UNIT INDICES OF SOME IMAGINARY COMPOSITE QUADRATIC FIELDS. II

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Let $K$ be an imaginary abelian number field of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ containing the 8-th cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2})$. Using the fundamental units of real quadratic subfields of $K$, we give a necessary and sufficient condition for the unit index $Q_K$ of $K$ to be equal to 2.

1. Introduction and Results.

Let $K$ be an imaginary abelian number field and $K_0$ the maximal real subfield of $K$. Let $E$ and $E_0$ be the groups of units of $K$ and $K_0$, respectively, and let $W$ be the group of roots of unity in $K$. Let $Q_K$ be the unit index of $K$, i.e.,

$$Q_K = [E : WE_0].$$

In the previous paper [4] we gave a necessary and sufficient condition for $Q_K$ to be equal to 2 when $K$ is an imaginary abelian number field (whose Galois group is) of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$ not containing the 8-th cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2})$. In this paper we give such a condition when $K$ contains $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2})$.

In this paper we use the following notation, unless otherwise specified.

$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}$ : the sets of natural numbers, rational integers and rational numbers, respectively,

$= (\text{resp. } = \text{ in } k)$ : the equality up to a rational quadratic factor (resp. the equality up to a square of a number of a field $k$),

$d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_7$ : square-free positive integers such that $d_4 = d_2 d_3$, $d_5 = d_3 d_1$, $d_6 = d_1 d_2$, $d_7 = d_1 d_2 d_3$ and that $d_3 = 2$.

$$K = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3} \right) = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2} \right) : \text{an imaginary abelian number field of type } (2, 2, 2, 2),$$

$K_0 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3} \right)$,

$E_0^+ : \text{the group of totally positive units of } K_0$,

$$K_1 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3} \right), \quad K_2 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_3}, \sqrt{d_1} \right), \quad K_3 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2} \right),$$

$$K_4 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2 d_3} \right), \quad K_5 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3 d_1} \right), \quad K_6 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_3}, \sqrt{d_1 d_2} \right),$$

$$K_7 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{d_2 d_3}, \sqrt{d_3 d_1} \right).$$
σ_i: a generator of Gal(K_0/K_i), i.e., \langle σ_i \rangle = Gal(K_0/K_i) \ (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7),
ε_i: the fundamental unit of k_i = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_i}), \ ε_i > 1 \ (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7),
N(x), Sp(x): the absolute norm and the absolute trace of an algebraic number x, respectively.

For a totally positive unit η of K_0, let
\begin{align}
(1) \quad \xi &= \xi(η) = η + η^{σ_i} + 2\sqrt{ηη^{σ_i}}, \\
(2) \quad θ &= θ(η) = ξ + ξ^{σ_2} + 2\sqrt{ξξ^{σ_2}}
\end{align}
under the condition that
\begin{align}
(3) \quad \sqrt{ηη^{σ_i}} \in K_1 \text{ and } \sqrt{ξξ^{σ_2}} \in k_3.
\end{align}

Let ν be the number of i for which N(ε_i) = -1 (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7), i.e.,
ν = #{i \mid i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7; N(ε_i) = -1}.

**Remark 1.** Using Lemmas 3 and 6 we can show that the above condition (3) follows from the equations
\[ N_{K_0/K_1}(η) = 1 \text{ in } K_i \ (i = 1, 2, 6). \]

Our result is

**Theorem.**
(1) If ν ≥ 4, then Q_K = 1.
(2) Suppose that ν = 3 and that
\[ N(ε_s) = N(ε_t) = N(ε_3) = -1 \]
for s, t ∈ \{1, 2, \ldots, 7\} (s ≠ t) different from 3. If d_s d_t = d_3 does not hold, then Q_K = 1.
(3) Suppose that ν ≤ 2 or that ν = 3 and d_s d_t = d_3 holds for above 5, i.e.
Then Q_K = 2 if and only if there exists a unit η in E_0^+ such that
\begin{align}
(4) \quad η &= \prod_{i=1}^{7} ε_i^{a_i} \cdot \sqrt[1]{\prod_{j} ε_j^{b_j}} \quad (a_i, b_j = 0 \text{ or } 1)
\end{align}
satisfying the following conditions (i), (ii):
(i) \[ N_{K_0/K_α}(η) = 1 \text{ in } K_α \ (α = 1, 2, 6), \]
\[ N_{K_0/K_β}(η) = 1 \text{ in } K_0, \text{ but not in } K_β \ (β = 3, 4, 5, 7). \]
(ii) \[ \theta = \theta(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \sqrt{2}\right) d_1^{e_1} d_2^{e_2} \text{ in } k_3 = Q \left(\sqrt{2}\right) \]

for some \(e_i \in \{0,1\} \).

Moreover, in the representation (4) of \(\eta\), the number of \(j\)'s for which \(b_j = 1\) is greater than one.

**Remark 2.** When \(\nu = 3\) and \(d_s d_t = d_3\) holds for \(s, t\) in Theorem, we have examples of \(Q_K = 1\) and \(Q_K = 2\):

- If \(d_1 = 5, d_2 = 21\), then \(Q_K = 1\), which is checked by Proposition 1.
- If \(d_1 = 7, d_2 = 41\), then \(Q_K = 2\). Because,

\[ \eta = \sqrt{\epsilon_1^5} = \frac{1}{2} \left(3\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{14}\right) \cdot (2\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{7}) \]

satisfies the condition (3) of Theorem. In fact,

\[ \theta = \theta(\eta) = \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \sqrt{2}\right) 7 \text{ in } k_3. \]

**Remark 3.** In the Theorem, when

\[ \prod_{N(\epsilon_j) = 1} \epsilon_j^{b_j} = \epsilon_{j_1} \epsilon_{j_2}, \]

it holds that \(d_1 d_2 = 3 = 2\), as seen in Lemma 5 (2).

The assertions (1) and (2) of the Theorem are easily obtained in §3 from

**Proposition 1.** Let \(L\) be the composite of a 2-power-th cyclotomic field \(Q(\zeta)\) \((\zeta = \exp(2\pi i/2^m), m \geq 2)\) and \(n\) independent real quadratic fields \(Q(\sqrt{D_i})\) where \(D_i\) are square-free positive integers \((i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)\), that is,

\[ L = Q \left(\zeta, \sqrt{D_1}, \sqrt{D_2}, \cdots, \sqrt{D_n}\right). \]

If \(D_1 \equiv D_2 \equiv \cdots \equiv D_n \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\), then \(Q_L = 1\).

**2. Characterization of \(\eta \in \overline{E}_0\).**

Our argument depends on

**Lemma 1 (cf. [3, Satz 15]).** \(Q_K = 2\) if and only if there exists a unit \(\eta \in E_0^+\) such that \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0 \left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right)\).

Therefore, in order to determine the alternative \(Q_K = 1\) or \(2\), we investigate such \(\eta \in E_0^+\). We replace the definition of \(\overline{E}_0\) in [4] by

\[ \overline{E}_0 = \left\{ \eta \in E_0^+ \mid K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0 \left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right) \right\}. \]
Here we note that if $\eta \in E_0$, $\eta$ is totally positive.

**Lemma 2** (cf. [4, Lemma 1]). For $\eta \in E_0$, we have

$$\eta^2 = \varepsilon_1^x_1 \varepsilon_2^x_2 \cdots \varepsilon_T^x_T$$

for some $x_i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

**Proof.** For $\eta \in E_0$, we can put

$$\eta^4 = \varepsilon_1^x_1 \varepsilon_2^x_2 \cdots \varepsilon_T^x_T \quad (x_i \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

In fact, for a (2,2)-extension $K/k$ with Galois group $\text{Gal}(K/k) = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle$ we have

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{\alpha^{1+\sigma} \alpha^{1+\tau}}{(\alpha^2)^{1+\sigma \tau}}$$

for any $\alpha \in K, \alpha \neq 0$. By this formula we see that $E_0^4 \subseteq E_0^*$, where $E_0^*$ is the subgroup of $E_0$ generated by $\pm \varepsilon_i \ (i = 1, 2, \cdots, T)$.

We show that every $x_i$ is even.

Since $K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0\left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right)$, we have $\eta = (2 + \sqrt{2}) \alpha_0^3$ for some $\alpha_0 \in K_0$. Then

$$(5) \quad (2 + \sqrt{2})^4 \alpha_0^8 = \varepsilon_1^x_1 \varepsilon_2^x_2 \cdots \varepsilon_T^x_T.$$

Taking the norms $N_{K_0/k_i}$ and $N_{K_0/k_i} (i \neq 3)$ of this equation (5) and then the positive fourth root, we have

$$(2 + \sqrt{2})^4 N_{K_0/k_i}(\alpha_0)^2 = \varepsilon_3^x_3 \text{ and } 2^2 N_{K_0/k_i}(\alpha_0)^2 = \varepsilon_i^x_i,$$

respectively. Here we recall that $\varepsilon_3$ and $\varepsilon_i$ are positive. These equations show that $\varepsilon_i^x_i$ is square in $k_i$ and hence $x_i \equiv 0 \pmod{2}$ for every $i$. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 3** ([2, Satz 1]). Let $K_1$ be a field with $\text{char}(K_1) \neq 2$ and $K_0$ a quadratic extension over $K_1$. Let $\eta$ be an element of $K_0$ which is not a square in $K_0$.

1. $K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_1$ is Galois $\iff N_{K_0/K_1}(\eta) = 1$ in $K_0$.

2. $K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_1$ is an extension of type (2,2) $\iff N_{K_0/K_1}(\eta) = 1$ in $K_1$.

3. $K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_1$ is cyclic $\iff N_{K_0/K_1}(\eta) = 1$ in $K_0$, but not in $K_1$.

**Lemma 4** (cf. [4, Lemma 3]). Let $\eta \in E_0$ and put

$$\eta^2 = \varepsilon_1^x_1 \varepsilon_2^x_2 \cdots \varepsilon_T^x_T \quad (x_i \in \mathbb{Z}).$$
(1) If there exists an even \( x_i \), then \( N(\varepsilon_j) = +1 \) for each odd \( x_j \).

(2) If \( x_1 \equiv x_2 \equiv \cdots \equiv x_7 \equiv 1 \pmod{2} \), then \( N(\varepsilon_1) = N(\varepsilon_2) = \cdots = N(\varepsilon_7) \).

We can prove this Lemma 4 as in the same way in [4, Lemma 3].

**Lemma 5.** Let \( \eta \in \overline{E}_0 \) and put

\[
\eta^2 = \varepsilon_1^x \varepsilon_2^x \cdots \varepsilon_7^x \quad (x_i \in \mathbb{Z}).
\]

(1) There exist at least two odd integers among the \( x_i \)’s.

(2) If \( x_i, x_j \ (i \neq j) \) are odd and the others \( x_k \) are even, then \( d_i \neq 2, d_j \neq 2 \) and \( d_id_j = 2 \).

**Proof of Lemma 5.** (1) First we suppose that all \( x_i \) are even. Then \( \eta \) is a product of some of \( \varepsilon_i \)’s. Noting that \( \eta \) is contained in \((E_0^*)^+ = E_0^* \cap E_0^+\), we see by [4, Proposition 1] that \( \eta \) is, up to a square, a product of some of following totally positive units:

\[
\varepsilon_i \quad \text{(when } N(\varepsilon_i) = +1),
\eta_{ij} := \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k \quad \text{(when } d_id_j = d_k \text{ and } N(\varepsilon_i) = N(\varepsilon_j) = N(\varepsilon_k) = -1),
\eta_{ijk} := \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_l \quad \text{(when } d_id_j d_k = d_l \text{ and } N(\varepsilon_i) = N(\varepsilon_j) = N(\varepsilon_k) = N(\varepsilon_l) = -1).\]

For a unit \( \varepsilon_i \) with \( N(\varepsilon_i) = +1 \) we have

\[
\eta Sp(\xi) = \xi^2
\]

where \( \eta = \varepsilon_i \) and \( \xi = \varepsilon_i + 1 \). For \( \eta = \eta_{ij} \) or \( \eta_{ijk} \) we also have by [5, Proof of Zusatz 1] or by [4, Lemma 6] that

\[
\eta Sp(\xi) = \xi^2
\]

where

\[
\xi = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k - \varepsilon_i - \varepsilon_j - \varepsilon_k
\]

or

\[
\xi = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_l + 1 - (\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_l + \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_l + \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_l),
\]

respectively. Therefore, \( K_0 (\sqrt{\varepsilon_i}), K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_{ij}}) \) and \( K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_{ijk}}) \) are 2-elementary extensions over \( \mathbb{Q} \) and so is \( K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) \), which contradicts \( \eta \in \overline{E}_0 \).

Next we suppose that \( x_i \) is odd and the other \( x_k \) are even. Choose \( K_j \) for which \( \sqrt{d_i} \notin K_j \). Taking the norm \( N_{K_0/K_j} \) of the equation (6), we have

\[
N_{K_0/K_j}(\eta^2) = N(\varepsilon_i)^2 \varepsilon_u^2 \varepsilon_v^2 \varepsilon_w^2
\]
where \( K_j = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_u}, \sqrt{d_v}) \) and \( d_w = d_u d_v \). Hence, \( N(\varepsilon_i) = +1 \) and so \( i \neq 3 \).

(Then, as for above \( j \), we can take \( j = 3, 4, 5 \) or \( 7 \).) Moreover, since \( x_u, x_v \) and \( x_w \) are even, we have

\[
N_{K_0/K_j}(\eta) = \varepsilon_u^x \varepsilon_v^\gamma \varepsilon_w^\gamma = 1 \quad \text{in} \; K_j.
\]

Therefore it follows from Lemma 3 that \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_j \) is of type \((2, 2)\). However, the extension \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_j = K_0(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}})/K_j \) is itself a cyclic extension of degree 4. Thus we get a contradiction.

(2) Choose \( k \in \{1, 2, \ldots, 7\} \) for which \( \sqrt{d_i} \in K_k \) and \( \sqrt{d_j} \notin K_k \). Taking the norm \( N_{K_0/K_k} \) of the equation (6), we have

\[
N_{K_0/K_k}(\eta)^2 = \varepsilon_i^2 \varepsilon_j^{x_i} \eta_k^2
\]

where \( \eta_k \) is a unit of \( K_k \). Hence \( N(\varepsilon_j) = +1 \) and so \( d_j = d_3 = 2 \).

By exchanging \( i \) and \( j \), we also have \( N(\varepsilon_i) = +1 \) and \( d_i \neq d_3 \).

Finally we show that \( d_i d_j = 2 \). Assume that this is false. Then, \( K_l := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_i d_3}, \sqrt{d_j d_3}) \) contains neither \( \sqrt{d_i} \) nor \( \sqrt{d_j} \). Taking the norm \( N_{K_0/K_l} \) of (6) and then the positive square root, we obtain

\[
N_{K_0/K_l}(\eta) = \varepsilon_\alpha^{x_\alpha} \varepsilon_\beta^{x_\beta} \varepsilon_\gamma^{x_\gamma} = 1 \quad \text{in} \; K_l
\]

where \( d_\alpha = d_i d_3, d_\beta = d_j d_3 \) and \( d_\gamma = d_\alpha d_\beta \), because, \( x_\alpha, x_\beta \) and \( x_\gamma \) are even. Therefore, it follows from Lemma 3 (2) that \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_l \) is an extension of type \((2, 2)\). However, by the definition of \( K_l, K_l \) does not contain \( \sqrt{d_3} \) and so \( K_l \neq K_1, K_2 \) or \( K_6 \). Hence \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/K_l \) is a cyclic extension of degree 4, which is a contradiction. \( \square \)

3. Proofs of Proposition 1 and Theorem.

Proof of Proposition 1. Let \( f(\chi) \) be the conductor of a Dirichlet character \( \chi \). For any even character \( \chi_0 \) of \( L \), we have \( 2 \mid f(\chi_0) \) or \( 2^3 \mid f(\chi_0) \) and \( 2^{m + 1} \mid f(\chi_0) \). Then, from [2, Satz 22] it follows that \( Q_L = 1 \). \( \square \)

Remark 4. Proposition 1 is also proved in [1 (14.7) Corollary and the comment on p. 87 - 88].

Proof of (1), (2) of Theorem. By the assumption we have

\[
K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{d_s}, \sqrt{d_t}), \quad N(\varepsilon_s) = N(\varepsilon_t) = N(\varepsilon_3) = -1
\]

for suitable \( d_s, d_t \neq d_3 \). Then for every odd prime \( p \) dividing \( d_s d_t \), we have \( p \equiv 1 \pmod{4} \). In fact, for example, by \( N(\varepsilon_s) = -1 \) we have \( x^2 - d_s y^2 = -4 \).
for some \(x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\). Then, for an odd prime \(p\) dividing \(d_s\), \(x^2 \equiv -4 \pmod{p}\) and hence \((-1/p) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2}} = 1\), where \((/\) is the Legendre symbol. Thus we get \(p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\).

Therefore

\[
K = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{D_s}, \sqrt{D_t}\right)
\]

for some \(D_s, D_t \in \mathbb{N}, D_s \equiv D_t \equiv 1 \pmod{4}\). Thus Proposition 1 implies that \(Q_K = 1\).

In the following we prove the assertion (3) of Theorem, for which we need

**Proposition 2.** Let \(K\) and \(K_0\) be as in the notation in §1. Let \(\eta\) be an element of \(K_0\) which is not square in \(K_0\).

(1) \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}\) is a Galois extension if and only if

\[
N_{K_0/K_i}(\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K_0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7).
\]

(2) \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}\) is an abelian extension of type \((2, 2, 2, 2)\) if and only if

\[
N_{K_0/K_i}(\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K_i \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 7).
\]

(3) \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}\) is an abelian extension of type \((2, 2, 4)\) and \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / k_3\) of type \((2, 2, 2)\) if and only if

\[
\begin{cases}
N_{K_0/K_{\alpha}}(\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K_{\alpha} & (\alpha = 1, 2, 6), \\\nN_{K_0/K_{\beta}}(\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K_0, \text{ but not in } K_{\beta} & (\beta = 3, 4, 5, 7).
\end{cases}
\]

**Remark 5.** This Proposition 2 remains valid if \(K_0 = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2}\right)\) is replaced by \(K_0 = \mathbb{Q}\left(\sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3}\right)\) with arbitrary \(d_3 \in \mathbb{N}\) \((d_3 : \text{square-free}, d_3 \geq 2)\). Therefore, the condition (8) leads to the condition (5) of [4].

For the proof of Proposition 2, we need the following two lemmas.

**Lemma 6.** Let \(k\) be an algebraic number field. Let \(K_0/k\) be an abelian extension of type \((2, 2)\). Let \(K_1, K_2\) and \(K_3\) be the intermediate fields of \(K_0/k\). Let \(\eta\) be an element of \(K_0\).

(1) \(K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / k\) is a Galois extension if and only if
\( N_{K_0/K_i}(\eta) = 1 \) in \( K_0 \) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\).

(2) Suppose that \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/k \) is a Galois extension. Let
\[
\mu = \# \{ i \mid i = 1, 2, 3 ; N_{K_0/K_i}(\eta) = 1 \} \text{ in } K_i .
\]
Then, \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/k \) is quaternion, abelian of type \((2, 4)\), dihedral or abelian of
type \((2, 2, 2)\) if and only if \( \mu = 0, 1, 2 \) or \(3\), respectively.

**Lemma 7.** Let \( G \) be a group of order 16. Assume that there exists a normal
subgroup \( N \) of \( G \) of order 2 with quotient group \( G/N \) of type \((2,2,2)\). Then
\( G \) is isomorphic to one of the followings:
(a) a 2-elementary group
(b) an abelian group of type \((2,2,4)\)
(c) a central product of an abelian subgroup \( A \) and a dihedral or quaternion
subgroup \( B \) of order 8 such that \( AB = G, A \cap B = N \). (\( A \) is the center of
\( G \).)

Lemma 6 is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3. Lemma 7 is a special
case of [6, (4.16) and Theorem 4.18].

**Proof of Proposition 2.** (1) Suppose that \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/\mathbb{Q} \) is a Galois extension.
Then, for any quadratic subfield \( k \) of \( K_0 \), \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/k \) is also a Galois extension. Hence, by Lemma 6 (1) we have
\[
N_{K_0/K_i}(\eta) = 1 \quad \text{in } K_0
\]
for every intermediate field \( K_i \) of \( K_0/k \).

Conversely, suppose that the condition (7) is satisfied. For an automor-
phism \( \sigma \) of the algebraic closure \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}} \) of \( \mathbb{Q} \), the restriction \( \sigma|_{K_0} \) of \( \sigma \) to \( K_0 \)
belongs to the Galois group \( \text{Gal}(K_0/\mathbb{Q}) = \{ \sigma_0 = 1, \sigma_1, \cdots, \sigma_7 \} \). Then
\[
\sigma|_{K_0} = \sigma_i
\]
for some \( i \). By the assumption, we have
\[
\eta \eta^{\sigma_i} = \eta_i^2
\]
for some \( \eta_i \in K_0 \). Therefore,
\[
\sqrt{\eta^\sigma} = \pm \sqrt{\eta^\sigma} = \pm \frac{\eta_i}{\sqrt{\eta}}
\]
is contained in \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) \) and whence \( K_0(\sqrt{\eta})/\mathbb{Q} \) is a Galois extension.
At first, we suppose that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension with Galois group $G$. Let $N$ be the subgroup of $G$ corresponding to $K_0$.

Here we assume that $G$ is not abelian. Then, it follows from Lemma 7 that $G$ is a central product of an abelian subgroup $A$ and a non-abelian subgroup $B$ of degree 8. Let $k$ be the subfield of $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta})$ corresponding to $B$. Since $A \cap B = N$ and since $B$ is of order 8, $k$ is a quadratic subfield of $K_0$, i.e., $k = k_a$ for some $a \in \{1, 2, \cdots, 7\}$. Then, $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / k_a$ is a quaternion or dihedral extension. Let $K'_i (i = 1, 2, 3)$ be the intermediate fields of $K_0 / k_a$ and let

$$\mu = \# \{i \mid N_{K_0 / K'_i} (\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K'_i \}.$$ 

Then, by Lemma 6 (2) we have $\mu = 0$ or 2.

Now, suppose that the condition (9) is satisfied. Then, $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is a Galois extension with Galois group $G$. If $G$ is not abelian, then, for above $\mu$ and $a$, we have by the condition (9) that $\mu = 3$ or 1 according as $a = 3$ or not, which is a contradiction. Therefore $G$ must be abelian.

Moreover, the equations

$$N_{K_0 / K_\beta} (\eta) = 1 \text{ not in } K_\beta \quad (\beta = 3, 4, 5, 7)$$

imply that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / K_\beta$ is cyclic. Hence it follows from Lemma 7 that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is an abelian extension of type $(2, 2, 4)$. And the equations

$$N_{K_0 / K_\alpha} (\eta) = 1 \text{ in } K_\alpha \quad (\alpha = 1, 2, 6)$$

imply that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / k_3$ is an abelian extension of type $(2, 2, 2)$.

Next, suppose that the condition (8) is satisfied. In a similar way we see that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is an abelian extension.

We show that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$. Assume that this is false, i.e., assume that $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}$ is of type $(2, 2, 4)$. Let, as above,

$$G = \text{Gal} (K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / \mathbb{Q}), \quad N = \text{Gal} (K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / K_0).$$

Then,

$$G / N \cong \text{Gal}(K_0 / \mathbb{Q})$$

is of type $(2, 2, 2)$. By the assumption there exists an element $\sigma$ of $G$ of order 4. Since the order of the coset $\sigma N$ of $G / N$ is at most 2, $\sigma^2$ is contained in $N$. Hence $N = \langle \sigma^2 \rangle$, because $N$ has order 2. Let $K_i$ be the subfield of $K_0$ corresponding to $\langle \sigma \rangle$. Then $K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) / K_i$ is cyclic. Hence, by Lemma 3 (3), we have

$$N_{K_0 / K_i} (\eta) = 1 \text{ not in } K_i,$$
which is a contradiction to the condition (8).

Thus we have proved the sufficiencies of (2) and (3) of Proposition 2.
Conversely, their necessities are immediately deduced from Lemma 3.

For the proof of (3) of Theorem, we also need

**Lemma 8 ([4, Lemma 5]).** Let \( K_1 \) be an algebraic number field and \( K_0 \) a quadratic extension of \( K_1 \). Let \( K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_0}) \) (\( \eta_0 \in K_0, \eta_0 \notin K_1 \)) be a bi-quadratic bicyclic extension of \( K_1 \) with \( \text{Gal} (K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_0}) / K_1) = \langle \sigma, \tau \rangle \) and \( \text{Gal} (K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_0}) / K_0) = \langle \tau \rangle \). Let \( F \) be the intermediate field of \( K_0 (\sqrt{\eta_0}) / K_1 \) fixed by \( \sigma \). Then we have

\[
F = K_1 (\sqrt{\eta_0} + \sqrt{\eta_0^\sigma}).
\]

**Proof of (3) of Theorem.** Suppose that \( Q_K = 2 \). Then, by Lemma 1 there exists a unit \( \eta \) in \( E_0^+ \) such that

\[
K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0 \left( \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \right).
\]

By Lemma 2 we have

\[
\eta^2 = \varepsilon_1^{x_1} \varepsilon_2^{x_2} \cdots \varepsilon_7^{x_7}
\]

for some \( x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \) (\( i = 1, 2, \cdots, 7 \)). And we see by Lemma 5 (1) that there are at least two odd integers among \( x_i \)'s.

If all \( x_i \) are odd, then it follows from Lemma 4 (2) that

\[
N(\varepsilon_1) = N(\varepsilon_2) = N(\varepsilon_3) = \cdots = N(\varepsilon_7) = -1,
\]

and so \( \nu = 7 \), which contradicts our assumption \( \nu \leq 3 \). Then there exists at least one even integer among \( x_i \)'s. Hence Lemma 4 (1) implies that \( N(\varepsilon_i) = +1 \) for odd \( x_i \). Therefore we may represent the \( \eta \) in question as

\[
\eta = \prod_{i=1}^{7} \varepsilon_i^{a_i} \cdot \sqrt[2+N(\varepsilon_j)+1]{\prod_{N(\varepsilon_j)=+1}^{b_j}} \quad (a_i, b_j = 0 \text{ or } 1),
\]

and Lemma 5 (1) shows that there are at least two \( b_j = 1 \).

Since \( K_0 (\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0 \left( \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}} \right) \) is an extension of type \( (2,2,4) \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \) and of type \( (2,2,2) \) over \( k_3 = \mathbb{Q} \left( \sqrt{2} \right) \), Proposition 2 (3) implies the condition (3) (i) of Theorem.
Moreover, it follows from Lemma 8 that $K_1(\sqrt{\xi}) = K_1(\sqrt{\eta_0} \pm \sqrt{\eta_0'}\sigma)$ is the intermediate field of $K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) / K_1$ fixed by $\sigma$ or $\tau\sigma$, where $\sigma$ is an automorphism of $\overline{Q}$ over $Q$ such that $\sigma|_{K_0} = \sigma_1$, $\langle \sigma_1 \rangle = \text{Gal}(K_0/K_1)$ and $\tau$ is a generator of $\text{Gal}(K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) / K_0)$. Consequently we have $K_1(\sqrt{\xi}) \neq K_0$. Similarly we can show that $k_3(\sqrt{\theta})$ is an intermediate field of $K_1(\sqrt{\xi}) / k_3$ and that $k_3(\sqrt{\theta}) \neq K_1$. Therefore

$$k_3(\sqrt{\theta}) = k_3\left(\sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2}) d_1^2 d_2^2}\right)$$

for some $e_i \in \{0, 1\}$. Thus we obtain the condition (3) (ii) of Theorem.

Conversely, suppose that there exists a unit $\eta \in E^+_0$ satisfying the conditions (3) (i), (ii) of Theorem. Then, it follows from Proposition 2 (3) that $K_0(\sqrt{\eta})$ is of type $(2, 2, 4)$ over $Q$ and of type $(2, 2, 2)$ over $k_3 = Q(\sqrt{2})$. By Lemma 8, we see that $K_1(\sqrt{\xi})$ is an intermediate field of $K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) / K_1$ and $K_1(\sqrt{\xi}) \neq K_0$. Then we have

$$K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0(\sqrt{\xi}) .$$

In the same way we get

$$K_1(\sqrt{\xi}) = K_1(\sqrt{\theta}) .$$

Therefore,

$$K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0(\sqrt{\xi}) = K_0(\sqrt{\theta}) .$$

By the condition (3) (ii) of Theorem we have

$$K_0(\sqrt{\theta}) = K_0\left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right) .$$

Thus we obtain

$$K_0(\sqrt{\eta}) = K_0\left(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}\right) ,$$

from which Lemma 1 implies $Q_K = 2$, as desired. \[\square\]

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