

7. A Note on the Problem of Yokoi

By Shin-ichi KATAYAMA*) and Shigeru KATAYAMA**)

(Communicated by Shokichi IYANAGA, M. J. A., Jan. 14, 1991)

Let p be a prime congruent to 1 mod 4 and $\varepsilon_p = (t + u\sqrt{p})/2 > 1$ be the fundamental unit of $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{p})$. From Theorem 1 of [1], there exist only a finite number of real quadratic fields $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ with class number one for any fixed positive integer u . The problem of enumerating these fields for the cases $u=1$ and $u=2$ was solved by H. K. Kim, M.-G. Leu and T. Ono ([2]).

In this paper, we shall determine all these fields for $1 \leq u \leq 300$ in proving the following theorem.

Theorem. *With the above notation, there exist at most 44 real quadratic fields $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ with class number one for $1 \leq u \leq 300$, where p are those in Table II with one possible exception.*

Proof. Let χ_p be the Kronecker character belonging to $\mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ and $L(s, \chi_p)$ be the corresponding L -series. Then by Theorem 2 of [4], for any $y \geq 12$, we have

$$L(1, \chi_p) > \frac{0.655}{y} p^{-1/y}$$

with one possible exception of p , where $y = \log p$.

Further, from class number formula, for any $e^y \leq p$ ($y \geq 12$), we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(p) &= \frac{\sqrt{p}}{2 \log \varepsilon_p} L(1, \chi_p) \\ &> \frac{0.655}{y} \frac{\sqrt{p} p^{-1/y}}{2 \log(u\sqrt{p})} = \frac{0.655}{y} \frac{p^{(y-2)/2y}}{2 \log u + \log p} \\ &\geq \frac{0.655 e^{(y-2)/2}}{y(y+2 \log u)}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $h(p)=1$ implies

$$(1) \quad 0.655 e^{(y-2)/2} \leq y(y+2 \log u).$$

Put for convenience

$$g(x, y) = \frac{0.655 e^{(y/2)-1}}{y(y+2x)}, \text{ where } x = \log u.$$

The curve C in Figure 1 represents the graph of $g(x, y)=1$. The inequality (1) means that the point $(\log u, \log p)$ with $h(p)=1$ should lie in the shadowed domain in this figure. In particular, $1 \leq u \leq 2$ implies $1 \leq p \leq e^{14}$ and $5 \leq u \leq 300$ implies $1 \leq p \leq e^{15}$.

Now put

$$U = \{2^r \prod p_i^{s_i} \mid r=0 \text{ or } 1, p_i \equiv 1 \pmod{4}, s_i \geq 0\}.$$

*) College of General Education, Tokushima University.

**) College of General Education, Tokushima Bunri University.

Table I

<i>u</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>h</i>			
1	5	1	5	1	82	5297	1	2	3	181	20389	1	3	5			
	13	3	3	1		23957	2	17	3		1703573	7	7	7	25		
	29	5	5	1		113717	4	7	7		185	1277	0	11	1		
	53	7	7	1		442517	8	11	15			111733	2	3	11		
	173	13	13	1		85	2693	1	11			1	164621	2	5	9	
293	17	17	1	52301	3		5	7	971141	5	5	19					
2	17	1	5	1	79133		3	17	5	1524077	7	7	25				
	37	3	3	1	209861		5	5	19	193	399221	3	5	23			
	101	5	5	1	1148957		13	13	15		16857917	21	43	35			
	197	7	7	1	89	30893	2	7	5		194	23173	1	3	5		
	677	13	13	1		282773	6	7	11			55589	1	5	7		
5	61	2	3	1		97	181	0	3			1	3196133	9	31	15	
	149	2	5	1			43037	2	7	5		4377413	11	13	29		
	317	4	7	1			101	85733	3	7		7	197	1862837	7	7	27
	773	6	11	1	105			89	0	2	1	202		11257	1	2	17
	10	41	1	2				1	49033	2	2	21		205	1997	0	7
269		2	5	1		95213		3	13	7	1383653	6			19	13	
557		2	7	1		564653		7	11	17	1647917	6			19	15	
1901		4	5	3		109	49109	2	5	9	218	2777	0		2	3	
13		797	2	11	1		95317	3	3	9		37277	1		7	5	
	2477	4	19	1	2247797		13	29	19	146921		2	2	21			
	17	157	1	3	1		122	12281	1	2		11	221	31973	1	7	3
		461	1	5	1			17737	1	2		15		62213	1	7	5
		25	109	0	3	1		552317	6	13	13	478069		3	3	45	
12197			4	11	3	125		153733	3	3	13	2264453		7	7	33	
26			45533	8	11			5	369557	5	11	9		6048773	11	11	43
	100733		12	13	7		412277	5	23	9	226	218213	2	7	9		
	29		1013	1	11		1	736013	7	11		15	692333	4	11	15	
		8069	3	5	3		130	389	0	5		1	215077	2	3	21	
		191693	15	17	7	12161		1	2	11		250	73	0	2	1	
34		1009	1	2	7	17989		1	3	9			258617	2	2	23	
		4933	2	3	3	69761		2	2	21	257		74597	1	13	5	
	42533	6	7	7	155333	3		13	7	3294677			7	7	53		
	37	941	1	5	1	427877	5	7	13	265			92189	1	5	7	
		1877	1	7	1	2372453	12	17	19			707573	3	11	15		
10957		3	3	7	137	1637	0	11	1			1880117	5	7	21		
41		509	1	5		1	54541	2	3		17	3299213	7	71	35		
		3533	1	13		1	743837	6	13		13	269	6362453	9	11	39	
	220373	11	13	11		146	113	0	2	1	274		7873	0	2	9	
	50	8597	2	7			3	24533	1	11			3	210929	2	2	33
		58	761	0	2		3	1698773	9	23			17	2127893	5	11	23
7817			2	2	5		149	15773	1	7			3	26186453	19	19	63
40637			3	7	5			179429	3	5		9	277	2557	0	3	3
61			1493	1	7	1		157	277	0	3	1		1342277	4	13	15
	6949		1	3	5	373757			4	29	7	281		62189	1	5	7
	163733	7	11	7	170	10313			1	2	7			3994493	7	13	29
	65	653	0	7		1	56857		1	2	29			289	9749	0	5
		3221	1	5		3	124717		2	3	9		229693		2	3	19
10909		2	3	5		480461	4	5	21	290	94321		1		2	37	
24197		2	13	3		905453	6	13	15		356549	2	5		17		
34877		3	23	3	173	397	0	3	1		1306181	4	5		27		
111053	5	17	5	506837		4	7	19	298		137	0	2	1			
73	2677	1	3	3		3062237	10	13			21	95917	1	3	9		
	1983197	19	37	15		178	2081	0		2	5	298	137	0	2	1	
	74	1613	1	13			1	96337		2	2		35	95917	1	3	9
		13033	2	2	13		335957	3		31	7						

Table II

p	293												
	173	677											
	53	197	773										
	29	101	317	557									
	13	37	149	269	2477	461			1877	3533			
	5	17	61	41	797	157	109	1013	941	509	1493	653	1613
u	1	2	5	10	13	17	25	29	37	41	61	65	74
p	2693	181	89	389	1637	113	277	397	1277	1997	73	137	
u	85	97	106	130	137	146	157	173	185	205	250	298	

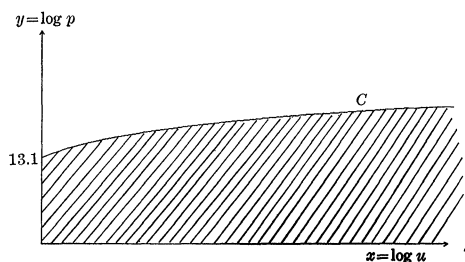


Fig. 1

It is also known that $u \in U$ and p is expressed in the form $p = u^2n^2 \pm 2an + b$, where a, b, n are integers such that $0 \leq a < u^2/2, a^2 + 4 = bu^2$.

Let q be the least prime which satisfies $\chi_p(q) = 1$. Then it is also known that $h(p) \geq \log n / \log q$ (cf. [3]). Therefore if $h(p) = 1$, then $q \geq n$ holds.

Table I lists all u, p, q, n for $u \in U, 1 \leq u \leq 300$ and $h = h(p)$ calculated by computer. Table II gives all p 's with $h(p) = 1$.

Remark. As above mentioned for each $u \in U, p$ is expressed in the form $u^2n^2 \pm 2an + b$ ($a^2 + 4 = bu^2$). Since $(u^2, 2a, b) = 1, u^2 \pm 2a$ and b are not both even, and $(2a)^2 - 4u^2b = -16$ is not a square, p satisfies the conditions of Hardy-Littlewood Conjecture (F) ([5]). Therefore, if we assume the Conjecture (F), there should exist infinitely many primes $p = u^2n^2 \pm 2an + b$ for each u . But there exist only finitely many real quadratic fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ with class number one for such p 's. Hence, roughly speaking, the set of the real quadratic fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ with class number one is in a sense very small in the set of all the real quadratic fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ (prime $p \equiv 1 \pmod{4}$).

References

- [1] H. Yokoi: Class number one problem for real quadratic fields. Proc. Japan Acad., **64A**, 53-55 (1988).
- [2] H. K. Kim, M.-G. Leu, and T. Ono: On two conjectures on real quadratic fields. *ibid.*, **63A**, 222-224 (1987).
- [3] H. Yokoi: Some relations among new invariants of prime number p congruent to 1 mod 4. Adv. Studies in Pure Math., **13**, 493-501 (1988).
- [4] T. Tatzuwa: On a theorem of Siegel. Japanese J. Math., **21**, 163-178 (1951).
- [5] G. H. Hardy and J. E. Littlewood: Some problems of Partitio numerorum. III. On the expression of a number as a sum of primes. Acta Math., **44**, 1-70 (1923).