1 Overview and Review, 8/23/16

1.1 Overview

Class field theory provides a dictionary between abelian extensions of a given number field F (*i.e.* Galois extensions of F with abelian Galois group) and intrinsic data about the number field, e.g. the class group of the ring of integers, $\mathrm{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_F)$. For instance, if we let H be the union of all abelian extensions of F that are everywhere unramified, we have $\mathrm{Gal}(H/F) \cong \mathrm{Cl}(\mathcal{O}_F)$.

However, class field theory does not construct these abelian extensions, except for two classical constructions which were already known:

1. $F = \mathbb{Q}$, which has $H = \mathbb{Q}(\mu_\infty)$, where we have adjoined all the roots of unity. This is Kronecker-Weber theorem.

2. F a quadratic imaginary extension of $\mathbb{Q}$.

This is not so bad, however, since it turns out that class field theory can actually yield information about non-abelian extensions!

1.2 Topics

- Review local and global fields.
- Group and Galois cohomology.
- Local class field theory and local duality (important!).
- Global class field theory and global duality.
- Applications (Iwasawa theory).

1.3 Review

1.3.1 First Example

Let L/K be a finite Galois extension. Let $\mathfrak{P}$ be an unramified prime of L lying over $\mathfrak{p}$, so that $\mathfrak{p}\mathcal{O}_L = \prod \mathfrak{P}_i^{e_i}$ with all $e_i = 1$.

Lemma 1.3.1. *There is an element* $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ *of* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$ *such that*

1) $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}(\mathfrak{P}) = \mathfrak{P}$*, i.e.* $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ *is in the decomposition group of* $\mathfrak{P}$*.*

2) $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ *acts on* $\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P}$ *as* $x \to x^{N(\mathfrak{p})}$.

Remark 1. *Note that* $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}$ *is a finite field of order* $N(\mathfrak{p})$*, which has the Frobenius automorphism that does precisely what 2 does. We should think of* $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ *as a lift of that map to* $\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P}$.

Proof. We will construct $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ explicitly. Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_L$ satisfying

1. α generates $(\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P})^\times$, and
2. for all $\mathfrak{P}^o \neq \mathfrak{P}$ above $\mathfrak{p}$, $\alpha \in \mathfrak{P}^o$.

Set $F(X) = \prod_{\sigma \in \mathrm{Gal}(L/K)} (X - \sigma\alpha) \in \mathcal{O}_K[X]$. Then $F(\alpha) = 0$, so $F(\alpha^{N(\mathfrak{p})}) = F(\alpha)^{N(\mathfrak{p})} = 0$.

Then for some σ, $\alpha^{N(\mathfrak{p})} \equiv \sigma\alpha \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}$. Then we claim that $\sigma\mathfrak{P} = \mathfrak{P}$. Otherwise, $\sigma^{-1}\mathfrak{P} \neq \mathfrak{P}$, so $\alpha \in \sigma^{-1}\mathfrak{P}$, so $\sigma\alpha \in \mathfrak{P}$. So $\alpha^{N(\mathfrak{p})} \equiv 0 \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}$, a contradiction.

Then for all $x \in \mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P}$, we can write $x = \alpha^i + b$, for some i and $b \in \mathfrak{P}$. Then

$$\sigma(x) = \sigma(\alpha^i) + \sigma(b) = \alpha^{iN(\mathfrak{p})} + \sigma(b) \equiv x^{N(\mathfrak{p})} \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}.$$

Now define $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}} := \sigma$. Uniqueness is left to the reader. □

Remark 2. *If* $\mathfrak{P}^o = \tau(\mathfrak{P})$ *for some* $\tau \in \mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$*,* $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}^o} = \tau \mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}} \tau^{-1}$.

Recall that L/K being Galois means $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$ acts transitively on the primes $\mathfrak{P}$ lying over $\mathfrak{p}$. So $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ is well-defined up to conjugation. If L/K is abelian, it is well-defined.

1.3.2 $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ of Cyclotomic Field

Let $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ be the n-th cyclotomic field, $K = \mathbb{Q}$. Then $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z})^\times$. Take p unramified in L/K, i.e. p not dividing n. Then Fr_p (we are in an abelian extension, so all $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ are the same). By definition, Fr_p is the σ such that $\sigma(\alpha) = \alpha^p \pmod{\mathfrak{P}}$, for all $\mathfrak{P}$ over p.

Also characterized by $\tau(\zeta_n) = \zeta_n^p$ since

$$\tau \sum a_i \zeta_n^i = (\sum a_i \zeta_n^i)^p.$$

1.3.3 $\mathrm{Fr}_{\mathfrak{P}}$ of Quadratic Field

Here, we let $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d})$ and K as before. Then $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$, and for p unramified in L, Fr_p corresponds to 1 if p splits in L, or -1 if p is inert in L. This means that

$$\mathrm{Fr}_p = \left(\frac{d}{p}\right).$$

This connection leads us to an extremely nice proof of the quadratic reciprocity for odd primes.

Theorem 1.3.2. *Let $p \neq q$ be odd primes. Then* $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right)\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}\frac{q-1}{2}}$.

Proof. Let $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p)$, $K = \mathbb{Q}$. Then $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$ is cyclic of order $p-1$, and so has a unique order two quotient which corresponds to a quadratic field F, where $F = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{(-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}p}\right)$.

Since q is unramified, we can consider Fr_q which corresponds to $q \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times$. Now we simply compute this quantity in two ways.

(i) $\mathrm{Fr}_q|_F = 1 \Leftrightarrow q^{\frac{p-1}{2}} \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \Leftrightarrow \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = 1$.

(ii) $\mathrm{Fr}_q|_F$ is also simply Fr_q for the quadratic extension F, hence equal to $\left(\frac{(-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}}p}{q}\right)$ by the previous example.

$\square$

1.4 First Case of Fermat's Last Theorem

Theorem 1.4.1. *If p does not divide $|\mathrm{Cl}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p))|$, then $x^p + y^p = z^p$ has no integer solutions with p not dividing xyz.*

The idea is that we can factor $\prod_i (x + \zeta_p^i y) = z^p$ in $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta_p]$. It turns out that regularity gives us that the LHS factors are p-th powers, the divisibility condition giving us that the factors are coprime.