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

3. Big picture

4. Henselian ring

5. Cohomological dimension.

not complete, I need time to check the proof

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/tianyichao/201409/W020140919372982540194.pdf

1. List of well-known results

In general

F: NA local field $\quad E/F$: finite extension

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow 1-\zeta_{p^n}$ 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)

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

$v = v_F = \frac{1}{e} v_E$ $\qquad \|\cdot\| = \|\cdot\|_F = \|\cdot\|_E^{\frac{1}{e}}$ $\qquad \mathfrak{p}_F \mathcal{O}_E = \mathfrak{p}_E^e$

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,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

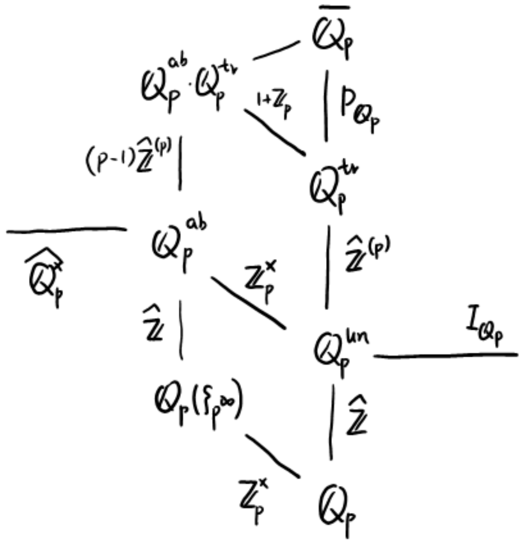
$\mathrm{Aut}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}) = \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^\times$ $\qquad$ in the category of profinite gps.

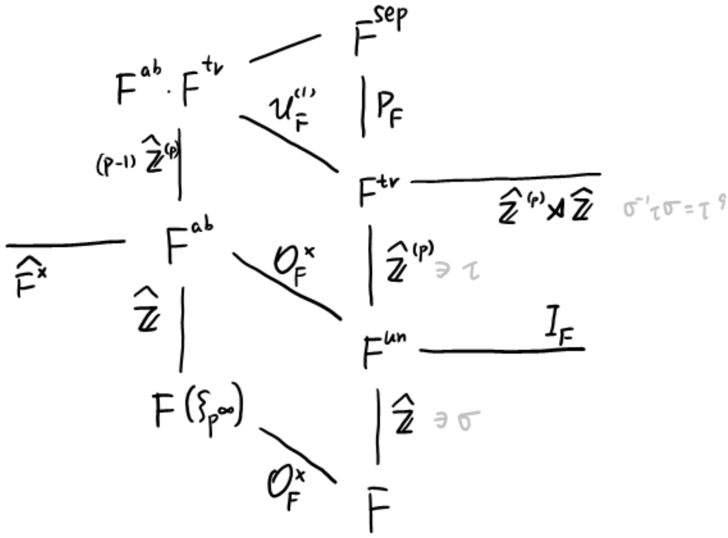
$\mathrm{Aut}(\hat{\mathbb{Z}}^{(p)}) = \hat{\mathbb{Z}}^{\times(p)}$

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

3. Big picture

Main ref: [AY]https://alex-youcis.github.io/localglobalgalois.pdf





F: NA local field with char $k=p$

unramified $\quad F^{un} = \bigcup_{n\geq 1} F(\zeta_{p^n-1}) \underset{\text{Fermat's little thm}}{=\!=} \bigcup_{\substack{n\geq 1\\ p\nmid n}} F(\zeta_n)$

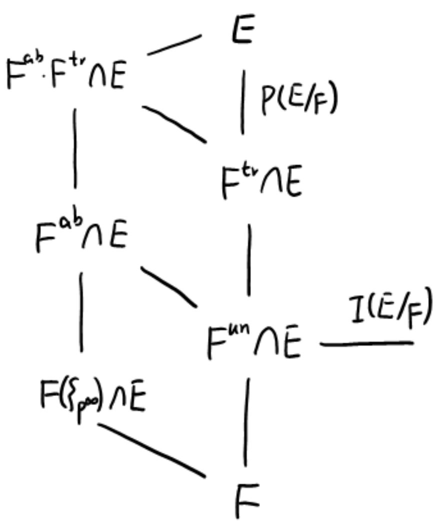
tame ramified $\quad F^{tr} = F^{un}\left(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}}\Big|_{(n,p)=1}\right)$

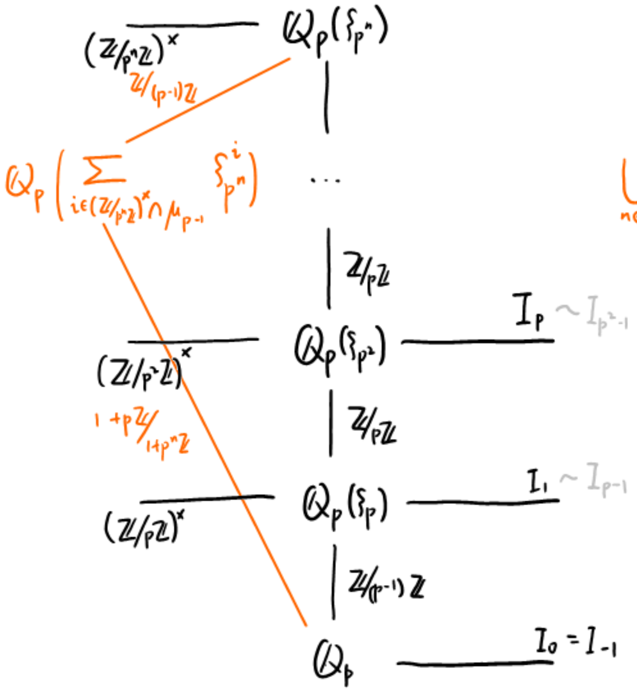
$\quad = F\left(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}}, \zeta_n\Big|_{(n,p)=1}\right)$

abelian $\quad F^{ab} = F(\zeta_\infty) := \bigcup_{n\geq 1} F(\zeta_n)$

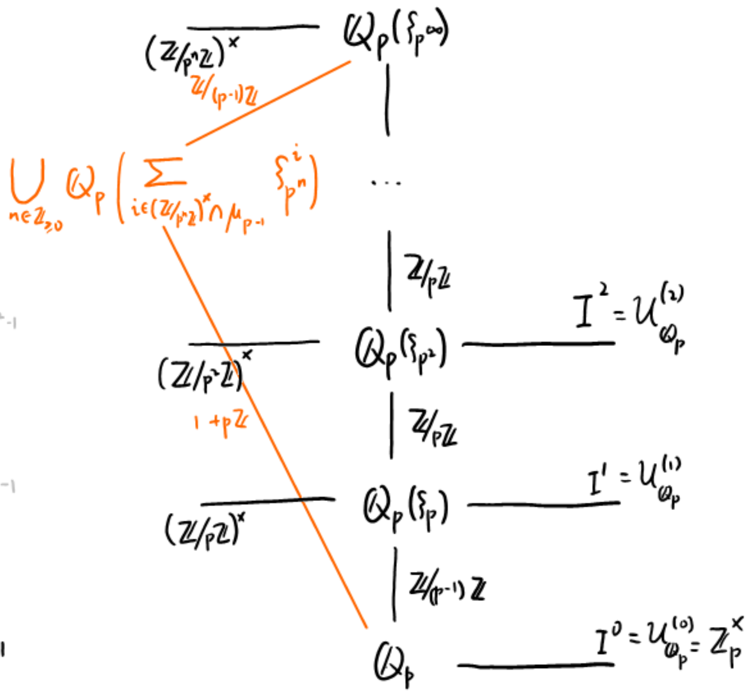
$$F^{ab}\cdot F^{tr} = F\left(\pi_F^{\frac{1}{n}}, \zeta_\infty\Big|_{(n,p)=1}\right)$$

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

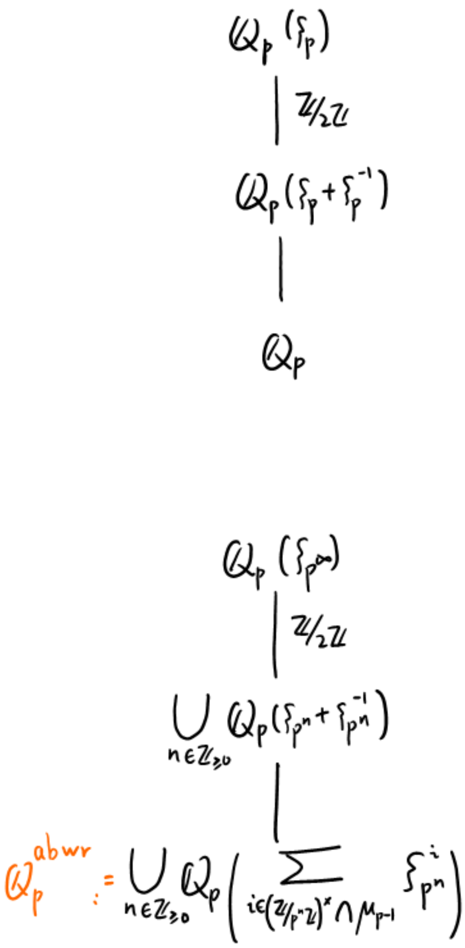




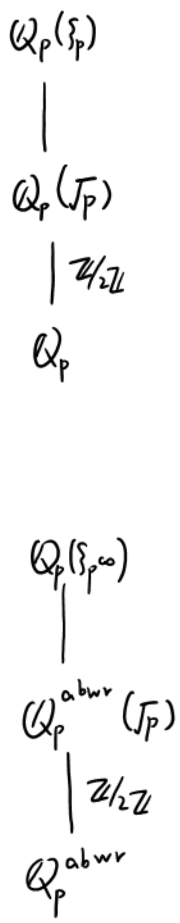
$E/F = \mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^n})/\mathbb{Q}_p$



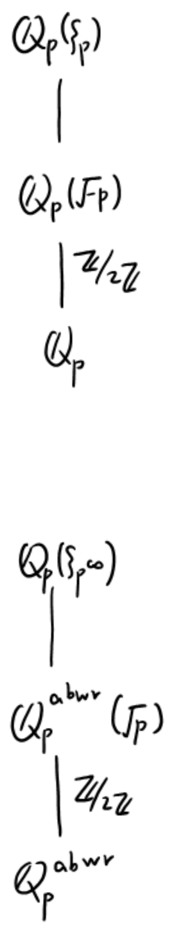
$E/F = \mathbb{Q}_p(\zeta_{p^\infty})/\mathbb{Q}_p$



p 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,m) is Henselian if Hensel's lemma holds, i.e.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{for } P \in R[x] & & \exists f_i \in P[x] \quad ② \ P = f_1 \cdots f_n \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow ① \\ \bar{P} = g_1 \cdots g_n \in R/m[x] & & g_i \in R/m[x] \end{array}$$

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

E.g. · Fields / Complete Hausdorff local rings are Henselian.
e.p. F, $\mathcal{O}_F$ are Henselian

· R is Henselian $\Leftrightarrow R/Nil(R)$ is Henselian
$\Leftrightarrow R/I$ is Henselian for $\forall I \triangleleft R$

e.p. when $\operatorname{Spec} R = \{*\}$, R is Henselian.

Denote $\quad$ StrHense $\subset$ Hense $\subset$ locRing $\subset$ CommRing $\quad$ full subcategories

$$\begin{tikzcd} \text{Str Hense} \arrow[r, bend right, "\text{forget}"'] & \text{Hense} \arrow[l, dashed, bend right, "{[\text{Stack\_OBSL}]}"'] \arrow[r, bend right, "\text{forget}"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\perp"] & \text{locRing} \arrow[l, bend right, "(-)^h"'] \arrow[ll, bend right=40, "(-)^{sh}"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

zero

Sadly not adjoint ?

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

Geometrically, Henselian means $\operatorname{Spec} R/m \to \operatorname{Spec} R$ 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

$$\begin{tikzcd} \text{Pro-}p\text{-gp} \arrow[r, bend right, "\text{forget}"'] \arrow[r, phantom, "\perp"] & \text{Set} \arrow[l, bend right, "(\ )^{\text{free}}"'] \end{tikzcd}$$

?

Now let
G: profinite gp
$\mathrm{Mod}(G)$: category of discrete G-modules

full subcategory of $\mathrm{Mod}(G)$:
- $\mathrm{Mod}_t(G)$: torsion
- $\mathrm{Mod}_p(G)$: p-torsion
- $\mathrm{Mod}_f(G)$: finite

(torsion, p-torsion, finite: viewed as abelian gp)

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

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

Prop. (local to global) $\mathrm{cd}\, G = \sup_p \mathrm{cd}_p\, G \qquad \mathrm{scd}\, G = \sup_p \mathrm{scd}_p\, G$

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

e.p. for G: pro-p-gp,
$$\mathrm{cd}_p\, G \leq n \iff H^{n+1}(G, \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}) = 0$$

E.g. $\mathrm{cd}_p\, \hat{\mathbb{Z}} = 1 \qquad \mathrm{scd}_p\, \hat{\mathbb{Z}} = 2$

Prop. [(3.3.5)] For $H \leq G$ closed,
$$\mathrm{cd}_p\, H \leq \mathrm{cd}_p\, G \qquad \mathrm{scd}_p\, H \leq \mathrm{scd}_p\, G$$
When $p \nmid [G:H]$ or [H open + $\mathrm{cd}_p G < +\infty$], the equality holds.
Weaker condition: see [(3.3.5, Serre)]

Cor. G: profinite gp, then
$$\mathrm{cd}_p\, G = 0 \iff p \nmid \# G$$

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

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

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

For any E/F field extension s.t. $\ell^\infty \mid \deg E/F$, $cd_\ell(E) \leq 1$.

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

Now $\ell^\infty \mid \deg F^{tr}/F \overset{(7.1.8)}{\Rightarrow} cd_\ell(F^{tr}) \leq 1$ $\forall$ prime ℓ

$\Leftrightarrow cd\,(F^{tr}) \leq 1$

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