# THE 4-CLASS RANKS OF QUADRATIC EXTENSIONS OF CERTAIN IMAGINARY QUADRATIC FIELDS 

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## 1. Introduction and statement of main result

Let $K$ be a quadratic extension of the field of rational numbers $\mathbf{Q}$. Let $C_{K}$ be the 2-class group of $K$ in the narrow sense. Then it is a classical result that $\operatorname{rank} C_{K}=t-1$, where $t$ is the number of primes that ramify in $K / \mathbf{Q}$. Let $R_{K}$ be the 4 -class rank of $K$ in the narrow sense; i.e.,

$$
R_{K}=\operatorname{rank} C_{K}^{2}=\operatorname{dim}_{\mathbf{F}_{2}}\left(C_{K}^{2} / C_{K}^{4}\right)
$$

Here $F_{2}$ is the finite field with two elements, and $C_{K}^{2} / C_{K}^{4}$ is an elementary abelian 2-group which we are viewing as a vector space over $\mathbf{F}_{2}$. In [6] we have presented results which specify how likely it is for $R_{K}=0,1,2, \ldots$, both for imaginary quadratic extensions of $\mathbf{Q}$ and for real quadratic extensions of $\mathbf{Q}$.

Suppose now we replace the base field $\mathbf{Q}$ by an imaginary quadratic field $F$ whose class number is odd, and suppose $K$ is a quadratic extension of $F$. We let $C_{K}$ denote the 2-class group of $K$. Then rank $C_{K}=t-1-\beta$, where $t$ is the number of primes that ramify in $K / F$, and $\beta=0$ or 1 . (See Equation 3.5 for more details.) We let $R_{K}$ denote the 4-class rank of $K$, and we ask the following question: how likely is $R_{K}=0,1,2, \ldots$ ? Since the 2-class groups of both $F$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ are trivial, and since the groups of units in the rings of integers of $F$ and $\mathbf{Q}$ are finite cyclic groups, there is a reasonable expectation that the 4-class ranks of quadratic extensions of $F$ will exhibit a behavior similar to the 4-class ranks of quadratic extensions of $\mathbf{Q}$.

To make the situation more precise, we introduce some notation. We let $\mathcal{O}_{F}$ denote the ring of integers of $F$. For a nonzero ideal $I$ of $\mathcal{O}_{F}$, we let $N(I)$ denote the absolute norm of $I$. Equivalently $N(I)=\left[\mathcal{O}_{F}: I\right]$. For a quadratic extension $K$ of $F$, we let $D_{K / F}$ denote the relative discriminant. For each

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