \mathbf{k} be a field. An *absolute value* on \mathbf{k} is a function $\|\cdot\| : \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfying the following properties for all $x, y \in \mathbf{k}$:

- (a) $\|x\| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$;
- (b) $\|xy\| = \|x\| \cdot \|y\|$;
- (c) $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$.

A field \mathbf{k} equipped with an absolute value $\|\cdot\|$ is called a *valuation field*.

Remark 1.2. Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Recall that a *valuation* on \mathbf{k} is a function $v : \mathbf{k}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

- $\forall x, y \in \mathbf{k}^\times, v(xy) = v(x) + v(y)$;
- $\forall x, y \in \mathbf{k}^\times, v(x + y) \geq \min\{v(x), v(y)\}$.

We can extend v to the whole field \mathbf{k} by defining $v(0) = +\infty$. Fix a real number $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Then v induces an absolute value $|\cdot|_v : \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ defined by $|x|_v = \varepsilon^{v(x)}$ for each $x \in \mathbf{k}$.

In some literature, the valuation v is called an *additive valuation* and the induced absolute value $|\cdot|_v$ is called a *multiplicative valuation*. In this note, the term *valuation* always refers to the additive valuation.

Example 1.3. Let \mathbf{k} be a field. The *trivial absolute value* on \mathbf{k} is defined as

$$\|x\| := \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0; \\ 1, & x \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

Definition 1.4. The *(multiplicative) valuation group* of a valuation field $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ is defined as the subgroup of $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$ given by

$$|\mathbf{k}^\times| := \{\|x\| : x \in \mathbf{k}^\times\}.$$

Definition 1.5. Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Two absolute values $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ on \mathbf{k} are said to be *equivalent* if there exists a real number $c \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2^c, \quad \forall x \in \mathbf{k}.$$

Note that equivalent absolute values induce the same topology on the field \mathbf{k} . Moreover, the following lemma shows that the converse is also true.

Lemma 1.6. Let \mathbf{k} be a field and $\|\cdot\|_1, \|\cdot\|_2$ be two absolute values on \mathbf{k} . Then the following statements are equivalent:

- $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent;
- $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ induce the same topology on \mathbf{k} ;
- The unit disks $D_1 = \{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\|_1 < 1\}$ and $D_2 = \{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\|_2 < 1\}$ are the same.

Proof. The implications (a) \Rightarrow (b) is obvious. Now we prove (b) \Rightarrow (c). For any $x \in D_1$, we have $x^n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ under the absolute value $\|\cdot\|_1$ and thus under $\|\cdot\|_2$. Therefore, $\|x\|_2^n \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, which implies that $\|x\|_2 < 1$, i.e., $x \in D_2$. Similarly, we can prove that $D_2 \subseteq D_1$.

Finally, we prove (c) \Rightarrow (a). If $\|\cdot\|_1$ is trivial, then $D_1 = \{0\}$ and thus $\|\cdot\|_2$ is also trivial. In this case, they are equivalent. Suppose that both $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are non-trivial. Pick any $x, y \notin D_1 = D_2$. Then there exist real numbers $\alpha, \beta > 0$ such that $\|x\|_1 = \|x\|_2^\alpha$ and $\|y\|_1 = \|y\|_2^\beta$. Suppose the contrary that $\alpha \neq \beta$. Consider the domain $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$ defined by

$$\begin{cases} n \log \|x\|_2 < m \log \|y\|_2; \\ n\alpha \log \|x\|_2 > m\beta \log \|y\|_2. \end{cases}$$

Since $\alpha \neq \beta$, the two lines defined by the equalities are not parallel. Thus Ω is non-empty. Pick

$(n, m) \in \Omega$ and set $z := x^n y^{-m}$. Then we have $\|z\|_2 < 1$ and $\|z\|_1 > 1$, a contradiction. \square

Definition 1.7. Let $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a valuation field. We say that \mathbf{k} is *complete* if the metric $d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$ makes \mathbf{k} a complete metric space.

Lemma 1.8. Let $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a valuation field and $(\widehat{\mathbf{k}}, \|\cdot\|)$ its completion as a metric space. Then the operations of addition and multiplication on \mathbf{k} can be extended to $\widehat{\mathbf{k}}$ uniquely, making $(\widehat{\mathbf{k}}, \|\cdot\|)$ a complete valuation field containing \mathbf{k} as a dense subfield.

Proof. Simple analysis. \square

Example 1.9. Let $|\cdot|_\infty$ be the usual absolute value on the field \mathbb{Q} of rational numbers. Then $(\mathbb{Q}, |\cdot|_\infty)$ is a valuation field. Its completion is the field \mathbb{R} of real numbers equipped with the usual absolute value.

Example 1.10. Let p be a prime number. For any non-zero rational number $x \in \mathbb{Q}$, we can write it as $x = p^n \frac{a}{b}$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ are integers not divisible by p . The *p-adic absolute value* on \mathbb{Q} is defined as

$$|x|_p := \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0; \\ p^{-n}, & x = p^n \frac{a}{b} \text{ as above.} \end{cases}$$

Then $(\mathbb{Q}, |\cdot|_p)$ is a valuation field. Its completion is the field

$$\mathbb{Q}_p = \left\{ \sum_{n=k}^{+\infty} a_n p^n : k \in \mathbb{Z}, a_n \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\} \right\}$$

of *p*-adic numbers equipped with the *p*-adic absolute value; see [Yang: to be added.](#)

Unlike the real number field \mathbb{R} , even a valuation field is complete, we can not expect the theorem of nested intervals to hold.

Definition 1.11. A valuation field $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ is called *spherically complete* if every decreasing sequence of closed balls in \mathbf{k} has a non-empty intersection.

Example 1.12. The field \mathbb{C}_p of *p*-adic complex numbers is not spherically complete, see [Yang: to be added.](#)

1.2 Non-archimedean fields

Definition 1.13. Let $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a valuation field. We say that \mathbf{k} is *non-archimedean* if its absolute value $\|\cdot\|$ satisfies the *strong triangle inequality*:

$$\|x + y\| \leq \max\{\|x\|, \|y\|\}, \quad \forall x, y \in \mathbf{k}.$$

Otherwise, we say that \mathbf{k} is *archimedean*.

Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. Then easily see that $\{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\| \leq 1\}$ is a subring of \mathbf{k} . Moreover, it is a local ring whose maximal ideal is $\{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\| < 1\}$.

Definition 1.14. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. The *ring of integers* of \mathbf{k} is defined as

$$\mathbf{k}^\circ := \{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\| \leq 1\}.$$

Its maximal ideal is

$$\mathbf{k}^{\circ\circ} := \{x \in \mathbf{k} : \|x\| < 1\}.$$

The *residue field* of \mathbf{k} is defined as

$$\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}} := \tilde{\mathbf{k}} := \mathbf{k}^\circ / \mathbf{k}^{\circ\circ}.$$

Definition 1.15. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. The *residue absolute value* on the residue field $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is defined as

$$|x| := \inf_{y \in \varphi^{-1}(x)} \|y\|, \quad \forall x \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}},$$

where $\varphi : \mathbf{k}^\circ \rightarrow \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is the canonical projection.

Proposition 1.16. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. Then the residue absolute value on the residue field $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is trivial.

Proof. For any $x \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$, if $x = 0$, then by definition $|x| = 0$. If $x \neq 0$, then $\forall y \in \varphi^{-1}(x)$, we have $y \in \mathbf{k}^\circ \setminus \mathbf{k}^{\circ\circ}$, i.e., $\|y\| = 1$. Thus by definition $|x| = 1$. \square

2 Ultra-metric spaces

We will use $B(x, r)$ (resp. $E(x, r)$) to denote the open ball (resp. closed ball) with center x and radius r .

Definition 2.1. A metric space (X, d) is called an *ultra-metric space* if its metric d satisfies the *strong triangle inequality*:

$$d(x, z) \leq \max\{d(x, y), d(y, z)\}, \quad \forall x, y, z \in X.$$

If $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ is a non-archimedean field, then the metric $d(x, y) := \|x - y\|$ on \mathbf{k} makes (\mathbf{k}, d) an ultra-metric space.

Proposition 2.2. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. Then for any $x, y, z \in X$, at least two of the three distances $d(x, y), d(y, z), d(z, x)$ are equal. And the third distance is less than or equal to the common value of the other two.

Proof. Suppose that $d(x, y) \geq d(y, z)$. By the strong triangle inequality, we have

$$d(x, z) \leq \max\{d(x, y), d(y, z)\} = d(x, y).$$

On the other hand, by the strong triangle inequality again, we have

$$d(x, y) \leq \max\{d(x, z), d(z, y)\} = \max\{d(x, z), d(y, z)\} \leq d(x, y).$$

This shows that $d(x, y) = \max\{d(x, z), d(y, z)\}$. Thus either $d(x, z) = d(x, y) \geq d(y, z)$ or $d(y, z) = d(x, y) \geq d(x, z)$. \square

Proposition 2.3. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. Let D_i be (open or closed) ball in X for $i = 1, 2$. If $D_1 \cap D_2 \neq \emptyset$, then either $D_1 \subseteq D_2$ or $D_2 \subseteq D_1$.

Proof. Suppose that D_i has center x_i and radius r_i for $i = 1, 2$. Let $y \in D_1 \cap D_2$. We have

$$d(x_1, x_2) \leq \max\{d(x_1, y), d(y, x_2)\}.$$

Without loss of generality, we may assume that $d(x_1, x_2) \leq d(x_1, y)$. It follows that $x_2 \in D_1$ since $d(x_1, y) < r_1$ (or $\leq r_1$).

If there exists $z \in D_2 \setminus D_1$, we claim that $D_1 \subseteq D_2$. We have $d(x_1, z) > d(x_1, x_2)$. Then by Proposition 2.2,

$$r_1 \leq d(x_1, z) = d(x_2, z) \leq r_2.$$

In particular, if D_2 is an open ball, then we have strict inequality $r_1 < r_2$. For any $w \in D_1$, we have

$$d(x_2, w) \leq \max\{d(x_2, x_1), d(x_1, w)\} \leq r_1 \leq r_2.$$

Thus $w \in D_2$ whatever D_2 is open or closed, and it shows that $D_1 \subseteq D_2$. \square

Proposition 2.4. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. Then both $B(x, r)$ and $E(x, r)$ are closed and open subsets of X for any $x \in X$ and $r > 0$.

Proof. We show that the sphere $S(x, r) := \{y \in X \mid d(x, y) = r\}$ is open in X . Note that if $y \in S(x, r)$, then for any $r' < r$, we have $B(y, r') \cap E(x, r) \neq \emptyset$ and $x \in E(x, r) \setminus B(y, r')$. Thus by Proposition 2.3, we have $B(y, r') \subseteq E(x, r)$. If $B(y, r') \cap B(x, r) \neq \emptyset$, then by Proposition 2.3 again, we have $B(y, r') \subseteq B(x, r)$. However, $y \in B(y, r') \setminus B(x, r)$, a contradiction. Thus $B(y, r') \subseteq E(x, r) \setminus B(x, r) = S(x, r)$. It yields that $S(x, r) = \bigcup_{y \in S(x, r)} B(y, r/2)$ is open in X .

Since $E(x, r) = B(x, r) \cup S(x, r)$ and $B(x, r) = E(x, r) \setminus S(x, r)$, both $B(x, r)$ and $E(x, r)$ are open and closed in X . \square

Corollary 2.5. Let (X, d) be an ultra-metric space. Then X is totally disconnected, i.e., the only connected subsets of X are the set with at most one point.

Proof. Suppose that $S \subset X$ has at least two distinct points $x, y \in S$. Let $r := d(x, y) > 0$. Consider the open ball $B(x, r/2)$. By Proposition 2.4, $B(x, r/2)$ is both open and closed in X . Thus $B(x, r/2) \cap S$ is both open and closed in S , however, it is non-empty and not equal to S since it contains x but not y . This shows that S is disconnected. \square

3 Algebraic structures of non-archimedean fields

3.1 Recover non-archimedean complete fields algebraically

In this subsection, let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. Set $I_{r, <} := B(0, r)$ and $I_{r, \leq} := E(0, r)$ for each $r \in [0, 1]$.

Proposition 3.1. The sets $I_{r, <}$ and $I_{r, \leq}$ are ideals of the ring of integers \mathbf{k}° . Conversely, any ideal of \mathbf{k}° is of the form $I_{r, <}$ or $I_{r, \leq}$ for some $r \in (0, 1)$.

Proof. Let I be an ideal of \mathbf{k}° . Set $r = \sup\{|a| : a \in I\}$ (resp. $r = \max\{|a| : a \in I\}$ when the maximum exists). Then, by definition, we have $I \subset I_{r,<}$ (resp. $I \subset I_{r,\leq}$). For every $x \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$ with $|x| < r$ (resp. $|x| \leq r$), there exists $a \in I$ such that $|x| \leq |a|$. Thus, $|x/a| \leq 1$ and so $x/a \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$. Since I is an ideal, we have $x = (x/a)a \in I$. Therefore, $I_{r,<} \subset I$ (resp. $I_{r,\leq} \subset I$). \square

Proposition 3.2. Let I_r be either $I_{r,<}$ or $I_{r,\leq}$ for each $r \in (0,1)$. Suppose $\{r_n \in (0,1)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a decreasing sequence converging to 0. Then the completion $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ of \mathbf{k} is isomorphic to the projective limit

$$\hat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ \cong \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r_n}.$$

Proof. For every $x \in \hat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ$, there exists a cauchy sequence $\{x_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ in \mathbf{k}° converging to x . Since $\{r_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to 0, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists $M_n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $m, m' \geq M_n$, we have $|x_m - x_{m'}| < r_n$. Thus, the sequence $\{x_m + I_{r_n}\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ is eventually constant in $\mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r_n}$. Define a map

$$\Phi : \hat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ \rightarrow \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r_n}, \quad x \mapsto \left(\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} x_m + I_{r_n} \right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}.$$

It is straightforward to verify that Φ is a well-defined ring homomorphism.

Conversely, for every $(a_n + I_{r_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \in \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r_n}$, we can choose a representative $a_n \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$ for each n . We claim that the sequence $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a cauchy sequence in \mathbf{k}° . Indeed, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $r_N < \varepsilon$. For all $m, n \geq N$, since $a_n + I_{r_n}$ maps to $a_m + I_{r_m}$ under the natural projection, we have $|a_n - a_m| < r_N < \varepsilon$. Thus, $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges to some $x \in \hat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ$. Easily see that the limit x is independent of the choice of representatives $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. This gives a map

$$\Psi : \varprojlim_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r_n} \rightarrow \hat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ, \quad (a_n + I_{r_n})_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mapsto \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n.$$

Direct verification shows that $\Psi = \Phi^{-1}$. \square

Proposition 3.3. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. Then \mathbf{k}° is totally bounded iff $\mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r,<}$ and $\mathbf{k}^\circ / I_{r,\leq}$ are finite for each $r \in [0,1]$. Moreover, if \mathbf{k} is complete, then it is locally compact iff \mathbf{k}° / I_r is finite for each $r \in (0,1)$.

Slogan “Locally compact \iff pro-finite.”

Proof. We just prove the case for $I_r = I_{r,<}$. The case for $I_r = I_{r,\leq}$ is similar.

Suppose that \mathbf{k}° / I_r is finite for each $r \in [0,1]$. Then for every $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $r \in (0,1)$ such that $r < \varepsilon$ and \mathbf{k}° / I_r is finite. Let $\{a_1 + I_r, \dots, a_n + I_r\}$ be the complete set of representatives of \mathbf{k}° / I_r . Then the balls $B(a_i, r)$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$ cover \mathbf{k}° .

Conversely, suppose that \mathbf{k}° / I_r is infinite for some $r \in [0,1]$. Then there exists an infinite set $\{a_n\}$ with $|a_n| \in [r, 1]$ such that their images in \mathbf{k}° / I_r are distinct. In particular, for every $m \neq n$, we have $|a_n - a_m| \geq r$. Any subsequence of $\{a_n\}$ is not cauchy. Thus, \mathbf{k}° is not totally bounded. \square

Proposition 3.4. The ring \mathbf{k}° is noetherian iff \mathbf{k} is a discrete valuation field.

Proof. Note that $|\mathbf{k}^\times| \subset \mathbb{R}_{>0}$ is a multiplicative subgroup. If \mathbf{k} is not a discrete valuation field, then $|\mathbf{k}^\times|$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}_{>0}$. In particular, there exists a strictly ascending sequence $r_n \in |\mathbf{k}^\times| \cap (0, 1)$. Then the ideals $I_{r_n, \leq}$ form a strictly ascending chain of ideals in \mathbf{k}° .

The converse is standard since now \mathbf{k}° is a discrete valuation ring. \square

Proposition 3.5. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then \mathbf{k} is locally compact iff \mathbf{k} is a discrete valuation field and its residue field $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is finite.

Proof. The necessity follows from Proposition 3.3. For the sufficiency, suppose that \mathbf{k} is a discrete valuation field whose residue field $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ is finite. Let $\pi \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$ be a uniformizer. We only need to show that $\mathbf{k}^\circ/\pi^n \mathbf{k}^\circ$ is finite for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that there is an isomorphism

$$\pi^{n-1} \mathbf{k}^\circ / \pi^n \mathbf{k}^\circ \cong \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}, \quad x + \pi^n \mathbf{k}^\circ \mapsto \overline{x/\pi^{n-1}}.$$

Thus, by induction on n , we conclude that $\mathbf{k}^\circ/\pi^n \mathbf{k}^\circ$ is finite. \square

3.2 Hensel's Lemma

Theorem 3.6 (Hensel's lemma). Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field and $F(T) \in \mathbf{k}^\circ[T]$ a monic polynomial. Suppose that the reduction $f(T) \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$ of $F(T)$ factors as

$$f(T) = g(T)h(T),$$

where $g(T), h(T) \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$ are monic polynomials that are coprime in $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$. Then there exist monic polynomials $G(T), H(T) \in \mathbf{k}^\circ[T]$ such that

$$F(T) = G(T)H(T),$$

and the reductions of $G(T), H(T)$ in $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$ are $g(T), h(T)$ respectively.

Proof. Since $\gcd(g, h) = 1$ in $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$, there exist polynomials $u(T), v(T) \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$ such that $ug + vh = 1$ and $\deg u < \deg h, \deg v < \deg g$. Choose lifts $G_0(T), H_0(T), U(T), V(T) \in \mathbf{k}^\circ[T]$ of $g(T), h(T), u(T), v(T)$ respectively preserving their degrees such that G_0 and H_0 are monic. Then there exist $r < 1$ such that

$$U(T)G_0(T) + V(T)H_0(T) \equiv 1 \pmod{I_r}, \quad F(T) - G_0(T)H_0(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{I_r},$$

where $I_r = \{a \in \mathbf{k}^\circ : |a| < r\}$.

We will construct a sequence of monic polynomials $\{G_n(T)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $\{H_n(T)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathbf{k}^\circ[T]$ such that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$G_n(T) \equiv G_{n-1}(T) \pmod{I_{r^n}}, \quad H_n(T) \equiv H_{n-1}(T) \pmod{I_{r^n}},$$

and

$$F(T) - G_n(T)H_n(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{I_{r^{n+1}}}.$$

If we have such sequences, then their coefficients converge in the complete ring \mathbf{k}° . Let $G(T)$ and $H(T)$ be the limits of $\{G_n(T)\}$ and $\{H_n(T)\}$ respectively. Then we have $F(T) = G(T)H(T)$ and the reductions of $G(T), H(T)$ in $\mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$ are $g(T), h(T)$ respectively.

The case $n = 0$ is done by the above construction. Now suppose that we have constructed $G_n(T)$ and $H_n(T)$ for some $n \geq 0$. Since $G_n - G_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{I_r}$ and $H_n - H_0 \equiv 0 \pmod{I_r}$, we have

$$UG_n + VH_n = UG_0 + VH_0 + U(G_n - G_0) + V(H_n - H_0) \equiv 1 \pmod{I_r}.$$

Set $\Delta_n(T) = F(T) - G_n(T)H_n(T) \in I_{r^{n+1}}[T]$ and $\epsilon_n = U\Delta_n, \delta_n = V\Delta_n \in I_{r^{n+1}}[T]$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} (G_n + \epsilon_n)(H_n + \delta_n) - F_n &= G_nH_n + G_n\delta_n + H_n\epsilon_n + \epsilon_n\delta_n - F_n \\ &= (UG_n + VH_n - 1)\Delta_n + \epsilon_n\delta_n \in I_{r^{n+2}}[T]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we can set

$$G_{n+1}(T) = G_n(T) + \epsilon_n(T), \quad H_{n+1}(T) = H_n(T) + \delta_n(T).$$

□

Corollary 3.7. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field and $F(T) \in \mathbf{k}^\circ[T]$ a monic polynomial. Suppose that the reduction $f(T) \in \mathbf{k}_\mathbf{k}[T]$ of $F(T)$ has a simple root $a \in \mathbf{k}_\mathbf{k}$. Then there exists a root $\alpha \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$ of $F(T)$ whose reduction is a .

Proof. Since a is a simple root of $f(T)$, we have the factorization $f(T) = (T - a)h(T)$ for some monic polynomial $h(T) \in \mathbf{k}_\mathbf{k}[T]$ with $h(a) \neq 0$. Then the result follows from [Theorem 3.6](#). □

3.3 Newton polygons

Yang: To be filled.

4 Finite field extensions

4.1 Finite-dimensional vector space

Definition 4.1. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and V a vector space over \mathbf{k} . A *norm* on V is a function $\|\cdot\| : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$ satisfying the following properties for all $x, y \in V$ and $a \in \mathbf{k}$:

- (a) $\|x\| = 0$ if and only if $x = 0$;
- (b) $\|ax\| = |a| \cdot \|x\|$;
- (c) $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\|$.

Example 4.2. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and V a finite-dimensional vector space over \mathbf{k} with basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$. For any $x = a_1e_1 + a_2e_2 + \dots + a_ne_n \in V$, define

$$\|x\|_{\max} := \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |a_i|.$$

Then $\|\cdot\|_{\max}$ is a norm on V , called the *maximal norm* with respect to the basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$.

Example 4.3. Setting as in [Example 4.2](#), for any $x = a_1e_1 + a_2e_2 + \dots + a_ne_n \in V$, define

$$\|x\|_1 := |a_1| + |a_2| + \dots + |a_n|.$$

Then $\|\cdot\|_1$ is also a norm on V .

Definition 4.4. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and V a vector space over \mathbf{k} . Two norms $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ on V are said to be *equivalent* if there exist positive constants $C_1, C_2 > 0$ such that for all $x \in V$,

$$C_1\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq C_2\|x\|_1.$$

Lemma 4.5. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and V a vector space over \mathbf{k} . Two norms $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ on V are equivalent if and only if they induce the same topology on V .

Proof. The sufficiency is clear. Now suppose that $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ induce the same topology on V . Hence the unit open ball with respect to $\|\cdot\|_1$ contains a unit open ball with respect to $\|\cdot\|_2$. That is,

$$\{x \in V : \|x\|_1 < 1\} \supseteq \{x \in V : \|x\|_2 < C\}.$$

Then for every $x \in V$ with $\|x\|_1 = 1$, we have $\|x\|_2 \geq C = C\|x\|_1$. By scaling, we get that for every $x \in V$,

$$\|x\|_2 \geq C\|x\|_1.$$

Similar for the other direction, we conclude that $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent. \square

Proposition 4.6. Let V be a normed finite-dimensional vector space over a complete valuation field \mathbf{k} . Then V is complete.

Proof. Yang: To be added. \square

Theorem 4.7. Let V be a finite-dimensional vector space over a complete field \mathbf{k} . Then all norms on V are equivalent.

Proof. Fix a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ of V and let $\|\cdot\|_{\max}$ be the maximal norm with respect to this basis as in [Example 4.2](#). Let $\|\cdot\|$ be any norm on V . It suffices to show that $\|\cdot\|$ and $\|\cdot\|_{\max}$ are equivalent. First we have

$$\|y\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i| \|e_i\| \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|e_i\| \right) \|y\|_{\max}$$

for any $y = a_1 e_1 + a_2 e_2 + \dots + a_n e_n \in V$. It remains to show that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for any $y \in V$,

$$\|y\|_{\max} \leq C\|y\|.$$

Yang: To be added. \square

Remark 4.8. If the base field \mathbf{k} is not complete, then [Theorem 4.7](#) may fail. For example, let $\mathbf{k} = \mathbb{Q}$ with the usual absolute value, and let $V = \mathbb{Q}[\alpha]$ with $\alpha^2 - \alpha - 1 = 0$. There are two embeddings of V into \mathbb{R} :

$$\iota_1 : a + b\alpha \mapsto a + b\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}, \quad \iota_2 : a + b\alpha \mapsto a + b\frac{1-\sqrt{5}}{2}.$$

Define two norms on V by

$$\|x\|_1 := |\iota_1(x)|, \quad \|x\|_2 := |\iota_2(x)|,$$

where $|\cdot|$ is the usual absolute value on \mathbb{R} . Then $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are not equivalent since $\iota_2(\alpha^n) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ while $\iota_1(\alpha^n) \rightarrow \infty$.

The following lemma is a classical result in functional analysis, which will be used in the next subsection.

Lemma 4.9. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete field and V a normed finite-dimensional vector space over \mathbf{k} . Then

$$\|\cdot\| : \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}, \quad T \mapsto \sup_{x \in V \setminus \{0\}} \frac{\|T(x)\|}{\|x\|}$$

defines a norm on the \mathbf{k} -vector space $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$ satisfying

$$\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|, \quad \forall A, B \in \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V).$$

Proof. First we show the existence of the supremum, i.e., there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $x \in V \setminus \{0\}$, $\|T(x)\| \leq C\|x\|$. Fix a basis $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ of V and let $\|\cdot\|_{\max}$ be the maximal norm with respect to this basis. Since all norms on V are bounded by each other by [Theorem 4.7](#), we only need to show that there exists $C > 0$ such that for all $x \in V \setminus \{0\}$, $\|T(x)\|_1 \leq C\|x\|_{\max}$. Write $T(e_i) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}e_j$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$. For any $x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in V$, we have

$$\|T(x)\|_1 = \left\| \sum_{j=1}^n \left(\sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}x_i \right) e_j \right\|_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}x_i \right| \leq \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq n} |a_{ij}| \right) \|x\|_{\max}.$$

Thus the supremum is finite.

The linearity and positive-definiteness of $\|\cdot\|$ are clear. It remains to show the triangle inequality and sub-multiplicativity. For any $A, B \in \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$, we have

$$\frac{\|(A+B)(x)\|}{\|x\|} = \frac{\|A(x)\|}{\|x\|} + \frac{\|B(x)\|}{\|x\|} \leq \|A\| + \|B\|.$$

Taking supremum over all $x \in V \setminus \{0\}$ gives $\|A+B\| \leq \|A\| + \|B\|$. We have

$$\|AB(x)\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B(x)\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\| \cdot \|x\|$$

and hence $\|AB(x)\|/\|x\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$. Taking supremum we get $\|AB\| \leq \|A\| \cdot \|B\|$. \square

4.2 Finite field extensions

Theorem 4.10. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete field and \mathbf{l} a finite extension of \mathbf{k} . Then the absolute value on \mathbf{l} is uniquely determined by the absolute value on \mathbf{k} . Furthermore, we have

$$\|\cdot\|_{\mathbf{l}} = \|N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(\cdot)\|_{\mathbf{k}}^{1/n},$$

where $n = [\mathbf{l} : \mathbf{k}]$ and $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}$ is the norm map from \mathbf{l} to \mathbf{k} .

Proof. Fix a norm $\|\cdot\|_V$ on the \mathbf{k} -vector space $V = \mathbf{l}$. The norm $\|\cdot\|_V$ induces an operator norm $\|\cdot\|_{\text{op}}$ on the \mathbf{k} -vector space $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$ as in [Lemma 4.9](#). For any $a \in \mathbf{l}$, let $\mu_a \in \text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$ be the \mathbf{k} -linear map defined by multiplication by a . Note that $a \mapsto \mu_a$ is a \mathbf{k} -algebra homomorphism and if $a \in \mathbf{k}$, $\|\mu_a\|_{\text{op}} = \|a\|_{\mathbf{k}}$.

Step 1. Show that

$$\|N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(a)\|_{\mathbf{k}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{\|\mu_{a^{mn}}\|_{\text{op}}} =: \rho(a^n).$$

The existence of the limit $\rho(a) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{\|\mu_{a^m}\|_{\text{op}}}$ follows from the sub-multiplicativity of the operator norm. And note that $\rho(a^n) = \rho(a)^n$ for all $a \in \mathbf{l}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We can assume that $a \neq 0$. Let $b = a^n/N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(a) \in \mathbf{l}$. Then $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(b) = 1$ and

$$\rho(b) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{\|\mu_{b^m}\|_{\text{op}}} = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[m]{\frac{\|\mu_{a^{mn}}\|_{\text{op}}}{\|N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(a)^m\|_{\mathbf{k}}}} = \frac{\rho(a^n)}{\|N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(a)\|_{\mathbf{k}}}$$

since $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}$ is multiplicative and $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(a) \in \mathbf{k}$. Thus it suffices to show that $\rho(b) = 1$.

Suppose that $\rho(b) < 1$. Then there exists $\delta \in (0, 1)$ and $M > 0$ such that for all $m \geq M$, $\|\mu_{b^m}\|_{\text{op}} < \delta^m$. In particular, we have $\mu_{b^m} \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$ in the normed vector space $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$. However, note that \det is continuous on $\text{End}_{\mathbf{k}}(V)$ (since it is a polynomial in the entries of the matrix representation). Thus we have $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(b^m) = \det(\mu_{b^m}) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$, contradicting the fact that $N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(b^m) = 1$ for all m .

if $\rho(b) > 1$, Yang: We can not get $\rho(b^{-1}) < 1$ directly.

Step 2. Show that

$$\rho(a + b) \leq \rho(a) + \rho(b)$$

and hence $\|\cdot\|_{\mathbf{l}} = \|N_{\mathbf{l}/\mathbf{k}}(\cdot)\|_{\mathbf{k}}^{1/n}$ defines an absolute value on \mathbf{l} extending that on \mathbf{k} .

Step 3. Show the uniqueness of the absolute value on \mathbf{l} extending that on \mathbf{k} .

Yang: To be added. □

Remark 4.11. Yang: I want to discuss some compatibility of extension and completion.

Proposition 4.12. Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed non-archimedean field. Then its completion $\hat{\mathbf{k}}$ is also algebraically closed.

Proof. Yang: To be added. □

5 Analytic functions

5.1 Strictly differentiable functions

Recalling the definition of differentiable functions over valuation fields.

Definition 5.1. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and $U \subset \mathbf{k}$ be an open subset. A function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is said to be *differentiable* at a point $a \in U$ if the limit

$$f'(a) := \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}$$

exists in \mathbf{k} . If f is differentiable at every point in U , we say that f is differentiable on U .

Unlike the case of real or complex analysis, the differentiable functions over non-archimedean fields may behave very differently. There exists differentiable functions with zero derivative that are not

locally constant.

Proposition 5.2. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field. Then there exists a function $f : \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ that is differentiable everywhere with $f'(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$, but f is not locally constant.

Proof. Fix $r \in (0, 1)$. Consider a descending sequence of open ball $\{B(0, r^n)\}$ and $a_n \in \mathbf{k}$ with $\|a_n\| = r^{2n}$. Define

$$f : \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}, \quad x \mapsto \begin{cases} a_n, & x \in B(0, r^n) \setminus B(0, r^{n+1}) \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

Then

$$f'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - 0}{x_n - 0}$$

for any sequence $x_n \rightarrow 0$ with $x_n \in B(0, r^n) \setminus B(0, r^{n+1})$. Since $\|x_n\| \geq r^{n+1}$, we have

$$\left\| \frac{a_n}{x_n} \right\| \leq \frac{r^{2n}}{r^{n+1}} = r^{n-1} \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus $f'(0) = 0$ and then $f'(x) = 0$ for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$. However, f is not locally constant near 0. \square

Definition 5.3. Let \mathbf{k} be a valuation field and $U \subset \mathbf{k}$ be an open subset. A function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is said to be *strictly differentiable* at a point $a \in U$ if the limit

$$f'(a) := \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (a,a) \\ x \neq y}} \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$$

exists in \mathbf{k} . If f is strictly differentiable at every point in U , we say that f is strictly differentiable on U .

Remark 5.4. If \mathbf{k} is a complete archimedean field (i.e., \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{C}), then a function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is strictly differentiable at a point $a \in U$ if and only if f is differentiable at a and the derivative f' is continuous at a .

Proposition 5.5. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean complete field and $U \subset \mathbf{k}$ be an open subset. Suppose that $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is strictly differentiable and $f'(a) \neq 0$ for some $a \in U$. There exists an open neighborhood $V \subset U$ of a such that $x \mapsto f(x)/f'(a)$ is an isometry on V .

Proof. Yang: To be added. \square

5.2 Tate algebras

Lemma 5.6. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field and $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$ be a series in \mathbf{k} . Then the series $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n$ converges if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$.

Proof. The necessity is clear and true for all fields. Suppose that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0$.

Yang: To be added. \square

Proposition 5.7. Let \mathbf{k} be a non-archimedean field and $f = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \in \mathbf{k}[[x]]$. Set

$$R := \frac{1}{\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|a_n\|^{1/n}} \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \cup \{+\infty\}.$$

Then we have

- (a) if $R = 0$, then the series $f(x)$ converges only at $x = 0$;
- (b) if $R = +\infty$, then the series $f(x)$ converges for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$;
- (c) if $0 < R < +\infty$, then the series $f(x)$ converges for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$ with $\|x\| < R$ and diverges for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$ with $\|x\| > R$.

Suppose that $0 < R < +\infty$. Then the series $f(x)$ converges for all $x \in \mathbf{k}$ with $\|x\| = R$ if and only if $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \|a_n\| R^n = 0$.

Proof. Yang: To be added. □

Notation 5.8. Let $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ be a tuple of n indeterminates, $r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ be a tuple of n positive real numbers, and $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbb{N}^n$ be a multi-index. We use the following notations:

- $T^\alpha := T_1^{\alpha_1} T_2^{\alpha_2} \dots T_n^{\alpha_n}$ and $r^\alpha := r_1^{\alpha_1} r_2^{\alpha_2} \dots r_n^{\alpha_n}$;
- $\underline{T/r} := (T_1/r_1, T_2/r_2, \dots, T_n/r_n)$;
- $E(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbf{k}^n \mid \|y_i - x_i\| \leq r_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and $B(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbf{k}^n \mid \|y_i - x_i\| < r_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$ for $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbf{k}^n$.

Definition 5.9. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Let $T = (T_1, \dots, T_n)$ be a tuple of n indeterminates and $r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ be a tuple of n positive real numbers. The *Tate algebra* (or *restricted power series*) is defined as

$$\mathbf{k}\langle \underline{T/r} \rangle := \mathbf{k}\{\underline{T/r}\} := \left\{ \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \mid a_\alpha \in \mathbf{k}, \lim_{\|\alpha\| \rightarrow +\infty} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha = 0 \right\}.$$

Proposition 5.10. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then the Tate algebra $\mathbf{k}\langle \underline{T/r} \rangle$ is a Banach \mathbf{k} -algebra with respect to the *gauss norm*

$$\left\| \sum_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} a_\alpha T^\alpha \right\| := \sup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^n} \|a_\alpha\| r^\alpha.$$

Proof. Yang: To be added. □

Proposition 5.11. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then the Tate algebra $\mathbf{k}\langle \underline{T/r} \rangle$ can be identified with a subring of the ring of all functions from the closed polydisc $E(0, r) \subset \mathbf{k}^n$ to \mathbf{k} .

Proof. Yang: To be added. □

Proposition 5.12. Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field. Then the gauss norm on the Tate algebra $\mathbf{k}\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ coincides with the supremum norm

$$\|f\|_{\sup} := \sup_{x \in D^n} \|f(x)\|.$$

Proof. Yang: To be added. □

5.3 Fundamental properties

Then following shows that analytic functions over non-archimedean fields share some nice properties as in the case of complex analysis. Yang: To be revised.

Theorem 5.13. Let $(\mathbf{k}, \|\cdot\|)$ be a complete non-archimedean field and $U \subset \mathbf{k}$ be an open subset. If $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ is an analytic function, then f is locally Lipschitz continuous on U . Yang: To be checked.

Theorem 5.14 (Strassman). Let \mathbf{k} be a complete non-archimedean field and $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n$ be an analytic function on the closed unit disc in \mathbf{k} . Then f has only finitely many zeros in the closed unit disc unless f is identically zero. Yang: To be checked.

6 Example: p -adic fields

6.1 p -adic fields

Construction 6.1. Let K be a number field and \mathfrak{p} be a prime ideal of the ring of integers \mathcal{O}_K of K . Considering the localization $(\mathcal{O}_K)_{\mathfrak{p}}$ of \mathcal{O}_K at \mathfrak{p} , which is a discrete valuation ring, denote by $v_{\mathfrak{p}} : K^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ the corresponding discrete valuation. The p -adic absolute value on K associated to \mathfrak{p} is defined as

$$|x|_{\mathfrak{p}} := N(\mathfrak{p})^{-v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x)}, \quad \forall x \in K,$$

where $N(\mathfrak{p}) := \#(\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p})$ is the norm of \mathfrak{p} .

The completion of K with respect to the p -adic absolute value $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is denoted by $K_{\mathfrak{p}}$, called the p -adic field.

One can just focus on the case $K = \mathbb{Q}$ and $\mathfrak{p} = (p)$ for a prime number p .

Example 6.2. Let p be a prime number. For every $r \in \mathbb{Q}$, we can write r as $r = p^n \frac{a}{b}$, where $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ are integers not divisible by p . The p -adic absolute value on \mathbb{Q} is defined as

$$|r|_p := p^{-n}.$$

The p -adic field \mathbb{Q}_p can be described concretely as follows:

$$\mathbb{Q}_p = \left\{ \sum_{i=n}^{+\infty} a_i p^i \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}, a_i \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\} \right\}.$$

For $x = \sum_{i=n}^{+\infty} a_i p^i \in \mathbb{Q}_p$ with $a_n \neq 0$, its p -adic absolute value is given by $|x|_p = p^{-n}$. The operations of addition and multiplication on \mathbb{Q}_p are defined similarly as those on decimal expansions.

Proposition 6.3. The multiplicative group \mathbb{Q}_p^\times of the p -adic field \mathbb{Q}_p admits the following decomposition:

$$\mathbb{Q}_p^\times \cong p^{\mathbb{Z}} \times \mathbb{Z}_p^\times,$$

where $p^{\mathbb{Z}} := \{p^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ and $\mathbb{Z}_p^\times := \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_p \mid |x|_p = 1\}$ is the group of units of the ring of p -adic integers \mathbb{Z}_p . Yang: To be checked.

Yang: What is the relation between the finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p and K_p ?

6.2 Completion

Proposition 6.4. The algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{Q}_p}$ of \mathbb{Q}_p is not complete with respect to the extension of the p -adic absolute value $|\cdot|_p$.

Construction 6.5. Let p be a prime number. The field \mathbb{C}_p of p -adic complex numbers is defined as the completion of the algebraic closure of \mathbb{Q}_p with respect to the unique extension of the p -adic absolute value $|\cdot|_p$ on \mathbb{Q}_p . The field \mathbb{C}_p is algebraically closed and complete with respect to $|\cdot|_p$.

Yang: To be completed.

Proposition 6.6. The field \mathbb{C}_p of p -adic complex numbers is not spherically complete.

Construction 6.7. Let p be a prime number. Yang: We construct the *spherically complete p -adic field* Ω_p . Yang: To be completed.

6.3 Elementary functions

Exponential, logarithmic, and the interpolation functions.