

## Galois Module Structure of $p$ -Class Formations

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### 0. Introduction

One of the main subjects in (classical) class field theory is to study the structure of the Galois groups  $\mathcal{A}_L$  of abelian extensions of a local or global field  $L$ . One natural next step would be to take a Galois extension  $L/K$  with given group  $G$  and to investigate the structure of  $\mathcal{A}_L$  as a  $G$ -module. This has been done by several authors (see e.g. [J<sub>2</sub>], [N<sub>2</sub>], ..., and the references therein), mainly from the  $p$ -adic point of view: they single out a prime number  $p$  and focus their investigation on the  $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ -module structure of the  $p$ -Sylow subgroup  $A_L$  of  $\mathcal{A}_L$ . In the most interesting cases, it happens that (for a fixed base field  $K$ ), the modules  $A_L$  constitute a so-called “ $p$ -class formation” (see §1); so the next natural step is to replace the  $A_L$  by the modules  $X_L$  belonging to any  $p$ -class formation. Adding noetherian conditions, we obtain (Thm. 3.2 (below)) that, up to projective summands, the  $\mathbb{Z}_p[G]$ -module  $X_L$  is determined by its  $\mathbb{Z}_p$ -torsion  $tX_L$  and a certain character  $\chi_L$  of the group  $H^2(G, tX_L)$ . This generalizes a former result of U. Jannsen on the “homotopy type” of  $A_L$  ([J<sub>2</sub>], Thm. 4.5) and could probably be proved by extending the methods of [J<sub>2</sub>]. In order to throw some new light on the problem, we preferred instead to employ the technique of “envelopes” introduced by Gruenberg and Weiss ([GW], [W]) in their study of the Stark conjecture.

This paper (the first part of which is semi-expository) will be organized as follows: after recalling some known facts on  $p$ -class formations (§1) and the homotopy of modules (§2), we prove the main theorem in §3, essentially by giving a canonical description of the envelope of  $X_L$  by means of a relative Weil group, and of the character  $\chi_L$  by means of a “trace form”. As an illustration, we study in §4 the arithmetic of

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Received August 17, 1998

Revised February 18, 1999