

NONCROSSED PRODUCT DIVISION ALGEBRAS WITH A BAER ORDERING

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ABSTRACT. Let $n \mid m$ be positive integers with the same prime factors, such that $p^3 \mid n$ for some prime p . We construct a noncrossed product division algebra D with involution $*$, of index m and exponent n , such that D possesses a Baer ordering relative to the involution $*$. Using similar techniques we construct indecomposable division algebras with involution possessing a Baer ordering.

1. INTRODUCTION

If D is either a field or a division ring equipped with an involution $*$ (an anti-automorphism of order 2), a Baer ordering on D is a subset P of the set of symmetric elements of D under $*$ such that (1) $P + P \subseteq P$, (2) P contains 1 but not 0, (3) $dPd^* \subseteq P$ for every $d \in D - \{0\}$, and (4) if $d \neq 0$ is a symmetric element of D , then either $d \in P$ or $-d \in P$. These orderings were first defined by Baer [B], and later studied by Holland and others (cf. [H₁], [H₂], [H₃], [C₁], [C₂], [C₃], [Le₁], [Le₂], [MW]). The following question arose during discussions with Holland: do there exist noncrossed product division algebras which possess Baer orderings? The purpose of this paper is to answer this question in the affirmative. We show that for every pair of positive integers $n \mid m$ having the same prime factors, such that $p^3 \mid n$ for some prime p , then there is a noncrossed product division algebra of index m and exponent n possessing a Baer ordering. Furthermore, for any prime p , if $m \geq 3$ and n satisfies $m \geq n \geq \frac{m}{2} + 1$, we construct an indecomposable division algebra of index p^m and exponent p^n possessing a Baer ordering. The method we use to produce noncrossed products and indecomposable division algebras is that developed in [JW]; that is, our examples will be the underlying division algebra of a tensor product of suitably chosen symbol algebras over a field $F = L_1 \cap \cdots \cap L_k$, where the L_i are strictly p -Henselian fields. The involutions on our examples are necessarily of the second kind, since a division ring D has an involution of the first kind iff the exponent of D is 2. As for division algebras with an involution of the first kind, an indecomposable division algebra of exponent 2

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is constructed in [CW], and that example contains a Baer ordering, as pointed out in the remark below after Proposition 11. It is unknown whether there exist noncrossed products of exponent 2.

2. *-VALUATIONS AND BAER ORDERED DIVISION RINGS

We recall the “lifting criterion” from [H₂], which we will use to construct Baer orderings on our examples below. If D is a division ring with an involution $*$, then a valuation v on D is said to be a $*$ -valuation if $v(d^*) = v(d)$ for all $d \in D^\times = D - \{0\}$. That is, v is a $*$ -valuation if $v \circ * = v$. If \bar{D} is the residue division ring of D relative to a $*$ -valuation, then \bar{D} has an involution induced from $*$, which we will also denote by $*$, defined by $\bar{u}^* = \overline{u^*}$.

Let d be either a symmetric or a skew-symmetric element of D^\times . Then $d^*d^{-1} \in Z(D)$, the center of D , and it is easy to check that the map $x \mapsto dx^*d^{-1}$ is also an involution of D , and induces an involution on \bar{D} . Let c_d be the automorphism on \bar{D} induced by conjugation by d . The element d is said to be *smooth* if the residue involution $c_d \circ *$ is equal to $\varphi \circ * \circ \varphi^{-1}$ for some automorphism φ of \bar{D} .

Now suppose that v is a $*$ -valuation on D with $v(2) = 0$, that is, $\text{char}(\bar{D}) \neq 2$. It can be seen that for every $\gamma \in \Gamma_D$, the value group of D , $v^{-1}(\gamma)$ either contains a symmetric or skew-symmetric element (see [H₂, §3]). A $*$ -valuation v on D is said to be *smooth* if (1) $v(2) = 0$, and (2) for every $\gamma \in \Gamma_D$, if $v^{-1}(\gamma)$ contains a symmetric element, then it contains a smooth symmetric element, else $v^{-1}(\gamma)$ contains a smooth skew-symmetric element.

The following was proved by Holland.

Theorem 1 [H₂, Corollary 3.3]. *If D is a division ring with involution $*$, and if v is a smooth $*$ -valuation on D , then every Baer ordering on \bar{D} defined with respect to the residue involution $*$ on \bar{D} lifts to a Baer ordering on D with respect to $*$.*

We will apply the theorem above to obtain division algebras with a Baer ordering. The following corollary summarizes our technique.

Corollary 2. *Let F/K be a separable quadratic field extension and D an F -central division algebra such that the corestriction $\text{Cor}_{F/K}(D) = 0$. Suppose D has a valuation v such that D/F is totally ramified and F/K is inertial. Also suppose that the residue field \bar{K} has an ordering which does not extend to \bar{F} . Then there is an involution $*$ on D which is trivial on K such that v is a $*$ -valuation, and the ordering on \bar{K} lifts to a Baer ordering on D with respect to $*$.*

Proof. By Scharlau’s theorem [D, p. 118], D has an involution $*$ which extends the nonidentity automorphism σ of $\text{Gal}(F/K)$. The valuation $v|_K$ extends uniquely to F by hypothesis, so v is a $*$ -valuation since $v \circ *|_K = v|_K$. Note that $v(2) = 0$ since $\text{char} \bar{K} = 0$. Furthermore, v is smooth, because $c_d = \text{id}$ for any $d \in D^\times$ as $\bar{D} = \bar{F}$. To apply Theorem 1, it suffices to show that the ordering on \bar{K} is a Baer ordering on \bar{D} with respect to the residue involution $*$. Since F/K is quadratic and inertial, $\bar{F} = \bar{K}(\sqrt{a})$ for some $a \in \bar{K}$. If P is the ordering on \bar{K} , then $a \notin P$ since P does not extend to \bar{F} . If $x = \alpha + \beta\sqrt{a} \in \bar{F}$, then $xx^* = \alpha^2 - \beta^2a > 0$, hence property (3) of the

definition of a Baer ordering is satisfied for P . The other properties of a Baer ordering are trivial to check, so P is indeed a Baer ordering of \bar{D} with respect to $\bar{*}$. \square

3. INTERSECTIONS OF STRICTLY p -HENSELIAN VALUED FIELDS

Let p be a prime, and let F be a field containing a primitive p th root of unity ξ . Let $F(p)$ be the compositum inside an algebraic closure of F of all Galois extensions K of F with $[K : F]$ a power of p . ($F(p)$ is called the p -closure of F .) Let v be a valuation on F . Recall that F is said to be p -Henselian if $\text{char}(\bar{F}) \neq p$ and v has a unique extension to $F(p)$.

A valued field (F, v) with $\xi \in F$ is said to be *strictly p -Henselian* if it is p -Henselian and $\bar{F} = \bar{F}(p)$. Note that if (F, v) is strictly p -Henselian, then the valuation units of F are p^r th powers in F for any r , and $\text{Gal}(F(p)/F) \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n \hat{\mathbb{Z}}_p$, where $n = \dim_{\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}}(\Gamma_F/p\Gamma_F)$, and $\hat{\mathbb{Z}}_p$ is the p -adic integers (see [JW, Lemma 1.9]).

If (F, v) is a valued field with $\text{char}(\bar{F}) \neq p$, fix an extension of v to $F(p)$, and let L be the fixed field of the inertia group of $F(p)$. Then $(L, v|_L)$ is called the *strict p -Henselization* of (F, v) . The valued field L is strictly p -Henselian, and is a maximal unramified extension of F in $F(p)$. Moreover, the strict p -Henselization of a field is unique up to isomorphism.

Recall that if F is any field with valuations v_1, \dots, v_k , then these valuations are said to be *pairwise independent* if no proper subring of F contains the valuation rings of any pair of valuations v_i, v_j . If F is a field containing a primitive p th root of unity and A is a central simple F -algebra of exponent a power of p , the p -index of A is defined to be

$$p\text{-ind}(A) = \min \{ [L : F] \mid F \subseteq L \subseteq F(p), L \text{ splits } A \}.$$

Note that $\text{ind}(A) \leq p\text{-ind}(A)$, with equality whenever A has a maximal subfield contained in $F(p)$. The following was proved by Jacob and Wadsworth [JW, Theorem 4.11].

Theorem 3 (Jacob–Wadsworth). *Let F_0 be a field with pairwise independent valuations v_1, \dots, v_k , containing a primitive p th root of unity. Let L_j be a strict p -Henselization of (F_0, v_j) , and let $F = L_1 \cap \dots \cap L_k$. With respect to v_j we have $\bar{F} = \bar{L}_j$ and $\Gamma_F = \Gamma_{L_j}$, and for any central simple F -algebra A of exponent a power of p , we have*

- (1) $\text{ind}(A) \leq p\text{-ind}(A) = \max \{ p\text{-ind}(A \otimes_F L_j) \mid 1 \leq j \leq k \};$
- (2) if $\text{ind}(A \otimes_F L_j) = p\text{-ind}(A \otimes_F L_j)$ for each j , then $\text{ind}(A) = p\text{-ind}(A)$.

Proof. This is really just an amalgamation of Theorems 4.3, Remark 4.4(ii) and Theorem 4.11, as well as the remark at the end of §4 of [JW]. \square

4. THE EXAMPLES

We start this section by constructing noncrossed products containing a Baer ordering, of index p^m and exponent p^n . Let p be a prime and $m \geq n \geq 3$ integers. Let $F_0 = \mathbb{C}(x_1, x_2, y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$, where the x_j and y_j are indeterminates. Recall that if L is any field and z_1, \dots, z_k are indeterminates,

then ordering $\Gamma = \bigoplus_{j=1}^k \mathbb{Z}$ anti-lexicographically, there is a unique valuation $v : L(z_1, \dots, z_k)^\times \rightarrow \Gamma$ such that $v(z_j) = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0)$ (the 1 is in the j th place) and $v(l) = 0$ for all $l \in L^\times$. We refer to this valuation as the (z_1, \dots, z_k) -adic valuation on $L(z_1, \dots, z_k)$. Let v_1 be the (x_1, x_2) -adic valuation on F_0 (viewed as a rational function field over $\mathbb{C}(y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$) and v_2 the (y_1, \dots, y_{2m}) -adic valuation on F_0 (viewed as a rational function field over $\mathbb{C}(x_1, x_2)$). Then the value group and residue field of F_0 with respect to v_1 are $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{C}(y_1, \dots, y_{2m})$ respectively. Similarly, the value group and residue field of F_0 with respect to v_2 are $\bigoplus_{j=1}^{2m} \mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{C}(x_1, x_2)$ respectively.

Let σ be the automorphism of F_0 extending complex conjugation on \mathbb{C} defined by $\sigma(x_1) = x_2$, $\sigma(x_2) = x_1$ and $\sigma(y_j) = y_j$. Then σ is an automorphism of order 2, and the fixed field is easily seen to be

$$K_0 := \mathbb{R}(x_1 + x_2, i(x_1 - x_2), y_1, \dots, y_{2m}).$$

Therefore $F_0 = K_0(i)$. Note that with respect to the restriction of v_2 to K_0 , the residue field $\overline{K_0}$ is $\mathbb{R}(x_1 + x_2, i(x_1 - x_2))$, a purely transcendental extension of \mathbb{R} . This implies that $\overline{K_0}$ is formally real, hence has an ordering \mathcal{P} . Then by [L, Theorem 3.10], there is an ordering P on K_0 which is compatible with v_2 in the sense of [L, §2]. Let C be a fixed algebraic closure of F_0 , and extend v_1 and v_2 to valuations on C , which we also denote by v_1 and v_2 . Let K' be a Henselization of K_0 inside C with respect to v_2 . There is an ordering Q on K' extending P which is compatible with v_2 by [L, Theorem 3.16, Corollary 3.22]. Let R be a real closure of (K', Q) inside C . Since $C = R(i)$ and $F_0 = K_0(i)$, the automorphism of C that fixes R and sends i to $-i$ is an extension of σ on F_0 , and we will denote it also by σ . With respect to $v_2|_R$, the field R is Henselian, since R is an algebraic extension of the Henselian field K' . Thus the ordering R^2 of R is compatible with $v_2|_R$. Furthermore, since (R, v_2) is Henselian, the valuation v_2 on R extends uniquely to C , hence $v_2 \circ \sigma = v_2$.

Let $F(p)$ be the p -closure of F_0 inside C , and let L_1 and L_2 be strict p -Henselizations inside $F(p)$ of (F_0, v_1) and (F_0, v_2) respectively. The field $\sigma(L_j)$ ($j = 1, 2$) is then a strict p -Henselization of F_0 with respect to $v_j \circ \sigma$ by [E, 19.10]. But since $v_2 \circ \sigma = v_2$ on C , we see $\sigma(L_2) = L_2$. Let $F = L_1 \cap \sigma(L_1) \cap L_2$. Then σ restricts to an automorphism of order 2 on F ; and if $K = F^\sigma$ is the fixed field of $\sigma|_F$, then $K = F \cap R$, so K is an ordered field with ordering $R^2 \cap K$ compatible with v_2 . Furthermore, as $i \in F_0$, we have $i \in F$, so $F = K(i)$. Taking residues with respect to v_2 , we find \overline{K} is an ordered subfield of \overline{F} with $\overline{F} = \overline{K}(i)$. Thus, the ordering on \overline{K} is a Baer ordering on \overline{F} with respect to the residue involution $\overline{\sigma}$ (see the proof of Corollary 2).

Our examples of noncrossed product algebras with Baer ordering will be constructed over the field F . The following lemma will allow us to use the local-global principles of [JW] (Theorem 3 above) to analyze division algebras with center F .

Lemma 4. *The valuations v_1 , $v_1 \circ \sigma$ and v_2 are independent on F_0 , hence on F .*

Proof. Let V_j be the valuation ring of v_j on F_0 ($j = 1, 2$). Then $\sigma(V_1)$ is the valuation ring of $v_1 \circ \sigma$. To say that two valuations are independent is to say that the two corresponding valuation rings do not lie in any proper common overring of F_0 . Since v_1 is the (x_1, x_2) -adic valuation ring of F_0 , the valuation $v_1 \circ \sigma$ is easily seen to be the (x_2, x_1) -adic valuation of F_0 . The only proper overring of V_1 in F_0 is the x_2 -adic valuation ring of F_0 . Similarly, the only proper overring of $\sigma(V_1)$ in F_0 is the x_1 -adic valuation ring. Since the x_1 -adic and x_2 -adic valuation rings of F_0 are distinct, v_1 and $v_1 \circ \sigma$ are independent. Clearly v_1 and v_2 are independent, as are $v_1 \circ \sigma$ and v_2 . The field F is an algebraic extension of F_0 , so it follows that the valuations v_1 , $v_1 \circ \sigma$ and v_2 are pairwise independent on F . \square

If L is a field containing a primitive t th root of unity ξ and $a, b \in L^\times$, let $A_\xi(a, b; L)$ be the (central simple) L -algebra of dimension t^2 generated by two elements r and s subject to the relations

$$r^t = a, \quad s^t = b, \quad sr = \xi rs.$$

The algebra $A_\xi(a, b; L)$ is called a *symbol algebra*. Our examples will be constructed using symbol algebras. Let $m \geq n \geq 3$ be integers, let ω be a primitive p^n th root of unity in F and $\rho = \omega^{p^{n-1}}$, a primitive p th root of unity. Define

$$A_1 = A_\omega(x_1 + x_2, x_1 x_2; F), \quad A_2 = \bigotimes_{j=1}^m A_\rho(y_{2j-1}, y_{2j}; F).$$

Finally, let D be the underlying division algebra of $A_1 \otimes_F A_2$. The following lemma is the analogue of [JW, Lemma 5.3] for our situation.

Lemma 5. *With notation above, $A_1 \otimes_F L_1$ and $A_1 \otimes_F \sigma(L_1)$ are division algebras of index, p -index and exponent p^n , while L_1 and $\sigma(L_1)$ split A_2 . Also, $A_2 \otimes_F L_2$ is a division algebra of index and p -index p^m and exponent p , while L_2 splits A_1 . Moreover, if M is a splitting field of A_2 containing L_2 , then $\text{Gal}(M/L_2)$ has $(\mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z})^m$ as a homomorphic image.*

Proof. Since the y_j are units with respect to v_1 , they become p^n th powers in L_1 ([JW, Lemma 1.9]), so L_1 splits A_2 . We have

$$A_1 \otimes_F L_1 = A_\omega(x_1(1 + x_1^{-1}x_2), x_1 x_2; L_1) = A_\omega(x_1, x_2),$$

since $1 + x_1^{-1}x_2$ is a unit and $A_\omega(x_1, x_1) = A_\omega(x_1, -x_1)$ is split. Thus, by [JW, Corollary 2.6], $A_1 \otimes_F L_1$ is a totally ramified division algebra with respect to v_1 of index, p -index, and exponent p^n . Similar arguments apply over the field $\sigma(L_1)$ and L_2 . The proof of the last statement of the lemma is identical to that of the corresponding statement of [JW, Lemma 5.3]. \square

Theorem 6. *The division algebra D is a noncrossed product division algebra of index p^n and exponent p^m .*

Proof. The index of D follows from Theorem 3 and Lemma 5. As for the exponent, we have $p^m = \exp(A_1 \otimes_F L_1) = \exp(D \otimes_F L_1) \leq \exp(D) = p^m$. The proof that D is a noncrossed product is identical to that of [JW, Theorem 5.4(ii)]. \square

We next show that D has an involution $*$, and that the valuation v_2 extends to a $*$ -valuation on D . We do this in the next two lemmas.

Lemma 7. *Let $a, b \in K^\times$, and let ξ be a primitive t th root of unity in F . Then the symbol algebra $A_\xi(a, b; F)$ has an involution extending σ . Therefore there is an involution $*$ on D extending σ .*

Proof. Let r and s be the generators of $A = A_\xi(a, b; F)$ satisfying $r^t = a$, $s^t = b$, and $sr = \xi rs$. We define $*$ on A by $(\sum c_{\alpha\beta} r^\alpha s^\beta)^* = \sum \sigma(c_{\alpha\beta}) \xi^{\alpha\beta} r^\alpha s^\beta$, where $c_{\alpha\beta} \in F$. Clearly $*$ is additive and extends σ . Moreover, if $c \in F$, since $\sigma(\xi) = \xi^{-1}$, we see that

$$(cr^{\alpha} s^{\beta})^{**} = (\sigma(c) \xi^{\alpha\beta} r^{\alpha} s^{\beta})^* = c \xi^{-\alpha\beta} \xi^{\alpha\beta} r^{\alpha} s^{\beta} = cr^{\alpha} s^{\beta}.$$

Therefore $*$ has order 2. To see that $*$ is an anti-automorphism, it suffices to show that $(r^{\alpha} s^{\beta} \cdot r^{\gamma} s^{\delta})^* = (r^{\gamma} s^{\delta})^* (r^{\alpha} s^{\beta})^*$. Now $r^{\alpha} s^{\beta} \cdot r^{\gamma} s^{\delta} = (\xi^{\beta\gamma} r^{\alpha+\gamma} s^{\beta+\delta})^*$, so

$$(r^{\alpha} s^{\beta} \cdot r^{\gamma} s^{\delta})^* = \xi^{-\beta\gamma + (\alpha+\gamma)(\beta+\delta)} r^{\alpha+\gamma} s^{\beta+\delta},$$

whereas

$$(r^{\gamma} s^{\delta})^* (r^{\alpha} s^{\beta})^* = \xi^{\gamma\delta} r^{\gamma} s^{\delta} \xi^{\alpha\beta} r^{\alpha} s^{\beta} = \xi^{\gamma\delta + \alpha\beta + \delta\alpha} r^{\gamma+\alpha} s^{\delta+\beta}.$$

Thus these two elements are equal, so $*$ is in fact an involution of A extending σ .

To see that D has an involution $*$ extending σ on F , by the argument above, each of $A_\omega(x_1 + x_2, x_1 x_2; F)$, $A_\rho(y_{2j-1}, y_{2j}; F)$ ($1 \leq j \leq m$) has an involution extending σ . Therefore by Scharlau's theorem [D, p. 118], if cor is the corestriction map from F to K , we see each of these algebras has corestriction zero in $\text{Br}(K)$, hence $\text{cor}(D) = 0$. Thus applying Scharlau's theorem again, D has an involution $*$ extending σ . \square

Lemma 8. *There is a valuation on D extending v_2 which is a $*$ -valuation. Furthermore, with respect to this valuation, D/F is totally ramified.*

Proof. Since D and $A_2 \otimes_F L_2$ both have index p^m , the similarity $D \otimes_F L_2 \sim A_2 \otimes_F L_2$ shows that $D \otimes_F L_2 = A_2 \otimes_F L_2$. The valuation v_2 extends to a totally ramified valuation on $A_2 \otimes_F L_2$ by [JW, Corollary 2.6], which then restricts to a valuation on D , which we will also call v_2 . Since $\overline{F} \subseteq \overline{D} \subseteq \overline{A_2 \otimes_F L_2} = \overline{L_2} = \overline{F}$, the last equality by Theorem 3, we see that $\overline{D} = \overline{F}$. Since $\text{char}(\overline{F}) = 0$, D/F is defectless with respect to v_2 , so it follows that D/F is totally ramified with respect to v_2 . Finally, v_2 and $v_2 \circ *$ are both valuations on D that extend $v_2|_F = v_2|_F \circ \sigma$, hence $v_2 = v_2 \circ *$ by [W, Theorem]. Thus v_2 is a $*$ -valuation on D . \square

We are now able to show that the noncrossed product division ring D possesses a Baer ordering relative to the involution $*$.

Corollary 9. *If D is the noncrossed product of index p^m and exponent p^n defined above, then D has a Baer ordering relative to the involution $*$ on D defined in Lemma 7.*

Proof. This follows from Corollary 2, since D/F is totally ramified with respect to the $*$ -valuation v_2 , by Lemma 8, and $\overline{F}/\overline{K}$ is separable quadratic by construction. \square

We now construct examples of Baer ordered noncrossed products of arbitrary index m and exponent n , provided $p^3 \mid n$ for some prime p . Let $n \mid m$ be positive integers with the same prime factors, say $m = p_1^{\beta_1} \cdots p_t^{\beta_t}$ and $n = p_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots p_t^{\alpha_t}$, and suppose $\alpha_1 \geq 3$. Let I be the noncrossed product of index $p_1^{\beta_1}$ and exponent $p_1^{\alpha_1}$ with involution $*_I$ containing a Baer ordering as constructed in Corollary 9. Let $F = Z(I)$, and let K be the symmetric subfield of F . Let $\{z_j^{(k)} \mid 2 \leq k \leq t, 1 \leq j \leq 2s_k\}$ be a set of indeterminates over F , where $s_k = \beta_k - \alpha_k + 1$, and let F' and K' be the iterated Laurent series fields $F' = F((z_1^{(1)})) \cdots ((z_{2s_t}^{(t)}))$ and $K' = K((z_1^{(1)})) \cdots ((z_{2s_t}^{(t)}))$ respectively. Note that $[F' : K'] = 2$, and the nonidentity automorphism σ of F' which fixes K' extends $*|_F$. Let ω_k be a primitive $p_k^{\alpha_k}$ -root of unity in F and ρ_k a primitive p_k th root of unity in F . Set

$$T_k = A_{\omega_k}(z_1^{(k)}, z_2^{(k)}; F') \otimes_{F'} A_{\rho_k}(z_3^{(k)}, z_4^{(k)}; F') \otimes_{F'} \cdots \otimes_{F'} A_{\rho_k}(z_{2s_k-1}^{(k)}, z_{2s_k}^{(k)}; F'),$$

and let $T = T_2 \otimes_{F'} \cdots \otimes_{F'} T_t$. Then with respect to the $(z_1^{(1)}, \dots, z_{2s_t}^{(t)})$ -adic valuation on F' , we see that T is a totally ramified division algebra over F' of index $m/p_1^{\beta_1}$ by [JW, Corollary 2.6], and T has exponent $n/p_1^{\alpha_1}$ by [TW, Theorem 4.7(i)]. Therefore $\overline{T} = \overline{F'} = F$. Let $D = I \otimes_F T$. By Lemma 7, there is an involution $*_T$ on T which extends σ on F' . Let $* = *_I \otimes *_T$, an involution on D extending σ on F' .

Theorem 10. *The algebra D defined above is a noncrossed product division algebra of index m and exponent n , and D contains a Baer ordering with respect to the involution $*$.*

Proof. Since I and T have relatively prime indices, D is a division algebra, and so $\text{ind}(D) = m$. Also, $\exp(D) = \exp(I)\exp(T) = n$. Let $I' = I \otimes_F F'$. Then I' is inertial over F' and $D = I' \otimes_{F'} T$. The Henselian valuation on F' extends to D , and from the fundamental inequality we see that $\overline{D} = \overline{T} = I$ and $\Gamma_D = \Gamma_T$. Also, the involution on \overline{D} induced by $*$ is $*_I$. If v is the valuation on F' , then $v \circ \sigma = v$, since $v|_{K'}$ extends uniquely to F' (as K' is Henselian). Thus by [W, Theorem], $v \circ * = v$ on D . Therefore v is a $*$ -valuation on D . We claim that v is a smooth valuation. To see this, if $\gamma \in \Gamma_D = \Gamma_T$, then $\gamma = v(d)$ for some $d \in T$ with $d^* = \pm d$ (see §2). Moreover we may assume d is symmetric by replacing d by id if necessary. Since the residue automorphism c_d is the identity for $d \in T$, we see that d is a smooth element, hence v is smooth. Therefore the Baer ordering on $I = \overline{D}$ can be lifted to D by Theorem 1. (Alternatively, one could consider the (totally ramified) valuation on D which is the composite of v with the valuation on I for which I is totally ramified, and apply Corollary 2 to show that D is Baer ordered.)

To finish the proof we need to show that D is a noncrossed product. If not, then there is a maximal subfield M of D which is Galois over F' . Let $G = \text{Gal}(M/F')$. Let N be a p_1 -Sylow subgroup of G , and let L be the fixed field of N . Then $[L : F'] = m/p_1^{\beta_1}$ and $[M : L] = p_1^{\beta_1}$. If I'_L (resp. T_L) is the underlying division algebra of $I' \otimes_{F'} L$ (resp. $T \otimes_{F'} L$), then I'_L and T_L have relatively prime indices, $\text{ind}(T_L)$ and $[M : L]$ are relatively prime, and M splits $I'_L \otimes_L T_L$. Therefore T_L is split. Since $[L : F'] = \text{ind}(T)$, it follows

that L is a maximal subfield of T . Since T is totally ramified over F' , so is L ; hence L/F' is Galois [TW, Proposition 1.4(iii)]. Thus N is normal in G . Since $\gcd(|N|, |G/N|) = 1$, the group G is a semidirect product $N \rtimes H$ by the Schur–Zassenhaus theorem [R, p. 149]; in particular, G contains a subgroup H with $|G:H| = p_1^{\beta_1}$. If E is the fixed field of H , then $[E:F'] = p_1^{\beta_1}$; and so by a similar argument to that for L , we see that E is a maximal subfield of I' . Thus E/F' is unramified, so $[\overline{E}:F] = p_1^{\beta_1}$. Therefore \overline{E} is a maximal subfield of $I = \overline{I'}$. However, $\overline{E} \subseteq \overline{M} \subseteq \overline{D} = I$, so \overline{M} is a maximal subfield of I . But \overline{M}/F is Galois since M/F' is Galois and $\text{char}(F) = 0$, by [E, 14.5]. This means I is a crossed product, which is false. Therefore D is a noncrossed product. \square

We finish this paper with examples of indecomposable division algebras possessing a Baer ordering. We follow the method described in [JW, Remark 5.6]. Let p be a prime, $m \geq 3$, and let n be an integer with $m \geq n \geq \frac{m}{2} + 1$. Construct the field F exactly as in the beginning of this section, except with four x_j and four y_j , and such that $\sigma(x_j) = x_j$ for $j = 3, 4$. Let ω_j be a primitive p_j th root of unity in F . Let t be the smallest integer greater than or equal to $m/2$, and set

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= A_{\omega_n}(x_1 + x_2, x_1x_2; F) \otimes_F A_{\omega_{m-n}}(x_3, x_4; F), \\ A_2 &= A_{\omega_t}(y_1, y_2; F) \otimes_F A_{\omega_{m-t}}(y_3, y_4; F). \end{aligned}$$

Let D be the underlying division algebra of $A_1 \otimes_F A_2$. We equip D with an involution $*$ extending σ by Lemma 7.

Proposition 11. *The algebra D above is an indecomposable division algebra of index p^m and exponent p^n which possesses a Baer ordering with respect to $*$.*

Proof. That D has index p^m and exponent p^n , and is indecomposable, follows essentially from the argument in [JW, Remark 5.6]. (The argument given there for $m = 4$, $n = 3$ carries over here as the integers n , $m - n$, t , $m - t$ are all distinct and $D \otimes_F L_1 = A_{\omega_n}(x_1, x_2; L_1) \otimes_{L_1} A_{\omega_{m-n}}(x_3, x_4; L_1)$, and $D \otimes_F L_2 = A_{\omega_t}(y_1, y_2; L_2) \otimes_{L_2} A_{\omega_{m-t}}(y_3, y_4; L_2)$.) As in the case in Lemma 8, we see that D has a $*$ -valuation extending v_2 on F , such that D/F is totally ramified. Therefore the Baer ordering on $\overline{D} = \overline{F}$ relative to $\overline{\sigma}$ lifts to a Baer ordering on D relative to $*$. \square

Remark 1. The division algebra of Proposition 11 can be shown to be a crossed product. As noted in [JW, Remark 5.6], their construction of indecomposable division algebras can be modified to produce noncrossed products which are indecomposable, and similarly the construction above can be modified to produce indecomposable noncrossed products with a Baer ordering.

In all of the examples above, the involution involved is of the second kind. If D has an involution of the first kind, then $\exp(D) = 2$, and it is unknown whether there exist noncrossed products of exponent 2. However, in terms of indecomposability, Chacron and Wadsworth constructed in [CW] an indecomposable division algebra D of index 8 and exponent 2 which has a c -valuation with respect to an involution $*$ of the first kind on D . They used the method of [JW] to construct D , and as in the examples of [JW] and ours, D has a totally ramified valuation over $F = Z(D)$, and \overline{F} is a formally real field. Thus

any ordering on $\overline{F} = \overline{D}$ can be lifted to a Baer ordering of D with respect to $*$ by Theorem 1. Therefore there exist indecomposable Baer-ordered division algebras with involution of the first kind.

Remark 2. Since this paper was submitted, the authors ([MS]) have constructed indecomposable Baer ordered division algebras of index p^n and exponent p^m for all primes p and integers $n > m \geq 1$ (except for $p = n = 2$ and $m = 1$, for which there are no indecomposable division algebras). The method used in [MS] is similar to that used in this paper, except that an indecomposable division algebra of the right index and exponent is combined with a totally ramified division algebra to obtain the desired examples.

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