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NUMERICAL EVIDENCE TOWARD A 2-ADIC EQUIVARIANT “MAIN CONJECTURE”

XAVIER-FRANÇOIS ROBLOT* AND ALFRED WEISS†

1. THE CONJECTURE

Let K be a totally real finite Galois extension of \mathbb{Q} with Galois group G dihedral of order 8, and suppose that $\sqrt{2}$ is not in K . Fix a finite set S of primes of \mathbb{Q} including $2, \infty$ and all primes that ramify in K . Let C be the cyclic subgroup of G of order 4 and F the fixed field of C acting on K . Fix a 2-adic unit $u \equiv 5 \pmod{8\mathbb{Z}_2}$.

Write $L_F(s, \chi)$ for the 2-adic L -functions, normalized as in [W], of the 2-adic characters χ of C or, equivalently by class field theory, of the corresponding 2-adic primitive ray class characters. We always work with their *S-truncated* forms

$$L_{F,S}(s, \chi) = L_F(s, \chi) \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(1 - \frac{\chi(\mathfrak{p})}{N(\mathfrak{p})} \langle N(\mathfrak{p}) \rangle^{1-s} \right)$$

where \mathfrak{p} runs through all primes of F above $S \setminus \{2, \infty\}$, and $\langle \rangle : \mathbb{Z}_2^\times \rightarrow 1 + 4\mathbb{Z}_2$ is the unique function with $\langle x \rangle x^{-1} \in \{-1, 1\}$ for all x . Now our interest is in the 2-adic function

$$f_1(s) = \frac{\rho_{F,S} \log(u)}{8(u^{1-s} - 1)} + \frac{1}{8} (L_{F,S}(s, 1) + L_{F,S}(s, \beta^2) - 2L_{F,S}(s, \beta))$$

where β is a faithful irreducible 2-adic character of C and

$$\rho_{F,S} = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} (s - 1) L_{F,S}(s, 1).$$

It follows from known results that $\frac{1}{2}\rho_{F,S} \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ and that $f_1(s)$ is an *Iwasawa analytic* function of $s \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, in the sense of [R]. This means that there is a unique power series $F_1(T) \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$ so that

$$F_1(u^n - 1) = f_1(1 - n) \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

The conjecture we want to test is

Conjecture 1.

$$\frac{1}{2}\rho_{F,S} \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad F_1(T) \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]].$$

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Testing the conjecture amounts to calculating $\frac{1}{2}\rho_{F,S}$ and (many of) the power series coefficients of

$$F_1(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j T^{j-1}$$

modulo $4\mathbb{Z}_2$. Were the conjecture false we would expect to find a counterexample in this way.

The idea of the calculation is, roughly, to express the coefficients of the power series $F_1(T)$ as integrals over suitable 2-adic continuous functions with respect to the measures used to construct the 2-adic L -functions.

The conjecture has been tested for 60 fields K determined by the size of their discriminant and the splitting of 2 in the field F . For this purpose, it is convenient to replace the datum K by F together with the ray class characters of F which determine K (cf §5). A description of the results is in §6: they are affirmative.

Where does $f_1(s)$ come from? It is an example which arises by attempting to refine the Main Conjecture of Iwasawa theory. This connection will be discussed next in order to prove that $F_1(T)$ is in $\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$.

2. THE MOTIVATION

The Main Conjecture of classical Iwasawa theory was proved by Wiles [W] for odd prime numbers ℓ . More recently [RW2], an equivariant “main conjecture” has been proposed, which would both generalize and refine the classical one for the same ℓ . When a certain μ -invariant vanishes, as is expected for odd ℓ (by a conjecture of Iwasawa), this equivariant “main conjecture”, up to its uniqueness assertion, depends only on properties of ℓ -adic L -functions, by Theorem A of [RW3].

The point is that it is possible to numerically test this Theorem A property of ℓ -adic L -functions, at least in simple special cases when it may be expressed in terms of congruences and the special values of these L -functions can be computed. The conjecture of §1 is perhaps the simplest non-abelian example when this happens, but with the price of taking $\ell = 2$. Although there are some uncertainties about the formulation of the “main conjecture” for $\ell = 2$, partly because [W] applies only in the cyclotomic case, it seems clearer what the 2-adic analogue of the Theorem A properties of L -functions should be, in view of their “extra” 2-power divisibilities [DR].

More precisely, let $L_{k,S} \in \text{Hom}^*(R_\ell(G_\infty), \mathcal{Q}^c(\Gamma_k)^\times)$ be the “power series” valued function of ℓ -adic characters χ of $G_\infty = \text{Gal}(K_\infty/k)$ defined in §4 of [RW2]. This is made from the values of ℓ -adic L -functions by viewing them as a quotient of Iwasawa analytic functions, by the proof of Proposition 11 in [RW2]. When $\ell \neq 2$, the vanishing of the μ -invariant mentioned above means precisely that the coefficients of these power series have no nontrivial common divisor; and the Theorem A property of L -functions is that then $L_{k,S}$ is in $\text{Det}(K_1(\Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet))$ (see next section for precise definitions).

When $\ell = 2$, we can still form $L_{k,S}$, but now its values at characters χ of degree 1 have numerators divisible by $2^{[k:\mathbb{Q}]}$, because of (4.8), (4.9) of [R]. Define

$$\tilde{L}_{k,S}(\chi) = 2^{-[k:\mathbb{Q}]\chi(1)} L_{k,S}(\chi)$$

for all 2-adic characters χ of G_∞ , so that the deflation and restriction properties of Proposition 12 of [RW2] are maintained. Then the analogous coprimality condition on the coefficients of the “power series” values $\tilde{L}_{k,S}(\chi)$, for all characters χ , will be referred to as vanishing of the $\tilde{\mu}$ -invariant of K_∞/k : the Theorem A property we want to test is therefore

Conjecture 2.

$$\tilde{L}_{k,S} \text{ is in } \text{Det} \left(K_1(\Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet) \right).$$

Remark 2.1. a) When Conjecture 2 holds, then $\tilde{L}_{k,S}(\chi)$ is in $\Lambda^c(\Gamma_k)_\bullet^\times$ for all $\chi \in R_2(G_\infty)$, implying the vanishing of the $\tilde{\mu}$ -invariant of K_∞/k .

b) For $\ell \neq 2$, some cases of the equivariant “main conjecture” have recently been proved ([RW]).

3. INTERPRETING CONJECTURE 2 AS A CONGRUENCE

We now specialize to the situation of §1, so use the notation of its first paragraph, in order to exhibit a congruence equivalent to Conjecture 2 (see Figure 1).

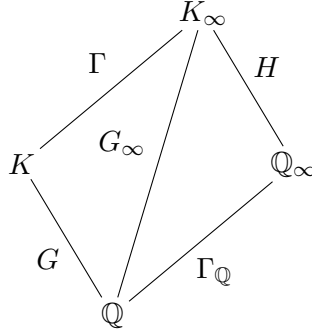


FIGURE 1

Let \mathbb{Q}_∞ be the cyclotomic \mathbb{Z}_2 -extension of \mathbb{Q} , i.e. the maximal totally real subfield of the field obtained from \mathbb{Q} by adjoining all 2-power roots of unity, and set $\Gamma_\mathbb{Q} = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}_\infty/\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2$. Let $K_\infty = K\mathbb{Q}_\infty$, noting that $K \cap \mathbb{Q}_\infty = \mathbb{Q}$ follows from $\sqrt{2} \notin K$, and set $G_\infty = \text{Gal}(K_\infty/\mathbb{Q})$. Defining $\Gamma = \ker(G_\infty \rightarrow G)$, $H = \ker(G_\infty \rightarrow \Gamma_\mathbb{Q})$, we now have $H \hookrightarrow G_\infty \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma_\mathbb{Q}$ in the notation of [RW2].

Since $G_\infty = \Gamma \times H$ with $\Gamma \simeq \Gamma_\mathbb{Q}$ and $H \simeq G$ dihedral of order 8 we can understand the structure of

$$\Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet = \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \mathbb{Z}_2[H] = \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet[H]$$

where \bullet means “invert all elements of $\Lambda(\Gamma) \setminus 2\Lambda(\Gamma)$.”

Namely, choose σ, τ in G so that $C = \langle \tau \rangle$ with $\sigma^2 = 1$, $\sigma\tau\sigma^{-1} = \tau^{-1}$ and extend them to K_∞ , with trivial action on \mathbb{Q}_∞ , to get s, t respectively. Then the abelianization of H is $H^{ab} = H/\langle t^2 \rangle$ and we get a pullback diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet = \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet[H] & \longrightarrow & (\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet(\zeta_4)) * \langle s \rangle \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \Gamma(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet = \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet[H^{ab}] & \longrightarrow & \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet[H^{ab}]/2\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet[H^{ab}] \end{array}$$

where the upper right term is the crossed product order with $\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$ -basis $1, \zeta_4, \tilde{s}, \zeta_4\tilde{s}$ with $\zeta_4^2 = -1$, $\tilde{s}^2 = 1$, $\tilde{s}\zeta_4 = \zeta_4^{-1}\tilde{s} = -\zeta_4\tilde{s}$ and the top map takes t, s to ζ_4, \tilde{s} respectively, the right map takes ζ_4, \tilde{s} to t^{ab}, s^{ab} . This diagram originates in the pullback diagram for the cyclic group $\langle t \rangle$ of order 4, then going to the dihedral group ring $\mathbb{Z}_2[H]$ by incorporating the action of s , and finally applying $\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_2} -$.

We now turn to getting the first version of our congruence in terms of the pullback diagram above. This is possible since $R^\times \rightarrow K_1(R)$ is surjective for all the rings considered there. We also simplify notation a little by setting $\mathfrak{A} = (\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet(\zeta_4)) * \langle s \rangle$ and writing $\tilde{L}_{k,S}$ as $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/k}$, because we will now have to vary the fields and S is fixed anyway. The dihedral group G has 4 degree 1 irreducible characters $1, \eta, \nu, \eta\nu$ with $\eta(\tau) = 1$, $\nu(\sigma) = 1$ and a unique degree 2 irreducible α , which we view as characters of G_∞ by inflation.

Proposition 3.1. *Let K_∞^{ab} be the fixed field of $\langle t^2 \rangle$, hence $\text{Gal}(K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}) = G_\infty^{ab}$. Then*

- a) $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Det}(\tilde{\Theta}^{ab})$ for some $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \in \Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet^\times$
- b) $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}} \in \text{Det}(K_1(\Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet))$ if, and only if, any $y \in \mathfrak{A}$ mapping to $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \pmod{2}$ in $\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet/2\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet$ has

$$nr(y) \equiv \tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) \pmod{4\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet}$$

where nr is the reduced norm of (the total ring of fractions of) \mathfrak{A} to its centre $\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$ and we identify $\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$ with $\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$ via $\Gamma \xrightarrow{\sim} \Gamma_\mathbb{Q}$.

Proof. a) The vanishing of $\tilde{\mu}$ for K_∞/\mathbb{Q} , in the sense of §2, is known by [FW], i.e. $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}}(\chi)$ is a unit in $\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$ for all 2-adic characters χ of G_∞^{ab} . By the proof of Theorem 9 in [RW3] we have $L_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Det}(\lambda)$ with $\lambda \in \Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet$ the pseudomeasure of Serre. The point is then that $\lambda = 2\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ with $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \in \Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet$, which follows from Theorem 3.1b) of [R], because of Theorem 4.1 (loc.cit.) and the relation between λ and μ_c discussed just after it. Then $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Det}(\tilde{\Theta}^{ab})$ and now the proof of the Corollary to Theorem 9 in [RW3] shows that $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ is a unit of $\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})$.

b) *Claim:* $nr(1 + 2\mathfrak{A}) = 1 + 4\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$.

Proof of the claim. If $x = a1 + b\zeta_4 + c\tilde{s} + d\zeta_4\tilde{s}$ with $a, b, c, d \in \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$, one computes $nr(x) = (a^2 + b^2) - (c^2 + d^2)$ from which $nr(1 + 2\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq 1 + 4\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$; equality follows from $nr((1 + 2a) + 2a\tilde{s}) = (1 + 2a)^2 - (2a)^2 = 1 + 4a$ for $a \in \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$. \square

Suppose first that the congruence for $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$ holds. Start with $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ from a) in the lower left corner of the pullback square and map it to $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \bmod 2$ in the lower right corner. Choosing any $y_0 \in \mathfrak{A}$ mapping to $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \bmod 2$, we note that $y_0 \in \mathfrak{A}^\times$ because the maps in the pullback diagram are ring homomorphisms and the kernel $2\mathfrak{A}$ of the right one is contained in the radical of \mathfrak{A} . Thus $nr(y_0) \in \Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet^\times$ has $nr(y_0)^{-1}\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) \in 1 + 4\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$ by the congruence, hence, by the Claim, $nr(y_0)^{-1}\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = nr(z)$, $z \in 1 + 2\mathfrak{A}$. So $y_1 = y_0z$ is another lift of $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \bmod 2$ and $nr(y_1) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$. By the pullback diagram we get $Y \in \Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet^\times$ which maps to $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ and y_1 , where $nr(y_1) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$.

It follows that $\text{Det } Y = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}$. To see this we check that their values agree at every irreducible character χ of G_∞ ; it even suffices to check it on the characters $1, \eta, \nu, \eta\nu, \alpha$ of G by Theorem 8 and Proposition 11 of [RW2], because every irreducible character of G_∞ is obtained from these by multiplying by a character of type W . It works for the characters $1, \eta, \nu, \eta\nu$ of G_∞^{ab} by Proposition 12, 1b) (loc.cit.) since the deflation of Y equals $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ and $\text{Det } \tilde{\Theta}^{ab} = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty^{ab}/\mathbb{Q}}$ by a). Finally, $(\text{Det } Y)(\alpha) = j_\alpha(nr(Y)) = nr(y_1) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$ by the commutative triangle before Theorem 8 (loc.cit.), the definition of j_α , and $G_\infty = \Gamma \times H$.

The converse depends on related ingredients. More precisely, $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}} \in \text{Det } K_1((\Lambda G_\infty)_\bullet)$ implies $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Det } Y$ with $Y \in (\Lambda G_\infty)_\bullet^\times$ by surjectivity of $(\Lambda G_\infty)_\bullet^\times \rightarrow K_1((\Lambda G_\infty)_\bullet)$. Since $(\Lambda G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet^\times \rightarrow K_1((\Lambda G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet)$ is an isomorphism, we get that the deflation of Y equals $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab}$ in $\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet^\times$. Letting $y_1 \in \mathfrak{A}^\times$ be the image of Y in the pullback diagram, it follows that $nr(y_1) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$ and that y_1 maps to $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \bmod 2$ in $\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet/2\Lambda(G_\infty^{ab})_\bullet$. Given any y as in b), then $y_1^{-1}y$ maps to 1 hence is in $1 + 2\mathfrak{A}$ and our congruence follows from the Claim on applying nr . \square

4. REWRITING THE CONGRUENCE IN TESTABLE FORM

$$\text{Set } F_0 = \frac{\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F,S}(1) + \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F,S}(\beta^2)}{2} - \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F,S}(\beta).$$

Proposition 4.1. a) F_0 is in $\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$.

b) $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}} \in \text{Det } K_1(\Lambda(G_\infty)_\bullet)$ if, and only if, $F_0 \in 4\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$.

Proof. Note that $\text{ind}_C^G 1_C = 1_G + \eta$, $\text{ind}_C^G \beta^2 = \nu + \eta\nu$, $\text{ind}_C^G \beta = \alpha$. When we inflate β to a character of $\text{Gal}(K_\infty/F)$ then $\text{ind}_{\text{Gal}(K_\infty/F)}^{G_\infty} \beta = \alpha$ with α inflated to G_∞ , etc.

By Proposition 3.1 of the previous section we can write $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}} = \text{Det}(\tilde{\Theta}^{ab})$ with

$$\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} = a + bt^{ab} + cs^{ab} + ds^{ab}t^{ab}$$

for some a, b, c, d in $\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(1) &= a + b + c + d \\ \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\eta) &= a + b - c - d \\ \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\nu) &= a - b + c - d \\ \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\eta\nu) &= a - b - c + d.\end{aligned}$$

Form $y = a + b\zeta_4 + c\tilde{s} + d\zeta_4\tilde{s}$ in $(\Lambda(\Gamma)_\bullet(\zeta_4)) * \langle s \rangle$. By the computation in the Claim in the proof of Proposition 3.1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}nr(y) &= (a + c)(a - c) + (b + d)(b - d) \\ &= \frac{\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu)}{2} \frac{\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\eta) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\eta\nu)}{2} + \frac{\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1) - \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu)}{2} \frac{\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\eta) - \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\eta\nu)}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} (\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1 + \eta) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1 + \eta\nu) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu + \eta) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu + \eta\nu)) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4} (\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1 + \eta) - \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1 + \eta\nu) - \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu + \eta) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu + \eta\nu)) \\ &= \frac{\tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(1 + \eta) + \tilde{L}_\mathbb{Q}(\nu + \eta\nu)}{2} = \frac{\tilde{L}_F(1) + \tilde{L}_F(\beta^2)}{2},\end{aligned}$$

because

$$\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\text{ind}_{\text{Gal}(K_\infty/F)}^{G_\infty} \chi) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F}(\chi)$$

for all characters χ of $\text{Gal}(K_\infty/F)$. Thus also $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F}(\beta)$, so we now have shown that

$$F_0 = nr(y) - \tilde{L}_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha)$$

proving a), since $\tilde{L}_{K_\infty/F}(\beta) \in (\Lambda\Gamma_F)_\bullet$ by §2, as β has degree 1.

Moreover, the image of y under the right arrow of the pullback diagram of §3 equals $\tilde{\Theta}^{ab} \bmod 2$, by construction, hence b) follows directly from Proposition 3.1b). \square

Remark 4.2. Considering F_0 in $\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$, instead of its natural home $\Lambda(\Gamma_F)_\bullet$, is done to be consistent with the identification in b) of Proposition 3.1, via the natural isomorphisms $\Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma_F \rightarrow \Gamma_\mathbb{Q}$: this is the sense in which $L_{K_\infty/\mathbb{Q}}(\alpha) = L_{K_\infty/F}(\beta)$.

The congruence $F_0 \equiv 0 \bmod 4\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q})_\bullet$ can now be put in the more testable form of Conjecture 1. Let $\gamma_\mathbb{Q}$ be the generator of $\Gamma_\mathbb{Q}$ which, when extended to $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$ as the identity, acts on all 2-power roots of unity in $\mathbb{Q}_\infty(\sqrt{-1})$ by raising them to the u^{th} power, where $u \equiv 5 \bmod 8\mathbb{Z}_2$ as fixed before. Then the Iwasawa isomorphism $\Lambda(\Gamma_\mathbb{Q}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$, under which $\gamma_\mathbb{Q} - 1$

corresponds to T , makes $F_0 \in \Lambda(\Gamma_{\mathbb{Q}})_{\bullet}$ correspond to some $F_0(T) \in \mathbb{Z}_1[[T]]_{\bullet}$ and the congruence of Proposition 4.1b) to

$$F_0(T) \equiv 0 \pmod{4\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]_{\bullet}}.$$

Since β is an abelian character, we know that $\tilde{L}_{F,S}(\beta^2)$, $\tilde{L}_{F,S}(\beta)$ correspond to elements of $\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$, not just $\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]_{\bullet}$ (cf. §4 of [RW2]), and $\tilde{L}_F(1)$ to one of $T^{-1}\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$. We thus have

$$F_0(T) = \frac{x_0}{T} + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j T^{j-1}$$

with $x_j \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ for all $j \geq 0$.

By the interpolation definition of $(\tilde{L}_{F,S}(\beta^i))(T)$ (cf §4 of [R]), it follows that

$$F_0(u^s - 1) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{L_{F,S}(1-s, 1)}{4} + \frac{L_{F,S}(1-s, \beta^2)}{4} - 2 \frac{L_{F,S}(1-s, \beta)}{4} \right).$$

We abbreviate the right hand side of the equality as $f_0(1-s)$. This implies

$$x_0 = - \frac{\rho_{F,S} \log(u)}{8},$$

because the left side is

$$\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} T F_0(T) = \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} \frac{u^{1-s} - 1}{s - 1} (s - 1) f_0(s) = -\log(u) \lim_{s \rightarrow 1} (s - 1) \frac{L_{F,S}(s, 1)}{8}$$

as required. Note that $u \equiv 5 \pmod{8}$ implies that $\frac{\log(u)}{4}$ is a 2-adic unit, hence $\frac{1}{2} \rho_{F,S} \in \mathbb{Z}_2$ is in $4\mathbb{Z}_2$ if, and only if, $x_0 \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2$.

Define $F_1(T) = F_0(T) - x_0 T^{-1} = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} x_j T^{j-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$. It follows that

$$F_1(u^s - 1) = - \frac{x_0}{u^s - 1} + F_0(u^s - 1) = \frac{\rho_{F,S} \log(u)}{8(u^s - 1)} + f_0(1-s)$$

which is $f_1(1-s)$, with f_1 as in §1, hence our present $F_1(T)$ is also the same as in §1. Thus Conjecture 1 of §1 is equivalent to Conjecture 2 of §2 for the special case K_{∞}/\mathbb{Q} of §1.

5. TESTING CONJECTURE 1

Let χ be a 2-adic character of the Galois group C of K/F and let \mathfrak{f} be the conductor of K/F . By class field theory, we view χ as a map on the group of ideals relatively prime to \mathfrak{f} . Fix a prime ideal \mathfrak{c} not dividing \mathfrak{f} . For \mathfrak{a} , a fractional ideal relatively prime to \mathfrak{c} and \mathfrak{f} , let $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}; s)$ denote the associated 2-adic twisted partial zeta function [CN]. Thus, we have

$$L_{F,S}(s, \chi) = \frac{1}{\chi(\mathfrak{c}) \langle N\mathfrak{c} \rangle^{1-s} - 1} \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(1 - \frac{\chi(\mathfrak{p})}{N\mathfrak{p}} \langle N\mathfrak{p} \rangle^{1-s} \right) \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma)^{-1} \mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{a}_{\sigma}^{-1}, \mathfrak{c}; s)$$

where \mathfrak{p} runs through the prime ideals of F in S not dividing $2\mathfrak{f}$, \mathfrak{a}_σ is a (fixed) integral ideal coprime with $2\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{c}$ whose Artin symbol is σ

Denote the ring of integers of F by \mathcal{O}_F and let $\gamma \in \mathcal{O}_F$ be such that $\mathcal{O}_F = \mathbb{Z} + \gamma\mathbb{Z}$. In [Rob] (see also [BBJR] for a slightly different presentation), it is shown that the function $\mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}; s)$ is defined by the following integral

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\mathfrak{f}}(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}; s) = \int \frac{\langle N\mathfrak{a}N(x_1 + x_2\gamma) \rangle^{1-s}}{N\mathfrak{a}N(x_1 + x_2\gamma)} d\mu_{\mathfrak{a}}(x_1, x_2)$$

where the integration domain is \mathbb{Z}_2^2 , $\langle \rangle$ is extended to \mathbb{Z}_2 by $\langle x \rangle = 0$ if $x \in 2\mathbb{Z}_2$, and the measure $\mu_{\mathfrak{a}}$ is a measure of norm 1 (depending also on γ , \mathfrak{f} and \mathfrak{c}).

Assume now, as we can do without loss of generality, that the ideal \mathfrak{c} is such that $\langle N\mathfrak{c} \rangle \equiv 5 \pmod{8\mathbb{Z}_2}$ and take $u = \langle N\mathfrak{c} \rangle$. For $s \in \mathbb{Z}_2$, we let $t = t(s) = u^s - 1 \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2$, so that $s = \log(1+t)/\log(u)$. For $x \in \mathbb{Z}_2^\times$, one can check readily that

$$\langle x \rangle^s = \left(u^{\mathcal{L}(x)} \right)^s = (1 + u^s - 1)^{\mathcal{L}(x)} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{\mathcal{L}(x)}{n} t^n$$

where $\mathcal{L}(x) = \log \langle x \rangle / \log u \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. For $x \in \mathbb{Z}_2^\times$, we set

$$L(x; T) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \binom{\mathcal{L}(x)}{n} T^n \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$$

and $L(x; T) = 0$ if $x \in 2\mathbb{Z}_2$. Now, we define

$$R(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}; T) = \int \frac{L(N\mathfrak{a}N(x_1 + x_2\gamma); T)}{N\mathfrak{a}N(x_1 + x_2\gamma)} d\mu_{\mathfrak{a}}(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$$

$$B(\chi; T) = \chi(\mathfrak{c})(T+1) - 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2[\chi][T],$$

$$A(\chi; T) = \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} \left(1 - \frac{\chi(\mathfrak{p})}{N\mathfrak{p}} L(N\mathfrak{p}; T) \right) \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma)^{-1} R(\mathfrak{a}_\sigma^{-1}, \mathfrak{c}; T) \in \mathbb{Z}_2[\chi][[T]]$$

where \mathfrak{p} runs through the prime ideals of F in S not dividing $2\mathfrak{f}$.

Proposition 5.1. *We have, for all $s \in \mathbb{Z}_2$*

$$L_{F,S}(1-s, \chi) = \frac{A(\chi; u^s - 1)}{B(\chi; u^s - 1)}.$$

We now specialize to our situation. For that, we need to make the additional assumption that $\beta^2(\mathfrak{c}) = -1$, so $\beta(\mathfrak{c})$ is a fourth root of unity in \mathbb{Q}_2^\times that we will denote by i . Thus, we have

$$B(1; T) = T, \quad B(\beta; T) = i(T+1) - 1,$$

$$B(\beta^2; T) = -T - 2, \quad B(\beta^3; T) = -i(T+1) - 1.$$

Let $x \mapsto \bar{x}$ be the \mathbb{Q}_2 -automorphism of $\mathbb{Q}_2(i)$ sending i to $-i$. Then we have $\overline{L_{F,S}(1-s, \beta)} = L_{F,S}(1-s, \beta^3)$ by the expression of $L_{F,S}(s, \chi)$ given at the

beginning of the section since the twisted partial zeta functions have values in \mathbb{Q}_2 and $\bar{\beta} = \beta^3$. And furthermore,

$$L_{F,S}(s, \beta^3) = L_{\mathbb{Q},S}(s, \text{Ind}_C^G(\beta^3)) = L_{\mathbb{Q},S}(s, \text{Ind}_C^G(\beta)) = L_{F,S}(s, \beta).$$

Therefore, by Prop. 5.1, we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} A(\beta; u^s - 1) + \bar{A}(\beta; u^s - 1) &= (B(\beta; T) + B(\beta^3; T)) L_{F,S}(1 - s, \beta) \\ &= -2L_{F,S}(1 - s, \beta). \end{aligned}$$

Since

$$f_1(s) = \frac{\rho_{F,S} \log u}{8(u^{1-s} - 1)} + \frac{1}{8} (L_{F,S}(s, 1) + L_{F,S}(s, \beta^2) - 2L_{F,S}(s, \beta))$$

we find that

$$F_1(T) = \frac{\rho_{F,S} \log u}{8T} + \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{A(1; T)}{T} - \frac{A(\beta^2; T)}{T+2} + A(\beta; T) + \bar{A}(\beta, T) \right)$$

is such that $F_1(u^n - 1) = f_1(1 - n)$ for $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

The conjecture that we wish to check states that

$$\frac{1}{2} \rho_{F,S} \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad F_1(T) \in 4\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]].$$

Now define $D(T) = 8T(T+2)F_1(T)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} D(T) &= (T+2) (\rho_{F,S} \log u + A(1; T)) \\ &\quad - TA(\beta^2; T) + T(T+2) (A(\beta; T) + \bar{A}(\beta, T)). \end{aligned}$$

We can now give a final reformulation of the conjecture which is the one that we actually tested.

Conjecture 3.

$$\rho_{F,S} \in 8\mathbb{Z}_2 \quad \text{and} \quad D(T) \in 32\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$$

The computation of $\rho_{F,S}$ is done using the following formula [Col]

$$\rho_{F,S} = 2 h_F R_F d_F^{-1/2} \prod_{\mathfrak{p}} (1 - 1/N(\mathfrak{p}))$$

where h_F , R_F , d_F are respectively the class number, 2-adic regulator and discriminant of F and \mathfrak{p} runs through all primes of F above 2. Note that although R_F and $d_F^{-1/2}$ are only defined up to sign, the quantity $R_F d_F^{-1/2}$ is uniquely determined in the following way: Let ι be the embedding of F into \mathbb{R} for which $\sqrt{d_F}$ is positive and let ε be the fundamental unit of F such that $\iota(\varepsilon) > 1$. Then for any embedding g of F into \mathbb{Q}_2^c , we have

$$R_F d_F^{-1/2} = \frac{\log_2 g(\varepsilon)}{g(\sqrt{d})}.$$

Now, for the computation of $D(T)$, the only difficult part is the computations of the $R(\mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{c}; T)$. The measures $\mu_{\mathfrak{a}}$ are computed explicitly using

the methods of [Rob] (see also [BBJR]), that is we construct a power series $M_{\mathfrak{a}}(X_1, X_2)$ in $\mathbb{Q}_2[X_1, X_2]$ with integral coefficients, such that

$$\int (1+t_1)^{x_1} (1+t_2)^{x_2} d\mu_{\mathfrak{A}}(x_1, x_2) = M_{\mathfrak{A}}(t_1, t_2) \quad \text{for all } t_1, t_2 \in 2\mathbb{Z}_2.$$

In particular, if f is a continuous function on \mathbb{Z}_2^2 with values in \mathbb{C}_2 and Mahler expansion

$$f(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{n_1, n_2 \geq 0} f_{n_1, n_2} \binom{x_1}{n_1} \binom{x_2}{n_2}$$

then we have

$$\int f(x_1, x_2) d\mu_{\mathfrak{A}}(x_1, x_2) = \sum_{n_1, n_2 \geq 0} f_{n_1, n_2} m_{n_1, n_2}$$

where $M_{\mathfrak{A}}(X_1, X_2) = \sum_{n_1, n_2 \geq 0} m_{n_1, n_2} X_1^{n_1} X_2^{n_2}$.

We compute this way the first few coefficients of the power series $A(\chi; T)$, for $\chi = \beta^j$, $j = 0, 1, 2, 3$, and then deduce the first coefficients of $D(T)$ to see if they do indeed belong to $32\mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$. We found that this was indeed always the case; see next section for more details.

To conclude this section, we remark that, in fact, we do not need the above formula to compute $\rho_{F,S}$ since the constant coefficient of $A(1; T)$ is $-\rho_{F,S} \log u$. (This can be seen directly from the expression of x_0 given at the end of Section 4 or using the fact that $D(T)$ has zero constant coefficient since $F_1(T) \in \mathbb{Z}_2[[T]]$.) However, we did compute it using this formula since it then provides a neat way to check that (at least one coefficient of) $A(1; T)$ is correct.

6. THE NUMERICAL VERIFICATIONS

We have tested the conjecture in 60 examples. The examples are separated in three subcases of 20 examples according to the way 2 decomposes in the quadratic subfield F : ramified, split or inert. In each subcase, the examples are actually the first 20 extensions K/\mathbb{Q} of the suitable form of the smallest discriminant. These are given in the following three tables of Figure 2 where the entries are: the discriminant d_F of F , the conductor \mathfrak{f} of K/F (which is always a rational integer) and the discriminant d_K of K . In each example, we have computed $\rho_{F,S}$ and the first 30 coefficients of $D(T)$ to a precision of at least 2^8 and checked that they satisfy the conjecture.

We now give an example, namely the smallest example for the discriminant of K . We have $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{145})$ and K is the Hilbert class field of F . The prime 2 is split in F/\mathbb{Q} and the primes above 2 in F are inert in K/F . We compute $\rho_{F,S}$ and find that

$$\rho_{F,S} \equiv 2^7 \pmod{2^8}$$

2 ramified in F			2 inert in F			2 split in F		
d_F	f	d_K	d_F	f	d_K	d_F	f	d_K
44	3	2 732 361 984	445	1	39 213 900 625	145	1	442 050 625
156	2	9 475 854 336	5	21	53 603 825 625	41	5	44 152 515 625
220	2	37 480 960 000	205	3	143 054 150 625	505	1	65 037 750 625
12	14	39 033 114 624	221	3	193 220 905 761	689	1	225 360 027 841
156	4	151 613 669 376	61	5	216 341 265 625	777	1	364 488 705 441
380	2	333 621 760 000	205	4	452 121 760 000	793	1	395 451 064 801
152	3	389 136 420 864	221	4	610 673 479 936	17	13	403 139 914 489
24	11	587 761 422 336	901	1	659 020 863 601	897	1	647 395 642 881
876	1	588 865 925 376	29	15	895 152 515 625	905	1	670 801 950 625
220	4	599 695 360 000	1 045	1	1 192 518 600 625	305	3	700 945 700 625
444	2	621 801 639 936	5	16	1 911 029 760 000	377	3	1 636 252 863 921
142	28	624 529 833 984	109	5	2 205 596 265 625	1 145	1	1 718 786 550 625
44	12	699 484 667 904	1 221	1	2 222 606 887 281	145	8	1 810 639 360 000
92	6	835 600 748 544	29	20	2 829 124 000 000	305	4	2 215 334 560 000
60	8	849 346 560 000	29	13	3 413 910 296 329	1 313	1	2 972 069 112 961
44	10	937 024 000 000	205	7	4 240 407 600 625	377	4	5 171 367 076 096
12	19	975 543 388 416	149	5	7 701 318 765 625	545	3	7 146 131 900 625
12	26	1 601 419 382 784	1 677	1	7 909 194 404 241	17	21	7 163 272 192 041
44	15	1 707 726 240 000	21	19	9 149 529 982 761	1 705	1	8 450 794 350 625
1 164	1	1 835 743 170 816	341	3	9 857 006 530 569	329	3	8 541 047 165 049

FIGURE 2

Using the method of the previous section, we compute the first 30 coefficients of the power series $A(\cdot; T)$ to a 2-adic precision of 2^8 . We get

$$\begin{aligned}
A(1; T) \equiv & 2^2(16T + 57T^3 + 44T^4 + 8T^5 + 40T^6 + 21T^7 + 40T^8 + 30T^9 \\
& + 16T^{10} + 49T^{11} + 56T^{12} + 29T^{13} + 32T^{14} + 50T^{15} \\
& + 62T^{16} + 47T^{17} + 48T^{18} + 60T^{19} + 32T^{20} + 16T^{21} \\
& + 8T^{22} + 21T^{23} + 30T^{24} + 26T^{25} + 2T^{26} + 9T^{27} \\
& + 56T^{28} + 34T^{29}) + O(T^{30}) \pmod{2^8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A(\beta; T) \equiv & 2^2((28 + 1124i) + (36 + 1728i)T + (47 + 45i)T^2 + (56 + 153i)T^3 \\
& + (46 + 154i)T^4 + (56 + 282i)T^5 + (55 + 433i)T^6 \\
& + (54 + 435i)T^7 + (40 + 386i)T^8 + (48 + 392i)T^9 \\
& + (63 + 65i)T^{10} + (48 + 257i)T^{11} + (63 + 161i)T^{12} \\
& + (20 + 477i)T^{13} + (38 + 182i)T^{14} + (56 + 66i)T^{15} \\
& + (37 + 35i)T^{16} + (6 + 341i)T^{17} + (20 + 446i)T^{18} \\
& + (40 + 412i)T^{19} + 368iT^{20} + (56 + 336i)T^{21} \\
& + (61 + 291i)T^{22} + (40 + 427i)T^{23} + (34 + 38i)T^{24} \\
& + (48 + 94i)T^{25} + (9 + 47i)T^{26} + (6 + 497i)T^{27} \\
& + (40 + 42i)T^{28} + (44 + 52i)T^{29}) + O(T^{30}) \pmod{2^8}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A(\beta^2; T) \equiv & 2^2(32 + 32T + 22T^2 + 39T^3 + 36T^4 + 20T^5 + 62T^6 + 27T^7 \\
& + 16T^8 + 62T^9 + 46T^{10} + 23T^{11} + 30T^{12} + 51T^{13} \\
& + 4T^{14} + 2T^{15} + 56T^{16} + 33T^{17} + 44T^{18} + 12T^{19} \\
& + 40T^{20} + 8T^{21} + 54T^{22} + 11T^{23} + 34T^{24} + 42T^{25} \\
& + 43T^{27} + 56T^{28} + 46T^{29}) + O(T^{30}) \pmod{2^8}
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
D(T) \equiv & 2^5(6T + 7T^2 + 4T^3 + 5T^4 + 4T^7 + 2T^8 + 4T^9 + 2T^{10} + 4T^{11} \\
& + T^{12} + 6T^{13} + 7T^{14} + 3T^{16} + 5T^{17} + 2T^{18} + 3T^{19} \\
& + 7T^{20} + 5T^{21} + 7T^{22} + 4T^{23} + 4T^{24} + T^{25} + 7T^{26} \\
& + 3T^{27} + 7T^{28} + 6T^{29}) + O(T^{30}) \pmod{2^8}
\end{aligned}$$

and the conjecture is satisfied by the first 30 coefficients of the series D associated to the extension.

Note, as a final remark, that we have tested the conjecture in the same way for 30 additional examples where F is real quadratic, K/F is cyclic of order 4 but K is not a dihedral extension of \mathbb{Q} (either K/\mathbb{Q} is not Galois or its Galois group is not the dihedral group of order 8). In all of these examples, we found that the conjecture was not satisfied, that is either $\rho_{F,S}$ did not belong to $8\mathbb{Z}_2$ or one of the first 30 coefficients of the associated power series D did not belong to $32\mathbb{Z}_2$.

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