

SP: 金井さん

§ 1 Intro - HP and HNP -

§ 2 Known results

§ 3 Main results

§ 4 The HNP and norm one tori

§ 5 Obs (K/\mathbb{R})

§ 6 sketch of proof

$\text{X} \in \mathbb{R}$ の "素因子" $\Leftrightarrow \prod_v \mathbb{R}_v =: \mathbb{Q}_{\mathbb{R}}$ の素因子

§ 11.1 : Hasse principle (HP) \mathbb{K} : number field (NF) (i.e.) finite extension / \mathbb{Q} \mathbb{K}_v : completion of \mathbb{K} at a place v (i.e.) finite extension of \mathbb{Q}_p ここで $\mathbb{K} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{K}_v$ があるのを $\mathbb{K} \hookrightarrow \prod_v \mathbb{K}_v$ ($a \mapsto (a, a, \dots)$) がある.

\rightsquigarrow For X/\mathbb{K} : aff var $X(\mathbb{K}) \subset \prod_v X(\mathbb{K}_v)$.

$\xrightarrow{\text{global}}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{local}}$

$X(\mathbb{K}) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow X(\mathbb{K}_v) \neq \emptyset \text{ for } \forall v.$

Definition X/\mathbb{K} : aff. var.HP holds for X/\mathbb{K} $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} [X(\mathbb{K}) \neq \emptyset \Leftrightarrow X(\mathbb{K}_v) \neq \emptyset \text{ for } \forall v].$ Theorem [Hasse - Minkowski '1921]HP holds for quadratic forms / \mathbb{K}

3次の場合は HP をもたない反例がある [Selmer 1951]

 $X = 3x^3 + 4y^3 + 5z^3 = 0 / \mathbb{Q}$ は $X(\mathbb{Q}_p) \neq \emptyset$ (p : prime or ∞) だが $X(\mathbb{Q}) = \emptyset$.一般に n 次形式 ($n \geq 3$) に対する HP は難しい. (e.g. The theory of Brauer - Milnor obstruction)

$A_{\mathbb{R}} := \{ (a_v) \in \prod_v \mathbb{R}_v \mid v(a_v) \geq 0 \text{ for almost all } v \} : \text{adel ring}$

$A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\times} : \text{idele group of } \mathbb{R}$

$L/\mathbb{R} : \text{fin ext. of NF}$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a & L^{\times} & \hookrightarrow & A_L^{\times} & \ni & (x_w)_w \\ \downarrow & \downarrow N_{L/\mathbb{R}} & \curvearrowright & \vdots & & \downarrow \\ \prod_{\sigma \in \frac{\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{R})}{\text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}/L)}} \sigma(a) & \in \mathbb{R}^{\times} & \hookrightarrow & A_{\mathbb{R}}^{\times} & \ni & \prod_{w/v} N_{L_w/\mathbb{R}_v}(x_w) \end{array}$$

Definition

$L/\mathbb{R} : \text{finite extension of NF.}$

$$\text{Obs}(L/\mathbb{R}) := \frac{\mathbb{R}^{\times} \cap N_{L/\mathbb{R}}(A_L^{\times})}{N_{L/\mathbb{R}}(L^{\times})}$$

local の 束ね合わせ

global

とす。

$$\text{HNP holds for } L/\mathbb{R} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \text{Obs}(L/\mathbb{R}) = 0$$

Remark

$$\text{HNP holds for } L/\mathbb{R} \iff \text{HP holds for } N_{L/\mathbb{R}}(t) = c \text{ for } \forall c \in \mathbb{R}^{\times}.$$

Theorem [Hasse's norm theorem 1931]

$L/\mathbb{R} : \text{cyclic extension (i.e.) } \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{R}) \cong C_n : \text{cyclic group.}$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Obs}(L/\mathbb{R}) = 0.$$

Example

$$\begin{aligned} ① \quad & \text{Obs}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-39}, \sqrt{-3})/\mathbb{Q}) \cong \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \\ ② \quad & \text{Obs}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1})/\mathbb{Q}) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \right\} \text{両者のガロア群は } V_4 \text{ (Klein four gp)}$$

§2

- L/\mathbb{F} : Galois extension

Theorem [Tate 1967]

$G = \text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{F})$ とする. このとき

$$\text{obs}(L/\mathbb{F}) \simeq \ker(\hat{H}^3(G, \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\text{res}} \bigoplus_{v \in V_{\mathbb{F}}} \hat{H}^3(G_v, \mathbb{Z}))$$

↑ 付置全体

ここで

$G_v := \{ \sigma \in G \mid \sigma(P_v) = P_v \}$ the decomposition gp of G at v
である.

もし, $G \cong C_n$ なら $\hat{H}^3(G, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \hat{H}^1(G, \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ だから $\text{obs}(L/\mathbb{F}) = 0$ が Tate の定理から
従う.

また, もし $G \cong V_4$ なら

$$\begin{aligned} \text{obs}(L/\mathbb{F}) = 0 &\iff \exists v \in V_{\mathbb{F}} \text{ s.t. } G_v \cong V_4 \\ &\quad \text{---} \otimes \\ &\quad \because \hat{H}^3(V_4, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

Example

G_v : cyclic $\iff v$: unramified

$$\textcircled{1} \quad L_1 := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-39}, \sqrt{-3}) = \mathbb{Q}(\beta_3) \quad f_{\alpha}: \text{最小公因式}$$

$$\leadsto \text{obs}(L_1/\mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}.$$

判別式 $13^2 \cdot (-3)^2$

$$D(f_{\alpha}) = \bigcirc D_4$$

$$p \mid D_{L_1} \iff p: \text{ramify}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad L_2 := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}) = \mathbb{Q}(\beta_8) \quad \leftarrow D_{L_2} = 2^{\otimes}$$

$$2: \text{totally ramify} \quad \leadsto \# G_v = 4$$

$$\leadsto G_v \cong V_4$$

$$\leadsto \text{obs}(L_2/\mathbb{Q}) = 0$$

⊗

K/\mathbb{F} : non-Galois.

$$\exists L : \text{Galois closure}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} | \\ K \\ | \\ \mathbb{F} \end{array}$$

• HNP holds for

- $[K:\mathbb{F}] = p$: prime [Bartels '81]
- $[K:\mathbb{F}] = n$: $\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{F}) \cong D_n$ [Bartels '81]
- $[K:\mathbb{F}] = n$: $\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{F}) \cong \mathfrak{S}_n$ [Voskresenki - Kunyavskii]
- $[K:\mathbb{F}] = n$: $\text{Gal}(L/\mathbb{F}) \cong A_n$ [Macédo '2020] ← Gap が用いられている。
($n \geq 5$)

次の2つの定理が主結果の motivation をある：

Theorem [Kunyavskii '984]

$$[K:\mathbb{F}] = 4, \quad G \cong 4T_m \quad (1 \leq m \leq 5)$$

transitive subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_4

このとき $\text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F}) = 0$ except for $4T_2 \cong V_4, 4T_4 \cong A_4$

更に $G \cong V_4$ or A_4 のとき

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F}) \leq \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F}) = 0 \iff \exists v \in V_{\mathbb{F}} \text{ (s.t.) } V_4 \leq G_v$$

} $\textcircled{**}$

Theorem [Dvokokhrust - Platonov '87]

$$[K:\mathbb{F}] = 6, \quad G \cong 6T_m \quad (1 \leq m \leq 16)$$

このとき $\text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F}) = 0$ except for $6T_4 \cong A_4, 6T_{12} \cong A_5$

それで $G \cong A_4$ or A_5 のときは $\textcircled{**}$ が成立する。

§3 Main result

Theorem [Hoshi - K-Yamasaki]

$$[K:\mathbb{F}] = n \leq 15, \quad G_n \cong nT_m.$$

このとき $\text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F}) = 0$ except for Table 1

更に Table 1 のときの $\text{obs}(K/\mathbb{F})$ は Table 2 のときにはる。