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Abstract

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1 Introduction to the working set

Consider the n-th cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ with ζ_n a n-th primitive root of unity, with $n \not\equiv 2 \mod 4$, and define K as the maximal real subfield of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$, also another notation that we will use for the maximal real subfield is $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)^+$. From now we will refer to ζ_n without the index if not necessary.

Proposition 1.1. *The maximal real subfield is* $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$

Proof. First of all we can easly see that K is real, infact since for the root of unity $\overline{\zeta} = \zeta^{-1}$ (complex conjugation) and so:

$$\overline{\zeta + \zeta^{-1}} = \overline{\zeta} + \overline{\zeta^{-1}} = \zeta^{-1} + \zeta$$

So $\zeta + \zeta^{-1}$ is real and K too.
Since $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ is complex (so strictly greater) the index $e := [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) : K] \geq 2$.
Consider now the polynomial of degree 2 in $K[x]$: $f = (x - \zeta)(x - \zeta^{-1}) = x^2 - (\zeta + \zeta^{-1})x + 1$, since ζ is a root obviosly $e \leq 2$, so the subfield K has maximal degre since this is the minimal degree for a proper subfield.
If there was another $K' = \mathbb{Q}(\chi)$ with such property we can consider $H = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta, \chi)$ that is also real with $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) \supsetneq H \supset K$, so $H = K$ and akin $H = K'$ so $K = K'$ and K is unique. $\square$

$$\begin{tikzcd}
& \mathbb{Q}(\zeta) & \\
K \arrow[ur, "2"] \arrow[r] & H \arrow[u, "2"] & K' \arrow[l] \arrow[ul, "2"'] \\
& \mathbb{Q} \arrow[ul] \arrow[ur] &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Now we will consider the group of units E_K that is the group formed by the invertible elements of its ring of integers O_K^*. Is it possible to characterize the ring of integers for K [5, Proposition 2.16] similiarly to what happens for $O_{\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)}$ (infact the proof follows without difficulty from this)

Proposition 1.2. $O_K = Z[\zeta + \zeta^{-1}]$

Since $x^n - 1$ is separable $\mathbb{Q}(\xi)/\mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension and it's easy to see that its Galois group G_0 is isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}_n)^*$. Also we can se that:

Proposition 1.3. *$K/\mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension and its Galois group G is isomorphic to $\mathbb{Z}_n^*/\{\pm 1\}$*

Proof. Consider the map $\sigma : G_0 \to G$ that maps α_i to $\alpha_{i|_G}$ where α_i is the automorphism that maps ζ to ζ^i. Obviously σ is a morphism of groups. Also it is easy to describe its kernerl:

$$\begin{aligned}\ker(\sigma) =& \{\alpha_i \in G_0 \,|\, \forall x \in K \text{ follows } x = \alpha_i(x)\,\} \\ \overset{(1)}{=}& \{\alpha_i \in G_0 \,|\, \zeta + \zeta^{-1} = \alpha_i(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) = \zeta^i + \zeta^{-i}\} \\ \overset{(2)}{=}& \{\alpha_1, \alpha_{-1}\}\end{aligned}$$

Where (1) follows from the fact that $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta + \zeta^{-1})$ and (2) from linear algebra. So from the first theoremo of isomorphism $\sigma(G_0) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_n^*/\{\pm 1\}$ and then

$$\phi(n)/2 = |\mathbb{Z}_n^*/\{\pm 1\}| \le |G| \le [K : \mathbb{Q}] = [\mathbb{Q}(\zeta) : \mathbb{Q}]/2 = \phi(n)/2$$

So $\sigma(G_0) = G$ and $|G| = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$ and the thesis follows. □

Remark 1. We excluded the case of $n \equiv 2 \mod 4$ because it is a repetition, infact in this situation $G_0 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{2+4k}^*$ and since $2+4k = 2(1+2k)$ with the second term odd for the Chinese reminder theorem $\mathbb{Z}_{2+4k}^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2^* \times \mathbb{Z}_{1+2k}^* \simeq \{1\} \times \mathbb{Z}_{1+2k}^* \simeq \mathbb{Z}_{1+2k}^*$ that is isomorphic to the Galois group for the $n/2$-th root of unity.

1.1 The circluar units and the class number

Definiton 1.4. If $\mathbb{K}$ is a number field (as $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ and K) we can define the **ideal class group** as the quotient $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{K}/\mathcal{P}_\mathbb{K}$ where:

- $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{K}$ is the group of the nonzero fractional ideals of the ring of integers $O_\mathbb{K}$, that are the $O_\mathbb{K}$-submodules J of K such that exists $r \in O_\mathbb{K}$ such that $rI \subset O_\mathbb{K}$
- $\mathcal{P}_\mathbb{K}$ is the set of nonzero principal fractionary ideals, so the ideals generated by only one element

We will indicate the number of classes in $\mathcal{F}_\mathbb{K}/\mathcal{P}_\mathbb{K}$ as h_K. This number will measure the *"distance"* of $O_\mathbb{K}$ to became a unique factorization domain. In [3, Page 141] it is proven that actually the ideal class group is finite so h_K is well defined.

Definiton 1.5. For a field $\mathbb{K} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ (with n minimal) we define the group of cyclotomic (or circular) units as the intesection $C_\mathbb{K}$ of the group generated by:

$$\{-1, \zeta,\, 1 - \zeta^a \text{ for } a = 1, ..., n-1\}$$

and the unit of $\mathbb{K}$ ($E_\mathbb{K}$). An elements of $C_\mathbb{K}$ is said to be a **circular unit** of $\mathbb{K}$.

In general the circular units aren't easy to describe, infact in general $1-\zeta^a$ is not a unit, but for the particular case in which $\mathbb{K}$ is the maximal real subfield (K) it has some intresting properties and it's related to the class number.

If $n = p^m$ where p is a prime it is possible to describe ([5, Lemma 8.1, Theorem 8.2]) explicitly the group of circluar units as the group generated by -1 and:

$$\xi_a = \zeta^{\frac{1-a}{2}} \frac{1-\zeta^a}{1-\zeta} \text{ for } 1 < a < \frac{p^m}{2}, (a, p) = 1$$

Also we have the equality for the index:

$$[E_K : C_K] = h_K$$

Moreover Sinnot in [4] has imporved this showing that E_K/C_K is finite and the index is:

$$[E_K : C_K] = 2^a h_K$$

where if g is the number of distinct primes dividing n we have that $a = 0$ if $g = 1$ (as expected) and $a = 2^{g-2} + 1 - g$ otherwhise. Even if the index is simple does not exist a simple costruction of C_K, so we have the problem:

> Explicitly construct a group C' with finite index $[E_K : C']$ that is *optimal*

Where we will understand later what we mean by *optimal*, but essentially we want the index to be small and with a simple factorization for $[E_K : C']/h_K$. In particular the costruction of Greither will generalize the work of Ramachandra and Levesque, so we will omit them from now and see them later.

1.2 Dirichlet Characters

Definiton 1.6. Given a group X and a field $\mathbb{F}$ a Dirichlet character is a group homomorphism $\chi : X \to \mathbb{F}^*$

In our case the field is $\mathbb{C}$ and X is the Galois group $G_0 \simeq \mathbb{Z}_n^*$, so we can see the dirichlet characters as homomorphisms: $\xi : \mathbb{Z}_n^* \to \mathbb{C}^*$. Since if $n|m$ there is a natural homomorphism $\mathbb{Z}_m^* \to \mathbb{Z}_n^*$ we can induct a new character using the composition from $\mathbb{Z}_m^*$. This characters are completely equivalent, so we can choose n to be minimal and call it the **conductor** of χ, denoted by f_χ.

In some cases the character are also extended as ring homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z}_n \to \mathbb{C}$, assuming χ to be zero on the non invertible elements. In this way the conductor can be seen as a sort of period, infact for all n we have $\chi(n) = \chi(n + f_\chi)$.

Also we need another object: the group ring $\mathbb{Z}[G]$, that is a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module with G as basis on which we define the addition (using the module addition) and the moltiplication inducting it from the operation of G. This costruction is also possible for a general ring and a multiplicative group:

Definiton 1.7. The group ring of X over R, denoted by $R[X]$ or RX, is the set of all mapping $f : X \to R$ with finite support (i.e. with finite $x \in X$ such that $f(x) \neq 0$). The addition and the scalar multiplication are defined as usual.

We can also have a group structure over $R[X]$ using the vector addition and the multiplication: were fg is defined as: $fg(x) = \sum_{y \in X} f(y)g(y^{-1}x) = \sum_{uv=x} f(u)g(v)$.
This is only a formal representation of the linear combinations, useful for the definition, but we will obviosly use a simpler notation $f = \sum_{x \in X} f(x)x$.

Now we would like to generalize again the characters as ring homorphism from $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ (or another Galois group) to $\mathbb{C}$. This is very simple since G is a basis for the free $\mathbb{Z}$-module its definition over the group is enougth.

Notation. Given the elements $z \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ and $f \in \mathbb{Z}[G_0]$ it's well defined the power notation x^f, infact for $g \in G_0$ we have $z^g = g(z)$, $z^{g_1+g_2} = z^{g_1}z^{g_2}$ and $z^{-g} = (z^g)^{-1}$.

1.3 Bho

Definiton 1.8. Let G be a group and R a commutative ring, let's consider the *augmentation map* $\epsilon : R[G] \to R$ that sends every $g \in G$ to 1_R and every $r \in R$ to itself and its an homomorphism of R-modules. We also say that the kernel of ϵ is the *augmentation ideal*

2 The Greither Setup

Let's consider an integer n (with $n \not\equiv 2 \mod 4$), with factorization $n = p_1^{e_1} \cdots p_s^{e_s}$ and let $S = \{1, ..., n\}$. We will use the power set $\mathcal{P}_S = \{I \mid I \subsetneq S\}$ and the notation $n_I = \prod_{i \in I} p_i^{e_i}$

The Greither's idea is to define a subgroup starting from a function $\beta : \mathcal{P}_S \to \mathbb{Z}[G_0]$, then varing β we have different subgroups but with similiar properties.

Definiton 2.1. A function β is called multiplicative if $\beta(\emptyset) = 1$ and for all sets I, J with empty intersection we have $\beta(I \cup J) = \beta(I)\beta(J)$.

A multiplicative function is univocally determinated from its value over the singletons: $\{\{i\} \,|, i \in S\}$ (we will use this later for a particular construction)

Consider a general function β and $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$, we define $z_I := 1 - \zeta^{n_I}$ and

$$z(\beta) := \prod_{i \in I} z_I^{\beta(I)}$$

Using that $1 - \zeta^{-m} = -\zeta^{-m}(1 - \zeta^m)$, $\overline{\zeta} = \zeta^{-1}$ and the properties of complex conjugation we have that

$$\overline{z(\beta)} = \prod_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S}(1-\zeta^{-n_I})^{\beta(I)} = \prod_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S} -\zeta^{-n_I\beta(I)}(1-\zeta^{n_I})^{\beta(I)} =$$
$$= (-1)^{|\mathcal{P}_S|}\prod_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S}\zeta^{-n_I\beta(I)}z_I^{\beta(I)} \stackrel{*}{=} -\zeta^{-t}z(\beta) \text{ with } t=\sum n_I\beta(I) \quad (1)$$

In $*$ we use that $|\mathcal{P}_S| = 2^s - 1$ is odd.

We define now for $a \in (1, n/2)$ coprime with n the real unit:

$$\xi_a(\beta) := \zeta^{d_a(\beta)}\frac{\sigma_a(z(\beta))}{z(\beta)} \text{ with } d_a(\beta) = (1-a)\frac{t}{2} \quad (2)$$

Where σ_a is the automorphism $\zeta \mapsto \zeta^a$. This is real because using the equation 1 and $\overline{\sigma_a(z)} = \sigma_a(\overline{z})$ we have:

$$\overline{\xi_a(\beta)} = \zeta^{-d_a(\beta)}\frac{\zeta^{-at}\sigma_a(z(\beta))}{\zeta^{-t}z(\beta)} = \xi_a(\beta) \quad (3)$$

And its a unit because its the product of circular units. We now use this units to define the goal group of the article:

C_β is the group generated by *-1* and $\xi_a(\beta)$ for $1 < a < n/2$ and $(a,n) = 1$

For its index we will use the notation: $[E_K : C_\beta] = h_K i_\beta$.

2.1 A little remark

Sometimes it is easier to work with functions β to $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ instead of $\mathbb{Z}[G_0]$ (as we will do later), but this is not a problem because we can show that with somo hypotesis C_β remain the same.

Initally we can osserve that we can factor the real unit $\xi_a(\beta)$ with simpler real units

$$x_a(\beta, I) = \zeta^{\frac{(1-a)}{2}n_I\beta(I)}\frac{\sigma_a(z_I^{\beta(I)})}{z_I^{\beta(I)}}$$

such that we have the equality:

$$\xi_a(\beta) = \prod_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S} x_a(\beta, I) \quad (4)$$

Lemma 2.2. *Consider two functions β_1 and β_2 from $\mathcal{P}_S$ to $\mathbb{Z}[G_0]$ such that for all $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$ their images of $\beta_i(I)$ coincides in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+/\mathbb{Q})]$ [1] for $i = 1, 2$. Then for all $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$ $x_a(\beta_i, I)$ coincides for $i = 1, 2$*

[1] Observe that $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+$ is a subfield of K since $\zeta_{n/n_I} = \zeta_n^{n_I}$, and since we see the elements of the group rings as homomorphism of fields make sense to compare two elements for their image on $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+$

Proof. Obviously for all $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$ $x_a(\beta_i, I)$ depends only on the image of β_i over $z_I = 1-\zeta_n^{n_I} \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})$ [2], so it's enougth to show the equivalence over $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})$. Since the two functions are equal on $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+$ their difference $\beta_1(I) - \beta_2(I)$ is the identity on the reals, so it is a multimple of $1 - j$, where j is the complex conjugation We can observe now, using morphism properties, that exist a unit r such that:

$$\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+ \ni q = \frac{x_a(\beta_1, I)}{x_a(\beta_2, I)} = \left(\zeta^{\frac{(1-a)}{2}n_I}\frac{\sigma_a(z_I)}{z_I}\right)^{\beta_1(I)-\beta_2(I)} = r^{1-j}$$

So we have that $\overline{q} = q^j = r^{(1-j)j} = r^{j-1} = q^{-1}$ (since $j^2 = 1$), that for real numebers happen only for ± 1 $\square$

Remark 2. For what we have seen in the equation 4 it follows immediatly that also $\xi_a(\beta)$ is unique up to a sign if β is a lifting of a function from $\mathcal{P}_S$ to $\mathbb{Z}[G]$. Since the group C_β contains -1 it is enougth to have a function $\beta : \mathcal{P}_S \to \mathbb{Z}[G]$ for its definition.

2.2 Index calculation

Theorem 2.3. *For any function $\beta : \mathcal{P}_S \to \mathbb{Z}[G]$ we have*

$$i_\beta = \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1 \\ even}} \left(\sum_{\substack{I\in\mathcal{P}_S \\ (f_\chi, n_I)=1}} \phi(n_I) \cdot \chi(\beta(I)) \cdot \prod_{i\notin I}(1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i)) \right) \tag{5}$$

Remarks 3 (On theorem 2.3).

- ϕ is the Euler totient function
- A character χ is said to be **even** if $\chi(-1) = 1$
- With χ^{-1} we mean the character defined as $1/\chi$ on the invertible elements and zero otherwhise, that is also a morphism because $1/(xy) = (1/x)(1/y)$

For the proof we need the following Lemmas:

Lemma 2.4. *For $z \in \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)^*$ and $\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}[G_0]$, then for any character χ we have:*

$$\sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a) \log |z^{\sigma_a \gamma}| = \chi(\gamma) \sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a) \log |z^{\sigma_a}| \tag{6}$$

Proof. It is easy to prove this for $\gamma = \sigma_g \in G_0$, infact since g is invertible in $\mathbb{Z}_n$ is possible to change the index from $(a, n) = 1$ to $(ag, n) = 1$ and rearrange. Then we can pass to $\mathbb{Z}[G_0]$ using the additivity of χ and the logaritm of exponential (also the modulo is multiplicative). $\square$

For the calculation of the index we need a new object that allows to evaluate a :

[2] $\zeta_{n/n_I} = \zeta_n^{n_I}$

Definiton 2.5. The **regulator** R_L of a number fields L is defined as follows: given its rank r, a set of independent units $\{\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_r\} \subset L$ and $\{\sigma_1, ..., \sigma_{r+1}\}$ its embedding into $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$. Set δ_j to be 1 if σ_j is real, and 2 otherwhise.
Then:

$$R_L(\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_r) = |\det(\delta_i \log|\epsilon_j^{\sigma_i}|)_{1\le i,j\le r}| \tag{7}$$

Remark 4. The embedding that we decide to omit is not relevant, infact since they are units their norm is 1, so $\sum_i \delta_i \log|\epsilon_j^{\sigma_i}| = \log|\prod_i \epsilon_j^{\delta_i\sigma_i}| = \log|N(\epsilon_j)| = 0$, so writing this equality as a linear system from Cramer formula follows the uniqueness of the determinant up to a sign.

Now we need to recall some Lemmas from [5] without the proofs:

Lemma 2.6 (Lemma 4.15 in [5])**.** *Given the groups $A \subset B$ of finite index, generated by independent units of a number field L, respectively $\{\epsilon_i\}_{i=1}^r$ and $\{\mu_i\}_{i=1}^r$:*

$$[B : A] = \frac{R_L(\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_r)}{R_L(\mu_1, ..., \mu_r)} \tag{8}$$

Lemma 2.7 (Lemma 5.26 in [5])**.** *Let X be a finite abelian group and let f be a function on X with values in $\mathbb{C}$*

$$\det(f(\sigma\tau^{-1}) - f(\sigma))_{\sigma,\tau\neq 1} = \prod_{\substack{\chi\in\hat{X}\\ \chi\neq 1}} \sum_{\sigma\in X} \chi(\sigma) f(\sigma) \tag{9}$$

Where $\hat{X}$ is the set of homorphisms (characters) from X to $\mathbb{C}^*$

In our case X will be $G \equiv \mathbb{Z}_n/\pm 1$, and so the elements of $\hat{X}$ are the even characters of $\mathbb{Z}_n$.

Proof of Theorem 2.3 . Using Lemma 2.6 we can evaluate $[E_K : C_\beta]$ with the quotient of the regulators. In the equation 8 we can omit the unit -1 since it is contained in both the two groups (for what we have said in 4 can only change a sign).

So we need to prove that $R(\xi_a(\beta)) = \pm R_K h_K A$ with $(a, n) = 1$, $1 < a < n/2$ and A be the right part of the equation 5. The $\pm$ is a more simple way to indicate that we don't matter the sign without inserting everything in a modulo.

From definition, using that δ_i is always 1 since the units are all real and the embeddings can be seen as elements of the Galois Group G:

$$
\begin{aligned}
R(\xi_a(\beta)) &= \pm\det[\log|\xi_a(\beta)^\tau|] \quad ((a,n)=1\,,\,1<a<n/2\,;\,\tau\in G) \\
&\overset{(1)}{=} \pm\det[f(\tau\sigma)-f(\tau)]_{\sigma,\tau\in G-1} \quad \text{with } f(\sigma)=\log|\sigma z(\beta)| \\
&= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1\\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a)\log|\sigma_a z(\beta)| \qquad \text{using Lemma 2.7} \\
&= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1\\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a)\sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S}\log|(1-\zeta^{n_i a})^{\beta(I)}| \\
&= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1\\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S}\left(\sum_{(a,n)=1}\chi^{-1}(a)\log|(1-\zeta^{n_i a})^{\beta(I)}|\right) \\
&\overset{6}{=} \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1\\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2}\sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S}\left(\chi(\beta(I))\sum_{(a,n)=1}\chi^{-1}(a)\log|(1-\zeta^{n_i a})|\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

Where in (1) we have used that $\log|\zeta^d|=0$ because ζ is a unit and the logaritm's properties.

The last part is a bit technical and uses [5, Lemma 8.4] to reduce the first sum to the $I\in\mathcal{P}_S$ such that $(f_\chi,1)=1$, and then continues as for the proof of Theorem 8.3 in [5, Pages 148-150] and involves the analytic class numebr formula and Dirichlet L-series (also Chapter 4 in [5]). □

3 Particular case of formula 5

Now we can try to see what happen if we request some conditions over β, with some particular cases.

Theorem 3.1. *If we assume $\beta:\mathcal{P}_S\to\mathbb{Z}[G]$ to be multiplicative then:*

$$
i_\beta = \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1\\ even}}\left(\prod_{p_i\nmid f_\chi}\left(\phi(p_i^{e_i})\cdot\chi(\beta(i))+1-\chi^{-1}(p_i)\right)\right) \tag{10}
$$

Where $\beta(i)$ mean $\beta(\{i\})$

Proof. It is easy that we can lift β to $\mathbb{Z}[G_0]$ conserving multiplicativity. Consider now, for $\chi\neq 1$ even, the two factors :

$$
T_\chi = \sum_{\substack{I\in\mathcal{P}_S\\ (f_\chi,n_I)=1}} \phi(n_I)\cdot\chi(\beta(I))\cdot\prod_{i\notin I}(1-\chi^{-1}(p_i)) \tag{11}
$$

and

$$U_\chi = \prod_{p_i \nmid f_\chi} \left(\phi(p_i^{e_i}) \cdot \chi(\beta(i)) + 1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i) \right) \tag{12}$$

that are the arguments of the products in equations 5 and 10. So it's enough to prove $U_\chi = T_\chi$. Initially we can observe that the argument of the sum in 11 are the subset of $S_\chi = \{i \,|\, p_i \nmid f_\chi\}$. Also we can observe

$$\phi(n_I) = \prod_{i \in I} \phi(p_i^{e_i})$$

$$\chi(\beta(I)) = \chi\left(\prod_{i \in I} \beta(i)\right) = \prod_{i \in I} \chi(\beta(i))$$

From which expanding the product of U_χ we get the equality. $\square$

Using this formula and the definition of C_β we can see that for β costant to 1 (that is the simplest example of multiplicative β) we get the Ramachandra's unit index from [2] (or in a more modern notation [5, Theorem 8.3]):

$$[E_K : C_R] = h_K \cdot \prod_{\substack{\chi \neq 1 \\ \text{even}}} \left(\prod_{p_i \nmid f_\chi} \left(\phi(p_i^{e_i}) + 1 - \chi(p_i) \right) \right) \tag{13}$$

Where C_R is the group generated by -1 and the units of the form of 2 with $\beta(I) = 1$:

$$\xi_a := \zeta^{d_a} \prod_{I \in \mathcal{P}_S} \frac{1 - \zeta^{a n_I}}{1 - \zeta^{n_I}} \text{ with } d_a = \frac{1}{2}(1 - a) \sum_{I \in \mathcal{P}_S} n_I$$

We can also coNstruct β multiplicative such that:

$$\beta(i) = \begin{cases} 1 \text{ if exists } \chi \neq 1 \text{ even, with } \chi(p_i) = 1 \\ 0 \text{ otherwhise} \end{cases}$$

And we obtain the Levesque group $C_{\mathcal{D}}$ defined in [1, Page 331]

3.1 A new system of units

Following the previous steps we know construct a new multiplicative map β with a more optimal index.

Notation. If x is an element of finite group Γ we define:

$$N_x := 1 + x + ... + x^{\mathrm{ord}(x)-1} \in \mathbb{Z}[\Gamma]$$

This will be called *trace* element of x.

Let now define G_i for $i = 1, ..., s$ to be the Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/p_i^{e_i}})^+/\mathbb{Q}))$. Consider now the Frobenius automorphism:

$$F_i : G_i \to G_i \text{ with } \alpha \mapsto \alpha^{p_i}$$

and its trace element $N_{F_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[G_i]$. Now we choose for every $i = 1, ..., s$ a lift of N_{F_i} into $\mathbb{Z}[G_0]$[3] and associate it to $\beta(i)$; then β is defined multiplicatively.

Of course β is not unique, but for all $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$ they coincide in $\mathbb{Z}[\mathrm{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+/\mathbb{Q})]$, so we can use Lemma 2.2 and C_β is well defined.

3.2 A factorization for i_β

Here we will recall some facts and definitions from [3, Chapter 11]. These are generals for a finite separable extension of a number field, but we will restrict in the case of $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$ number field.

Consider a prime p in $\mathbb{Z}$ and its ideal extension in the ring of integers $pO_\mathbb{K}$. Since O_K is a Dedekin domain we can factorize it with prime ideals:

$$pO_\mathbb{K} = \prod_{i=1}^{g} \mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i} \tag{14}$$

Definiton 3.2. The number g is said to be the *decomposition degree* (or number) of p in the extension $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$.

For every $i = 1, ..., g$, e_i is said to be the *ramification degree* (or index) of $\mathfrak{p}_i$ in $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$.

For every $i = 1, ..., g$, $f_i := [O_\mathbb{K}/\mathfrak{p}_i : \mathbb{Z}_p]$ is called the *inertial degree* (or residual).

In particular is possible to prove that if $n = [\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}]$ so

$$n = \sum_{i=1}^{g} f_i e_i$$

Also if $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension then also e_i, f_i does not depend on i and so

$$n = efg$$

We also recall from [5, Theorem 3.7] the relation between the characters X over the galois group of $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$ and decomposition degree of p in the extension $\mathbb{K}/\mathbb{Q}$:

$$g = |\{\chi \in X \mid \chi(p) = 1\} \tag{15}$$

We have now the ingredients for evaluating in a optimal way i_β.

For $i \in 1, ..., s$ define g_i, f_i, e_i to be as in the definition 3.2 for the prime p_i in $K/\mathbb{Q}$.

[3] Remind that $\zeta_{n/p_i^{e_i}} = \zeta_n^{p_i^{e_i}}$

Theorem 3.3. *With C_β as defined before we have*

$$i_\beta = \prod_{i=1}^{s} e_i^{g_i-1} f_i^{2g_i-1}$$

Remark 5. This index is *optimal* because we have a lot of info about its factorization for definiton, also since e_i and f_i are factors of n, the factorization of the last one is enough to know the i_β's. We will see later that is also smaller than other index already studied.

Proof. For $s = 1$ this is trivial, since $i_\beta = 1$.

For $s \geq 2$ is possible to prove that $e_i = \phi(p_i^{e_i})$. For $i \in S$ and χ such that $p_i \nmid f_\chi$ we define

$$y(\chi, i) = \phi(p_i^{e_i}) \cdot \chi(\beta(i)) + 1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i)$$

Considering $\overline{\chi}$ to be the character induced by χ in G_i we have $\chi(\beta(i)) = \overline{\chi}(N_{F^i})$ and $\chi(p_i) = \overline{\chi}(F_i)$ using the isomorphism between G_i and the relative modulo ring. There are two cases:

$\chi(p_i) = 1 :$ $\overline{\chi}(N_{F^i}) = \sum \overline{\chi}(F_i)^j = \sum 1 = \text{ord}(F_i) = f_i$ and so $y(\chi, i) = \phi(p_i^{e_i}) f_i + 0 = e_i f_i$

$\chi(p_i) \neq 1 :$

$\square$

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