

# Exercise Sheet 8

## Algebraic Number Theory

November 12, 2025

**Exercise 1.** Let  $K := \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$  be a number field for some algebraic integer  $\theta \in \mathbb{C}$ , and assume that its ring of integers is given by  $O_K = \mathbb{Z}[\theta]$ . Let  $p$  be a prime number. We denote by  $P_\theta \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  the minimal polynomial of  $\theta$ , and by  $\bar{P}_\theta \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})[X]$  its reduction mod  $p$ . Given a divisor  $Q \mid \bar{P}_\theta$ , we furthermore define the ideal  $I(Q) \subset O_K$  to be

$$I(Q) := pO_K + F(\theta)O_K,$$

where  $F \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$  is any polynomial such that  $F \equiv Q \pmod{p}$ .

1. Show that

$$O_K/I(Q) \cong (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})[X]/(Q),$$

and deduce that  $I(Q)$  is prime if and only if  $Q$  is irreducible.

2. Write  $\bar{P}_\theta$  as

$$\bar{P}_\theta = Q_1^{e_1} \cdots Q_r^{e_r},$$

where the  $Q_i \in (\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})[X]$  are pairwise distinct, irreducible, monic polynomials. Show that the prime factorization of the ideal  $pO_K$  is then given by

$$pO_K = I(Q_1)^{e_1} \cdots I(Q_r)^{e_r}.$$

**Exercise 2.** In this exercise we will start the proof of the Dedekind recipe I. The missing part of the proof will be given in the solutions. As in the statement let  $A \subset Q$  be a Dedekind domain. Let  $B$  be the integral closure of  $A$  in a finite separable extension  $K$  of  $Q$ . We may assume  $K = Q[z]$  for  $z \in B$ . Let  $n = [K : Q]$ . First we prove some preliminaries

1. Prove that for every  $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{spec}(A)$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{B_{\mathfrak{p}}/A_{\mathfrak{p}}} = \mathfrak{D}_{B/A, \mathfrak{p}}.$$

*Hint:* By  $\mathfrak{D}_{B/A, \mathfrak{p}}$  we mean the localization of  $\mathfrak{D}_{B/A}$  at  $\mathfrak{p}$ , that is  $\mathfrak{D}_{B/A}A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ . Also note recall that  $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$  is a PID, and we have a result for the Discriminant ideal in this case.

2. Let  $\mathcal{B} \subset B$ . Prove that  $\mathcal{B}$  is an  $A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -basis of  $B_{\mathfrak{p}}$  if and only if

$$v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\text{disc}(\mathcal{B})) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{D}_{B/A}).$$

In particular,  $B$  is free with  $A$ -basis  $\mathcal{B}$  if and only if  $(\text{disc } \mathcal{B}) = \mathfrak{D}_{B/A}$ .

*Hint:* Use Exercise 3 from Sheet 7.

Next, we start the actual proof of Dedekind recipe 1, so let  $P_z(X) \in A[X]$  be the minimal polynomial of  $z$ . Consider a prime  $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq A$  s.t.

$$v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\text{disc}(z)) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(\mathfrak{D}_{B/A}).$$

3. Prove that  $B_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq A_{\mathfrak{p}}[X]/(P_z)$  and  $\mathfrak{D}_{B/A}A_{\mathfrak{p}} = (\text{disc}(z))A_{\mathfrak{p}}$ .

4. Prove that the stated bijection between the ideals, that is prove that

$$\{\text{irreducible factors of } \bar{P}_z\} \rightarrow \text{spec}_{\mathfrak{p}} B; \bar{P} \mapsto (\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \cap P(z)B_{\mathfrak{p}}) \cap B$$

is a bijection, where  $P$  is any polynomial so that  $P \pmod{\mathfrak{p}} = \bar{P}$ .

*Hint:* Show first that  $B_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{p}} \simeq k_{\mathfrak{p}}[X]/(\bar{P}_z)$ , where  $k_{\mathfrak{p}} = A/\mathfrak{p}$ .

We still need to show the statement about the inertia and the ramification degrees. So let  $\bar{P}$  an irreducible factor of  $\bar{P}_z$  and let  $\mathfrak{P} \in \text{spec}_{\mathfrak{p}}(B)$  the corresponding prime ideal. Also let  $e$  be the biggest power of  $\bar{P}$  that divides  $\bar{P}_z$ .

5. Show that for any commutative ring  $A$  and any two ideals  $I, J$  one has

$$A/(I + J) \simeq (A/I)/((I + J)/I)$$

and use it to deduce that  $\deg(\bar{P}) = f_{\mathfrak{P}/\mathfrak{p}}$ .

6. Recall that  $B_{\mathfrak{P}}$  is principal, so write  $\mathfrak{P}B_{\mathfrak{P}} = (\pi)$ . Show that

$$\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{P}} = (\pi^{e_{\mathfrak{P}/\mathfrak{p}}})$$

$$e_{\mathfrak{P}/\mathfrak{p}} = \min \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid \forall x \in (B_{\mathfrak{P}}/\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{P}}) \text{ not a unit} : x^n = 0\}$$

7. Show that  $e = e_{\mathfrak{P}/\mathfrak{p}}$ .

*Hint:* Write  $\bar{P}_z = \prod_i \bar{P}_i^{e_i}$ . Use that  $B_{\mathfrak{P}}/\mathfrak{p}B_{\mathfrak{P}} \simeq (k_{\mathfrak{p}}[X]/(\bar{P}_z))_{\mathfrak{P}}$  to find the minimal  $n$  as in the previous subexercise.

**Exercise 3.** Let  $K/\mathbb{Q}$  be a number field of degree  $d$ , let  $\theta$  be an algebraic integer of degree  $d$ , and let

$$P(X) = X^d + a_{d-1}X^{d-1} + \dots + a_1X + a_0$$

be its minimal polynomial. Furthermore, suppose that  $P$  is Eisenstein with respect to the prime  $p$ , that is

$$p \mid a_j \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j \leq n-1 \quad \text{and} \quad p^2 \nmid a_0.$$

The goal of this exercise is to show that then  $p \nmid |O_K/\mathbb{Z}[\theta]|$ .

1. Assume to the contrary that  $p$  divides  $|O_K/\mathbb{Z}[\theta]|$ . Show that in this case we can find  $\xi \in O_K$ , such that  $p\xi \in \mathbb{Z}[\theta]$  and  $\xi \notin \mathbb{Z}[\theta]$ .

2. Write

$$p\xi = b_0 + b_1\theta + \dots + b_{d-1}\theta^{d-1} \quad \text{with } b_i \in \mathbb{Z},$$

and let  $j$  be the smallest index such that  $p \nmid b_j$ . Prove that  $b_j\theta^{d-1} \in pO_K$ .

3. Show that  $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(b_j\theta^{d-1}/p) \notin \mathbb{Z}$ .

4. Conclude by finding a contradiction.

**Exercise 4.** Let  $p$  be a prime, let  $\ell \geq 1$ , let  $\zeta$  be a primitive  $p^\ell$ -th root of unity, and let  $K$  be the cyclotomic field  $K := \mathbb{Q}(\zeta)$ . In this exercise we want to determine the ring of integers of  $K$ .

1. Show that

$$\Phi(X) := \frac{X^{p^\ell} - 1}{X^{p^{\ell-1}} - 1} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$$

is the minimal polynomial of  $\zeta$ .

*Hint:* Show that  $\Phi(X+1)$ .

2. Let  $\xi := \zeta^{p^{\ell-1}}$ . Prove that

$$|N_{\mathbb{Q}(\xi)/\mathbb{Q}}(\xi - 1)| = p \quad \text{and} \quad |N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\xi - 1)| = p^{p^{\ell-1}}.$$

3. Verify that

$$(\xi - 1)\Phi'(\zeta) = p^\ell \zeta^{-1}.$$

4. Prove that

$$|\text{disc}_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(1, \zeta, \zeta^2, \dots, \zeta^{\phi(p^\ell)-1})| = p^s \quad \text{with} \quad s := p^{\ell-1}(\ell p - \ell - 1).$$

5. Conclude that  $O_K = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta]$ .

*Hint:* For prime  $p$ , you may like to consider  $\mathbb{Z}[\zeta] = \mathbb{Z}[\zeta - 1]$