

# ALGEBRAIC NUMBER THEORY 2018 — SET 10

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Deadline: 12.00 on Thursday, the 5th of July, 2018

**Remark.** You are allowed to use exercise  $i$  in your solution of exercise  $j$  if  $i < j$ , even if you do not hand in exercise  $i$ .

**Notation.** (i) Recall that if  $G$  is a group and  $\sigma \in G$ , then we denote with  $\langle \sigma \rangle$  the conjugacy class of  $\sigma$ .

(ii) Let  $L/K$  be an extension of number fields. We denote with  $P(L/K)$  the set of primes  $\mathfrak{p}$  of  $K$  such  $\mathfrak{p}$  is unramified in  $L/K$  and such that there exists a prime  $\mathfrak{P}|\mathfrak{p}$  of  $L$  that has degree 1 (that is,  $\mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P} \cong \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{p}$ ).

(iii) If  $S$  and  $T$  are two sets, we write  $S \dot{\subset} T$  if  $T \setminus S$  is finite; and we write  $S \doteq T$  if  $S \dot{\subset} T$  and  $T \dot{\subset} S$ .

**Exercise 1.** Let  $N/K$  be a Galois extension of number fields, and let  $L$  be an intermediate number field:  $K \subset L \subset N$ . Write  $G = \text{Gal}(N/K)$  and  $H = \text{Gal}(N/L)$ . (We do not assume that  $L/K$  is Galois, so  $H$  does not have to be a normal subgroup of  $G$ !) Show that

$$P(L/K) \doteq \bigsqcup_{\langle \sigma \rangle : \langle \sigma \rangle \cap H \neq \emptyset} X_{N/K}(\sigma).$$

**Exercise 2.** Let  $L/K$  be an extension of number fields of degree  $n$ .

(i) Show that  $P(L/K)$  has density  $\geq 1/n$ .

(ii) Show that  $L/K$  is Galois if and only if  $P(L/K)$  has density  $1/n$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $L/K$  be an extension of number fields. Show that  $L/K$  is Galois if and only if every prime ideal in  $P(L/K)$  splits completely in  $L/K$ .

Hint: Let  $N$  be the normal closure of  $L/K$ . Show that  $P(N/K) \doteq P(L/K)$ .

**Exercise 4.** Let  $L/K$  be a Galois extension of number fields, and let  $M/K$  be an arbitrary finite extension. Show that

$$P(M/K) \dot{\subset} P(L/K) \iff L \subset M.$$

Conclude that a Galois extension of number fields  $L/K$  is uniquely determined by the set  $P(L/K)$  of primes that split completely in  $L/K$ .