STARK’S CONJECTURE IN MULTI-QUADRATIC EXTENSIONS, REVISITED

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1. The elements of Stark’s refined abelian conjecture

Units. Let:

- $L/F$ be an abelian extension of number fields in which a distinguished (finite or infinite) prime of $F$ denoted by $v$ splits completely. These and all number fields will be assumed to lie in a fixed algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ of the field $\mathbb{Q}$ of rational numbers.
- $|\cdot|_w$ be the normalized absolute value at a fixed prime $w$ of $L$ above $v$.
- $w_L$ be the order of the group $\mu_L$ of roots of unity in $L$.
- $U_L^{(v)}$ be the group of elements of $L$ having absolute value equal to 1 at each (finite or infinite) absolute value of $L$ except for those associated with primes above $v$, in other words, those which are conjugates of $|\cdot|_w$.

We sometimes refer to $U_L^{(v)}$ as the $v$-units of $L$. 

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L-functions. Let:
- $G$ be the abelian Galois group of the extension $L/F$.
- $\hat{G}$ be the character group of $G$.
- $S'$ be a fixed finite set of primes of $F$ of cardinality $|S| \geq 3$, and assume that $S$ contains $\mathfrak{m}$, all finite primes which ramify in $L/F$, and all infinite primes. The Stark conjecture we are concerned with must be formulated differently when $|S| = 2$, and is known to be true in this case by [4] and [5].
- $S^0 = S - \{\mathfrak{m}\}$.
- $S_{\text{fin}}$ be the set of finite primes in $S$.
- $p$ run through the finite primes of $F$ not in $S$.
- $a$ run through integral ideals of $F$, prime to the elements of $S$.
- $N\mathfrak{a}$ denote the absolute norm of the ideal $\mathfrak{a}$.
- $\sigma_a \in G$ be the well-defined automorphism attached to $a$ via the Artin map.

For each $\chi \in \hat{G}$, we have the Artin $L$-function with Euler factors at the primes in $S$ removed:

$$L_S(s, \chi) = \sum_{\substack{a \text{ integral} \\ (a, S) = 1}} \frac{\chi(\sigma_a)}{N\mathfrak{a}^s} \prod_{\text{prime } p \not\in S} \left(1 - \frac{\chi(p)}{Np^s}\right)^{-1}.$$  

It is known that $L_S(s, \chi)$ has an analytic continuation and a functional equation relating it to $L_S(1 - s, \overline{\chi})$. The order of its zero at $s = 0$ is

$$\tau_S(\chi) = \begin{cases} |S| - 1 \\ \{|q \in S : q \text{ splits completely in the field} \\ \text{fixed by the kernel of } \chi\}| \end{cases}$$

depending on whether or not $\chi$ is the trivial character $\chi_0$. See [5] for further background and references.

The conjecture. We first single out the key equality in Stark’s refined abelian conjecture for first derivatives of $L$-functions which posits the existence of a special $\mathfrak{m}$-unit $\epsilon$ serving as an “$L$-function evaluator.”

**Conjecture** $\text{St}'(L/F, S)$. There exists an element (often called a “Stark unit”) $\epsilon \in U_L^{(\mathfrak{m})}$ such that

$$L'_S(0, \chi) = -\frac{1}{w_L} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \log(|\epsilon^\sigma|^\mathfrak{m}) \quad \text{for all } \chi \in \hat{G}.$$  

**Remark 1.** The conditions on $\epsilon$ specify all of its absolute values and thus determine $\epsilon$ up to a root of unity in $L$. This ambiguity still remains when
Stark's conjecture in multi-quadratic extensions, revisited

we impose Stark's additional condition below. Nevertheless, we sometimes refer to \( \varepsilon \) as "the" Stark unit.

The full Stark conjecture in this setting (cf. [4], [5]) says more.

**Conjecture St(L/F, S).** \( St'(L/F, S) \) holds, and furthermore \( L(e^{1/w_L})/F \) is an abelian Galois extension.

2. Statements of the results

We assume from now on that there are at least 2 infinite primes \( \infty_1, \infty_2 \) in \( S \). Otherwise \( St(L/F, S) \) is known to be true by [4] (see also [5,IV.3.9]). We may then assume that \( \infty_2 \neq \varepsilon \). Also assume from now on that \( G = \text{Gal}(L/F) \) is isomorphic to \( (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^m \) for some positive integer \( m \). We then call \( L/F \) a multiquadratic extension of rank \( m \).

Our aim in this paper is to prove the following theorems.

**Theorem 1.** Let \( S_{\text{fin}} \subset S \) consist of the finite primes in \( S \), and let \( r_F(S) \) denote the 2-rank of the \( S_{\text{fin}} \)-class group of \( F \). If \( |S| > m + 1 - r_F(S) \), then \( St(L/F, S) \) holds for the multiquadratic extension \( L/F \).

**Theorem 2.** \( St'(L/F, S) \) holds for the multiquadratic extension \( L/F \), hence for an arbitrary multiquadratic extension.

**Theorem 3.** \( St(L/F, S) \) holds for the multiquadratic extension \( L/F \) if \( \varepsilon \) is a real infinite prime or a finite prime, except possibly when \( L \) is the maximal multiquadratic extension of \( F \) which is unramified outside of \( S \) and in which \( \varepsilon \) splits completely.

**Theorem 4.** \( St(L/F, S) \) holds for the multiquadratic extension \( L/F \) when the rank of this extension is \( m = 2 \), i.e. \( L/F \) is biquadratic. Thus it holds for an arbitrary biquadratic extension.

**Remark 2.** \( St(L/F, S) \) was proved for the multiquadratic extension \( L/F \) in [2] and [3] under the assumption that either \( |S| > m + 1 \), or that no prime above 2 (i.e. no dyadic prime) is ramified in \( L/F \).

3. The relative quadratic case

Assume \( K/F \) is a relative quadratic extension. This section summarizes some basic results from [3] and [5] on \( St(K/F, S) \).

We set:

- \( \text{Gal}(K/F) = \langle \tau \rangle \) of order 2.
- \( \eta_K = 1 \) if \( S \) contains two split primes of \( K/F \).
- \( \eta_K \) is generator of the infinite cyclic group \( U_K^{(u)}/\mu_K \) with \( |\eta_K|_w < 1 \), otherwise. Note that since \( \infty_2 \) does not split in this case, we may also describe \( U_K^{(u)} \) as the \( S \)-units \( u \) of \( K \) such that \( u^{1+\tau} = 1 \). If \( \omega \) is a real infinite prime, choose \( \eta_K \) to be positive in the embedding induced by
m. Since \( \eta_{K}^{1+\tau} = 1 \), this then implies that \( \eta_{K} \) is positive at both of the primes above \( v \).

- \( \text{Cl}_F(S) = \text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = S_{\text{fin}} \)-ideal class group of \( F \), the quotient of the ideal class group \( \text{Cl}(F) \) of \( F \) by the subgroup generated by the ideal classes of the primes in \( S_{\text{fin}} \).
- \( S_K \) = the set of primes of \( K \) lying above those in \( S \).
- \( \text{Cl}_K(S) = S_K \)-ideal class group of \( K \).
- \( H_K = H_K(S) = \text{Cl}_K(S)/\iota(\text{Cl}_F(S)) \), the cokernel of the map \( \iota \) induced by extension of ideals.
- \( M_K = M_K(S) = |H_K| \), the order of this group.

**Theorem** (Stark-Tate, cf. [Ta, IV.5.4]). \( St(K/F,S) \) holds with Stark unit
\[
\varepsilon_K = \eta_K^{M_K \cdot 2^{|S| - 3}},
\]
and \( K(\eta_K^{1/w_K})/F \) is abelian.

**Remark 3.** The extra factor \( e^+ \) in [5, IV.5.4] equals 1 when \( \eta_K \neq 1 \) as this implies that the infinite prime \( \infty_2 \) of \( F \) does not split in \( K \).

### 4. Passage to the multiquadratic case via \( L \)-function properties

We have assumed that \( L/F \) is multiquadratic with the distinguished prime \( v \) of \( F \) splitting completely in \( L \), and that \( \infty_2 \neq v \) is an infinite prime of \( F \). From now on, we also assume that:

- \( \infty_2 \) does not split completely in \( L/F \). (Otherwise \( St(L/F) \) is trivially true with \( \varepsilon = 1 \).)

Let:

- \( \tau \) = complex conjugation at \( \infty_2 \) in \( L/F \).
- \( K_i \) for \( i = 1, 2, \ldots, 2^{(m-1)} \) be the relative quadratic extensions of \( F \) in \( L \) which are not fixed by \( \tau \). (These generate \( L \).)
- \( \eta_i = \eta_{K_i} \).
- \( M_i = M_{K_i} \).
- \( w_i = w_{K_i} \).

**Proposition 1.** If
\[
\varepsilon = \prod_{i=1}^{2^{m-1}} \eta_i^{M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - 3} - 2^{|S| - m - 1} (w_L/w_i)}
\]
lies in \( L \), then it is the Stark unit \( \varepsilon_L \) satisfying \( St'(L/F,S) \).

**Proof.** (This is a straightforward adaptation of the proof of Theorem 2.6 of [3].) Clearly \( \varepsilon \in U_L^{(v)} \) because each \( \eta_i \in U_{K_i}^{(v)} \subset U_{L}^{(v)} \). In particular, \( \varepsilon^{1+\tau} = 1 \) because this represents the absolute value of \( \varepsilon \) above \( \infty_2 \). We now show that \( \varepsilon \) is an \( L \)-function evaluator.
Fix an arbitrary character $\chi \in \hat{G}$. If $\chi(\tau) = 1$, then $r_S(\chi) > 1$ by the formula for this quantity, and therefore $L'_S(\chi, 0) = 0$. At the same time,

$$-\frac{1}{w_L} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|c^\sigma|_m) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{w_L} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|c^{(1+\tau)\sigma}|_m) = 0,$$

by the observation in the last paragraph. So $\varepsilon$ is an $L$-function evaluator for this type of $\chi$.

Now suppose that $\chi(\tau) = -1$. The fixed field of the kernel of $\chi$ must then be one of the $K_i$ for some $i = i(\chi)$. Letting $G_i = \text{Gal}(L/K_i)$, we observe that

$$\sum_{\sigma \in G_i} \chi(\sigma) = \begin{cases} 2^{m-1}, & \text{if } i = i(\chi) \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

We use the definition of $\varepsilon$, the fact that $\chi(\tau) = -1$, and the fact that $G_i$ fixes $\eta_i$, along with the evaluation of the last sum and finally the Stark-Tate theorem for relative quadratic extensions and the inflation property of Artin $L$-functions to see that

$$-\frac{1}{w_L} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|c^\sigma|_m) = -\frac{1}{w_L} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m-1}} \chi(\sigma)(w_L/w_i) \log(\|\eta_i^{M_i|S|^{-3}\sigma}|_m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m-1}} \frac{-1}{w_i} \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|\eta_i^{M_i|S|^{-3}\sigma}|_m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m-1}} \frac{-1}{w_i} \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \sum_{\sigma \in G_i} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|\eta_i^{M_i|S|^{-3}(1-\tau)\sigma}|_m)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{2^{m-1}} \frac{-1}{w_i} \frac{1}{2^{m-1}} \sum_{\sigma \in G_i} \chi(\sigma) \log(\|\eta_i^{M_i|S|^{-3}(1-\tau)}|_m)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{w_i(\chi)} \log(\|(\eta_i^{M_i(\chi)}|^{2|S|^{-3}})^{(1-\tau)}|_m) = L'_S(0, \chi).$$

So $\varepsilon$ is an $L$-function evaluator for this type of $\chi$ as well, and the proof is complete. \qed

5. Class field theory

Recall that $H_K = \text{Cl}_K(S)/\iota(\text{Cl}_F(S))$. 

Proposition 2. Let $K$ be any of the $K_i$ for which $\eta_i \neq 1$.
Then $\text{rank}_2(H_K) \geq \text{rank}_2(\text{Cl}_F(S)) = r_F(S)$, with equality holding if $|S| = 3$.

Proof. We will show that the norm map induces a surjective homomorphism $H_K/H_K^2 \to \text{Cl}_F(S)/\text{Cl}_F(S)^2$ which is an isomorphism when $|S| = 3$.

The assumption that $\eta_i \neq 1$ implies that $\infty_2$ and the other primes of $S^0$ do not split in $K/F$. Thus the complex conjugation $\tau$ at $\infty_2$ restricts to a generator of $\text{Gal}(K/F)$.

Let $I_K$ denote the group of fractional ideals of $K$, $P_K$ denote the subgroup of principal fractional ideals, and $I_F$ denote the subgroup of fractional ideals of $K$ which are extended from fractional ideals of $F$. Also let $S_{\text{fin}}(K)$ denote the set of ideals of $K$ which lie above those in $S_{\text{fin}}$. This contains all of the ideals of $K$ which are ramified over $F$. From the factorization of ideals into primes, we see that $I_F(S_{\text{fin}}(K)) = I_K^{1+\tau} J_K(S_{\text{fin}}(K))$, where $J_K$ denotes the group generated by the prime ideals of $K$ which are inert over $F$. Then

$$H_K/H_K^2 \cong I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_F(S_{\text{fin}}(K)) = I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_K^{1+\tau} J_K(S_{\text{fin}}(K)) = I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_K^{-1}(S_{\text{fin}}(K) J_K).$$

Under the Artin map of class field theory, $I_K/P_K (= \text{Cl}_K)$ corresponds to the maximal unramified abelian extension (Hilbert Class Field) $H$ of $K$, in the sense that this map induces an isomorphism of $I_K/P_K$ with $\text{Gal}(H/K)$. From this it is clear that $I_K/P_K I_K^2$ corresponds to the maximal abelian unramified elementary 2-extension of $K$ in the same way. Similarly, $I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_K^{-1}$ corresponds to the maximal abelian unramified elementary 2-extension $\mathcal{F}$ of $K$ having the property that $\tau$ acts (by conjugation) trivially on $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F}/K)$. By maximality, $\mathcal{F}/F$ is Galois.

Let $G_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{F}/F)$ and $N_{\mathcal{F}} = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{F}/K)$. Then $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is normal of index 2 in $G_{\mathcal{F}}$, and $\tau$ acts trivially on $N_{\mathcal{F}}$. So $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ and any lift of $\tau$ commute with $N_{\mathcal{F}}$, which suffices to show that $N_{\mathcal{F}}$ lies in the center of $G_{\mathcal{F}}$. Now $G_{\mathcal{F}}/N_{\mathcal{F}}$ is cyclic of order 2, so that $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ acts trivially. This implies that $G_{\mathcal{F}}$ is abelian. Hence in fact $\mathcal{F}/F$ is an abelian extension.

We now know that $I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_K^{-1}$ corresponds to the maximal unramified elementary 2-extension $\mathcal{F}$ of $K$ which is abelian over $F$. So the extension $I_K/P_K I_K^2 I_K^{-1}(S_{\text{fin}}(K))$ corresponds to the maximal such extension $L_K$ of $K$ in which all primes of $S_{\text{fin}}(K)$ split completely.

For each finite or infinite prime $p \in S^0$, let $D_p$ denote its decomposition group in the abelian extension $L_K/F$. Under our assumptions, such a prime $p$ does not split in the quadratic extension $K/F$, while the prime $\mathfrak{P}$ above it in $K$ splits completely in $L_K$. Thus $D_p = \langle \tau_p \rangle$ has order 2. Let $D$ be the subgroup of $\text{Gal}(L_K/F)$ generated by all the $D_p$ for finite and infinite primes $p \in S^0$ except $\infty_2$. Hence $D$ is an elementary abelian 2-group with
2-rank \( \text{rank}_2(D) \leq |S| - 2 \). Let \( L'_F \) be the fixed field of \( D \). Since \( L'_F \subset L_K \), no primes ramify in \( L'_F/K \). Also, only primes in \( S^0 \) can ramify in \( K/F \). So only primes in \( S^0 \) can ramify in \( L'_F/F \). The definition of \( L'_F \) requires that the primes in \( S^0 \) other than \( \infty_2 \) split completely in \( L'_F/F \). Hence \( L'_F/F \) can ramify only at \( \infty_2 \). Thus \( L'_F \) is contained in the ray class field modulo \( \infty_2 \) for \( F \). But the ray classes modulo \( \infty_2 \) are the same as the ray classes modulo 1, due to the presence of the unit \(-1\). Thus \( L'_F/F \) is unramified at \( \infty_2 \) as well, and is therefore everywhere unramified, with all primes in \( S \) splitting completely.

The fact that \( \infty_2 \) splits in \( L'_F/F \) but not in the quadratic extension \( K/F \) implies that \( L'_F \cap K = F \). Thus the elementary abelian 2-group \( N_L = \text{Gal}(L_K/K) \) and the elementary abelian 2-group \( D = \text{Gal}(L_K/L_F) \) generate the abelian group \( \text{Gal}(L_K/F) \), which is therefore also an elementary abelian 2-group. Hence if \( q \) is any prime of \( F \) which is inert in \( K \), we may consider the Frobenius of the extended prime \( \Omega \) of \( K \) in the extension \( L_K/K \) and use the properties of the Frobenius in relative extensions (see [1, III.2.4]): \( \sigma(\Omega, L_K/K) = \sigma(q, L_K/F)^2 = 1 \). This shows that \( J_K \) has trivial image in \( \text{Gal}(L_K/K) \) under the Artin map.

We return now to the isomorphism from \( I_K/P_K I_K^{-1} S(S_{\text{fin}}(K)) \) to \( N_L = \text{Gal}(L_K/K) \) which is induced by the Artin map as described above. Since the image of \( J_K \) lies in the kernel of this isomorphism, we conclude that

\[
1 \rightarrow D_0 \rightarrow N_L \rightarrow \text{Gal}(L_K/F) \rightarrow 1
\]

Now we observe that \( L'_F \) has an intrinsic definition in terms of \( F \). Since \( L'_F/F \) is an unramified elementary abelian 2-extension in which all primes of \( S \) split completely, it is contained in the maximal such extension, which we denote by \( L_F \). Then \( L_F \cdot K \) is an unramified elementary abelian 2-extension of \( K \) in which all primes of \( S_{\text{fin}}(K) \) (indeed \( S(K) \), as unramified is the same as split for the infinite primes) split completely, and is abelian over \( F \). But \( L_K \) was defined to be the maximal such extension, so \( L_K \supset L_F \). As all primes in \( S \) split completely in \( L_F/F \), \( L_F \) must be fixed by the decomposition groups generating \( D \). This means that \( L_F \subset L'_F \). We conclude that \( L_F = L'_F \).

Finally define \( D_0 = \text{Gal}(L_K/(K \cdot L_F)) \), which has index 2 in \( D = \text{Gal}(L_K/L_F) \). Thus \( D_0 \) is an elementary abelian 2-group with \( \text{rank}_2(D_0) \leq |S| - 3 \). Then we have an exact sequence:

\[
1 \rightarrow D_0 \rightarrow N_L \rightarrow \text{Gal}(L_K/F) \rightarrow 1
\]

This simply comes from the natural restriction map identifying \( N_L/D_0 \cong \text{Gal}(K \cdot L_F)/K \) with \( \text{Gal}(L_F/F) \).

Interpreting \( \text{Gal}(L_F/F) \) via the class field theory of \( F \), we have

\[
\text{Gal}(L_F/F) \cong I_F/P_F I_F^{-1} S(S_{\text{fin}}) \cong \text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})/\text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})^2
\]
Thus in terms of class groups (using (1) and (3)), the exact sequence becomes
\[ 1 \to C_0 \to H_K/H^* K \to \text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})/\text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})^2 \to 1, \]
where the kernel $C_0$ is an elementary abelian 2-group of rank $\leq |S| - 3$ and
the map on the right is induced by the norm map on ideals. The conclusion
of the theorem follows.

\[ \textbf{Corollary 1.} \text{ The integer } 2^{r_F(S)} \text{ divides } M_i \text{ when } \eta_i \neq 1. \]

\[ \textbf{Proof.} \text{ This is clear since } r_F(S) = \text{rank}_2(\text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})) \leq \text{rank}_2(H_K) \text{ for } K = K_i. \]

\[ \textbf{6. Proof of Theorem 1} \]

The assumption is that $|S| \geq m + 2 - r_F(S)$. In view of Proposition 1,
we consider
\[ \varepsilon = \prod \eta_i^{M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2}(w_L/w_i)}, \]
where the product may clearly be taken over $i$ for which $\eta_i \neq 1$. For such $i$,
the expression $e_i = M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2}$ is an integer multiple of $2^{r_F(S)} \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2}$,
by Corollary 1, and this in turn is integral by assumption. Thus $e_i$ is
integral and so
\[ \varepsilon = \prod \eta_i^{e_i/w_L/w_i} \]
does in fact lie in $L$, since each $\eta_i$ lies in $K_i \subset L$. Then $St'(L/F, S)$ holds
by Proposition 1. Furthermore
\[ \varepsilon^{1/w_L} = \prod \eta_i^{e_i/w_i}, \]
and each $\eta_i^{1/w_i}$ lies in an abelian extension of $F$, by the Stark-Tate theorem.
As the composite of abelian extensions is abelian, we conclude that $\varepsilon^{1/w_L}$
lies in an abelian extension of $F$. This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

\[ \textbf{7. Kummer theory} \]

Let:
- $m_S = \prod_{p \in S_{\text{fin}}} p$
- $L = L_S$ be the composite of all quadratic extensions of $F$ in $\overline{Q}$ with
relative discriminant dividing $4m_S$.
- $\mathcal{O}_F$ be the ring of integers of $F$.
- $\mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ be the ring of $S_{\text{fin}}$-integers of $\mathcal{O}_F$.

\[ \textbf{Lemma 1. Suppose } [K : F] = 2. \text{ Then } K = F(\sqrt{\gamma}) \text{ for some } \gamma \in F \text{ which}
generates a fractional ideal of } F \text{ of the form } (\gamma) = a^2b \text{ with } b \text{ supported in}
S_{\text{fin}} \text{ if and only if the relative discriminant } \delta(K/F) \text{ of } K \text{ over } F \text{ divides}
4m_S. \text{ In particular, if } K/F \text{ is unramified outside } S, \text{ then } \delta(K/F)|4m_S. \]
Proof. First suppose that \( K = F(\sqrt{\gamma}) \) with \( (\gamma) = a^2b \) and \( b \) supported in \( S_{\text{fin}} \). The relative discriminant may be computed locally, so we reduce to the case of an extension of local fields \( K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p} \) by passing to the completions at a fixed arbitrary prime \( \mathfrak{p} \) of \( F \) and a prime \( \mathfrak{P} \) over \( \mathfrak{p} \) in \( K \). That is, the \( \mathfrak{p} \)-part \( (\delta(K/F))_\mathfrak{p} \) of the relative discriminant of \( K/F \) equals the relative discriminant of \( K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p} \), and it suffices to show that this divides \( 4m_S \) for each \( \mathfrak{p} \). Let \( \pi \) be a uniformizing parameter for the ring of integers \( \mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{P} \) of \( F_\mathfrak{p} \). Then \( \gamma = u\pi^{2e+a} \) where \( u \) is a unit of \( \mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p} \) and \( a \) equals 0 or 1. So \( K_\mathfrak{P} = F_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{\gamma}) = F_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{u\pi^a}) \). We treat the two possibilities for \( a \) individually.

When \( a = 0 \), we have \( K_\mathfrak{P} = F_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{u}) \). Then the relative discriminant \( \delta(K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p}) \) divides the discriminant of the polynomial \( x^2 - u \) which is \( (4u) = (4) \), and this clearly divides \( 4m_S \).

When \( a = 1 \), it evidently must be the case that \( \mathfrak{p} \) divides \( b \), and therefore \( \mathfrak{p} \) divides \( m_S \). We have \( K_\mathfrak{P} = F_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{u\pi}) = F_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{\pi'}), \) where \( \pi' \) is another uniformizing parameter. Thus \( K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p} \) is an Eisenstein extension for which it is known that \( \mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{P} = \mathcal{O}_\mathfrak{p}(\sqrt{\pi'}) \). Therefore \( \delta(K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p}) \) equals the discriminant of \( x^2 - \pi' \), namely \( (4\pi') = 4\pi \). Again this divides \( 4m_S \), as \( \mathfrak{p} \) divides \( m_S \).

This completes the first half of the proof.

Next assume that the relative discriminant \( \delta(K/F) \) of \( K \) over \( F \) divides \( 4m_S \). Since \( K/F \) is a relative quadratic extension, we know that \( K = F(\sqrt{\gamma}) \) for some \( \gamma \in F \). Write \( (\gamma) = a^2b \), and \( b \) a square free fractional ideal. If a prime \( \mathfrak{p} \) appears in the factorization of \( b \), let \( \mathfrak{P} \) be a prime above \( \mathfrak{p} \) in \( K \). Then we are in the situation appearing in the first half of the proof where \( a = 1 \) and \( K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p} \) is an Eisenstein extension. In this case we saw that \( \delta(K_\mathfrak{P}/F_\mathfrak{p}) = 4\pi \). We are assuming that this divides \( 4m_S \), so may clearly conclude that \( \mathfrak{p} \) divides \( m_S \) and thus \( \mathfrak{p} \) is in \( S_{\text{fin}} \). This shows that \( b \) is supported in \( S_{\text{fin}} \), and concludes the proof.

**Proposition 3.** The field \( L = \mathcal{L}_S \) contains \( L(\sqrt{\eta_i} : i = 1 \ldots, 2^{m-1}) \).

**Proof.** We show that \( L \) contains \( L(\sqrt{\eta_i} : i = 1 \ldots, 2^{m-1}) \) by showing that \( L \) contains \( L \) and each \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \). First, each \( K_i/F \) is a quadratic extension, so \( K_i = F(\sqrt{\gamma_i}) \). We may write \( (\gamma_i) = a^2b \) with \( b \) square free. Then \( K_i \) is ramified at the divisors of \( b \), by Kummer theory. Since \( K_i/F \) is unramified outside \( S \), we conclude that \( b \) is supported in \( S_{\text{fin}} \). It now follows from the Lemma that \( K_i \) is a quadratic extension of \( F \) with relative discriminant dividing \( 4m_S \). But \( L \) was defined to be the composite of all such extensions. Thus \( L \) contains the composite of all the \( K_i \), which is \( L \), as we observed in the beginning of section III.

Having shown that \( L \) contains \( L \), we proceed to show that \( L \) contains each \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \). This is trivial if \( \eta_i = 1 \), so we may assume that we are not in this situation. Then the image of \( \eta_i \) generates the infinite cyclic group \( U_{K_i}^{(e)}/\mu_{K_i} \). Thus \( \eta_i \) is not a square in \( K_i \), and \( \eta_i \) does not lie in \( F \). So
$F(\sqrt{\eta_i})$ is an extension of degree 4 over $F$. We know that $\eta_i^2 = 1/\eta_i$, so the conjugates of $\sqrt{\eta_i}$ over $F$ are $\pm\sqrt{\eta_i}$ and $\pm1/\sqrt{\eta_i}$. Thus $F(\sqrt{\eta_i})/F$ is a Galois extension of degree 4. It is in fact the composite of the relative quadratic extension $K_i = F(\eta_i)$ in which $\infty_2$ ramifies, and the relative quadratic extension $K_i' = F(\sqrt{\eta_i} + 1/\sqrt{\eta_i})$ in which $\infty_2$ splits. We have already seen that $K_i$ lies in $\mathcal{L}$, so we now show that $K_i'$ lies in $\mathcal{L}$. This will imply that the composite $F(\sqrt{\eta_i})$ lies in $\mathcal{L}$, as desired.

Above we saw that $\delta(K_i/F)|4m_S$. In fact, $\delta(K_i/F)|4m_S5\nu$, since this extension is unramified at $v$. Since $\eta_i$ lies in $U^{(p)}_{K_i}$, the Lemma yields $\delta(K_i(\sqrt{\eta_i})/K_i)|4\nu$. Hence

$$\delta(K_i(\sqrt{\eta_i})/F) = (N_{K_i/F}\delta(K_i(\sqrt{\eta_i})/K_i))\delta(K_i/F)^2,$$

which divides $16\nu^2\delta(K_i/F)^2$. Similarly, $\delta(K_i'/F)^2$ divides $\delta(K_i(\sqrt{\eta_i})/F)$, and thus divides $16\nu^2\delta(K_i/F)^2$. We conclude that $\delta(K_i'/F)|4\nu\delta(K_i/F)$.

We examine this divisibility statement one prime at a time and show that it implies $\delta(K_i'/F)\nu|4m_S$ for each $p$. Observe that $K_i/F$ is unramified outside of $S$, so $\delta(K_i/F)_p = (1)$ for $p$ not dividing $m_S$. Consequently $\delta(K_i/F)_p|4\nu$ which divides $4m_S$ in this case.

Now for $p$ dividing $m_S$, the lemma applied to $K_i'/F$ implies that $\delta(K_i'/F)_p$ divides $4\nu$ which in turn divides $4m_S$. This shows that $\delta(K_i'/F)$ divides $4m_S$. Hence $K_i'$ lies in $\mathcal{L}$, by its very definition. \hfill \Box

**Proposition 4.** $[\mathcal{L}_S : F] = 2^{r_F(S)+|S|}$

**Proof.** Let $\{\alpha_i \mid i = 1, \ldots, t\}$ be a minimal set of generators for the 2-torsion subgroup $Cl_F(S_{\text{fin}})[2]$ of the $S_{\text{fin}}$-class group $Cl_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. So $t = \text{rank}_2(Cl_F(S_{\text{fin}})) = r_F(S)$. We view $Cl_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ as the group of invertible ideals modulo principal fractional ideals of $O_F(S_{\text{fin}})$, the ring of elements of $F$ which are integral at all finite primes not in $S_{\text{fin}}$. Using Chebatorev's density theorem, we choose the representatives $\alpha_i$ to be prime ideals of $O_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. The units of this ring are denoted $U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ and called the $S_{\text{fin}}$-units. Now $\alpha_i^2 = \alpha_i O_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ for some $\alpha_i$. Let $A = \{\{\alpha_i : i = 1, \ldots, t\}\} U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$.

We begin by noting that $A \cong \{\alpha_i\} \times U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. For a non-trivial element of $\{\alpha_i\}$ generates an ideal which is a non-trivial product of the prime ideals $\alpha_i$, while each element of $U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ generates the unit ideal. Thus by the Dirichlet-Chevalley-Hasse unit theorem,

$$\text{rank}_2(A) = \text{rank}_2(\{\alpha_i\}) + \text{rank}_2(U_F(S_{\text{fin}})) = t + |S| = r_F(S) + |S|.$$

We will establish a one-to-one correspondence between the non-trivial elements of $A/A^2$ and the relative quadratic extensions $K/F$ contained in $\mathcal{L}$. This implies that $\text{rank}_2(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/F)) = \text{rank}_2(A/A^2)$, which combined with the displayed equality yields the statement of the proposition.

Now observe that $A \cap (F^\times)^2 = A^2$ as follows. If $\gamma^2 \in (F^\times)^2$ lies in $A$, then $\gamma^2 = \prod_i \alpha_i^{c_i} u$, for some $u \in U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. Hence $\gamma^2 O_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = \prod_i \alpha_i^{2c_i}$.
and therefore $\gamma \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = \prod_i a_i^{c_i}$. The fact that this is a principal ideal generated by the $a_i$ implies by their definition that all of the exponents are even, $c_i = 2b_i$. We now have $\gamma^2 = \prod_i \alpha_i^{2b_i}u$, and this shows that $u = v^2$ is a square. Clearly $v \in U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$, so $\gamma = \prod_i \alpha_i^{b_i}v$, after choosing the correct sign for $v$. From this we see that $\gamma^2 \in A^2$, which was to be proved.

Given a $\gamma$ representing a non-trivial class in $A/A^2$, this will correspond to the field $K = F(\sqrt{\gamma})$. According to the last paragraph, $K$ will in fact be a relative quadratic extension of $F$. We check that $K$ lies in $\mathcal{L}$ by showing that the relative discriminant $\delta(K/F)$ divides $4m_S$. The fact that $\gamma \in A$ means that $\gamma = u \prod \alpha_i^{e_i}$ for some integers $e_i$ and some $u \in U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. Then the principal $\mathcal{O}_F$-ideal generated by $\gamma$ is $(\gamma) = \prod \tilde{a}_i^{2e_i}(v) = a^2b$, where $b = (v)$, and $\tilde{a}_i$ is the (prime) ideal of $\mathcal{O}_F$ supported outside of $S_{\text{fin}}$ such that $\tilde{a}_i\mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = a_i$. Since $b = (v)$ is supported in $S_{\text{fin}}$, Lemma 1 allows us to conclude that $\delta(K/F)$ divides $4m_S$, as desired.

Conversely, given a relative quadratic extension $K/F$ contained in $\mathcal{L}$, we will produce the corresponding $\gamma \in A$. First we note that the relative discriminant of a relative quadratic extension is equal to the finite part of its conductor, by the conductor-discriminant theorem. Thus every relative quadratic extension of $F$ with discriminant dividing $4m_S$ is contained in the ray class field of $F$ with conductor equal to $4m_S$ multiplied by all of the infinite primes. Hence the field $\mathcal{L}$ generated by all of these relative quadratic extensions is also contained in this ray class field. Then any quadratic extension of $F$ contained in $\mathcal{L}$ will have conductor dividing the product of $4m_S$ with all of the infinite primes, so that its discriminant also divides $4m_S$. We can conclude that the discriminant of our given $K$ divides $4m_S$. Lemma 1 now implies that $K = F(\sqrt{\gamma})$, where $(\gamma) = a^2b$ and $b$ is supported in $S_{\text{fin}}$. Hence $\gamma \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = (a\mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}))^2$, so that $a\mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ represents an element of $\text{Cl}_F(S_{\text{fin}})[2]$. But this group is generated by the images of the $a_i$. Thus $a\mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = \prod a_i^{c_i} \beta \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ for some $\beta \in F$. Then $\gamma \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = \prod a_i^{2c_i} \beta^2 \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = \prod a_i^{c_i} \beta^2 \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. Let $\gamma = \gamma'/\beta^2$. We clearly have $K = F(\sqrt{\gamma'}) = F(\sqrt{\gamma})$, while $\gamma \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = (\prod a_i^{c_i})^2 \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}}) = (\prod a_i^{c_i}) \mathcal{O}_F(S_{\text{fin}})$. Thus $\gamma = u \prod a_i^{c_i}$ for some $u \in U_F(S_{\text{fin}})$ and therefore $\gamma \in A$.

**Corollary 2.**

1. We have $[\mathcal{L} : L] = 2^{r_F(S) + |S| - m}$.
2. Let $\zeta_i$ be a generator of $\mu_{K_i}$. When $\eta_i$ is not equal to 1, the exponent $M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2(w_L/w_i)}$ is in $\frac{1}{2}Z$. If it is not in $Z$, then either $L = \mathcal{L}$ or $[\mathcal{L} : L] = 2$ and $\sqrt{\zeta_i} \notin L$.

**Proof.**

1. From the fact that $[L : F] = 2^m$ and Propositions 3 and 4, we conclude that $[\mathcal{L} : L] = 2^{r_F(S) + |S| - m}$, and thus this rational number is in fact an integer.
2. Now we can see that \( 2^r F(S) + |S| - m - 2 = [L : L] / 4 \) lies in \( \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{Z} \). By Corollary 1, it follows that \( M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} \) is in \( \frac{1}{4} \mathbb{Z} \), and if that does not lie in \( \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z} \), we must have \( L = L \). In this case, note that the ambiguity up to a root of unity in the choice of \( \eta_i \) allows us to conclude from Proposition 3 that \( L = L \) contains both \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \) and \( \sqrt{\zeta_i \eta_i} \) and therefore \( \sqrt{\zeta_i} \in L \). Thus \( w_L / w_i \) is even and \( M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} (w_L / w_i) \) lies in \( \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z} \). Finally, since \([L : L] = 2\) is a power of 2, the only other situation in which \( 2^r F(S) + |S| - m - 2 = [L : L] / 4 \) is not integral clearly occurs when \([L : L] = 2\) and it is half-integral. Then \( M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} \) is in \( \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z} \), so \( M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} (w_L / w_i) \) is integral unless \( w_L / w_i \) is odd, i.e. \( \sqrt{\zeta_i} \notin L \).

8. Proofs of Theorems 2 and 3

Under our standing assumptions that \( L / F \) is multiquadratic, and that in order to avoid special cases of the conjecture which have already been proved, \( S \) contains at least two infinite primes and one other finite or infinite prime, we now have:

- \( \epsilon = \prod \eta_i^{M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} (w_L / w_i)} \) by Proposition 1.
- The exponent \( M_i \cdot 2^{|S| - m - 2} (w_L / w_i) \) is either integral or half-integral when \( \eta_i \neq 1 \), by Corollary 2.
- If it is half-integral for some \( i \), then either \( L = L \) or we have both \([L : L] = 2\) and \( \sqrt{\zeta_i} \notin L \), also by Corollary 2.

If \( L = L \), then \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \in L \) for all \( i \), since \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \in L \), by Proposition 3. If \([L : L] = 2\) and \( \sqrt{\zeta_i} \notin L \) for some \( i \), notice that both \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \) and \( \sqrt{\zeta_i \eta_i} \) lie in \( L \) by Proposition 3 again and the ambiguity in \( \eta_i \). If neither of them lie in \( L \), then \( L(\sqrt{\eta_i}) = L(\sqrt{\zeta_i \eta_i}) \). This implies that \( \sqrt{\zeta_i} \in L \), which is not the case. Hence either \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \in L \) or \( \sqrt{\zeta_i \eta_i} \in L \). By renaming \( \eta_i \), we may again assume \( \sqrt{\eta_i} \in L \).

Thus in all cases, Theorem 2 follows from Proposition 1.

Turning to the proof of Theorem 3, we now assume that \( v \) is either real or finite. When \( L \) is not the maximal multiquadratic extension \( M \) of \( F \) which is unramified outside of \( S \) and in which \( v \) splits completely, we claim that \( 4[|L : L|] \). Then by Corollary 2, \( r_F(S) + |S| - m - 2 \geq 0 \), and the result will follow from Theorem 1.

To establish the claim, we first show that \( v \) is not split completely in \( L_S / F \). When \( v \) is real, this is clear since the definition of \( L_S \) implies that \( \sqrt{-1} \in L_S \) and thus \( L_S \) is totally imaginary. When \( v \) is finite, we proceed by contradiction. Suppose \( v \) splits completely in \( L_S / F \). Then \( v \) is unramified in \( L_S \), so clearly \( L_S = L_{S^0} \). From Corollary 2, we then get \( 2^r F(S) + |S| = [L_S : F] = [L_{S^0} : F] = 2^r F(S^0) + |S^0| = 2^r F(S^0) + |S|^{-1} \), so that \( r_F(S) = r_F(S^0) - 1 \). Now \( 2^r F(S^0) = [\text{Cl}_F(S^0) / \text{Cl}_F(S^0)^2] \), so the class \([v] \)
of \( v \) must be non-trivial in this group. By class field theory, \( v \) is then not split completely in the maximal unramified multiquadratic extension of \( F \) in which every finite prime of \( S^0 \) splits completely. However, this extension is contained in \( L_S \), by Lemma 1, and we have assumed that \( v \) splits completely in \( L_S \), a contradiction.

Let \( L_S^0 \) denote the splitting field of \( v \) in \( L_S \). By the claim we have just established, \( 2|[L_S:L] \). Since \( v \) splits completely in \( L \subset L_S \), we also have \( L_S^0 \supset L \) and \( 2|[L_S^0:L] \) unless \( L = L_S^0 \). Thus \( 4|[L_S:L] \) unless \( L = L_S^0 \). From the definitions and Lemma 1 again, it follows that \( L \subset \mathcal{M} \subset L_S^0 \). Thus in the exceptional case of \( L = L_S^0 \), we have \( L = \mathcal{M} \), the maximal multiquadratic extension of \( F \) which is unramified outside of \( S \) and in which \( v \) splits completely.

9. The biquadratic case: proof of Theorem 4

We now assume that \( m = 2 \) and turn to the proof of Theorem 4. Since \( |S| \geq 3 \), Theorem 1 reduces us to the case where \( |S| = 3 \) and \( r_F(S) = 0 \). By Remark 2, we may assume that some prime \( p_2 \) over 2 ramifies in \( L/F \), so that \( S = \{\infty_1, \infty_2, p_2\} \), and we must have \( v = \infty_1 \) splitting in \( L/F \). (This is the only time we will make use of [3].) Then by Proposition 2, we have that \( M_i \) is odd for \( \eta_i \neq 1 \). Thus

\[
\varepsilon = \sqrt[\eta_1]{M_1(w_L/w_1)} \sqrt[\eta_2]{M_2(w_L/w_2)}, \text{ with both } M_i \text{ odd.}
\]

By Theorem 2, \( \varepsilon \in L \) satisfies \( St'(L/F) \) and indeed the proof shows that we may take \( \sqrt[\eta_i]{w_L/w_i} \in L \) for \( i = 1, 2 \).

Temporarily fix \( i = 1 \) or \( 2 \). Notice that \( \infty_2 \) ramifies in \( K_i \), and only one other prime (namely \( p_2 \)) is allowed to ramify over \( F \). But some other prime must ramify, for otherwise \( K_i \) is contained in the ray class field for \( F \) modulo \( \infty_2 \). But the ray class group modulo \( \infty_2 \) is the same as the ray class group modulo 1, due to the presence of the unit \(-1\). This would imply that \( K_i \) is unramified at \( \infty_2 \), a contradiction. Thus \( \eta_i \neq 1 \).

It remains to check that \( L(\varepsilon^{1/w_L}) \) is abelian over \( F \). For this we use a standard lemma (see [5, p. 83, Prop. 1.2]).

**Lemma 2.** Suppose \( L/F \) is a finite abelian extension of number fields with Galois group \( G \). Let \( A \) be the annihilator ideal of the group of roots of unity \( \mu_L \) considered as a module over the group ring \( \mathbb{Z}[G] \). Let \( T \) be a set of \( \mathbb{Z}[G] \)-generators for \( A \). Then an element \( u \) in the multiplicative group \( L^* \) has the property that \( L(u^1/w_L)/F \) is abelian, if and only if there exists a collection of \( a_\alpha \in L^* \), indexed by \( \alpha \in T \) such that both of the following conditions hold:

a. \( a_\alpha^{w_L} = u^\alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in T \)
b. \( a_\alpha = a_\beta^\gamma \quad \forall \alpha, \beta \in T \).
Recall that \( \tau \in G \) is the complex conjugation in \( L \) over \( \infty_2 \). Also let \( \tau_1 \) be the element of order 2 in \( G \) which fixes \( K_1 \). Thus \( \tau \) and \( \tau_1 \) generate \( G \).

First consider the number of roots of unity \( w_L \) in \( L \). Suppose \( w_L > 2 \). Then \( L \) has no real embeddings, and the split prime \( \infty_1 \) of \( F \) must be complex, while \( \infty_2 \) is real. Hence \( F \) is a non-Galois cubic extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \) and \( [L : \mathbb{Q}] = 12 \).

If \( L \) contains a \( p \)-th root of unity \( \zeta_p \) for some odd prime \( p \), then \( L/F \) must ramify at some prime over \( p \), because \( F(\zeta_p)/F \) does. But the only finite prime which can ramify in \( L/F \) is \( p_2 \in S \). If \( L \) contains a 16th root of unity, then \( [L : \mathbb{Q}] = 12 \) must be divisible by \( \phi(16) = 8 \), a contradiction. Thus the number of roots of unity in \( L \) is \( 2, 4, \) or \( 8 \).

**Case 1:** \( w_L = 2 \). When \( w_L = 2 \), the above arguments show that we may take \( K(\sqrt{\eta_1}) = L = K(\sqrt{\eta_2}) \). Since \( \tau \) is a complex conjugation and \( \eta_i^{1+\tau} = 1 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \); we conclude that \( \sqrt{\eta_1^{1+\tau}} = 1 \) for \( i = 1, 2 \). Using this, one can verify that the conditions of Lemma 2 hold for \( \varepsilon = \sqrt{\eta_1^{M_1}} \sqrt{\eta_2^{M_2}} \in L \) upon setting \( a_{w_L} = \varepsilon, a_{1+\tau} = 1 \), and \( a_{1+\tau_1} = \sqrt{\eta_1^{M_1}} \). Thus \( \text{St}(L/F,S) \) holds in this case.

Now if \( 4|w_L \), then \( L \) contains \( F(\sqrt{-1}) \), which must be either \( K_1 \) or \( K_2 \). By renumbering, we may assume that it is \( K_2 \). Thus \( w_1 = 2 \).

**Case 2:** \( w_L = 4 \). Now \( w_1 = 2, w_2 = 4, \) and \( \varepsilon = \eta_1^{M_1} \sqrt{\eta_2^{M_2}} \in L \). We have noticed above that \( L \) contains the square roots of all the roots of unity in the \( K_i \). Thus \( L \) contains an 8th root of unity \( \zeta_8 \). Put \( a_{w_L} = \varepsilon, a_{\tau+1} = 1 \), and \( a_{\tau_1-3} = \zeta_8(\sqrt{\eta_1}^{-M_1}(\sqrt{\eta_2})^{-M_2} \). The argument above shows that \( \sqrt{\eta_1} \) and \( \zeta_8 \) lie in \( L \), but not \( L \), although their squares lie in \( L \). Thus \( \zeta_8 \sqrt{\eta_1^{M_1}} \in L \), since \( M_1 \) is odd. Also \( \sqrt{\eta_2} \in L \), so we have confirmed that \( a_{\tau_1-3} \in L \). Again the conditions of Lemma 2 hold and \( \text{St}(L/F,S) \) is proved in this case.

**Case 3:** \( w_L = 8 \). Now \( w_1 = 2, w_2 = 4, \) and \( \varepsilon = \eta_1^{2M_1} \eta_2^{M_2} \in L \). Put \( a_{w_L} = \varepsilon, a_{\tau+1} = 1 \), and \( a_{\tau_1-3} = (\sqrt{\eta_1})^{-M_1}(\sqrt{\eta_2})^{-M_2} \). We know that \( \sqrt{\eta_1} \) and \( \sqrt{\eta_2} \) lie in \( L \), but not in \( L \), although their squares lie in \( L \). Thus \( a_{\tau_1-3} \in L \), since \( M_1 \) and \( M_2 \) are odd. Again the conditions of Lemma 2 hold and \( \text{St}(L/F,S) \) is proved in this case.

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Stark's conjecture in multi-quadratic extensions, revisited

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