

THE CLASS NUMBER ONE PROBLEM FOR THE NORMAL CM-FIELDS OF DEGREE 32

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ABSTRACT. We prove that there are exactly six normal CM-fields of degree 32 with class number one. Five of them are composita of two normal CM-fields of degree 16 with the same maximal totally real octic field.

1. INTRODUCTION

All the normal CM-fields of degree less than 32 with class number one are known. In this paper we will prove the following:

- Theorem 1.** (1) *There is one and only one normal CM-field of degree 32 with class number one which is not a compositum of two normal CM-subfields of degree 16 with the same maximal real subfield: the narrow Hilbert class field of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 \cdot 29}, \sqrt{2})$.*
- (2) *There are exactly five normal CM-fields of degree 32 with relative class number one which are composita of two normal CM-fields of degree 16 with the same maximal real subfield : $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}}, \sqrt{-(5 + \sqrt{17})/2}, \sqrt{-(17 + 3\sqrt{17})/2}, \alpha)$ with $\alpha^8 + 17\alpha^6 + 85\alpha^4 + 136\alpha^2 + 68 = 0$, $\mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-1})$, and $\mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$ with $\theta^8 + 10\theta^6 + 25\theta^4 + 20\theta^2 + 5 = 0$. Moreover, those five fields have class number one.*

The structure of this paper is as follows. In Section 2 we review well-known results on relative class numbers of CM-fields which will be used later in this paper. According to [LOO, Lemma 2 (ii)] a totally imaginary normal number field is a CM-field if and only if the complex conjugation lies in the center of its Galois group. A normal CM-field of degree 32 is a compositum of two normal CM-fields of degree 16 with the same maximal totally real octic field if and only if the center of its Galois group is not cyclic, and there are 44 non-abelian groups of order 32: 29 out of them have non-cyclic centers. We will study all of these 44 groups. In Section 4 we focus on such composita. Section 3 is devoted to the normal CM-fields of degree 32 that are not such composita of two normal CM-fields of degree 16 with the same maximal totally real octic field.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Throughout this paper we use the following notation. For a number field F , let $O_F, d_F, \zeta_F, h_F, Hil(F), Hil_{nar}(F)$, and $w_F \geq 2$ be the ring of algebraic integers, the absolute value of discriminant, the Dedekind zeta function, the class number, the Hilbert class field, the narrow Hilbert class field of F , and the number of roots of unity in F , respectively. Let κ_F denote the residue of $\zeta_F(s)$ at $s = 1$. When F is an abelian number field, let $G(F)$ denote its genus field. For a finite abelian extension K of a number field k let $\mathcal{F}(K/k)$ be the finite part of the conductor of the extension K/k . When F is a totally real number field of degree n over \mathbb{Q} , we denote by ∞ the product of its n real infinite primes. When F is a CM-field, we will denote by $F^+, h_F^-,$ and $Q_F \in \{1, 2\}$, the maximal totally real subfield, the relative class number, and the Hasse unit index of F , respectively. For a Galois extension K/k we denote by $G(K/k)$ its Galois group. For a subgroup H of $G(K/k)$, the fixed field of H is denoted by H' . Let D_n be the dihedral group of order n , C_n the cyclic group of order n , and Q_n the dicyclic group of order n . (Q_8 is usually said to be the quaternion group of order 8.) For a group H let $C(H)$ be the center of H , $D(H)$ the commutator subgroup of H , and let $H^{ab} = H/D(H)$.

Theorem 2. (1) ([LO2, Proposition 2]) *If a CM-field $N = N_1N_2$ is a compositum of two CM-fields N_1 and N_2 with the same maximal totally real subfield $N_1^+ = N_2^+$, then*

$$(A) \quad h_N^- = \frac{Q_N}{Q_{N_1}Q_{N_2}} \frac{w_N}{w_{N_1}w_{N_2}} h_{N_1}^- h_{N_2}^-,$$

and $h_{N_1}^- h_{N_2}^-$ divides $4h_N^-$. In particular, if N_1 and N_2 are isomorphic, then

$$(B) \quad h_N^- = \frac{Q_N}{2} \left(\frac{h_{N_1}^-}{Q_{N_1}} \right)^2.$$

- (2) ([Ok, Theorem 1] and [Lem1, Proposition 1 (d)]) *Let $M_1 \subseteq M_2$ be two CM-fields. Then $h_{M_1}^- | 4h_{M_2}^-$, and $Q_{M_1}w_{M_1}$ divides $Q_{M_2}w_{M_2}$.*
- (3) ([Lou2, Proposition 6]) *Let M be a CM-field and t the number of ramified prime ideals in M/M^+ . Then 2^{t-1} divides h_M^- and 2^t divides h_M^- if $Q_M = 2$. In particular, if $h_M^- = 2Q_M$, then at most two prime ideals are ramified in M/M^+ .*
- (4) ([Lem1, Theorem 1 (i)]) *Let $N = N^+(\sqrt{-\delta})$ with $\delta \in N^+$ totally positive. Assume that $w_N \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. We have three mutually exclusive cases:*
- (a) *If δO_{N^+} is not the square of any ideal of O_{N^+} , then $Q_N = 1$. In particular, if there is a prime ideal \mathfrak{p} lying above an odd prime p which is ramified in the extension N/N^+ , then $Q_N = 1$.*
 - (b) *If $\delta O_{N^+} = \mathfrak{a}^2$ for some principal ideal \mathfrak{a} of O_{N^+} , then $Q_N = 2$. In particular, if h_{N^+} is odd and if N/N^+ is unramified at all finite primes, then $Q_N = 2$.*
 - (c) *If $\delta O_{N^+} = \mathfrak{a}^2$ for some non-principal ideal \mathfrak{a} of O_{N^+} , then $Q_N = 1$.*
- (5) *If a CM-field N has a subfield M which is a CM-field with $Q_M = 2$, then $Q_N = 2$ unless $N = N^+(\sqrt{-1})$.*

(6) ([W]) Let K be a CM-field of degree $2n$ over \mathbb{Q} . Then

$$h_K^- = \frac{w_K Q_K}{(2\pi)^n} \sqrt{\frac{d_K}{d_{K^+}} \frac{\kappa_K}{\kappa_{K^+}}}.$$

(7) ([Lou10, Theorem 1]) For any totally imaginary number field K of degree ≥ 12 and root discriminant $\geq 2\pi^2$ we have

$$\kappa_K \geq (1 - \beta)/(2e)$$

if $\zeta_K(\beta) \leq 0$ for some $\beta \in [1 - (2/\log d_K), 1)$, and

$$\kappa_K \geq 2/(e \log d_K)$$

if $\zeta_K(1 - 2/\log d_K) \leq 0$.

(8) Let K range over the abelian extensions of degree m unramified at all the infinite places of a given k . Then there exists a computable constant $\mu_k \geq 0$ such that

$$\kappa_K \leq \left(\frac{1}{2(m-1)} \log(d_K/d_k^m) + 2\mu_k\right)^{m-1} \kappa_k^m.$$

If K/k is unramified at all the places, then $\kappa_K \leq \mu_k^{m-1} \kappa_k^m$. Moreover, if k is a real abelian field of degree $n \geq 2$, then

$$\mu_k \kappa_k \leq \frac{\log^n d_k}{2^{n+1}(n-1)^{n-1}}.$$

(9) ([LO2, Proposition 15]) Let $F^{(2)}$ denote the compositum of all the quadratic subfields of a normal number field F of 2-power degree. Then $\zeta_F/\zeta_{F^{(2)}}$ is an entire function and $(\zeta_F/\zeta_{F^{(2)}})(s) \geq 0$ for $s \in (0, 1)$.

(10) Let $M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$, where the p_i 's are the distinct primes $\not\equiv 3 \pmod 4$. Set $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3})$. Then

$$\kappa_M \leq \frac{\log^7 d_k}{2^4 3^6}.$$

Moreover, if ζ_M has a real zero $\alpha \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, then we also have

$$\kappa_M \leq \frac{1 - \alpha}{2^6 3^6} \log^8 d_k.$$

(11) Let k be a real abelian number field of degree $n \geq 2$. Then

$$\kappa_k \leq \left(\frac{\log d_k}{2(n-1)}\right)^{n-1}.$$

If k is a real quadratic number field and if ζ_k has a real zero β in $(\frac{1}{2}, 1)$, then

$$(C) \quad \kappa_k \leq \frac{1 - \beta}{8} \log^2 d_k.$$

Proof. (5) (See [Ok, Lemma 14]) $Q_M = 2$ implies $M = M^+(\sqrt{-\eta})$ with a totally positive unit η in M^+ . Thus $N = N^+(\sqrt{-\eta})$, so $Q_N = 2$ unless $\eta = \alpha^2$ for some $\alpha \in N^+$.

(8) The first assertion and the second one are Corollary 2 in [Lou5]. According to [R1] (see also [R2]) for any primitive even character χ of conduct f we have $|L(1, \chi)| \leq (\log f)/2$. Hence, the proofs of [Lou5, Theorem 11] or [Lou9, Theorem 9] now yield the third assertion.

(10) is derived from [LO2, Proposition 16] and [R1, Corollary 1].

(11) is derived from [Lou4, Corollaries 5A and 7B] and [R1, Corollary 1]. \square

3. THE FIELDS N WHICH ARE NOT COMPOSITA

The aim of this section is to prove point (1) of Theorem 1. Throughout this section N denotes a non-abelian normal CM-field of degree 32 which is not a compositum of two normal CM-subfields of degree 16 with the same maximal real subfield. Then the center of its Galois group $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ must be cyclic. According to [TW] there are 15 non-abelian groups of order 32 whose centers are cyclic: $G_{32/17}, G_{32/22}, G_{32/26}, G_{32/31}, G_{32/32}$, and $G_{32/i}$ for $42 \leq i \leq 51$. For each of those 15 groups G we will study whether there exists a CM-field N of class number one with Galois group G .

In Subsection 3.1 we will show that if $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ is neither of type $G_{32/26}$ nor $G_{32/31}$, then $h_N > 1$. In Subsection 3.2 we determine all CM-fields of class number one such that their Galois groups are of type $G_{32/26}$. In Subsection 3.3 we prove that if $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ is of type $G_{32/31}$, then $h_N > 1$.

3.1. The fields N with $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \neq G_{32/26}, G_{32/31}$. In this subsection we will show that if $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \neq G_{32/26}, G_{32/31}$, then $h_N \geq 2$.

Lemma 1 ([LO2, Proposition 4]). *Let N be a non-abelian normal CM-field of degree $2n = 2^r \geq 8$. Assume that h_N^- is odd and N is cyclic of degree n over a quadratic subfield k . Then k is real and N is a dihedral CM-field.*

Proposition 1. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ has an element of order 16, then $h_N^- \geq 2$. In particular, if $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/22}, G_{32/50}, G_{32/51}\}$, then h_N^- is even, and if $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/49}(= D_{32})$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Follows from Lemma 1 and [Lef, Theorem 1.1]. \square

Proposition 2. *If $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to $C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, then h_N is even. In particular, if $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/42}, G_{32/43}\}$, then h_N is even.*

Proof. Suppose the contrary. Since h_N is odd and N is a non-abelian number field, $G(N^+) = N^+$. Hence, $N^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3}, \sqrt{p_4})$ where p_i 's are primes with $\not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Then N^+ is the Hilbert 2-class field of $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4})$ and the 2-class field tower of k has length one. According to [BLS, Corollary 2] the 2-rank of $cl(k)$ is ≤ 2 which contradicts the fact that $G(N^+/k) \simeq cl(k) \simeq C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$. \square

Proposition 3. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/44}, G_{32/46}\}$, then h_N^- is even.*

Proof. We will show that $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ is a compositum of two isomorphic non-normal CM-subfields with $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$, and that one of these two fields say, $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$, is a compositum of two isomorphic non-normal octic CM-subfields with $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$. Hence, $h_N^- = \frac{Q_N}{2} \left(\frac{h_{M_{16.1}}}{Q_{M_{16.1}}} \right)^2$ and $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = \frac{Q_{M_{16.1}}}{2} \left(\frac{h_{M_{8.1}}}{Q_{M_{8.1}}} \right)^2$, by (B), which implies that h_N^- is always even. Write $G_{32/44} = \langle a, b, c : a^8 = b^2 = c^2 = 1, ab = ba^{-1}, ac = ca^5, bc = cb \rangle$ and $G_{32/46} = \langle a, b, c, d : a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = d^4 = 1, bd = dab, cd = dabc, ab = ba, ac = ca, ad = da, bc = cb \rangle$. Note that $C(G_{32/44}) = \langle a^4 \rangle$ and $C(G_{32/46}) = \langle a \rangle$. When $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/44}$, set $M_{16.1} = \langle c \rangle', M_{16.2} = \langle a^4 c \rangle', M_{8.1} = \langle b, c \rangle'$, and $M_{8.2} = \langle a^6 b a^{-6}, c \rangle'$. We have $a^4 c = a c a^{-1}$, $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+ = \langle a^4, c \rangle', \langle a^6 b a^{-6}, c \rangle = a^6 \langle b, c \rangle a^{-6}$, $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ =$

$\langle a^4, b, c \rangle'$. When $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/46}$, set $M_{16.1} = \langle b \rangle'$, $M_{16.2} = \langle dbd^{-1} \rangle'$, $M_{8.1} = \langle b, c \rangle'$, and $M_{8.2} = \langle b, ac \rangle'$. Then $ac = d^2cd^{-2}$, $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+ = \langle a, b \rangle'$, and $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = \langle a, b, c \rangle'$. \square

Lemma 2 (Chebotarev’s Monodromy Theorem). *Let $k \subseteq K$ be two number fields such that K/\mathbb{Q} and k/\mathbb{Q} are normal, and K/k is unramified at all the finite places. Let m be the least positive integer such that $g^m = 1$ for every $g \in G(k/\mathbb{Q})$. Then the Galois group $G(K/\mathbb{Q})$ is generated by the elements σ which are not contained in the subgroup $G(K/k)$ and at the same time satisfy $\sigma^m = 1$.*

Proof. See [Lem2, Corollary 1]. \square

Proposition 4. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/45}, G_{32/47}, G_{32/48}\}$, then $h_{\bar{N}}$ is even.*

Proof. Write $G_{32/45} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^8 = b^2 = 1, c^2 = a^4, ab = ba^5, ac = ca^{-1}, bc = cb \rangle$, $G_{32/47} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^8 = b^2 = c^2 = 1, ab = ba^5, ac = cba, bc = cb \rangle$, and $G_{32/48} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^8 = b^2 = 1, c^2 = a^4, ab = ba^5, ac = cba, bc = cb \rangle$. Note that the centers of these three groups are $\langle a^4 \rangle$, so $N^+ = \langle a^4 \rangle'$. Assume that $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/45}, G_{32/47}, G_{32/48}\}$. Since N is a compositum of two isomorphic CM-subfields $\langle b \rangle'$ and $\langle aba^{-1} \rangle'$ with the same maximal real subfield $\langle a^4, b \rangle'$, according to Theorem 2, points (1) and (3), if $h_{\bar{N}}$ is odd, then N/N^+ is unramified at all the finite places, hence so is $N/\langle a^2 \rangle'$. Note that $\langle a^2 \rangle$ is a normal subgroup of $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$. We will show that $N/\langle a^2 \rangle'$ cannot be unramified at all the finite places.

(1) If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/45}$, then $G(N/\mathbb{Q})/\langle a^2 \rangle \simeq C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$. We observe that the subgroup generated by the elements of order 2 in $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ is $\langle b, acb, cab \rangle$ which is a group of order 16 isomorphic to the group of type 16/8 designated in [TW] (or named G_9 in [JL]). According to Lemma 2, $N/\langle a^2 \rangle'$ cannot be unramified at all the finite places and $h_{\bar{N}}$ is even.

(2) If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/47}$ or $G_{32/48}$, then $G(N/\mathbb{Q})/\langle a^2 \rangle \simeq D_8$. We observe that the subgroup generated by the elements of order 2 or 4 in $G(N/\mathbb{Q})$ is $\langle a^2, b, c \rangle$ which is isomorphic to $D_8 \times C_2$ or $Q_8 \times C_2$ according as $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/47}$ or $G_{32/48}$. By the same argument as in (1), it follows that $h_{\bar{N}}$ is even. \square

Lemma 3. *Let $K \subset K' \subset L$ be the number fields such that L/K is a Galois extension. Let K^{ab} (K'^{ab} , respectively) be the maximal extension of K (K' , resp.) contained in L which is abelian over K (K' , resp.). Let \mathfrak{m} and \mathfrak{m}' be the conductors of K^{ab}/K and K'^{ab}/K' , respectively, $I_{\mathfrak{m}}$ the group of fractional ideals of K coprime to \mathfrak{m} , and let $I_{\mathfrak{m}'}$ be that of K' coprime to \mathfrak{m}' . Then the following diagram is commutative:*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G(L/K)^{ab} & \xrightarrow{Ver} & G(L/K')^{ab} \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ I_{\mathfrak{m}} & \xrightarrow{incl.} & I_{\mathfrak{m}'} \end{array}$$

Here, *Ver* means the transfer map.

Proof. See the functorial properties of the reciprocity map in [S, Ch. XI §3]. (See also [Mar] or [N, Ch. II and IV].) \square

Proposition 5. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_{32/17}, G_{32/32}\}$, then $h_{\bar{N}}$ is even.*

Proof. Write $G_{32/17} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^8 = b^2 = c^2 = 1, ab = ba, ac = ca, bc = ca^4b \rangle$ and $G_{32/32} = \langle a, b \mid a^8 = 1, a^4 = b^4, ab = ba^{-1} \rangle$. Note that $C(G_{32/17}) = \langle a \rangle$ and $C(G_{32/32}) = \langle b^2 \rangle$.

(a) Assume that $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/17}$. The field N is a compositum of two isomorphic CM-subfields $\langle b \rangle'$ and $\langle bcb^{-1} \rangle'$ with the same maximal real subfield $\langle a^4, b \rangle'$. Suppose that h_N^- is odd. By Theorem 2, points (1) and (3), $N/\langle a^4 \rangle'$ is unramified at all the finite places and so is $N/\langle a \rangle'$. Since the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} is principal, according to Lemma 3 the transfer map $Ver : G_{32/17}^{ab} \rightarrow \langle a \rangle'$ would be trivial. However, $Ver(aD(G_{32/17})) = a^4$, which is a contradiction. Hence, h_N^- is always even.

(b) Assume that $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/32}$. The field N is a compositum of two isomorphic CM-subfields $\langle a^2b^2 \rangle'$ and $\langle a^6b^2 \rangle'$ with the same maximal real subfield $\langle a^2b^2, a^4 \rangle'$. (Note that $a^6b^2 = ba^2b^2b^{-1}$.) Suppose that h_N^- is odd. By Theorem 2, points (1) and (3), $N/\langle b^4 \rangle'$ is unramified at all the finite places and so is $N/\langle b \rangle'$. Hence, $Ver : G_{32/32}^{ab} \rightarrow \langle b \rangle'$ would be trivial. However, $Ver(aD(G_{32/32})) = b^4$, which is a contradiction. Hence, h_N^- is always even. \square

3.2. The fields N with $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/26}$. Write $G_{32/26} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^8 = b^2 = c^2 = 1, ab = ba, ac = ca^{-1}, bc = ca^4b \rangle$. Since $C(G_{32/26}) = \langle a^2b \rangle \simeq C_4$, the complex conjugation is a^4 and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq D_8 \times C_2$. We will prove the following:

Proposition 6. $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/26}$ and $h_N = 1$ if and only if

$$N = Hil_{nar}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 \cdot 29}, \sqrt{2})).$$

We proceed as follows. First, we prove that if $h_N = 1$, then

$$N = Hil_{nar}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})),$$

where p_i 's are primes $\not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Second, we find a C such that if $d_N \geq C$, then $h_N^- > 1$. Third, using Hecke L -functions we compute h_N^- for the fields N with $d_N < C$ and prove Proposition 6.

Lemma 4. (1) If h_N^- is odd, then $Q_N = 2$ and N has a unique real quadratic subfield k such that $G(N/k) \simeq Q_{16}$, and N/k is unramified at all the finite places. Moreover, $d_k = d_1d_2d_3$ is the product of three distinct discriminants of real quadratic fields and

- (i) $(d_i, d_j) = 1$ for $i \neq j$;
- (ii) $(\frac{d_1}{p_2}) = (\frac{d_2}{p_1}) = 1$ for all primes $p_1 \mid d_1$ and $p_2 \mid d_2$;
- (iii) $G(N^+/k(\sqrt{d_3})) = C_4$ and $G(N^+/k(\sqrt{d_j})) = C_2 \times C_2$ for $j = 1, 2$.

(2) If $h_N = 1$, then $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1d_2d_3})$ and these d_i 's are primes $d_i \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. In addition, $N = Hil_{nar}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1d_2}, \sqrt{d_3}))$.

Proof. (1) Assume that h_N^- is odd. Since $a^4b = bcb^{-1}$, N is a compositum of two isomorphic CM-subfields $\langle b \rangle'$ and $\langle a^4b \rangle'$ with the same maximal real subfield $\langle a^4, b \rangle'$. By Theorem 2, $Q_N = 2$ and N/N^+ is unramified at all the finite places. Since a^4 is the unique element of order 2 in $\langle a, cb \rangle \simeq Q_{16}$, $N/\langle a, cb \rangle'$ is unramified at all the finite places. Set $k = \langle a, cb \rangle'$. The remaining statements follow from [Lem2, Theorem 2].

(2) Let $M = \langle a^2 \rangle'$. Then $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$ and M is the maximal normal subfield of N^+ which is an abelian extension of k . If $h_N = 1$, then $M = Hil(k) = G(k)$. Hence d_i 's are primes $d_i \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d_1}, \sqrt{d_2}, \sqrt{d_3})$. Let $K = \langle a \rangle'$. If $h_N = 1$, then $N^+ = Hil(K)$ and $N = Hil_{nar}(K)$. Note that $G(N/k(\sqrt{d_1})) \simeq G(N/k(\sqrt{d_2})) \simeq Q_8$. Moreover, according to (1) point (iii) we have $K = k(\sqrt{d_3})$. \square

From now on p_1, p_2 , and p_3 denote distinct primes $\not\equiv 3 \pmod 4$ satisfying $\left(\frac{p_2}{p_1}\right) = \left(\frac{p_1}{p_2}\right) = 1$. Write $K = \langle a \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$, $k = \langle a, cb \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3})$, and $M = \langle a^2 \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$.

Lemma 5. *Assume that $h_N = 1$.*

- (i) $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_i})$ has class number one for $i = 1, 2$, and 3.
- (ii) $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})) \simeq C_4$, $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})) \simeq cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})) \simeq C_2$.

Proof. (i) The class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_i})$ is odd and $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_i}))$ lies in N . Hence the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_i})$ must be equal to one.

(ii) Since $G(N/k) = \langle a, cb \rangle$ is the dicyclic group of order 16, it has two quaternion subgroups of order 8: $\langle a^2, cb \rangle$ and $\langle a^2, acb \rangle$. Changing p_1 to p_2 if necessary we may assume that $\langle a^2, acb \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3}, \sqrt{p_1})$ and $\langle a^2, cb \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3}, \sqrt{p_2})$. Note that the element ab is of order 8 and $(ab)^2 = a^2$. The fixed field of $\langle ab \rangle$ lies in $\langle a^2 \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$ and $N/\langle ab \rangle'$ is unramified at all the finite places. Hence, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})/\langle ab \rangle'$ is unramified and $\langle ab \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}, \sqrt{p_2 p_3})$. Thus, $\langle a, b \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})$, $\langle ab, acb \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})$, and $\langle ab, cb \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})$. Since $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})) \simeq C_4 \times C_2$ and $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}))$ is contained in N^+ , $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}))$ must be the fixed field of the inertia group of a prime ideal in N^+ lying above p_3 . Note that the inertia group is of order 2 and all intermediate fields between N^+ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})$ are normal extensions over \mathbb{Q} . Because the 2-rank of $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}))$ is equal to 1, $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}))$ is one of the two cyclic quartic extensions of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})$ contained in N^+ and $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})) \simeq C_4$. Similarly, we verify that $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$ and $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_3})$. Since $h_N = h_{N^+} = 1$, $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3}))$ and $Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3}))$ are contained in N^+ . Note that $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})) \simeq \langle ab, acb \rangle/\langle a^4 \rangle \simeq D_8$ and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})) \simeq \langle ab, cb \rangle/\langle a^4 \rangle \simeq D_8$. The field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$ (respectively, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_3})$) is the unique intermediate field between N^+ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})$ (respectively, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})$) that is an unramified and normal over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})$ (respectively, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})$). It follows that $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2 p_3})) \simeq cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_3})) \simeq C_2$. \square

From now on we assume that N is unramified over $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2 p_3})$ at all the finite places and $Q_N = 2$. Hence $d_N = d_k^{16}$ and $d_{N^+} = d_k^8$. We first show that if $d_k \geq 9.1 \times 10^5$, then $h_N^- > 1$. Set $\beta_N = 1 - (2/\log d_N)$.

- (i) Assume that $\zeta_N(\beta_N) \leq 0$. By Theorem 2, points (7), (8), and (10),

$$\kappa_N \geq \frac{1}{2^3 e \log d_k}$$

and

$$\kappa_{N^+} \leq \mu_M \kappa_M^2 \leq \frac{2^3 \log^{15} d_k}{3^{677}}.$$

Hence,

$$(D) \quad h_N^- \geq \frac{3^{677}}{2^{20} e \pi^{16}} \frac{d_k^4}{\log^{16} d_k}$$

and $h_N^- > 1$ if $d_k \geq 9.1 \times 10^5$.

- (ii) Assume that $\zeta_N(\beta_N) > 0$. Since $N^{(2)} = M$, by Theorem 2, point (9), we have $\zeta_M(\beta_N) > 0$ and there is a positive real number β such that $\beta_N < \beta < 1$ and

$\zeta_M(\beta) = 0$. Hence, $\zeta_{N^+}(\beta) = \zeta_N(\beta) = 0$, $\kappa_N \geq (1 - \beta)/(2e)$,

$$\kappa_{N^+} \leq \mu_M \kappa_M^2 \leq \frac{2(1 - \beta) \log^{16} d_k}{3^6 7^7}.$$

and we end up with a lower bound for h_N^- which is 2^4 times better than (D). Thus (D) is always valid and we conclude that $h_N^- > 1$ if $d_k \geq 9.1 \times 10^5$.

Now, there are 510 triplets (p_1, p_2, p_3) such that $d_k \leq 9.1 \times 10^5$ and p_1, p_2 , and p_3 satisfy Lemmas 4 and 5. For those 510 triplets (p_1, p_2, p_3) we compute explicitly κ_M (see [Lou5, Section 4.2]) and improve our upper bound for κ_{N^+} :

$$\kappa_{N^+} \leq \kappa_M \cdot \mu_M \kappa_M \leq \kappa_M \frac{2^7 \log^8 d_k}{7^7}.$$

We improve the lower bound for h_N^- as follows. If $\zeta_N(\beta_N) \leq 0$, then

$$(E) \quad h_N^- \geq \frac{7^7}{2^{24} e \pi^{16}} \frac{d_k^4}{\kappa_M \log^9 d_k}.$$

If $\zeta_N(\beta_N) > 0$, then there is a positive real number $\beta \in (\beta_N, 1)$ such that $\zeta_M(\beta) = \zeta_N(\beta) = 0$. Hence,

$$\kappa_N \geq \frac{(1 - \beta)}{2e} \geq \frac{4}{e B_{N^{(2)}}},$$

where

$$B_{N^{(2)}} = \max_{\substack{F \subset N^{(2)} \\ [F:\mathbb{Q}] = 2}} \frac{\log^2 d_F}{L(1, \chi_F)}$$

and $\chi_F(p) = \left(\frac{d_F}{p}\right)$ denotes the corresponding quadratic character of F . In fact, $\zeta_M(\beta) = 0$ implies that there exists a subfield $F \subset M = N^{(2)}$ with $[F : \mathbb{Q}] = 2$ such that $\zeta_F(\beta) = 0$. Hence,

$$1 \leq \frac{1 - \beta}{8} \frac{\log^2 d_F}{L(1, \chi_F)} \leq \frac{1 - \beta}{8} B_{N^{(2)}},$$

by (C). Thus

$$(F) \quad h_N^- \geq \frac{7^7}{2^{19} e \pi^{16}} \frac{d_k^4}{\kappa_M B_{N^{(2)}} \log^8 d_k}.$$

For these 510 triplets (p_1, p_2, p_3) we compute two lower bounds for h_N^- in (E) and (F) respectively, and then take the worse one. There are 467 out of these 510 triplets with $h_N^- > 1$. Finally, only 19 out of the remaining 43 (= 510 - 467) triplets (p_1, p_2, p_3) satisfy $cl(K) \simeq C_4$, where $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2}, \sqrt{p_3})$ (use [KT]). For these 19 triplets (p_1, p_2, p_3) we construct the primitive Hecke characters χ of order 8 on the narrow class group of K and evaluate $L(0, \chi)$ using the technique developed in [Lou7] and [Lou8], where $L(s, \chi)$ is the Hecke L -function. According to [Lou8] we have

$$h_N^- = Q_N w_N N_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^4} L(0, \chi) \right).$$

We verify that there is one and only one field K that has $h_N^- = 1$: $K = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 \cdot 29}, \sqrt{2})$ and $L(0, \chi) = 16 + 8\sqrt{2}$. Using the package [KT] we verify that

$$G(Hil_{nar}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 \cdot 29}, \sqrt{2}))/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq G_{32/26}$$

and $h_{Hil(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 \cdot 29}, \sqrt{2}))} = 1$. This completes the proof of Proposition 6.

3.3. **The fields N with $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/31}$.** Write $G_{32/31} = \langle a, b, c \mid a^4 = b^4 = c^2 = 1, ab = ba, ac = ca, bc = cab^{-1} \rangle$. Since $C(G_{32/31}) = \langle a \rangle$, the complex conjugation is a^2 and $N^+ = \langle a^2 \rangle'$. The aim of this subsection is to prove:

Proposition 7. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/31}$, then $h_N > 1$.*

Before starting the proof we observe that $k_1 = \langle cb, b^2 \rangle', k_2 = \langle a, b \rangle'$, and $k_3 = \langle a, b^2, c \rangle'$ are the only quadratic subfields of N . Note that $G(N^+/k_1) = C_4 \times C_2$, $G(N^+/k_2) = C_4 \times C_2$, and $G(N^+/k_3) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$.

Lemma 6. *If $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_{32/31}$ and h_N^- is odd, then every prime divisor of d_{k_3} divides d_{k_1} and is not equal to 3 modulo 4. Such primes are the unique primes having ramification index 4 in N/\mathbb{Q} .*

Proof. Since $cb^2c^{-1} = a^2b^2$, N is a compositum of two isomorphic CM-subfields $\langle b^2 \rangle'$ and $\langle a^2b^2 \rangle'$ with the same maximal real subfield $\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle'$. According to Theorem 2 the fact that h_N^- is odd implies that N/N^+ is unramified at all the finite places. Let $L_3 = \langle ab^2, ac \rangle'$. Since $\langle ab^2, ac \rangle \simeq Q_8$ and $(ab^2)^2 = a^2$, N/L_3 is unramified at all the finite places. The only prime divisors of d_N are hence those of d_{L_3} . The subgroup $\langle ab^2, ac \rangle$ is normal in $G_{32/31}$ with $G_{32/31}/\langle ab^2, ac \rangle \simeq C_4$. Since $\langle ab^2, ac \rangle \subset \langle a, b^2, c \rangle$ and $k_3 \subset L_3$, every prime divisor p of d_{k_3} is totally ramified in the cyclic extension L_3/\mathbb{Q} . Hence, $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and the ramification index of p in N is equal to 4. Let $L_1 = \langle cb \rangle'$. As $(cb)^2 = a$ and $L_1 \subset N^+$, N/L_1 is unramified at all the finite places. Hence, p is totally ramified in L_1 and $p \mid d_{k_1}$. \square

Remark 1. The fact that if h_N^- is odd, then N/L_3 is unramified at all the finite places will be used in the sequel.

The proof of Proposition 7 consists of four parts.

Part 1: We claim that if $d_{L_3} \geq 8.7 \times 10^{14}$, then $h_N^- > 1$.

Proof. Set $\beta_N = 1 - 2/\log d_N$.

(i) Assume that $\zeta_N(\beta_N) \leq 0$. By Theorem 2

$$\kappa_N \geq \frac{2}{e \log d_N} = \frac{1}{4e \log d_{L_3}}$$

and

$$\kappa_{N^+} \leq \kappa_{L_3} \cdot (\mu_{L_3} \kappa_{L_3})^3 \leq \frac{\log^{15} d_{L_3}}{2^{18} 3^{12}}.$$

Hence,

$$h_N^- \geq \frac{2^2 3^{12} d_{L_3}^2}{e \pi^{16} \log^{16} d_{L_3}}$$

and $h_N^- > 1$ if $d_{L_3} \geq 6.1 \times 10^{12}$.

(ii) Assume that $\zeta_N(\beta_N) > 0$. Since $G_{32/31}^{ab} \simeq C_4 \times C_2$, $N^{(2)}$ is the biquadratic bicyclic subfield of N containing k_1, k_2 , and k_3 , i.e., $N^{(2)} = L_4 = \langle a, b^2 \rangle' \langle \langle a, b^2 \rangle' = \langle cb, b^2 \rangle \cap \langle a, b \rangle \cap \langle a, b^2, c \rangle$. According to Theorem 2, point (9), $\zeta_{N^{(2)}}(\beta_N) > 0$, which yields $\zeta_{N^{(2)}}(\beta) = 0$ for some $\beta \in (\beta_N, 1)$. Thus $\zeta_{k_i}(\beta) = 0$ for some $i=1, 2$, or 3 . Hence, $\kappa_N \geq \frac{1-\beta}{2e}$ and $\kappa_{k_i} > \frac{1-\beta}{8} \log^2 d_{k_i}$. By Theorem 2, point (8), we have

$$\kappa_{N^+} \leq \left(\frac{1}{14} \log(d_{N^+}/d_{k_i}^8) \kappa_{k_i} + 2\mu_{k_i} \kappa_{k_i} \right)^7 \kappa_{k_i},$$

and $\mu_{k_i} \kappa_{k_i} \leq \frac{1}{8} \log^2 d_{k_i}$. Since $d_{k_i}^2 \leq d_{L_3}$ and $d_{N^+}/d_{k_i}^8 = (d_{L_3}/(d_{k_i})^2)^4 < d_{L_3}^4$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa_{N^+} &\leq \frac{3^7 5^7}{2^{33} 7^7} (1 - \beta) \log^{16} d_{L_3}, \\ h_N^- &\geq \frac{2^{18} 7^7}{3^7 5^7 e \pi^{16}} \frac{d_{L_3}^2}{\log^{16} d_{L_3}}, \end{aligned}$$

and $h_N^- > 1$ if $d_{L_3} \geq 8.7 \times 10^{14}$. (However, we can obtain $\epsilon_N \geq 0.978$ and $h_N^- > 1$ if $d_{L_3} \geq 5.6 \times 10^{14}$ using [Lou1, Proposition A].) \square

Part 2: We claim that

$$(G) \quad h_N^- = \frac{Q_N}{8} \left(\frac{h_{K_{8,1}}^-}{Q_{K_{8,1}}} \frac{h_{K_{8,2}}^-}{Q_{K_{8,2}}} \right)^2,$$

where $K_{8,1} = \langle b \rangle'$ and $K_{8,2} = \langle a^2 b \rangle'$.

Proof. Since $G(N/k_2) = \langle a, b \rangle \simeq C_4 \times C_4$, there are four octic CM-subfields of N containing k_2 : $K_{8,1} = \langle b \rangle'$, $K_{8,2} = \langle a^2 b \rangle'$, $L_{8,1} = \langle a^3 b \rangle'$ and $L_{8,2} = \langle ab \rangle'$. Note that $cbc^{-1} = ab^3$ and $ca^2bc^{-1} = (ab)^{-1}$. Then $K_{8,1}^+ = K_{8,2}^+ = \langle a^2, b \rangle'$ and $L_{8,1}^+ = L_{8,2}^+ = \langle a^2, ab \rangle'$. Let χ and ψ be two primitive quartic Hecke characters associated with the cyclic quartic extensions $K_{8,1}/k_2$ and $L_{8,1}/k_2$, respectively. Then $\chi\psi^2$ and $\chi^2\psi$ are associated with the extensions $K_{8,2}/k_2$ and $L_{8,2}/k_2$, respectively. According to (17) in [Lou8] we have

$$\begin{aligned} h_{K_{8,1}}^- &= Q_{K_{8,1}} w_{K_{8,1}} N_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} L(0, \chi) \right), \quad h_{K_{8,2}}^- = Q_{K_{8,2}} w_{K_{8,2}} N_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} L(0, \chi\psi^2) \right), \\ h_{L_{8,1}}^- &= Q_{L_{8,1}} w_{L_{8,1}} N_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} L(0, \psi) \right), \quad h_{L_{8,2}}^- = Q_{L_{8,2}} w_{L_{8,2}} N_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^2} L(0, \chi^2\psi) \right), \\ h_{K_{8,1}}^- &= h_{L_{8,1}}^-, \quad h_{K_{8,2}}^- = h_{L_{8,2}}^- \end{aligned}$$

and

$$h_N^- = Q_N w_N N_{\mathbb{Q}(i)/\mathbb{Q}} \left(\frac{1}{2^8} L(0, \chi) L(0, \chi\psi^2) L(0, \psi) L(0, \chi^2\psi) \right),$$

which proves (G). Note that $w_N = w_{K_{8,i}} = w_{L_{8,i}} = 2$ for $i=1, 2$. \square

Part 3: Suppose that $h_N = 1$. We claim the following:

(i) $h_{k_2} = h_{k_3} = 1$. There exist two distinct primes $p, q \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ such that $k_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pq})$, $k_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{q})$, and $k_3 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$. (More precisely, it will be verified in the proof of point (iv) below that $p = 2$ or $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$.) The ramification indices of p and q in N/\mathbb{Q} are 4 and 2, respectively.

(ii) Without loss of generality we may assume that $h_{K_{8,1}} = 1$, $h_{K_{8,2}}^- = h_{K_{8,2}} = 2$, and $Q_{K_{8,1}} = Q_{K_{8,2}} = 1$. In addition, p and q are the only ramified primes in N/\mathbb{Q} .

(iii) Set $L_4 = \langle a, b^2 \rangle'$. Then $L_4 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}, \sqrt{q})$, $h_{L_4} = 2$, $cl(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pq})) = C_4$, $\left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = \left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = 1$, and $N_{k_1/\mathbb{Q}}(\epsilon_1) = -1$, where ϵ_1 is the fundamental unit of $k_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pq})$.

(iv) Let \mathfrak{p} and \mathfrak{p}' be the two prime ideals in k_2 lying above p . Then $\mathcal{F}(K_{8,1}/k_2) = \mathfrak{p}$ and $\mathcal{F}(K_{8,2}/k_2) = \mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{p}'$ if p is odd, $\mathcal{F}(K_{8,1}/k_2) = \mathfrak{p}^4$ and $\mathcal{F}(K_{8,2}/k_2) = \mathfrak{p}^4 \mathfrak{p}'^3$ if $p=2$.

Before proving Part 3 we recall the following result.

Proposition 8 ([Mas, Corollaries 2.2 and 2.3]). *Let E/F be an extension of number fields. Then h_F divides $[E : F]h_E$. Moreover, if no non-trivial abelian subextension of E/F is unramified over F , then h_F divides h_E .*

Proof. (i) To begin with we will prove that $G(k_2) = k_2$ and $G(k_3) = k_3$. Note that there are five intermediate fields between N and k_2 which are normal over \mathbb{Q} : $\langle a^2 \rangle'$, $\langle a \rangle'$, $\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle'$, $\langle ab^2 \rangle'$, and $\langle a, b^2 \rangle'$. Moreover, $G_{32/31}/\langle a^2 \rangle \simeq G_6$ in [JL] (or type 16/9 in [TW]), $G_{32/31}/\langle a \rangle \simeq D_8$, $G_{32/31}/\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle \simeq D_8$, $G_{32/31}/\langle ab^2 \rangle \simeq C_2 \times C_4$, and $G_{32/31}/\langle a, b^2 \rangle \simeq C_2 \times C_2$. Since $h_N = 1$, $G(k_2) \subset N$ and $G(k_2) = \langle a, b^2 \rangle'$ or $G(k_2) = k_2$. Since $\langle a, b^2 \rangle'$ contains k_1, k_2 , and k_3 , $G(k_2) \neq \langle a, b^2 \rangle'$. Otherwise, every prime divisor p of d_{k_3} divides d_{k_2} and at the same time divides d_{k_1} by Lemma 6. Thus, p is totally ramified in $\langle a, b^2 \rangle'/\mathbb{Q}$. It is contrary to the fact that $\langle a, b^2 \rangle'/k_2$ is unramified. Hence, $k_2 = G(k_2)$, $h_{k_2} = 1$, and $k_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{q})$ for some prime $q \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Similarly, $h_{k_3} = 1$ and $k_3 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ for some prime $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$.

(ii) Let \mathfrak{P} be a prime ideal of N dividing p and $G_0(\mathfrak{P})$ its inertia group. Since N/N^+ is unramified at all the finite places, $a^2 \notin G_0(\mathfrak{P})$ and $G_0(\mathfrak{P})$ must be one of the four cyclic subgroups of order 4 of $G(N/k_2) = \langle a, b \rangle$: $\langle ab \rangle, \langle ab^3 \rangle, \langle b \rangle, \langle a^2b \rangle$. Changing \mathfrak{P} to $\mathfrak{P}' = c\mathfrak{P}$, or $K_{8,1}$ to $K_{8,2}$ if necessary we may assume that $K_{8,1} = G_0(\mathfrak{P})'$. According to Proposition 8 $h_{N_{16,1}} = h_{K_{8,1}} = 1$, and $h_{K_{8,2}}|2$, where $N_{16,1} = \langle b^2 \rangle'$. Then $G_0(\mathfrak{P}') = cG_0(\mathfrak{P})c^{-1} = \langle ab^3 \rangle$. Since $G(N/K_{8,1}^+) = \langle a^2, b \rangle$ and $G(N/K_{8,1}^+) \cap G_0(\mathfrak{P}') = \langle a^2b^2 \rangle$, the prime ideal $\mathfrak{P}' \cap O_{K_{8,2}}$ and the prime ideal $\mathfrak{P} \cap O_{K_{8,2}}$ are ramified in $K_{8,2}/K_{8,2}^+$. By Proposition 8 $h_{K_{8,2}^-} = h_{K_{8,2}} = 2$. From (G) it follows that $Q_{K_{8,1}} = Q_{K_{8,2}} = 1$. For the second assertion, we suppose that there exists a prime r with $(r, pq) = 1$ which is ramified in N/\mathbb{Q} . Its ramification index is equal to 2. There are at least two prime ideals lying above r in N . Let \mathcal{R} be a prime ideal lying above r such that its inertia group $G_0(\mathcal{R})$ is equal to $\langle a^2b^2 \rangle$. Since $\langle a^2b^2 \rangle \cap G(N/K_{8,1}) = \{1\}$, \mathcal{R} is unramified in $N/K_{8,1}$. Since $G_0(\mathcal{R}) \subset G(N/K_{8,1}^+)$ and $G_0(\mathfrak{P}') \cap G(N/K_{8,1}^+) = \langle a^2b^2 \rangle$, $\mathcal{R} \cap O_{K_{8,1}}$ and $\mathfrak{P}' \cap O_{K_{8,1}}$ are ramified in $K_{8,1}/K_{8,1}^+$. It follows that 2 divides $h_{K_{8,1}^-}$, which contradicts $h_{K_{8,1}} = 1$. Hence, p and q are the only prime divisors of d_N .

(iii) Since $G(N^+/k_1) \simeq \langle cb, b^2 \rangle/\langle a^2 \rangle \simeq C_4 \times C_2$, there are three octic subfields of N^+ containing k_1 : $\langle a \rangle'$, $\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle'$, and $\langle ab^2 \rangle'$. Since N/N^+ is unramified at all the finite places, so are $N/\langle a \rangle'$ and $N/\langle ab^2 \rangle'$. Let $B = \langle a^2, b^2 \rangle'$. Since $\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle \triangleleft G$ and $\langle cb, b^2 \rangle/\langle a^2, b^2 \rangle \simeq C_4$, $G(B/k_1)$ is a cyclic group of order 4. We claim that $B = Hil(k_1)$. For every prime ideal lying above p in N^+ , its inertia group in the extension N^+/k_1 is of order 2. Hence, it must be $G(N^+/B)$. Since the ramification index of q in N/\mathbb{Q} is equal to 2, the prime ideal lying above q is unramified in N^+/k_1 . By (ii) p and q are the only ramified primes in N/\mathbb{Q} . Hence, B/k_1 is unramified at all the places. From Proposition 8 it follows that $h_B = 1$, $B = Hil(k_1)$, and the unique intermediate field $L_4 = \langle a, b^2 \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}, \sqrt{q})$ between B and k_1 has class number 2. According to [BLS, Proposition 1] $\left(\frac{a}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{b}{q}\right) = 1$. Since $h_N = 1$, $Hil(k_1) = Hil_{nar}(k_1)$. Namely, $N_{k_1/\mathbb{Q}}(\epsilon_1) = -1$.

(iv) Using the discriminant-conductor formula for the abelian extension N/k_2 we can get the finite parts of the conductors $\mathcal{F}(\chi)(= \mathcal{F}(K_{8,1}/k_2))$ and $\mathcal{F}(\chi\psi^2)(= \mathcal{F}(K_{8,2}/k_2))$ from $d_N(= d_{L_3}^8)$. Let us determine d_{L_3} . If p and q are odd, then $d_{L_3} = p^3q^2$. We claim that if p is odd, then $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$. Let $\langle ab^2 \rangle' = T$. Then N/T is unramified at all the finite places. Since $\langle ab^2 \rangle \triangleleft G_{32/31}$ and $G_{32/31}/\langle ab^2 \rangle \simeq C_4 \times C_2$, T has two cyclic quartic subfields $L_3 = \langle ab^2, ac \rangle'$ and $L_5 = \langle ab^2, c \rangle'$. The inertia group of a prime ideal lying above q in T must be the Galois group $G(T/L_5)$. Hence L_5 is a totally real field of conductor p if p is odd, 2^4 otherwise. Thus, $p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}$ if p is odd. We have $d_{L_3} = 2^{11}q^2$ if $p=2$ or $d_{L_3} = p^32^6$ if $q=2$. Note that the case that $d_{L_3} = p^32^4$ cannot occur. \square

Part 4: There are 5447 pairs of (p, q) which satisfy $d_{L_3} < 8.7 \times 10^{14}$, $p = 2$ or $p \equiv 1 \pmod 8$, $q \not\equiv 3 \pmod 4$, $h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})} = h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{q})} = 1$, $\left(\frac{q}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{p}{q}\right) = 1$, $N_{k_1/\mathbb{Q}}(\epsilon_1) = -1$, and $h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pq})} = 4$. For these 5447 pairs of (p, q) we compute explicitly κ_{L_4} . Using the better upper bound $\kappa_{N^+} \leq \left(\frac{\kappa_{L_4}}{6} \log(d_{N^+}/d_{L_4}^4) + \frac{\log^4 d_{L_4}}{2^4 3^3}\right)^3 \kappa_{L_4}$ we improve the lower bound for h_N^- obtained in Part 1 as in the proof of Proposition 6. If $\zeta_N(\beta_N) \leq 0$, then

$$(H) \quad h_N^- \geq \frac{d_{L_3}^2}{2^{16} e \pi^{16} \log d_{L_3}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\kappa_{L_4}}{6} \log(d_{N^+}/d_{L_4}^4) + (\log^4 d_{L_4})/(2^4 3^3)\right)^3 \kappa_{L_4}}.$$

If $\zeta_N(\beta_N) > 0$, then

$$(I) \quad h_N^- \geq \frac{d_{L_3}^2}{2^{12} e \pi^{16} B_{N^{(2)}}} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{\kappa_{L_4}}{6} \log(d_{N^+}/d_{L_4}^4) + (\log^4 d_{L_4})/(2^4 3^3)\right)^3 \kappa_{L_4}}.$$

For all of these 5447 pairs of (p, q) we compute the lower bounds in (H) and (I) respectively, and then take the smaller one. There are 5236 out of these 5447 pairs with $h_N^- > 1$. For the remaining 211 (= 5447 - 5236) pairs of (p, q) we compute $h_{K_{8,1}}^-$ and $h_{K_{8,2}}^-$. We examine whether there exist Hecke characters χ of order 4 with conductor $\mathfrak{p}\infty$ if $p \equiv 1 \pmod 8$, $\mathfrak{p}^4\infty$ otherwise. There are 103 pairs of (p, q) that satisfy $\chi(\epsilon_2) = 1$ and $\chi(-1) = 1$, where ϵ_2 denotes the fundamental unit of k_2 . For these 103 pairs of (p, q) we compute $L(0, \chi)$ by using the technique developed in [Lou8] to obtain that $h_{K_{8,1}}^- = 1$ if and only if $(p, q) \in \{(17, 53), (89, 5), (137, 2)\}$. For these three fields we compute $h_{K_{8,2}}^-$ and verify that there is no pair of $(K_{8,1}, K_{8,2})$ such that $(h_{K_{8,1}}^-, h_{K_{8,2}}^-) = (1, 2)$. Our computational results are given in the table below.

(p, q)	$L(0, \chi)$	$h_{K_{8,1}}^-$	$L(0, \chi\psi^2)$	$h_{K_{8,2}}^-$	h_N^-
(17, 53)	$2 + 2i$	1	$-8 - 4i$	10	5^2
(89, 5)	$2 + 2i$	1	$-24 - 4i$	74	37^2
(137, 2)	$-2 - 2i$	1	$-8 + 36i$	170	85^2

It follows that there is no field N with $h_N = 1$, as claimed.

Now, the proof of point (1) of Theorem 1 is complete.

4. THE COMPOSITA $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$

The aim of this section is to prove point (2) of Theorem 1. In this section $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ is a normal CM-field of degree 32 which is a compositum of two normal CM-fields, $M_{16.1}$ and $M_{16.2}$, of degree 16 over \mathbb{Q} with the same maximal real octic subfield $M_8^+ := M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$. In order to determine all such fields N with $h_N^- = 1$ we divide our computations into 4 cases according to the Galois group $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{D_8, Q_8, C_4 \times C_2, C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2\}$. It is known that if L is an imaginary abelian number field with relative class number one, then $[L : \mathbb{Q}] \leq 24$ ([CK]). If $h_N^- = 1$, then $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q})$ cannot be isomorphic to C_8 . Otherwise, $M_{16.1}$, $M_{16.2}$, and N are imaginary abelian number fields and $h_N^- > 1$. For an abelian number field K we write $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) = C_m^* \times C_n$ when $K = Lk$ is a compositum of an imaginary cyclic number field L of degree m over \mathbb{Q} and a real cyclic number field k of degree n with $L \cap k = \mathbb{Q}$.

Proposition 9 ([JL] and [TW]). *There are 9 non-abelian groups of order 16 :*

$G_1 = \langle a, b : a^8 = b^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle = D_{16}$	For $1 \leq i \leq 3$ $C(G_i) = \langle a^4 \rangle, G_i / \langle a^4 \rangle = D_8$ $D(G_i) = \langle a^2 \rangle, G_i / D(G_i) = C_2 \times C_2$
$G_2 = \langle a, b : a^8 = 1, b^2 = a^4, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1} \rangle = Q_{16}$	
$G_3 = \langle a, b : a^8 = b^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = a^3 \rangle$	
$G_4 = \langle a, b, z : a^4 = z, b^2 = z^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = az \rangle$ $C(G_4) = \langle a^2 \rangle, G_4 / \langle a^2 \rangle = C_2 \times C_2, G_4 / \langle a^4 \rangle = C_4 \times C_2, D(G_4) = \langle a^4 \rangle$	
$G_5 = \langle a, b, z : a^4 = 1, b^2 = z, z^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = az \rangle$ $C(G_5) = \langle a^2, b^2 \rangle, G_5 / \langle a^2, b^2 \rangle = C_2 \times C_2, G_5 / \langle a^2 \rangle = D_8$ $G_5 / \langle b^2 \rangle = C_4 \times C_2, G_5 / \langle a^2 b^2 \rangle = Q_8, D(G_5) = \langle b^2 \rangle$	
$G_6 = \langle a, b, z : a^4 = 1, b^2 = z^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = az, az = za, bz = zb \rangle$ $C(G_6) = \langle a^2, z \rangle, G_6 / \langle a^2, z \rangle = C_2 \times C_2, G_6 / \langle a^2 \rangle = D_8$ $G_6 / \langle z \rangle = C_4 \times C_2, G_6 / \langle a^2 z \rangle = D_8, D(G_6) = \langle z \rangle$	
$G_7 = \langle a, b, z : a^4 = b^2 = z^2 = 1, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, az = za, bz = zb \rangle = D_8 \times C_2$ $C(G_7) = \langle a^2, z \rangle, G_7 / \langle a^2, z \rangle = C_2 \times C_2$ $G_7 / \langle a^2 \rangle = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2, G_7 / \langle z \rangle = D_8, G_7 / \langle a^2 z \rangle = D_8, D(G_7) = \langle a^2 \rangle$	
$G_8 = \langle a, b, z : a^4 = z^2 = 1, a^2 = b^2, b^{-1}ab = a^{-1}, az = za, bz = zb \rangle = Q_8 \times C_2$ $C(G_8) = \langle a^2, z \rangle, G_8 / \langle a^2, z \rangle = C_2 \times C_2$ $G_8 / \langle a^2 \rangle = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2, G_8 / \langle z \rangle = Q_8, G_8 / \langle a^2 z \rangle = Q_8, D(G_8) = \langle a^2 \rangle$	
$G_9 = \langle a, b, z : a^2 = b^2 = z^4 = 1, b^{-1}ab = az^2, az = za, bz = zb \rangle$ $C(G_9) = \langle z \rangle, G_9 / \langle z \rangle = C_2 \times C_2, G_9 / \langle z^2 \rangle = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2, D(G_9) = \langle z^2 \rangle$	

Theorem 3 ([LO2] and [Lou3]). *There are precisely 13 non-abelian normal CM-fields M of degree 16 with relative class number one: five with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$, one with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4 \times C_2$, one with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, one with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, three with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, one with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$, and one with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$.*

Proof. In [LO2] and [Lou3] the fields with relative class number one are known except for the fields which are composita of an abelian octic CM-field and a dihedral octic CM-field. There are four non-abelian CM-fields of degree 16 with class number one which are composita of an abelian octic CM-field and a dihedral octic CM-field with the same maximal totally real subfield ([Lou3]). Using [CK] and [YK] we verify that those are the only such fields with relative class number one. \square

Proposition 10. *Let $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ be a compositum of two normal CM-fields of degree 16 with the same totally real octic subfield $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$. Assume that $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ is a compositum of two isomorphic octic CM-fields with the same totally real quartic subfield $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$. If $h_N^- = 1$ and $w_{M_{16.1}} = 2$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ or $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. In particular, if $h_N^- = 1$ and $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_1, G_9\}$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ or $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$, if $h_N^- = 1$ and $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_3, G_4\}$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2 (1) we have

$$(J) \quad h_N^- = \frac{Q_N}{Q_{M_{16.2}}} \frac{w_N}{w_{M_{16.2}}} h_{M_{16.2}}^- \frac{h_{M_{16.1}}^-}{Q_{M_{16.1}} w_{M_{16.1}}}$$

and

$$h_{M_{16.1}}^- = \frac{Q_{M_{16.1}}}{2} \left(\frac{h_{M_{8.1}}^-}{Q_{M_{8.1}}} \right)^2.$$

By Theorem 2 (2) it follows that $Q_N w_N / (Q_{M_{16.2}} w_{M_{16.2}})$ is an integer. If $h_N^- = 1$ and $h_{M_{16.1}}^- \neq 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- / Q_{M_{16.1}} = 2$. Hence, $h_{M_{16.1}}^- / (Q_{M_{16.1}} w_{M_{16.1}}) = 1$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. Now, we claim that if $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_1, G_3, G_4, G_9\}$, then $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q})$ has two elements α and β of order 2 such that $\beta = \gamma\alpha\gamma^{-1}$ for some $\gamma \in G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q})$, $\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$

TABLE 1. Here k_2 is the unique quadratic real subfield of M such that $G(M^+/k_2) = C_4$.

$Nr.$	M	M^+	k_2	$G(M/\mathbb{Q})$	Q_M	h_M
1	$Hil^+(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{514}))$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257}, \sqrt{17+4\sqrt{2}})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{514})$	D_{16}	2	3
2	$Hil^+(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{505}))$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{101}, \sqrt{11+2\sqrt{5}})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{505})$	D_{16}	2	1
3	$Hil^+(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{905}))$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{181}, \sqrt{(27+\sqrt{5})/2})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{905})$	D_{16}	2	1
4	$Hil^+(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{689}))$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{53}, \sqrt{(15+\sqrt{13})/2})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{689})$	D_{16}	2	1
5	$Hil^+(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{793}))$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{61}, \sqrt{(19+3\sqrt{13})/2})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{793})$	D_{16}	2	1
6	$M^+(\sqrt{-1})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$	G_7	2	1
7	$M^+(\sqrt{-1})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \sqrt{15+8\sqrt{3}})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11})$	G_7	2	1
8	$M^+(\sqrt{-3})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{(15+3\sqrt{17})/2})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{34})$	G_7	2	1
9	$M^+(\sqrt{-(13+2\sqrt{13})})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17}, \sqrt{(143+31\sqrt{13})/2})$	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17})$	G_6	2	1

contains the complex conjugation τ , and $D(G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}))$ contains τ . The fact that $\tau \in D(G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}))$ ensures that $w_{M_{16.1}} = 2$. It is sufficient to take α and β as follows (with the notation of Proposition 9):

	G_1	G_3	G_4	G_9
α	b	b	b	a
β	$a^{-2}ba^2 = a^4b$	$a^{-2}ba^2 = a^4b$	$a^{-1}ba = a^4b$	$b^{-1}ab = az^2$
τ	a^4	a^4	a^4	z^2

□

4.1. In this subsection we assume that $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$. Then we have $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}), G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{D_{16}, Q_{16}, G_3, G_5, G_6, G_7\}$. In Table 1 we list the nine normal CM-fields M of degree 16 such that $h_M^- = 1$ and $G(M^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ (see [LO2, Theorem 10] and [Lou3, Theorem 3]). Using [KT] we verify the following which will be used in the proofs of several propositions.

- Lemma 7.** (1) *If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}})$, $2O_k = \mathcal{I}^8$ and $3O_k = \mathcal{J}^4$, then there are exactly four totally imaginary quadratic extensions K of k such that K is a subfield of the ray class field of k with modulus $\mathcal{I}^{17}\mathcal{J}^\infty$ and K is normal over \mathbb{Q} : $Hil_{nar}(k)$ with Galois group G_7 , one of conductor $\mathcal{I}^{10}\mathcal{J}^\infty$ with Galois group G_5 , and two of conductor $\mathcal{I}^{14}\mathcal{J}^\infty$ with Galois group G_3 .*
- (2) *If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \sqrt{15+8\sqrt{3}})$ and $3O_k = \mathcal{I}^4$, then the ray class field of k with modulus \mathcal{I}^∞ contains one and only one quadratic extension K of k which is normal over \mathbb{Q} : $Hil_{nar}(k)$ with Galois group G_7 .*
- (3) *If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{(15+3\sqrt{17})/2})$ and $3O_k = \mathcal{J}_1\mathcal{J}_2$, then there is no quadratic extension of k with conductor $\mathcal{J}_1\mathcal{J}_2^\infty$.*
- (4) *If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{17})$, $2O_k = \mathcal{I}_2^2\mathcal{I}_2'^2$, $5O_k = \mathcal{I}_5^2\mathcal{I}_5'^2$ and $17O_k = \mathcal{I}_{17}^2\mathcal{I}_{17}'^2$, then there is no totally imaginary quadratic extension K of k such that $\mathcal{F}(K/k) \in \{\mathcal{I}_2^e\mathcal{I}_2'^e, \mathcal{I}_5\mathcal{I}_5', \mathcal{I}_{17}\mathcal{I}_{17}'\}$ and K/\mathbb{Q} is normal with $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$, where $e = 2, 4$, or 5 .*
- (5) *If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37})$, $2O_k = \mathcal{I}_2^2\mathcal{I}_2'^2$, $5O_k = \mathcal{I}_5^2\mathcal{I}_5'^2$ and $37O_k = \mathcal{I}_{37}^2\mathcal{I}_{37}'^2$, then there is no totally imaginary quadratic extension K of k such that $\mathcal{F}(K/k) \in \{\mathcal{I}_2^e\mathcal{I}_2'^e, \mathcal{I}_5\mathcal{I}_5', \mathcal{I}_{37}\mathcal{I}_{37}'\}$ and K/\mathbb{Q} is normal with $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$, where $e = 2, 4$, or 5 .*

- (6) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$, $2O_k = \mathfrak{p}_2\mathfrak{p}'_2$ and $17O_k = \mathfrak{p}_{17}^4$, then there is one and only one (up to isomorphism) quadratic extension K of k such that the conductor of K/k is of the form $\mathfrak{p}_2^e\mathfrak{p}_{17}^\infty$ with $e = 2$ or 3 and the normal closure N of K has $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$: $\mathcal{F}(K/k) = \mathfrak{p}_2^3\mathfrak{p}_{17}$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ with $\theta^8 + 17\theta^6 + 85\theta^4 + 136\theta^2 + 68 = 0$.
- (7) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{(65 + \sqrt{65})/2})$, $5O_k = \mathfrak{P}_5^4$ and $13O_k = \mathfrak{P}_{13}^4$, then there is one and only one normal CM-field K containing k with $G(K/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $\mathcal{F}(K/k) = \mathfrak{P}_5\mathfrak{P}_{13}$.
- (8) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(5 - \sqrt{5})/2})$, $2O_k = \mathfrak{p}_2^2$ and $5O_k = \mathfrak{p}_5^4$, then there is one and only one (up to isomorphism) quadratic extension K of k such that the conductor of K/k is of the form $\mathfrak{p}_2^e\mathfrak{p}_5^\infty$ with $e \in \{2, 4, 5\}$ and the normal closure N of K satisfies $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$: $\mathcal{F}(K/k) = \mathfrak{p}_2^4\mathfrak{p}_5$ and $K = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ with $\theta^8 + 10\theta^6 + 25\theta^4 + 20\theta^2 + 5 = 0$.
- (9) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}})$, $2O_k = \mathfrak{p}_2^2$ and $5O_k = \mathfrak{p}_5^4$, then there is no quadratic extension K of k such that the conductor of K/k is of the form $\mathfrak{p}_2^e\mathfrak{p}_5^\infty$ with $e \in \{2, 4, 5\}$ and the normal closure N of K satisfies $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$.
- (10) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}})$ and $2O_k = \mathfrak{p}_2^4$, then there is no quadratic extension K of k such that the conductor of K/k is of the form $\mathfrak{p}_2^e(3)^g\infty$ and the normal closure N of K satisfies $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$, where $e \in \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$ and $g \in \{0, 1\}$.
- (11) If $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(2 + \sqrt{2})})$, $2O_k = \mathfrak{p}_2^4$ and $3O_k = \mathfrak{p}_3^2$, then there is one and only one (up to isomorphism) quadratic extension K of k such that the conductor of K/k is of the form $\mathfrak{p}_2^e\mathfrak{p}_3^\infty$ and the normal closure N of K satisfies $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$, where $e \in \{2, 4, 6, 8, 9\}$: this extension K/k is of conductor $\mathfrak{p}_2^9\mathfrak{p}_3\infty$.

Proposition 11. *If any one of $G(M_{16,i}/\mathbb{Q})$ for $i = 1, 2$ is isomorphic to G_2 or G_3 , then $h_N^- > 1$.*

Proof. (i) Assume that $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_2 (= Q_{16})$. According to [Lou6, Theorem 3] $2|h_{M_{16,1}}^-$ and $Q_{M_{16,1}} = 1$. By (J) if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16,1}}^- = 2$, $h_{M_{16,2}}^- = 1$, and $M_{16,2}$ must be one of the nine fields M in Table 1. Hence, we have $M_{16,2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$. Indeed, for the eight other M 's in Table 1 at least four prime ideals are ramified in M^+/\mathbb{Q} (here $M^+ = M_{16,1}^+ = M_{16,2}^+$), and since $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_{16}$, these four prime ideals of $M_{16,1}^+$ are ramified in $M_{16,1}/M_{16,1}^+$ and $2^3|h_{M_{16,1}}^-$. Now, (2) = \mathcal{I}^8 and (3) = \mathcal{J}^4 in $M_{16,1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$. We need to verify whether there exists a normal CM-field $M_{16,1}$ containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$ such that $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_{16}$ and $h_{M_{16,1}}^- = 2$. Since $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ is cyclic, $\mathcal{F}(M_{16,1}/M_{16,1}^+) = \mathcal{I}^e\mathcal{J}$ for some $2 \leq e \leq 17$. (See [He, Theorem 119] and [Co, Theorem 10.2.9].) According to Lemma 7, point (1), there is no such field $M_{16,1}$. We conclude that if any one of $G(M_{16,i}/\mathbb{Q})$ for $i = 1, 2$ is isomorphic to G_2 , then $h_N^- > 1$.

(ii) Assume that $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_3$. By Proposition 10 if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16,1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16,1}}$, $h_{M_{16,2}}^- = 1$ and $M_{16,2}$ must be one of the nine fields in Table 1. For a given octic dihedral field M^+ in Table 1 we will construct $M_{16,1}$ containing M^+ such that $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_3$. Note that the subgroup $\langle a^2, ab \rangle = Q_8$ and $\langle a^2, b \rangle = D_8$.

(ii-a) Suppose that $M_{16.1} \supset \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{2}})$. Then $\langle a^2, ab \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})) = Q_8$, then the four prime ideals lying above 257 are ramified in the quadratic extension $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{2}})$, whence $2^3|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$. If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257})) = Q_8$, then the four prime ideals lying above 2 are ramified in the quadratic extension $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{2}})$, whence $2^3|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$. By the same argument we verify that if there exists a normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ such that $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_3$ and $M_{16.1}^+$ is one of eight fields M^+ in Table 1 except for the field numbered 6, then $4|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$.

(ii-b) We take the field number 6 in Table 1 as $M_{16.2}$ and assume that $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_3$ and $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$. Since $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$, at most two prime ideals are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$ and $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+) = \mathcal{I}^e \mathcal{J}$ for some $2 \leq e \leq 17$, where \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{J} are as in (i). From Lemma 7, point (1), there are two such fields $M_{16.1}$ and $M'_{16.1}$: $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})) = \mathcal{F}(M'_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})) = \mathcal{I}^{14} \mathcal{J}$, $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})) = D_8$, $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6})) = Q_8$, $G(M'_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6})) = D_8$, and $G(M'_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})) = Q_8$. To determine $h_{M_{16.1}}^-$ and $h_{M'_{16.1}}^-$ we compute the relative class numbers of their non-normal octic CM-subfields by using the technique developed in [Lou7]: the quadratic extension $M_{8.1}$ of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}) (= M_{8.1}^+)$ with conductor $\mathfrak{p}_3 \mathfrak{p}_2^9 \infty$ for $h_{M_{16.1}}^-$ and the quadratic extension $M'_{8.1}$ of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{6}}) (= M_{8.1}^+)$ with conductor $\mathfrak{p}'_3 \mathfrak{p}'_2^8 \infty$ for $h_{M'_{16.1}}^-$, where $\mathfrak{p}_3, \mathfrak{p}'_3$ are the unique prime ideal lying above 3 in $M_{8.1}^+$ and $M'_{8.1}^+$ respectively, and $\mathfrak{p}_2, \mathfrak{p}'_2$ are those above 2. We obtain $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = h_{M'_{8.1}}^- = 6$. By point (2) of Theorem 2 it follows that neither $h_{M_{16.1}}^-$ nor $h_{M'_{16.1}}^-$ divides 4, and $h_N^- > 1$. \square

In the following Propositions 12-15 we prove that if any one of $G(M_{16.i}/\mathbb{Q})$ for $i = 1, 2$ is isomorphic to D_{16} , then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

Lemma 8. *Let $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ be a compositum of two dihedral CM-fields $M_{16.1}$ and $M_{16.2}$ of degree 16 with $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$. Assume that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$. Then $h_N^- = 1$ if and only if $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$.*

Proof. Since there is no pair of $(M_{16.1}, M_{16.2})$ such that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$ and $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ (see [Lef] and [Lou6]), it is sufficient to show that $Q_{M_{16.2}}$ must be equal to 1 in order to prove that $h_N^- = 1$ implies $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$. According to [LO2, Theorem10] $M_{16.1}$ must be one of the fields numbered from 1 to 5 in Table 1. For these five fields we have $Q_{M_{16.1}} = 2$, $h_{M_{16.1}}^+$ is odd, and $h_{M_{16.1}}^+ = 2h_{M_{16.1}}^+ \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$, where $h_{M_{16.1}}^+$ is the narrow class number of $M_{16.1}^+$. Hence $M_{16.1} = M_{16.1}^+(\sqrt{-\epsilon})$, where $\epsilon \neq 1$ is a totally positive unit of $M_{16.1}^+$. There is only one such unit up to square. Suppose that $Q_{M_{16.2}} = 2$. By Theorem 2 (4) we would have $M_{16.2} = M_{16.2}^+(\sqrt{-\epsilon}) = M_{16.1}$. This is a contradiction. Now, assume that $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$. It follows that $w_N = Q_N = 2$ and $h_N^- = 1$. \square

Proposition 12. *If $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ is a compositum of two dihedral CM-fields of degree 16 with $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. By Proposition 10 and Lemma 8 it is sufficient to show that there is no pair of $(M_{16.1}, M_{16.2})$ such that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$. To do this we will prove that there is no dihedral CM-field M_{16} of degree 16 with $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$ such that M_{16}^+ is

equal to any one of the five octic subfields M^+ of M numbered from 1 to 5 in Table 1. We proceed as follows. First, we fix the real octic field M^+ and find a constant C_0 such that if $h_{M_{16}}^- \leq 2$ and $M_{16}^+ = M^+$, then $d_{M_{16}} \leq C_0$. Second, we make a list of dihedral CM-fields M_{16} such that $M_{16}^+ = M^+$, $d_{M_{16}} \leq C_0$, and exactly two prime ideals are ramified in M_{16}/M_{16}^+ . Third, we compute the relative class numbers of these dihedral fields M_{16} .

(i) Let M_4 be the only quartic normal subfield of M_{16}^+ and k_2 as in Table 1. We have

$$(\zeta_{M_{16}}/\zeta_{M_4})(s) = \prod_{i=1}^3 |L(s, \chi^i, M_{16}/k_2)|^2 \geq 0,$$

where χ is any one of four octic characters of degree one associated with the cyclic extension M_{16}/k_2 . For all five subfields M_4 in M^+ in Table 1 we verify that $\zeta_{M_4}(s) \leq 0$ for $s \in (0, 1)$, whence $\zeta_{M_{16}}(s) \leq 0$ for $s \in (0, 1)$. Now, we apply Theorem 2, points (7) and (8), and get

$$(K) \quad \kappa_{M_{16}} \geq 2/(\text{e} \log d_{M_{16}})$$

and

$$(L) \quad \kappa_{M_{16}^+} \leq \kappa_{k_2}(\mu_{k_2} \kappa_{k_2})^3 \leq \frac{\log^7 d_{k_2}}{2^{10}}.$$

Let \mathfrak{D} be the relative discriminant of the extension M_{16}/M_{16}^+ . Using (K) and (L) we obtain in Table 2 an upper bound C such that $N_{M_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{D})^{1/8} \leq C$ if $h_{M_{16}}^- \leq 2$.

(ii) The fact that $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$ implies that $N_{M_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathcal{F}(M_{16}/M_{16}^+))$ has only one prime divisor p , and this p is not ramified in M_{16}^+ : $pO_{M_{16}^+} = \mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{p}'$, $pO_{M_{16}} = \mathfrak{P}^2\mathfrak{P}'^2$, where \mathfrak{P} and \mathfrak{P}' are the unique ramified prime ideals in M_{16}/M_{16}^+ . Indeed, the primes ramified in k_2 split completely in $M_{16}^+ = \text{Hil}(k_2)$. Hence, if $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$, then the prime divisors of $d_{M_{16}^+}$ cannot be ramified in M_{16}/M_{16}^+ . Let L be any one of two quadratic subfields of M_{16}^+ such that $G(M_{16}^+/L) = C_2 \times C_2$. Then $G(M_{16}/L) = D_8$. Let K_4 be any one of the two non-normal quartic subfields of M_{16}^+ containing L and let K_8 be any one of the two non-normal octic CM-subfields of M_{16} containing K_4 . (Hence $K_4 = K_8^+$.) Let us determine $\mathcal{F}(K_8/K_4)$. In a normal extension K/k for a prime ideal \mathfrak{Q} of K we denote by $G_{-1}(\mathfrak{Q})$ and $G_0(\mathfrak{Q})$ the decomposition group and the inertia group of \mathfrak{Q} , respectively. Since $G_{-1}(\mathfrak{p}) = G_{-1}(\mathfrak{p}') = G(M_{16}^+/k_2)$ and $G_0(\mathfrak{p}) = G_0(\mathfrak{p}') = \{id\}$, pO_{K_4} remains prime. Since $G_{-1}(\mathfrak{P}) = G_{-1}(\mathfrak{P}') = G(M_{16}/k_2)$ and $G_0(\mathfrak{P}) = G_0(\mathfrak{P}') = G(M_{16}/M_{16}^+)$, pO_{K_4} is ramified in K_8/K_4 . Let us write $k_2 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r}s)$ with r, s two distinct primes and $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r})$. In K_4 , $sO_{K_4} = \mathfrak{a}^2\mathfrak{b}\mathfrak{b}'$ with $N(\mathfrak{a}) = N(\mathfrak{b}) = N(\mathfrak{b}') = s$. Exchanging \mathfrak{b} and \mathfrak{b}' if necessary we may assume that \mathfrak{b} is ramified in K_8/K_4 .

Since $h_{M_{16}}^- = \frac{Q_{M_{16}}}{2} \left(\frac{h_{K_8}}{Q_{K_8}}\right)^2$, if $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$, then $h_{K_8}^-/Q_{K_8} = 2$ and $Q_{M_{16}} = 1$. It follows that if $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$, then the unique ramified prime ideals in K_8/K_4 are (p) and \mathfrak{b} , and $Q_{K_8} = 1$. Note that p is inert in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r})$ and in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{s})$. Hence, if $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$, then $N_{M_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{p}')^{1/8} = p \leq N_{M_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}}(\mathfrak{D})^{1/8} \leq C$ and $\left(\frac{r}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{s}{p}\right) = -1$. According to Hecke's Theorem $\mathcal{F}(K_8/K_4) = (p)\mathfrak{b}$ for $p \neq 2$, $\mathcal{F}(K_8/K_4) = (2)^e\mathfrak{b}$ with $e = 2$ or 3 (indeed, we will see below $e = 3$) in the case that $p = 2$ and M_{16}^+ is the real subfield M^+ of the fields numbered from 2 to 5 in Table 1. (See Theorem 10.2.9 in [Co] and Theorem 119 in [He].) We may assume that s is odd.

TABLE 2.

M^+	C	p	$K_4 = K_8^+$	$\mathcal{F}(K_8/K_4)$	$h_{K_8}^-$
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{257}, \sqrt{17+4\sqrt{2}})$	25	5	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17+4\sqrt{2}})$	$(5)\mathfrak{b}$	274
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{101}, \sqrt{11+2\sqrt{5}})$	25	2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11+2\sqrt{5}})$	$(2)^3\mathfrak{b}$	34
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{181}, \sqrt{(27+\sqrt{5})/2})$	22	2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(27+\sqrt{5})/2})$	$(2)^3\mathfrak{b}$	146
		17		$(17)\mathfrak{b}$	658
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{53}, \sqrt{(15+\sqrt{13})/2})$	23	2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(15+\sqrt{13})/2})$	$(2)^3\mathfrak{b}$	82
		5		$(5)\mathfrak{b}$	34
$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{61}, \sqrt{(19+3\sqrt{13})/2})$	23	2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(19+3\sqrt{13})/2})$	$(2)^3\mathfrak{b}$	50

In the case that M_{16}^+ is the real subfield of the first field M in Table 1 we take $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, $K_4 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17+4\sqrt{2}})$ and $s=257$. Furthermore, we can get rid of p with $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. In fact, the narrow class number h_4^+ of K_4 is odd. There exists a totally positive element α in K_4 such that $\mathfrak{b}^{h_4^+} = (\alpha)$ and $K_4(\sqrt{-\alpha})$ is contained in $\text{Hil}_{\text{nar}}(k_2)$. Since s is odd and \mathfrak{b} is the unique prime ideal ramified in $K_4(\sqrt{-\alpha})/K_4$, the equation $x^2 \equiv -\alpha \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_2^2}$ is solvable for each prime \mathfrak{p}_2 lying above 2. We can write $K_8 = K_4(\sqrt{-\alpha p})$. Hence, if $p = 2$, then $\mathcal{F}(K_8/K_4) = (2)^3\mathfrak{b}$. If $p \neq 2$, then the prime ideal(s) lying above 2 is(are) not ramified in K_8/K_4 and $x^2 \equiv -\alpha p \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_2^2}$ is solvable. It follows that $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Suppose that $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. Then $x^2 \equiv -1 \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_2^2}$ would be solvable. This implies that the prime ideal(s) lying above 2 is(are) not ramified in $K_4(\sqrt{-1})/K_4$. This contradicts the fact that h_4^+ is odd.

(iii) For these $p \not\equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ such that $p \leq C$ and $(\frac{r}{p}) = (\frac{s}{p}) = -1$ we have computed the relative class numbers of $K_8 = K_4(\sqrt{-\alpha p})$ by using the technique developed in [Lou7]. In all there are nine such fields K_8 and we have verified that $h_{K_8}^- > 2$, which permits us to conclude $h_{M_{16}}^- > 2$ and $h_N^- \geq 2$. We give our computational results in Table 2. \square

Proposition 13. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Since $h_{M_{16.2}}^- \geq 2$, it follows from Proposition 10 and Theorem 3 that if there exists a field $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ with $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$. Moreover, the unique quartic normal subfield $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ of $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ is contained in the octic quaternion subfield $M_{8.2}$ of $M_{16.2}$. Since the subfields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ of the fields in Table 1 satisfy $(\frac{m_1}{m_2}) = (\frac{m_2}{m_1}) = +1$, there are at least four ramified prime ideals in $M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$, whence $2^3 | h_{M_{8.2}}^-$ and $h_N^- > 1$. This is a contradiction. \square

Proposition 14. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let $M_{16.2}$ be a compositum of two normal octic CM-fields $M_{8.1}$ and $M_{8.2}$ such that $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$, $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$. According to Proposition 10 if there exists a field $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ of $h_N^- = 1$, then either $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ or $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. First, we verify that there is no pair of fields

$(M_{16.1}, M_{16.2})$ such that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1, 2,$ or 4 . Indeed, we verify that there is no real bicyclic biquadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ which is a subfield of a dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ with $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ and at the same time is contained in the intersection of an octic dihedral CM-field $M_{8.1}$ with $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 1, 2,$ or 4 and an imaginary abelian octic field $M_{8.2}$ with $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$ and $h_{M_{8.2}}^- = 1, 2,$ or 4 ([YK] and [CK]). Second, we will show that there is no pair of fields $(M_{16.1}, M_{16.2})$ such that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1, 2,$ or 4 and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. The unique field $M_{16.2}$ with $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$ is $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17}, \sqrt{-(9 + \sqrt{13})/2}, \sqrt{-(13 + 2\sqrt{13})})$. Set $M_8^+ = M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17}, \sqrt{(13 + 2\sqrt{13})(9 + \sqrt{13})/2})$. Suppose that there exists a field $M_{16.1}$ containing M_8^+ with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$. We have $(13) = \mathcal{I}_1^4 \mathcal{I}_2^4$ and $(17) = \mathcal{J}_1^2 \mathcal{J}_2^2$ in M_8^+ . Since $M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17})$ is cyclic, \mathcal{I}_1 and \mathcal{I}_2 are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_8^+$. We claim that \mathcal{J}_1 and \mathcal{J}_2 are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_8^+$. Suppose that \mathcal{J}_1 and \mathcal{J}_2 remain prime in $M_{16.1}$. Then $G_{-1}(\mathcal{J}_1) = G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})) = D_8$, $G_0(\mathcal{J}_1)$ is of order 2, and $G_{-1}(\mathcal{J}_1)/G_0(\mathcal{J}_1)$ is cyclic. In D_8 there is no normal subgroup of order 2 such that its factor group is cyclic of order 4. Suppose now that \mathcal{J}_1 and \mathcal{J}_2 split in $M_{16.1}/M_8^+$. Write $(17) = \prod_{i=1}^4 \mathfrak{P}_i^2$ in $M_{16.1}$, $(17) = \mathfrak{p}\mathfrak{p}'$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$, and $(17) = \mathfrak{P}\mathfrak{P}'^2$ in $L_4 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(13 + 2\sqrt{13})(9 + \sqrt{13})/2})$. Assume that $\mathfrak{p}|\mathfrak{P}_1$. The decomposition field of \mathfrak{P}_1 in the extension $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$ must be one of the three fields $L_4, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{17})$ or $L'_4 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(13 - 2\sqrt{13})(9 - \sqrt{13})/2})$. Note that \mathfrak{p} is inert in $L_4/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$ and ramified in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13}, \sqrt{14})/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$ and $L'_4/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$. This is a contradiction. Consequently, if there is a CM-field $M_{16.1}$ containing M_8^+ with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$, then $2^3|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 15. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let $M_{16.2} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ be a compositum of two normal octic CM-fields $M_{8.1}$ and $M_{8.2}$ such that $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+, G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$. According to Proposition 10 if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ or $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$.

Case (i) : Assume that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$. According to [LO2] if $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$, then the bicyclic quadratic subfield K of $M_{16.1}^+$ satisfies $K \in A := \{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2}); (m_1, m_2) \in \{(2, 257), (5, 101), (5, 181), (13, 53), (13, 61)\}\}$. Using [YK] we verify that $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{101}, \sqrt{-(33 + 6\sqrt{5})})$, of which $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 2$, is the only dihedral octic CM-field $M_{8.1}$ such that $M_{8.1}^+ \in A$ and $h_{M_{8.1}}^-$ divides 4. The compositum of $M_{8.1}$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11 + 2\sqrt{5}}, \sqrt{101})$ contains the subfield $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{101}, \sqrt{-3})$ whose relative class number is equal to 30. Hence, we have shown that if $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

Case (ii): Assume that $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. According to [Lou3] there are three such fields $M_{16.2}$: the fields numbered 6, 7, and 8 in Table 1. For these three fields $M_{16.2}$ we examine whether there exists a normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ such that $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+, G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_{16}$, and at most two prime ideals are ramified in the extension $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$.

(ii-a) Assume that $M_{16.2}$ is the field numbered 6 in Table 1. In the proof of Proposition 11, part (i), and Lemma 7, point (1), we verified that there is no dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ of degree 16 containing $M_{16.2}^+ = L_8 := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$ such that the only ramified prime ideals in $M_{16.1}/L_8$ lie above 2 or 3. Hence if

there is a dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ of degree 16 containing L_8 , then at least four prime ideals are ramified in the extension $M_{16.1}/L_8$, whence $8 \mid h_{M_{16.1}}^-$. Because if a prime p with $p \neq 2, 3$ divides $d_{M_{16.1}}$, then there are at least two prime ideals lying above p which are ramified in $M_{16.1}/L_8$.

(ii-b) Assume that $M_{16.2}$ is the field numbered 7 in Table 1. If there is a dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ of degree 16 containing $M_{16.2}^+ = L'_8 := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11}, \sqrt{15 + 8\sqrt{3}})$, then the prime ideal lying above 3 is ramified in the cyclic extension $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{11})$ and $Q_{M_{16.1}} = 1$. In this case $h_N^- = 1$ implies that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$, $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/L'_8) = \mathcal{I}$, where \mathcal{I} is the unique prime ideal lying above 3 in L'_8 . According to Lemma 7, point (2), there is no dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ of degree 16 containing L'_8 with $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/L'_8) = \mathcal{I}$.

(ii-c) Assume that $M_{16.2}$ is the field numbered 8 in Table 1. Suppose that there is a dihedral CM-field $M_{16.1}$ of degree 16 containing

$$M_{16.2}^+ = L''_8 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{(15 + 3\sqrt{17})/2}).$$

Since two prime ideals \mathcal{J}_1 and \mathcal{J}_2 lying above 3 are ramified in the extension $L''_8/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17})$, they are totally ramified in the extension $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17})$, which implies $Q_{M_{16.1}} = 1$. Hence, if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$ and $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/L''_8) = \mathcal{J}_1\mathcal{J}_2$. According to Lemma 7, point (3), there is no normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ containing L''_8 with $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/L''_8) = \mathcal{J}_1\mathcal{J}_2$.

The proof is complete. □

In Propositions 16-18 below we deal with the composita $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ such that $G(M_{16.i}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_5, G_6, G_7\}$ for $i = 1, 2$.

Lemma 9. *Let L be an octic quaternion CM-field.*

- (1) ([Lou2, Corollary 10]) $h_L^- \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ if and only if L is a pure quaternion CM-field with $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{q})$, where $q \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$ is prime.
- (2) If $h_L^- \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$, then L is a pure quaternion extension of \mathbb{Q} and $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p_1}, \sqrt{p_2})$, where $p_1 \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $p_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$ are prime.

Proof. (2) Assume that $h_L^- \equiv 4 \pmod{8}$. Counting the number of ramified prime ideals in L it can be easily shown that L is a pure quaternion extension of \mathbb{Q} . First we prove that the number of prime divisors of d_L is equal to 3 and for each prime divisor p of d_L there is only one prime ideal lying above p in L . Suppose that the number of prime divisors of d_L is equal to 2. Then L^+ is of the form $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{q})$, or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{s})$, where p, q, r , and s are odd primes with $q \equiv 3 \pmod{8}, p \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, r, s \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, and $(\frac{s}{r}) = +1$ (see [K, 2.2 Proposition]). If $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{q})$, then $h_L^- \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$. If either $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p})$ or $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{r}, \sqrt{s})$, then $h_L^- \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. Second, we claim that 2 must be ramified. Otherwise we have $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2p_3})$, where p_1, p_2 , and p_3 are odd primes with $p_1 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ and $p_2p_3 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$. Since $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1}, \sqrt{p_2p_3})$ is embedded in an octic quaternion field, $(\frac{-1}{p_1}) = (\frac{p_2p_3}{p_1}) = +1$. It follows that p_1 splits in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_2p_3})$, two prime ideals lying above p_1 in L^+ are ramified in L/L^+ , whence $h_L^- \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. Write $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$, where m_1 and m_2 are square free positive integers. Third, we verify that 2 is totally ramified. Suppose the contrary. Say 2 is not ramified in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_2})$. Then either $(m_1, m_2) = (2, p_1p_2)$ or $(m_1, m_2) = (2p, q)$, where p_1, p_2, p , and q are odd primes satisfying $p_1p_2 \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, (\frac{-1}{p_1}) = (\frac{2}{p_1}), (\frac{-1}{p_2}) = (\frac{2}{p_2}), q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, (\frac{-1}{q}) = (\frac{2p}{q})$, and $(\frac{-1}{p}) = (\frac{q}{p})$. Note that $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p}, \sqrt{q})$ with $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$ cannot be embedded

in an octic quaternion field. If $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p_1 p_2})$ and if $(\frac{-1}{p_1}) = (\frac{2}{p_1}) = 1$ or $(\frac{-1}{p_2}) = (\frac{2}{p_2}) = 1$, then $h_L^- \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. If $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p_1 p_2})$, $(\frac{-1}{p_1}) = (\frac{2}{p_1}) = -1$, and $(\frac{-1}{p_2}) = (\frac{2}{p_2}) = -1$, then $p_1 \equiv p_2 \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$, 2 splits in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p_1 p_2})$, and $h_L^- \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. If $L^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p}, \sqrt{q})$ with $q \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$, then $(\frac{-1}{q}) = (\frac{2p}{q}) = 1$ and $h_L^- \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. Finally, the fact that 2 is totally ramified implies that $(m_1, m_2) = (2p, q)$ with $q \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, $(\frac{-1}{p}) = (\frac{q}{p}) = -1$, and $(\frac{-1}{q}) = (\frac{2p}{q}) = -1$. Thus $p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$ and $q \equiv 3 \pmod{8}$. \square

- Proposition 16.** (1) *There is one and only one CM-field M_{16} of degree 16 with $G(M_{16}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ such that $G(M_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ and every CM-subfield L of M_{16} has $h_L^- | 4 : M_{16} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})})$ with $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$ and $Q_{M_{16}} = 2$.*
- (2) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, and $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ with $G(M_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
- (3) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, and $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ with $G(M_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
- (4) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, and $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ with $G(M_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, then there is exactly one field N with $h_N^- = 1$:*

$$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1}).$$

Moreover this field has class number one.

Proof. (1) The field $M_{16} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ is a compositum of two octic CM-fields with $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$ and $h_{M_{8.1}}^- | 4$, $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$ and $h_{M_{8.2}}^- | 4$, and $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$. Now, out of the 51 such $M_{8.1}$'s (see [CK]), $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})})$ is the only one such that $M_{8.1}^+$ can be embedded in an octic quaternion field $M_{8.2}$ with $h_{M_{8.2}}^- | 4$ (use Lemma 9), and we have $M_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})(3 + \sqrt{2})})$. Since $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = Q_{M_{8.1}} = 2$, $h_{M_{8.2}}^- = 2$, $Q_{M_{8.2}} = 1$, $w_{M_{8.2}} = 2$, $w_{M_{16}} = w_{M_{8.1}}$, and $Q_{M_{16}} = 2$ (for $Q_{M_{8.1}} = 2$ divides $Q_{M_{16}}$), we obtain $h_{M_{16}}^- = 2$ by (J).

(2) follows immediately from (1).

(3) and (4) Set $M_{16.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$. The field $M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$ is a compositum of two octic CM-fields $L_{8.1}$ and $L_{8.2}$ such that $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$ if $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$ if $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, and $G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$. We look for all possible $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ with $h_N^- = 1$. By [LO1] and [YK] there is only one octic dihedral CM-field $L_{8.2}$ such that $L_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$ and $h_{L_{8.2}}^- | 4 : L_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-(3 + \sqrt{3})})$ with $h_{L_{8.2}}^- = 2$ and $Q_{L_{8.2}} = 1$. For (3) we verify that there is only one imaginary abelian number field $L_{8.1}$ such that $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$, $L_{8.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$, and $h_{L_{8.1}}^- | 4 : L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})})$ ([CK]). However, the compositum $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-(3 + \sqrt{3})})$ is not appropriate for us since its maximal real subfield is the octic quaternion field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{(2 + \sqrt{2})(3 + \sqrt{3})})$. Consequently, there is no field N with $h_N^- = 1$. For (4) we find all imaginary abelian number fields $L_{8.1}$ such that $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, $L_{8.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$, and $h_{L_{8.1}}^- | 4$.

Such fields $L_{8,1}$ can be written of the form $L_{8,1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-m})$, where $m = 1$ or m is a prime with $h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-m})} | 4$. Otherwise, there are at least four ramified prime ideals in $L_{8,1}/L_{8,1}^+$ and $h_{L_{8,1}^-} \equiv 0 \pmod{8}$. We verify that there is precisely one such field : $L_{8,1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-1})$ with $h_{L_{8,1}^-} = 1$ and $Q_{L_{8,1}} = 2$. Set $M_{16,2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1})$ and $N = M_{16,1}M_{16,2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1})$. Since $h_{M_{16,2}^-} = 1$, $Q_{M_{16,2}} = 2$, $w_N = w_L = 48$ with $L = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-3})$, $w_{M_{16,1}} = w_F = 2$ with $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})})$, and $w_{M_{16,2}} = w_D = 24$ with $D = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-2}, \sqrt{-3})$, we have $h_N^- = 1$. (For w_L, w_F , and w_D see Table II in [He].) By using [KT] we verify that the class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}})$ is equal to one. \square

Remark 2. Assume that $M_{16,1} = M_{8,1}M_{8,2}$ and $M_{16,2} = L_{8,1}L_{8,2}$ are two composita of two normal octic CM-field with $M_{16,1}^+ = M_{16,2}^+$ and $M_{8,1}^+ = M_{8,2}^+ = L_{8,1}^+ = L_{8,2}^+$. Let $N = M_{16,1}M_{16,2}$, $R_{16,1} = M_{8,1}L_{8,1}$, $R_{16,2} = M_{8,2}L_{8,2}$, $T_{16,1} = M_{8,1}L_{8,2}$, and $T_{16,2} = L_{8,1}M_{8,2}$. We can easily verify that $M_{16,1}^+ \neq R_{16,1}^+$, $M_{16,1}^+ \neq T_{16,1}^+$, and $R_{16,1}^+ \neq T_{16,1}^+$. Since $G(M_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q})$, $G(R_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q})$, and $G(T_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q})$ are the three factor groups of $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q})$, we can determine $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q})$ from these factor groups. Moreover, $R_{16,1}^+ = R_{16,2}^+$ and $T_{16,1}^+ = T_{16,2}^+$.

- (a) In Proposition 16 (2) we have $G(R_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, $G(R_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$, $G(T_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(T_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(T_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$.
- (b) In Proposition 16 (3) we have $G(R_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$, $G(R_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(T_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(T_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(T_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ (cf. Proposition 27 (3) below).
- (c) In Proposition 16 (4) we have $G(R_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2$, $G(R_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(T_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, $G(T_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$, $G(T_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$, and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ (cf. Propositions 19 (2) and 19 (4) below).

The following remark will be needed in the sequel:

- Remark 3.* (a) There are eleven pairs of octic dihedral CM-fields (L, M) such that $h_L^- | 4$, $h_M^- | 4$, and $L^+ = M^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$: $(m_1, m_2) \in S = \{(2, 7), (2, 17), (5, 11), (5, 29), (3, 13), (21, 85), (10, 65)\}$ ([LO1] and [YK]).
- (b) Assume that $(m_1, m_2) \in S$. Let l be a positive integer and

$$F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2}, \sqrt{-l}).$$

If $h_F^- | 4$ and all imaginary subfields of F have relative class numbers dividing 4, then

$$(m_1, m_2, -l) \in T = \{ (2, 7, -1), (2, 7, -3), (2, 17, -1), (2, 17, -3), (5, 11, -1), (3, 13, -1) \}.$$

- Proposition 17.** (1) If $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ and $G(M_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.
- (2) If $G(M_{16,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(M_{16,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, and $G(M_{16,1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

Proof. Let $M_{8,1}, M_{8,2}$ be two octic normal CM-fields such that $M_{16,1} = M_{8,1}M_{8,2}$, $M_{8,1}^+ = M_{8,2}^+$, $G(M_{8,1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$, and $G(M_{8,2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$. Let $L_{8,1}, L_{8,2}$ be two

otic normal CM-fields such that $M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$, $L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+$, $G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2$ or $C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, according to $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ or G_7 . Then $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ is the unique quartic normal subfield of $M_{16.1}^+$. If $h_N^- = 1$, then $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ is contained in two distinct octic dihedral CM-fields $M_{8.2}$ and $L_{8.2}$ with $h_{M_{8.2}}^- | 4$ and $h_{L_{8.2}}^- | 4$, hence $(m_1, m_2) \in S$.

(1) Assume that $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$. Then $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ is contained in two abelian CM-fields $M_{8.1}$ and $L_{8.1}$ of Galois group $C_4^* \times C_2$, and the compositum $M_{8.1}L_{8.1}$ is an imaginary abelian number field with Galois group $C_4^* \times C_4^*$ or $C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$. According to [CK] there is only one pair (m_1, m_2) such that $h_{M_{8.1}L_{8.1}}^- | 4$ and $M_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ with $(m_1, m_2) \in S : (m_1, m_2) = (5, 29)$, $M_{8.1}, L_{8.1} \in \{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{29}, \sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{-(29+2\sqrt{29})})\}$, and

$$M_{8.2}, L_{8.2} \in \{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{29}, \sqrt{-(25+3\sqrt{5})/2}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{29}, \sqrt{-(7+2\sqrt{5})}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{29}, \sqrt{-(21+6\sqrt{5})})\}.$$

We verify that there is no quadruple of fields $(M_{8.1}, M_{8.2}, L_{8.1}, L_{8.2})$ such that the composita $M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ and $L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$ have the same maximal real subfield.

(2) Assume that $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$. The compositum $M_{8.1}L_{8.1}$ is an imaginary abelian number field with Galois group $C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2$. By Remark 3 (b) we have $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2}, \sqrt{-l})$ with $(m_1, m_2, -l) \in T$. We verify that there are two quadruples of fields $(M_{8.1}, M_{8.2}, L_{8.1}, L_{8.2})$ such that

- (a) $h_{M_{8.1}}^-, h_{M_{8.2}}^-, h_{L_{8.1}}^-, h_{L_{8.2}}^- \in \{1, 2, 4\}$,
- (b) $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+$, and
- (c) $(M_{8.1}M_{8.2})^+ = (L_{8.1}L_{8.2})^+$, $G((M_{8.1}M_{8.2})^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$:
 - $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})})$, $M_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(3+\sqrt{2})})$,
 - $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$, $L_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{-(4+\sqrt{2})})$;
 - $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})})$, $M_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{-(4+\sqrt{2})})$,
 - $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$, $L_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(3+\sqrt{2})})$.

For these two cases we verify that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 4$, $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$, and $h_N^- = 2Q_N \geq 2$. \square

Remark 4. We keep the notation in the proof of Proposition 17. Let $R_{16.1} = M_{8.1}L_{8.1}$, $R_{16.2} = M_{8.2}L_{8.2}$, $T_{16.1} = M_{8.1}L_{8.2}$, and $T_{16.2} = L_{8.1}M_{8.2}$.

- (a) In Proposition 17 (1) there are three possibilities :
 - (i) If $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, then $G(R_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, $G(R_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, $G(T_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(T_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, and $G(T_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ (cf. Proposition 20 (3) below).
 - (ii) If $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, then $G(R_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$, $G(R_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(T_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(T_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, and $G(T_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$ (cf. Propositions 19 (1) and 20 (2) below).
 - (iii) If $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, then $G(R_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$, $G(R_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(T_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(T_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, and $G(T_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ (cf. Proposition 28 (2) below).

- (b) In Proposition 17 (2) we have $G(R_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2$, $G(R_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(T_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, $G(T_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, $G(T_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ (cf. Proposition 28 (2) below).

We close this subsection with the following proposition.

Proposition 18. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ and $M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$ such that $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$. Set $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$, $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2}, \sqrt{-m_0})$, and $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2}, \sqrt{-l_0})$. Suppose that $h_N^- = 1$. Then $(m_1, m_2) \in S$, $(m_1, m_2, -m_0) \in T$, and $(m_1, m_2, -l_0) \in T$, where S and T are as in Remark 3. Hence, $(m_1, m_2, -m_0, -l_0) \in \{(2, 7, -1, -3), (2, 17, -1, -3)\}$. Since $h_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{6}, \sqrt{-17})}^- = 8$, we exclude $(m_1, m_2, -m_0, -l_0) = (2, 17, -1, -3)$. There are two possible choices for quadruples $(M_{8.1}, M_{8.2}, L_{8.1}, L_{8.2})$:

- (a) $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$, $M_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(3 + \sqrt{2})})$,
 $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-3})$, and $L_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{-(4 + \sqrt{2})})$;
 (b) $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-3})$, $M_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-(3 + \sqrt{2})})$,
 $L_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$, and $L_{8.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{14}, \sqrt{-(4 + \sqrt{2})})$.

However, in case (a) we have $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{7}) \neq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(4 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{14}) = M_{16.2}^+$, and in case (b) $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(3 + \sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{7}) \neq \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{4 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{14}) = M_{16.2}^+$. Consequently, $h_N^- \geq 2$. □

Remark 5. We keep the notation in the proof of Proposition 18. Let $R_{16.1} = M_{8.1}L_{8.1}$, $R_{16.2} = M_{8.2}L_{8.2}$, $T_{16.1} = M_{8.1}L_{8.2}$, and $T_{16.2} = L_{8.1}M_{8.2}$. In Proposition 18 we have $G(R_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, $G(R_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, $G(T_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(T_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, $G(T_{16.1}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ (cf. Proposition 20 (4) below).

4.2. In this subsection we assume that $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$. Then $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q})$, $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_5, G_8\}$.

- Proposition 19.** (1) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
 (2) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$, then there is only one compositum $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ with $h_N^- = 1$: $N = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3 + \sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1})$.*
 (3) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. (1) This case is treated in Proposition 17 (1). (See Remark 4 (a) (ii).)
 (2) This case is dealt with in Proposition 16 (4). (See Remark 2 (c).)
 (3) To begin with we prove that if $K_{16} = A_1A_2$ is a compositum of two octic quaternion CM-fields A_1 and A_2 with the same maximal real subfield $A_1^+ = A_2^+$, then the Galois group $G(K_{16}/\mathbb{Q})$ is isomorphic to G_8 , $G(K_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, and $h_{K_{16}}^- \geq 8$. From Proposition 9 it follows that $G(K_{16}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$ and $G(K_{16}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$. Note that $h_{K_{16}}^- = (Q_{K_{16}}/2)h_{A_1}^-h_{A_2}^-$ and that there is only one octic quaternion CM-field with relative class number 2: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2 + \sqrt{2})(3 + \sqrt{3})})$

TABLE 3.

Nr.	M_{16}	$Q_{M_{16}}$	$h_{M_{16}}^-$
1	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{2})})$	2	1
2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{29}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(7+2\sqrt{5})})$	1	2
3	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{13}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-(5+\sqrt{13})/2})$	2	4
4	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{11}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-(7+\sqrt{5})})$	2	4
5	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{21}, \sqrt{85}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{-(37+7\sqrt{21})/2})$	2	4

([Lou2]). Moreover, this is the only imaginary pure quaternion extension of \mathbb{Q} containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$. If $A_1 = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})(3+\sqrt{3})})$, then there are at least four ramified prime ideals in the extension $A_2/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$, whence $8 \mid h_{A_2}^-$ and $8 \mid h_{K_{16}}^-$. If neither A_1 nor A_2 is equal to $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})(3+\sqrt{3})})$, then $h_{A_1}^-, h_{A_2}^- \geq 4$ and $h_{K_{16}}^- \geq 8Q_{K_{16}}$. Let $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ and $M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$ with $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2$ and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$. Then the relative class number of the compositum $M_{8.2}L_{8.2}$ is ≥ 8 , and $h_N^- > 1$. \square

4.3. In this subsection we assume that $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$. By Proposition 9 and the proof of Proposition 19, point (3), we exclude the normal CM-fields M with $G(M/\mathbb{Q}) = G_8$, hence $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}), G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_7, G_9, C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2, C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2\}$. We will prove that if $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

For the proof of Proposition 20 we need the following remark:

Remark 6. According to [LO1] and [YK] there are five normal CM-fields M_{16} with Galois group $G(M_{16}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ such that $M_{16} = F_{8.1}F_{8.2}$ is a compositum of two octic dihedral CM-fields with $F_{8.1}^+ = F_{8.2}^+$ and $h_{F_{8.1}}^-, h_{F_{8.2}}^- \in \{1, 2, 4\}$. These fields are given in Table 3.

Proposition 20. *Assume that $G(M_{16.i}^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

- (1) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
- (2) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
- (3) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*
- (4) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. Let $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ with $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ and $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$.

(1) By Remark 6 there is no pair of $(M_{16.1}, M_{16.2})$ such that $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}$ with $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+$ and $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, $M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}$ with $L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+$ and $G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$, $h_{M_{8.1}}^-, h_{M_{8.2}}^-, h_{L_{8.1}}^-, h_{L_{8.2}}^- \in \{1, 2, 4\}$, and $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$. It follows that if $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$, then $h_N^- > 1$.

(2) Suppose that $h_N^- = 1$. Then $M_{16.1}$ is one of the five fields M_{16} in Table 3. According to [LO2] if $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$, then

$$M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37}, \sqrt{-(2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5})(2 + \sqrt{5})}).$$

There is no field M_{16} in Table 3 such that $M_{16}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37})$. So, by Proposition 10 if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$ or 4 . We will examine whether there exists a normal CM-field $M_{16.2}$ containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{17})$ such that $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$ or 4 . Set $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{17})$. Let us determine which prime ideals can be ramified in $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$. If there exists a prime p different from $2, 5,$ and 17 such that the prime ideals lying above p are ramified in the extension $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$, then $8 \mid h_{M_{16.2}}^-$. In $M_{16.2}^+$ we let $(2) = \mathcal{I}_2^2 \mathcal{I}'_2{}^2, (5) = \mathcal{I}_5^2 \mathcal{I}'_5{}^2,$ and $(17) = \mathcal{I}'_{17} \mathcal{I}'_{17}{}^2$. If $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2$ or 4 , then the number t of ramified prime ideals in $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$ is ≤ 3 . The first field in Table 3 is $Hil_{nar}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{17}))$, hence $t \neq 0$. Since $M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}$ is normal, $t = 2$ and $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+) = \mathcal{I}_2^e \mathcal{I}'_2{}^e, \mathcal{I}_5 \mathcal{I}'_5,$ or $\mathcal{I}_{17} \mathcal{I}'_{17}$, where $e = 2, 4,$ or 5 . According to Lemma 7, point (4), there is no such $M_{16.2}$. It follows that if $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_7$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$, then $h_N^- > 1$.

(3) This case is treated in Proposition 17 (1). (See Remark 4 (a) (i).)

(4) This case is treated in Proposition 19. (See Remark 5.) □

Proposition 21. (1) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

(2) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

(3) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_9$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_2^* \times C_2 \times C_2 \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. (1) From Proposition 10 it follows that if there exists a field N with $h_N^- = 1$, then $M_{16.1}$ or $M_{16.2}$, say $M_{16.1}$, satisfies $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$. Hence,

$$M_{16.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37}, \sqrt{(2\sqrt{2} + 3\sqrt{5})(2 - \sqrt{5})})$$

([LO2, Theorem 20]) and $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37})$. We claim that $h_{M_{16.2}}^- > 2Q_{M_{16.2}}$, whence $h_N^- \geq 2$. In $M_{16.1}^+$ $(2) = \mathcal{I}_2^2 \mathcal{I}'_2{}^2, (5) = \mathcal{I}_5^2 \mathcal{I}'_5{}^2,$ and $(37) = \mathcal{I}'_{37} \mathcal{I}'_{37}{}^2$. Suppose that there exists a field $M_{16.2}$ with $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+, h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.2}}$. By Theorem 2, point (3), at most two prime ideals are ramified in $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$. Note that $M_{16.1} = Hil_{nar}(M_{16.1}^+)$. Hence, there are exactly two ramified prime ideals in $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$ and $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+) = \mathcal{I}_2^e \mathcal{I}'_2{}^e$ with $e = 2, 4,$ or $5, \mathcal{I}_5 \mathcal{I}'_5,$ or $\mathcal{I}_{37} \mathcal{I}'_{37}$. According to Lemma 7, point (5), there is no such $M_{16.2}$. It follows the conclusion.

(2) Suppose that $h_N^- = 1$. Then, $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5 + 2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3})$, the only imaginary abelian number field with Galois group $C_4^* \times C_2 \times C_2$ of relative class number dividing 4 (see [CK]). Since $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 4, h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$ by Proposition 10 and $M_{16.1}$ is as in (1). Since $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37}) = M_{16.1}^+ \neq M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{5})$, we have a contradiction.

(3) Suppose that $h_N^- = 1$. Since $h_{M_{16.2}}^- > 1$ (see [CK]), by Proposition 10 we have $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 1$. Hence, $M_{16.1}$ is as in (1) and (2). Since at most two prime ideals of $M_{16.2}^+ = M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37})$ are ramified in $M_{16.2}/M_{16.2}^+$, we have $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{5}, \sqrt{37}, \sqrt{-1})$ and $240 = h_{M_{16.2}}^- | (4h_N^-)$. A contradiction. □

4.4. In this subsection we assume that $G(M_8^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4 \times C_2$. Then $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}), G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_4, G_5, G_6, C_4^* \times C_4^*, C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*, C_8^* \times C_2\}$.

Proposition 22. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) \in \{G_4, G_5, C_8^* \times C_2\}$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. It follows from Theorem 3 and Propositions 10 and 24 below. □

Proposition 23. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, then there is one and only one field $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ with $h_N^- = 1$. Namely, N is the compositum of $M_{16.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})(\theta)$ with $\theta^8 + 17\theta^6 + 85\theta^4 + 136\theta^2 + 68 = 0$ and $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17}, \sqrt{-(5 + \sqrt{17})/2}, \sqrt{-(17 + 3\sqrt{17})/2})$. Moreover, $h_N = 1$, $N^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})(\alpha)$ with $\alpha^8 - 2\alpha^7 - 147\alpha^6 + 218\alpha^5 + 4966\alpha^4 - 9058\alpha^3 - 14325\alpha^2 + 25774\alpha + 1361 = 0$, $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_8 \times C_2$, $d_{N^+} = 2^{24}17^{14}$, and $d_N = d_{N^+}^2 = d_{M_{16.1}}^2 = 2^{48}17^{28}$.*

Proof. From Proposition 10 if $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$, $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$, $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17}, \sqrt{-(5 + \sqrt{17})/2}, \sqrt{-(17 + 3\sqrt{17})/2})$ and $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$ (see [Lou3]). Since $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ is cyclic, the two prime ideals lying above 17 are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$ with $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$. If $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$, then at most two prime ideals are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$. Hence,

$$\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}}, \sqrt{2})) = \mathcal{I}_{17}\mathcal{I}'_{17},$$

where $(17) = \mathcal{I}_{17}^4\mathcal{I}'_{17}$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$. Let L_8 be any one of two non-normal octic CM-subfields of $M_{16.1}$. Then $L_8^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + \sqrt{17}})$. We claim that $L_8^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$. Suppose that $L_8^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + \sqrt{17}})$, the cyclic quartic field of conductor 136. Then $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$ is cyclic, the two prime ideals lying above 2 would be ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$ and $8|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$. Since $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = \frac{Q_{M_{16.1}}}{2}(\frac{h_{L_8}^-}{Q_{L_8}})^2$, the fact that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$ implies that $h_{L_8}^- = 2Q_{L_8}$. Hence, the only ramified prime ideals in L_8/L_8^+ are \mathfrak{p}_2 and \mathfrak{p}_{17} , where $(2) = \mathfrak{p}_2\mathfrak{p}'_2$ and $(17) = \mathfrak{p}_{17}^4$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$. We have $\mathcal{F}(L_8/L_8^+) = \mathfrak{p}_2^e\mathfrak{p}_{17}$ with $e = 2$ or 3 . According to Lemma 7, point (6), we have $e = 3$ and $L_8 = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ with $\theta^8 + 17\theta^6 + 85\theta^4 + 136\theta^2 + 68 = 0$. We verify that $h_{L_8}^- = 2$ by using the technique developed in [Lou7]. Hence $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$ and $h_N^- = 1$. The conductor of the extension $N^+/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{17 + 4\sqrt{17}})$ is $\mathcal{I}_{17}\mathcal{I}'_{17}$. We verify that $h_{N^+} = 1$ and $G(N^+/\mathbb{Q}) = C_8 \times C_2$. \square

The following result will be used in the sequel.

Proposition 24 ([CK]). (1) *There are two imaginary abelian number fields with Galois group $C_4^* \times C_4^*$ and relative class numbers equal to one.*
 (2) *There are seven imaginary abelian number fields with Galois group $C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$ and relative class numbers equal to one.*
 (3) *There is one and only one field with Galois group $C_8^* \times C_2$ and relative class number dividing 4.*
These fields are compiled in Table 4.

Proposition 25. *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.*

Proof. If $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$ and $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$. There are two fields $M_{16.2}$ with $h_{M_{16.2}}^- = 1$.

(i) Let us take $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5 + 2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-(13 + 2\sqrt{13})})$; then $M_{16.2}^+ = F_8 := \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{(65 + \sqrt{65})/2})$ (see [CK] and [G]). We claim that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- > 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$ for

TABLE 4. Here $\theta^8 - \theta^7 + 10\theta^6 - 11\theta^5 + 15\theta^4 - 61\theta^3 + 58\theta^2 - 47\theta + 103 = 0$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ is the imaginary octic cyclic number field of conductor 51 (see [PK]).

$Nr.$	M	$G(M/\mathbb{Q})$	h_M^-	Q_M	h_{M^+}
1	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-(13+2\sqrt{13})})$	$C_4^* \times C_4^*$	1	2	1
2	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})})$	$C_4^* \times C_4^*$	1	2	1
3	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-2})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
4	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-1})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
5	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-7})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
6	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-2})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
7	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-7})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
8	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-1})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	2	1
9	$\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-5}, \sqrt{-1})$	$C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$	1	1	1
10	$\mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{3})$	$C_8^* \times C_2$	4	1	1

every normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $M_{16.1}^+ = F_8$. Since $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ and $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{13})$ are cyclic, the unique prime ideal \mathfrak{P}_5 lying above 5 in $M_{16.1}^+$ and the unique prime ideal \mathfrak{P}_{13} lying above 13 in $M_{16.1}^+$ are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$. Since if $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/F_8) \neq \mathfrak{P}_5\mathfrak{P}_{13}$, then at least four prime ideals are ramified in $M_{16.1}/F_8$ and $8|h_{M_{16.1}}^-$, we assume that $\mathcal{F}(M_{16.1}/F_8) = \mathfrak{P}_5\mathfrak{P}_{13}$. Then $M_{16.1}$ is equal to the field K defined in Lemma 7, point (7). Let L_8 be any one of two non-normal octic CM-subfields of $M_{16.1}$. Then $L_8^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(65 + \sqrt{65})/2})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(65 + 7\sqrt{65})/2})$. We verify that there is no totally imaginary quadratic extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(65 + 7\sqrt{65})/2})$ of conductor $\mathfrak{p}_5\mathfrak{p}_{13}\infty$, where \mathfrak{p}_5 (resp. \mathfrak{p}_{13}) is the prime ideal lying above 5 (resp. 13) in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(65 + 7\sqrt{65})/2})$. Then $L_8^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(65 + \sqrt{65})/2})$ and $\mathcal{F}(L_8/L_8^+) = \mathcal{I}_5\mathcal{I}_{13}$, where $(5) = \mathcal{I}_5^4$ and $(13) = \mathcal{I}_{13}^4$ in L_8^+ . We verify that $h_{L_8}^- = 10$, whence the normal closure of L_8 has relative class number $(h_{L_8}^-)^2/2 = 50$. This proves that $h_{M_{16.1}}^- > 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$.

(ii) We now let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})})$ with

$$M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10}}, \sqrt{5})$$

(see [CK] and [G]). By the similar way we verify that every normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $M_{16.1}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{10 + \sqrt{10}}, \sqrt{5})$ has $h_{M_{16.1}}^- > 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$. This completes the proof. \square

Proposition 26. *There are exactly three composita $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ such that $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$, $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$, and $h_N^- = 1$:*

$$\mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}), \mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-1}), \mathbb{Q}(\theta, \sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$$

with $\theta^8 + 10\theta^6 + 25\theta^4 + 20\theta^2 + 5 = 0$. Moreover, these three fields have class number one.

Proof. For the seven fields $M_{16.2}$ numbered 3-9 in Table 4 of Proposition 24 we will construct normal CM-fields $M_{16.1}$ containing the given field $M_{16.2}^+$ such that at most two prime ideals are ramified in the extension $M_{16.1}/M_{16.2}^+$. Let G_4 be as Proposition 9. We have $M_{16.1}^+ = \langle a^4 \rangle'$, $G(M_{16.1}/\langle a \rangle') = G(M_{16.1}/\langle ab \rangle') = C_8$, $G(M_{16.1}/\langle a^4, b \rangle') = C_2 \times C_2$, and $G(M_{16.1}/\langle a^2b \rangle') = C_4$. The field $M_{16.1}$ has two isomorphic octic non-normal CM-subfields, $M_{8.1} = \langle a^4b \rangle'$ and $M_{8.2} = \langle b \rangle'$. Then $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = \frac{Q_{M_{16.1}}}{2} \left(\frac{h_{M_{8.1}}^-}{Q_{M_{8.1}}} \right)^2$. Therefore, $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{16.1}}$ implies $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{8.1}}$. In order to have $h_N^- = 1$ there are at most two ramified primes in $M_{8.1}/M_{8.1}^+$.

(i) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-2})$. Let us construct the CM-fields $M_{16.1}$ containing $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(5-\sqrt{5})/2}, \sqrt{2})$. Then $\langle a^4, b \rangle' (= M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})$.

(i-a) Assume that $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$. Then $\langle a^2b \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})$ and $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})$ is cyclic. In $M_{8.1}^+$ $(5) = \mathfrak{p}_5^4$ and $(2) = \mathfrak{p}_2^2$. Then

$$\mathcal{F}(M_{8.1}/M_{8.1}^+) = \mathfrak{p}_2^e \mathfrak{p}_5$$

with $e = 2, 4$, or 5 , and $M_{8.1} = \mathbb{Q}(\theta)$ with $\theta^8 + 10\theta^6 + 25\theta^4 + 20\theta^2 + 5 = 0$, by Lemma 7, point (8). We verify that $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 2$, whence $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$. Hence the relative class number of the field $N = M_{8.1}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1})$ is equal to 1. For convenience we write $\mathbb{Q}(\theta) = F_8$. Note that $N^+ = L(\sqrt{2})$ and $h_{N^+} = 1$, where $L = \mathbb{Q}(\eta)$ with $\eta^8 - 10\eta^6 + 25\eta^4 - 20\eta^2 + 5 = 0$.

(i-b) Assume now that $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})$. Then $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$ is cyclic. In $M_{8.1}^+$ $(5) = \mathfrak{p}_5^4$ and $(2) = \mathfrak{p}_2^2$. Then $\mathcal{F}(M_{8.1}/M_{8.1}^+) = \mathfrak{p}_2^e \mathfrak{p}_5$ with $e = 2, 4$, or 5 , and according to Lemma 7, point (9), there is no such field $M_{8.1}$.

(ii) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-1})$. By a similar way as (i) we get $M_{16.1} = F_8(\sqrt{3})$ with $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$, whence $N = F_8(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{-1})$ has $h_N^- = 1$. We verify that $h_{N^+} = 1$.

(iii) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-7})$. Let $M_{16.1}$ be a normal CM-field with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ containing $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5+\sqrt{5})/2}, \sqrt{21})$. Note that $(5) = \mathcal{I}_1^4 \mathcal{I}_2^4$ in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5+\sqrt{5})/2}, \sqrt{21})$, \mathcal{I}_1 and \mathcal{I}_2 are ramified in $M_{16.1}/M_{16.1}^+$. $\langle a^2b \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$.

(iii-a) If $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{7(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$ is cyclic, then the prime ideal lying above 3 is ramified in $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5+\sqrt{5})/2}, \sqrt{21})$, whence $Q_{M_{16.1}} = 1$ and $4 \mid h_{M_{16.1}}^-$.

(iii-b) If $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5-\sqrt{5})/2})$ is cyclic, then the prime ideal lying above 7 is ramified in $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5+\sqrt{5})/2}, \sqrt{21})$, whence $Q_{M_{16.1}} = 1$ and $4 \mid h_{M_{16.1}}^-$.

(iv) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-2})$. By the same argument as (iii) we prove that every normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ with $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ containing $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(5+\sqrt{5})}/2, \sqrt{6})$ satisfies $4 \mid h_{M_{16.1}}^-$.

(v) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(5+2\sqrt{5})}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{-7})$. By a similar way as (i) we obtain $M_{16.1} = F_8(\sqrt{7})$ with $h_{M_{16.1}}^- = 2$, whence $N = F_8(\sqrt{7}, \sqrt{-1})$ has $h_N^- = 1$. We verify that $h_{N^+} = 1$.

(vi) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-3}, \sqrt{-1})$ with $M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3})$. Then $\langle a^2b \rangle' = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(2+\sqrt{2})})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})$.

(vi-a) Assume that $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(2+\sqrt{2})})$ is cyclic. In $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})$ (2) = \mathfrak{p}_2^4 and (3) remains prime. However, according to Lemma 7, point (10), the octic subfield $M_{8.1}$ of $M_{16.1}$ cannot satisfy $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 2Q_{M_{8.1}}$.

(vi-b) Assume now that $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})$ is cyclic. Then the prime ideal lying above 3 is totally ramified in $M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}})$. In $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(2+\sqrt{2})})$ (2) = \mathfrak{p}_2^4 and (3) = \mathfrak{p}_3^2 . The field K defined in Lemma 7, point (11), is the unique (up to isomorphism) octic CM-field with $K^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3(2+\sqrt{2})})$ such that at most two prime ideals are ramified in K/K^+ and the normal closure N of K has $G(N/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $N^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3})$. Set $M_{8.1} = K$. We verify that $h_{M_{8.1}}^- = 10$.

(vii) Let $M_{16.2} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-(2+\sqrt{2})}, \sqrt{-5}, \sqrt{-1})$. By a similar computation as (vi) we verify that there is no normal CM-field $M_{16.1}$ containing

$$M_{16.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{5})$$

such that $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_4$ and $h_{M_{16.1}}^- \mid 4$. The proof is completed. □

Proposition 27. (1) If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

(2) If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

(3) If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$.

(4) If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2^*$, then there is one and only one N with $N = M_{16.1}M_{16.2}$ and $h_N^- = 1$:

$$N = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}}, \sqrt{3+\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{-1}).$$

(5) If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_5$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_8^* \times C_2$, then $h_N^- > 1$.

Proof. Let $M_{8.1}, M_{8.2}, L_{8.1}$, and $L_{8.2}$ be four normal CM-fields such that $M_{16.1} = M_{8.1}M_{8.2}, M_{16.2} = L_{8.1}L_{8.2}, M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+$.

(1) We have $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$. Then the compositum $M_{8.2}L_{8.2}$ is a normal CM-field with Galois group G_8 . According to Proposition 19 (3) $h_{M_{8.2}L_{8.2}}^- \geq 8$, hence $h_N^- \geq 2$.

(2) Let $M_{8.1}^+ = M_{8.2}^+ = L_{8.1}^+ = L_{8.2}^+ = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$. We have $G(M_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(L_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = D_8$ and $G(M_{8.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = Q_8$. If $h_N^- = 1$, then $h_{M_{8.1}}^-, h_{L_{8.1}}^-,$ and $h_{L_{8.2}}^-$ divide 4 and $(m_1, m_2) \in \{(2, 17), (5, 29)\}$ by [LO1] and [YK]. If $(m_1, m_2) = (2, 17)$, then two prime ideals lying above 2 and two prime ideals lying above 17

are ramified in $M_{8.2}$. Hence $8 \mid h_{M_{8.2}}^-$. By the same argument if $(m_1, m_2) = (5, 29)$, then $8 \mid h_{M_{8.2}}^-$. It follows that $h_N^- \geq 2$ (cf. Lemma 9).

(3) This case is treated in Proposition 16 (3). (See Remark 2 (b).)

(4) This case is treated in Proposition 16 (4). (See Remark 2 (c).)

(5) Suppose that $h_N^- = 1$. Then $h_{M_{16.2}}^- \mid 4$, whence $M_{16.2}$ must be the field numbered 10 in Table 4. The unique real biquadratic bicyclic subfield of $M_{16.2}^+$ is $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{17})$. By [K, 2.2 Proposition] $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{17})$ cannot be embedded in an octic quaternion field. Hence, there is no field $M_{16.1}$ containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{17})$, and we conclude that $h_N^- > 1$. \square

Proposition 28. (1) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$, then $h_N^- > 1$.*

(2) *If $G(M_{16.1}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_6$ and $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q})$ is abelian, then $h_N^- > 1$.*

Proof. (1) It is sufficient to notice that there is no quadruple of octic dihedral CM-fields with the same maximal real subfield whose relative class numbers divide 4.

(2) If $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_4^* \times C_4^*$ or $C_4^* \times C_2^* \times C_2$, then $h_N^- \geq 2$ (see Remark 4). Suppose that $G(M_{16.2}/\mathbb{Q}) = C_8^* \times C_2$ and $h_N^- = 1$. From Remark 3 (a) it follows that the unique biquadratic bicyclic real subfield $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{m_1}, \sqrt{m_2})$ of $M_{16.1}^+ = M_{16.2}^+$ satisfies $(m_1, m_2) \in S$ where S is as in Remark 3. The fact that $h_{M_{16.2}}^- \mid 4$ implies $(m_1, m_2) = (51, 3)$. Since $(51, 3) \notin S$, we have a contradiction. \square

In conclusion the proof of point (2) of Theorem 1 is completed by Propositions 11-28.

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