

DETERMINATION OF QUADRATIC EXTENSIONS OF LINEARLY COMPACT FIELDS BY NORM GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. It is shown that quadratic extensions of a field not of characteristic two, which is linearly compact at a valuation, are determined by their groups of norms, provided the residue field has a unique quadratic extension and is perfect if of characteristic two. It is indicated that Henselian can replace linearly compact in some cases. Necessity of the condition on the residue field is shown.

1. In this brief paper we shall apply the techniques and results of the paper *Quadratic extensions of linearly compact fields* by Ron Brown and myself (referred to below as [BW]) to prove the following result:

THEOREM 1. *Let F be a field of characteristic $\text{char}(F) \neq 2$. Let v be a (nonarchimedean) valuation on F with arbitrary value group Γ_F and residue field k_F ; assume only that k_F is perfect if $\text{char}(k_F) = 2$.*

Suppose that F is linearly compact at v and that k_F has a unique quadratic extension. Then for K_1 and K_2 quadratic extensions of F ,

$$K_1 \simeq K_2 \text{ if and only if } N_1 K_1 = N_2 K_2.$$

(Here N_i denotes the norm map $K_i \rightarrow F$.) For definition and properties of linear compactness, see [BW] or [Bour].

All the hypotheses of Theorem 1 are satisfied by any classical local field of characteristic not two. Indeed Theorem 1 is a generalization of a special case of the local class field theorem which says that an abelian extension of a local field is determined by its group of norms. The conclusion of Theorem 1 is equivalent to the assertion that a binary quadratic form over F is determined up to equivalence by the elements of F which it represents. A straightforward application of the Global Squares Theorem extends this result to the global case, obtaining the well-known result that over any local or global field of characteristic not two, binary quadratic forms are equivalent if and only if they represent the same elements.

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The hypothesis of linear compactness is needed to handle the wildly ramified case, i.e. ramified quadratic extensions when $\text{char}(k_F)=2$. If $\text{char}(k_F)\neq 2$ then F Henselian at v suffices—see Remark 2.3 below.

We summarize in §2 the concepts and results needed from [BW]; the proof of Theorem 1 is in §3. §4 contains examples to show the necessity of the “unique quadratic extension of k_F ” hypothesis in Theorem 1.

2. Notation, summary of results from [BW]. Throughout §§2 and 3, F will denote a field of characteristic not two, and v will denote a (non-archimedean) valuation on F with value group Γ_F , a linearly ordered abelian group written additively, and residue field k_F ; we assume k_F is perfect if $\text{char}(k_F)=2$. For any field L , L^\times will denote its multiplicative group of nonzero elements. Z denotes the rational integers.

Define a linearly ordered set Λ_F by

$$\Lambda_F = \{0^*\} \cup \{\alpha \in \Gamma_F \mid \alpha \geq 0\}$$

where 0^* is a formal symbol, $\Lambda_F \cap \Gamma_F$ inherits its order from Γ_F , and $0^* \leq \alpha$ for all $\alpha \in \Lambda_F$.

Convention. In all algebraic formulas appearing below we regard Λ_F as embedded in Γ_F by $0^* \rightarrow 0, \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ for $\alpha \geq 0$.

The map $v^\times: F^\times \rightarrow \Lambda_F \cup \{\infty\}$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned} v^\times(a) &= 0^* && \text{if } v(a) \neq 0, \\ &= v(1 - a) && \text{if } v(a) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

is a *group valuation* on the multiplicative group F^\times . That is, v^\times satisfies:

- (a) $v^\times(a) = \infty$ if and only if $a = 1$.
- (b) $v^\times(ab) \geq \min\{v^\times(a), v^\times(b)\}$.
- (c) $v^\times(a^{-1}) = v^\times(a)$.

Theorems (1.1) and (1.3) of [BW] imply that v^\times naturally induces group valuations on the square factor group $F^\times/F^{\times 2}$, and the norm factor group F^\times/NK^\times of a quadratic extension K of F , provided F is linearly compact at v (or, in certain special cases, if F is Henselian at v —see Remark 2.3). Those theorems do more, giving explicit calculations of these groups as valued groups. In the theorem below we extract in convenient form the information needed for the proof of Theorem 1.

THEOREM 2. *Let F and v satisfy the hypotheses stated above. Suppose, further, that F is linearly compact at v . Then:*

A. *The group valuation v^\times on F^\times induces a group valuation $v^{\text{sq}}: F^\times/F^{\times 2} \rightarrow \Lambda_F \cup \{\infty\}$ by*

$$v^{\text{sq}}(aF^{\times 2}) = \max\{v^\times(a \cdot c^2) \mid c \in F^\times\}.$$

The only values which can be taken on by v^{sq} are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 v^{sq}(aF^{\times 2}) &= \infty && \text{if and only if } a \in F^{\times 2}; \\
 &= 0^* && \text{if and only if } v(a) \notin 2\Gamma_F; \\
 &= v(4) && \text{if and only if } F\sqrt{a}/F \text{ is unramified}; \\
 &= \alpha, \text{ for } 0 < \alpha < v(4), \alpha \notin 2\Gamma_F && \text{only if } v(4) > 0, \text{ i.e. } \\
 &&& \text{char}(k_F) = 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

Also, the set $\{aF^{\times 2} | v^{sq}(aF^{\times 2})=v(4)\}$ is in one-one correspondence with the set of quadratic extensions of k_F .

B. Let $K=F\sqrt{d}$, d a nonsquare in F . Let w be the unique extension to K of the valuation v , with value group Γ_K and residue field k_K . The group valuation v^\times on F^\times induces a group valuation v^N on F^\times/NK^\times (where N denotes $N_{K/F}$) by

$$v^N(aNK^\times) = \max\{v^\times(a \cdot Nt) \mid t \in K^\times\}.$$

The only values which can be taken on by v^N are:

$$\begin{aligned}
 v^N(aNK^\times) &= \infty && \text{if and only if } a \in NK^\times; \\
 &= 0^* && \text{if and only if } v(a) \notin 2\Gamma_K; \\
 &= v(4) - v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2}) && \text{this} = 0 \text{ by our convention when } \\
 &&& \text{char}(k_F) \neq 2; \\
 &= \alpha, \text{ for } 0 < \alpha < v(4) - v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2}) \text{ and } a \notin 2\Gamma_K.
 \end{aligned}$$

Also, when K is ramified over F , the set $\{aNK^\times | v^N(aNK^\times)=v(4)-v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2})\}$ is in one-one correspondence with the quadratic extensions of k_F .

C. With K as in B, one has

- (1) $2\Gamma_K=2\Gamma_F+Z \cdot v(d)+Z \cdot v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2})$;
- (2) if $0 < v^\times(a) < v(4) - v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2})$ and $v^\times(a) \notin 2\Gamma_K$, then $a \notin NK^\times$.

PROOF. A and B follow from Theorem (1.1) and (1.3) of [BW], respectively (see also §5); note that if $\text{char}(k_F)=2$, the nonzero elements of the group $k_F^\times/\{a^2-a \mid a \in k_F\}$ are in one-one correspondence with the quadratic extensions of k_F . C(1) is (2) of [BW]; C(2) is part of Lemma (3.2) of [BW].

REMARK 2.2. Assume the situation of Theorem 2. Since for $a \in F^\times$, $v^\times(a) \leq v^{sq}(aF^{\times 2}) \leq v^N(a \cdot NK^\times)$ where $K=F\sqrt{d}$ is a quadratic extension of F , one sees immediately that $v^\times(a) > v(4)$ implies $a \in F^{\times 2}$, $v^\times(a) > v(4) - v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2})$ implies $a \in NK^\times$. Moreover, if $\text{char}(k_F)=2$ and $K=F\sqrt{d}$ is unramified over F so that $v^{sq}(dF^{\times 2})=v(4)$, then the only values which v^N can take on are 0^* and ∞ (as $v^{sq}(aF^{\times 2})=0$ is impossible as k_F is perfect, so also $v^N(aNK^\times)=0$ is impossible). This means that $a \in NK^\times$ if and only if $v(a) \in 2\Gamma_K=2\Gamma_F$ (since K is unramified over F).

REMARK 2.3. As shown in §5 of [BW], the conclusions of Theorem 2 still hold when F is only Henselian at v , provided either $\text{char}(k_F) \neq 2$ or the isolated subgroup of Γ_F which is generated by $v(2)$ is discrete. Therefore for such fields the conclusion of Theorem 1 also holds.

3. Proof of Theorem 1. We continue the hypotheses on F from §2. We further assume that F is linearly compact at v , or at least that the conclusions of Theorem 2 are valid (see Remark 2.3 for cases when this holds without the hypothesis that F is linearly compact at v).

To prove Theorem 1, it suffices to show the following: if, in addition to the above hypotheses, k_F possesses a *unique* quadratic extension, then for nonsquares $d_1, d_2 \in F$, $d_1 F^{\times 2} \neq d_2 F^{\times 2}$ implies $N_1(F\sqrt{d_1}) \neq N_2(F\sqrt{d_2})$ (for N_i the norm map $F\sqrt{d_i} \rightarrow F$).

Notation. With d_1, d_2 as above, let $K_i = F\sqrt{d_i}$, $i=1, 2$. Let Γ_i, k_i denote the value group and residue field, respectively, of the unique extension w_i of v to a valuation on K_i , for $i=1, 2$.

Normalizations. We may assume without loss that $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) \leq v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$. Moreover, replacing d_2 by $d_2 c^2$ if necessary, we may assume that $v^{\times}(d_2) = v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$ and that $v(d_2) > 0$ if $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) = 0^*$. These normalizations (plus our convention on 0^* , see §2) imply that $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) + 2\Gamma_F = v(1 - d_2) + 2\Gamma_F$ in all cases. Finally, replacing d_1 by $d_1 c^2$ if necessary, where $v^{\times}(c) \geq v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \geq v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 F^{\times 2})$ (which does not change $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 F^{\times 2})$), we may also assume $v^{\times}(d_1 d_2) = v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2})$.

To begin the proof, recall from valuation theory, cf. [Sch], that from the definition of the unique extension to K_i of the valuation v on F it follows that $v(NK_i) = 2\Gamma_i$. Therefore if $2\Gamma_1 \neq 2\Gamma_2$, surely $NK_1 \neq NK_2$. Therefore we henceforth assume $2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$.

Next, for essentially obvious reasons, it cannot be true that both K_1 and K_2 are unramified over F . For, as k_F has a *unique* quadratic extension, F has a unique unramified extension [explicitly, by Theorem 2A, K_i unramified means $v^{\text{sq}}(d_i F^{\times 2}) = v(4)$ for $i=1, 2$, but by the last part of Theorem 2A and the existence of only one quadratic extension of k_F , this implies $d_1 F^{\times 2} = d_2 F^{\times 2}$, a contradiction]. Hence we will further assume, for the remainder of the proof, that K_1 and K_2 are ramified over F .

We distinguish two main cases.

Case I. $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \notin 2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$.

Case II. $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \in 2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$.

In each case we will show the existence of an element $u \in F$ such that $u \in NK_1 \cdot NK_2$ but $u \notin NK_2$, proving $NK_1 \neq NK_2$.

PROOF OF CASE I. Let

$$(1) \quad u = \frac{1 - (d_2)^2 d_1}{(-d_1)(-d_2)(1 - d_2)} = 1 + \frac{1 - d_1 d_2}{d_1 d_2 (1 - d_2)}.$$

By construction, $u \in NK_1^\times \cdot NK_2^\times$, since $(1 - (d_2)^2 d_1) / (-d_1) \in NK_1^\times$ and $(-d_2)(1 - d_2) \in NK_2^\times$. Since $v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) \leq v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \notin 2\Gamma_1$ while $v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) \in 2\Gamma_1$, we must have $0^* \leq v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) < v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) = v^\times(d_1 d_2)$ so that $v^\times(d_1 d_2) \geq 0$ and $v(d_1 d_2) = 0$. Also, this implies $v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) = v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2})$ (since $v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2} \cdot d_2 F^{\times 2}) > v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) = \min\{v^{sq}(d_1 F^{\times 2}), v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2})\}$) and hence $v((1 - d_1 d_2) / d_1 d_2 (1 - d_2)) = v^\times(d_1 d_2) - v^\times(d_2) = v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) - v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) > 0$ so that $v^\times(u) = v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) - v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) \notin 2\Gamma_2$ (since $v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) \in 2\Gamma_2$ (by Theorem 2C(1)), while $v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \notin 2\Gamma_2$). But further, $v^{sq}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \neq v(4)$ (as $v(4) \in 2\Gamma_2$) so that we have $0 < v^\times(u) < v(4)$ and $v^\times(u) \notin 2\Gamma_2$. Hence by Theorem 2C(2), $u \notin NK_2^\times$.

PROOF OF CASE II. We know from Theorem 2B that since k_F has a unique quadratic extension and K_2 is ramified over F , there is a (unique) coset $u \cdot NK_2^\times$ with $v^N(u \cdot NK_2^\times) = v(4) - v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) \neq \infty$. By replacing u by $u \cdot N(t)$ if necessary we may assume $v^\times(u) = v(4) - v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$. We shall show that $u \in NK_1^\times \cdot NK_2^\times$ which, together with the fact that $u \notin NK_2^\times$, will complete the proof.

To show $u \in NK_1^\times \cdot NK_2^\times$ we return to quadratic forms and observe that $u \in NK_1^\times \cdot NK_2^\times$ is equivalent to the assertion that the form

$$\psi(x, y, w, z) = x^2 - d_2 y^2 - u(w^2 - d_1 z^2)$$

is isotropic, i.e. represents zero. For, $x^2 - d_2 y^2$ and $w^2 - d_1 z^2$ are anisotropic (as $d_i \notin F^{\times 2}$, $v = 1, 2$). So $0 = \psi(a, b, e, f)$ and not all of $a, b, e, f = 0$ implies $(e, f) \neq (0, 0)$, $e^2 - d_1 f^2 \neq 0$, and $u = (a^2 - d_2 b^2) / (e^2 - d_1 f^2) \in NK_1^\times \cdot NK_2^\times$.

To prove ψ isotropic, we transform it to an equivalent form by the following linear change of variables

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x - d_2 y + u d_1 d_2 z, & y_1 &= x - y + u d_1 z, \\ w_1 &= (1 - d_2) y + d_1 d_2 z, & z_1 &= w. \end{aligned}$$

The determinant of this transformation is

$$(1 - d_2(u d_1 d_2))(u - (-d_2)(1 - d_2)) \neq 0,$$

since $(-d_2)(1 - d_2) \in NK_2$ but $u \notin NK_2$ (and $d_2 \notin F^{\times 2}$). With this change of variables,

$$\psi(x_1, y_1, w_1, z_1) = \psi'(x, y, z, w)$$

for

$$\psi'(x, y, w, z) = (1 - d_2)(x^2 - d_2^* y^2) + u d_1 (w^2 - d_1 d_2 d_2^* z^2)$$

where $d_2^* = u(1 - d_2) + d_2$, so that $1 - d_2^* = (1 - d_2)(1 - u)$.

Claim. $v^{sq}(d_2^* F^{\times 2}) = v(4)$.

SUBPROOF. First, $v(d_2^*) = 0$: If $\text{char}(k_F) = 2$ then $v(1 - u) = v^\times(u) = v(4) - v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) > 0$ (as K_2 is not unramified over F , i.e. $v^{sq}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) \neq v(4)$). Hence, as $v(d_2) \geq 0$ by our normalization, $v((1 - u)d_2) > 0$ so $v(d_2^*) = v((1 - u)d_2 + u) = v(u) = 0$. If $\text{char}(k_F) \neq 2$, $v(d_2^\times) \geq 0$ in any case as

$v(1-d_2) \geq 0$, $v(d_2) \geq 0$ by normalization. If then $v(d_2^*) = v(u(1-d_2) + d_2) > 0 = v(4)$, it would follow that $v(1-u^{-1}(-d_2)(1-d_2)^{-1}) > 0 = v(4)$ (using $v(u) = 0$, $v(1-d_2) = 0$) which implies $v^\times(u^{-1}(-d_2)(1-d_2)^{-1}) > v(4)$. But then by Theorem 2A, $u^{-1}(-d_2)(1-d_2)^{-1} = c^2 \in F^{\times 2}$, so $u = (c^{-1})^2(-d_2)(1-d_2)^{-1} \in NK_2^\times$, a contradiction.

Therefore, $v^\times(d_2^*) = v(1-d_2^*) = v(1-d_2) + v(1-u) = v^\times(d_2) + v^\times(u) = v(4)$ by normalization of d_2 and choice of u . If $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2^*) > v(4)$, then $d_2^* = c^2 \in F^{\times 2}$, but then $c^2 = d_2^* = u(1-d_2) + d_2$ implies $u = (c^2 - d_2)(1-d_2)^{-1} \in NK_2^\times$, a contradiction. The claim is proven.

With the claim, we are now done in case $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) = v(4)$, which will necessarily occur when $\text{char}(k_F) \neq 2$ because $2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$ and K_1, K_2 are ramified over F . For, $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) = v(4)$ implies (Theorem 2A) that each of the cosets $d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}$ and $d_2^* F^{\times 2}$ must correspond to the unique quadratic extension of k_F . Thus the cosets are equal, so that $d_1 d_2 d_2^* \in F^{\times 2}$, $w^2 - d_1 d_2 d_2^* z^2$ is isotropic, and ψ' , hence ψ , is isotropic.

We must finally consider the case when $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) < v(4)$, in which case $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 d_2^* F^{\times 2}) = v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2})$ which is in $2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$ by our standing Case II hypothesis. Moreover, we are in the wildly ramified case, with $\text{char}(k_F) = 2$ (see previous paragraph). Now, by Remark 2.2, $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2^* F^{\times 2}) = v(4)$ implies that the form $x^2 - d_2^* y^2$, which is the norm form of $F\sqrt{d_2^*}$, represents all $a \in F$ with $v(a) \in 2\Gamma_F$, and hence the first subform $(1-d_2)(x^2 - d_2^* y^2)$ of ψ' represents all $a \in F$ with $v(a) \in v(1-d_2) + 2\Gamma_F = v^{\text{sq}}(d_2) + 2\Gamma_F$ (by our normalization). Therefore to conclude the proof it suffices to show that the second subform, $u d_1 (w^2 - d_1 d_2 d_2^* z^2)$, also represents some element of value in $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$. The values of elements represented by $u d_1 (w^2 - d_1 d_2 d_2^* z^2)$ are, by Theorem 2C(1), all of the set $v(d_1) + 2\Gamma_F + Z \cdot v(d_1 d_2 d_2^*) + Z \cdot v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 d_2^* F^{\times 2}) = v(d_1) + 2\Gamma_F + Z \cdot v(d_1 d_2) + Z v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2})$ (as $v(d_2^*) = 0$, and by the beginning of this paragraph). Thus we must show that:

$$(v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) + 2\Gamma_F) \cap (v(d_1) + 2\Gamma_F + Z \cdot v(d_1 d_2) + Z \cdot v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2})) \neq \emptyset$$

or (as we have cosets mod $2\Gamma_F$)

$$(2) \quad v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) + v(d_1) \in 2\Gamma_F + Z \cdot v(d_1 d_2) + Z \cdot v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}).$$

Since $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) + v(d_1) \in 2\Gamma_1 + 2\Gamma_2 = 2\Gamma_2 + 2\Gamma_2 = 2\Gamma_2$, it suffices to show that the right side of (2) equals $2\Gamma_2$. First, if $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) > 0^*$, then $0 < v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) < v(4)$ (it is $< v(4)$ by our assumption, > 0 since $= 0$ is impossible when $\text{char}(k_F) = 2$). Hence by Theorem 2A, $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \notin 2\Gamma_F$, and $v(d_1 d_2) = 0$. But $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) \in 2\Gamma_2$ by our standing Case II hypothesis, so the right side of (2) is equal to $2\Gamma_2$. Finally, if $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) = 0^*$, then since $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) \leq v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$, we must have $0^* = v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 F^{\times 2}) < 0 < v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2})$ (for $v^{\text{sq}}(d_2 F^{\times 2}) = 0^*$ would imply, since $2\Gamma_1 = 2\Gamma_2$, that $v(d_1) + 2\Gamma_F = v(d_2) + 2\Gamma_F$, so $v(d_1 d_2) \in 2\Gamma_F$ and $v^{\text{sq}}(d_1 d_2 F^{\times 2}) > 0^*$, a contradiction).

Hence, $v(d_1d_2)=v(d_1)$, and $2\Gamma_2=2\Gamma_1=2\Gamma_F+Z\cdot v(d_1)=2\Gamma_F+Z\cdot v(d_1d_2)$.
The theorem is proven.

4. **Examples.** To show the necessity of the hypothesis in Theorem 1 that k_F have exactly one quadratic extension we note the following examples:

EXAMPLE 1. Necessity of "at least one quadratic extension of k ." Let k denote the quadratic closure of the field Z_2 . That is, k is the smallest algebraic extension of Z_2 which has no proper extensions of even degree. By a sequence of unramified extensions we can extend the 2-adic numbers Q_2 to an (infinite) algebraic extension F_0 such that, if w_0 denotes the unique extension to F_0 of the 2-adic valuation v on Q_2 , $k_{w_0}=k$. Let F denote the topological completion of F_0 with respect to the (discrete) valuation w_0 . Then F is linearly compact at w , the unique extension of w_0 to F , and, by [BW, Theorem 1], $F^\times/F^{\times 2}=Z/2Z \times k_F^+$, an infinite group since $k_F=k$ is infinite. But now, for K any one of the infinitely many quadratic extensions of F , $NK^\times=F^\times$. For K must be ramified over F (since k_F has no quadratic extensions) and $2\Gamma_K=\Gamma_F$ for every extension (as $\Gamma_F=Z$), so the only possible value $\neq \infty$ which could be taken on by v^N would be $v(4)-v^{\text{sq}}(d \cdot F^{\times 2})$ (for $K=F\sqrt{d}$). However, as stated in Theorem 2.1 B, norm cosets of this value correspond to quadratic extensions of k_F , which do not exist.

EXAMPLE 2. Necessity of "at most one quadratic extension of k ". Let F be the field of Example 1, let L be the formal power series field $F((x))$ with valuation v , then L is linearly compact for v , and if M is any one of the infinitely many unramified extensions of L , $NM^\times=\{a \in L | v(a) \in 2Z\}$. For, the norm map $N_{M/L}$ induces the norm map from k_M to $k_L=F$, which is onto as proven in Example 1 above. This, together with the calculation of Theorem 2 of [BW], implies that the only value $\neq \infty$ which $v^N(a \cdot NM^\times)$ can have is 0^* , which occurs if and only if $v(a) \notin 2\Gamma_L$.

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