

## On the Iwasawa $\lambda$ -Invariants of Real Quadratic Fields

Hisao TAYA

Waseda University

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### Introduction.

Let  $k$  be a finite extension of the field of rational numbers  $\mathcal{Q}$  and  $p$  a fixed prime number. A Galois extension  $K$  of  $k$  is called a  $\mathcal{Z}_p$ -extension if the Galois group  $\text{Gal}(K/k)$  is topologically isomorphic to the additive group  $\mathcal{Z}_p$  of the  $p$ -adic integers. Every number field  $k$  has at least one  $\mathcal{Z}_p$ -extension, namely the cyclotomic  $\mathcal{Z}_p$ -extension which is contained in the field obtained by adjoining all  $p$ -power roots of unity to  $k$ .

For a  $\mathcal{Z}_p$ -extension

$$k = k_0 \subset k_1 \subset k_2 \subset \cdots \subset k_n \subset \cdots \subset K = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} k_n$$

with Galois groups  $\text{Gal}(k_n/k) \simeq \mathcal{Z}/p^n\mathcal{Z}$ , let  $h_n$  be the class number of  $k_n$  and  $p^{e_n}$  the exact power of  $p$  dividing  $h_n$ . Then Iwasawa has proved that there exist integers  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ , depending only on  $K/k$  and  $p$ , such that  $e_n = \lambda n + \mu p^n + \nu$  for all sufficiently large  $n$ . The integers  $\lambda = \lambda_p(K/k)$ ,  $\mu = \mu_p(K/k)$  and  $\nu = \nu_p(K/k)$  are called the Iwasawa invariants of  $K/k$  for  $p$ . For convenience, the Iwasawa invariants of the cyclotomic  $\mathcal{Z}_p$ -extension of  $k$  for  $p$  will be denoted by  $\lambda_p(k)$ ,  $\mu_p(k)$  and  $\nu_p(k)$ .

In [6], Greenberg stated the following conjecture concerning the Iwasawa invariants:

*“If  $k$  is totally real, then both  $\lambda_p(k)$  and  $\mu_p(k)$  vanish.”*

It seems quite difficult to decide whether this conjecture is true, even for real quadratic fields.

Recently in [2], [3], [4] and [5], Fukuda and Komatsu studied Greenberg's conjecture in some real quadratic cases. They defined two invariants  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  in [4] (cf. Section 1), and treated the cases where  $2 \leq n_1 < n_2$  and  $n_1 = 1$  in [3], [4] and the case where  $n_1 = n_2 = 2$  in [2], [5] (See Addendum).