Dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the University of Baia Mare

## THE COMPLETION OF A GAUSS TYPE VALUATION FIELD

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1.Let (K,v) be a local field, K being a commutative field and v a discrete and rank one valuation on K, such that K is complete with respect to v. For a  $\delta \in \mathbf{Q}$ , one denotes by  $P_{\delta}(K,v)$  the set of all Laurent series  $\alpha = \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} a_n X^n$ ,  $a_n \in \mathbf{K}$ , for every  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , and

- a) there exist  $M \in \mathbf{R}$  with  $v(a_n) + n\delta \geq M$ , for every  $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ ,
- b)  $\lim_{n\to-\infty} (v(a_n) + n\delta) = \infty$ .

If we define  $u_{\delta}(\alpha) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{Z}}(v(a_n) + n\delta)$ ,  $u_{\delta}$  is a rank one and discrete valuation on  $P_{\delta}(K, v)$  and this one is a local field with respect to  $u_{\delta}$ . We call  $P_{\delta}(K, v)$  a Parshin field ([4]).

In [1] we find a description of the completion of the rational function field K(X) with respect to the so called Gauss valuation  $u_0$ , where  $u_0(a_0 + a_1X + ... + a_nX^n) = \inf_n(v(a_n))$ , as a subfield in the Parshin field  $P_0(K, v)$ . Now, if we introduce on K(X) a Gauss valuation  $u_\delta$ , where  $u_\delta(a_0 + a_1X + ... + a_nX^n) = \inf_n(v(a_n) + n\delta)$ , it is not difficult to do the same type of reasoning as in [1] in order to describe the completion of K(X) with respect to  $u_\delta$  in the Parshin field  $P_\delta(K, v)$ .

2.Let a be an algebraic element over K and K' = K(a) the corresponding algebraic extension of the field K. For a  $\delta \in \mathbf{Q}$ , we denote by  $P_{\delta}(K, v, a)$  the set of all Laurent series  $\alpha = \sum_{n \in \mathbf{Z}} a_n(X - a)^n$ ,  $a_n \in K'$  with the following properties:

- c) there exist  $M \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $v'(a_n) + n\delta \geq M$ , for every  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
- d) $\lim_{n\to-\infty}(v'(a_n)+n\delta)=\infty$ , where v' is the unique extension of the valuation v to K'.

If we define  $u_{\delta} = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (v'(a_n) + n\delta)$ ,  $P_{\delta}(K, v, a)$  becomes a local field with respect to  $u_{\delta}$ .

3.If  $P(X) = a_0 + a_1X + ... + a_nX^n$  is a polynomial in K[X],we consider  $P(X) = a'_0 + a'_1(X - a) + ... + a'_n(X - a)^n$ , the Taylor's expansion of P(X) in the element  $a \in K'$ .

Let us define  $v_{\delta}(P(X)) = \inf_{n}(v'(a'_{n}) + n\delta)$ . It is not difficult to prove that  $v_{\delta}$  is a valuation on K(X). The problem is how to describe the completion of K(X) with respect to  $v_{\delta}$ . It is clear enough that  $v_{\delta}$  is a Gauss type valuation on K'(X), and the completion of K'(X) with respect to this last valuation is possible to describe as a subfield in  $P_{\delta}(K, v, a)([1])$ . Using Taylor's expansions in a, it is possible to construct an embedding of K(X) in K'(X) and then in  $P_{\delta}(K, v, a)$ . So the completion of K(X) with respect to  $v_{\delta}$  is exactly the topological closure of K(X) in  $P_{\delta}(K, v, a)$ . It remains only to say when a polynomial from K'(X) is a Taylor's expansion of a polynomial from K(X).

Theorem 1

A polynomial  $P^*(X) = a'_0 + a'_1(X-a) + \ldots + a'_n(X-a)^n$  is the Taylor extension of  $P(X) = a_0 + a_1X + \ldots + a_nX^n$  if and only if we have the following matrix equality :  $\mathbf{A}_n \times (a'_0, a'_1, \ldots, a'_n)^t = (a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n)^t$ , where  $\mathbf{A}_n = (a_{ij}), \ i, j \in \{0, 1, \ldots, n\}$ , with  $a_{ij} = 0$  if  $i > j, a_{ij} = 1$  if i = j and  $a_{ij} = C^i_j$ ,  $a^{j-i}$ , if  $i < j.(C^m_n = \frac{n!}{m!(n-m)!})$ . The matrix  $\mathbf{A}_n$  is invertible in  $\mathbf{Z}[a]$  and the image of K(X) in K'(X-a) is  $\left\{\frac{a'_0 + a'_1(X-a) + \ldots + a'_n(X-a)^n}{b'_0 + b'_1(X-a) + \ldots + b'_m(X-a)^m}\right\}$ , where  $(a'_0, a'_1, \ldots, a'_n) = \mathbf{A}_n^{-1} \times (a_0, a_1, \ldots, a_n)$  and  $(b'_0, b'_1, \ldots, b'_m) = \mathbf{A}_m^{-1} \times (b_0, b_1, \ldots, b_m)$ , with  $a_i, b_j \in K$ ,  $i = \overline{0}, n$ ,  $j = \overline{0}, m$ .

Corollary 2  $P^*(X)$  is an element from K[X], if and only if  $A_n(a'_0, a'_1, ..., a'_n)^t$  is a vector in  $K^n$ .

## References

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