



ON COHOMOLOGY GROUPS H^1 OF G -MODULES OF FINITE TYPE OVER CYCLIC GROUPS

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Abstract

Let G be a cyclic group, in this paper, we study the Herbrand quotient and 1-th cohomology group on finitely generated G -modules in some cases. When G is of order 2, the order of the cohomology group is explicitly related to some invariants, and this relation is used to study unit groups over quadratic extensions of number fields. We also give some applications on Pell equations and class number of number fields.

1. Introduction

The 1-th cohomology group $H^1(G, A)$ and the Herbrand quotient $h(G, A)$ for a G -module A are very useful for studying arithmetic when A is an arithmetic object, e.g., A is related to elliptic curves or number fields. However, their calculation are usually not easy, even when G is a group of order 2.

Let G be a cyclic group of order n with a generator σ , and let $(A, +)$ be a finitely generated abelian group, we denote $r(A) = \text{rank}(A)$. We assume that A is a G -module. Throughout this paper, for a set S , we denote its cardinal by $\#S$. For an arbitrary abelian group B and a positive integer m , we denote $mB = \{mb : b \in B\}$ and $B[m] = \{b \in B : mb = 0\}$. For a G -module A , one has the following Tate cohomology groups: $\hat{H}^i(G, A) = H^i(G, A)$ if $i \geq 1$;

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$\hat{H}^0(G, A) = A^G / N_G A$, where $N_G = \sum_{\tau \in G} \tau \in \mathbb{Z}[G]$, and $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ is the group algebra of G over $\mathbb{Z}$.

Since G is a finite cyclic group, $\hat{H}^{-1}(G, A) = H^1(G, A)$. The Herbrand quotient of the G -module A is $h(G, A) = \frac{\# \hat{H}^0(G, A)}{\# \hat{H}^1(G, A)}$ (see [1] and [11]).

For the Herbrand quotient and the 1-th cohomology group of a G -module A , we have

Proposition 1. *Let G be a finite cyclic group, and A be a G -module. If there exists a G -submodule B of finite index in A which is a finitely generated free abelian group containing a G -invariant $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ (i.e., $\tau X \subset X$ for all $\tau \in G$, or in other words, X is a G -set). Then*

$$h(G, A) = \prod_{x \in X/G} \# G_x, \text{ and } \# H^1(G, A) = \frac{(A^G : N_G A)}{\prod_{x \in X/G} \# G_x},$$

where $G_x = \{\tau \in G : \tau x = x\}$ is the stabilizer of x .

The proof will be given in Section 2 (see Proposition 2.1 in the following).

When $G = \langle \sigma \rangle$ is of order 2, for a G -module A which is a finitely generated abelian group, we simply denote $NA = (1 + \sigma)A = \{a + \sigma a : a \in A\}$, $N^-A = (1 - \sigma)A = \{a - \sigma a : a \in A\}$, $A^+ = A^G$, and $r_-(A) = \text{rank}(A^-)$, where $A^- = \{a \in A : \sigma a = -a\}$. Obviously, $r(A) = r_+(A) + r_-(A)$, $A^+[2] = A^+ \cap A^- = A^-[2]$, $(A : A^+ + A^-) = (N^-A : 2A^-) = (NA : 2A^+)$.

Proposition 2. *Let G be a group of order 2, and A be a G -module. If A is a finitely generated abelian group. Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \# H^1(G, A) &= \frac{2^{r_-(A)} \cdot \# A^+[2]}{(A : A^+ + A^-)} = \frac{2^{r_-(A)} \cdot \# A^+[2]}{(NA : 2A^+)} \\ &= 2^{r_-(A) - r_+(A)} \cdot (A^+ : NA) = 2^{r(A) - 2r_+(A)} \cdot (A^+ : NA), \end{aligned}$$

and $h(G, A) = 2^{2r_+(A) - r(A)}$.

In particular, if $r_+(A) = 0$ and $A^+[2] = \{O\}$, then $A = A^+ + A^-$ and $\sharp H^1(G, A) = 2^{r_-(A)} = 2^{r(A)}$.

Proof. This is a consequence of the Theorem on Herbrand quotient (see [1]), for the detail, see the proof of Theorem 1.5 of [8] on a special case.

Remark. For the case that G is a group of order 2, the result in Proposition 2 is unconditional, and more explicit than the one in Proposition 1 above. For a cyclic group G of order bigger than 2, at present, by the same way as in Proposition 2 above, we only has a relatively crude result as follows,

$$\sharp H^1(G, A) = \frac{({}_N A : (1 - \sigma)({}_N A))}{(NA : n \cdot A^G)},$$

$$(NA : n \cdot A^G) = (A : A^G +_N A) = ((1 - \sigma)A : (1 - \sigma)({}_N A)),$$

where the G -module $(A, +)$ is a finitely generated abelian group, $N = N_G \in \mathbb{Z}[G]$ as above, ${}_N A = \{a \in A : Na = 0\}$, $NA = \{Na : a \in A\}$.

The proof of Proposition 1 (see Proposition 2.1 below) is given in Section 2, and some examples are given there. In Section 3, we apply the formula in Proposition 2 above to study unit groups over quadratic extensions of number fields (see Corollary 3.1 below), from which we give different proofs for some known theorems about number fields (see the proofs of Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 3.5 below), as well as some applications of Pell equations, units in CM number fields and class number of number fields (see Proposition 3.3, Proposition 3.4 and Proposition 3.8 below).

2. H^1 and Herbrand Quotient

Let G be a group, and X be a G -set. For each $x \in X$, the G -orbit of x is $\mathcal{O}(x) = \{\tau x : \tau \in G\}$, and the stabilizer of x , denoted by G_x , is the subgroup $G_x = \{\tau \in G : \tau x = x\}$. If X is finite, then $\sharp \mathcal{O}(x) = (G : G_x)$, the index of G_x in G . Moreover, the number N of G -orbits of X is given by the following formula: $N = \frac{1}{\sharp G} \cdot \sum_{\tau \in G} F(\tau)$, where for each $\tau \in G$,

$F(\tau) = \# \{x \in X : \tau x = x\}$ (see [9, pp. 56~59]). In the following, we denote the set of G -orbits of X by X/G , and we write $X/G = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ if each x_i is a representative in a G -orbit, and $x_1, \dots, x_r$ represent all distinct G -orbits of X .

Now we come to prove the Proposition 1 above, that is, the following result.

Proposition 2.1. *Let G be a finite cyclic group, and A be a G -module. If there exists a G -submodule B of finite index in A which is a finitely generated free abelian group containing a G -invariant $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ $\tau X \subset X$ for all $\tau \in G$, or in other words, X is a G -set). Then*

$$h(G, A) = \prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x, \text{ and } \#H^1(G, A) = \frac{(A^G : N_G A)}{\prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x},$$

where $G_x = \{\tau \in G : \tau x = x\}$ is the stabilizer of x .

Proof. From the exact sequence of G -modules $0 \rightarrow B \rightarrow A \rightarrow A/B \rightarrow 0$, by Herbrand's theorem (see e.g., [1, p.109]), $h(G, A) = h(G, B) \cdot h(G, A/B)$. By assumption, A/B is finite, so $h(G, A/B) = 1$, and then $h(G, A) = h(G, B)$. So we only need to work out $h(G, B)$.

For each $x \in X/G$, its G -orbit is $\mathcal{O}(x) = \{\tau x : \tau \in G/G_x\}$. Let $B(x) = \oplus_{\tau \in G/G_x} \mathbb{Z}\tau x$, then obviously, $B(x)$ is a G -submodule of B , and $B = \oplus_{x \in X/G} B(x)$ as G -modules. Note that $\mathbb{Z}x$ is a trivial G_x -module, and $B(x) = \oplus_{\tau \in G/G_x} \tau(\mathbb{Z}x) = \text{Ind}_{G_x}^G(\mathbb{Z}x)$, that is, $B(x)$ is the induced G -module by the G_x -module $\mathbb{Z}x$ (see [2, p.67], [7, pp.10, 11]). So by Shapiro's lemma (see [2, p.136], [7, p.11]), we have $\hat{H}^i(G, B(x)) = \hat{H}^i(G_x, \mathbb{Z}x)$ ($i = 0, -1$). Hence $h(G, B(x)) = h(G_x, \mathbb{Z}x) = \#G_x$, the last equality follows easily from the fact that $\mathbb{Z}x$ is a trivial G_x -module. Therefore, by Herbrand's theorem,

$$h(G, B) = h(G, \oplus_{x \in X/G} B(x)) = \prod_{x \in X/G} h(G, B(x)) = \prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x.$$

hence $h(G, A) = \prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x$. Moreover, by definition, $\hat{H}^0(G, A) = A^G/N_G A$,

so $\#H^1(G, A) = \frac{\#\hat{H}^0(G, A)}{h(G, A)} = \frac{(A^G : N_G A)}{\prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x}$, and the proof is completed.

A question here is on what conditions does a G -module satisfy the assumption of the Proposition 2.1?

Example 2.2. For a finite cyclic group G , let X be a finite G -set. Let $A = \bigoplus_{x \in X} \mathbb{Z}x$ be the free abelian group with the $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis X . Let G acts on A by the following way: $\tau(\sum_{x \in X} a_x x) = \sum_{x \in X} a_x \tau(x)$ ($\forall \tau \in G, x \in X, a_x \in \mathbb{Z}$). Then A is a G -module satisfies the assumption of the above Proposition 2.1, so $h(G, A) = \prod_{x \in X/G} \#G_x$.

Example 2.3. Let $K/\mathbb{Q}$ be a cyclic extension of degree n , its Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q}) = \langle \sigma \rangle$ with a generator σ . We denote the integral ring of K by O_K . Assume that K has a normal integral basis, i.e., there is an element $\alpha \in O_K$ such that $\{\alpha, \sigma(\alpha), \dots, \sigma^{n-1}(\alpha)\}$ is an integral basis of K . Then O_K is a G -module which is a finitely generated free abelian group containing a G -invariant $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis $S = \{\alpha, \sigma(\alpha), \dots, \sigma^{n-1}(\alpha)\}$. Obviously, S is a transitive G -set, i.e., $\#(S/G) = 1$, so $S/G = \{\alpha\}$ and $G_\alpha = \{1\}$. Hence by Proposition 2.1 above, the Herbrand quotient $h(G, O_K) = \#G_\alpha = 1$ and the order of the cohomology group $\#H^1(G, O_K) = \frac{(O_K^G : N_G O_K)}{1} = (\mathbb{Z} : \text{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}} O_K)$. Here $N_G \alpha = \sum_{\tau \in G} \tau \alpha = \text{Tr}_{K/\mathbb{Q}} \alpha$ is the trace of α for every $\alpha \in O_K$.

Such cyclic number fields with a normal integral basis include the quadratic number fields K with odd discriminant $d(K)$ (i.e., $2 \nmid d(K)$), and the cyclotomic number fields $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$, where $n = p$ or $2p$, p is an odd prime number, ζ_n is a primitive n -th root of unity (see [3, p.27], [6, pp.165, 166]).

Example 2.4. Let A be an abelian variety defined over $\mathbb{Q}$, and let K be a cyclic number field with a cyclic Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$. By Mordell-Weil theorem, the set $A(K)$ of K -rational points of A is a finitely generated abelian group. Assume that $A(K)$ has a free $\mathbb{Z}$ -basis $\{P_1, \dots, P_r\}$ ($r = \text{rank } A(K)$), such that $S = \{P_1, \dots, P_r\}$ is a G -set. Then $A(K)$ is a G -module satisfying the assumption of the above Proposition 2.1. We may as well assume that $S/G = \{P_1, \dots, P_{r_1}\}$ with $r_1 \leq r$. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, r_1\}$, let $K_i = \mathbb{Q}(P_i)$ be the defined field of P_i . Then the stabilizer $G_{P_i} = \text{Gal}(K/K_i)$. So by Proposition 2.1 above, the Herbrand quotient $h(G, A(K)) = \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} \# G_{P_i} = \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} \# \text{Gal}(K/K_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} [K : K_i]$ and $\# H^1(G, A(K)) = \frac{(A(K)^G : N_G A(K))}{\prod_{i=1}^{r_1} [K : K_i]} = \frac{(A(\mathbb{Q}) : N_{K/\mathbb{Q}} A(K))}{\prod_{i=1}^{r_1} [K : K_i]}$, in particular, $(A(\mathbb{Q}) : N_{K/\mathbb{Q}} A(K)) \geq \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} [K : K_i]$. If all $P_1, \dots, P_r \in A(\mathbb{Q})$, then $\text{rank } A(K) = \text{rank } A(\mathbb{Q})$, and $r_1 = r$, so $K_i = \mathbb{Q}$, $G_{P_i} = G$ for each $i = 1, \dots, r$. Hence in this case, $h(G, A(K)) = [K : \mathbb{Q}]^r = n^r$, $n = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$.

3. S-Unit Groups

For the quadratic extension K/F of number fields with $K = F(\sqrt{D})$ for some $D \in F^* \setminus F^{*2}$, let $G = \text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \sigma \rangle = \{1, \sigma\}$ be its Galois group with a generator σ . Let S_F be a finite set of primes of F , always containing all infinite primes of F . Let S_K be the set of primes of K lying above those in S_F . The group of S -units of K (resp. S_F -units of F) is denoted by $U_{K,S}$ (resp. $U_{F,S}$). In particular, if $S_F = S_\infty$ consists of all infinite primes of F , then we simply write $U_{K,S_\infty} = U_K$ (resp. $U_{F,S_\infty} = U_F$). By Dirichlet unit theorem (see [7], p.73), $U_{K,S}$ and $U_{F,S}$ are finitely generated abelian groups. For the ranks, we denote $r_{F,S} = \text{rank}(U_{F,S})$ and $r_{K,S} = \text{rank}(U_{K,S})$. We simply write $r_{F,S_\infty} = r_F$ and $r_{K,S_\infty} = r_K$. Then

$U_{F,S} \simeq W_F \times \mathbb{Z}^{r_{F,S}}$, $U_{K,S} \simeq W_K \times \mathbb{Z}^{r_{K,S}}$, where W_F and W_K are the groups of roots of unity in F and K , respectively, $r_{F,S} = \#S_F - 1$, $r_{K,S} = \#S_K - 1$. Obviously, $U_{K,S}$ is a G -module (see [7], p.74), and we have $U_{K,S}^G = U_{F,S}$. We also denote $U_{K,S}^- = \{\alpha \in U_{K,S} : N(\alpha) = 1\}$, $NU_{K,S} = U_{K,S}^{1+\sigma} = \{N(\alpha) : \alpha \in U_{K,S}\}$, $N^-U_{K,S} = \{\alpha/\sigma(\alpha) : \alpha \in U_{K,S}\}$, where $N(\alpha) = N_{K/F}(\alpha) = \alpha \cdot \sigma(\alpha)$ is the norm of the element $\alpha \in K$ over F . We write $r_{K,S}^- = \text{rank}(U_{K,S}^-)$, $r_{K,S_\infty}^- = r_{K,S}^-$, we also write simply $U_{K,S_\infty}^- = U_{K,S}^-$, $NU_{K,S_\infty} = NU_{K,S}$, $N^-U_{K,S_\infty} = N^-U_{K,S}$. Obviously, $U_{F,S}[2] = \{\pm 1\}$, and $r_{K,S} = r_{F,S} + r_{K,S}^-$, i.e., $r_{K,S}^- = \#S_K - \#S_F$. Also $r(NU_K) = r_F$.

Corollary 3.1. *The order of the group $H^1(G, U_{K,S})$ is*

$$\begin{aligned}
 \#H^1(G, U_{K,S}) &= \frac{2^{\#S_K - \#S_F + 1}}{(U_{K,S} : U_{F,S} \cdot U_{K,S}^-)} = \frac{2^{\#S_K - \#S_F + 1}}{(NU_{K,S} : U_{F,S}^2)} \\
 &= 2^{r_{K,S} - 2r_{F,S}} \cdot (U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}) = 2^{\#S_K - 2\#S_F + 1} \cdot (U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}).
 \end{aligned}$$

In particular, $(U_{K,S} : U_{F,S} \cdot U_{K,S}^-) \mid 2^{\#S_K - \#S_F + 1}$ and $h(G, U_{K,S}) = 2^{2\#S_F - \#S_K - 1}$.

Proof. Easily follows from Dirichlet unit theorem and the above Proposition 2.

For the first application, we consider the known formula in the following Theorem 3.2 for the Herbrand quotient of the relative quadratic extension, and give a different proof of Theorem 1.3 on p.74 of [7] in this case.

Theorem 3.2 (see the Theorem 1.3 on p.74 of [7] for $n = [K : F] = 2$).
The Herbrand quotient

$$h(G, U_{K,S}) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{v \in S_F} n_v,$$

where n_v is the order of the decomposition group $G_w \subset G$ above v .

Proof. On the one hand, $S_F = S_r \sqcup S_i \sqcup S_s$, where $S_r = \{v \in S_F : v \text{ ramifies in } K\}$, $S_i = \{v \in S_F : v \text{ is inertia in } K\}$, $S_s = \{v \in S_F : v \text{ splits in } K\}$. So $\#S_F = \#S_r + \#S_i + \#S_s$ and $\#S_K = \#S_r + \#S_i + 2 \cdot \#S_s$. Also, $n_v = 1$ for $v \in S_s$, and $n_v = 2$ for $v \in S_r \cup S_i$, so $\prod_{v \in S_F} n_v = 2^{\#S_r + \#S_i} = 2^{2\#S_F - \#S_K}$. On the other hand, by Corollary 3.1 above, $h(G, U_{K,S}) = 2^{2\#S_F - \#S_K - 1}$, so the equality holds.

For the second application, we consider the case of real quadratic number fields.

Proposition 3.3. *Let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{D})$ be a real quadratic number field with a square-free integer $D(> 0)$, and $G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbb{Q})$. Let $\varepsilon > 1$ be a fundamental unit of K . Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (1) $N(\varepsilon) = -1$;
- (2) $\#H^1(G, U_K) = 2$;
- (3) *The Pell equation $x^2 - y^2D = -1$ in the case $D \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$ (respectively, $(2x - y)^2 - y^2D = -4$ in the case $D \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$) has integral solutions.*

Proof. By Dirichlet unit theorem, $U_K = \langle -1 \rangle \times \langle \varepsilon \rangle$, this ε is the unique smallest unit greater than 1 (see [14], pp.238,239 and [5], pp.82,83). Obviously, $N(\varepsilon) = \pm 1$, so $NU_K \subset \{\pm 1\}$. It follows from the formula in the above Corollary 3.1 that $\#H^1(G, U_K) = 2(W_{\mathbb{Q}} : NU_K)$ with $W_{\mathbb{Q}} = \{\pm 1\}$. So $\#H^1(G, U_K) = 2$ if and only if $NU_K = \{\pm 1\}$.

(1) $\Leftrightarrow$ (2). If there is an element $\alpha \in U_K$ such that $N\alpha = -1$, then since $\alpha = \pm \varepsilon^m$ for some $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we have $-1 = N(\varepsilon)^m$, so m is odd and $N(\varepsilon) = -1$. It follows from this that $NU_K = \{\pm 1\}$ if and only if $N(\varepsilon) = -1$. Hence $\#H^1(G, U_K) = 2$ if and only if $N(\varepsilon) = -1$.

(2) $\Leftrightarrow$ (3). If $D \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then the integral ring $\mathcal{O}_K = \mathbb{Z} \left[\frac{-1 + \sqrt{D}}{2} \right]$,

each element of $\mathcal{O}_K$ has the form $x + y \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{D}}{2}$, $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$. So $NU_K = \{\pm 1\}$

if and only if there are $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $N \left(x + y \cdot \frac{-1 + \sqrt{D}}{2} \right) = -1$, i.e.,

the equation $(2x - y)^2 - y^2 D = -4$ has integral solutions. Similar for the case $D \equiv 2, 3 \pmod{4}$, and the conclusion follows from the above discussion. $\square$

Note that the set of $D > 0$ for which the norm of the fundamental unit ϵ is -1 has not been determined (see [4], p.192). Many interesting facts about Pell equation and its applications can be found in [5].

For the third application, we consider the case of CM number fields.

Proposition 3.4. *Let K be a CM number field (see [12], p.38), $F = K^+$ the real subfield, $[K : F] = 2$, and the Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \sigma \rangle$ is generated by the complex conjugation σ on K . If $\#S_F = \#S_K$, for example, when every finite prime in S_F is ramified or inertia in K . Then*

$$\begin{aligned} \#H^1(G, U_{K,S}) &= \frac{2}{(U_{K,S} : U_{F,S} \cdot W_K)} = \frac{2}{(NU_{K,S} : U_{F,S}^2)} \\ &= 2^{-r_{K,S}} \cdot (U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}), \end{aligned}$$

in particular $(U_{K,S} : U_{F,S} \cdot W_K) = (NU_{K,S} : U_{F,S}^2) \mid 2$, $\#H^1(G, U_{K,S}) \mid 2$,

and $(U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}) = 2^{r_{K,S}}$ or $2^{r_{K,S}+1}$.

Proof. Since $\text{rank}(U_{K,S}^-) = r_{K,S} - r_{F,S} = \#S_K - \#S_F = 0$ and $F = K^+$ is totally real, it is easy to see that $U_{K,S}^- = W_K$. Note that $\#H^1(G, U_{K,S})$ is a positive integer number, the conclusion follows directly from the formula of the above Corollary 3.1. $\square$

From the above Proposition 3.4, one can directly deduces the known index estimation of the unit groups of F, K , which gives a different proof of Theorem 4.12 on p.40 of [12].

Theorem 3.5 (see the Theorem 4.12 on p.40 of [12]). *Let K and F be as in Proposition 3.4 above. Then $(U_K : U_F \cdot W_K) \mid 2$.*

Proof. Take $S_F = S_\infty$, then $U_{F,S} = U_F$, $U_{K,S} = U_K$, and the condition of the above Proposition 3.4 holds, so the conclusion follows.

Remark. For the cyclotomic field case, i.e., $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$ ($2 < m \in \mathbb{Z}$) and $F = K^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m + \zeta_m^{-1})$, where ζ_m is a primitive m -th root of unity in the complex number field $\mathbb{C}$. If $m = p^t$ for some prime number p and integer $t \geq 1$, then $U_K = U_F \cdot W_K$ (see [14], p.268 and [12], p.40). So by the above Proposition 3.4 we have $\sharp H^1(G, U_K) = 2$, $NU_K = U_F^2$, and $(U_F : NU_K) = 2^{r_K+1}$.

Now for the CM field K and its real subfield $F = K^+$ as above, let U_F^+ be the set consisting of all totally positive units in F . It is easy to see that $U_F^2 \subset NU_K \subset U_F^+ \subset U_F$. Let $\phi : U_K \rightarrow W_K$, $\alpha \mapsto \alpha/\sigma(\alpha)$. Then from the proof of Theorem 4.12 in [12, p.40], we have

Corollary 3.6. (1) *If $\phi(U_K) = W_K$, then $(U_F : NU_K) = 2^{r_K}$, $(NU_K : U_F^2) = (U_K : U_F \cdot W_K) = 2$, and $\sharp H^1(G, U_K) = 1$. In particular, $U_F^+ \neq U_F^2$;*

(2) *If $\phi(U_K) = W_K^2$, then $(U_F : NU_K) = 2^{r_K+1}$, $NU_K = U_F^2$, $U_K = U_F \cdot W_K$, and $\sharp H^1(G, U_K) = 2$.*

For example, let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$ and $F = K^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m + \zeta_m^{-1})$ be as above.

(a) if m is not a prime power, then the conclusion (1) of Corollary 3.6 holds.

(b) if m is a prime power, then the conclusion (2) of Corollary 3.6 holds.

Example 3.7. In this example, we let K, F be two real Galois extensions over $\mathbb{Q}$, $[K : F] = 2$, and $[F : \mathbb{Q}] = n$. The Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(K/F) = \{1, \sigma\}$ with a generator σ . Let U_K, U_K^1, U_K^+ and U_K^2 be

the unit group, the subgroup of the units of norm 1, the subgroup of totally positive units and the subgroup of the unit squares, respectively, of K . Similar for the meaning of U_F, U_F^1, U_F^+ and U_F^2 . Let $U_K^{+1} = U_K^+ \cap U_K^1$, $U_K^{1,2} = U_K^1 \cap U_K^2$, $r_K^{+1} = \text{rank}(U_K^{+1})$, $r_K^{1,2} = \text{rank}(U_K^{1,2})$, $r_K^1 = \text{rank}(U_K^1)$, $r_F^1 = \text{rank}(U_F^1)$, $r_K^+ = \text{rank}(U_K^+)$, $r_F^+ = \text{rank}(U_F^+)$. Then we have

$$\# H^1(G, U_K^+) = \frac{2^n}{(U_K^+ : U_F^+ \cdot U_K^{+1})} = \frac{2^n}{(NU_K^+ : U_F^{+2})} = 2 \cdot (U_F^+ : NU_K^+),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \# H^1(G, U_K^2) &= \frac{2^n}{(U_K^2 : (U_F^2)^G \cdot U_K^{1,2})} = \frac{2^n}{((NU_K^+)^2 : ((U_K^2)^G)^2)} \\ &= 2 \cdot ((U_K^2)^G : (NU_K^+)^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\# H^1(G, U_K^1) = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(U_K^1 : U_F \cdot U_K^{+1})} = \frac{2^{n+1}}{(NU_K^1 : U_F^1)} = 2 \cdot (U_F : NU_K^1).$$

Proof. By assumption, $r_F = n - 1$, $r_K = 2n - 1$. It is easy to see that U_K^+, U_K^1 and U_K^2 are G -modules, and $(U_K^+)^G = U_F^+$, $(U_K^1)^G = U_F$. For $\alpha \in U_K$, the norm $N_{K/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = \pm 1$ (see [6], p.96), so $U_K^2 \subset U_K^1$. The following facts are also easy: $r_K^+ = r_F^+ + r_K^{+1}$, $r_K^{1,2} = r_K^{+1} = r_K - r_F = n$, $r_K^1 = r_K = 2n - 1$, $r_F^1 = r_F = n - 1$, $U_F^+ \cap U_K^{+1} = U_K^+[2] = \{1\}$, $U_F \cap U_K^1 = U_F[2] = U_K^1[2] = \{1, -1\}$. Then the conclusions follow directly from the above Proposition 2.

Now again let $F, K, G, S_F, S_K, U_{F,S}, U_{K,S}$ be as in the above Corollary 3.1. Recall that S_F is called large for K/F if

- (i) S_F contains all ramified primes of K/F ;
- (ii) the S_K -class group of K is trivial.

Moreover, if S_F is large for K/F , and satisfies the following condition:

- (iii) $G = U_{w \in S_K} G_w$, where G_w is the decomposition group at the place

w , then S_F is called larger for K/F . (See [13, pp.1~2]). We denote the S_F -class group of F by $Cl_{F,S}$, which is defined to be the quotient of the ideal class group of F by the subgroup generated by the classes represented by the finite primes in S_F (see [10], p.127).

Proposition 3.8. *If S_F is large for K/F , then the S_F -class number of F*

$$h_{F,S} = \#Cl_{F,S} = \#H^1(G, U_{K,S}) = 2^{\#S_K - 2\#S_F + 1} \cdot (U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}),$$

so $h_{F,S}$ is a 2-power. In particular, if K/F is ramified at some finite place, and S_F is large, then

$$(U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}) = 2^{2\#S_F - \#S_K - 1}.$$

Proof. By Lemma 1 of [13, p.9], we have $H^1(G, U_{K,S}) \simeq Cl_{F,S}$, so by Corollary 3.1 above, the first formula follows. For the second formula, by our assumption, it is obvious that S_F is also larger for K/F . By Lemma 1 of [13, p.9], the S_F -class group of F is trivial, so $\#H^1(G, U_{K,S}) = 1$, which implies that $(U_{F,S} : NU_{K,S}) = 2^{2\#S_F - \#S_K - 1}$.

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