On Calculation of Class Numbers

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Abstract

We discuss the relevant concepts and techniques that are frequently used when calculating the class number of a number field. We also use these facts to calculate a few class numbers. Some sources where these facts were discussed in detail include [1], [2], and [3].

1 Definition

Unless specified otherwise, we denote A to be a Dedekind domain and F to be a number field.

Definition 1.1 (Fractional Ideal)**.** A fractional ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of a domain R is a non-zero R-submodule of the field of fractions of R, such that there exists $d \in R\{0\}$ with $d\mathfrak{a} \subseteq R$.

Remark 1.2. Although there may not be a unique factorization of ideals on A[1], we do have unique factorizations of fractional ideals on A.

Definition 1.3 (Ideal Group)**.** The ideal group $I(A)$ of A is the group of fractional ideals of A under multiplication.

Definition 1.4 (Principal Ideal Group)**.** The principal ideal group $P(A)$ is the subgroup of $I(A)$ of principal fractional ideals.

Definition 1.5 ((Ideal) Class Group)**.** The (ideal) class group $Cl(A)$ of A is $I(A)/P(A)$.

Proposition 1.6. The class group is trivial if and only only if A is a PID.

[1] For example, the ideal (6) in $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ can be decomposed in two ways: $(6) = (2)(3) = (1+\sqrt{-5})(1-\sqrt{-5})$.

Proposition 1.7. A is a PID if and only if it is a UFD.

Definition 1.8 ((Ideal) Class Group)**.** The ideal class group Cl_F of a number field F is $\mathrm{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_F)$, where $\mathcal{O}_F$ is the ring of integers of F. In particular, $\mathrm{Cl}_F = I_F/P_F$ if we set $I_F = I(\mathcal{O}_F)$ and $P_F = P(\mathcal{O}_F)$. Therefore, every ideal in $I(A)$ is mapped to an equivalence class of ideals in $\mathrm{Cl}(A)$.

Remark 1.9. Every ideal in A can be generated by two elements.

Definition 1.10 (Class Number)**.** The class number h_F of a number field F is the order of Cl_F.

Theorem 1.11. Cl_F is finite.

2 Properties

2.1 Norm and Discriminant

Proposition 2.1. Let L/K be a finite field extension and consider element $\alpha \in L$. Let $f \in K[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of α over K. Suppose f factors in the algebraic closure as $f = \prod_{i=1}^{n}(x - \alpha_i)$ where α_i's are roots of the polynomial in the closure, and n is the degree of extension $[K(\alpha) : K]$. Then the characteristic polynomial m_α is $f^{[L:K(\alpha)]}$, and $N_{L/K}(\alpha) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i^{[L:K(\alpha)]}$ and $Tr_{L/K}(\alpha) = [L : K(\alpha)] \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i$.

Proposition 2.2. Let $d \neq 1$ be a square-free integer. Then

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})} = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1+\sqrt{d}}{2}], & d \equiv 1 \pmod 4 \\ \mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{d}], & d \equiv 2,3 \pmod 4 \end{cases}.$$

Therefore, a $\mathbb{Z}$-basis of the ring of integers of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ is $\{1, \frac{1+\sqrt{d}}{2}\}$ (if $m \equiv 1 \pmod 4$) or $\{1, \sqrt{d}\}$ (if $m \equiv 2,3 \pmod 4$).

Remark 2.3. Given a quadratic extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})/\mathbb{Q}$, the norm of any element $a + b\sqrt{d}$ is $a^2 - b^2 d$.

Proposition 2.4. Let $d \neq 1$ be a square-free integer, then the field discriminant (i.e. the discriminant of an integral basis) of the extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ is

$$\mathrm{disc}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})) = \begin{cases} d, & d \equiv 1 \pmod 4 \\ 4d, & d \equiv 2,3 \pmod 4 \end{cases}.$$

Proposition 2.5. Consider $K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)$ and let $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ be the minimal polynomial of α of degree n. Then

- Let D be the discriminant of the basis $\{1, \alpha, \cdots, \alpha^{n-1}\}$ over $\mathbb{Q}$, then the discriminant is identical to the discriminant of f, and therefore $D = (-1)^{\frac{n(n-1)}{2}} N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(f'(\alpha))$.[2]
- The field norm $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}$ is multiplicative.
- $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(b) = b^n$ for $b \in \mathbb{Q}$.
- $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$ is $(-1)^n$ times the constant term of f.

Proposition 2.6. Suppose there is a linear transformation T from a basis $\{\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n\}$ to another basis $\{\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n\}$, then $D(\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_n) = (\det(T))^2 D(\alpha_1, \cdots, \alpha_n)$.

2.2 Embedding

Definition 2.7 (Embedding)**.** Let $\sigma : F \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a field embedding. We say σ is a real embedding if $\sigma(F) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$, otherwise we say it is a complex embedding.

Proposition 2.8. For an algebraic field extension $K/\mathbb{Q}$ of degree n, there is a total of n embeddings of K into $\mathbb{C}$.

Proposition 2.9. $F \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{R}$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^{r_1} \times \mathbb{R}^{r_2}$ as $\mathbb{R}$-algebras, where r_1 is the number of real embeddings, and r_2 is the number of pairs of complex embeddings. Therefore, the extension $F/\mathbb{Q}$ has degree $r_1 + 2r_2$.

2.3 Minkowski Bound

Proposition 2.10. For any non-zero ideal $\mathfrak{a}$ of $\mathcal{O}_F$, there exists $\alpha \in \mathfrak{a}\backslash\{0\}$ such that $N_{F/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) \leq (\frac{4}{\pi})^{r_2} \frac{n!}{n^n} N(\mathfrak{a}) |\mathrm{disc}(F)|^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Definition 2.11 (Minkowski Bound)**.** The Minkowski bound B_F of a number field F is defined as $(\frac{4}{\pi})^{r_2} \frac{n!}{n^n} |\mathrm{disc}(F)|^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Theorem 2.12 (Minkowski)**.** There exists a set of representatives of Cl_F consisting of ideals $\mathfrak{a}$ such that $N(\mathfrak{a}) \leq B_F$. Therefore, we can find an (integral) ideal representing every class with norm less than or equal to the bound.

[2] Note that this basis may not be integral.

3 Calculations

In the following calculations, we denote the field in each subsection as K.

Proposition 3.1. The Minkowski bound for an imaginary quadratic field K is

$$\frac{2}{\pi}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof. For an imaginary quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-n})$ where $n > 0$, we know $r_1 = 0$ and $r_2 = 1$. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is

$$\frac{4}{\pi} \times \frac{2!}{2^2}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

□

Proposition 3.2. The Minkowski bound for a real quadratic field K is

$$\frac{1}{2}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Proof. Similarly, we have $r_1 = 2$ and $r_2 = 0$. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is

$$(\frac{4}{\pi})^0 \frac{2!}{2^2}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}|\mathrm{disc}(K)|^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

□

3.1 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$

The discriminant is -4. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \frac{4}{\pi} < 2$, then every ideal is principal. Therefore, the field K has class number 1.

3.2 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2})$

The discriminant is -8. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} < 2$, then every ideal is principal. Therefore, the field K has class number 1.

3.3 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$

The discriminant is -3. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi} < 2$, then every ideal is principal. Therefore, the field K has class number 1.

3.4 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-5})$

The discriminant of K is -20, then the Minkowski bound is $B_K = \frac{2}{\pi}\sqrt{20} < 3$. Because $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-5}]$ is not a PID, then $h_K \geq 2$, and so $h_K = 2$.

3.5 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7})$

The discriminant is -7. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \frac{2\sqrt{7}}{\pi} < 2$, then every ideal is principal. Therefore, the field K has class number 1.

3.6 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-17})$

For $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-17})$, this is an extension of degree 2 and the discriminant is -68. Note that there are no real embeddings and only a pair of complex embeddings. Therefore, we calculate the Minkowski bound to be

$$B = \frac{2}{4} \cdot \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{68} \approx 5.249.$$

Therefore, the class number is bounded between 1 and 5, inclusive. It suffices to find the ideals with these norms, and classify them.

The ideal with norm 1 is just the ring of integers, $\mathbb{Z}[\sqrt{-17}]$.

Consider an ideal with norm 2, then the prime ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ lies above some other prime ideal (p) by $\mathbb{Z}$. In particular, the norm of this ideal gives

$$N(\mathfrak{p}) = \left|\frac{\mathcal{O}_K}{\mathfrak{p}}\right|,$$

but as a finite field we have $N(\mathfrak{p}) = N(p)^{[(\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}):\mathbb{F}_p]}$. In particular, $p = 2$. Therefore, $\mathfrak{p}$ is a prime lying over (2), with residue degree 1.

For an ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ of norm 2, we must have $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, which corresponds to surjective mappings $\mathcal{O}_K \to \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ that maps $x^2 + 17$ to 0. This corresponds to elements $x \in \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ such that $x^2 + 17 = 0$, which is $x = 1$. Therefore, we now have the map with kernel $(1 + \sqrt{-17})$. Therefore, the unique ideal with norm 2 is the one generated by $1 + \sqrt{-17}$ and 2, i.e. $(2, 1 + \sqrt{-17})$.[3]

Using the similar idea, an ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ with norm 3 lies above the prime $p = 3$. Therefore, $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, then the mapping sends x^2+17 to 0, and therefore forces $x^2 = 1$ within $\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z}$, so $x = 1$ or 2. We conclude that ideals of norm 3 are either $(3, 1 + \sqrt{-17})$ or $(3, 2 + \sqrt{-17})$.

[3]The ideal has to be in the form $(2, \alpha)$ for some α since $\mathfrak{p}$ is prime of norm 2 and divides (2). Similar idea works below.

Similarly, ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ of norm 5 corresponds to the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}/5\mathbb{Z}$, but there are no x's that sends $x^2 + 17$ to 0. Hence, there is no ideal with norm 5.

An ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ of norm 4 let the quotient ring corresponds to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ or $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$. Note that there is no such mapping to $\mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$, and the only mapping to $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ that works is the product ideal $(2, 1+\sqrt{-17})(2, 1+\sqrt{-17})$, which is equivalent to (2).

Now, notice that $(2, 1+\sqrt{-17})$ is an element in the class group of order 2 since $(2, 1+\sqrt{-17})(2, 1+\sqrt{-17}) = (2)$ and (2) is principal. Therefore, we know the class number is either 2 or 4. Also note that both $(3, 1+\sqrt{-17})$ and $(3, 2+\sqrt{-17})$ are not principal, and the square of either one does not equal to (3) by direct computation. In particular, both ideals of norm 3 do not have order 2 in the class group, forcing the class group has order greater than 2. In particular, the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-17})$ is 4.

3.7 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt[3]{2})$

The extension $K/\mathbb{Q}$ is of degree 3, which means it must have a real embedding and a pair of complex embeddings. The determinant of the extension with respect to the basis $\{1, \sqrt[3]{2}, \sqrt[3]{4}\}$ is $D = -N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(3\sqrt[3]{4}) = -N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(3)N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\sqrt[3]{2})^2 = -3^2 \cdot 2^2 = -108$.

3.8 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$

The discriminant is 8. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \sqrt{2} < 2$, which forces an ideal with norm less than the bound to be the trivial ideal, which is principal. Hence, the class number is 1.

3.9 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})$

The discriminant is 12. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1 < \sqrt{3} < 2$, which forces an ideal with norm less than the bound to be the trivial ideal, which is principal. Hence, the class number is 1.

3.10 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$

The discriminant is 5, and therefore the Minkowski bound is $1 < \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2} < 2$, which forces an ideal with norm less than the bound to be the trivial ideal, which is principal. Hence, the class number is 1.

3.11 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6})$

The discriminant is 24, and therefore the Minkowski bound is

$$(\frac{4}{\pi})^0\frac{2!}{2^2}|24|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{6} \approx 2.45.$$

Therefore, it suffices to show that every ideal of norm 2 is principal. Note that an ideal of norm 2 must lie above the prime (2). Moreover, an ideal $\mathfrak{p}$ of norm 2 corresponds to the isomorphism $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, then it sends x^2-6 to 0, and then by the embedding we have $x^2-6=0$ in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, so $x=0$. Therefore, the unique ideal with norm 2 that lies above 2 is just $(2,\sqrt{6})$. Note that $(2,\sqrt{6}) \subseteq (2-\sqrt{6})$ because $2=(\sqrt{6}-2)(\sqrt{6}+2)$ and $\sqrt{6}=(2-\sqrt{6})(-3-\sqrt{6})=\sqrt{6}$ and obviously we have $(2,\sqrt{6})=(2-\sqrt{6})$. Therefore, $(2-\sqrt{6})$ is the unique ideal with norm 2, and it is principal. This concludes the proof.

3.12 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$

The discriminant is 13. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $1<\frac{\sqrt{13}}{2}<2$, which forces an ideal with norm less than the bound to be the trivial ideal, which is principal. Hence, the class number is 1.

3.13 $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17})$

The discriminant is 17. Therefore, the Minkowski bound is $2<\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2}<3$. We consider the ideals $\mathfrak{p}$ of norm 2. Therefore, we must have $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}[\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2}]/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, which corresponds to surjective mappings $\mathcal{O}_K \to \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ that sends $x^2-x-4 \mapsto 0$. In particular, we have $x=1$ or 0 in $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$. Therefore, the corresponding ideals are $(2,\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2})$ and $(2,\frac{1+\sqrt{17}}{2})$. These ideals correspond to $(\frac{3+\sqrt{17}}{2})$ and $(\frac{3-\sqrt{17}}{2})$, respectively. Therefore, the only ideals of norm 2 are principal ones, so the ideal class number is 1.

References

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