

# HOMEWORK

## LOCAL FIELDS

### 1. COMPOSITION OF RAMIFIED EXTENSIONS

Let  $p \geq 3$  be a prime number, and let  $\zeta_p$  denote a root of unity of order  $p$ .

**1.1.** Give an example of a totally ramified finite extension  $K/\mathbf{Q}_p$  such that  $K(\zeta_p)/\mathbf{Q}_p$  is not totally ramified.

### 2. MULTIPLICATION BY $p$

Let  $p$  be a prime number, and let  $F$  be a formal group over a (commutative) ring  $R$ .

**2.1.** Show that  $[p](X) \in p \cdot R[[X]] + R[[X^p]]$ .

### 3. THE ZEROES OF THE LOGARITHM

Let  $K$  be a finite extension of  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ . If  $F$  is a formal group over  $\mathcal{O}_K$ , let  $\text{Tors}(F) = \{z \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{C}_p} \text{ such that there exists } n \geq 0 \text{ with } [p^n](z) = 0\}$ , and let  $\log_F$  denote the logarithm of  $F$ .

**3.1.** Prove that  $\log_F(X) \in H_K$ .

**3.2.** Take  $z \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{C}_p}$ . Prove that if  $z \neq 0$ , then  $|[p](z)|_p < |z|_p$ .

**3.3.** Take  $z \in \mathfrak{m}_{\mathbf{C}_p}$  such that  $\log_F(z) = 0$ . What can you say about  $\log_F([p](z))$ ? Prove that the set of zeroes of  $\log_F$  is precisely  $\text{Tors}(F)$ .

### 4. TORSION OF SOME FORMAL GROUPS

We use the notation and results of exercise 4.

**4.1.** Take  $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_K$ . Prove that  $F_\alpha(X, Y) = X + Y + \alpha XY$  is a formal group.

Hint: compute  $1 + \alpha F_\alpha$ .

**4.2.** Compute the height of  $F_\alpha$  and compute  $\text{Tors}(F_\alpha)$ .

**4.3.** Assume that  $F$  is a formal group over  $\mathcal{O}_K$  of infinite height, namely that  $\overline{[p](X)} = 0$  in  $k_K[[X]]$ . Prove that  $\text{Tors}(F)$  is finite.

**4.4.** Prove that if  $\text{Tors}(F) = \{0\}$ , then  $\log_F(X) \in \mathcal{O}_K[[X]]$  and that  $F$  is then isomorphic over  $\mathcal{O}_K$  to the additive formal group.

**4.5.** Prove that if  $K/\mathbf{Q}_p$  is unramified, and  $F$  is of infinite height, then  $\text{Tors}(F) = \{0\}$ .