# A Construction of the Groups of Units of Some Number Fields from Certain Subgroups 

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## Introduction

All number fields we consider are in the complex number field. The symbol $\langle S\rangle$ denotes a multiplicative group generated by an element or a set $S$. For any complex number $x$, a $j$-th root of $x$, which is taken to be positive real if $x$ is positive real, is denoted by $\sqrt[3]{x}$.
0.1. For a finite algebraic number field $k$, let $E_{k}$ be the group of units of $k$ and $W_{k}$ be the torsion part of $E_{k}$. Then $E_{k}$ is generated by $W_{k}$ and by a set $\left\{\varepsilon_{j} \mid j=1, \cdots, r\right\}$ of fundamental units of $k$. The number $r$ is called the Dirichlet number of $k$. In general, some geometrical calculation is necessary to obtain fundamental units of $k$ (see [1] or Chap. 2 , $\S 5.3$ of [2]). Those methods are very complicated when $r$ is large. If $k$ is a real abelian number field, there is an effective method, which requires no geometrical calculation, to obtain fundamental units of $k$ (see [5]). Our main interest is, in case $k$ is not galois or galois but not abelian over $\boldsymbol{Q}$, to construct $\left\{\varepsilon_{j} \mid j=1, \cdots, r\right\}$ from certain subgroups of $E_{k}$ without any geometrical calculation. Let $E_{k}^{\prime}$ be the subgroup of $E_{k}$ generated by $W_{k}$ and the units of all proper subfields of $k$. If the index ( $E_{k}: E_{k}^{\prime}$ ) is finite, we may construct $E_{k}$ from $E_{k}^{\prime}$. Such a problem is treated in some cases when $k$ is galois over $\boldsymbol{Q}$, see [6] and [7] for example. If ( $E_{k}: E_{k}^{\prime}$ ) is not finite, we consider the following subgroup $H_{k}$, the group of relative units of $k$, in addition to $E_{k}^{\prime}$ :

$$
H_{k}=\left\{\varepsilon \in E_{k} \mid N_{k / k_{1}}(\varepsilon) \in W_{k} \text { for any proper subfield } k_{1} \text { of } k\right\} .
$$

The object of the present article is to show a way how $E_{k}$ is constructed from $E_{k}^{\prime}$ and $H_{k}$ in some cases. Our main tool is Proposition 1 in $\S 1$, which can be applied to $k$ of types as in 1.2. To explain our actual calculation, we take for $k$ a subfield of a dihedral extension of

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