The Hasse Norm Principle
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Lecture 1:

1 The Hasse Principle

Let k be a number field throughout, X/k a variety. Note that $X(k) \subset \prod_{v \in M_k} X(k_v)$, so that $X(k) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow X(k_v) \neq \emptyset$. If the reverse implication holds in some family of varieties we say that "the Hasse principle holds" for that family.

Theorem 1.1 (Hasse-Minkowski)**.** *The Hasse principle holds for quadratic forms.*

Example 1 (Selmer)**.** *Let* $X : 3x^3 + 4y^3 + 5z^3 = 0 \subset \mathbb{P}^2$*. Then* $X(\mathbb{R}) \neq \emptyset$ *and* $X(\mathbb{Q}_p) \neq \emptyset$ *for all* p*, but* $X(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$ *so the Hasse principle fails here.*

1.1 The Hasse Norm Principle

If L/k is a finite extension we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^\times & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}_L^\times \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle N_{L/k}} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle N_{L/k}} \\ k^\times & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{A}_L^\times \end{array}$$

where the norm map on the ideles is $(x_w)_w \mapsto \prod_{w|v} N_{L_w/k_v}(x_w)$.

Definition 1.2. *The Knot Group the* ***Knot group*** *is*

$$\kappa(L/k) := \frac{k^\times \cap N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times}{N_{L/k}L^\times}$$

i.e. this is the group of local norms modulo the global ones. If $\kappa(L/k) = 1$ *then we say that the Hasse norm principle (HNP) holds.*

Example 2. *Let* N/k *be the normal closure of* L/k*, the Hasse norm principle holds for* L/k *if*

(i) $N = L$ *and* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/K)$ *is cyclic (Hasse's norm theorem)*

(ii) $[L : k]$ *is prime (Bartels)*

(iii) $[L:k]=n$ *and* $\mathrm{Gal}(N/k)=\begin{cases} D_n & \text{(Bartels)} \\ S_n & \text{(Kunyavskii \& Voskrensenski)} \\ A_n & \text{Macedo} \end{cases}$

Example 3 (Hasse)**.** $L=\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13},\sqrt{-3})/\mathbb{Q}$. *Then* $3\in N_{L/\mathbb{Q}}\mathbb{A}_L^\times\backslash N_{L/\mathbb{Q}}L^\times$ *and the HNP fails.*

Theorem 1.3 (6, Tate)**.** *Let* L/k *be Galois with* $\mathrm{Gal}(L/k)=G$ *then*

$$\kappa(L/k)^\vee := \mathrm{Hom}(\kappa(L/k),\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \ker(H^3(G,\mathbb{Z})\to\prod_v H^3(G_v,\mathbb{Z}))$$

where $G_v=\mathrm{Gal}(L_v/k_v)$

Proof. POSTPONED □

Corollary 1.4 (Hasse's Norm Theorem)**.** *If* L/k *is cyclic then the HNP holds.*

Proof. G is finite cyclic means that $H^3(G,\mathbb{Z})=H^1(G,\mathbb{Z})=\mathrm{Hom}(G,\mathbb{Z})=0$. □

2 Connections to Geometry: Arithmetic of Tori

Let $\overline{k}$ be a fixed algebraic closure of k.

Definition 2.1. *An* ***algebraic torus*** T/k *is an algebraic group over* k *such that*

$$T\times_k\overline{k}\cong_{\overline{k}}(\mathbb{G}_m,\overline{k})^n$$

for some $n\in\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$*, where* $\mathbb{G}_m=\mathrm{spec}(k[t,t^{-1}])$ *is the general multiplicative group, an algebraic group in* $\mathbb{A}^2$ *with defining equation* $xy=1$*.*

Note that $T\times_k\overline{k}\cong_{\overline{k}}(\mathbb{G}_{m,\overline{k}})^n$ *means that* $T(\overline{k})\cong(\overline{k}^\times)^n$*. We call* T ***split*** *if* $T\cong_k(\mathbb{G}_{m,k})^n$ *for some* $n\in\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$*.*

Example 4. $S:=R_{\mathbb{C}/\mathbb{R}}\mathbb{G}_m$ *(Weil restriction) is a torus, which is an exercise on the exercise sheet.* S *is a variety over* $\mathbb{R}$ *defined by*

$$(x_0+x_1i)(y_0+y_1i)=1$$

i.e.

$$\begin{cases} x_0y_0-x_1y_1 &=1\\ x_0y_1+x_1y_0 &=0\end{cases}$$

so $S(\mathbb{R})=\mathbb{G}_m(\mathbb{C})=\mathbb{C}^\times$*.*

Definition 2.2 (Highbrow definition of Weil Restriction)**.** L/k *a finite extension and* X/L *a variety.* $R_{L/k}X$ *is the variety over* k *representing the functor*

$$\begin{aligned}(k\text{-schemes})^{\mathrm{op}} &\to \text{sets}\\ S &\mapsto X(S\times_k L)\end{aligned}$$

i.e. $R_{L/k}X(S)=X(S\times_k L)$

Definition 2.3 (Lowbrow definition of Weil Restriction). *X/L is definted by*

$$f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \dots = f_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$$

choose a basis $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ for L/k and write $x_i := \sum_{j=1}^{d} y_{i,j}\alpha_j$ and then plug into the f_i to get equations for the variety $R_{L/k}X$ over k.

Example 5. *L/k finite. Then the norm one torus $R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ is defined by the exact sequence*

$$1 \longrightarrow R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow R_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m \xrightarrow{N_{L/k}} \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow 1. \tag{1}$$

Explicitly, if $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d$ is a k basis for L, then $T := R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ is the affine variety defined by

$$N_{L/k}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i\alpha_i\right) = 1.$$

Definition 2.4. *A **principal homogeneous space** X for T/k is a variety X/k such that T acts simply transitively on X. If $X(k) \neq \emptyset$ then $X \cong_k T$. Thus*

$$X \times_k \overline{k} \cong_{\overline{k}} T \times_k \overline{k}$$

X represents a class in $H^1(k, T)$.

We are about to use Galois cohomology, so it is worth mentioning that when we do we are taking the $\overline{k}$-rational points of the sheaves. Further, it is NOT true that $H^1(k, T) = 0$ by hilbert 90 for a torus T. This is because, although $T(\overline{k}) = \overline{k}^\times$ as groups, the Galois action is different because the isomorphism is not necessarily over k but in fact some splitting extension L.

Taking Galois cohomology of (1) gives

$$1 \longrightarrow T(k) \longrightarrow L^\times \xrightarrow{N_{L/k}} k^\times \longrightarrow H^1(k, T) \longrightarrow H^1(k, R_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m)$$

but the right hand side term is 0 by Hilbert 90 (Not quite obviously, so $\mathbb{R}_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m(\overline{k}) \cong L \otimes \overline{k} \cong \overline{k}^{[L:k]}$ with Galois action on the right hand side component only. Thus $H^1(k, R_{L/K}\mathbb{G}_m) = H^1(k, \overline{k}^{[L:k]}) = 0$ by Hilber 90.). So

$$H^1(k, T) = \frac{k^\times}{N_{L/k}L^\times}$$

(Note that $T = R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ here)

Exercise 1. *Let $c \in k^\times$. Then if $T = R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$, define*

$$T_c : N_{L/k}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i\alpha_i\right) = c.$$

Show that this is a principal homogeneous space for T and its class in $H^1(k, T)$ is given by c.

Definition 2.5. *The **Tate-Shaferevich group** of a group scheme A/k is*

$$Ш(A) = Ш^1(A) := \ker\left(H^1(k, A) \to \prod_v H^1(k_v, A)\right)$$

Exercise 2. *Show that* $Ш^1(R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m) = \kappa(L/k)$*, so that the HNP holds for* L/k *if and only if the Hasse principle holds for all principal homogeneous spaces for* $R^1\mathbb{G}_m$*.*

Definition 2.6. *Let* T/k *be a torus, then we define the* ***Galois module of characters*** *to be*

$$\widehat{T} := \mathrm{Hom}(T_{\overline{k}}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\overline{k}})$$

which is a Galois module via the natural action of $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}, k)$*. We also have the* ***Galois module of cocharacters***

$$\widehat{T}^0 := \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_{m,\overline{k}}, T_{\overline{k}}).$$

(Note these are homomorphisms of algebraic groups, so must be algebraic homs). These are both $\mathbb{Z}$*-free modules of finite rank with continuous Galois action.*

Example 6. *It is an exercise to show that:*

(a) $\widehat{\mathbb{G}_{m,k}} = \mathbb{Z}$*,*

(b) If $F/L/k$ *is a tower of number fields with* F/k *Galois and* $\mathrm{Gal}(F/k) = G \geq H = \mathrm{Gal}(F/L)$ *then*

$$\widehat{R_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m} = \mathbb{Z}[G/H]$$

Now taking characters in the sequence defining $R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$*, namely* (1)*, gives*

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{N_{L/k}} \mathbb{Z}[G/H] \longrightarrow \widehat{R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m} \longrightarrow 0$$

where the $N_{L/k}$ *is given by* $1 \mapsto \sum_{g \in G/H} g$

We have one more exercise, in response to the question about why $R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ is even a torus:

Exercise 3. *(a) Show that if* T/L *is a torus then* $R_{L/k}T$ *is a torus.*

(b) Show that $R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ *is a torus.*

Lecture 2:

Aside: Let $L = \frac{k[X]}{f(X)}$ be a seperable field extension. Note that

$$L \otimes_k k_v = \frac{k_v[X]}{f_1(X) \dots f_r(X)} = \prod_{i=1}^{r} \frac{k_v[X]}{f_i(X)} = \prod_{w|v} L_w$$

and we have an injection $L \to L_w$, which has a dense subset. Applying the norm map on $L \otimes_k k_v$ we get a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L \otimes_k k_v & \xrightarrow{N_{L/k}} & k \otimes_k k_v \\ \| & & \| \\ \prod_{w|v} L_w & \xrightarrow{\prod N_{L_w/K_v}} & k_v \end{array}$$

Now, from last time take $c \in k^\times$ and recall the associated norm torus $T_c : N_{L/k}(\sum_i x_i \alpha_i) = c$ for α_i forming a k basis of L. Then

$$\begin{aligned}
[T_c] = 0 \in H^1(k, T) &\iff T_c(k) \neq \emptyset \\
&\iff c \in N_{L/k} L^\times \\
[T_c] = 0 \in H^1(k_v, T) &\iff T_c(k_v) \neq \emptyset \\
&\iff c \in N_{L/k}(L \otimes_k k_v) \\
&\iff c \in \prod_{w|v} N_{L_w/k_v} L_w^\times
\end{aligned}$$

The New Lecture: Continuing the lecture proper, recall from last the the modules of characters and cocharacters:

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{T} &= \mathrm{Hom}(T_{\overline{k}}, \mathbb{G}_{m,\overline{k}}) \\
\widehat{T}^\circ &= \mathrm{Hom}(\mathbb{G}_{m,\overline{k}}, T_{\overline{k}})
\end{aligned}$$

where Hom is the homomorphisms that are regular maps of varieties that are also group homomorphisms. Note that $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/k)$ acts on $\widehat{T}$ and $\widehat{T}^\circ$ by

$$(g \cdot \varphi)(x) = g\varphi(g^{-1}x)$$

Exercise 4 (17)**.** *Show that there is a **perfect pairing** of Galois modules*

$$\widehat{T} \otimes \widehat{T}^\circ \xrightarrow{\theta} \mathbb{Z}.$$

and hence $\widehat{T}^\circ = \mathrm{Hom}(\widehat{T}, \mathbb{Z})$ as Galois modules.

Lemma 2.7 (18)**.** *Let T/k be split by a finite Galois extension L/k (i.e. under base change to L it becomes $\mathbb{G}_m^n$ for some n), denote $G := \mathrm{Gal}(L/k)$. Then*

$$\widehat{T}^\circ \otimes L^\times \cong T(L)$$

as G-modules.

Proof. L/k splits T means that $T_L = \mathbb{G}_{m,L}^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. This in turn tells us that $\mathrm{Gal}(\overline{k}/L)$ acts trivially on $\widehat{T}$ and on $\widehat{T}^\circ$, so all cocharacters are defined over L. Then why?

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{T}^\circ \otimes L^\times &\to^f T(L) \\
\varphi \otimes \alpha &\mapsto \varphi(\alpha)
\end{aligned}$$

is a G-homomorphism. $\widehat{T}^\circ \cong \mathbb{Z}^n$ as a group and $T(L) \cong (L^\times)^n$ as a group. Therefore f is an isomorphism. ☐

Definition 2.8 (19)**.** *Let T/k be a torus, split by L/k finite Galois with $G = \mathrm{Gal}(L/k)$. Define more Sha's by*

$$\text{Ш}^2(G, \widehat{T}) := \ker\left(H^2(G, \widehat{T}) \to \prod_v H^2(G_v, \widehat{T})\right)$$

$$\text{Ш}^2_w(G, \widehat{T}) := \ker\left(H^2(G, \widehat{T}) \to \prod_{g \in G} H^2(\langle g \rangle, \widehat{T})\right)$$

Theorem 2.9 (20)**.** *Let T be as in definition 2.8. Then there is a canonical isomorphism*

$$Ш^1(T) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(Ш^2(G, \widehat{T}), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

Recall Theorem 1.3, which tells us a similar thing. In fact, Theorem 1.3 follows from Theorem 2.9 once you have shown that for $T = R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ and L/k Galois,

$$Ш^2(G, \widehat{T}) = \ker\left(H^3(G, \mathbb{Z}) \to \prod_v H^3(G, \mathbb{Z})\right).$$

This is an exercise.

3 Tate Cohomology of Finite Groups

G a finite group, A a G-module. The Tate Cohomology groups are

$$\widehat{H}^n(G, A) = \begin{cases} H^n(G, A) & n \geq 1 \\ \frac{A^G}{N_G A} & n = 0 \\ \frac{\{a \in A \mid N_G a = 0\}}{\langle g \cdot a - a \mid a \in A, g \in G\rangle} & n = -1 \\ H_{-n-1}(G, A) & n < -1 \end{cases}$$

where $N_G = \sum_{g \in G} g$.

Definition 3.1 (Cup Products)**.** *for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ and all G-modules A, B we have a* ***cup product*** *map*

$$\cup : \widehat{H}^m(G, A) \otimes \widehat{H}^n(G, B) \to \widehat{H}^{m+n}(G, A \otimes B)$$

which for $m = n = 0$ is given by the natural map $A^G \otimes B^G \to (A \otimes B)^G$ induced by tensor product.

Theorem 3.2 (Duality)**.** *Let A be a G-module which is $\mathbb{Z}$-free. Then*

$$\begin{array}{c} \widehat{H}^n(G, A) \otimes \widehat{H}^{-n}(G, \mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathbb{Z})) \\ \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \cup} \\ \widehat{H}^0(G, A \otimes \mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathbb{Z})) \\ \big\downarrow{\scriptstyle (a \otimes \varphi \mapsto \varphi(a))} \\ \widehat{H}^0(G, \mathbb{Z}) \\ \| \\ \mathbb{Z}/\left|G\right|\mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

is a perfect pairing. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{H}^{-n}(G, \mathrm{Hom}(A, \mathbb{Z})) &\cong \mathrm{Hom}(\widehat{H}^n(G, A), \mathbb{Z}/\left|G\right|\mathbb{Z}) \\ &\cong \mathrm{Hom}(\widehat{H}^n(G, A), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \end{aligned}$$

where the last step is because cohomology is $|G|$-torsion anyways.

Proof of Theorem 2.9.

$$1 \longrightarrow L^\times \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}_L^\times \longrightarrow C_L \longrightarrow 1$$

is an exact sequence, and taking $\mathrm{Tor}^{\mathbb{Z}}$ gives us

$$\mathrm{Tor}_1^{\mathbb{Z}}(C_L, \widehat{T^\circ}) \longrightarrow \widehat{T}^\circ \otimes L^\times \longrightarrow \widehat{T}^\circ \otimes \mathbb{A}_L^\times \longrightarrow \widehat{T}^\circ \otimes C_L \longrightarrow 0$$

So in particular

$$\widehat{T}^\circ \otimes C_L = \frac{T(\mathbb{A}_L)}{T(L)} =: C_L(T).$$

Then we take Tate cohomology

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & \widehat{H}^0(G, T(L)) \arrow[r, "\alpha"] & \widehat{H}^0(G, T(\mathbb{A}_L)) \arrow[r, "\beta"] & \widehat{H}^0(G, C_L(T)) \arrow[dlll, "\gamma"] \\
\widehat{H}^1(G, T(L)) \arrow[r, "\delta"] & \widehat{H}^1(G, T(\mathbb{A}_L)) & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

Now, it is an exercise to show that $H^1(G, T(L)) = H^1(k, T)$.

Furthermore, for all $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, $\widehat{H}^r(G, T(\mathbb{A}_L)) \cong \oplus_v \widehat{H}^r(G_v, T(L_v))$ via the restriction and corestriction maps (and the surjections/injections between $L_v^\times$ and $\mathbb{A}_L^\times$). So $Ш^1(T) = \ker(\delta) = \mathrm{im}(\gamma) \cong \mathrm{coker}(\beta)$.

Global Class Field Theory: $H^2(G, C_L) = \mathbb{Z}/\left|G\right|\mathbb{Z}$ with a canonical generator $u_{L/k}$ and for all $r \in \mathbb{Z}$, and all $\mathbb{Z}$-free modules M

$$\widehat{H}^r(G, M) \cong \widehat{H}^{r+2}(G, M \otimes C_L)$$
$$\chi \mapsto \chi \cup u_{L/k}$$

(This is just Tates theorem for class formations).

Local Class Field Theory: $H^2(G_v, L_v^\times) = \mathbb{Z}/\left|G_v\right|\mathbb{Z}$ with canonical generator, and for all $r \in \mathbb{Z}$ and all $\mathbb{Z}$-free modules M we again have

$$\widehat{H}^r(G_v, M) \cong \widehat{H}^{r+2}(G_v, M \otimes L_v)$$
$$\chi \mapsto \chi \cup \text{canonical generator}$$

(again this is just Tates theorem for class formations.)

Continuing with the Proof: Putting this together gives us

$$Ш^1(T) = \mathrm{coker}(\oplus_v H^{-2}(G_v, \widehat{T}^\circ) \to^{\text{“}\beta''} \widehat{H}^{-2}(G, \widehat{T}^\circ))$$

This is using all of the above, in particular we are using the cup product isomorphism in reverse.

and duality for Tate cohomology gives

$$\mathrm{Hom}(Ш^1(T), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \ker(H^2(G, \widehat{T}) \to \oplus_v H^2(G_v, \widehat{T}))$$

□

Lecture 3:

We will start by defining weak approximation.

Definition 3.3. *We say that* ***weak approximation*** *holds for a variety X if the rational points $X(k)$ are dense in $\prod_v A(k_v)$ (the topology on the product is the product topology)*

Definition 3.4. *Let T/k be a torus. The* ***defect of weak approximation*** *for T is*

$$A(T) := \frac{\prod_v T(k_v)}{\overline{T(k)}}$$

where $\overline{T(k)}$ is the closure in the product topology.

Exercise 5 (23)**.** *Let $T = R^1_{L/k}\mathbb{G}_m$ with L/k Galois. Show that*

$$A(T) = \frac{T(\mathbb{A}_k)}{T(k)N_{L/k}T(\mathbb{A}_L)}$$

Theorem 3.5 (24, Voskresenski)**.** *Let T be as in Ex 5 and $G = \mathrm{Gal}(L/k)$. Then we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow A(T) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(H^3(G,\mathbb{Z}),\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow Ш^1(T) \longrightarrow 0$$

Corollary 3.6. *If T is as above and $H^3(G,\mathbb{Z}) = 0$ then the HNP holds for L/k and weak approximation holds for T.*

Proof. Recall the exact sequence from the proof of Theorem 2.9:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\dots \arrow[r] & \widehat{H}^0(G,T(L)) \arrow[r, "\alpha"] & \widehat{H}^0(G,T(\mathbb{A}_L)) \arrow[r, "\beta"] & \widehat{H}^0(G,C_L(T)) \arrow[dlll, "\gamma"] \\
\widehat{H}^1(G,T(L)) \arrow[r, "\delta"] & \widehat{H}^1(G,T(\mathbb{A}_L)) & &
\end{tikzcd}$$

In the proof of Theorem 2.9 we showed that $Ш^1(T) = \mathrm{im}(\gamma)$. Consider

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\widehat{H}^0(G,T(L)) \arrow[r, "\alpha"] \arrow[d, equal] & \widehat{H}^0(G,T(\mathbb{A}_L)) \arrow[d, equal] \\
T(k)/N_{L/k}T(L) & T(\mathbb{A}_k)/N_{L/k}T(\mathbb{A}_L)
\end{tikzcd}$$

We obtain a short exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{T(\mathbb{A}_k)}{T(k)N_{L/k}T(\mathbb{A}_L)} \xrightarrow{\beta} \widehat{H}^0(G,C_L(T)) \longrightarrow Ш^1(T) \longrightarrow 0$$

By exercise 5 the injective term is $A(T)$. Further we see that the middle term is, as in the proof of Theorem 2.9, is $\mathrm{Hom}(\widehat{H}^2(G,\widehat{T}),\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$ Now it remains to show that $\widehat{H}^2(G,\widehat{T}) = H^3(G,\mathbb{Z})$ (an easy exercise) $\square$

Theorem 3.7 (Colliot-Thélène & Sansuc)**.** *T/k split by a finite Galois extension L/k with $\mathrm{Gal}(L/k) = G$ then*

$$0 \longrightarrow A(T) \longrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}(Ш^2_w(G,\widehat{T}),\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow Ш^1(T) \longrightarrow 0$$

is exact.

4 The First Obstruction to the HNP

Definition 4.1. *Let $F/L/k$ be a tower of number fields where F/k is Galois. The* ***first obstruction*** *to the HNP corresponding to this tower is*

$$\mathscr{F}(F/L/k) = \frac{N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times \cap k^\times}{(N_{F/k}\mathbb{A}_F^\times \cap k^\times)N_{L/kL^\times}}$$

Remark 4.2. *1. The knot group $\kappa(L/k)$ surjects onto $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)$, so if this first obstruction is nontrivial then so is the knot group and L/k does not satisfy HNP.*

2. If HNP holds for F/k then $N_{F/k}\mathbb{A}_F^\times \cap k^\times = N_{F/k}F^\times$, and so $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k) = \kappa(L/k)$.

Proposition 4.3 (29, Drakonkhurst & Platonov)**.** *For $F/L/k$ as above, let $G = \mathrm{Gal}(F/k)$ and $H = \mathrm{Gal}(F/L)$. Consider the commutative diagram*

$$\begin{tikzcd} \widehat{H}^0(H, C_F) \arrow[r, "\psi_1"] & \widehat{H}^0(G, C_F) \\ \widehat{H}^0(H, \mathbb{A}_F^\times) \arrow[u, "\varphi" left, "1" right] \arrow[r, "\psi_2"] & \widehat{H}^0(G, \mathbb{A}_F^\times) \arrow[u, "\varphi_2"] \end{tikzcd}$$

where the φ_i are induced by the natural surjection $\mathbb{A}_F^\times C_F$ and the ψ_i are $\mathrm{Cor}_H^G = N_{L/k}$, then

$$\frac{\ker\psi_1}{\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2)} \cong \mathscr{F}(F/L/k)$$

Recall that class field theory gives isomorphisms

$$\frac{C_k}{N_{F/k}C_F} = \widehat{H}^0(G, C_F) \cong \widehat{H}^{-2}(G, \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(G, \mathbb{Z}) = G^{\mathrm{ab}}$$

and

$$\widehat{H}^0(G, \mathbb{A}_F^\times) = \bigoplus_{v\in M_k} \widehat{H}^0(G_v, F_v^\times) \cong \bigoplus_{v\in M_k} \widehat{H}^{-2}(G_v, \mathbb{Z}) \cong \bigoplus_{v\in M_k} \frac{G_v}{[G_v, G_v]}$$

and similarly for H. Now the diagram of Proposition 4.3 looks like

$$\begin{tikzcd} \frac{H}{[H,H]} \arrow[r, "\psi_1"] & \frac{G}{[G,G]} \\ \bigoplus_{v\in M_k}\bigoplus_{M_L\ni w|v} \frac{H_w}{[H_w,H_w]} \arrow[u, "\varphi_1"] \arrow[r, "\psi_2"] & \bigoplus_{v\in M_k} \frac{G_v}{[G_v,G_v]} \arrow[u, "\varphi_2"] \end{tikzcd} \tag{2}$$

There is something subtle going on with the bottom map, note that seperate places above a fixed place are conjugate. We give a concrete description: Write G as a disjoint union of its $H - G_v$ double cosets: $G = \bigcup_{i=1}^{r_v} Hx_iG_v$ where x_i are the double coset representatives. Then

$$\{x_1, \dots x_{r_v}\} \leftrightarrow \{w \mid v\}$$

is a 1:1 correspondence. Now, $H_w = x_iG_vx_i^{-1} \cap H$. If $h \in H_w = x_iG_vx_i^{-1} \cap H$ then $\psi_2(h) = x_i^{-1}hx_i \in \frac{G_v}{[G_v,G_v]}$. Hence

$$\mathscr{F}(F/L/k) = \frac{\ker\psi_1}{\varphi_1 \ker\psi_2}$$

is looking far more computable! The top part is easy, $\ker\psi_1 = H\cap[G,G]$, so if $H\cap[G,G]=[H,H]$ then the first obstruction $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)=1$.

Let ψ_2^v denote the restriction of ψ_2 to $\bigoplus_{w|v}\frac{H_w}{[H_w,H_w]}$.

Lemma 4.4 (Drakokhurst & Platonov). *If $G_{v_2}\subset G_{v_1}$ then $\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2^{v_2})\subset\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2^{v_1})$.*

Proof. This is an exercise, a hint is: Let $G=\bigcup_{i=1}^r Hx_iG_{v_1}$. Now write $Hx_iG_{v_1}=\bigcup_{j=1}^{s_i}Hx_i\gamma_{ij}G_{v_2}$ for $\gamma_{ij}\in G_{v_1}$. So $G=\bigcup_{i=1}^r\bigcup_{j=1}^{s_i}Hx_i\gamma_{ij}G_{v_2}$ □

Let ψ_2^{nr} denote the restriction of ψ_2 to $\bigoplus_{v\ \mathrm{unram}\in F/k}\bigoplus_{w|v}\frac{H_w}{[H_w,H_w]}$. Let ψ_2^r denote the restriction to the remaining (ramified) places $\bigoplus_{v\ \mathrm{ram}\in F/k}\bigoplus_{w|v}\frac{H_w}{[H_w,H_w]}$.

Note that $\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2)=\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2^r)\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2^{\mathrm{nr}})$.

Corollary 4.5 (31). *Computing $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)$ is a finite calculation.*

Proof. Lemma 4.4, the fact that finitely many places are ramified in F/k and the fact that G has finitely many cyclic subgroups. □

Lecture 4:

We have broken our computation of $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)$ into finitely many peices. Now we will look at the unramifiec part from the end of the last lecture.

Theorem 4.6 (Drakokhurst & Platonov).

$$\varphi_1(\ker\psi_2^{\mathrm{nr}})=\Phi^G(H)/[H,H]$$

where

$$\Phi^G(H)=\left\langle h_i^{-1}h_2 \mid h_i\in H \text{ and } h_2 \text{ is } G\text{ -conjugate to } h_1\right\rangle.$$

Corollary 4.7. *There is a surjection*

$$\frac{H\cap[G,G]}{\Phi^G(H)}\to\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)$$

so if $H\cap[G,G]=\Phi^G(H)$ then $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)=1$.

Theorem 4.8 (34, Drakokhurst & Platonov). *$F/L/k$ and G,H as above. For $i=1,\dots,n$ let $G_i<G$ and $H_i<H\cap G_i$, $L_i=F^{H_i}$ and $k_i=F^{G_i}$.*

Suppose that the HNP holds for each L_i/k_i and that

$$\bigoplus_{i=1}^m\mathrm{Cor}_{G_i}^G:\bigoplus_{i=1}^m\widehat{H}^{-3}(G,\mathbb{Z})\to\widehat{H}^{-3}(G,\mathbb{Z})$$

is surjective. Then

$$N_{F/k}\mathbb{A}_F^\times\cap k^\times\subset N_{L/k}L^\times$$

and hence $\mathscr{F}(F/L/k)=\kappa(L/k)$.

Proof. Exercise: Use the identifications

$$\widehat{H}^{-3}(G,\mathbb{Z})=\widehat{H}^{-1}(G,C_F)$$
$$\widehat{H}^{-3}(G_i,\mathbb{Z})=\widehat{H}^{-1}(G_i,C_F)$$

□

Recall that $\mathrm{Hom}(\kappa(L/k), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \ker\left(H^2(G, \widehat{T}) \to \prod_v H^2(G_v, \widehat{T})\right)$ where

$$1 \longrightarrow T = R^1_{L/K}\mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow R_{L/K}\mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow \mathbb{G}_m \longrightarrow 1$$

Take characters

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[G/H] \longrightarrow \widehat{T} \longrightarrow 0$$

and we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{tikzcd}
H^2(G,\mathbb{Z}) \arrow[r, "\psi_1^\vee"] \arrow[d, "\varphi_2^\vee"] & H^2(G,\mathbb{Z}[G/H]) \arrow[r, "\theta"] \arrow[d, "\varphi_1^\vee"] & H^2(G,\widehat{T}) \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\varphi_0^\vee"] & H^3(G,\mathbb{Z}) \\
\prod_v H^2(G_v,\mathbb{Z}) \arrow[r, "\psi_2^\vee"] & \prod_v H^2(G_v,\mathbb{Z}[G/H]) \arrow[r] & \prod_v H^2(G_v,\widehat{T}) &
\end{tikzcd} \tag{3}$$

By Shapiro, $H^2(G, \mathbb{Z}[G/H]) = H^2(H, \mathbb{Z})$, and by Mackey & Shapiro

$$\begin{aligned}
H^2(G_v, \mathbb{Z}[G/H]) &= H^2(G_v, \mathrm{res}^G_{G_v} \mathrm{Ind}^G_H \mathbb{Z}) \\
&= H^2(G_v, \bigoplus_{w|v} \mathrm{Ind}^{G_v}_{H_w} \mathbb{Z}) \\
&= \bigoplus_{w|v} H^2(H_w, \mathbb{Z})
\end{aligned}$$

So the first square of our diagram is dual to (2): Recall

$$\mathscr{F}(F/L/k) = \frac{\ker \psi_1}{\varphi_1(\ker \psi_2)}$$

so (exercise)

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathscr{F}(F/L/k), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) = \frac{(\varphi_1^\vee)^{-1}(\mathrm{im}(\psi_2^\vee))}{\mathrm{im}(\psi_1^\vee)}$$

and so θ induces an injection

$$\mathrm{Hom}(\mathscr{F}(F/L/k), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) \to \ker(\varphi_0^\vee) = \mathrm{Hom}(\kappa(L/k), \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z})$$

Theorem 4.9 (35, Macedo)**.** *Let p be a prime such that $H^2(G, \mathbb{Z})_{(p)} = 0$ (where we denote by $A_{(p)}$ the p-primary part of an abelian group A). Then*

$$\kappa(L/k)_{(p)} = \mathscr{F}(F/L/k)_{(p)}$$

Proof. Exercise. ☐

Macedo was able to use this to prove:

Theorem 4.10 (36, Macedo)**.** *Let $F/L/k$ and G, H be as above, with $G \cong A_n$ or S_n and $n \geq 4$, $G \neq A_6, A_7$. Then*

$$\kappa(L/k) = \begin{cases} \mathscr{F}(F/L/k) & |H| \in 2\mathbb{Z} \\ \mathscr{F}(F/L/k) \times \kappa(F/k) & |H| \in 2\mathbb{Z}+1 \end{cases}$$

Sketch proof: For $|H|$ even, first show that there is a subgroup $V_4 \subset G$ such that $|V_4 \cap H| \geq 2$ and

$$\mathrm{Cor}^G_{V_4} : \widehat{H}^{-3}(V_4, \mathbb{Z}) \to \widehat{H}^{-3}(G, \mathbb{Z})$$

is surjective. Now use Theorem 4.8. The case $|H|$ odd is an exercise using the result of exercise 2 on the problem sheet ☐

5 Number Fields with Prescribed Norms

(Joint with C. Frei & D. Loughran) Let k be a number field and G a finite abelian group. Let $\alpha \in k^\times$.

Question 1 (37)**.** *Does there exist L/k Galois with $\mathrm{Gal}(L/k) \cong G$ such that $\alpha \in N_{L/k}L^\times$? It suffices to show that there is some L/k a G-extension such that the HNP holds for L/k and $\alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times$.*

We gave a positive answer to Question1 by counting. We reduce to local conditions via

Theorem 5.1 (Frei&Loughran&Newton)**.** *HNP holds for 100% of G-extensions L/k for which $\alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times$, ordered by conudctor.*

It is important that we count by conductor here, if we were to instead count by discriminant the result is different.

ASK about disc vs cond

Corollary 5.2. *HNP holds for 100% of G-extensions of k ordered by conductor.*

Proof. Take $\alpha = 1$ □

To prove Theorem 5.1, use Tates result (Theorem 1.3) to give necessary local conditions for the failure of HNP. Count G-extensions L/k satisfying those local conditions and the local conditions given by $\alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times$. Show that this is 0% of G-extensions L/k such that $\alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times$.

5.1 Main Technical Result for Counting

At each place $v \in M_k$ we let Λ_v denote a set of "allowed" sub-G-extensions of k_v (i.e. F/k Galois with $\mathrm{Gal}(F_v/k_v) \subset G$). Let $\Lambda = (\Lambda_v)$ be our allowed conditions,

$$N(k, G\,\Lambda, B) = \#\left\{G\text{−extensions } L/k \text{ with conductor } \leq B \,:\, L_v \in \Lambda_v \;\forall v\right\}$$

$$\omega(k, G, \alpha) = \sum_{g \in G\setminus\{1\}} \frac{1}{[k_{|g|} : k]}$$

where $|g|$ is the order of g and $k_d = k(\mu_d, \sqrt[d]{\alpha})$.

Theorem 5.3 (FLN)**.** *Let S be a finite set of places of k. For $v \in S$ let Λ_v be a nonempty set of sub-G-extensions of k_v. For $v \notin S$ let $\Lambda_v = \left\{F/k_v : \text{sub-}G\text{-extensions s.t. } \alpha \in N_{F/k_v}F^\times\right\}$ Then*

$$N(k, G, \Lambda, B) \sim c_{k,G,\Lambda} B(\log B)^{\omega(k,G,\alpha)-1}$$

as $B \to \infty$. Where $c > 0$ if there is a sub-G-extension L/k with $L_v \in \Lambda_v$ for all v.

Definition 5.4.

$$N_{loc}(k, G, \alpha, B) = \#\left\{G\text{-extensions } L/k \text{ with conductor } \leq B \text{ s.t. } \alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times\right\}$$
$$N_{glob}(k, G, \alpha, B) = \#\left\{G\text{-extensions } L/k \text{ with conductor } \leq B \text{ s.t. } \alpha \in N_{L/k}L^\times\right\}$$

Theorem 5.5 (FLN, 41)**.** $N_{loc}(k, G, \alpha, B) \sim c \cdot B(\log B)^{\omega(k,G,\alpha)-1}$ *for some* $c > 0$.

Proof. Apply Theorem 5.3 with $S = \emptyset$. To show $c > 0$ need a sub-G-extension with $\alpha \in N_{L/k}\mathbb{A}_L^\times$. But we can take the trivial extension! $L = k$. □

Theorem 5.6 (FLN, 42)**.** $N_{glob}(k, G, \alpha, B) \sim c \cdot B(\log B)^{\omega(k,G,\alpha)-1}$ *for some* $c > 0$.

Proof. Theorem 5.5 and Theorem 5.1. □

Corollary 5.7 (43)**.** *The answer to Question 1 is YES!*