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**Abstract**

Stuff Stuff Stuff

# Contents

# 1 Introduction to the working set

Consider the n-th cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ with $\zeta_n$ 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 $\zeta_n$ 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 easily 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 $\zeta$ 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. $\square$
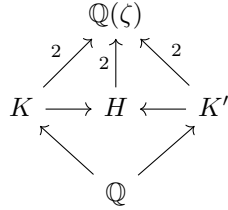


Now we will consider the group of units $E_K$ that is the group formed by the invertible elements of its ring of integers $O_K^*$. Is it possible to characterize the ring of integers for K [6, Proposition 2.16] similiarly to what happens for $O_{\mathbb{Q}(\zeta)}$ (infact the proof follows without difficulty 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 $\alpha_i$ to $\alpha_{i|_G}$ where $\alpha_i$ is the automorphism that maps $\zeta$ to $\zeta^i$. Obviously $\sigma$ is a morphism of groups. Also it is easy to describe its kernerl:

$$\ker(\sigma) = \{\alpha_i \in G_0 \mid \forall x \in K \text{ follows } x = \alpha_i(x)\}$$
$$\stackrel{(1)}{=} \{\alpha_i \in G_0 \mid \zeta + \zeta^{-1} = \alpha_i(\zeta + \zeta^{-1}) = \zeta^i + \zeta^{-i}\}$$
$$\stackrel{(2)}{=} \{\alpha_1, \alpha_{-1}\}$$

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

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

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

*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 [4, 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 ([6, 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 [5] 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 $a = 2^{g-2} + 1 - g$ otherwise. 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 $\chi$, denoted by $f_\chi$.

In some cases the character are also extended as ring homomorphisms from $\mathbb{Z}_n \to \mathbb{C}$, assuming $\chi$ 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 $\epsilon$ 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 $\mathcal{P}_S = \{I \,|\, I \subsetneq S\}$ 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 $\beta$ we have different subgroups but with similiar properties.

**Definiton 2.1.** A function $\beta$ 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 $\beta$ 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

$$\overline{z(\beta)} = \prod_{I \in \mathcal{P}_S} (1 - \zeta^{-n_I})^{\beta(I)} = \prod_{I \in \mathcal{P}_S} -\zeta^{-n_I \beta(I)}(1 - \zeta^{n_I})^{\beta(I)} =$$

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

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 $\sigma_a$ 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:

> $C_\beta$ 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 $\beta$ 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 $C_\beta$ 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:

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

**Lemma 2.2.** *Consider two functions $\beta_1$ and $\beta_2$ 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 $i = 1, 2$*

*Proof.* Obviously for all $I \in \mathcal{P}_S$ $x_a(\beta_i, I)$ depends only on the image of $\beta_i$ 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 $\bar{q} = q^j = r^{(1-j)j} = r^{j-1} = q^{-1}$ (since $j^2 = 1$), that for real numebers happen only for $\pm 1$ $\qquad \square$

*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 $\beta$ is a lifting of a function from $\mathcal{P}_S$ to $\mathbb{Z}[G]$. Since the group $C_\beta$ contains $-1$ it is enougth to have a function $\beta : \mathcal{P}_S \to \mathbb{Z}[G]$ for its definition.

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[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 $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/n_I})^+$

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

## 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).   • $\phi$ is the Euler totient function

- A character $\chi$ is said to be **even** if $\chi(-1) = 1$

- With $\chi^{-1}$ 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* $\chi$ *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 $\chi$ 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 :

**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 $\delta_j$ to be 1 if $\sigma_j$ is real, and 2 otherwhise.
Then:
$$R_L(\epsilon_1, ..., \epsilon_r) = |\det(\delta_i \log |\epsilon_j^{\sigma_i}|)_{1 \leq i,j \leq r}| \tag{7}$$

*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 [6] without the proofs:

**Lemma 2.6** (Lemma 4.15 in [6]). *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 [6]). *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 $\delta_i$ is always 1 since the units are all real and the embeddings can be seen as elements of the Galois Group $G$:

$$R(\xi_a(\beta)) = \pm \det[\log|\xi_a(\beta)^\tau|] \quad ((a,n) = 1, 1 < a < n/2 ; \tau \in G)$$

$$\overset{(1)}{=} \pm \det[f(\tau\sigma) - f(\tau)]_{\sigma,\tau\in G-1} \quad \text{with } f(\sigma) = \log|\sigma z(\beta)|$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1 \\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a)\log|\sigma_a z(\beta)| \quad \text{using Lemma 2.7}$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1 \\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a) \sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S} \log|(1 - \zeta^{n_i a})^{\beta(I)}|$$

$$= \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1 \\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S} \left( \sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a)\log|(1 - \zeta^{n_i a})^{\beta(I)}| \right)$$

$$\overset{6}{=} \prod_{\substack{\chi\neq 1 \\ \text{even}}} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{I\in\mathcal{P}_S} \left( \chi(\beta(I)) \sum_{(a,n)=1} \chi^{-1}(a)\log|(1 - \zeta^{n_i a})| \right)$$

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

The last part is a bit technical and uses [6, 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 [6, Pages 148-150] and involves the analytic class numebr formula and Dirichlet L-series (also Chapter 4 in [6]). $\qquad\square$

8

# 3 Particular case of formula 5

Now we can try to see what happen if we request some conditions over $\beta$, 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 $\beta$ 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 $U_\chi$ we get the equality. $\square$

Using this formula and the definition of $C_\beta$ we can see that for $\beta$ costant to 1 (that is the simplest example of multiplicative $\beta$) we get the Ramachandra's unit index from [3] (or in a more modern notation [6, Theorem 8.3] ):

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

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

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

9

We can also coNstruct $\beta$ 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 [2, Page 331]

## 3.1   A new system of units

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

**Notation.** If $x$ is an element of finite group $\Gamma$ we define:

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

This will be called *trace* element of $x$.

Let now define $G_i$ for $i = 1, ..., s$ to be the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n/p_i^{e_i}})^+/\mathbb{Q})$. 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 $\beta$ is defined multiplicatively.

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

## 3.2   A factorization for $i_\beta$

Here we will recall some facts and definitions from [4, 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).

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

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 [6, 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 $i_\beta$.

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 $K/\mathbb{Q}$.

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**Theorem 3.3.** *With $C_\beta$ as defined before we have*

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

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*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 $i_\beta$'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 $\chi$ 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 $\chi$ 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:

$\chi(p_i) = 1$ : $\overline{\chi}(N_{F_i}) = \sum \overline{\chi}(F_i)^j = \sum 1 = \mathrm{ord}(F_i) = f_i$ (from fact A in [4, Page 544]) and so $y(\chi, i) = \phi(p_i^{e_i})f_i + 0 = e_i f_i$

$\chi(p_i) \neq 1$ : Since $\overline{\chi}(F_i) \neq 1$ follows $\overline{\chi}(N_{F_i}) = 0$. Hence $y(\chi, i) = \phi(p_i^{e_i}) \cdot \chi 0 + 1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i) = 1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i)$

Then, indexing the product by $i$:

$$i_\beta = \prod_{i=1}^{s} \prod_{\substack{\chi \neq 1 \text{ even} \\ p_i \nmid f_\chi}} y(\chi, i)$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^{s} \left( \prod_{\chi(p_i)=1} e_i f_i \prod_{\chi(p_i)\neq 1} (1 - \chi^{-1}(p_i)) \right) \quad (\chi \neq 1 \text{ even}, p_i \nmid f_\chi)$$

$$\overset{*}{=} \prod_{i=1}^{s} ((e_i f_i)^{g_i - 1} \cdot f_i^{g_i})$$

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

In $*$ the exponent $g_i - 1$ come from 15 (there isn't the trivial character). Instead for the second part we are using that, since $\chi^{-1}(p_i) = \overline{\chi^{-1}}(F_i)$ is a non trivial $ord(F_i) = f_i$-th root of unity for all characters (and varing $\chi$ we get every unit $g_i$ times) we use that from the factorization of $x^f - 1$ as $(x-1)(1+x+...+x^{f-1})$ evaluated in 1 we have $\prod_{\zeta^f = 1, \zeta \neq 1} (1 - \zeta) = f$.

$\square$

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