

# Residue fields and reductions

## 1 Recover non-archimedean complete fields algebraically

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

**Proposition 1.** The sets  $I_{r,<}$  and  $I_{r,\leq}$  are ideals of the ring of integers  $\mathbf{k}^\circ$ . Conversely, any ideal of  $\mathbf{k}^\circ$  is of the form  $I_{r,<}$  or  $I_{r,\leq}$  for some  $r \in (0, 1)$ . Yang: To be checked.

*Proof.* Yang: To be checked. □

**Proposition 2.** We have

$$\widehat{\mathbf{k}}^\circ \cong \varprojlim_{r \in (0,1)} \mathbf{k}^\circ / I_r.$$

Yang: To be checked.

**Proposition 3.** Let  $\mathbf{k}$  be a non-archimedean field. Then  $\mathbf{k}$  is totally bounded iff  $\mathbf{k}^\circ / I_r$  is finite for each  $r \in (0, 1)$ . Moreover, if  $\mathbf{k}$  is complete, then it is locally compact iff  $\mathbf{k}^\circ / I_r$  is finite for each  $r \in (0, 1)$ . Yang: To be checked.

**Slogan** “Locally compact  $\iff$  pro-finite.”

*Proof.* □

**Proposition 4.** The ring  $\mathbf{k}^\circ$  is noetherian iff  $\mathbf{k}$  is a discrete valuation field. Yang: To be revised.

**Proposition 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. Yang: To be checked.

*Proof.* Yang: To be added. □

## 2 Hensel’s Lemma

**Theorem 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. Yang: To be checked.

| *Proof.* Yang: To be added. □

**Corollary 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  $f(T) \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}[T]$  of  $F(T)$  has a simple root  $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}_{\mathbf{k}}$ . Then there exists a root  $a \in \mathbf{k}^\circ$  of  $F(T)$  whose reduction is  $\alpha$ . Yang: To be revised.

| *Proof.* Yang: To be added. □

### 3 Newton polygons

Yang: To be filled.

## Appendix

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