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Local Class Field Theory via Lubin-Tate Theory\(^(*)\)

TERUYOSHI YOSHIDA\(^{(1)}\)

**Abstract.** — We give a self-contained exposition of local class field theory, via Lubin-Tate theory and the Hasse-Arf theorem, refining the arguments of Iwasawa [9].

**Résumé.** — Nous présentons une démonstration complète de la théorie du corps de classes locale via la théorie de Lubin-Tate et le théorème de Hasse-Arf, en raffinant des arguments d’Iwasawa [9].

1. Introduction

We prove local class field theory via Lubin-Tate theory and the Hasse-Arf theorem. The only prerequisites are Galois theory (including cyclotomic extensions, finite fields and infinite extensions) and some basic commutative algebra summarized in Appendix I. We have tried to make the paper self-contained, to the extent of repeating proofs of standard results on local fields and avoiding topological arguments using compactness. Our argument is close to Iwasawa [9], but the main innovation here is to use the relative Lubin-Tate groups of de Shalit [5] to prove the base change property (Theorem 5.15) directly, without proving the local Kronecker-Weber theorem first.

**Theorem A** (Local Class Field Theory). —

(i) For any local field \(K\), there is a unique homomorphism \(\text{Art}_K : K^\times \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(K_{ab}/K)\), characterized by the two properties:

(a) If \(\pi\) is a uniformizer of \(K\), then \(\text{Art}_K(\pi)|_{K_{ur}} = \text{Frob}_K\).
(b) If $K'/K$ is a finite abelian extension, then $\text{Art}_K(N_{K'/K}(K'^{\times}))|_{K'} = \text{id}$. Moreover, $\text{Art}_K$ is an isomorphism onto $W^a_K := \{\sigma \mid \sigma|_{K^{ur}} \in \text{Frob}_K^\mathbb{Z}\} \subset \text{Gal}(K^{ab}/K)$.

(ii) If $K'/K$ is finite separable, then $\text{Art}_{K'}(x)|_{K^{ab}} = \text{Art}_K(N_{K'/K}(x))$ for all $x \in K'^{\times}$, and $\text{Art}_K$ induces an isomorphism $K^{\times}/N_{K'/K}(K'^{\times}) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Gal}((K' \cap K^{ab})/K)$.

Notation. — The cardinality of a finite set $X$ is denoted by $|X|$. A ring means a commutative ring with a unit, unless stated otherwise. For a ring $A$, we write $A^\times$ for its group of units. For a field $F$, we usually (implicitly) fix its algebraic closure $\overline{F}$ and separable closure $F^{\text{sep}}$, and regard any algebraic (resp. separable) extension of $F$ as a subfield of $\overline{F}$ (resp. $F^{\text{sep}}$). For a finite separable extension $F'/F$, we denote the norm map by $N_{F'/F} : F'^{\times} \to F^{\times}$. We denote the maximal abelian extension of $F$ in $\overline{F}$ by $F^{ab}$.

For a positive integer $n$ not divisible by $\text{char} F$, the splitting field of $X^n - 1$ over $F$ is denoted by $F(\mu_n)$ (cyclotomic extension), which is an abelian extension such that its Galois group naturally injects into $(\mathbb{Z}/(n))^{\times}$. We denote the set of roots of $X^n - 1$ by $\mu_n$. For $x \in F^{\times}$, we write $\langle x \rangle$ for the subgroup $x^{\mathbb{Q}} := \{x^a \mid a \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ of $F^{\times}$ generated by $x$. We denote a finite field consisting of $q$ elements by $\mathbb{F}_q$. For each $n \geq 1$, we have $\mathbb{F}_q^n = \mathbb{F}_q(\mu_{q^{n-1}})$ in $\mathbb{F}_q$. The Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_q^{\text{sep}}/\mathbb{F}_q)$ is isomorphic to $\hat{\mathbb{Z}} := \varprojlim \mathbb{Z}/(n)$, the profinite completion of $\mathbb{Z}$, by sending the $q$-th power Frobenius map $x \mapsto x^q$ to 1.

2. Local fields and complete extensions

2.1. Complete discrete valuation fields (see Appendix I)

Let $K$ be the fraction field of a CDVR $\mathcal{O} := \mathcal{O}_K$ (the ring of integers of $K$) with maximal ideal $\mathfrak{p} := \mathfrak{p}_K$, such that its residue field $k := \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p}$ is a perfect field. A generator of $\mathfrak{p}$ is called a uniformizer of $K$. We denote its valuation by $v = v_K : K^{\times} \to \mathbb{Z}$. If $K'/K$ is a finite separable extension, then $K'$ is the fraction field of a CDVR $\mathcal{O}_{K'}$, namely the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}$ in $K'$, and the residue field $k'$ of $K'$ is a finite extension of $k$. The ramification index $e = e(K'/K)$ and the residue degree $f = f(K'/K)$ of $K'/K$ are defined by $\mathfrak{p}\mathcal{O}_{K'} = \mathfrak{p}_{K'}^e$, and $[k':k] = f$. Then $[K' : K] = ef$, and $v_{K'|k^{\times}} = ev_K$ by definition. below) : If $K''/K'$ is another finite separable extension, clearly
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e(K''/K) = e(K''/K')e(K'/K) and f(K''/K) = f(K''/K')f(K'/K). We say \( K'/K \) is unramified if \( e = 1 \), and totally ramified if \( f = 1 \). By the multiplicativity of \( e \) and \( f \), any intermediate extension of an unramified (resp. a totally ramified) extension is again unramified (resp. totally ramified). Now for any finite separable \( K'/K \), if \( F \) is the Galois closure of \( K' \), then as the action of \( \text{Gal}(F/K) \) preserves \( \mathcal{O}_F \) and hence also \( v_F \), we have

\[
v_K(N_{K'/K}(x)) = \frac{1}{e(F/K)} v_F(N_{K'/K}(x)) = \frac{[K':K]}{e(F/K)} v_F(x) = \frac{[K':K]}{e(K'/K)} v_{K'}(x) = f(K'/K)v_{K'}(x)
\]

for all \( x \in K'' \), i.e. we have \( v_K \circ N_{K'/K} = f \cdot v_{K'} \).

For any separable extension \( E/K \) (not necessarily finite) in \( K^{\text{sep}} \), the ring of integers \( \mathcal{O}_E \) of \( E \) is defined as the integral closure of \( \mathcal{O} \) in \( E \). If \( E = \bigcup_{K'} K' \), where \( K'/K \) are finite separable, then \( \mathcal{O}_E = \bigcup_{K'} \mathcal{O}_{K'} \). As \( p_{K'} \subset p_{K''} \) whenever \( K' \subset K'' \), we have an ideal \( p_E := \bigcup_{K'} p_{K'} \) of \( \mathcal{O}_E \), and \( \mathcal{O}_E^x = \bigcup_{K'} \mathcal{O}_{K'}^x = \mathcal{O}_E \setminus p_E \). Therefore \( \mathcal{O}_E \) is a local ring with the maximal ideal \( p_E \), and \( E = \bigcup K' = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{O}_E) \).

**Definition 2.1.** — We call a separable extension \( E/K \) unramified (resp. totally ramified) if it is a union of unramified (resp. totally ramified) finite extensions of \( K \). We say \( E/K \) is finitely ramified if \( E \) is a finite extension of an unramified extension of \( K \).

**Lemma 2.2.** — Let \( E \subset K^{\text{sep}} \) be finitely ramified over \( K \).

(i) The ring of integers \( \mathcal{O}_E \) is a DVR.

(ii) If \( E'/E \) is finite separable, then \( E'E' = \widehat{E'} \) and \( \widehat{E} \cap E' = E \).

(iii) \( \widehat{E} \cap K^{\text{sep}} = E \). (Hence \( \widehat{E} = \widehat{E'} \iff E = E' \) for \( E, E'/K \) finitely ramified.)

**Proof.** — (i) : If \( E/K \) is unramified, then \( p_{K'} = p\mathcal{O}_{K'} \) for all finite intermediate \( K'/K \), therefore \( p_E = p\mathcal{O}_E \) and \( \mathcal{O}_E \) is a DVR. If \( E' \) is finite over \( E \), then \( \mathcal{O}_{E'} \) is the integral closure of the DVR \( \mathcal{O}_E \) in \( E' \), hence a DVR. (ii) follows from Proposition 7.1(ii). (ii) implies (iii). \( \square \)

### 2.2. Local fields and their complete extensions

In the rest of the article, we fix a prime \( p \), and let \( K \) denote a local field, i.e. a complete discrete valuation field whose residue field \( k \) is a finite field \( \mathbb{F}_q \) of characteristic \( p \). Then \( \text{char} K = 0 \) or \( p \), and if \( \text{char} K = 0 \), then \( K \) is a finite extension of the \( p \)-adic field \( \mathbb{Q}_p \). Finite unramified extensions of local fields are classified using the following lemma (see Appendix I for its proof):

**Lemma 2.3.** — (Hensel’s lemma) Let \( n \geq 1 \) with \( (p, n) = 1 \). Then \( \mu_n \subset k \iff \mu_n \subset K \).

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For \( n \geq 1 \), let \( K_n := K(\mu_{q^n-1}) \) and \( k_n \) be its residue field. Then \( K_n/K \) is unramified (Proposition 7.2), and \( \mathbb{F}_{q^n} \subset k_n \) by the above lemma. As \( \text{Gal}(K_n/K) \cong \text{Gal}(k_n/\mathbb{F}_q) \) shows that an element of \( \text{Gal}(k_n/\mathbb{F}_q) \) is determined by its action on \( \mu_{q^n-1} \), we have \( k_n = \mathbb{F}_{q^n} \) and \( [K_n : K] = n \). Conversely, if \( K'/K \) is unramified of degree \( n \), then the residue field of \( K' \) is \( \mathbb{F}_{q^n} \), hence \( \mu_{q^n-1} \subset K' \) by the above lemma, and we see \( K' = K_n \) by comparing the degrees. As \( K_n \subset K_{n'} \) for \( n | n' \), the union \( K^\text{ur} := \bigcup_{n \geq 1} K_n \) is an infinite Galois extension of \( K \) (the maximal unramified extension of \( K \)), and by the above isomorphism:

\[
\text{Gal}(K^\text{ur}/K) \xrightarrow{\cong} \varprojlim \text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_{q^n}/\mathbb{F}_q) \cong \text{Gal}(\widehat{\mathbb{F}}_q/\mathbb{F}_q) \xrightarrow{\cong} \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}.
\]

The arithmetic Frobenius \( \varphi \in \text{Gal}(K^\text{ur}/K) \) is defined as the element which reduces modp to the \( q \)-th power Frobenius map of \( \mathbb{F}_q \), and its inverse is denoted by \( \text{Frob}_K := \varphi^{-1} \) (geometric Frobenius). Unramified extensions of \( K \) are none other than subfields of \( K^\text{ur} \), hence always abelian over \( K \). If \( E'/K \) is a separable extension, then \( E' \) and \( E := E' \cap K^\text{ur} \) have the same residue fields. When \( E'/K \) is Galois, we define its Weil group by \( W(E'/K) := \{ \sigma \in \text{Gal}(E'/K) \mid \sigma|_E \in \text{Frob}_K \} \), which is an extension of \( W(E/K) \) (a quotient group of \( \mathbb{Z} \)) by \( \text{Gal}(E'/E) \). If \( E/K \) is finite, then \( W(E'/K) = \text{Gal}(E'/K) \).

**Definition 2.4.** — We call the completion \( L = \widehat{E} \) of a finitely ramified (§2.1) extension \( E \) of \( K \) a complete extension of \( K \) (if \( E/K \) is finite, then \( L = E \)). Then \( \mathcal{O}_L = \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_E \) is a CDVR with the maximal ideal \( \mathfrak{p}_L = \mathfrak{p}_E \mathcal{O}_L \). The complete extensions correspond bijectively to finitely ramified extensions \( E/K \) by Lemma 2.2(iii). When \( E/K \) is unramified, we call \( L = \widehat{E} \) a complete unramified extension of \( K \).

The \( \widehat{K} := \widehat{K}^\text{ur} \) is a complete unramified extension of \( K \), and we write \( \widehat{\mathcal{O}} := \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_{\widehat{K}} \), \( \widehat{\mathfrak{p}} := \widehat{\mathfrak{p}}_{\widehat{K}} \). We consider every complete unramified extension \( L/K \) as a subfield of \( \widehat{K} \), in which case \( \mathfrak{p}_L = \mathfrak{p}_L \mathcal{O}_L \) and a uniformizer of \( L \) is also a uniformizer of \( \widehat{K} \). Let \( L' = \widehat{E}' \) be a complete extension of \( K \), and set \( E := E' \cap K^\text{ur} \). Then \( L = \widehat{E} \) is a complete unramified extension of \( K \), and \( L', E', E, L \) all have the same residue fields, i.e. \( L'/L \) is totally ramified. We consider every complete extension \( L'/K \) as a subfield of \( \widehat{K}^\text{sep} \) via \( L \subset \widehat{K} \).

**Definition 2.5.** — Let \( L' \) be a totally ramified extension of a complete unramified extension \( L/K \). When \( L'/L \) is finite, we say \( L' \) is Galois over \( K \) if for all \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), the \( \varphi^i = \text{Frob}_{K^i} \in \text{Aut}(L/K) \) extends to \( [L' : L] \) distinct elements of \( \text{Aut}(L'/K) \). In general, we say \( L' \) is Galois over \( K \) if it is a union of finite extensions of \( L \) which are Galois over \( K \). In this case we define...
the Weil group of $L'/K$ by $W(L'/K) := \{ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(L'/K) \mid \sigma|_{L} \in \text{Frob}_{L}^{Z} \}$, which is an extension of $W(L/K)$ (a quotient group of $Z$) by $\text{Gal}(L'/L)$. When $L = \hat{K}$, define $v = v_{K} : W(L'/K) \to Z$ by $\sigma|_{L} = \text{Frob}_{K}^{v(\sigma)}$.

This terminology coincides with the usual one when $L/K$ is finite. When $L' = \hat{E}'$ for finitely ramified Galois $E'/K$, then every $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(E'/K)$ induces $O$-automorphisms of $O_{E'}$ and $O_{E'}/p_{E'}^{m}$ for all $m \geq 1$, hence of $O_{L'} = \hat{O}_{E'}$. Therefore it extends to a $K$-automorphism of $L'$, and we have a canonical injection $\text{Gal}(E'/K) \to \text{Aut}(L'/K)$. Therefore, as a totally ramified extension of $L = \hat{E}$ for $E = E' \cap K^{ur}$, we see that $L'$ is Galois over $K$ (because $[L' : L] = [E' : E]$ by Lemma 2.2(ii)), and canonically $W(E'/K) \cong W(L'/K)$. By passing to the limit, this last isomorphism extends to the case where $L' = E'L$ with a general Galois extension $E'/K$.

3. Formal groups and Lubin-Tate groups

3.1. Formal groups

Let $A$ be a ring, not the zero ring. In the formal power series ring of one variable $A[[X]] := \lim_{\longrightarrow} A[X]/(X^{n})$ over $A$, the ideal $(X) \subset A[[X]]$, consisting of all the elements with constant term equal to 0, is a monoid under the composition $f \circ g := f(g(X))$ with $X$ as the identity. For $f \in (X)$, there exists an $f^{-1}$ satisfying $f \circ f^{-1} = f^{-1} \circ f = X$ if and only if the coefficient of $X$ in $f$ belongs to $A^{\times}$. Also, we use similar notation for $f \in (X) \subset A[[X]]$ and a power series of several variables $F \in A[[X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n}]]$ with no constant term:

$$f \circ F := f(F(X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n})), \quad F \circ f := F(f(X_{1}), \ldots, f(X_{n})) \in A[[X_{1}, \ldots, X_{n}]].$$

**Definition 3.1.** — A formal group over $A$ is a formal power series of two variables $F(X, Y) \in A[[X, Y]]$ which satisfies the following:

(i) $F(X, Y) \equiv X + Y \pmod{\text{deg} 2},$

(ii) $F(F(X, Y), Z) = F(X, F(Y, Z)),$

(iii) $F(X, Y) = F(Y, X).$

Precisely speaking, these are commutative formal groups of dimension 1. The basic examples are the additive group $\hat{G}_{a}(X, Y) := X + Y$ and the multiplicative group $\hat{G}_{m}(X, Y) := X + Y + XY$.

Let $F$ be a formal group over a ring $A$. If we let $f(X) := F(X, 0)$, we have $f(X) \equiv X \pmod{\text{deg} 2}$ by (i), hence $f^{-1}$ exists. By (ii), we have
f ◦ f = f, hence we get f(X) = X by composing with f⁻¹. Similarly we have F(0,Y) = Y, hence F does not have a term containing only X or Y, apart from the linear terms X+Y. Therefore we can solve F(X,Y) = 0 with respect to Y and get a unique i_F(X) ∈ A[[X]] satisfying F(X,i_F(X)) = 0. If we define the addition +_F on the ideal (X) ⊂ A[[X]] by

\[
    f +_F g := F(f(X), g(X)),
\]

then (X) becomes an abelian group with 0 as the identity and i_F ◦ f as the inverse of f.

Definition 3.2. — Let F,G be formal groups over A. A power series f(X) ∈ (X) ⊂ A[[X]] is called a homomorphism from F to G if it satisfies

\[
    f ◦ F = G ◦ f, \quad \text{i.e.} \quad f(F(X,Y)) = G(f(X), f(Y)),
\]

and we write f : F → G. Two homomorphisms compose via the composition of power series, with f(X) = X as the identity id : F → F. If f⁻¹ exists, it defines f⁻¹ : G → F and f ◦ f⁻¹ = f⁻¹ ◦ f = id. In this case f is called an isomorphism and we write f : F ≅→ G.

The set Hom_A(F,G) of all homomorphisms from F to G is an abelian group under +_G. Moreover, End_A(F) := Hom_A(F,F) is a (not necessarily commutative) ring with +_F as the addition and ◦ as the multiplication.

3.2. Lubin-Tate groups

We return to the notation of §2.2, i.e. K is a local field with the ring of integers \( \mathcal{O} \) and its maximal ideal \( \mathfrak{p} \), and \( \mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p} \cong \mathbb{F}_q \) where \( q \) is a power of \( p \). Let \( L \) be a complete unramified extension of \( K \) (§2.2). As \( \mathfrak{p}_L = \mathfrak{p} \mathcal{O}_L \), we write \( \text{mod}_p \) for \( \text{mod}_L \mathcal{O}_L \). Let \( \varphi \) be the arithmetic Frobenius, extended to a \( K \)-automorphism of \( L \). For \( \alpha \in L \) and \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \), we write \( \alpha^\varphi^i := \varphi^i(\alpha) \). For a power series \( F \) over \( \mathcal{O}_L \), we define \( F^\varphi^i \) by applying \( \varphi^i \) to all coefficients of \( F \). If \( F \) is a formal group over \( \mathcal{O}_L \), so is \( F^\varphi^i \).

Definition 3.3. — For uniformizers \( \pi, \pi' \) of \( L \), set \( \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi'} := \{ \theta \in \mathcal{O}_L \mid \theta^\varphi / \theta = \pi' / \pi \} \). It is an additive group. If \( \theta \in \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi'} \) and \( \theta' \in \Theta^L_{\pi',\pi''} \), then \( \theta \theta' \in \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi''} \). We have \( \mathcal{O} \subset \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi} \) (actually we will see \( \mathcal{O} = \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi} \) by Lemma 5.2(i)).

Lemma 3.4. — Let \( \pi \) be a uniformizer of \( L \), and let \( f \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \) satisfy:

\[
    f(X) \equiv \pi X \pmod{\deg 2}, \quad f(X) \equiv X^q \pmod{\mathfrak{p}}.
\]

(3.2.1)
Let \( \pi', f' \) be another such pair. Assume that \( \theta_1, \ldots, \theta_t \in \Theta^{L}_{\pi, \pi'} \). Then there is a unique \( F \in \mathcal{O}_{L}[X_1, \ldots, X_t] \) satisfying the following:

\[
F \equiv \theta_1 X_1 + \cdots + \theta_t X_t \pmod{\deg 2}, \quad f' \circ F = F^\varphi \circ f.
\]

**Proof.**— It suffices to show that for each \( m \geq 1 \), there is a unique polynomial \( F_m \) of degree \( \leq m \) that satisfies the conditions \( \mod \deg(m + 1) \).

The case \( m = 1 \) is assumed, and suppose we have \( F_m \), and let \( G_{m+1} := f' \circ F_m - F_m^\varphi \circ f \). Then as \( G_{m+1} \equiv F_m^q - F_m^\varphi \circ f \equiv \Pi_{m+1} + (\Pi^H_{m+1} + \pi^m H_{m+1}) \) \( \mod \deg(m + 2) \) to vanish. For any monomial of degree \( m + 1 \), if we let \( \pi' \beta \) be its coefficient in \( G_{m+1} \), and \( \alpha \) its coefficient in \( H_{m+1} \), then \( \pi' \beta + \pi^m \alpha = 0 \), hence \( \alpha = -\beta - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\pi^m + \varphi + \cdots + \varphi^{i-1} \beta \varphi^i). \)

\[ \square \]

**Proposition 3.5.**— Let \( f, f' \in \mathcal{O}_{L}[[X]] \) be as above, with linear coefficients \( \pi, \pi' \) respectively.

(i) There exists a unique formal group \( F_f \) over \( \mathcal{O}_{L} \) such that \( f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{L}}(F_f, F_{f'}) \). (We call \( F_f \) the Lubin-Tate group associated to \( f \).

(ii) There exists a unique map \([\cdot]_{f, f'} : \Theta^{L}_{\pi, \pi'} \rightarrow (X) \subset \mathcal{O}_{L}[[X]] \) such that:

\[
[\theta]_{f, f'}(X) \equiv \theta X \pmod{2}, \quad f' \circ [\theta]_{f, f'} = [\theta]_{f, f'}^\varphi \circ f.
\]

It satisfies \([\theta]_{f, f'} + F_{f'}[\theta]_{f, f'} = [\theta + \theta']_{f, f'}, \ [\theta]_{f, f''} \circ [\theta]_{f, f'} = [\theta \theta']_{f, f''}, \)

(iii) We have \([\theta]_{f, f'} \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{L}}(F_f, F_{f'}) \) for all \( \theta \in \Theta^{L}_{\pi, \pi'} \).

**Proof.**— (i) : Lemma 3.4 for \( \pi = \pi', \ f = f', \ t = 2, \ \theta_1 = \theta_2 = 1 \) gives a unique \( F_f \in \mathcal{O}_{L}[[X, Y]] \) with \( F_f \equiv X + Y \pmod{2} \) and \( f \circ F_f = F_f^\varphi \circ f \). As \( F_f(Y, X) \) enjoys the same property, \( F_f(Y, X) = F_f(Y, X) \). Similarly, \( F_{f'}(F_f(X, Y), Z) \) and \( F_f(X, F_{f'}(Y, Z)) \) both satisfy the conditions of the lemma for \( t = 3 \) and \( \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta_3 = 1 \), hence are equal. Thus \( F_f \) is a formal group and \( f \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_{L}}(F_f, F_{f'}) \).

(ii) : Lemma 3.4 for \( t = 1 \) gives \([\theta]_{f, f'} \). The properties characterizing \([\theta + \theta']_{f, f'} \) (resp. \([\theta \theta']_{f, f''} \) are shared by \([\theta]_{f, f'} + F_{f'}[\theta]_{f, f'} \) (resp. \([\theta]_{f, f''} \circ [\theta]_{f, f'} \) because:

\[
f' \circ ([\theta] + F_{f'}[\theta]) = (f' \circ [\theta]) + F_{f'}^\varphi(f' \circ [\theta]) = ([\theta]^\varphi + F_{f'}^\varphi[\theta]^\varphi) \circ f = ([\theta] + F_{f'}[\theta])^\varphi \circ f
\]

(resp. \( f'' \circ ([\theta'] \circ [\theta]) = [\theta']^\varphi \circ f' \circ [\theta] = [\theta']^\varphi \circ [\theta]^\varphi \circ f = ([\theta'] \circ [\theta])^\varphi \circ f \).

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(iii) : For \( \theta := \theta[f,f'] \), we have \([\theta] \circ F_f = F_{f'} \circ [\theta] \), because the equalities:
\[
f' \circ ([\theta] \circ F_f) = [\theta]^\varphi \circ f \circ F_f = ([\theta]^\varphi \circ F_f^\varphi) \circ f = ([\theta] \circ F_f)^\varphi \circ f,
\]
\[
f' \circ (F_{f'} \circ [\theta]) = F_{f'}^\varphi \circ f' \circ [\theta] = (F_{f'}^\varphi \circ [\theta]^\varphi) \circ f = (F_{f'} \circ [\theta])^\varphi \circ f,
\]
show that both sides satisfy the conditions of Lemma 3.4 for \( \pi = \pi' \), \( t = 2 \), \( \theta_1 = \theta_2 = \theta \).

\[\square\]

**Example 3.6.** — If \( K = \mathbb{Q}_p \), \( \pi = p \) and \( f = (1 + X)^p - 1 \), then \( F_f = G_m = X + Y + XY \).

**Corollary 3.7.** —

(i) The map \([\cdot]_f := [\cdot]_{f,f} : \mathcal{O} \longrightarrow \text{End}_{\mathcal{O}_L}(F_f)\) is an injective ring homomorphism. (Hence \((F_f,[\cdot]_f)\) is a formal \(\mathcal{O}\)-module.)

(ii) If \( \theta \in \Theta_{\pi,\pi}^{L,X} := \Theta_{\tau,\pi'}^L \cap O_L^\times \), then \([\theta]_{f,f'}\) is an isomorphism with the inverse \([\theta^{-1}]_{f',f}\) by uniqueness. (Also note that \(F_f^\varphi = F_{f'}^\varphi\) and \([\theta]^\varphi_{f,f'} = [\theta^\varphi]_{f',f}\) by uniqueness.)

**Example 3.8.** — We have \( \pi \in \Theta_{\pi,\pi}^L \), and \([\pi]_{f,f} = f : F_f \to F_{f'}^\varphi\) for \( f \) satisfying (3.2.1), by uniqueness. (Also note that \(F_f^\varphi = F_{f'}^\varphi\) and \([\theta]^\varphi_{f,f'} = [\theta^\varphi]_{f',f'}\) by uniqueness.)

**Definition 3.9.** — Generalizing Example 3.8, define \( f_m := f^\varphi_{m-1} \circ \cdots \circ f^\varphi \circ f \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]]\) for \( m \geq 1 \), and set \( f_0(X) := X \). Then, by Example 3.8 and Proposition 3.5(ii):
\[
f_m = [\pi^\varphi_{m-1}]_{f^\varphi_{m-1},f^\varphi_m} \circ \cdots \circ [\pi^\varphi_{f',f}]_{f^\varphi_{f'},f^\varphi_0} \circ [\pi]_f \circ [\varphi]_{f,f^\varphi} = [\pi_m]_{f,f^\varphi_m} \quad (\forall m \geq 0),
\]
where we define \( \pi_m \in \mathcal{O}_L \) by \( \pi_m := \prod_{t=0}^{m-1} \pi^{\varphi t} \) and \( \pi_0 := 1 \).

4. Lubin-Tate extensions and Artin maps

4.1. Lubin-Tate extensions

Here we fix a complete unramified extension \( L \) of \( K \).

**Definition 4.1.** — Let \( f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X] \) be a monic polynomial satisfying (3.2.1) for a uniformizer \( \pi \) of \( L \). For \( m \geq 1 \), let \( L^m_f \) be the splitting field of \( f_m \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \) (Definition 3.9) over \( L \), and let \( \mu_{f,m} := \{ \alpha \in L^m_f \mid f_m(\alpha) = 0 \} \).

**Example 4.2.** — In Example 3.6, we have \( f_m(X) = [p^m]_f(X) = (1 + X)^p^m - 1 \), \( \mu_{f,m} = \{ \zeta - 1 \mid \zeta \in \mu_{p^m} \} \) and \( L^m_f = L(\mu_{p^m}) \) for all \( m \geq 0 \).
LEMMA 4.3. — Let $m \geq 1$ and $f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$ as above, and set $L' := L^m_f$ and $[\cdot] := [\cdot]_f$.

(i) The extension $L'/L$ is separable and $\mu_{f,m} \subset \mathfrak{p}_{L'}$. (In particular, we can substitute the elements of $\mu_{f,m}$ into power series over $\mathcal{O}_L$ (see Appendix I).)

(ii) For $x \in K^\times$ with $v(x) = m$ and $\alpha \in \mathfrak{p}_{L^{sep}}$ :

$$\alpha \in \mu_{f,m} \iff [x](\alpha) = 0 \iff [a](\alpha) = 0 \ (\forall a \in \mathfrak{p}^m).$$

Proof. — (i) : The separability of $L'/L$ is automatic when $\text{char}K = 0$, and in general it follows from Proposition 8.1 in the Appendix II (which in turn follows from Proposition 4.4(i) when $\text{char}K = 0$). Now $\mu_{f,m} \subset \mathcal{O}_{L'}$ as $f_m$ is a monic in $\mathcal{O}_L[X]$. If $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times$, then $f_m(\alpha)$, being $\equiv \alpha^q^{m-1} \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_{L'}}$, will also be in $\mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times$. Thus $\mu_{f,m} \subset \mathfrak{p}_{L'}$. (ii) : By Definition 3.9, we have $[x] = [x/\pi_m]_{f^{m-1}} \circ f_m$. As $[x/\pi_m]$ is invertible, we see the first equivalence. The second one follows by $\mathfrak{p}^m = (x)$. □

PROPOSITION 4.4. — Let $m \geq 1$ and $f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$ as above, with the linear coefficient $\pi$.

(i) The set $\mu_{f,m}$ is an $\mathcal{O}$-module by $+_{F_f}$ and $[\cdot]_f$. For any $\alpha \in \mu_{f,m}^\times := \mu_{f,m} \setminus \mu_{f,m-1}$, the following is an isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}$-modules :

$$\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p}^m \cong \text{mod} \mathfrak{p}^m \mapsto [a]_f(\alpha) \in \mu_{f,m}.$$

(ii) If $\alpha \in \mu_{f,m}^\times$, then $L^m_f = L(\alpha)$, $N_{L^m_f/L}(\alpha) = \pi^{q^{m-1}}$ and $\alpha$ is a uniformizer of $L^m_f$. The $L^m_f/L$ is totally ramified Galois extension of degree $|\mu_{f,m}^\times| = q^{m-1}(q-1)$.

(iii) We have canonical isomorphisms of abelian groups :

$$\rho_{f,m} : \text{Gal}(L^m_f/L) \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mu_{f,m}) \xrightarrow{\cong} (\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p}^m)^\times.$$

$$(\alpha \mapsto [u]_f(\alpha), \forall \alpha \in \mu_{f,m}) \longmapsto u \mod \mathfrak{p}^m$$

Proof. — We write $+ := +_{F_f}$ and $L' := L^m_f$. (i) : Lemma 4.3(ii) shows that $\mu_{f,m}$ is an $\mathcal{O}$-module by $+_{F_f}, [\cdot]$, killed by $\mathfrak{p}^m$. The stated $\mathcal{O}$-homomorphism is injective as $[a](\alpha) \neq 0$ for some $a \in \mathfrak{p}^{m-1}$ by Lemma 4.3(ii), hence surjective as $|\mathcal{O}/\mathfrak{p}^m| = q^m = \deg f_m \geq |\mu_{f,m}|$. (Thus $|\mu_{f,m}| = q^m$ and hence $\mu_{f,m}^\times$ is the set of all roots of $f_m/f_{m-1}$.) (ii) : We have $\mu_{f,m} \subset L(\alpha)$.
by (i), hence \( L' = L(\alpha) \) and \( L'/L \) is Galois. Now the constant term of \( f_m/f_{m-1} \) reads \( \pi \varphi_m^{-1} \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_{f,m}^\times} (-\alpha) \), and taking the \( v_{L'} \) of both sides shows \( e(L'/L) = \sum v_{L'}(-\alpha) \geq |\mu_{f,m}^\times| \) by Lemma 4.3(i). But \(|\mu_{f,m}^\times| = \deg(f_m/f_{m-1}) \geq |L':L| \geq e(L'/L) \), hence all are equalities and \( f_m/f_{m-1} \) is irreducible. (iii) : As \( +f, [\cdot] \) have coefficients in \( \mathcal{O}_L \), for all \( \sigma \in \text{Gal}(L'/L) \), we have \( \sigma(\alpha + f \alpha') = \sigma(\alpha) + f \sigma(\alpha') \) and \( \sigma([a](\alpha)) = [a](\sigma(\alpha)) \), i.e. \( \text{Gal}(L'/L) \) acts on \( \mu_{f,m} \) by \( \mathcal{O}\)-homomorphisms. Hence we have a group homomorphism \( \rho_{f,m} : \text{Gal}(L'/L) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mu_{f,m}) \). This is injective as \( L' = L_j^m \), and \( \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{O}}(\mu_{f,m}) \cong (\mathcal{O}/p^m)^\times \) by (i). It is surjective as \( |\text{Gal}(L'/L)| = |L':L| = |(\mathcal{O}/p^m)^\times| \) by (ii). \( \square \)

4.2. Artin map

In this subsection we use the notation \( (\cdot)^{(i)} := (\cdot)^i \) and \( \mu_{f,m}^{(i)} := \mu_{f(m)}^{(i)} \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{Z} \). We extend Definition 3.9 to define \( \pi_j \in L^\times \) for all \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \) by requiring \( \pi_{j+j'} = \pi_{j'} \pi_j \) for all \( j,j' \in \mathbb{Z} \), i.e. \( \pi_j = (\pi_{-1})^{(j)} \) for \( j < 0 \). Then \( v_L(\pi_j) = j \) for all \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \).

**Lemma 4.5.** — If \( \theta \in \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi'} \), then \( \theta^{(j)}/\theta = \pi_j^{(j)}/\pi_j \) for all \( j \in \mathbb{Z} \). Also, \( \pi_j \in \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi(j)} \).

**Proof.** — Using \( \pi_{j+1}/\pi_{j+1} = (\pi_j/\pi_j) (\pi_j^{(j)}/\pi_j) = (\pi_j/\pi_j)((\pi_j^{(j)}/\pi_j)) = (\pi_j/\pi_j)((\pi_j^{(j+1)}/\pi_j)) \), argue by induction in both directions. Take \( \pi' = \pi \varphi \) and \( \theta = \pi \) for the second claim. \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.6.** — Let \( f, f' \in \mathcal{O}_L[X] \) be as above with linear coefficients \( \pi, \pi' \), respectively. If \( \theta \in \Theta^L_{\pi,\pi'} \)(see Corollary 3.7(ii)), then for all \( m \geq 1 \), it gives an isomorphism \( [\theta] = [\theta]_{f,f'} : \mu_{f,m} \rightarrow \mu_{f',m} \) of \( \mathcal{O} \)-modules, and \( L_f^m = L_{f'}^m \).

**Proof.** — The \( [\cdot] \) maps \( \mu_{f,m} \) to \( \mu_{f',m} \) because \( f_m \circ [\theta] = [\theta](m) \circ f_m \). It is an \( \mathcal{O} \)-homomorphism by Proposition 3.5(ii),(iii), and is an isomorphism as \( [\theta^{-1}] \) gives its inverse. As \( [\theta], [\theta^{-1}] \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \), we have \( \mu_{f',m} = [\theta](\mu_{f,m}) \subset L_f^m \) and \( \mu_{f,m} \subset L_{f'}^m \), thus \( L_f^m = L_{f'}^m \). \( \square \)

**Proposition 4.7.** — Let \( m \geq 1 \) and \( f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X] \) as above, with the linear coefficient \( \pi \).

(i) The \( L_f^m \) is Galois over \( K \), and the following map is bijective for any \( \alpha \in \mu_{f,m}^\times \):

\[
K^\times/(1+p^m) \ni x \mod 1+p^m \mapsto [x\pi_j]_{f,f(\cdot)}(\alpha) \in \prod_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} \mu_{f,m}^{(j)\times} (v(x) = -j).
\]
(ii) Let $L = \hat{K}$. The $\rho_{f,m}$ of Proposition 4.4(iii) extend to isomorphisms:

$$\rho_{f,m} : W(\hat{K}_f^m/K) \cong K^\times/(1 + p^m).$$

($\varphi^j$ on $\hat{K}$, $\alpha \mapsto [x\pi_j](\alpha), \forall \alpha \in \mu_{f,m}$) $\mapsto x \mod 1 + p^m$ ($v(x) = -j$)

Setting $\hat{K}_f^{LT} := \bigcup_{m \geq 1} \hat{K}_f^m$, we get $\rho_f : W(\hat{K}_f^{LT}/K) \cong K^\times$ by passing to the limit.

Proof. — (i) : If $v(x) = -j$, then $x\pi_j \in \Theta_{L,\pi, \pi(j)}^L$ by Lemma 4.5, hence $[x\pi_j] : \mu_{f,m} \rightarrow \mu_{f,m}^{(j)}$ by Lemma 4.6. As $[x\pi_j]$ is $O$-linear, $v^{-1}(-j)/(1 + p^m) \ni x \mapsto [x\pi_j](\alpha) \in \mu_{f,m}^{(j)}$ is bijective for each $j$. As $L(\alpha) = L_f^m = L^m_{f,(j)}$ by Proposition 4.4(ii) and Lemma 4.6, the $\varphi^j \in \text{Aut}(L/K)$ extends to $L_f^m$ by $\alpha \mapsto \alpha'$ for each $\alpha' \in \mu_{f,m}^{(j)}$, hence $L_f^m$ is Galois over $K$. (ii):

Let $\sigma \in W(\hat{K}_f^m/K)$ with $\sigma|_{\hat{K}} = \varphi^j$. If $\alpha \in \mu_{f,m}^\times$, then $\sigma(\alpha) \in \mu_{f,m}^{(j)}$, hence $\sigma(\alpha) = [x\pi_j](\alpha)$ for a unique $x \mod 1 + p^m$ by (i). This holds for all $\alpha \in \mu_{f,m}$ because $\sigma([a]_f(\alpha)) = [a]^{(j)}_f(\sigma(\alpha)) = [a]_f(\sigma([x\pi_j](\alpha) = [x\pi_j][a]_f(\alpha)$ for all $a \in O$ (this shows the compatibility of $\rho_{f,m}$ for varying $m$). The map $\rho_{f,m}$ is a group homomorphism because if $\tau(\alpha) = [y\pi_j](\alpha)$, then $\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma([y\pi_j](\alpha)) = [y\pi_j]^{(j)}[x\pi_j](\alpha) = [y\pi_j]^{(j)} \cdot x\pi_j](\alpha) = [xy \cdot \pi_{j+j'}](\alpha)$. It is bijective because it restricts to $\text{Gal}(\hat{K}_f^m/\hat{K}) \cong (O/p^m)^\times = O^\times/(1 + p^m)$ by Proposition 4.4(iii) and the quotient $W(\hat{K}/K) = \text{Frob}_K^\mathbb{Z}$ is mapped onto $K^\times/O^\times \cong \mathbb{Z}$, i.e. $v \circ \rho_{f,m} = v$. □

**Proposition 4.8.** — The map $\psi : \hat{O}^\times \ni \theta \mapsto \theta^q/\theta \in \hat{O}^\times$ is surjective. In particular, for any pair of uniformizers $\pi, \pi'$ of $\hat{K}$, we have $\Theta_{\pi,\pi'}^{\hat{K},\hat{O}^\times} \neq \emptyset$.

Proof. — As $\hat{O}^\times \cong \lim_{\leftarrow}(\hat{O}/p^m)^\times = \lim_{\leftarrow} \hat{O}^\times/(1 + p^m)$ and $\psi(1 + p^m) \subset 1 + p^m$, it suffices to show for every $u \in \hat{O}^\times$ and all $m \geq 1$, there is $\theta_m \in \hat{O}^\times$ with $\psi(\theta_m) \equiv u \pmod{p^m}$ and $\theta_{m+1} \equiv \theta_m \pmod{p^m}$. We get $\theta_1$ because $\theta \mapsto \theta^q/\theta$ is surjective on $(\hat{O}/p)^\times \cong \mathbb{F}_q^\times$. Suppose we have $\theta_m$, and let $u/\psi(\theta_m) = 1 + \alpha p^m$ for a uniformizer $\pi$ of $K$. Then there is $\beta \in \hat{O}$ with $\beta^q - \beta \equiv \alpha \pmod{p}$ because $\beta \mapsto \beta^q - \beta = \beta^q - \beta$ is surjective on $\hat{O}/p \cong \mathbb{F}_q$, and $\theta_{m+1} := \theta_m(1 + \beta p^m)$ will do. □

**Corollary 4.9.** — The $\hat{K}_f^m$ and $\rho_{f,m}$, hence also $\hat{K}_f^{LT}$ and $\rho_f$, of Proposition 4.7(ii) do not depend on $f$. (We will drop the subscript $f$ and write $\hat{K}^m$, $\rho_m$, $\hat{K}^{LT}$ and $\rho$.)
Proof. — For \( f, f' \) with linear coefficients \( \pi, \pi' \), take \( \theta \in \Theta_{\hat{K},\times}^{\pi,\pi'} \) and \( [\theta] : \mu_{f,m} \sim \mu_{f',m} \) by Proposition 4.8. Lemma 4.6 shows \( \hat{K}_f^m = \hat{K}_{f'}^m \). If \( \sigma(\alpha) = [x\pi_j](\alpha) \) for \( \sigma \in W(\hat{K}_f^m/K) \), then \( \sigma([\theta](\alpha)) = [\theta](\sigma)(x\pi_j)(\alpha) = [x\pi_j'](\theta)(\alpha) \) by Lemma 4.5, hence \( \rho_{f,m} = \rho_{f',m} \). \( \square \)

DEFINITION 4.10. — For any \( f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X] \) with \( L/K \) finite, set \( K^m := K^{\text{ur}}L_f^m \). Then \( K^m/K \) is finitely ramified, and \( \text{Galois} \) by Proposition 4.7(i).

By Lemma 2.2, the completion of \( K^m \) is \( \hat{K}L_f^m = \hat{K}^m \) and \( K^m = \hat{K}^m \cap K^{\text{sep}} \), thus independent of \( f \). Setting \( K^{\text{LT}} := \bigcup_{m \geq 1} K^m = \hat{K}^{\text{LT}} \cap K^{\text{sep}} \), we have \( W(K^{\text{LT}}/K) \cong W(\hat{K}^{\text{LT}}/K) \) by the remark after Definition 2.5. We call a finite extension of \( K \) a \( \text{Lubin-Tate} \) extension if it is contained in \( K^{\text{LT}} \).

We call the inverse of \( \rho \) the \( \text{Artin map} \) of \( K \) and write \( \text{Art}_K : K^\times \xrightarrow{\sim} W(K^{\text{LT}}/K) \). We have \( v \circ \text{Art}_K = v \).

5. Galois Groups, Norm Groups and the Base Change

5.1. Galois groups

Now let \( L = K_n/K \) be the finite unramified extension of degree \( n \).

PROPOSITION 5.1. — Let \( \theta \in \Theta_{\hat{K},\times}^{\pi,\pi'} \) for \( \pi, \pi' \in L \). Then \( \theta \in \mathcal{O}_L^\times \iff N_{L/K}(\pi) = N_{L/K}(\pi') \).

Proof. — Lemma 4.5 for \( j = n \) shows \( \theta^{p^n}/\theta = N_{L/K}(\pi')/N_{L/K}(\pi) \), so use Lemma 5.2(i). \( \square \)

LEMMA 5.2. —

(i) For \( n \geq 1 \), the fixed field of \( \varphi^n \) in \( \hat{K} \) is \( K_n \).

(ii) If \( L = K_n \), then \( N = N_{L/K} \) surjects onto \( v^{-1}(n\mathbb{Z}) \subset K^\times \).

Proof. — (i) : As a set of representatives of \( \hat{O}/\hat{p} \cong \mathbb{F}_q \), we can take \( C := \{0\} \cup \bigcup_{n \geq 1} \mu_{q^n-1} \) by Lemma 2.3. Then \( \varphi^n \) acts on \( C \), and its fixed set is \( C_n = \{0\} \cup \mu_{q^n-1} \subset \hat{K}_n \). Now take a uniformizer \( \pi \) of \( K \), and consider the \( \pi \)-adic expansion in \( \hat{K} \) with respect to \( C \) (see Appendix I). If \( x = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i \pi_i \) for \( a_i \in C \), then \( x^{q^n} = \sum_i a_i^{q^n} \pi_i \), hence \( x^{q^n} = x \iff a_i \in C_n \iff x \in K_n \). (ii) : For a uniformizer \( \pi \) of \( K \), we have \( v^{-1}(n\mathbb{Z}) = \mathcal{O}_L^\times \langle \pi^n \rangle \) and \( N(\pi) = \pi^n \), hence it suffices to show that \( N : \mathcal{O}_L^\times \to \mathcal{O}_L^\times \) is surjective. We have \( \mathcal{O}_L^\times \cong \lim \mathcal{O}_L^\times/(1 + p^m) \), \( \mathcal{O}_L^\times \cong \lim \mathcal{O}_L^\times/(1 + p_L^m) \),
and \(N(1 + p^m) \subset 1 + p\), because \(N(1 + p^m) \subset (1 + p^m) \cap O = 1 + p\).

Therefore it suffices to show that, for every \(x \in O^*\) and all \(m \geq 1\), there is \(u_m \in O^*_L\) satisfying \(N(u_m) \equiv x \pmod{p^m}\) and \(u_{m+1} \equiv u_m \pmod{p^m}\). We get \(u_1\) by the surjectivity of the norm map \((O_L/p_L)^* \to (O/p)^*\) induced by \(N\). Suppose we have \(u_m\), and let \(x/N(u_m) = 1 + \alpha p^m\). Then there is \(\beta \in O_L\) whose trace \(\equiv \alpha \pmod{p}\) because the trace map \(O_L/p_L \to O/p\) is surjective, and \(u_{m+1} := u_m(1 + \beta p^m)\) will do.

**Definition 5.3.** Let \(x \in K^*\) with \(v(x) = n > 0\). Take a uniformizer \(\pi\) of \(L = K_1\) with \(N_{L/K}(\pi) = x\) by Lemma 5.2(ii), and a monic \(f \in O_L[X]\) satisfying (3.2.1) for \(\pi\). Then for \(m \geq 1\), the fields \(L_p^m\) depend only on \(x\) by Proposition 5.1 and Lemma 4.6, so we denote them by \(K^m_x := L_f^m\), and set \(K^{\text{ram}}_x := \bigcup_{m \geq 1} K^m_x\), which are totally ramified over \(L\).

**Proposition 5.4.** For \(x \in K^*\) with \(v(x) = n > 0\), the element \(\sigma := \text{Art}_K(x) \in W(K_{LT}/K)\) is characterized by \(v(\sigma) = v(x)\) and \(\sigma|_{K^{\text{ram}}_x} = \text{id}\). For all \(m \geq 1\), the Artin map induces the isomorphism \(K^x/(1 + p^m) \times \langle x \rangle \cong \text{Gal}(K^m_x/K)\).

**Proof.** The \(\sigma\) acts as \(\text{Frob}^K_p\) on \(L\), and \(\pi_n = x\) implies \([x\pi_{-n}] = [1] = \text{id}\) on \(\mu_{f,m}\), hence \(\sigma\) fixes \(K^{\text{ram}}_x\). This characterizes \(\sigma\) because \(K^{\text{LT}} = \text{Art}_K K^{\text{ram}}_x\). It also shows that \(\text{Art}_K (or \rho^{-1}_m)\) descends to the claimed map, which is bijective because it restricts to \((O/p^m)^* \cong \text{Gal}(K^m_x/L)\) and induces \(K^x/(O^* \times \langle x \rangle) \cong \text{Gal}(L/K)\) on the quotients, as \(v \circ \text{Art}_K = v\).

5.2. Coleman operator and norm groups

As above, let \(f \in O_L[X]\) be a monic polynomial satisfying (3.2.1) for a uniformizer \(\pi\) of \(L = K_1\), and set \(x := N_{L/K}(\pi)\). We write \(+f\) for \(+F_f\) and \(\mu_m\) for \(\mu_{f,m}\) (we will not see roots of unity here), so \(K^m_x = L(\mu_m)\).

**Lemma 5.5.** Let \(g \in O_L[[X]]\).

1. If \(g(\alpha) = 0\) for all \(\alpha \in \mu_1\), then \(g = g' \cdot f\) for some \(g' \in O_L[[X]]\).
2. For \(h \in O_L[[X]]\) and \(m \geq 1\), we have \(h \circ f \equiv 0 \pmod{p^m}\).
3. If \(g(X + f \alpha) = g(X)\) for all \(\alpha \in \mu_1\), then \(g = h \circ f\) for a unique \(h \in O_L[[X]]\).

**Proof.** (i) : For \(\alpha \in \mu_1\), if \(g(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i X^i\), \(g(\alpha) = 0\) then if we let \(b_i := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_{i+j+1}\alpha^j \in O_L\) for each \(i \geq 0\), then \(g(X) = (X - \alpha) \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i X^i\) in \(O_L[[X]]\). As \(f\) is separable (by Proposition 8.1, or Proposition 4.4(i)
when \( \text{char}K = 0 \), repeating this, we get \( g(X) = f(X) \cdot g'(X) \), and as \( g, f \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \), also \( g' \) has coefficients in \( L \cap \mathcal{O}_L' = \mathcal{O}_L \). (ii) : If \( m = 1 \), then \( h \circ f \equiv h(X^q) \mod p \) proves the claim. Use induction for \( m > 1 \). If \( h \circ f = \pi^m g \), then by induction \( h = \pi^{m-1} \cdot h' \), thus \( h' \circ f = \pi g \) but the \( m = 1 \) case implies \( h' \equiv 0 \mod p \). (iii) : If \( g(X + f \alpha) = g(X) \) for all \( \alpha \in \mu_1 \), then we can write \( g(X) - g(0) = g_1(X) \cdot f(X) \) by (i). Now as \( f(X + f \alpha) = f(X) + f \circ f(\alpha) = f(X) \), we have \( g_1(X + f \alpha) = g_1(X) \). Repeating this procedure and setting \( g_0 := g \) and \( g_i(X) - g_i(0) = g_{i+1}(X) \cdot f(X) \), we get \( g(X) = \sum_{i=0}^\infty g_i(0) \cdot f(X)^i \), hence \( h(X) := \sum_{i=0}^\infty g_i(0)X^i \) gives \( g = h \circ f \). Uniqueness follows from (ii), which implies \( h \circ f = 0 \implies h = 0 \). □

**Definition 5.6 (Coleman [4], de Shalit [5])** For \( g \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \), coefficients of the product \( \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_1} g(X + f \alpha) \) are \( \mathcal{O}_L \)-polynomials in the symmetric functions of \( \mu_1 \), hence they lie in \( \mathcal{O}_L \). Therefore by Lemma 5.5(iii), we get a unique \( N(g) \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \) satisfying :

\[
N(g) \circ f(X) = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_1} g(X + f \alpha). \tag{5.2.1}
\]

Clearly \( N(g_1 g_2) = N(g_1)N(g_2) \). Also, we set \( N^0(g) := g \) and

\[
N^m(g) := (N^{m-1}(N(g)^{\varphi^{-1}}))^{\varphi} \quad (m \geq 1).
\]

If we write \( N = N_f \) (called the Coleman operator), this means \( N^m = N_{f^{\varphi^m-1}} \circ \cdots \circ N_f \).

**Lemma 5.7.** — For \( m \geq 1 \), we have \( N^m(g) \circ f_m(X) = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_m} g(X + f \alpha) \).

**Proof.** — The case \( m = 1 \) is the definition. Use induction on \( m \). Fix a set \( C \) of representatives of \( \mu_m/\mu_1 \) as \( \mathcal{O} \)-modules, and extend \( \varphi \) to a \( \tilde{\varphi} \in \text{Gal}(K_m/K) \) (Proposition 4.7(i)). Then :

\[
\prod_{\alpha \in \mu_m} g(X + f \alpha) = \prod_{\beta \in C} \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_1} g(X + f \beta + f \alpha) = \prod_{\beta \in C} N(g) \circ f(X + f \beta),
\]

and \( f(X + f \beta) = f(X) + f \circ f(\beta) \), but as \( C \ni \beta \mapsto f(\beta)^{\tilde{\varphi}^{-1}} \in \mu_{m-1} \) is a bijection,

\[
\text{RHS} = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_{m-1}} N(g)(f(X) + f \circ f(\alpha))^{\tilde{\varphi}} = \left( \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_{m-1}} N(g)^{\varphi^{-1}}(f^{\varphi^{-1}}(X) + f \alpha) \right)^{\varphi}
\]

equals \( (N^{m-1}(N(g)^{\varphi^{-1}}) \circ f_{m-1}(f^{\varphi^{-1}}(X)))^{\varphi} = N^m(g) \circ f_m(X) \) by inductive hypothesis. □
Lemma 5.8.—

(i) \( N(g) \equiv g^\varphi \pmod{p} \). In particular, \( N(\mathcal{O}_L[[X]]^\times) \subset \mathcal{O}_L[[X]]^\times \).

(ii) For \( m \geq 1 \), if \( g \equiv 1 \pmod{p^m} \), then \( N(g) \equiv 1 \pmod{p^{m+1}} \).

(iii) If \( g \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]]^\times \) and \( m \geq 1 \), then \( N^m(g)/N^{m-1}(g)^\varphi \equiv 1 \pmod{p^m} \).

Proof. — (i) : As \( f(X) \equiv X^q \pmod{p} \), LHS of (5.2.1) \( \equiv N(g)(X^q) \pmod{p} \). On the other hand, if we write \( L' = K_x^1 \), then \( \mu_1 \subset \mathcal{O}_{L'} \), hence \( g(X + \alpha) \equiv g(X) \pmod{p_{L'}} \) for all \( \alpha \in \mu_1 \). Therefore RHS of (5.2.1) \( \equiv g(X)^q \equiv (\mathcal{O}_{L'})^{\varphi} \), and we see \( N(g) \equiv g^\varphi \pmod{p} \).

(ii) : If we let \( g = 1 + p^m h \) and \( L' = K_x^1 \), then

\[
N(g) \circ f = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_1} (1 + p^m h(X + f \alpha)) \equiv (1 + p^m h(X))^q \pmod{p^m p_{L'}}
\]

\[
\equiv 1 + q p^m h(X) + \ldots + p^{mq} h(X)^q \equiv 1 \pmod{p^m p_{L'}},
\]

hence \( (N(g) - 1) \circ f \equiv 0 \pmod{p^m p_{L'}} \), and as it belongs to \( \mathcal{O}_L[[X]] \) we have \( (N(g) - 1) \circ f \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m+1}} \). Therefore, by Lemma 5.5(ii), we get \( N(g) - 1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p^{m+1}} \). (iii) : As \( N(g)/g^\varphi \equiv 1 \pmod{p} \) from (i), apply (ii) to this \( m - 1 \) times. □

Definition 5.9. — For a finite separable extension \( K'/K \), we denote the image \( N_{K'/K}(K'^\times) \) of the norm map \( N_{K'/K} : K'^\times \to K^\times \) by \( N(K'/K) \).

For any separable extension \( E/K \), define \( N(E/K) := \bigcap_K N(K'/K) \) where \( K' \) runs through all the finite extensions in \( E \).

Proposition 5.10. — \( N(K^m_x/K) = (1 + p^m) \times (x) \) for all \( m \geq 1 \).

Proof. — Write \( L' = K_x^m \) and take \( \alpha \in \mu_x^m \). By Proposition 4.4(ii) we have \( L'^\times = \mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times \times \langle -\alpha \rangle \) and \( N_{L'/K}(-\alpha) = N_{L/K}(\pi^{p^m-1}) = x \), hence it suffices to show \( N_{L'/K}(\mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times) = 1 + p^m \). First we show \( N_{L'/K}(\mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times) \subset 1 + p^m \).

By the following Lemma 5.11, any \( u \in \mathcal{O}_{L'}^\times \) can be written as \( u = g(\alpha) \), \( g \in \mathcal{O}_L[[X]]^\times \). For \( i \geq 0 \), set \( u_i := N^i(g)(0) \). Then by Lemma 5.7 we have \( u_i = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_i} g(\alpha) \), hence \( N_{L'/L}(u) = \prod_{\alpha \in \mu_i} g(\alpha) = u_m/u_{m-1} \). Lemma 5.8(iii) shows that \( u_m/u_{m-1} \in 1 + p^m \). Hence \( N_{L'/L}(u) = N_{L/K}(u_m/u_{m-1}) = N_{L/K}(u_m/u_{m-1}) \in N_{L/K}(1 + p^m) \subset 1 + p^m \). The other inclusion (not used in the sequel) is seen as follows : as \( K_x^m \) is the fixed field of \( \text{Art}_K((1 + p^m) \times (x)) \) by Proposition 5.4, if \( x' / x \in 1 + p^m \) then \( K_x^m = K_x^m \). Therefore \( x' \in N(K_{x'}^m/K) = N(K_x^m/K) \) and \( 1 + p^m \subset N(K_x^m/K) \). □

Lemma 5.11. — If \( L'/L \) is totally ramified and \( \alpha \) is a uniformizer of \( L' \), then \( \mathcal{O}_{L'} = \mathcal{O}_L[\alpha] \).

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Proof.— If \([L' : L] = n\) and \(x = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i\alpha^i\ (a_i \in L)\), then \(v_{L'}(x) = \min_i\{v_{L'}(a_i\alpha^i)\}\), as \(v_{L'}(a_i\alpha^i)\) are all distinct. Thus (i) \(x = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = 0\) \((\forall i)\), (ii) \(x \in \mathcal{O}_{L'} \Leftrightarrow a_i \in \mathcal{O}_L\ (\forall i)\). By (i), the set \(\{1, \alpha, \alpha^2, \ldots, \alpha^{n-1}\}\) is a basis of \(L'\) over \(L\). This and (ii) imply \(\mathcal{O}_{L'} \subset \mathcal{O}_L[\alpha]\). □

**Corollary 5.12.** — If \(E/L\) is totally ramified and \(E\) contains \(K_x^{\text{ram}}\), then \(N(E/K) = (x)\).

Proof. — Proposition 5.10 and \(\bigcap_{m \geq 1} (1 + p^m) = \{1\}\) imply \(N(E/K) \subset N(K_x^{\text{ram}}/K) \subset (x)\), and \(N(E/K)\) contains an element with valuation \([L : K]\) by the following lemma. □

**Lemma 5.13.** — Let \(P = P_L := v_L^{-1}(1)\) be the set of all uniformizers of a local field \(L\), and \(E/L\) a totally ramified extension. Then \(N(E/L)^P := N(E/L) \cap P\) is non-empty.

Proof. — If \(L'/L\) is finite totally ramified, then \(N(L'/L)^P \neq 0\) as \(N_{L'/L}\) maps \(P_{L'}\) into \(P\). For a uniformizer \(\pi\) of \(L\), we have \(P = \pi \cdot \mathcal{O}_L^\times = \lim P/(1 + p_L^m)\), where the quotient is taken by the multiplicative action. As \(N_{L'/L}(1 + p_{L'}^m) \subset 1 + p_L^m\) for all \(m \geq 1\), the \(N_{L'/L}\) is the lim of \(N_m = N_{L'} : P_{L'}/(1 + p_{L'}^m) \to P_L/(1 + p_L^m)\). We show \(N(L'/L)^P = \lim (\text{Im}N_m)\) as subsets of \(P\). If \(\pi = (\pi_m)_m \in \lim (\text{Im}N_m)\), then there is \(\pi' \in \lim N_m^{-1}(\pi_m)\) as the lim of non-empty finite sets is non-empty, and \(N(\pi') = \pi\). Converse is clear. Now for general \(E/L\), every finite \(L'/L\) contained in \(E\) is totally ramified, and if \(L', L'' \subset E\) then \(L'L'' \subset E\) and \(\text{Im}N_{m,L'}^{L''} \subset \text{Im}N_{m,L'}^{L'} \cap \text{Im}N_{m,L''}^{L'}\). Hence the intersection \(\bigcap_{L'} \text{Im}N_{m,L'}^{L'}\) in the finite set \(P/(1 + p_{L'}^m)\), where \(L'\) runs through all finite extensions in \(E\), is non-empty. Thus \(\lim (\bigcap_{L'} \text{Im}N_{m,L'}^{L'}) \neq 0\), and it is contained in \(\lim (\text{Im}N_{m,L'}^{L'}) = N(L'/L)^P\) for all \(L'\), hence in \(N(E/L)^P\). □

### 5.3. Base change and LCFT for Lubin-Tate extensions

**Proposition 5.14.** — For \(\sigma \in W(K_{\text{sep}}/K)\) with \(v(\sigma) > 0\), let \(E_\sigma \subset K_{\text{sep}}\) be its fixed field. Then \(N(E_\sigma/K) = \langle \text{Art}^{-1}(\sigma|_{K_{LT}}) \rangle\).

Proof. — Let \(x := \text{Art}^{-1}(\sigma|_{K_{LT}})\). By Proposition 5.4, we have \(K_x^{\text{ram}} \subset E_\sigma\), and \(E_\sigma \cap K_{\text{ur}}\) is the unramified extension of \(K\) of degree \(v(\sigma) = v(x)\). Hence Corollary 5.12 applies. □
Theorem 5.15.— (Base change) For a finite separable \( K'/K \), we have \( K^{LT} \subset K'^{LT} \) and the following commutes, i.e., for all \( x' \in K'^{\times} \), we have \( \text{Art}_{K'}(x')|_{K^{LT}} = \text{Art}_K(N_{K'/K}(x')) \).

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
K'^{\times} & \xrightarrow{\text{Art}_{K'}} & \text{Gal}(K'^{LT}/K') \\
\downarrow N_{K'/K} & & \downarrow \text{res} \\
K^{\times} & \xrightarrow{\text{Art}_K} & \text{Gal}(K^{LT}/K)
\end{array}
\]

**Proof.** — Take \( x \in \mathfrak{p}_{K'} \cap K'^{\times} \), and extend \( \text{Art}_{K'}(x) \in W(K'^{LT}/K') \) to \( \sigma \in W(K^\text{sep}/K') \). By Proposition 5.14, we have \( \langle N_{K'/K}(x) \rangle = N_{K'/K}(N(E_\sigma/K')) = N(E_\sigma/K) = \langle \text{Art}_{K'}^{-1}(\sigma)|_{K^{LT}} \rangle \). As \( \nu_K(\sigma|_{K^{LT}}) = f(K'/K)v_{K'}(\sigma) = f(K'/K)v_{K'}(x) = v_K(N_{K'/K}(x)) \), we obtain \( N_{K'/K}(x) = \text{Art}_{K'}^{-1}(\sigma)|_{K^{LT}} \). Therefore \( \sigma|_{K^{LT}} = \text{Art}_K(N_{K'/K}(x)) \) depends only on \( \sigma|_{K^{LT}} \), which shows \( K^{LT} \subset K'^{LT} \) and the commutativity, as \( \mathfrak{p}_{K'} \cap K'^{\times} \) generates \( K'^{\times} \). \( \square \)

Corollary 5.16.— (LCFT minus Local Kronecker-Weber)

(i) There is a unique homomorphism \( \text{Art}_K : K^{\times} \to \text{Gal}(K^{LT}/K) \) satisfying:

(a) if \( \pi \) is a uniformizer of \( K \), then \( \text{Art}_K(\pi)|_{K^{ur}} = \text{Frob}_K \), and

(b) if \( K'/K \) is a Lubin-Tate extension, then \( \text{Art}_K(N(K'/K))|_{K'} = \text{id.} \)

Moreover, the \( \text{Art}_K \) is an isomorphism onto \( W(K^{LT}/K) \subset \text{Gal}(K^{LT}/K) \).

(ii) If \( K'/K \) is finite separable, then \( K^{LT} \subset K'^{LT} \), and \( \text{Art}_{K'}(x)|_{K^{LT}} = \text{Art}_K(N_{K'/K}(x)) \) for all \( x \in K'^{\times} \). The \( \text{Art}_K \) induces \( K^{\times}/N(K'/K) \cong W(K^{LT}/K)/\text{Im}(W(K'^{LT}/K')) \). This is isomorphic to \( \text{Gal}((K' \cap K^{LT})/K) \), as \( W(K^{LT}/K) \) surjects onto \( \text{Gal}((K' \cap K^{LT})/K) \) and \( W(K'^{LT}/K') \) is the inverse image of \( W(K^{LT}/K) \) under \( \text{Gal}(K'^{LT}/K') \to \text{Gal}(K^{LT}/K) \). \( \square \)

Above proof of (i) shows that we only need totally ramified Lubin-Tate extensions for the characterization of \( \text{Art}_K \). The classical theorems of LCFT
for Lubin-Tate extensions (instead of abelian extensions) follow easily from Corollary 5.16, for example:

(i) For any finite $K'/K$, we have $N(K'/K) = N((K' \cap K^\text{LT})/K))$ and $[K^\times : N(K'/K)] \leq [K' : K]$. Equality holds if and only if $K'/K$ is Lubin-Tate.

(ii) If $K'/K$ is finite and $K''/K$ is Lubin-Tate, then $N(K'/K) \subset N(K''/K) \iff K'' \subset K'$. If both are Lubin-Tate, then $N(K''/K)/N(K'/K) \cong \text{Gal}(K'/K'')$ by Artin.$^\text{LT}$.

(iii) If $K', K''/K$ are Lubin-Tate extensions, then:
$$N(K'K''/K) = N(K'/K) \cap N(K''/K),$$
$$N((K' \cap K'')/K) = N(K'/K)N(K''/K).$$

(iv) (Existence theorem) For any finite index subgroup $H \subset K^\times$ containing $1 + p^m$ for some $m$, there is a unique Lubin-Tate extension $K'/K$ such that $N(K'/K) = H$.

6. The Local Kronecker-Weber theorem

We finish the proof of Theorem A by proving the local Kronecker-Weber theorem, i.e. $K^\text{LT} = K^{\text{ab}}$. This follows easily from the Hasse-Arf theorem (Gold [7] or Iwasawa [9], §7.4; see also Lubin [10], Rosen [13]). We first prove the Hasse-Arf theorem following Sen [14].

6.1. Ramification groups

Let $K'/K$ be a finite totally ramified Galois extension of local fields, and set $G := \text{Gal}(K'/K)$. For a uniformizer $\pi$ of $K'$, we have $\mathcal{O}_{K'} = \mathcal{O}[\pi]$ by Lemma 5.11. We write $v := v_{K'}$ and $q = |\mathcal{O}/p| = |\mathcal{O}_{K'}/p_{K'}|$.

**Definition 6.1.** — Let $i(\sigma) := v(\sigma(\pi) - \pi)$, where we set $i(\text{id}) = \infty$. For $n \geq 0$, define $G_n := \{ \sigma \in G \mid i(\sigma) > n \} = \{ \sigma \in G \mid \sigma(\pi)/\pi \in 1 + p^n_{K'} \}$. Then $G = G_0$ as $K'/K$ is totally ramified, and $G_n = \{ \text{id} \}$ for sufficiently large $n$. They are normal subgroups of $G$, independent of the choice of $\pi$, because $G_n = \{ \sigma \in G \mid v(\sigma(a) - a) > n \text{ for all } a \in \mathcal{O}_{K'} \}$ is the kernel of the group homomorphism $G \ni \sigma \mapsto \sigma|_{\mathcal{O}_{K'}} \mod p_{K'}^{n+1} \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}_{K'}/p_{K'}^{n+1})$.

**Proposition 6.2.** — For $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, we have the following injective group homomorphisms, independent of the choice of $\pi$ (they show that $G$ is supersoluble):

$$\theta_0 : G_0 / G_1 \ni \sigma \mapsto \sigma(\pi)/\pi \mod p_{K'} \in (\mathcal{O}_{K'}/p_{K'})^\times \cong \mathbb{F}_q^\times,$$

$$\theta_n : G_n / G_{n+1} \ni \sigma \mapsto (\sigma(\pi)/\pi) - 1 \mod p_{K'}^{n+1} \in p_{K'}^n / p_{K'}^{n+1} \cong \mathbb{F}_q \ (n \geq 1).$$

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Proof. — The maps are well-defined and injective by definition of $G_n$. For a different uniformizer $\pi' = u\pi$ with $u \in O_K'$, we have $\sigma(\pi')/\pi' = (\sigma(\pi)/\pi)$. $(\sigma(u)/u)$, and if $\sigma \in G_n$ then $\sigma(u) \equiv u (\mod p_{Kn}^{n+1})$, hence $\sigma(u)/u \in 1 + p_{Kn}^{n+1}$, hence the maps $\theta_n$ do not depend on the choice of $\pi$. For $\tau \in G_n$, if $u = \tau(\pi)/\pi$, then $\sigma(\pi)/\pi = (\sigma(\pi)/\pi \cdot (\tau(\pi)/\pi) \cdot (\sigma(u)/u)$, and as $u \in O_K'$, we have $\sigma(u)/u \in 1 + p_{Kn}^{n+1}$, therefore $\theta_n$ are group homomorphisms.

Corollary 6.3. — If $G$ is abelian and $G_n \neq G_{n+1}$, then $e_0 := |G_0/G_1|$ divides $n$.

Proof. — Let $\tau \in G_n$ and $\sigma \in G$. We compute $\theta_n(\sigma \tau \sigma^{-1})$ using $\pi' = \sigma^{-1}(\pi)$. If $\tau(\pi') = \pi'(1+a)$ for $a \in p_{Kn}^{n+1}$, then $\theta_n(\tau) = a \mod p_{Kn}^{n+1}$ by definition. Then $\sigma \tau \sigma^{-1}(\pi) = (\sigma(\tau(\pi')) = (\sigma(\pi'(1+a)) = \pi(1+\sigma(a))$, hence $\theta_n(\sigma \tau \sigma^{-1}) = \sigma(a) \mod p_{Kn}^{n+1}$. If we write $a = b\pi_n$ for $b \in O_K'$ and $\sigma(\pi) = ur$ for $u \in O_K'$, then $\sigma(a) = \sigma(b)\sigma(\pi)n = \sigma(b)u^n\pi_n$, and as $\sigma(b) \equiv b \mod p_{Kn}'$, we have $\sigma(a) \equiv bu^n\pi_n = u^na (\mod p_{Kn}^{n+1})$. Therefore $\theta_n(\sigma \tau \sigma^{-1}) = u^n a \mod p_{Kn}^{n+1}$. If $G$ is abelian, then $\sigma \tau \sigma^{-1} = \tau$, hence $a \equiv u^n a \mod p_{Kn}^{n+1}$. If $G_n \neq G_{n+1}$, we can choose $\tau \in G_n$ with $\theta_n(\tau) \neq 0$, i.e. $a \in p_{Kn}^n \setminus p_{Kn}^{n+1}$. Also, choose $\sigma \in G$ which generates $G_0/G_1$, i.e. $\theta_0(\sigma) = u$ mod $p$ has order $e_0$ in $(O_K'/p_{Kn}')$. Then $a \equiv u^n a \mod p_{Kn}^{n+1}$ implies $e_0 | n$.

Lemma 6.4. — For $\sigma \in G_1$, we have $v(\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sigma^i(\alpha)) > v(\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in K'^\times$.

Proof. — Replacing $\alpha$ by $\alpha x$ for $x \in K'^\times$, we can assume $\alpha \in O_{K'}$. Let $(\sigma-1)(\alpha) := \sigma(\alpha) - \alpha$. Then $\sigma \in G_1$ implies $v((\sigma-1)^{p-1}(\alpha)) > \cdots > v((\sigma-1)(\alpha)) > v(\alpha)$. The claim follows by $\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sigma^i(\alpha) \equiv (\sigma-1)^{p-1}(\alpha) (\mod pa)$, which follows from $(-1)^p - 1 \equiv 1 (\mod p)$. This is seen from $\sum_{i=0}^{p-1} X^i = (X^p - 1)/(X-1) = (X-1)^{p-1}$ in $F_p[X]$.

Lemma 6.5. — Let $\sigma \in G_1$. For each $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists $\alpha \in K'^\times$ such that $v(\alpha) = n$ and $v(\sigma(\alpha) - \alpha) = n + i(\sigma^n)$. Moreover, any $x \in K'^\times$ can be written as a sum $x = \sum_{n=v(x)}^{\infty} x_n$ (see Appendix I) where each $x_n$ satisfies above two properties for $n$ if $x_n \neq 0$.

Proof. — For the first part, if $n \geq 0$, then let $\alpha = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \sigma^i(\pi)$ for a uniformizer $\pi$ of $K'$ (set $\alpha = 1$ for $n = 0$). Then clearly $v(\alpha) = n$, and $\sigma(\alpha)/\alpha = \sigma^n(\pi)/\pi$, thus $v(\sigma(\alpha) - \alpha) = v(\alpha) + v((\sigma(\alpha)/\alpha - 1) = n + i(\sigma^n)$. Also, $\alpha^{-1}$ satisfies the properties for $-n$. For the second part, note that $C := \{0\} \cup \mu_{p-1}$ is a complete set of representatives for $O_{K'} \mod p_{K'}$, and $\sigma$ acts trivially on $C$ as $C \subset K$. Hence we can write $x = \sum_{n=v(x)}^{\infty} c_n\alpha_n$ where $c_n \in C$ and $\alpha_n$ is the $\alpha$ we constructed above. Thus $x_n := c_n\alpha_n$ has the required properties if $c_n \neq 0$. —
Proposition 6.6 (Sen [14]). — Let \( \sigma \in G_1 \), and \(|\langle \sigma \rangle| = p^m \) for \( m \geq 1 \) (by Proposition 6.2). Let \( H_n := G_n \cap \langle \sigma \rangle \) for \( n \geq 1 \) and \( i_j := i(\sigma^{p^j}) \) for \( j \geq 0 \) (and \( i_j := \infty \) for \( j \geq m \)). Then:

(i) \( i_{j-1} < i_j \) if \( j \leq m \). Also, \( H_n = \langle \sigma^{p^j} \rangle \) if and only if \( i_{j-1} \leq n < i_j \).

(ii) \( i(\sigma^n) = i_{v_p(\alpha)} \) for \( \alpha > 1 \), where \( v_p := v_{\mathbb{Q}_p} \).

(iii) \( i_{j-1} \equiv i_j \pmod{p^j} \), where \( \infty \) is understood to be congruent to any integer.

Proof. — (i) : Lemma 6.4 for \( \alpha = \sigma^{p^{j-1}}(\pi) - \pi \) shows \( i_{j-1} < i_j \). We have \( \langle \sigma^{p^j} \rangle \subset H_n \) if and only if \( \sigma^{p^j} \in H_n \), i.e. \( i_j > n \). As all subgroups of \( \langle \sigma \rangle \) are of the form \( \langle \sigma^{p^j} \rangle \), we have \( \langle \sigma^{p^j} \rangle \supset H_n \iff \langle \sigma^{p^{j-1}} \rangle \not\subset H_n \iff i_{j-1} \leq n \).

(ii) : This is \( \infty = \infty \) if \( p^m | \alpha \). If \( j := v_p(\alpha) < m \), then \( H_{i_{j-1}} = \langle \sigma^{p_j} \rangle \) and \( H_i = \langle \sigma^{p^i+1} \rangle \) by (i), therefore \( \sigma^n \in H_{i_{j-1}} \setminus H_j \), i.e. \( i(\sigma^n) = i_j \). (iii) : We can assume \( i_j < \infty \), and use induction on \( j \). The assertion is empty when \( j = 0 \). Let \( j = 1 \) and assume the Inductive Hypothesis (the assertion of (iii) for \( j-1 \)). We first prove the Claim : the \( i_{j-1} \) and \( n+i(\sigma^n) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( v_p(n) < j \) are all distinct from each other. As \( v_p(n) \leq j-1 \), the Inductive Hypothesis shows \( i(\sigma^n) = i_{v_p(n)} \equiv i_{j-1} \pmod{p^{v_p(n)+1}} \), i.e. \( v_p(i_{j-1} - i(\sigma^n)) > v_p(n) \), hence \( i_{j-1} \neq n+i(\sigma^n) \). Now assume \( n+i(\sigma^n) = n'+i(\sigma^{n'}) \). If \( v_p(n) \neq v_p(n') \), then \( v_p(n-n') = \min\{v_p(n), v_p(n')\} \), but the Inductive Hypothesis shows \( v_p(i(\sigma^n) - i(\sigma^{n'})) > \min\{v_p(n), v_p(n')\} \), which is impossible. Hence \( v_p(n) = v_p(n') \), therefore \( i(\sigma^n) = i(\sigma^{n'}) \) and \( n = n' \). Thus the Claim is proven. Now applying the Inductive Hypothesis to \( \sigma^p \in G_1 \), we have \( i_{j-1} \equiv i_j \pmod{p^{j-1}} \). Let \( s := i_{j-1} - i_j \) and assume \( v_p(s) = j-1 \), to see it leads to contradiction.

The first part of Lemma 6.5 for \( \sigma^p \) shows that there is \( x \in K^{\times} \) with \( v(x) = s \) and \( v(\sigma^p(x) - x) = s + i(\sigma^p)^s = s + i_j = i_{j-1} \). Letting \( y := \sum_{i=0}^{p-1} \sigma^i(x) \), we have \( v(y) > v(x) = s \) by Lemma 6.4 and \( v(\sigma(y) - y) = v(\sigma^p(x) - x) = i_{j-1} \).

Now expand \( y = \sum_{n=v(y)} y_n \) as in Lemma 6.5 : \( v(\sigma(y_n) - y_n) = n + i(\sigma^n) \) if \( y_n \neq 0 \). Let \( z := \sigma(y) - y \). Then \( v(z) = i_{j-1} \) and \( z = \sum_{n=v(y)} z_n \), where \( z_n := \sigma(y_n) - y_n \), hence \( v(z_n) = n + i(\sigma^n) \) whenever \( z_n \neq 0 \). The Claim shows \( v(z - \sum_{n=v(y)} z_n) \leq i_{j-1} \). If \( v_p(n) \geq j \) and \( z_n \neq 0 \), then \( v(z_n) = n + i(\sigma^n) \geq n + i_j \geq v(y) + i_j > i_{j-1} \), hence \( v(\sum_{n=v(y)} z_n) > i_{j-1} \), a contradiction. \( \square \)

Corollary 6.7. — Assume \( G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^m \mathbb{Z} \). Then there exist \( n_0, n_1, \ldots, n_{m-1} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \) such that, for \( 1 \leq j \leq m-1 \), we have \( |G_n| = p^{m-j} \) if and only if \( \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} n_i p^i < n \leq \sum_{i=0}^{j} n_i p^i \).
6.2. The Hasse-Arf theorem

Let \( G = \text{Gal}(K'/K) \) with \( K'/K \) totally ramified as before, and let \( G \triangleright H \) with \( G/H = \text{Gal}(K''/K) \). For \( \sigma \in G \), let \( \overline{\sigma} = \sigma H \in G/H \) be its image.

**Lemma 6.8.** — For all \( \sigma \in G \), we have \( i(\overline{\sigma}) = \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\tau \in H} i(\sigma \tau) \).

**Proof.** — For \( \sigma = \text{id} \), we understand the equality as \( \infty = \infty \). Let \( \sigma \neq \text{id} \), and take uniformizers \( \pi' \) and \( \pi'' \) of \( K' \) and \( K'' \) respectively, so that \( \mathcal{O}_{K'} = \mathcal{O}[[\pi']] \) and \( \mathcal{O}_{K''} = \mathcal{O}[[\pi'']] \) by Lemma 5.11. As \( i(\overline{\sigma}) = v_{K''}(\overline{\sigma}(\pi'') - \pi'') = \frac{1}{|H|} \cdot v_{K'}(\overline{\sigma}(\pi'') - \pi'') \), if we let \( a = \overline{\sigma}(\pi'') - \pi'' \) and \( b = \prod_{\tau \in H}(\sigma \tau(\pi') - \pi') \), it suffices to show \( v_{K'}(a) = v_{K'}(b) \). Let the minimal polynomial of \( \pi' \) over \( \mathcal{O}_{K''} \) be \( f = \prod_{\tau \in H}(X - \tau(\pi')) \in \mathcal{O}_{K''}[X] \). Applying \( \sigma \), we get \( f^\sigma = \prod_{\tau \in H}(X - \sigma \tau(\pi')) \), where \( f^\sigma \in \mathcal{O}_{K'''}[X] \) is obtained by applying \( \sigma \) to the coefficients of \( f \). Hence \( f^\sigma(\pi') = \prod_{\tau \in H}(\pi' - \sigma \tau(\pi')) = \pm b \). First we prove \( a \mid b \). As \( \mathcal{O}_{K'''} = \mathcal{O}[[\pi''']] \), we have \( a \mid \overline{\sigma}(x) - x \) for any \( x \in \mathcal{O}_{K''} \), hence \( a \mid f^\sigma - f \), therefore \( a \mid f^\sigma(\pi') - f(\pi') = \pm b \). Now we prove \( b \mid a \). Write \( \pi'' = g(\pi') \) for \( g \in \mathcal{O}[X] \). The polynomial \( g(X) - \pi'' \in \mathcal{O}_{K'''}[X] \) has \( \pi' \) as a root, hence divisible by \( f \) in \( \mathcal{O}_{K'''}[X] \). Applying \( \sigma \), we have \( f^\sigma \mid g(X) - \sigma(\pi'') \) in \( \mathcal{O}_{K'''}[X] \), hence \( g(\pi') - \overline{\sigma}(\pi'') = -a \) is divisible by \( f^\sigma(\pi') = \pm b \). \( \Box \)

**Proposition 6.9 (Herbrand).** — Define \( \phi_H(n) := -1 + \frac{1}{|H|} \sum_{\tau \in H} \min\{i(\tau), n + 1\} \) for \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \). Also, for \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \), define \( G_n := \{ \sigma \in G \mid i(\sigma) \geq n + 1 \} \), i.e. \( G_n = G_i \) if \( i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) and \( n \in (i-1, i] \). Then \( G_nH/H = (G/H)_{\phi_H(n)} \) for all \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \).

**Proof.** — For \( \overline{\sigma} \in G/H \), replace \( \sigma \) by the element in \( \sigma H \) which has the maximal value of \( i \), and let \( i(\sigma) = m \). Let \( \tau \in H \). If \( i(\tau) \geq m \), then \( i(\sigma \tau) \geq m \), hence \( i(\sigma \tau) = m \). If \( i(\tau) < m \), then \( i(\tau) \geq \min\{i(\sigma \tau), i(\sigma^{-1})\} \), hence \( i(\sigma \tau) = i(\tau) \). Therefore \( i(\sigma \tau) = \min\{i(\tau), m\} \). Now the Lemma 6.8 gives \( i(\overline{\sigma}) = \phi_H(m - 1) + 1 \). Therefore, as \( \phi_H \) is increasing, for \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \) we have \( \overline{\sigma} \in G_nH/H \iff m \geq n + 1 \iff i(\overline{\sigma}) \geq \phi_H(n) + 1 \iff i(\sigma) \geq \phi_H(n) \). \( \Box \)

**Lemma 6.10.** — Let \( \phi_G(n) := -1 + \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{\tau \in G} \min\{i(\tau), n + 1\} \) for \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \). Then:

(i) \( \phi_G(0) = 0 \), \( \phi_G(n) = \frac{1}{|G|} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |G_i| \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1} \).

(ii) \( \phi_G = \phi_{G/H} \circ \phi_H \) on \( \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \).
Proof. — (i) \( \sum_{\tau \in G} \min\{i(\tau), n+1\} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \left( \sum_{\tau \in G_i \setminus G_{i+1}} (i+1) \right) + \sum_{\tau \in G_n} (n+1) \). By Proposition 6.9 and Lemma 6.10(ii), we compute

\[ G_{mH/H} = G_{\phi^{-1}(G_{m})H/H} = (G/H)_{\phi^{-1}(G_{m})H/H} = (G/H)^m. \]

Now when \( \phi = \phi_0 \) is cyclic, we see \( \pi \). For any \( \tau \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \), set \( \pi \) for RHS it is \((G/H)_{\phi(n)} = (G/H)_{\phi(n+1)} = (G/H)_{\phi(n+1)} = (G/H)^{n+1} \).

\[ G_{mH/H} = G_{\phi^{-1}(G_{m})H/H} = (G/H)_{\phi^{-1}(G_{m})H/H} = (G/H)^m. \]

Theorem 6.11 (Hasse-Arf). — If \( G \) is abelian, \( n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) and \( G_n \neq G_{n+1} \), then \( \phi_G(n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \).

Proof. — First assume \( G = G_1 \). Then \( G \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^{d} \mathbb{Z}/p^i \mathbb{Z} \) by Proposition 6.2, and we proceed by induction on \( j \). When \( j = 1 \), i.e. \( G \cong \mathbb{Z}/p^2 \mathbb{Z} \), if \( G_n \neq G_{n+1} \) then \( n = \sum_{i=0}^{j} n_ip^i \) for some \( 0 \leq j \leq m-1 \) by Corollary 6.7, in which case \( \phi_G(n) = \frac{1}{p^m}(n_0 \cdot p^m + n_1 \cdot p^m + \cdots + n_{j-1} \cdot p^m - \sum_{i=1}^{n} |H_i|). \)

As \( G/H \) is cyclic, we see \( \phi_G(n) = \phi_G(n) = (G/H)_{\phi(n+1)} = (G/H)_{\phi(n+1)} = (G/H)^{n+1} \).

Now when \( G \neq G_1 \), set \( G = G_1 \) and \( |G/H| = e_0 \). As \( \phi_G/H(n) = n/e_0 \) for \( n \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \) by definition, by Lemma 6.10(ii) it suffices to show \( e_0 | \phi_H(n) \) for \( n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) and \( G_n \neq G_{n+1} \) (we know \( \phi_H(n) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \)). If \( n = 0 \) then \( \phi_H(0) = 0 \).

Let \( n > 0 \). For any \( i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \) (where \( H_i = G_i \)) with \( H_i \neq H_{i+1} \), we have \( e_0 | i \) by Corollary 6.3, hence \( e_0 | \sum_{i=1}^{n} |H_i| \). As \( e_0 \) and \( |H| \) are coprime, we have \( e_0 | \phi_H(n) \) by Lemma 6.10(i). \( \square \)

Definition 6.12. — For \( m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \), set \( G_m := G_{\phi_G^{-1}(m)} \) (the upper numbering).

Corollary 6.13. —

(i) If \( G \supset H \), then \( G_m H/H = (G/H)^m \) for all \( m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \).

(ii) Let \( K'/K \) and \( K''/K \) be two Galois extensions with \( K'K''/K \) totally ramified. If \( Gal(K'/K)^m = Gal(K''/K)^m = \{id\} \) for \( m \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \), then \( Gal(K'K''/K)^m = \{id\} \).

(iii) Let \( G \) be abelian. Then \( |G/G^m| \) divides \((q-1)q^{m-1} \) for \( m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0} \).

Proof. — (i) By Proposition 6.9 and Lemma 6.10(ii), we compute

\[ G_m H/H = G_{\phi_G^{-1}(m)} H/H = (G/H)_{\phi(n)} = (G/H)_{\phi_G^{-1}(m)} = (G/H)^m. \]

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(ii) : If $G = \text{Gal}(K'/K''/K)$ and $G/H = \text{Gal}(K''/K)$, then $G^mH/H = (G/H)^m = \{\text{id}\}$ shows $G^m \subset H = \text{Gal}(K''/K''/K')$. Similarly $G^m \subset \text{Gal}(K''/K')$, hence $G^m = \{\text{id}\}$.

(iii) : If $n-1 < \phi_G^{-1}(m) \leq n$ for $n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, then $G^n = G_n$. Consider $G_i$ for integers $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then, by Theorem 6.11, $G_{i-1} \neq G_i$ can only happen when $\phi_G(i-1) \in \mathbb{Z}$, and as $0 \leq \phi_G(i-1) \leq \phi_G(n-1) < m$, at most $m-1$ times for $i > 1$. By Proposition 6.2, $|G_{i-1}/G_i|$ divides $q-1$ when $i = 1$ and $q$ when $i > 1$. □

6.3. The Local Kronecker-Weber theorem

Proposition 6.14. — Let $x \in K^\times$ with $v(x) = n > 0$. Let $L = K_n$ and $K^n_x$ as in Definition 5.3. Then we have $\text{Gal}(K^n_x/L)^m = \{\text{id}\}$ for all $m \geq 1$ (see Definition 6.12).

Proof. — Let $K^n_x = L^n_f$ and $\alpha \in \mu^n_{x,m}$. For $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K^n_x/L) \setminus \{\text{id}\}$, we have $i(\sigma) = v(\sigma(\alpha) - \alpha)$ by Proposition 4.4(ii), where $v = v_{K^n_x}$. If $\rho_{f,m}(\sigma) = u \mod p^m \in (\mathcal{O}/p^m)\times$ (see Proposition 4.4(iii)), then $\sigma(\alpha) = [u]_{f}(\alpha)$. For $\sigma \neq \text{id}$, set $\beta := [u-1]_{f}(\alpha)$. If $v_K(u-1) = i$ for $0 \leq i < m$, then $\beta \in \mu^n_{x,m-i}$ by Lemma 4.3(ii). Hence $\beta$ is a uniformizer of $K^{n-i}_x$ by Proposition 4.4(ii), which shows $v(\beta) = q^i$. Now $\sigma(\alpha) = [u]_{f}(\alpha) = \alpha + f \beta \equiv \alpha + \beta \pmod{\alpha \beta}$, hence $i(\sigma) = v(\sigma(\alpha) - \alpha) = v(\beta) = q^i$. Thus for $G = \text{Gal}(K^n_x/L)$ and $1 \leq i \leq m$, we have $|G_n| = |\rho_{f,m}^{-1}(1 + p^i)| = q^{m-i}$ for $q^{i-1} - 1 < n \leq q^i - 1$. Thus $\phi_G(q^{m-1}) = \frac{1}{|G|}\sum_{i=1}^{q^m-1}|G_i| = \frac{1}{(q-1)q^{m-1}}(\sum_{i=1}^{m}(q^i-q^{i-1})q^{m-i}) = m$ and $G^m = G_{q^m-1} = \{\text{id}\}$. □

Theorem 6.15. — (Local Kronecker-Weber theorem) Every finite abelian extension of a local field $K$ is a Lubin-Tate extension, i.e. $K^{LT} = K^{ab}$.

Proof. — Take a $\sigma \in W(K^{LT}/K)$ with $v(\sigma) = n > 0$, and let $L = K_n$. Extend $\sigma$ arbitrarily to $\sigma \in W(K^{ab}/K)$, and let $E_\sigma \subset K^{ab}$ be its fixed field. Then $E_\sigma \cap K^{ur} = L$ and $E_\sigma/L$ is totally ramified Galois. Now $\text{Gal}(K^{ab}/E_\sigma) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ with $\sigma \mapsto 1$ by the definition of $E_\sigma$. On the other hand, $\text{Gal}(K^{ur}/E_\sigma) \cong \text{Gal}(K^{ur}/L) \cong \mathbb{Z}$ by $\sigma \mapsto 1$, as $\sigma|_{K^{ur}} = \text{Frob}_L$. Therefore $\text{Gal}(K_{ab}/E_\sigma) \cong \text{Gal}(K^{ur}E_\sigma/E_\sigma)$, i.e. $K^{ur} = K^{ur}E_\sigma$. Now set $x := \text{Art}_K^{-1}(1)$. Then $K_{x,ram} \subset E_\sigma$ by Proposition 5.4. As $K^{LT} = K^{ur}K_{x,ram}$, it suffices to show $E_\sigma \subset K_{x,ram}$. Let $K'/L$ be any finite Galois extension contained in $E_\sigma$. It is totally ramified, and $\text{Gal}(K'/L)^m = \{\text{id}\}$ for a large $m$. Then we have $\text{Gal}(K'{K^n_x}/L)^m = \{\text{id}\}$ by Proposition 6.14 and Corollary 6.13(ii), hence $[K'{K^n_x}/L] = (q-1)q^{m-1} = [K^n_x/L]$ by Corollary 6.13(iii), thus $K' \subset K^n_x$. □
7. Appendix I : Basic facts on DVR

Here we gather some facts on DVR that are used in this article. The proofs omitted here can be found in Atiyah-Macdonald [1] and the Chapters I, II of Serre [15]. A ring $A$ is called a discrete valuation ring (DVR) if it is a local ring (i.e. has a unique maximal ideal), a PID and not a field. Let $A$ be a DVR with the maximal ideal $P$, and let $K$ be its fraction field. A generator of $P$ is called a uniformizer of $A$. Each uniformizer $\pi$ gives a following isomorphism of abelian groups:

$$A^\times \times \mathbb{Z} \ni (u, b) \mapsto u \cdot \pi^b \in K^\times.$$ 

The second projection (valuation) $v_K : K^\times \to \mathbb{Z}$ does not depend on $\pi$, and setting $v_K(0) := \infty$, we have $A = \{ x \in K \mid v_K(x) \geq 0 \}$ and $P = \{ x \in K \mid v_K(x) > 0 \}$.

The completion of $A$ is defined as $\hat{A} := \lim_m \frac{A}{P^m}$, which is also a DVR with the maximal ideal $\hat{P} := P\hat{A}$. If $K = \text{Frac}(A)$, then $\hat{K} := K \otimes_A \hat{A}$ is the fraction field of $\hat{A}$, which is called the completion of $K$. The canonical map $A \to \hat{A}$ is always injective (hence $K \subset \hat{K}$), and if it is an isomorphism we call $A$ a complete discrete valuation ring (CDVR). For example, the ring of $p$-adic integers $\mathbb{Z}_p := \lim \mathbb{Z}/(p^n)$ is a CDVR with $(p)$ as its maximal ideal, and its fraction field $\mathbb{Q}_p$ is the $p$-adic field. A completion of a DVR is a CDVR, and $A/P^m \cong \hat{A}/\hat{P}^m$. If $A$ is a DVR, choosing a complete set of representatives $C$ for $A$ mod $P$ and elements $x_n \in A$ with $v(x_n) = n$ for all $n \geq 0$, we can write any element of $\hat{A} = \lim_m A/P^m$ uniquely as

$$\left( \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} c_n x_n \mod P^m \right)_m$$

with $c_n \in C$. (Incidentally, this shows that if $|C| < \infty$ then $|A/P^m| = |C|^m$.) We write this element as $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n x_n$ (when $x_n = \pi^n$ for a uniformizer $\pi$, this is called a $\pi$-adic expansion). Choosing $x_n \in K$ with $v(x_n) = n$ for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, any $x \in \hat{K}$ can be written as $y + \sum_{v(x) \leq n < 0} c_n x_n$ for some $y \in \hat{A}$, hence as $x = \sum_{n=v(x)}^{\infty} c_n x_n$.

If $A$ is a CDVR, then we can substitute $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in P$ into any power series $F \in A[[X_1, \ldots, X_n]]$ with coefficients in $A$ to get $F(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in A$. This is defined using $A[[X_1, \ldots, X_n]] \cong \lim_m (A[X_1, \ldots, X_n]/(\text{deg } m))$ and

$$A \cong \lim_m A/P^m,$$

by taking the limit of:

$$A[X_1, \ldots, X_n]/(\text{deg } m) \ni F \mod \text{deg } m \mapsto F(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mod P^m \in A/P^m.$$
Let $A$ be a DVR, $K$ its fraction field, $L$ a separable extension of $K$ of degree $n$, and $B$ the integral closure of $A$ in $L$, so that $L \cong B \otimes_A K$ and $L = \text{Frac}(B)$. Then $B$ is a finitely generated $A$-module, and as $A$ is a PID, it is a free $A$-module of rank $n = [L : K]$. Also, $B$ is a Dedekind domain, i.e. 1-dimensional integrally closed noetherian domain. If $PB = \prod_{i=1}^g Q_i^{e_i}$ is the prime ideal decomposition of the ideal $PB$ of $B$ generated by the elements of $P$, then $Q_1, \ldots, Q_g$ are all the maximal ideals of $B$. Let $\hat{B}_i := \lim_i B/Q_i^{e_i}$ for $1 \leq i \leq g$. As $B$ is a finite free $A$-module, the functor $B \otimes_A$ and inverse limits commute, hence the following canonical maps are isomorphisms:

$$B \otimes_A \hat{A} \cong B \otimes \left(\lim_{m} A/P^m\right) \cong \lim_{m} B/(PB)^m \cong \lim_{m} \prod_{i=1}^g B/Q_i^{e_i m} \cong \prod_{i=1}^g \hat{B}_i.$$  

**Proposition 7.1.** —

(i) If $A$ is a CDVR, then so is $B$.

(ii) If $B$ is also a DVR, then the completion $\hat{L}$ of $L$ is isomorphic to $L \otimes_K \hat{K}$ (i.e. it is the composite field $L\hat{K}$), and $L \cap \hat{K} = K$ in $\hat{L}$.

**Proof.** — (i) $B \cong B \otimes_A \hat{A}$ and $B$ is a domain, hence $g = 1$ and $B \cong \hat{B}$.

(ii) $B \otimes_A \hat{A} \cong \hat{B}$ gives $L \otimes_K \hat{K} \cong L \otimes_K (K \otimes_A \hat{A}) \cong L \otimes_B (B \otimes_A \hat{A}) \cong L \otimes_B \hat{K} \cong \hat{L}$. Now let $K' := L \cap \hat{K}$ and $[K' : K] = m$. As $K'/K$ is separable, let $K' \cong K[X]/(f)$ with deg $f = m$. Assume $m > 1$. If $f$ has a root in $K' \subset L$, we have $L \otimes_K K' \cong L[X]/(f) \cong L \times L'$ with an $L$-algebra $L'$; but then $\hat{L} \cong L \otimes_K \hat{K} \cong (L \otimes_K K') \otimes_{K'} \hat{K} \cong (L \times L') \otimes_{K'} \hat{K} \cong (L \otimes_{K'} \hat{K}) \times (L' \otimes_{K'} \hat{K})$, a contradiction because $\hat{L}$ is a field. $\square$

Assume $g = 1$ and $Q = Q_1$ in the following. As $Q \cap A = P$, the field $k_Q := B/Q$ is an extension of $k_P := A/P$, and as $B$ is a finitely generated $A$-module, $k_Q/k_P$ is finite. The ramification index $e$ and residue degree $f$ are defined by $PB = Q^e$ and $f = [k_Q : k_P]$. As vector spaces over $k_P$, we have $B/PB \cong (k_Q)^e$ (use $Q$-adic expansion), and the dimension of RHS is $ef$, and the dimension of LHS is the rank of $B$ as an $A$-module, which is $n$. Therefore $n = ef$. Assume moreover that $L/K$ is Galois and $k_P$ is perfect. We say $L/K$ is unramified if $e = 1$ and totally ramified when $f = 1$. An element of $\text{Gal}(L/K)$ induces an automorphism of $B$ which maps $Q$ onto itself, hence we have a group homomorphism:

$$\text{Gal}(L/K) \ni \sigma \longmapsto \sigma|_B \mod Q \in \text{Aut}(k_Q/k_P).$$

We can show that $k_Q/k_P$ is Galois and the homomorphism is surjective. As $|\text{Gal}(k_Q/k_P)| = f$, the order of the kernel is $e$. The following gives an unramified example:
Proposition 7.2. — Let $L = K(\mu_n)$ (and $g = 1$). If $\text{char} k_P \nmid n$, then $L/K$ is unramified.

Proof. — We show that the above homomorphism is injective. As any element of $\text{Gal}(K(\mu_n)/K)$ is determined by the image of a generator $\zeta \in B^\times$ of $\mu_n$, it suffices to show that if $\zeta^i \equiv \zeta^j \pmod{Q}$ then $\zeta^i = \zeta^j$. As $\zeta^i - \zeta^j \in Q$ implies $\zeta^{i-j} - 1 \in Q$, we only need to show $\zeta^i - 1 \notin Q$ for $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Substituting $X = 1$ to the identity $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(X - \zeta^i) = (X^n - 1)/(X - 1) = X^{n-1} + X^{n-2} + \cdots + X + 1$, we get $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(1 - \zeta^i) = n$, and as $n \notin Q$ we have $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1}(1 - \zeta^i) \neq 0$ in the field $k_Q$, hence $\zeta^i - 1 \notin Q$. □

Proof of Lemma 2.3. — (⇐) follows from $\zeta^i \equiv \zeta^j \pmod{p} \implies \zeta^i = \zeta^j$, which we showed in the proof of Proposition 7.2. We show (⇒). As there is a generator of $\mu_n$ in $k = \mathcal{O}/p$, take its representative $\zeta_1 \in \mathcal{O}$. As $\mathcal{O} = \lim_{\to} \mathcal{O}/p^m$, it is enough to construct $\zeta_m \in \mathcal{O}$ for each $m \geq 1$ such that $\zeta_m^n \equiv 1 \pmod{p^m}$ and $\zeta_{m+1} \equiv \zeta_m \pmod{p^m}$. If we have $\zeta_m$, let $\zeta_m^n \equiv 1 + \alpha \pi^m \pmod{p^{m+1}}$. Setting $\zeta_{m+1} = \zeta_m + \beta \pi^m$, we need $\zeta_{m+1}^n \equiv \zeta_m^n + n \zeta_m^{n-1} \beta \pi^m \equiv 1 + (\alpha + n \zeta_m^{n-1} \beta) \pi^m \pmod{p^{m+1}}$ to be $\equiv 1 \pmod{p^m}$, hence $\beta = -\alpha/n \zeta_m^{n-1}$ will do. □

8. Appendix II : Separability of $f_m$

Here we prove the separability of $f_m$ of Definition 4.1 directly. It is used in the proof of Lemma 4.3(i) only when char$K = p$. On the other hand, it follows from Proposition 4.4(i) when char $K = 0$.

Proposition 8.1. — For all $m \geq 0$, $f_m \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$ is separable.

Proof. — Lemma 8.3 will show that $f_m(\alpha) = 0 \implies f'_m(\alpha) \neq 0$ for all $\alpha \in \overline{L}$. □

Lemma 8.2. — Let $\mathcal{O}'$ be an $\mathcal{O}_L$-algebra, and $f \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$ as above.

(i) Let $\mathcal{O}'$ be a domain and $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}'$. If $\alpha \notin \mathcal{O}'^\times$, then $f'(\alpha) \neq 0$.

(ii) Let $\mathcal{O}'$ be a domain and integral over $\mathcal{O}_L$, and $f(\alpha) = \beta$ for $\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{O}'$. If $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$, then (a) $\beta \neq 0$, and (b) if $\beta | \pi$ in $\mathcal{O}'$, then $\beta \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$.

Proof. — (i) : As $\pi | q$ in $\mathcal{O}$, we have $f'(X) = \pi(1 + Xg(\alpha))$ with $g \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$, hence if $\alpha \notin \mathcal{O}'^\times$, then $1 + \alpha g(\alpha) \neq 0$ and $f'(\alpha) \neq 0$. (ii) : As $\beta = f(\alpha) = \alpha^n + \pi g(\alpha)$ with $g \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$, we have $\beta - \pi g(\alpha) \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$ if $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$. As $\pi \notin \mathcal{O}'^\times$ because $\mathcal{O}_L$ is integrally closed, we have $\beta \neq 0$. If $\pi = \beta \beta'$, then $\beta(1 - \beta'g(\alpha)) \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$, hence $\beta \in \mathcal{O}'^\times$. □
Lemma 8.3.— Let $\alpha \in \mathcal{L}$, and let $\mathcal{O}_L[\alpha]$ be the $\mathcal{O}_L$-subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}$ generated by $\alpha$.

(i) If $f_i(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{O}_L[\alpha]^{\times}$ for all $0 \leq i \leq m - 1$, then $f'_m(\alpha) \neq 0$.

(ii) If $f_m(\alpha) = 0$, then $f_i(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{O}_L[\alpha]^{\times}$ for all $0 \leq i \leq m - 1$.

Proof.— (i) : The claim is empty when $m = 0$ as $f'_0(X) = 1$. We prove by induction on $m$: assume it is true for $m - 1$. As $f_{m-1}(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{O}_L[X]$ by Lemma 8.2(i), we have $(f^{(m-1)})'(f_{m-1}(\alpha)) \neq 0$. By the induction hypothesis, we have $f'_{m-1}(\alpha) \neq 0$. Hence $f'_m(\alpha) \neq 0$. (ii) : If $f_i(\alpha) = 0$, then $f_j(\alpha) = 0$ for all $i \leq j \leq m - 1$. Then we have $\alpha | f(\alpha) | \cdots | f_{m-1}(\alpha) | \pi^{m-1}$ in $\mathcal{O}[\alpha]$, which is finite, hence integral, over $\mathcal{O}$, as $\alpha$ is a root of a monic $f_m \in \mathcal{O}_L[X]$. Now assume $f_i(\alpha) \in \mathcal{O}[\alpha]^{\times}$ for some $i$. If $i \neq m - 1$, then $f_{i+1}(\alpha) \mid \pi$, hence $f_{i+1}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{O}[\alpha]^{\times}$ by Lemma 8.2(ii). Therefore $f_{m-1}(\alpha) \in \mathcal{O}[\alpha]^{\times}$, but then $f_m(\alpha) \neq 0$ by Lemma 8.2(ii), a contradiction. \qed

9. Remarks on the literature

The “relative" Lubin-Tate groups treated in §3, §4 and §5 are due to de Shalit [5], although proofs are omitted there. The exposition is based on Iwasawa [9], with two notable differences. Firstly, in Iwasawa [9] the norm operator $N$ is treated only for the “classical" Lubin-Tate groups, which proves the base change theorem for totally ramified extensions (and the part (i) of Theorem A), and then appeals to the local Kronecker-Weber theorem to prove the base change in the unramified case. Here we provided a uniform proof by using the norm operator in the general setting. Secondly, we separated the “geometric" (§3, §4) and “arithmetic" (§5) parts of the theory by defining the Artin map through an arbitrary Lubin-Tate group over $\hat{\mathcal{O}}$, in the spirit of Carayol [2]. In §6 we combined Sen [14] with the standard material from Serre [15], Chapter IV. Throughout this article we avoided the use of topological rings/fields, and instead used the language of commutative algebra, which might be a somewhat new way of exposition. Needless to say, there are many other important approaches to local class field theory, see e.g. [3], [6], [8], [12], [15], and [16].

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