

ON THE SECOND HILBERT 2-CLASS FIELD
OF REAL QUADRATIC NUMBER FIELDS
WITH 2-CLASS GROUP ISOMORPHIC
TO $(2, 2^n)$, $n \geq 2$

ELLIOT BENJAMIN

ABSTRACT. Let k be a real quadratic number field with $C_{k,2}$, the 2-Sylow subgroup of its ideal class group, isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}/2^n\mathbf{Z}$, $n \geq 2$, such that $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$, the galois group over k of the second Hilbert 2-class field of k , is nonabelian. We describe conditions for which we can further refine $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$ in terms of its group structure being modular, metacyclic-nonmodular, or nonmetacyclic, when a prime congruent to 3 mod 4 does not divide the discriminant of k .

1. Preliminaries. Let k be a real quadratic number field with $C_{k,2}$, the 2-Sylow subgroup of its ideal class group, isomorphic to $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z} \times \mathbf{Z}/2^n\mathbf{Z}$, $n \geq 2$, which we will denote by $(2, 2^n)$. We let k_1 denote the Hilbert 2-class field of k , i.e., the maximal unramified (including the infinite primes) abelian field extension of k which has degree a power of 2. Then $C_{k,2} \cong \text{Gal}(k_1/k)$, the galois group of k_1 over k , and we let $k_2 = (k_1)_1$. In our earlier work we have completely determined when $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$ is abelian, [1, 2]. In certain cases, particularly when a prime congruent to 3 mod 4 divides d_k , the discriminant of k , we have utilized information about the capitulation of ideal classes in unramified quadratic extensions of k in order to further classify $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$ in terms of its group structure being modular, metacyclic-nonmodular, or nonmetacyclic [1, 2]. In the present paper we extend the above classification for nonabelian $\text{Gal}(k_2/k)$ to the remaining cases, i.e., when a prime congruent to 3 mod 4 does not divide the discriminant of k .

Recall that a group G is metacyclic if there exists a normal cyclic subgroup, N , of G such that G/N is also cyclic. Finite metacyclic 2-groups, G , for which $G/G' \cong (2, 2^n)$, $n \geq 2$, can be divided into two isomorphism types: the modular groups, $M_{n+2}(2)$, and those which

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