RELATIVE GENUS THEORY
AND THE CLASS GROUP OF $l$-EXTENSIONS

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Abstract. The structure of the relative genus field is used to study the class group of relative $l$-extensions. Application to class field towers of cyclic $l$-extensions of the rationals are given.

Given a number field $E$ one tries to understand the unramified abelian extensions of $E$ and so by Class Field Theory derive information about the class group of $E$, $C_E$. One way of doing this is to ask for the maximal abelian unramified extension of $E$ of the form $EF_*$ where $F_*$ is an abelian extension of $F \subseteq E$. This field is called the relative genus field and we denote it by $E_*$. If $F = \mathbb{Q}$ we speak of the absolute genus field. This paper will use relative genus theory to study the class group of certain $l$-extensions of $\mathbb{Q}$. (Henceforth, $l$ will always be an odd prime.) In particular we give applications to class field towers of such fields. We also study the $l$-ranks of the class group of number fields $E$ containing a cyclic subextension of degree $l$. This will lead to a slight improvement on a bound of Iwasawa [13]. This technique is then used to give bounds on both the $l$-rank and the order of the class group of elementary abelian $l$-extensions of $\mathbb{Q}$.

We let $H_E$ (respectively $H_E^{(l)}$) denote the Hilbert class field of $E$ (respectively the $l$-Hilbert class field). Also we refer simply to the $l$-class rank to mean the $l$-rank of the class group.

Proposition 1. Let $E/F$ be normal and $F_*$ the fixed field of the commutator subgroup of $\text{Gal}(H_E/F)$. Then $E_* = EF_*$. 

Proof. Any abelian extension of $F$ whose composite with $E$ is contained in $H_E$ is contained in $F_*$. Since $F_*E$ is contained in the tower $E \subseteq F_*E \subseteq H_E$, it is unramified over $E$. The result follows.

Proposition 2. Suppose $E/F$ is normal and both fields are normal over some subfield $L$ of $F$. Then $E_*^{(l)}$ is also normal over $L$.

Proof. We know $H_E/L$ is Galois and $\text{Gal}(H_E/F)$ is a normal subgroup of this group. The commutator subgroup of $\text{Gal}(H_E/F)$ is a characteristic subgroup of...
Gal(\(H_E/F\)), hence normal in Gal(\(H_E/F\)) because characteristic subgroups of normal subgroups are normal. This implies that \(F^*_\pi\), the fixed field of this commutator subgroup, is also normal. So \(E^*_\pi = EF^*_\pi\) is the composite of two normal extensions of \(L\) and so is normal over \(L\).

**Proposition 3.** Suppose \(E/F\) is cyclic with generator \(\sigma\). Then \(\text{Gal}(E^*_\pi/E) \cong C_{E/C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}}\) under the Artin-map.

**Proof.** Since \(E/F\) is abelian we know the commutator subgroup of Gal(\(H_E/F\)) is contained in \(C_E \approx \text{Gal}(H_E/E)\). We also know that \(\langle \sigma \rangle\) acts on \(C_E\) by conjugation. Given any commutator \(aba^{-1}b^{-1}\) with \(a = \alpha x, \ b = \beta y, \ \alpha, \beta \in \langle \sigma \rangle, \ x, y \in C_E\) (where we regard \(\langle \sigma \rangle\) as being lifted to \(\text{Gal}(H_E/F)\)) then

\[
aba^{-1}b^{-1} = \alpha x \beta y x^{-1} \alpha^{-1} y^{-1} \beta^{-1} = x^\alpha \beta y x^{-1} \alpha^{-1} y^{-1}
\]

\[
= x^\alpha (yx^{-1})^\beta (\alpha \beta) \alpha^{-1} y^{-1} \beta^{-1} = x^\alpha (yx^{-1})^{\sigma \beta} (y^{-1})^\beta,
\]

where, as usual, \((\ )^\sigma = \alpha(\ )\alpha^{-1}\) and the manipulations are permissible since both \(C_E\) and \(\langle \sigma \rangle\) are abelian. This is in \(C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}\) since \(\alpha, \beta\) are powers of \(\sigma\). Conversely, by choosing \(\beta = 1, \alpha = \sigma\) we get the reverse inclusion.

We will often be applying the preceding proposition to the following exact sequence:

\[
(*)\quad 0 \to C_E^G \to C_E \to C_E \to C_E/C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}, \quad G = \langle \sigma \rangle.
\]

\((C_E^G\) is usually called the group of ambiguous ideal classes and \(C_E/C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}\) the genus group.) So, for example, we get the following

**Proposition 4.** The ambiguous ideal class group has the same order as the degree \(E^*_\pi/E\).

**Proof.** This follows from the fact that the alternating product of the orders of the groups in \((*)\) is one and that \(\text{Gal}(E^*_\pi/E) \cong C_{E/C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}}\).

**Remark.** From now on if it is clear from the context, we will suppress the subscript of \(C_E\).

The groups \(C^G_E\) and \(C/C_{E}^{\text{I}-\sigma}\) are not obviously isomorphic. This is true, however, when \(E\) is a cyclic extension of \(Q\) of degree \(l\), since both are easily seen to be elementary abelian \(l\)-groups. I do not know if these groups can be nonisomorphic or, alternately, if nontrivial conditions can be given to force them to be isomorphic.

**Lemma.** If \(G = \langle \sigma \rangle\) is a cyclic group of order \(l\) and \(A\) is a \(G\)-module such that the norm element \(1 + \sigma + \cdots + \sigma^{l-1}\) annihilates \(A\), then \(A^l = \langle x^l \mid x \in A \rangle = A^{(1-\sigma)^l} - 1\).

**Proof.** The hypothesis implies that \(A\) is a \(Z[G]/1 + \sigma + \cdots + \sigma^{l-1}\) module, i.e. a module over \(Z[\mu_l]\) where \(\mu_l\) is a primitive \(l\)th root of 1. Since the ideal \((l) = (1 - \mu_l)^{l-1}\) and \(\sigma\) acts as \(\mu_l\), the result follows.

We will denote by \(r_l(A)\) the \(l\)-rank of an abelian group \(A\). It is, for example, \(\dim_{F_l}(A/A)^l\).
PROPOSITION 5. Let $A$ be a $G$-module where $G$ is a cyclic group of order $l$, generated by $\sigma$. Then:

(i) $r_l(A) \leq (l - 1)r_l(A/A^{1-\sigma})$.

(ii) If the norm annihilates then $r_l(A) \leq (l - 1)r_l(A/A^{1-\sigma})$.

(iii) Again assuming the norm annihilates, suppose $A$ contains an element of order $l^2$, then $r_l(A) \geq l - 1$.

PROOF. Consider the series of surjective maps

$$\ldots \to A^{(1-\sigma)^r}/A^{(1-\sigma)^{r+1}} \to A^{(1-\sigma)^{r-1}}/A^{(1-\sigma)^r} \to \ldots$$

given by $a \mapsto a^{1-\sigma}$. Under the hypothesis for both (ii) and (iii) the previous lemma implies that $A^{(1-\sigma)^{-1}} = A^l$. Thus (ii) follows by noticing the filtration has $(l - 1)$ steps and each one has, by the surjectivity rank, less than that of $A/A^{1-\sigma}$; (iii) also follows because each of the steps has rank at least one since the existence of an element of order $l^2$ implies that $A^{(1-\sigma)^{r-1}}/A^{(1-\sigma)^r}$ is nontrivial. For (i) the module $A^{1-\sigma}$ is annihilated by the norm, so the previous proposition applies. Thus $A^{(1-\sigma)^r} = (A^{(1-\sigma)^{r-1}} = A^l$. So there is a surjective map $A/A^{(1-\sigma)^r} \to A^{l}$. Since $r_l(A) \geq r_l(A/A^{(1-\sigma)^r}) \geq r_l(A/A^l) = r_l(A)$, we have $r_l(A) = r_l(A/A^{(1-\sigma)^r})$. The result now follows as in the proof of (ii), except now we have an $l$-step filtration.

REMARK. The preceding is due to Inaba [11]. For another approach see [5].

THEOREM 1. Suppose $E/F$ is abelian with $t$ ramified primes, $t \geq 1$. Then $E^*_F$ may be obtained by composing $E$ with a ramified extension of $F$ having at most $t - 1$ ramified primes.

PROOF. $E^*_F/F$ is abelian so we can take the inertia group $T_v$ for any prime $v$ of $F$. Its fixed field $L$ has at most $t - 1$ ramified primes. We claim $EL = E^*_F$. $E^*_F/EL$ is totally ramified since $EL$ is included in the tower $L \subset EL \subset E^*_F$ and $E^*_F/EL$ is totally ramified. It is also unramified as it is included in the tower $F \subset EL \subset E^*_F \subset HE$. Thus the degree $E^*_F/EL$ is one and so $E^*_F = EL$.

REMARK. It is easy to construct examples where $L$ has $< t - 1$ ramified primes.

COROLLARY 1 (IWASAWA [12]). Suppose $E/F$ is a Galois $l$-extension with only one ramified prime, and that is totally ramified. Then $l | h_E \iff l | h_F$.

PROOF. Since every $l$-group has a chain of subgroups, each normal and of index $l$ in the next, we can assume $E/F$ is cyclic of degree $l$. Then $l | h_E \iff C_E^{(l)}$ is nontrivial $\iff$ the group $C_E$ has nontrivial ambiguous ideal classes (i.e. $(C_E^{(l)})^{(l)}$ is nontrivial). By Proposition 4 this is so if and only if $l$ divides the degree $E^*_F/E$. Now Theorem 1 says $E^*_F$ can be gotten by composing $E$ with an unramified extension of $F$. Since $E$ is totally ramified it is disjoint from any unramified extension of $F$. Thus $l$ must divide $h_F$.

COROLLARY 2 (KISELEVSKY [14]). Suppose $\text{Gal}(E/F) = G$ is a cyclic unramified extension of degree $n$. Then $|C_E^G| = |C_F|/n = h_F/n$. 

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PROOF. Again by the exact sequence (\(\ast\)), \(|C_E^G| = |C_E/C_{E^1}^{1-\sigma}|\). The latter, by Proposition 4, equals \(|E_F^\sigma : E|\). Since \(E_F^\sigma = EH_F = H_F\), the degree of \(|E_F^\sigma : E| = h_{F}/n\).

THEOREM 2. Suppose \(E/F\) is cyclic of degree \(l\) with \(t \geq 1\) ramified primes. Then \(r_l(C_E) \leq l(t - 1 + r_l(C_F))\). If \(E/F\) is unramified then \(r_l(C_E) \leq l(r_l(C_F))\). Finally, if \(l | h_F\) then \(r_l(C_E) \leq (l - 1)(t - 1)\).

PROOF. Let \(p_1, \ldots, p_t\) be the primes that ramify. Theorem 1 says \(E_F^\sigma = EL\) where \(L\) has at most \(t - 1\) ramified primes. Thus in \(L\) the group \(T\) generated by the inertia groups of the primes that ramify have rank at most \(t - 1\). The fixed field of \(T\) is an unramified abelian extension of \(F\) and so has rank at most \(r_l(C_F)\). Thus \(r_l(\text{Gal}(L/F)) \leq t - 1 + r_l(C_F)\). So \(\text{Gal}(EL/E) = \text{Gal}(E_F^\sigma/E)\) has rank also \(\leq (t - 1) + r_l(C_F)\). But again by Proposition 4 this group is isomorphic to \(C_E/C_{E^1}^{1-\sigma}\). The proof now follows by applying part (i) of Proposition 5. If \(l | h_F\) then we apply part (ii) of this proposition. If there are no ramified primes, part (i) still applies since \(\text{Gal}(E_F^\sigma/E)\) has rank \(\leq r_l(C_F)\). (This is a slight improvement on a result in Iwasawa [13].)

We can use Theorem 2 to derive bounds on the \(l\)-rank of \(C_E\) in terms of the \(l\)-rank of \(C_F\) whenever \(E/F\) is a Galois \(l\)-extension. This is because any \(l\)-group has at least one normal subgroup of every index and so we have only to proceed by induction in towers. However, this procedure depends on the choice of the sequence of fields \(F = F_0 \subset \cdots \subset F_n = E\). In one case though there is a canonical choice of fields.

THEOREM 3. Suppose \(E/Q\) is an elementary abelian extension of degree \(l^n\) having \(n\)-ramified primes. Then \(r_l(C_E) \leq (l^{n-1})(l - 1)(n - 1) = \phi(l^n)(n - 1)\), where \(\phi\) is the Euler totient function.

PROOF. Since the number of ramified primes is the same as the rank, \(\text{Gal}(E/Q)\) must be the direct sum of the inertia groups \(T_{p_i}, 1 \leq i \leq n\). Thus we can choose a subgroup of index \(l\) disjoint from all the \(T_{p_i}\). The fixed field \(F\) of this group is a cyclic extension of degree \(l\) of \(Q\) having \(n\)-ramified primes, so by Theorem 2 we know that \(r_l(C_F) \leq (l - 1)(n - 1)\). Now \(E/F\) is an unramified abelian extension of degree \(l^{n-1}\) since \(\text{Gal}(E/F)\) has been chosen to be disjoint from the \(T_{p_i}\). The theorem now follows by applying Theorem 2 \(n - 1\) times.

It is tempting to conjecture that similar bounds hold for all elementary abelian \(l\)-extensions and not just those of the special type above. I do not know if this is reasonable. At least it is of the right order of magnitude as shown by the following weaker result: Suppose \(E = F_n \supset F_{n-1} \supset \cdots \supset F_0 = F\) is a chain of fields with each \(F_{i+1}/F_i\) cyclic of degree with \(t_i\) ramified primes. Set \(e_i = t_i\) if \(t_i \geq 1\) and \(e_i = 1\) if \(t_i = 0\). Then

**Theorem 4.** \(r_l(C_E) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} l^{n-i}(e_i - 1) + l^n r_l(C_F)\). If \(l | h_{F_0}\), then

\[
r_l(C_E) \leq \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} l^{n-i}(e_i - 1) - l^{n-1}(e_0 - 1).
\]
PROOF. Both are easy inductions using Theorem 2.

REMARKS. If $F_0 = Q$ we can choose each $t_i$ to be at least one but this does not always give the best bounds. Exactly how good these bounds are is less clear, since this involves proving the existence of fields having large $l$-class rank. For example, in the case $F_0 = Q$ we know the rank is $\leq (l - 1)(t - 1)$ for cyclic extensions $F_1$ of degree $l$, but nothing is known if ranks larger than $2(t - 1)$ can be obtained. That the rank can be $t - 1$ exactly is a theorem of Gerth [8], that ranks $2(t - 1)$ can be obtained follows from the early work of Fröhlich but does not appear to have explicitly occurred in print. Exactly which (if any) ranks $> 2(t - 1)$ can be obtained from the work of Fröhlich is unclear.

For arbitrary elementary abelian extensions of $Q$ in a subsequent paper, following a suggestion of T. Takeuchi, improving on the results of [1], we can prove that extensions of $Q$ of type $(Z/l)^n$ can have $l$-class rank $\geq (l^n - 1)/(l - 1) - n$. This shows Theorem 3 is at least in the right ballpark. Also it is worth noting that lower bounds (at least in the tamely ramified case) of $(n)(n - 1)/2 - n$ were obtained in [5] following ideas implicit in the work of Furuta and Fröhlich.

We can combine the above two theorems with the following elementary observation to derive information on the order of the $l$-class group of an elementary abelian $l$-extension of $Q$. (It is worth pointing out that prime to $l$, part of the class group is the direct sum of the corresponding parts of the fields on the first layer. For this result (which has been proved repeatedly) see [16].)

Let $G$ be a finite group. $G$ is decomposable if there exists a partition of $G$ by subgroups $H_i$ such that $G = \bigcup H_i$ with the intersection of the $H_i$'s being only the identity. A complete classification of such groups is available, see [9]. However, it is obvious that an elementary abelian $l$-group admits such a decomposition by the subgroups of order $l$. Corresponding to a decomposition we have an equation in the integral group ring $Z[G]$. Set $N_H = \sum_{\sigma \in H} \sigma$. Then $N_G = \sum_H N_H - (\#H - 1)$ where $\#H$ is the number of subgroups in the decomposition. In the special case when $G \cong Z/l \times Z/l$, we have for any $G$-module $A$, $A^*A^G = \prod A^{N_H}$, since there are $l + 1$ subgroups of order $l$. Thus, if $A$ is the $l$-class group of a bicyclic extension of $Q$ of type $(l, l)$, where the norm of course annihilates the class group, we have $|A|^l \leq \prod |A_H|$ where $A_H$ is the $l$-class group of the cyclic extension of $Q$ fixed by $H$. Now $|A| = |A'||A/A'||$ and the number $|A/A'|| = l'^{(A)}$ is bounded by the previous discussion. So proceeding by induction we can bound the $l$-class number in any elementary abelian extension in terms of the $l$-class numbers of the first layers.

Now we want to give examples where $E_F^* \not\supsetneq EH_F$. We have the following theorem of Furuta [6] for the degree $E_F^*/E$:

$$|E_F^* : E| = \frac{h_F \cdot \prod e'_v}{|E_0 : F| \cdot |e : \eta|},$$

where $h_F$ is the class number of $F$, $e'_v$ is the ramification in the maximal abelian subfield of the completion of $E$ at $v$ over the completion of $F$, $E_0$ is the maximal subfield of $E$ abelian over $F$ and $|e : \eta|$ is the index of the units which are everywhere local norms in the full group of units.
The difficulty with the above formula is that the presence of the unit index makes it difficult to decide when this number is > 1. Of course one can always take fields having enough primes ramified and for those fields it can be shown that $|E_F^p : E| > h_F$. These proofs more or less depend on the unit group being finitely generated. What we want to do is describe a set of primes of positive density such that if $E | F$ has ramification in this set it is “quite likely” that the genus field is properly larger than $H_F E$. We will then use this to prove the existence of $l$-extensions of $Q$ whose class groups are particularly interesting.

Class Field Theory says the maximal tamely ramified abelian extension of a number field $F$ at a prime $p$ (to be denoted by $F^p$) is the full ray class field with conductor $p$. It is of finite degree over $H_F$, the Hilbert class field of $F$, and in the tower of fields $F C H_F C F^p$ the Galois groups correspond to the short exact sequence

\[0 \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}/p)^*/U/U^1(p) \rightarrow I_p/p \rightarrow C_F \rightarrow 0\]

where $\mathcal{O}$ is the ring of integers in $F$, $U$ (respectively $U^1(p)$) are the units of $F$ (respectively the unity $\equiv 1(p)$), $I_p$ is the group of fractional ideals prime to $p$, and $P_p$ is the principal ideals which have a generator congruent (multiplicatively) to $1$ mod $p$ and $C_F$ is the class group of $F$.

**Remark.** Since the exact sequence (**) need not split, it is of interest to study exactly what is the structure of the group $I_p/p$. Both the splitting and nonsplitting of (**) can occur and both have interesting consequences (see [4] for more on this). For our purposes it will be enough to show that, for a certain set of primes of positive density, the group $(\mathcal{O}/p)^*/U/U^1(p)$ is large. Notice that this is not a priori obvious because $U/U^1(p)$ can be large even while $(\mathcal{O}/p)^*$ is.

Let $L$ be the extension of $F$ gotten by adjoining to $F$ the $n$th roots of all the units of $F$. By Dirichlet’s unit theorem this is a finite extension of $F$ containing the $n$th roots of 1.

**Theorem 5.** If $p$ is any prime from $Q$ which splits completely in $L$ then

\[n \mid \frac{(\mathcal{O}/p)^*}{u/u'(p)}\]

for any $p$ above $p$ in $F$.

**Proof.** By construction the completion of $F$ at $p$ is $Q_p$ and, moreover, the polynomial $X^n - u$ splits completely in $Q_p = F_p = L_p$. Thus every global unit is locally an $n$th power. Moreover, since $L$ contains the $n$th roots of 1 and $p$ splits completely in $L$, we have $p \equiv 1 \pmod{n}$. So $N_p = |(\mathcal{O}/p)^*| = p$ is also $\equiv 1 \pmod{n}$. Set $\Gamma = (\mathcal{O}/p)^*$. Then by the above, $u/u'(p)$ maps entirely into $\Gamma^n$. The result now follows since, for any finite abelian group with $n \mid |\Gamma|$, the index of $\Gamma^n$ in $\Gamma$ is at least $n$.

We will denote the set of all primes in $F$ that satisfy the conditions of Theorem 5 by $\Omega_n(F)$. Notice that if $p$ is any prime of $Q$ below a prime in $\Omega_n(F)$, the ray class field of $F$ with conductor $p$ (considered as an integral ideal of $F$) has large $n$-rank ($= \text{numbers of summands}$ in the Galois group of $F^p/F$ whose order is divisible by
n). More precisely, the rank is at least $|F : Q|$ and may be larger depending on whether $n \mid h_F$ and the sequence (**) splits. To return to the problem of forcing $|E_F^* : E|$ large, we must construct unramified abelian extensions of $E$. The easiest way is to use

**Abhyanker's Lemma.** Let $E_1, E_2$ be Galois extensions of a number field $F$. Suppose a prime $\mathfrak{p}$ of $F$ is tamely ramified in $E_2$ with ramification index $e_2$. Suppose $\mathfrak{p}$ is also ramified in $E_1$ with ramification index $e_1$. Suppose that $e_2 \mid e_1$. Then $E_2E_1 \mid E_1$ is unramified at $\mathfrak{p}$.

For a proof see [2 or 3].

We now want to construct cyclic extensions $F$ of $Q$ of degree $l$ having infinite $l$-class field tower. If we naively apply the Golod-Shafarevich bound then the $l$-rank of the class group must be $\geq 2 + 2\sqrt{lF + \delta_F}$, where $\Gamma_F$ is the number of infinite primes in $F$ and $\delta_F = 0$ or 1 according as the $l$th roots of 1 are in $F$. Then one applies the fact that the rank of the class group is at least $t - 1$, where $t$ is the number of ramified primes, to conclude that there are fields having infinite class field towers. In [1], on which this paper is based, it was shown that there exist infinitely many cyclic extensions of $Q$ of degree $l$ having only four ramified primes which, nonetheless, have infinite $l$-class field towers. Then T. Takeuchi remarked in a letter to the author that a theorem of Furuta [7] enables one to replace this (for $l \geq 13$) by only two ramified primes and by three ramified primes for all odd $l$. Since the methods are slightly different we will give both results here. For Takeuchi’s version, which was done independently, see [15].

Choose any prime $p_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{l}$ and let $k_1$ be the unique cyclic extension of $Q$ of degree $l$ having only $p_1$ ramified. Choose $p_2, p_3, p_4$ below primes in $\mathcal{P}_t(k_1)$. Let $K$ be any field cyclic of degree $l$ over $Q$ having $p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4$ ramified.

**Theorem 6.** $K$ has an infinite $l$-class field tower.

**Proof.** $Kk_1$ is, by Abhyanker’s Lemma, an unramified abelian extension of $K$ of degree $l$. We will show that $Kk_1$ has an infinite $l$-tower which implies that $K$ itself does. Since $|Kk_1 : Q| = l^2$ the Golod-Shafarevich bound says $Kk_1$ has infinite $l$-class field towers whenever $r_1(C_{Kk_1}) \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{l^2 - 1}$. We will explicitly construct an unramified abelian extension $Q$ having $l$-rank larger than this. So this, by class field theory, implies that the rank of $C_{Kk_1}$ is also $\geq 2 + 2\sqrt{l^2 - 1}$. Let $F$ be the maximal elementary abelian $l$-extension in the ray class field of $k_1$ with conductor $p_2p_3p_4$. Since we have chosen $p_2, p_3, p_4$ in $\Omega_t(k_1)$, this has $l$-rank at least $3l$ (and in fact since $l \mid h_{k_1}$, exactly $3l$). Moreover, the ramification index of any prime above $p_i$, $i = 2, 3, 4$, is exactly $l$. Thus Abhyanker’s Lemma implies that $FKk_1$ is an unramified abelian $l$-extension of $Kk_1$ of rank at least $3l - 1$ (and actually it equals $3l - 1$ since $Kk_1$ is in $F$). This finishes the proof since $3l - 1 \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{l^2 - 1}$ for all odd $l$.

Now the improvement of this result will depend on a remarkable theorem of Furuta that in some circumstances enables us to replace “large unramified abelian $l$-extensions” by “large abelian $l$-extensions”. We will state the theorem only in the tamely ramified case where it is somewhat simpler.
Theorem (see Theorem 3 in [7]). A number field \( E \) admits an infinite \( l \)-class field tower if \( E \) contains a subfield \( L \) such that \( E/L \) is a Galois \( l \)-extension (i.e. the degree is a power of \( l \)) and such that the \( l \)-rank of the maximal abelian \( l \)-extension \( E_0 \) of \( L \) in \( E \) has \( l \)-rank \( \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{\rho + \tau + 1} \), where \( \rho \) is the rank of the units of \( L \) modulo \( l \)th powers and \( \tau \) is the number of primes of \( L \) which ramify.

Using this theorem we need only choose one prime \( p_1 \equiv 1 \mod (l) \) and \( p_2 \) any prime in \( \Omega_2(k_1) \) where, as before, \( k_1 \) is the unique cyclic extension of \( Q \) having only \( p_1 \) ramified. Let \( K \) now be any field cyclic over \( Q \) of degree \( l \) with both \( p_1, p_2 \) ramified. We claim \( K \) has an infinite \( l \)-class field tower. As before it is enough to prove that \( Kk_1 \) has an infinite class field. Let \( F \) now be the maximal elementary abelian \( l \)-extension in the ray class field of \( k_1 \) with conductor \( p_2 \). As before \( F \supseteq Kk_1 \) and is an unramified abelian extension of it. We apply Furuta's theorem to the pair \( F/k_1 \) to conclude \( F \) has an infinite \( l \)-class field tower. This implies that \( Kk_1 \) does, which in turn implies that \( K \) does. In Furuta's theorem \( \rho \) is \( l - 1 \) since \( k_1 \) is of degree \( l \), \( l \)-odd, and so the \( l \)th roots of \( 1 \) are not in \( k_1 \). \( \tau \) is \( l \) since all the primes above \( p_2 \) ramify. Now for \( l \geq 13, l - 1 \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{(l - 1) + \tau + 1} \), so the result follows.

Remarks. The extension \( F/K \) while unramified is not abelian. In fact, it is easy to see that \( \text{Gal}(F/Q) \) is a wreath product of \((\mathbb{Z}/l)^l\) by \( \mathbb{Z}/l \). Such groups have no large abelian subquotients. Thus we cannot use \( F \) to get fields \( K \) having very large \( l \)-class rank. However, we can apply Burnside's basis theorem to conclude the following:

Theorem 7. The \( l \)-rank of \( C_K \) is at least 2, and \( C_K \) contains nonambiguous ideal classes.

Proof. If the \( l \)-rank is at least two then \( C_K \) must contain ambiguous ideal classes. This is because \( K \) has only two ramified primes over \( Q \) and so the rank of the ambiguous ideal classes is one. So it is enough to prove the first statement.

Since \( F/Q \) is Galois, \( F/K \) is also. Since it contains \( \text{Gal}(F/Kk_1) \) which is of rank \( l - 1 \), it is not cyclic. Thus Burnside's basis theorem implies \( \text{Gal}(F/K) \) has an elementary abelian quotient of rank 2. Since (as remarked before) \( F/K \) is unramified, we are done.

Remark. This gives another solution to the problem solved by Gras in his thesis [10].

As a final theorem we give an amusing consequence of Proposition 5 to infinite class field towers.

Theorem 8. Suppose \( l \geq 11 \) and \( K \) is a cyclic extension of \( Q \) of degree \( l \) having an element of order \( l^2 \) in the class group. Then \( K \) has an infinite \( l \)-class field tower.

Proof. By Proposition 5 we know the \( l \)-rank of \( C_K \) is then at least \( l - 1 \). Since the Golod-Shafarevich bound for a cyclic extension of odd degree \( l \) is \( \geq 2 + 2\sqrt{l - 1} \), it is easy to check that, for all \( l \geq 11, l - 1 \) is indeed larger than this.

Remark. Unfortunately, we do not know if there exist infinitely many cyclic extensions of \( Q \) of degree \( l \) having elements of order \( l^2 \) in the class group. This does not even seem to be known for \( l = 3 \). For \( l = 2 \) it is true but the proofs do not seem to generalize.
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