

## ON THE ADELE RINGS OF ALGEBRAIC NUMBER FIELDS

BY KEIICHI KOMATSU

### Introduction.

Let  $Q$  be the rational number field,  $\bar{Q}$  the algebraic closure of  $Q$  and  $k$  ( $k \subset \bar{Q}$ ) an algebraic number field of finite degree. Let  $\zeta_k(s)$  be the Dedekind zeta-function of  $k$ ,  $k_A$  the adèle ring of  $k$  and  $G_k$  the Galois group of  $\bar{Q}/k$  with Krull topology. We adopt similar notations for an algebraic number field  $k'$  ( $k' \subset \bar{Q}$ ) of finite degree. If the extension  $k/Q$  is a finite Galois extension and if  $\zeta_k(s) = \zeta_{k'}(s)$ , then  $k = k'$  (cf. Lemma 2). The Lemma 7 of [3] shows that  $k_A \cong k'_A$  implies  $\zeta_k(s) = \zeta_{k'}(s)$  (cf. Corollary of Lemma 3). We also proved that  $G_k \cong G_{k'}$  implies  $\zeta_k(s) = \zeta_{k'}(s)$  (cf. [6] or [4]). From the above results, it is natural and interesting to consider whether, for any algebraic number fields  $k$  and  $k'$  of finite degree,  $k_A \cong k'_A$  implies  $k \cong k'$  and whether  $G_k \cong G_{k'}$  implies  $k \cong k'$ . In Theorem 1, we shall show that there exist algebraic number fields  $k$  and  $k'$  of finite degree satisfying the following conditions:

- 1)  $\zeta_k(s) = \zeta_{k'}(s)$ .
- 2)  $k_A \not\cong k'_A$ .

Furthermore, in Theorem 2, we shall show that there exist algebraic number fields  $k$  and  $k'$  of finite degree satisfying the following conditions:

- 1)  $k_A \cong k'_A$ .
- 2)  $G_k \not\cong G_{k'}$ .

This also shows that there exist algebraic number fields  $k$  and  $k'$  of finite degree satisfying the following conditions:

- 1)  $k_A \cong k'_A$ .
- 2)  $k \not\cong k'$ .

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### Notation and terminology.

Throughout this paper,  $Q$  and  $Z$  denote the rational number field and the rational integer ring respectively. An algebraic number field always means an algebraic number field of finite degree, an integer means a rational integer and a prime number means a rational prime number. For an algebraic number field

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