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02/12/20 EQUIVALENCIA ARITMÉTICA.
(última sesión)
   det ky k' son aritméticamente equivalentes

3k(5) = 3k'(5)
   K ~ K' => > (s) = 5 k'(s)
  Teoreme le función tete complete
           ZK(s) = 10x1s+2 [k(s)] - [c(s)] - 2x(s)
            \left( \frac{1}{10} \left( s \right) : \pi^{-S/2} \left( \frac{s}{2} \right) \right)
            [ (s) = 2 (27) S [ (s)
   Zx(s) admite prolongación meromorte
             Z k(s) = Z k(1-s),
                                                       \Box
   (5) = TT TT - (-N(P)-5
    Lenc Dados 1 < x, ¿... £ xm
                      1(7, 4 " - 4 yn
        f(s) = \prod_{i} (1 - x_{i}^{-s}) g(s) = \prod_{i} (1 - y_{i}^{-s})
        h(s)= f(s)/g(s)
    Supongamos que existe (15) meromorte sin
     ceros o polos en S= cero/pola de h(s)
   Lucyo, | (s) = 9(s) h (1-s) = 1.
  Dem los cesos de d(s) y f(s) den 27/16 27/16 log ki, log y;
   pase k \in \mathbb{Z}, \log x; \log y

los ceros le h = \frac{1}{s} son ceros le f(s),

y no son ceros le f(s)

f(s) y f(s) no hener ceros

en común \Rightarrow ceros de h(s) no coinciden
    con log cesos de h(1-s)
            h(s) = 4(s) h(1-s) = ) h(s) no Fene
  De nance similar, h(s) no tiene polos.
    -) los ceres le f(s) y f(s) sin los
      misnos, contando multiplicidad
       (x,,,,,,,): (y,,,,,,,, =) (s)=g(s)
                                        h(s) = 1, 4(s) = 1.
 Ri-Posición Sean Ky K compos de #
   Supon games que
[K:Q]=[K':Q], \Gamma_1=\Gamma_1', \Gamma_2=\Gamma_2', \Delta_K=\Delta_{K'}
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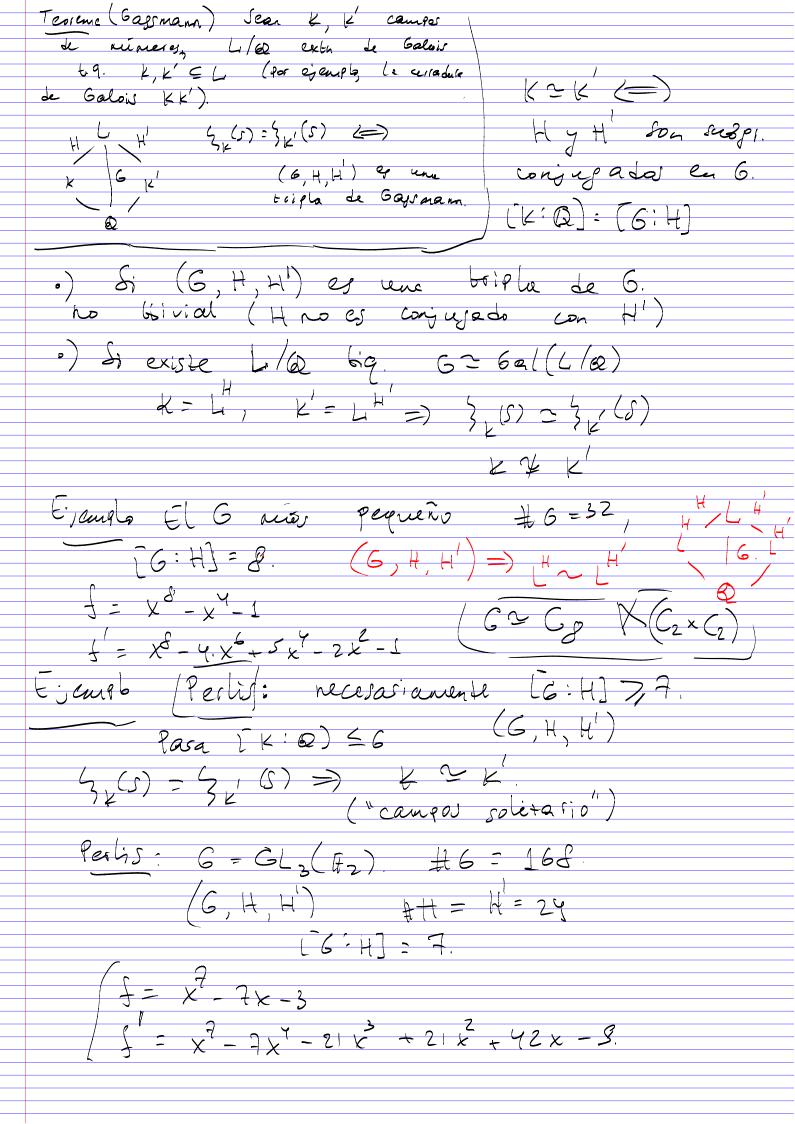
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Den seas el conj. Finito de los p
                                         donde (t) no se cumple
\frac{f(r)}{r} = \frac{1}{r} (1 - N(p)^{s}) \quad g(s) = \frac{1}{r} (1 - N(p)^{s})
\frac{1}{r} \frac{1}{r
                                                                                   4(2)=12k(1)-2k1(1-2) 13k(1) 3k(1-2)
                                                                                                                                                            Zx(s) Zx (1-5), 3x(5) 3x (1-5).
                                                      (96) h(1-5) = h(1) h(1-5) = \frac{d(1-1)}{d(1-5)}
                                                            f(1-s) \frac{1}{2}(1-s) = \frac{1}{2}(1-s) g(1-s)
                                                  leme) =  \delta(s) : \delta(s) = 
                                                                                                                                  (s) = 5 k (s)
                                                                  Recordanos fue los ordenes de veros

le 7 LS) en S= n = -1, -2, -3, ...

for 52 of 5,+52, dependiendo

de le fasidad de n.
                                             =) \Gamma_1 = \Gamma_1', \Gamma_2 = \Gamma_2'.
                                                                                                                                    [K:0] = [K':0]
                                                                                                                                       1,+80 = 1, +212
                                                                                                                           2x(s) 2x (1-s) = 2x'(s) 2x'(1-s)
                                                                                                    \frac{1}{2} (s)^2 = \frac{2}{2} (s)^2
            \frac{2}{2} \left| \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \right| \cdot \left( \frac{1}{1} \right)^{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \cdot \left( \frac{2}{2} \right)^{2} 
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           S_{\pi} (1) = 1
                                                                                      | D | - TE = | D | - TE - 2 52
                                                                           \Rightarrow |\Delta_{k}| = |\Delta_{k'}| \Rightarrow \Delta_{k} = \Delta_{k'}
\int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} |\Delta_{k}| = (-1)^{r_{2}}.
                                   Si & no se cancitice en K/o (P(DK)
                                            = P8 x = P, ... Ps 2 > f; = (8 x/p; + fp).
                                                                                    (f,+...+fs= [K:Q]
                                                                                                                                                                                           - el bigo de descong,
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Teorene las siguientes condiciones son epicualentes
                                                              1) 5_{\mu}(s) = 5_{\mu}(s).
                                                                 2) I p as ram en Ky K' el tipo
                                                                   de desconf. es el reismo.
                                                                   3) —//—
                                                                                 salus posselemente un # finito
  Den 1) =) 2)
\frac{1}{3} \times (s) = \frac{1}{2} \times (s) =
                       =) an = a'n y
                       POL- f. fs. ( ap = # de idealey prima
                Los an determinan bipo de descomp.
                   1=).
                     2) =) 3) bi i i al
                     3) =) 1) En ete cajo.
\frac{1}{\left(1-N(p)^{-S}\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(1-N(p)^{-S}\right)}
                                                             = 3x(1) = 3x(5).
               Triplay de Gassmann
                  (Fritz Gasmann 1926)
                det 6 ggo trito H, H'CG hebjouper.
                    (G,H,H) es une triple de Gassmann
               8; Hg # (Hng6) = # (Hng6)
     entonces (6, H, H') et une triple de
             Gassmanny trivialmente. Per- has briple
                           no briviales.
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Tesseme de Galsmann of the state of th 75,+12-1 DY2 2 71+12'-1 DJ2K' 5 (211) 2 Pegk. hk 3x(s)=3x'(s) =) ( hep. hx = kegx' hx'  $5_{\nu}(s) = 5_{\nu}(s) \Rightarrow h_{\kappa} = h_{\kappa'}$ Perlis, de Smit: L=Q(SJ-15) L=Q(SJ-240) 3 k(s) = 5 , (s)

