

**M.Math. IInd Year**  
**IInd Semester backpaper Exam 2011**  
**Algebraic Number Theory**  
**Instructor : B.Sury**  
**Attempt any 5 questions.**

1. Show that in any algebraic number field  $K \neq \mathbf{Q}$ , some prime number  $p$  must ramify.
2. For a prime  $p$ , prove that the splitting field of  $1 + X + X^2 + \dots + X^{p-1}$  over  $\mathbf{Q}_p$  is  $\mathbf{Q}_p \left( (-p)^{\frac{1}{p-1}} \right)$ .
3. Let  $k$  be a finite extension of  $\mathbf{Q}_p$  and  $(O, \mathcal{P})$  be the corresponding local ring in  $k$ . Prove that  $\exists c, d$  so that the  $p$ -th power map is an isomorphism from  $1 + \mathcal{P}^i$  to  $1 + \mathcal{P}^{i+d} \forall i > c$ . If  $k$  contains nontrivial  $p$ -th roots of unity, find  $c$  such that the  $p$ -th power map from  $1 + \mathcal{P}^c$  to  $1 + \mathcal{P}^{c+d}$  has a kernel  $\neq \{1\}$ .
4. Let  $K = \mathbf{Q}(\zeta)$ , where  $\zeta$  is a primitive  $n$ -th root of unity. If  $S$  is the set of prime ideals containing  $(n)$  and  $I_{\mathbf{Q}}(S)$  denotes the group of fractional ideals generated by primes outside  $S$ , find (with proof) the image and the kernel of the Artin map from  $I_{\mathbf{Q}}(S)$  to  $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ .
5. State the Frobenius density theorem and use it to prove that in a cyclic extension of algebraic number fields, infinitely many primes are inert.
6. Describe all finite, unramified extensions of  $\mathbf{Q}_p$ .
7. Let  $L/K$  be a cyclic extension of algebraic number fields. For a finite place  $v$  of  $L$ , show that the unit group  $O_v^*$  of the local ring  $O_v$  of integers in the completion  $L_v$ , is a module for the decomposition group at  $v$  and that  $H^1(O_v^*)$  has order  $e_v$ .
8. Prove the Artin reciprocity theorem for abelian extensions assuming it true for cyclic extensions.
9. Let  $L/K$  be cyclic,  $i : K^* \rightarrow I_K$  the map  $\alpha \mapsto (\alpha)$ . Suppose  $c$  is a modulus of  $K$  such that  $K_{c,1} \cap i^{-1}(N(I_L(c)))$  is contained in  $N(L^*)$ . Show that elements of  $K^*$  which are local norms at all primes dividing  $c$ , are global norms.