

Eine Woche, ein Beispiel

5.1 Extension of NA local field

F: NA local field

1 List of well-known results

- in general

- unramified / totally ramified

2. \mathbb{Z} = profinite completion (review)

3. Big picture

4. Henselian ring

} not complete, I need time to check the proof

5. Cohomological dimension

6. Bonus: "plane geometry" for \mathbb{Q}_q .

Q: Is there any subfield of \mathbb{Q}_p with finite index?

Can we classify all subfield of $\mathbb{F}_p((t))$ with finite index?

<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/211582/is-there-a-proper-subfield-k-subset-mathbb-r-such-that-mathbb-rk-is-fin>

Ref:

Initial motivation comes from

[AY]<https://alex-youcis.github.io/localglobalgalois.pdf>

which explains the relationships between local fields and global fields in a geometrical way.

main reference for cohomological dimension:

[NSW2e]<https://www.mathi.uni-heidelberg.de/~schmidt/NSW2e/>

[JPS96] Galois cohomology by Jean-Pierre Serre

<http://p-adic.com/Local%20Fields.pdf>

<https://people.clas.ufl.edu/rcrew/files/LCFT.pdf>

<http://www.mcm.ac.cn/faculty/tianyilchao/201409/Wo20140919372982540194.pdf>

1. List of well-known results

In general

F : NA local field E/F : finite extension

Rmk 1. E is also a NA local field with uniquely extended norm

$$\|x\|_v = \|N_{E/F}(x)\|_F^{\frac{1}{n}} \quad \text{resp. } v(x) := \frac{1}{n} v_F(N_{E/F}(x))$$

$$\text{E.g. } \|1 - \zeta_n\| = 1 \text{ in } \mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_n)/\mathbb{Q}_p \quad p \nmid n \quad v(1 - \zeta_n) = 0$$

$$\|1 - \zeta_p\| = \frac{1}{p} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_p)/\mathbb{Q}_p \quad v(1 - \zeta_p) = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\|1 - \zeta_5\| = \left\| (1 - \zeta_5)(1 - \zeta_5^2)(1 - \zeta_5^3)(1 - \zeta_5^4) \right\|_{\mathbb{Q}_5}^{\frac{1}{4}} = \|5\|_{\mathbb{Q}_5}^{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{5}} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Q}_5(\zeta_5)$$

$$\|1 - \zeta_{p^n}\| = p^{-\frac{1}{p^{n+1}}} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^n})/\mathbb{Q}_p \quad v(1 - \zeta_{p^n}) = \frac{1}{p^{n+1}}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 - \zeta_{p^n}$ is a uniformizer of $\mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^n})$

Rmk 2. [AY, Thm 1.9]

\mathcal{O}_E is monogenic, i.e. $\mathcal{O}_E = \mathcal{O}_F[\alpha] \quad \exists \alpha \in \mathcal{O}_E$

Cor. (primitive element thm for NA local field)

$$E = F[x]/(g(x)) \quad \exists x \in \mathcal{O}_E, g(x) \text{ min poly of } x.$$

Rmk: Every separable finite field extension has a primitive element, see wiki:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitive_element_theorem

Separable condition is necessary, see

<https://mathoverflow.net/questions/21/finite-extension-of-fields-with-no-primitive-element>

Rmk 3. Any finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p is of form $\mathbb{Q}_p[x]/(g(x))$,

where $g(x) \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ is an irr poly.

Any finite extension of $\mathbb{F}_q((t))$ is of form $\mathbb{F}_q((t))[x]/(g(x))$

where $g(x) \in \mathbb{F}_q((t))[x]$ is an irr poly..

Both are achieved by Krasner's lemma.

<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/1176495/the-maximal-unramified-extension-of-a-local-field-may-not-be-complete>

$$v = v_F = \frac{1}{e} v_E \quad \| \cdot \| = \| \cdot \|_F = \| \cdot \|_E^{\frac{1}{e}} \quad \wp_F \mathcal{O}_E = \wp_E^e$$

E	$v_E = ev$	$\ \cdot \ _E = \ \cdot \ ^e$	$\pi_E = \pi_F^{\frac{1}{e}}$	$v(\pi_E) = \frac{1}{e}$
$\mid \deg n$				
F	v_F	$\ \cdot \ _F$	π_F	$v(\pi_F) = 1$

Unramified / totally ramified

Good ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finite_extensions_of_local_fields
It collects the equivalent conditions of unramified/totally ramified field extensions.

tot ram	wild ram
	tame ram
field ext	
split in local case	

When E/F is tot ramified.

$$e = n \quad v(\pi_E) = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\mathcal{O}_E = \mathcal{O}_F[\pi_E] \quad \min(\pi_E) \in \mathcal{O}_F[x]$ is Eisenstein poly.

Lemma. Let E/F : NA local field, $e = e(E/F)$, $r \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0}$. Easy to see

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_E^{1+r} \cap F &= \{x \in F \mid v_E(x) \geq \frac{1}{e}(1+r)\} \\ \beta_F^{1+\lceil \frac{r}{e} \rceil} &= \{x \in F \mid v_F(x) \geq 1 + \lceil \frac{r}{e} \rceil\} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$T_{E/F}(\beta_E^{1+r}) \subseteq \beta_F^{1+\lceil \frac{r}{e} \rceil} \cap F = \beta_F^{1+\lceil \frac{r}{e} \rceil}$$

Table for $e=3$: ("proof of lemma")

r	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$\frac{1}{e}(1+r)$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	1	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	2	$\frac{7}{3}$	$\frac{8}{3}$
$1 + \lceil \frac{r}{e} \rceil$	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3

E.g. $E/F = \mathbb{Q}_{49}/\mathbb{Q}_7 = \mathbb{Q}_7(\sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}_7$ is unramified.

$$\begin{aligned} v(a+b\sqrt{3}) &= \frac{1}{2} v(N_{E/F}(a+b\sqrt{3})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} v(a^2 - 3b^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \min(v(a^2), v(b^2)) \\ &= \min(v(a), v(b)) \end{aligned} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q}_7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_E &= \mathbb{Z}_7(\sqrt{3}) & \mathfrak{p}_E &= (7, 7\sqrt{3}) = (7) & k_E &= \mathbb{Z}_7(\sqrt{3})/(7) \\ &&&&&\cong \mathbb{Z}_7[\alpha]/(\alpha^2 - 3, 7) \cong \mathbb{F}_7(\sqrt{3}) \cong \mathbb{F}_{49} \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_E^{1+r} = (7)^{1+r} = (7^{1+r}) \quad \text{Tr}_{E/F}(\beta_E^{1+r}) = \beta_F^{1+r} = \beta_E^{1+r} \cap F \quad r \geq 0$$

E.g. $E/F = \mathbb{Q}_7(\sqrt{7})/\mathbb{Q}_7$ is tamely ramified.

$$\begin{aligned} v(a+b\sqrt{7}) &= \frac{1}{2} v(N_{E/F}(a+b\sqrt{7})) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} v(a^2 - 7b^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \min(v(a^2), 1+v(b^2)) \\ &= \min(v(a), \frac{1}{2} + v(b)) \end{aligned} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Q}_7$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_E &= \mathbb{Z}_7(\sqrt{7}) & \mathfrak{p}_E &= (7, \sqrt{7}) = (\sqrt{7}) & k_E &= \mathbb{Z}_7(\sqrt{7})/(\sqrt{7}) \\ &&&&&\cong \mathbb{Z}_7[\alpha]/(\alpha^2 - 7, \alpha) \cong \mathbb{Z}_7/(7) \cong \mathbb{F}_7 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_E^{1+r} = (\sqrt{7})^{1+r} = \begin{cases} (7^{\frac{1+r}{2}}) & r \text{ odd} \\ \sqrt{7} \cdot (7^{\frac{r}{2}}) & r \text{ even} \end{cases} \quad \text{Tr}(\sqrt{7}^{\frac{1+r}{2}}) = 2 \cdot 7^{\frac{1+r}{2}} \quad r \geq 0$$

$$\text{So } \text{Tr}_{E/F}(\beta_E^{1+r}) = \beta_E^{1+r} \cap F = \beta_F^{1+\lceil \frac{r}{2} \rceil}.$$

2. $\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} = \text{profinite completion of } \mathbb{Z}$ (Recall 2022.2.13 outer auto...)

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}} := \prod_l \mathbb{Z}_l$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times} := \prod_l \mathbb{Z}_l^{\times}$$

$$\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)} := \prod_{l \neq p} \mathbb{Z}_l$$

$$(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times})^{(p)} := \prod_{l \neq p} \mathbb{Z}_l^{\times} = (\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)})^{\times}$$

Prop. ① $\text{Hom}_{\text{pro-gp}}(\mathbb{Z}_l, \mathbb{Z}_m) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}_l & l=m \\ 0 & l \neq m \end{cases} \quad l, m \text{ prime.}$

② $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{Z}_p) = \mathbb{Z}_p^{\times}$

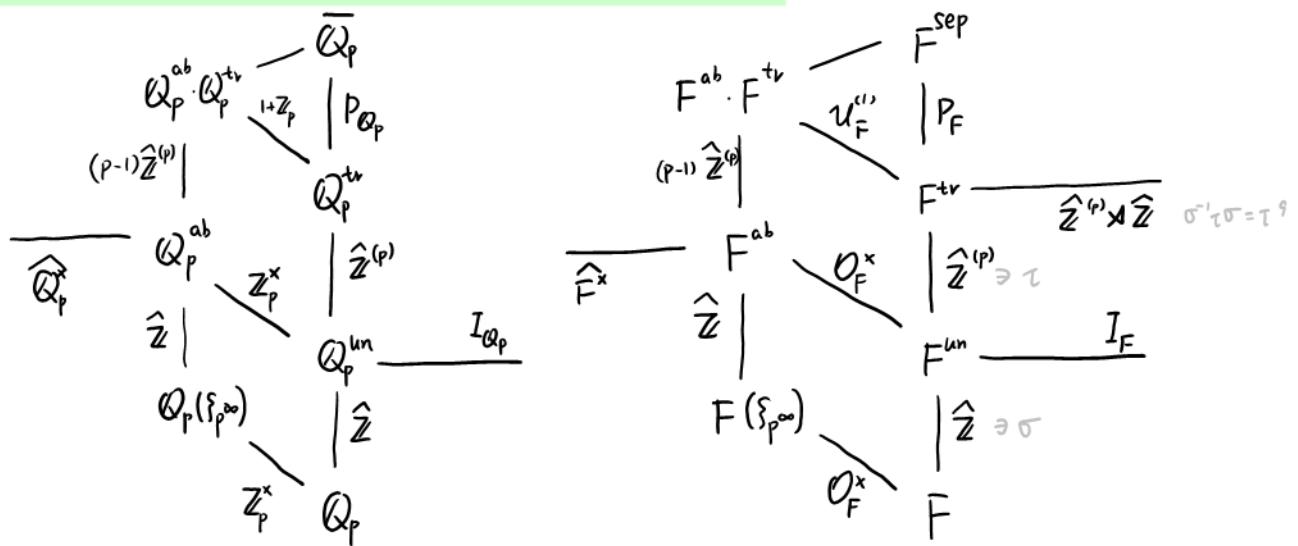
$\text{Aut}(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times}$ in the category of profinite gps.

$$\text{Aut}(\widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)}) = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times(p)}$$

③ $\mathcal{O}_F, \mathcal{O}_F^{\times}$ are profinite groups, so $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F = \mathcal{O}_F \quad \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_F^{\times} = \mathcal{O}_F^{\times}$.

3. Big picture

Main ref: [AY] <https://alex-youscis.github.io/localglobalgalois.pdf>



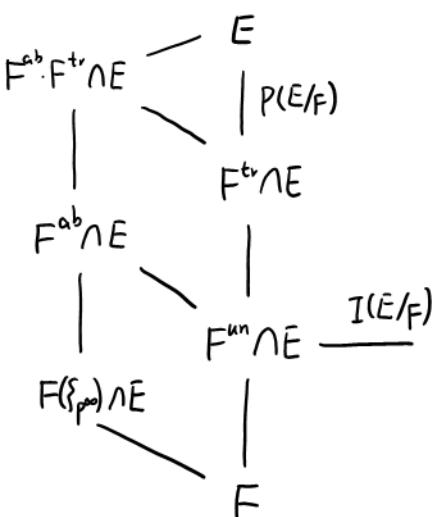
unramified $F^{\text{un}} = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} F(\{f_{p^n}\})$ Fermat's little thm $\bigcup_{\substack{n \geq 1 \\ p \nmid n}} F(\{f_n\})$ $F, \text{NA local field with char } k = p$

tame ramified $F^{\text{tr}} = F^{\text{un}}(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}} |_{(n,p)=1})$
 $= F(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}}, f_n |_{(n,p)=1})$

abelian $F^{\text{ab}} = F(\{f_\infty\}) = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} F(\{f_n\})$

$$F^{\text{ab}} \cdot F^{\text{tr}} = F(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}}, f_\infty |_{(n,p)=1})$$

<https://math.stackexchange.com/questions/507671/the-galois-group-of-a-composite-of-galois-extensions>



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^n\}) \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p\left(\sum_{i \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times \cap \mu_{p-1}} \{p^n\}\right) \\
| \\
(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times \\
| \\
(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p \\
\end{array} & \dots &
\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^\infty\}) \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p\left(\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \mathbb{Q}_p\left(\sum_{i \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times \cap \mu_{p-1}} \{p^n\}\right)\right) \\
| \\
(\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times \\
| \\
(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^\times \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) \\
| \\
\mathbb{Q}_p \\
\end{array} & \dots
\end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$
 $\xrightarrow{1+p\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{1+p\mathbb{Z}}$
 $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$
 $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/(p-1)\mathbb{Z}}$

$I_p \sim I_{p-1}$ $I^2 = \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{(1)}$
 $I_1 \sim I_{p-1}$ $I' = \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{(1)}$
 $I_0 = I_{-1}$ $I^0 = \mathcal{U}_{\mathbb{Q}_p}^{(0)} = \mathbb{Z}_p^\times$

$$E/F = \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^n\})/\mathbb{Q}_p$$

$$E/F = \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^\infty\})/\mathbb{Q}_p$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & & \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p + p^{-1}\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p\}) \\
| & | & | \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Q}_p & \mathbb{Q}_p & \mathbb{Q}_p \\
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^\infty\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^\infty\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^\infty\}) \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} & & \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Q}_p(\{p^n + p^{-n}\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p^{abwr}(\{p\}) & \mathbb{Q}_p^{abwr}(\{p\}) \\
| & | & | \\
| & | & | \\
\mathbb{Q}_p & \mathbb{Q}_p^{abwr} & \mathbb{Q}_p^{abwr} \\
\end{array}$$

$\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$
 $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$
 $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$ $\xrightarrow{\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}}$

$\mathbb{Q}_p^{abwr} := \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} \mathbb{Q}_p\left(\sum_{i \in (\mathbb{Z}/p^2\mathbb{Z})^\times \cap \mu_{p-1}} \{p^n\}\right)$

$$p \text{ odd}$$

$$p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$$

$$p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$$

4. Henselian ring

Main ref: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henselian_ring

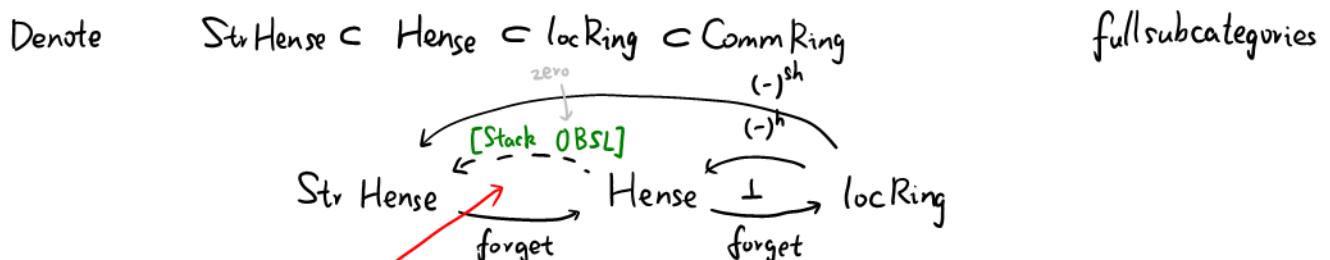
R comm with 1 (local in this section)

Def. A local ring (R, \mathfrak{m}) is Henselian if Hensel's lemma holds, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{for } P \in R[x] & \exists f_i \in P[x] & \bullet P = f_1 \dots f_n \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \circ & \\ \bar{P} = g_1 \dots g_n \in R/\mathfrak{m}[x] & g_i \in R/\mathfrak{m}[x] & \end{array}$$

(R, \mathfrak{m}) is strictly Henselian if additionally $(R/\mathfrak{m})^{\text{sep}} = R/\mathfrak{m}$.

- E.g.
- Fields/Complete Hausdorff local rings are Henselian.
e.g. \mathcal{O}_F are Henselian
 - R is Henselian $\Leftrightarrow R/\mathfrak{m}(R)$ is Henselian
 $\Leftrightarrow R/I$ is Henselian for $\forall I \triangleleft R$
e.g. when $\text{Spec } R = \{*\}$, R is Henselian.



E.g. $F^h = F$ $F^{\text{sh}} = F^{\text{un}}$

Geometrically, Henselian means $\text{Spec } R/\mathfrak{m} \rightarrow \text{Spec } R$ has a section.

5. Cohomological dimension

main reference for cohomological dimension:
 [NSW2e] <https://www.mathi.uni-heidelberg.de/~schmidt/NSW2e/>

<https://mathoverflow.net/questions/349484/what-is-known-about-the-cohomological-dimension-of-algebraic-number-fields>

This section is initially devoted to the following result.

Prop. [(7.5.1)] The wild inertia gp P_F is free pro-p-group of countably infinite rank.

See [Galois Theory of p-Extensions, Chap 4] for the definition and construction of free pro-p-groups.

Q: Do we have the adjoint

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Pro-p-gp} & \xrightleftharpoons[\text{forget}]{\perp} & \text{Set} \\ & \xleftarrow{(\)^{\text{free}}} & \end{array}$$

?

Now let

$$\begin{aligned} G &\text{: profinite gp} \\ \text{Mod}(G) &\text{: category of discrete } G\text{-modules} \\ \text{full subcategory} \\ \text{of Mod}(G) &\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Mod}_t(G) \text{: torsion} \\ \text{Mod}_p(G) \text{: p-torsion} \\ \text{Mod}_f(G) \text{: finite} \end{array} \right\} \text{viewed as abelian gp} \end{aligned}$$

Lemma For abelian torsion gp X , denote

$$X(p) := \{x \in X \mid x^{p^k} = 1 \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}\}$$

we have $X = \bigoplus_p X(p)$.

This is trivial when X is finite, but I don't know how to prove this in the general case. It should be not too hard.

Def [(3.3.1)] (cohomological dimension) p prime

$$cd G = \sup \{i \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid \exists A \in \text{Mod}_t(G), H^i(G, A) \neq 0\}$$

$$tcd G = \sup \{i \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid \exists A \in \text{Mod}(G), H^i(G, A) \neq 0\}$$

$$cd_p G = \sup \{i \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid \exists A \in \text{Mod}_t(G), H^i(G, A)(p) \neq 0\}$$

$$tcd_p G = \sup \{i \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 0} \mid \exists A \in \text{Mod}(G), H^i(G, A)(p) \neq 0\}$$

Prop. (local to global) $cd G = \sup_p cd_p G$ $scd G = \sup_p scd_p G$

Prop. [(3.3.2)] $cd_p G \leq n \iff H^{n+1}(G, A) = 0 \quad \forall \text{ simple } G\text{-mod } A \text{ with } pA = 0$

e.g. for G : pro-p-gp,

$$cd_p G \leq n \iff H^{n+1}(G, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) = 0$$

E.g. $cd_p \mathbb{Z} = 1$ $scd_p \mathbb{Z} = 2$

Prop. [(3.3.5)] For $H \leq G$ closed,

$$cd_p H \leq cd_p G \quad scd_p H \leq scd_p G$$

When $p \nmid [G:H]$ or $[H \text{ open} + cd_p G < +\infty]$, the equality holds.

Weaker condition, see [(3.3.5, Serre)]

Cor. G : profinite gp, then

$$cd_p G = 0 \iff p \nmid \#G$$

Prop. [(3.5.17)] A pro-p-gp G is free iff $cd G \leq 1$.

Prop [7.1.8] (i) F NA local field with $\text{char } k = p$.

$$cd_l(F) = \begin{cases} 2 & \text{if } l \neq \text{char } F, \\ 1 & \text{if } l = \text{char } F. \end{cases}$$

For any E/F field extension s.t. $l^{\infty} \mid \deg E/F$, $cd_l(E) \leq 1$.

(ii) Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}_{>0}$ s.t. $\text{char } F \nmid n$.

$$H^i(F, \mu_n) = \begin{cases} F^\times / (F^\times)^n & i=1 \\ \frac{1}{n} \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} & i=2 \\ 0 & i \geq 3 \end{cases}$$

[Proof for Prop 7.5.1]

$$\text{Now } l^{\infty} \mid \deg F^{\text{tr}}/F \stackrel{(7.1.8)}{\Rightarrow} cd_l(F^{\text{tr}}) \leq 1 \quad \forall \text{ prime } l$$

$$\Leftrightarrow cd_l(F) \leq 1$$

$\Leftrightarrow P_F$ is free pro- p -group.

□

6. Bonus: "plane geometry" for \mathbb{Q}_9

In this section, the picture comes from [<https://www.nt.th-koeln.de/fachgebiete/mathe/knospe/p-adic/>] by Heiko Knospe.

I want to define:

Compare \mathbb{Q}_9 and $\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{3})$

triangle (Actually we just consider 3 points, and they may be "collinear")

disk

sphere

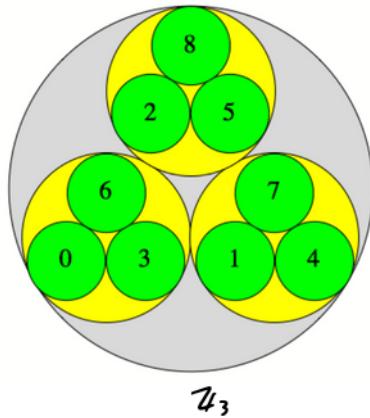
line (in higher dimension, like \mathbb{Q}_9 or $\mathbb{Q}_3(\sqrt{3})$)

no angle, no perpendicular, but parallel lines

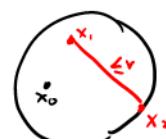
$P^1(\mathbb{Q}_3)$ (should characterize all lines in \mathbb{Q}_9 passing through 0, parameterized by a line not passing the origin)

intersections of disks, spheres and lines

sphere packing? Symmetric group of the objects considered? connection with the tree-structures/Bruhat--Tits building?



Triangles: $a = a \geq b$



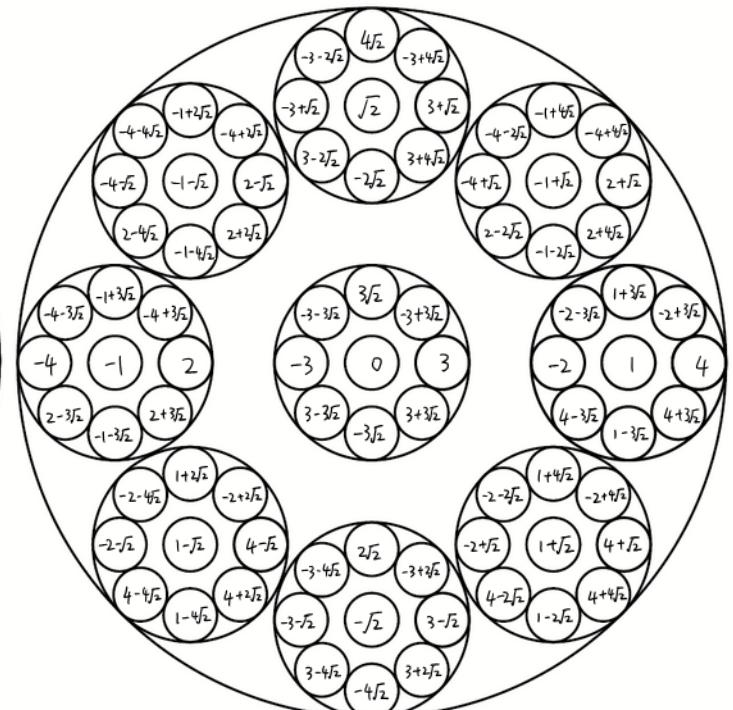
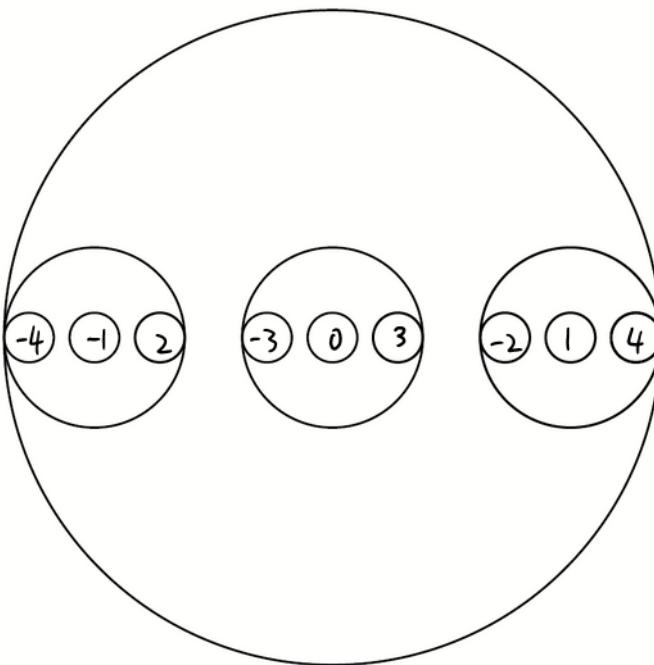
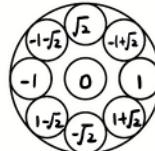
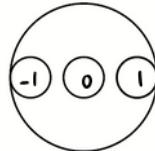
disks: every pt can be center
(even pts on the edge)

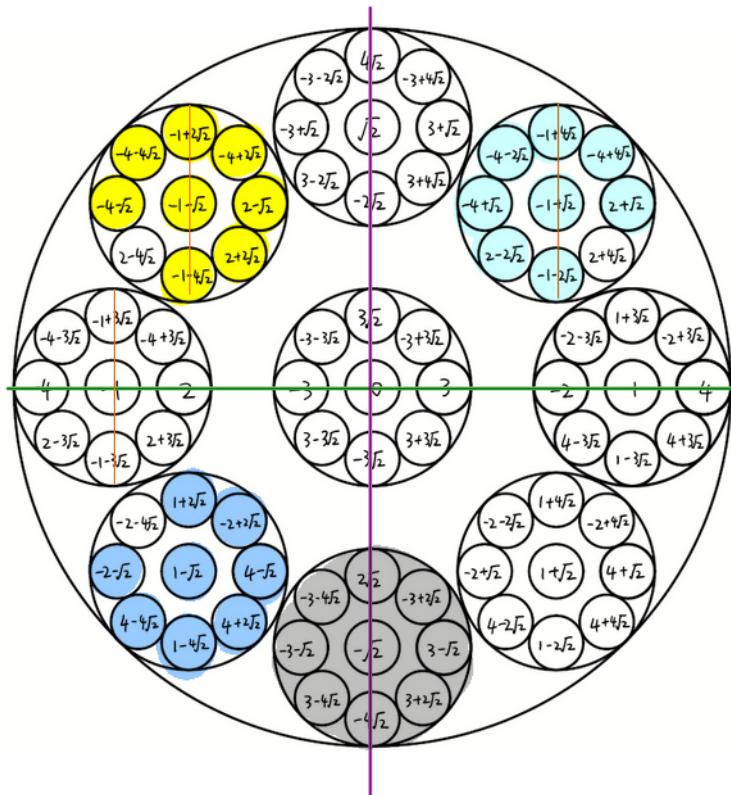
$B_{x_0}(r)$

I personally would like to draw it more "compatible with arithmetic":
E.g. \mathbb{Z}_3 vs. $\mathbb{Z}_9 = \mathbb{Z}_3(\sqrt{2})$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{mod } 3 \\ +, \text{ inverse} \\ \text{multi by } 3 \\ \text{Frobenius} \end{array} \right\}$

basic buildings:





$$x_0 = 2 + 4\sqrt{2} \quad \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}_9/\mathbb{Q}_3) = \{1, \sigma\}$$

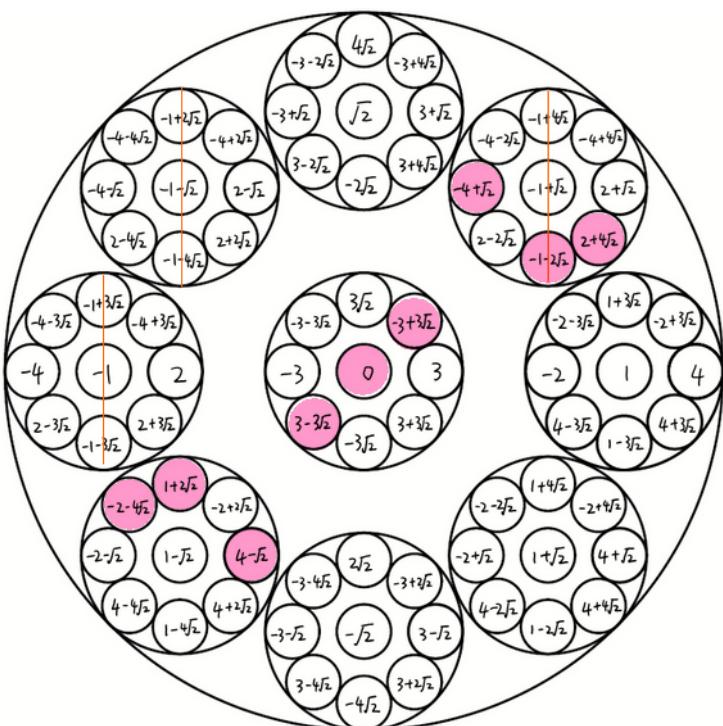
$$A := \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_9 \mid d(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{3}\}$$

● σA
● $-A$

$$x_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

● $B := B(x_1, \frac{1}{3})$
 $= B(x, \frac{1}{3}) \text{ for } \forall x \in B$

— \mathbb{Q}_3 — $\mathbb{Q}_3 - v.s. \text{ generated by } x_1$
— $\{ax_1 - 1 \mid a \in \mathbb{Q}_3\}$



(smallest)
circles containing elements in $\mathbb{Q}_3 \cdot x_0$

Observation: for \forall disk $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^9 D_i \subset \mathbb{Q}_9$
if $D \cap (\mathbb{Q}_3 \cdot x_0) \neq \emptyset$, then
 $\#\{i \in \{1, \dots, 9\} \mid D_i \cap (\mathbb{Q}_3 \cdot x_0) \neq \emptyset\} = 3$.

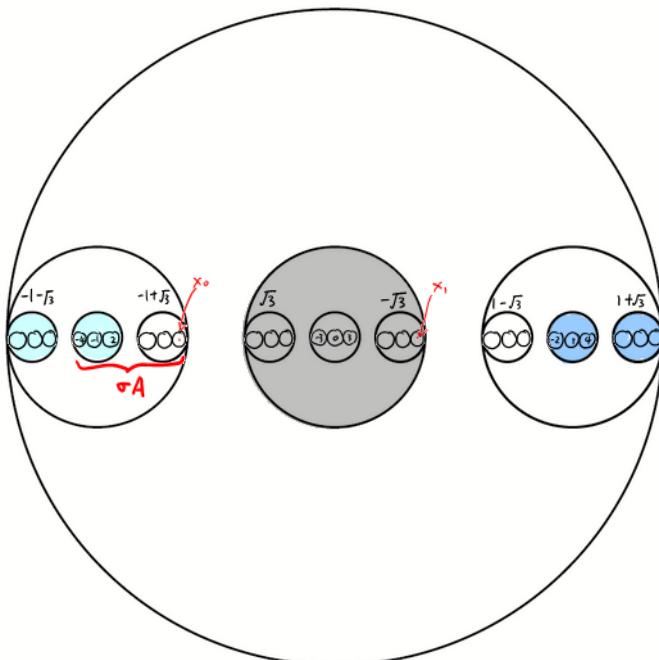
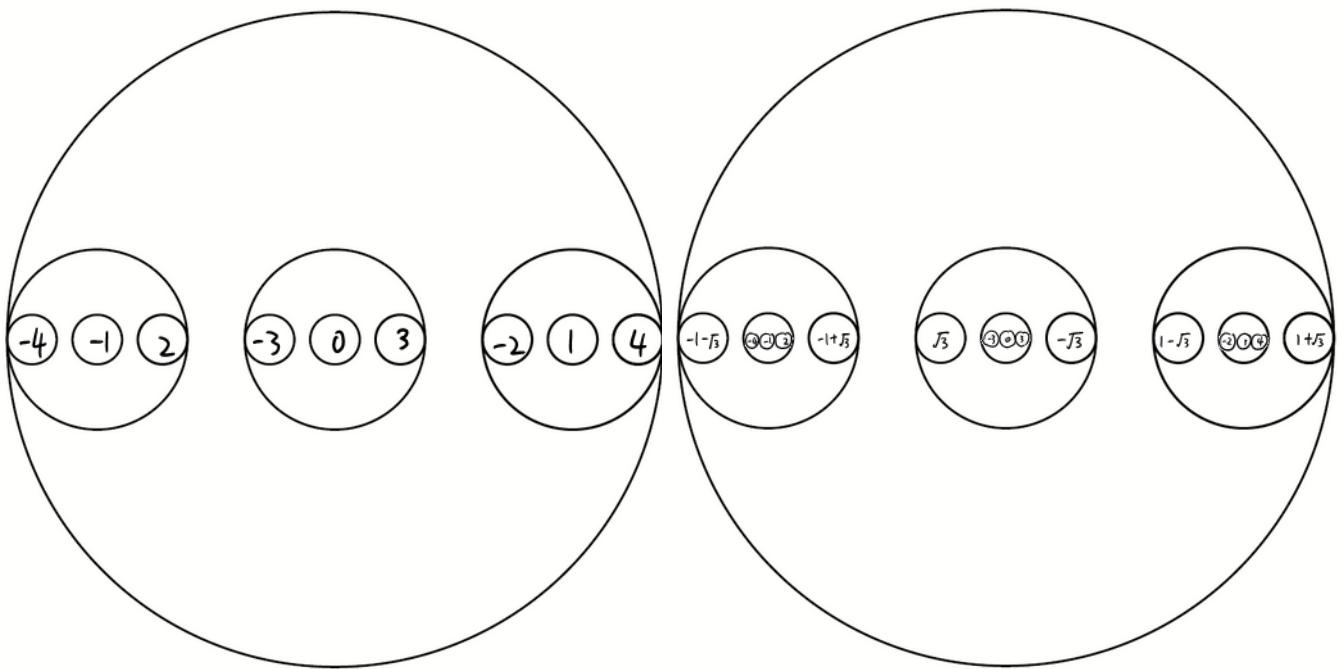
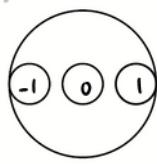
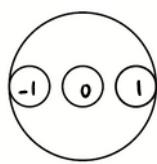
Q: Can we recover \mathbb{Q}_3 -vs V from the set

$$\left\{ D \subset \mathbb{Q}_9 \mid \begin{array}{l} D = B_x(r) \text{ for some } x \in \mathbb{Q}_9, r \geq 1 \\ D \cap V \neq \emptyset \end{array} \right\}?$$

E.g. \mathbb{Z}_3 vs. $\mathbb{Z}_3(\sqrt{3})$

$$\|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{Z}_3} = \|\cdot\|_{\mathbb{Z}_3(\sqrt{3})}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

basic buildings:



$$x_0 = 2 + \sqrt{3} \quad \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})/\mathbb{Q}_3) = \{1, \sigma\}$$

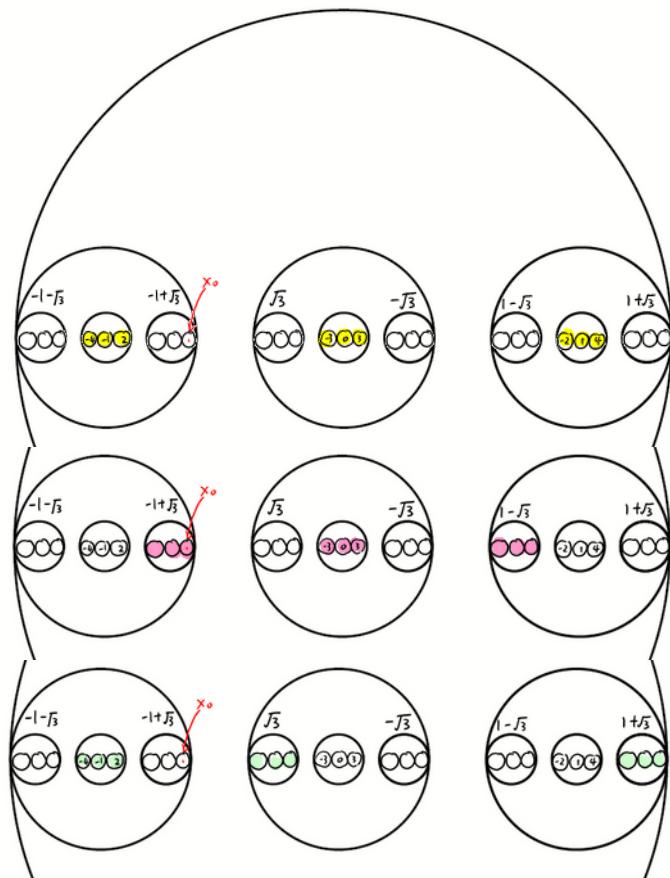
$A := \{x \in \mathbb{Q}_9 \mid d(x, x_0) = \frac{1}{3}\}$

σA

$-A$

$$x_1 = 2\sqrt{3}$$

$B := B(x_1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$
 $= B(x, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \text{ for } \forall x \in B$



▼ smallest
 circles containing elements in $Q_3 \cdot 1$
 circles containing elements in $Q_3 \cdot x_0$
 circles containing elements in $\{2x_0 - 1\}$

Observation: for \forall disk $D = \bigcup_{i=1}^3 D_i \subset Q_3(\sqrt{3})$
 if $D \cap Q_3 \cdot x_0 \neq \emptyset$, then
 $\#\{i \in \{1, \dots, 3\} \mid D_i \cap Q_3 \cdot x_0 \neq \emptyset\} = 3$.