# Computation of invariants in the theory of cyclotomic fields 

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1. Let a prime number $p$ be fixed, and let $F_{n}, n \geqq 0$, denote the cyclotomic field of $p^{n+1}$-th roots of unity over the rational field $\boldsymbol{Q}$. Let $p^{c(n)}$ be the highest power of $p$ dividing the class number $h_{n}$ of $F_{n}$. Then there exist integers $\lambda_{p}$, $\mu_{p}$, and $\nu_{p}\left(\lambda_{p}, \mu_{p} \geqq 0\right)$, depending only upon $p$, such that

$$
c(n)=\lambda_{p} n+\mu_{p} p^{n}+\nu_{p},
$$

for every sufficiently large integer $n^{1)}$. In the present paper, we shall determine, by the help of a computer, the coefficients $\lambda_{p}, \mu_{p}$, and $\nu_{p}$ in the above formula for all prime numbers $p \leqq 4001$. We shall see in particular that $\mu_{p}=0$ for every $p \leqq 4001$. Let $S_{n}$ denote the Sylow $p$-subgroup of the ideal class group of $F_{n}$. For the above primes, we shall determine not only the order $p^{c(n)}$ of $S_{n}$ but also the structure of the abelian group $S_{n}$ for every $n \geqq 0$.

Let $p=2$. Then we know by Weber's theorem that $c(n)=0, S_{n}=1$ for any $n \geqq 0$ so that $\lambda_{2}=\mu_{2}=\nu_{2}=0$. Therefore, we shall assume throughout the following that $p$ is an odd prime, $p>2$.
2. Let $\boldsymbol{Q}_{p}$ and $\boldsymbol{Z}_{p}$ denote the field of $p$-adic numbers and the ring of $p$-adic integers, respectively. Let $F$ be the union of all fields $F_{n}, n \geqq 0$. Then $F$ is an abelian extension of $\boldsymbol{Q}$, and we denote the Galois group of $F / \boldsymbol{Q}$ by $G$. For each $p$-adic unit $u$ in $\boldsymbol{Q}_{p}$, there is a unique automorphism $\sigma_{u}$ of $F$ such that $\sigma_{u}(\zeta)=\zeta^{u}$ for any root of unity $\zeta$ in $F$ with order a power of $p$. The mapping $u \rightarrow \sigma_{u}$ then defines a topological isomorphism of the group of $p$-adic units in $\boldsymbol{Q}_{p}$ onto the compact abelian group $G$. Let $\Gamma$ and $\Delta$ denote the subgroups of $G$ corresponding to the group of 1-units in $\boldsymbol{Q}_{p}$ and the group $\boldsymbol{V}$ of all ( $p-1$ )-st roots of unity in $\boldsymbol{Q}_{p}$, respectively. Then we have

$$
G=\Gamma \times \Delta ;
$$

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    1) For the results on cyclotomic fields used in the present paper, see K. Iwasawa, On the theory of cyclotomic fields, Ann. of Math., 70 (1959), 530-561; K. Iwasawa, On some modules in the theory of cyclotomic fields, J. Math. Soc. Japan, 16 (1964), 42-82.
