

ABUNDANT CENTRAL EXTENSIONS OF NON-TRIVIAL GENERA

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§1. Introduction

Let k be either a local or a global field, and K be a finite Galois extension of k with $g = \text{Gal}(K/k)$. Let L be a Galois extension of K which is also Galois over k . Such an extension is called central if $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ lies inside the centre of $\text{Gal}(L/k)$. Clearly L is abelian over K . Next set $L^* = L \cap K \cdot k_{\text{ab}}$ where k_{ab} is the maximal abelian extension of k in its algebraic closure. This is the genus field of L over K/k .

It is now well established that there is a connection between the theory of central extensions and the Schur multiplier, $H^2(g, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$, of g (see Fröhlich [1], and Miyake [4] for example). A direct approach to this connection is via a theorem of Tate and the Hochschild-Serre exact sequence.

TATE'S THEOREM. *Let $\Omega_k = \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ where \bar{k} is the algebraic closure of k . Then $H^2(\Omega_k, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) = 0$. (See Serre [6, p. 227] in Fröhlich [2].)*

Hochschild-Serre Exact Sequence. Let $N \triangleleft G$. Then there is an exact sequence

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H^1(G/N, A^N) &\longrightarrow H^1(G, A) \longrightarrow H^1(N, A)^{G/N} \\ &\longrightarrow H^2(G/N, A^N) \longrightarrow H^2(G, A) \end{aligned}$$

for a G -module A . (See Hochschild-Serre [3].)

Now let $G = \Omega_k$, and $N = \Omega_K$, so that $g = G/N$. Then we have an exact sequence

$$(*) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 \longrightarrow H^1(g, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) &\longrightarrow H^1(\Omega_k, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \\ &\longrightarrow H^1(\Omega_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^g \longrightarrow H^2(g, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow 0. \end{aligned}$$

A finite central extension L is determined by a finite set $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_r\}$ of

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elements of $H^1(\Omega_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^g$ such that $\bigcap_{i=1}^r \ker(\chi_i) = \Omega_L$. The kernel of the mapping

$$t: H^1(\Omega_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^g \longrightarrow H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$$

is precisely the image of $H^1(\Omega_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$ in $H^1(\Omega_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$, i.e. the set of those characters of Ω_K which determine abelian extensions of K lying in $K \cdot k_{\text{ab}}$. From this discussion, we see that $\text{Gal}(L/L^*)$ is isomorphic to the dual of the image of $\langle \chi_1, \dots, \chi_r \rangle$ in $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$.

Moreover since $|H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})|$ is finite and the transgression mapping t above is surjective, we easily see that there exists a finite central extension, L , such that $\text{Gal}(L/L^*)$ is isomorphic to the dual group, $\mathfrak{S}(K/k)$, of $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$. Such extensions are called abundant central extensions of K/k . In Miyake [4] the question was asked whether there exists an abundant central extension L such that $L^* = K$. This question was further investigated in [5]. Here we shall prove by a careful analysis of the local cases of characteristic 0 that this is not always possible. This will allow us to construct examples of global extensions of algebraic number fields where it is impossible to construct abundant central extensions with the trivial genus fields.

Note that the following definition is natural since $\mathfrak{S}(K/k)$ is abelian:

DEFINITION. For a prime p , we say that L is an abundant central p -extension of K/k if

- (i) L/K is a central p -extension, and
- (ii) $\text{Gal}(L/L^*)$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k)$ where $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k)$ is the p -primary component of $\mathfrak{S}(K/k)$.

The following result is then typical of what we will prove.

THEOREM. Let ν be the discrete valuation of the local field k . If $\nu(p) = 0$, then there is an abundant central p -extension L of K/k such that L/K is cyclic and that

$$[L^* : K] = |N_{K/k}(\mu_{p^\infty} \cap K^\times)|.$$

Furthermore, for any abundant central p -extension M of K/k , we have

$$[M^* : K] \geq |N_{K/k}(\mu_{p^\infty} \cap K^\times)|$$

unless $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k) = \{1\}$.

Here μ_{p^∞} is the group of p -power roots of 1 in \bar{k} .

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§2. Local Cases I

In this section and in the next we shall take our fields k, K etc. to be completions of algebraic number fields at non-archimedean prime places. Our starting point is the following observation.

PROPOSITION 1. *Let K be a Galois extension of k with the Galois group \mathfrak{g} . Then $\mathfrak{S}(K/k)$ is isomorphic to $N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)/K^{d_0}$ where $N_{K/k}: K^\times \rightarrow k^\times$ is the norm mapping, and $K^{d_0} = \langle x^{1-\sigma} \mid x \in K^\times, \sigma \in \mathfrak{g} \rangle$.*

Proof. Dualise the exact sequence (*) above and apply the Artin map of class field theory. (Cf. Miyake [4].)

Thus we may study central extensions by a careful analysis of the groups $K^\times, N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)$ and K^{d_0} .

For a profinite abelian group A , we denote the p -primary part of A by $A^{(p)}$.

Let V be an open subgroup of K^\times which determines an abelian extension L of K via class field theory. Then it is clear that L will be an abundant central p -extension if and only if V satisfies the following three conditions:

- (i) $V \supset K^{d_0}$;
- (ii) $V \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} = (K^{d_0})^{(p)}$;
- (iii) $[K^\times: V] = p^m$ for some $m \geq 0$.

Note that (i) implies $V^\sigma = V$ for every $\sigma \in \mathfrak{g}$. Therefore L is certainly a Galois extension of k .

Given the above, the genus field L^* of L over K/k has the degree over K given by

$$[L^*: K] = [K^\times: V \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}].$$

Let ν be the valuation of the field k . Our analysis will vary according to $\nu(p) = 0$ or $\nu(p) > 0$.

Throughout we will write $\mu_p(K)$ for $\mu_{p^\infty} \cap K^\times$ etc.

Case 1: $\nu(p) = 0$.

THEOREM 1. *If $\nu(p) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k) \neq \{1\}$, then there is an abundant central p -extension L of K over k such that $L|K$ is cyclic and that*

$$[L^* : K] = |\mathbf{N}_{K/k}(\mu_p(K))|.$$

Furthermore for any abundant central p -extension M of $K|k$, we have

$$[M^* : K] \geq |\mathbf{N}_{K/k}(\mu_p(K))|.$$

Proof. We have a decomposition

$$K^\times = \langle \pi \rangle \times \mu_p(K) \times U$$

where π is a prime element of K and U is a p -divisible subgroup of the unit group U_K of K . Thus we have

$$K^{d\mathfrak{g}} = \langle \pi^{1-\sigma} \mid \sigma \in \mathfrak{g} \rangle \cdot \mu_p(K)^{d\mathfrak{g}} \cdot U^{d\mathfrak{g}}.$$

Since $\mu_p(K)$ and U are \mathfrak{g} -stable, we have $\mu_p(K)^{d\mathfrak{g}} \subset \mu_p(K)$ and $U^{d\mathfrak{g}} \subset U$.

LEMMA 1. $(K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)} = \mu_p(K) \cap K^{d\mathfrak{g}}$.

Proof. Let e be the exponent of $U \cap N_{\bar{K}/k}^{-1}(1)/U^{d\mathfrak{g}}$. Then $(e, p) = 1$ because U is p -divisible. Let x be an element of $\langle \pi^{1-\sigma} \mid \sigma \in \mathfrak{g} \rangle$, and take $y \in (K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)}$ and $z \in K^{d\mathfrak{g}} \cap U$ so that $x = y \cdot z$. Then $y^e = x^e \cdot z^{-e} \in \langle \pi^{1-\sigma} \rangle \cdot U^{d\mathfrak{g}} \subset K^{d\mathfrak{g}}$. Since $y \in (K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)} \subset \mu_p(K)$ and $(e, p) = 1$, we have $y \in \mu_p(K) \cap K^{d\mathfrak{g}}$. This shows that $(K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)} \subset \mu_p(K) \cap K^{d\mathfrak{g}}$. Since the converse inclusion is obvious, the lemma is proved.

Now, it is clear that

$$\mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} = \{ \zeta \in \mu_p(K) \mid \mathbf{N}_{K/k}(\zeta) = 1 \}.$$

Thus provided $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k) \cong \mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} / (K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)} \neq \{1\}$, then

$$(U_K / K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)} = \mu_p(K) / \mu_p(K) \cap K^{d\mathfrak{g}}$$

does not split over $\mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} / (K^{d\mathfrak{g}})^{(p)}$ unless $\mu_p(K) = \mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}$ since $\mu_p(K)$ is cyclic. Hence we cannot find an open group V which satisfies the conditions (i)~(iii) above with

$$[K^\times : V \cdot \mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}] < |\mu_p(K) / \mathbf{N}_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}|.$$

If we take

$$V = \langle \pi \rangle \times (\mu_p(K) \cap K^{d\mathfrak{g}}) \times U,$$

then (i)~(iii) are certainly satisfied, and we have

$$[K^\times : V \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}] = |\mu_p(K)/N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}| = |N_{K/k}(\mu_p(K))|.$$

Given our remarks above this proves the theorem.

COROLLARY. *Suppose that $\nu(p) = 0$ and $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k) \neq \{1\}$. Then there exists an abundant central p -extension of K/k with the trivial genus field if and only if $N_{K/k}(\mu_p(K)) = 1$.*

This follows from Theorem 1 at once.

Given these results it is not difficult to construct an example of an extension K/k any abundant central extension of which has non-trivial genus.

EXAMPLE 1. Let ζ_m denote a primitive p^m -th root of 1 chosen so that $\zeta_m^p = \zeta_{m-1}$. Suppose that $\zeta_m \in k$ but $\zeta_{m+1} \notin k$ for some $m > 1$. Now let

$$K = k(\sqrt[p]{\pi_0}, \zeta_{m+1})$$

where π_0 is a prime element of k . Then $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ is abelian of type (p, p) , which implies that $H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$ is cyclic of order p . Thus the conditions of the theorem are fulfilled, and it is easy to see that

$$|N_{K/k}(\mu_p(K))| = |N_{K/k}(\langle \zeta_{m+1} \rangle)| = |\langle \zeta_{m-1} \rangle| = p^{m-1} \geq p.$$

Therefore for any abundant central extension L of K/k we have $[L^* : K] \geq p$.

§3. Local Cases II

Case 2: $\nu(p) > 0$.

In this case k and K are finite algebraic extensions of the p -adic rational number field \mathbf{Q}_p .

THEOREM 2. *There exists an abundant central p -extension L of K/k such that L^*/K is cyclic, and that*

$$[L^* : K] \leq |\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)|.$$

Proof. Let U_k and U_K be the unit groups of k and K respectively. Then as a \mathbf{Z}_p -module, $U_k^{(p)}$ is a direct product of the finite cyclic group $\mu_p(k)$ and a free \mathbf{Z}_p -module of rank $[k : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. Put $d = [k : \mathbf{Q}_p]$. Since $N_{K/k}(U_K^{(p)})$ is a \mathbf{Z}_p -submodule of $U_k^{(p)}$ of finite index, it is a direct product of $\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)$ and a free \mathbf{Z}_p -module of rank d . Choose $u_1, \dots, u_d \in U_K^{(p)}$ so that $N_{K/k}(u_1), \dots, N_{K/k}(u_d)$ generate over \mathbf{Z}_p a maximal free \mathbf{Z}_p -submodule

of $N_{K/k}(U_K^{(p)})$. Then the submodule $\langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$ of $U_K^{(p)}$ generated by u_1, \dots, u_d over Z_p is a free Z_p -module of rank d . Put

$$X = N_{K/k}^{-1}(\mu_p(k))^{(p)} = \{x \in K^\times \mid x^q \in N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} \text{ for some } q = p^m\}.$$

LEMMA 2. $U_K^{(p)} = X \times \langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$ (direct product).

Proof. The group on the right hand side is a subgroup of $U_K^{(p)}$, and mapped onto $N_{K/k}(U_K^{(p)})$. Since X contains $N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} = N_{K/k}^{-1}(1) \cap U_K^{(p)}$, we have $U_K^{(p)} = X \cdot \langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$. Let $y \in X \cap \langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$. Then $N_{K/k}(y)$ is a torsion element of $\langle N_{K/k}(u_1), \dots, N_{K/k}(u_d) \rangle_{Z_p}$. Since $N_{K/k}(u_1), \dots, N_{K/k}(u_d)$ are free over Z_p , the element y of $\langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$ should be equal to 1.

Q.E.D.

LEMMA 3. $X \cap \{(K^{d_0})^{(p)} \cdot \langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}\} = (K^{d_0})^{(p)}$.

This is clear by Lemma 2 because X contains $(K^{d_0})^{(p)}$.

LEMMA 4. For $x \in U_K^{(p)}$, $X = \langle x \rangle \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}$ if and only if $\langle N_{K/k}(x) \rangle = \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)$.

Proof. It is obvious that $\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times) = \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(U_K^{(p)}) = N_{K/k}(X)$. Since $N_{K/k}(X)$ is cyclic, and isomorphic to $X/N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}$, the lemma is clear.

Returning to the proof of Theorem 2, put

$$V = \langle \pi \rangle \times \mu'_p(K) \times (K^{d_0})^{(p)} \times \langle u_1, \dots, u_d \rangle_{Z_p}$$

where $\mu'_p(K)$ is the group of all the roots of 1 the orders of which are prime to p . It is clear that K^{d_0} is contained in $\mu'_p(K) \times (K^{d_0})^{(p)}$. Therefore V satisfies the three conditions (i)~(iii) in the previous section. Furthermore we have

$$K^\times/V \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} \cong X/N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} \cong \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times).$$

Therefore the abelian extension L of K corresponding to V assures Theorem 2. The proof is completed.

COROLLARY 1. Suppose that $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/k) \neq \{1\}$, and put $q = |\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)|$. There exists an abundant central p -extension of K/k with the trivial genus field if and only if there exists an element x of $U_K^{(p)}$ such that $\langle N_{K/k}(x) \rangle = \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)$ and $x^q \in K^{d_0}$.

Proof. Suppose that there exists an x of Corollary. Let V be the group in the above proof of the theorem. Then it is easy to see that the abelian extension of K corresponding to $\langle x \rangle \cdot V$ is a desired central

extension of K/k . Conversely suppose that there exists an abundant central p -extension of K/k with the trivial genus field. Let W be the open subgroup of K^\times corresponding to it. Then we have $K^\times = W \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}$ and $W \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} = (K^{d_0})^{(p)}$. Let z be an element of $U_K^{(p)}$ such that $\langle N_{K/k}(z) \rangle = \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)$. Then there are $x \in W$ and $y \in N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)}$ such that $z = x \cdot y$. Then $N_{K/k}(x) = N_{K/k}(z)$. Furthermore $x^q = z^q \cdot y^{-q} \in W \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} = (K^{d_0})^{(p)}$. Q.E.D.

COROLLARY 2. *Suppose that there exist no abundant central p -extensions of K/k with the trivial genus field. Then we have*

$$[L^*: K] \geq q/\max\{r = p^n | X^q \subset N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^r \cdot K^{d_0}\} \geq p$$

for every abundant central p -extension L of K/k .

Proof. Put $W = N_{L/K}(L^\times)$. Then $[L^*: K] = [K^\times : W \cdot N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)] = [N_{K/k}(K^\times) : N_{K/k}(W)] \geq [\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times) : \mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(W)] = q/r$ with $r = |\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(W)|$. Since $W \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^{(p)} \subset K^{d_0}$ by the choice of L , we easily see that $X^q \subset N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^r \cdot K^{d_0}$. It is also easy to see that the last condition of Corollary 1 holds if we have $X^q \subset N_{K/k}^{-1}(1)^q \cdot K^{d_0}$, which is not the case. Q.E.D.

In the rest of this section, let k be a finite algebraic extension of \mathbb{Q}_p such that $q = |\mu_p(k)| \geq p$. Let ζ be a generator of $\mu_p(k)$.

EXAMPLE 2. Let k_1 be the unramified extension of k of degree q , and k_2 be a totally ramified Kummer extension $k(\sqrt[q]{u})$ with $u \in U_k - k^{\times p}$ such that $\mu_p(k) = \langle \zeta \rangle \subset N_{k_2/k}(k_2^\times)$. Put $K = k_1 \cdot k_2$. Then $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ is abelian of type (q, q) . We show that there exists an abundant central p -extension of K/k with the trivial genus field.

Take $x \in K^\times$ satisfying $N_{K/k}(x) = \zeta$. By Corollary 1 above, it is sufficient to show that

$$\langle x \rangle \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1) = \langle x^q \rangle \subset K^{d_0}.$$

It is obvious that $\langle x \rangle \cap N_{K/k}^{-1}(1) = \langle x^q \rangle$. Put $y = N_{K/k_1}(x)$. Then $y \equiv x^q \pmod{K^{d_0}}$ since $[K : k_1] = q$. Let us show that y belongs to K^{d_0} . We have $N_{K/k_2}(y) = N_{k_1/k}(y) = N_{K/k}(x) = \zeta$. Since K/k_2 is unramified, $\sqrt[q]{u}$ belongs to $N_{K/k_2}(K^\times)$. Therefore $\zeta = (\sqrt[q]{u})^{1-\sigma} \in N_{K/k_2}(K^\times)^{d_0}$, where σ is a generator of $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$. Then we have the desired result by the following lemma.

LEMMA 5. *Let K/k be a finite Galois extension of local fields, and $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Gal}(K/k)$. Let M be an intermediate field of K/k , and suppose that*

K/M is cyclic and that M/k is normal. Then for $a \in K^\times$ to belong to K^{d_0} , it is necessary and sufficient that $N_{K/M}(a) \in N_{K/M}(K^\times)^{d_0}$.

Proof. Since $\text{Gal}(K/M)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Gal}(K/k)$, we have $N_{K/M}(K^{d_0}) = N_{K/M}(K^\times)^{d_0}$. Suppose that $N_{K/M}(a) \in N_{K/M}(K^\times)^{d_0}$. Take $x \in K^{d_0}$ such that $N_{K/M}(a) = N_{K/M}(x)$. Then $N_{K/M}(ax^{-1}) = 1$. Therefore we can find $y \in K^\times$ such that $ax^{-1} = y^{1-\sigma}$ where $\langle \sigma \rangle = \text{Gal}(K/M)$. Thus we have $a = x \cdot y^{1-\sigma} \in K^{d_0}$. Q.E.D.

EXAMPLE 3. Let $k_3 = k(\sqrt[q]{v})$ be a Kummer extension of k such that (1) $v \in k^\times - k^{\times p}$, (2) $\langle v \bmod k^{\times q} \rangle \cap \langle \zeta \bmod k^{\times q} \rangle = \{1\}$ in $k^\times/k^{\times q}$, and (3) $N_{k_3/k}(k_3^\times) \ni \zeta$. Let k_4 be a cyclic extension of degree q over k such that $\langle v \rangle \cdot N_{k_4/k}(k_4^\times) = k^\times$ and that $N_{k_4/k}(k_4^\times) \ni \zeta$. If k_3 is chosen, then such k_4 exists. Put $K = k_3 \cdot k_4$ this time. Then there is no abundant central p -extension of K/k with the trivial genus field.

To see this, first observe that

$$N_{K/k_3}(K^\times) = N_{k_3/k}^{-1}(N_{k_4/k}(k_4^\times)) = N_{k_3/k}^{-1}(N_{k_3/k}(k_3^\times) \cap N_{k_4/k}(k_4^\times)).$$

By the choice of k_4 , therefore, we see that

$$(**) \quad (\sqrt[q]{v})^r \cdot k^\times \cap N_{K/k_3}(K^\times) = \phi$$

for r , a power of p less than q .

Let x be an element of K such that $N_{K/k}(x) = \zeta$. Let us show that $\langle x \rangle \cap K^{d_0} = \langle x^{q^2} \rangle$. Put $y = N_{K/k_4}(x)$. It is sufficient to show that $y^r \in K^{d_0}$ for $r = p^t$ implies $r \geq q$ since $y \equiv x^q \bmod K^{d_0}$. We have $N_{K/k_3}(y) = \zeta$. By the above lemma applied to $M = k_3$, it is enough to see that $\zeta^r \notin N_{K/k_3}(K^\times)^{d_0}$ if $r < q$. Let σ be a generator of $\text{Gal}(k_3/k)$ such that $(\sqrt[q]{v})^{\sigma-1} = \zeta$. We have

$$N_{K/k_3}(K^\times)^{d_0} = \{z^{\sigma-1} \mid z \in N_{K/k_3}(K^\times)\}.$$

Therefore if $\zeta^r \in N_{K/k_3}(K^\times)^{d_0}$, then $\zeta^r = z^{\sigma-1}$ for some $z \in N_{K/k_3}(K^\times)$, and $\{z^{-1} \cdot (\sqrt[q]{v})^r\}^{\sigma-1} = 1$. But then we have $z \in (\sqrt[q]{v})^r \cdot k^\times$, which contradicts **(**)** if $r < q$.

Remark. By a careful examination of Theorems 1 and 2 and their proofs, one can easily see the following.

THEOREM 3. Let K/k be a finite Galois extension of local fields of characteristic 0. Then for each prime p , there exists a Galois extension K_1 of k which satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) $K_1 \subset K \cdot k_{ab}$;
- (2) K_1/K is cyclic of degree at most $|\mu_p(k) \cap N_{K/k}(K^\times)|$;
- (3) There exists an abundant central p -extension of K_1/k with the trivial genus field K_1 .

§4. Global Results

In order to apply our results to global fields, it is necessary to study the connection between central extensions of local and global fields. Initially we deal with the case where the decomposition group $g_{\mathfrak{P}}$ of some prime divisor \mathfrak{P} in K is simply g . This is sufficient for the construction of a global extension whose abundant central extension cannot have trivial genus. The more general situation can be analysed via cohomology.

PROPOSITION 2. *Let K/k be a finite Galois extension of algebraic number fields, and L be a finite central extension of K/k . Let S be an intermediate field of L/k such that $S \cap K = k$. Then S is abelian over k . Moreover the genus field $L^* = L \cap K \cdot k_{ab}$ of L over K/k coincides with the genus field of L over KS/S .*

Proof. Put $\mathfrak{G} = \text{Gal}(L/k)$, $\mathfrak{S} = \text{Gal}(L/S)$, $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Gal}(L/K)$ and $\mathfrak{N} = \text{Gal}(L/KS) = \mathfrak{A} \cap \mathfrak{S}$. Then \mathfrak{A} lies in the centre of \mathfrak{G} since L is central. Moreover $\mathfrak{G} = \mathfrak{A} \cdot \mathfrak{S}$ since $K \cap S = k$. Thus the commutator \mathfrak{G}' of \mathfrak{G} is simply \mathfrak{S}' . Clearly \mathfrak{S} is normal, and $\text{Gal}(S/k)$ is isomorphic to $\mathfrak{G}/\mathfrak{S} \cong \mathfrak{A}/\mathfrak{N}$, hence abelian. The genus field L^* of L over K/k is characterised by $\text{Gal}(L/L^*) = \mathfrak{G}' \cap \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{S}' \cap \mathfrak{A} = \mathfrak{S}' \cap \mathfrak{N}$. Thus L^* is also the genus field of L over KS/S . Q.E.D.

We may now consider localisation.

PROPOSITION 3. *Let K/k and L be as above. Let \mathfrak{p} be a prime divisor of k , and $k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the completion of k . Let $\tilde{K} = K \cdot k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and $\tilde{L} = L \cdot k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the corresponding local extensions. Suppose that $[\tilde{K}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}] = [K:k]$. Then \tilde{L} is a central extension of $\tilde{K}/k_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that*

$$\text{Gal}(\tilde{L}/\tilde{L}^*) \cong \text{Gal}(L/L^*).$$

Proof. Let \mathfrak{P} be a prime divisor of L over \mathfrak{p} such that the completion $L_{\mathfrak{P}}$ coincides with \tilde{L} , and let S be the decomposition field of \mathfrak{P} in L/k . Since $[\tilde{K}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}] = [K:k]$, we have $K \cap S = k$. $\text{Gal}(\tilde{L}/k_{\mathfrak{p}})$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Gal}(L/S)$ so that by Proposition 2 we have a natural isomorphism of $\text{Gal}(\tilde{L}/\tilde{L}^*)$ onto $\text{Gal}(L/L^*)$. Q.E.D.

COROLLARY 1. *Let the notation and the assumption be as in Proposition 3. Then L is an abundant central extension of K/k if and only if \tilde{L} is one for $\tilde{K}/k_{\mathfrak{p}}$.*

Proof. Since $[\tilde{K}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}] = [K:k]$, we have a natural isomorphism of $\text{Gal}(\tilde{K}/k_{\mathfrak{p}})$ onto $\text{Gal}(K/k)$, which induces an isomorphism of $H^2(\text{Gal}(\tilde{K}/k_{\mathfrak{p}}), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$ onto $H^2(\text{Gal}(K/k), \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$. The corollary is then immediate from Proposition 3.

COROLLARY 2. *Let the notation and the assumption be as in Proposition 3. Let S be the decomposition field of a prime divisor of L dividing \mathfrak{p} . Then we have*

$$[L^*:K] = [\tilde{L}^*:\tilde{K}] \cdot [S:k].$$

Proof. We have $K \cap S = k$. Therefore KS is contained in L^* by Proposition 2. Thus we have $[L^*:K] = [L^*:KS] \times [KS:K]$. However $[KS:K] = [S:k]$. Furthermore it follows from Proposition 3 that

$$[\tilde{L}^*:\tilde{K}] = [\tilde{L}:\tilde{K}]/[\tilde{L}:\tilde{L}^*] = [L:KS]/[L:L^*] = [L^*:KS].$$

Therefore we have $[L^*:K] = [\tilde{L}^*:\tilde{K}] \cdot [S:k]$. Q.E.D.

More generally, let $\mathfrak{g} = \text{Gal}(K/k)$ and $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \text{Gal}(\tilde{K}/k_{\mathfrak{p}})$. Then we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^1(\mathcal{O}_K, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^{\mathfrak{g}} & \xrightarrow{t} & H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \\ \text{res.} \downarrow & & \downarrow \text{res.} \\ H^1(\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{K}}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})^{\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}} & \xrightarrow{t_{\mathfrak{p}}} & H^2(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \end{array}$$

where the vertical maps are restriction and the horizontal maps are transgression. It is clear that Proposition 3 remains true so long as

$$\text{Res}: H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$$

is injective.

Similarly an abundant central extension of a Galois extension of global fields remains abundant upon localisation so long as

$$\text{Res}: H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z}) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}, \mathbf{Q}/\mathbf{Z})$$

is surjective.

Thus Corollary 1 remains true if the condition $[\tilde{K}:k_{\mathfrak{p}}] = [K:k]$, i.e. $\mathfrak{g} \cong \mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{p}}$, is replaced by the weaker condition that

$$\text{Res: } H^2(\mathfrak{g}, \mathbf{Q}/Z) \longrightarrow H^2(\mathfrak{g}_p, \mathbf{Q}/Z)$$

is an isomorphism.

EXAMPLE 4. Now we give an example of a global extension K/\mathbf{Q} any abundant central extension of which cannot have the trivial genus field.

Fix a prime p and an integer $m \geq 2$. Let ℓ be a prime number such that $p^m \parallel \ell - 1$. Then the ℓ -adic completion \mathbf{Q}_ℓ contains a primitive p^m -th root ζ_m of 1 but does not ζ_{m+1} . The group of p -power roots of 1 in $\mathbf{Q}_\ell(\zeta_{m+1})$ is just $\langle \zeta_{m+1} \rangle$.

Let k_1 and k_2 be cyclic extensions of \mathbf{Q} of degree p such that ℓ is ramified in k_1/\mathbf{Q} but is unramified and remains prime in k_2/\mathbf{Q} . Put $K = k_1 \cdot k_2$. Then $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ is abelian of type (p, p) . Therefore $\mathfrak{S}(K/\mathbf{Q}) = \mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ is a cyclic group of order p .

THEOREM 4. *Let L be an abundant central extension of K/\mathbf{Q} . Then $[L^*: K] \geq p^{m-1} \geq p$. Therefore there is no abundant central extensions of K/\mathbf{Q} with the trivial genus field.*

Proof. Let \tilde{K} be the local extension $K \cdot \mathbf{Q}_\ell$ of \mathbf{Q}_ℓ . Then $\text{Gal}(\tilde{K}/\mathbf{Q}_\ell)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$. Therefore $\mathfrak{S}^{(p)}(\tilde{K}/\mathbf{Q}_\ell) \cong \mathfrak{S}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ is not trivial. Since $\mu_p(\tilde{K}) = \langle \zeta_{m+1} \rangle$, we have

$$|\text{N}_{\tilde{K}/\mathbf{Q}_\ell}(\mu_p(\tilde{K}))| = |\langle \zeta_{m-1} \rangle| = p^{m-1} \geq p.$$

The theorem is now an immediate consequence from Corollaries 1 and 2 above and Theorem 1 in Section 2.

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