ON THE UNIVERSAL NORM DISTRIBUTION

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Abstract. We introduce and study the universal norm distribution in this paper, which generalizes the concepts of universal ordinary distribution and the universal Euler system. We study the Anderson type resolution of the universal norm distribution and then use this resolution to study the group cohomology of the universal norm distribution.

1. Introduction

Let $r$ be a positive integer, the universal ordinary distribution of rank 1 and level $r$ is well known to be the free abelian group

$$U_r = \frac{\langle [a] : a \in \frac{1}{r} \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \rangle}{\langle [a] - \sum_{pb=a} [b] : p \mid r, a \in \frac{1}{p} \mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \rangle}.$$ 

With a natural $G_r = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\mu_r)/\mathbb{Q})$ action on $U_r$, $U_r$ becomes a $G_r$-module and plays a very important role in the study of cyclotomic fields, see for example Lang [3] or Washington [9] for more information. In particular, the sign cohomology of $U_r$ gives key information about the indices of cyclotomic units and Stickelberger ideals as illustrated by Sinnott’s original paper [8] and many following papers on this subject by different authors. The $G_r$-cohomology is found to be related to the cyclotomic Euler system, as shown by Anderson-Ouyang [1] about the Kolyvagin recursion in the universal ordinary distribution.

In the book [7], Rubin defined a generalization of the universal ordinary distribution, which he called the universal Euler system. It then was used to prove the Kolyvagin recursions satisfied by the Euler systems. However, there are other universal objects satisfying similar distribution relations. In the paper [5], we proposed a generalization of the universal ordinary distribution, for which we called the universal norm distribution. We used it successfully to study Sinnott’s index formula.

We further generalize the idea of the universal norm distribution in this paper, which treats the universal Euler systems as special cases. We study in detail the structure of the universal norm distribution in this paper. We also study in detail its group cohomology. In short, this paper generalizes the results of Ouyang [4] and the appendix of it by Anderson. The goal is to set up necessary tools to the study the universal Kolyvagin recursion for the universal norm distribution (thus includes the universal Euler system case), which is a question raised in Anderson-Ouyang [1] and will be answered in a subsequent paper [6]. However, our study here is more than applications to the universal Kolyvagin recursion. The pure homological setup

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here should offer us more freedom to the study of other arithmetic aspects of the
universal norm distribution. Certainly we expect more studies in this direction.

The structure of this paper is as follows. We first introduce the definition of the
universal norm distribution $\mathcal{U}_z$ in §2 and give some examples in §3. Basic properties
of $\mathcal{U}_z$ is studied in §4. A general phenomenon of every universal norm distribution
$\mathcal{U}_z$ is Anderson’s resolution $\mathcal{L}_z$ attached to it. We construct $\mathcal{L}_z$ in §4 and prove it is
indeed a resolution of $\mathcal{U}_z$ in Theorem 5.4, a generalization of the results by Anderson
in the appendix of [4]. Because of the existence of Anderson’s resolution $\mathcal{L}_z$, we can
thus apply the double complex and spectral sequences method to study the group
cohomology of the universal norm distribution $\mathcal{U}_z$. This is accomplished in §5 in
particular, in Theorem 5.7 and Theorem 5.8. For the universal ordinary distribution
case, the two Theorems recover and generalize Theorem A in Ouyang [4].

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2. Notations and Definitions

2.1. Basic Notations. Let $X$ be a totally ordered set. Denote by $x, x_i$ the
elements in $X$.

Let $Y$ be the set of all squarefree formal products of $x \in X$, i.e., the element
$y \in Y$ has the form $x_1 \cdots x_n \cdots$ for $x_i \neq x_j \in X$. In particular, let $1 \in Y$ denote
the element of which no $x \in X$ appears in the formal product. One can identify $Y$
with the collection of all subsets of $X$, thus $1$ is corresponding to the empty set.

For every $y \in Y$, the degree $\deg y$ of $y$ is define to be the number of elements $x \in X$
dividing $y$. Denote by $y_i$ the elements in $Y$. If without further statement, we’ll
assume that $y$ is finite, i.e., $\deg y < \infty$. Denote by $Y_{\text{fin}}$ the set of all finite $y \in Y$.

Let $Z$ be the set of all formal product of $x \in X$, i.e., the element $z \in Z$ has the
form $x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_n^{i_n} \cdots$ with $i_j \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. For every $z = x_1^{i_1} \cdots x_n^{i_n} \cdots$, define the degree of
$z$ to be $\deg z = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} i_j$. Denote by $z, z'$, $w$ the elements in $Z$ and in particular
by $z, z'$ the infinite elements(elements with infinite degree) in $Z$. The subset of all
finite elements in $Z$ will be denoted by $Z_{\text{fin}}$.

Apparently we have $X \subseteq Y \subseteq Z$. One can always keep in mind the example that
$X$ is the set of prime numbers, $Y_{\text{fin}}$ is the set of all squarefree positive integers and
$Z_{\text{fin}}$ is the set of positive integers. We can thus imitate all the terminologies from
traditional sense, for example, prime factors, factors, the greatest common divisors
and etc.

For every $z \in Z$ and $x \in X$, the valuation of $z$ at $x$ is the highest power of $x$
dividing $z$ and is denoted by $v_x(z)$. For every $z \in Z$, there exists a unique $\bar{z} \in Y(\bar{z}$
could be infinite) such that if $x | z$ then $x | \bar{z}$. We call $\bar{z}$ the support of $z$. For every
$z \in Z$, if a factor $z' | z$ satisfies $\gcd(z', z/z') = 1$, $z'$ is called a stalk of $z$ and is
denoted by $z' |_s z$. Note that the set of stalks of $z$ has a one-to-one correspondence
with the set of factors (and also stalks) of \( \bar{z} \). Fix \( z \), for each \( y \mid \bar{z} \), let \( z(y) \) be the stalk of \( z \) whose support is \( y \). In particular, \( z(x) \) is just \( x^{\nu} (z) \).

For each pair \( x \in X \) and \( y \in Y \), we define the function \( \omega : X \times Y \to \{1, 0, -1\} \) by

\[
(\omega(x, y) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\# \{x' : x' < x\}} & \text{if } x \mid y; \\ 0, & \text{if } x \nmid y. \end{cases}
\]

Let \( G \) be a profinite group. Let \( A \) be a point set with discrete topology such that \( G \) acts continuously. Suppose there is a surjection \( A \to \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \) which induces a bijection between the orbits of \( A \) and elements \( z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \). Let \( B_z \) be the corresponding orbit of \( z \). Let \( H_z \) be the stabilizer of any \( b \in B_z \). We assume \( \{H_z : z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}\} \) satisfies the following axioms:

- For every \( z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \), the commutator \( [G, G] \leq H_z \);
- For every \( z' \mid z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \), \( H_z \leq H_{z'} \);
- For \( z \) and \( z' \) in \( \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \) and relatively prime, \( H_{zz'} = H_z \cap H_{z'} \) and \( G = H_z H_{z'} \).

By the first axiom, then \( H_z \) is a normal open subgroup of \( G \) and the quotient group \( G_z = G/H_z \) is finite abelian. By the second axiom, for every \( z' \mid z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \), \( G_{z'} \) is a quotient group of \( G_z \); by the last axiom, one see that for every \( z' \mid z \), the quotient map \( G_z \to G_{z'} \) is canonically split as \( G_z = G_{z'} \times G_{z/z'} \), we thus have the following canonical decomposition

\[
G_z = \prod_{x \mid z} G_{z(x)}.
\]

Let \( N_z \) be the sum of all elements \( g \in G_z \) in the group ring \( \mathbb{Z}[G_z] \). For \( z \) finite and \( z' \mid z \), Let \( g_{z'} \) denote the image of \( g \in G_z \) in \( G_{z'} \). Let \( N_z^{z'} \) be the corresponding inflation map from \( \mathbb{Z}[G_{z'}] \) to \( \mathbb{Z}[G_z] \). For every infinite \( z \in Z \), let \( G_z \) be the inverse limit of \( G_z \) over all finite \( z \mid z \). Then \( G_z \) is actually the direct product of \( G_{z(x)} \) for every \( x \mid z \).

Write \( B_z = \{[gz] : g \in G_z\} \), then

\[
A = \bigcup_{z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}} B_z = \{[gz] : g \in G_z, z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}\},
\]

and \( G_{x^n} \) acts trivially in \( B_z \) if \( x \nmid z \). Thus \( A \) and \( \{G_z : z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}\} \) are uniquely determined by each other. Let \( A_z = \bigcup_{z \mid z' \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}} B_{z'} \) for every \( z \in Z \).

For each pair \( x \in X \) and \( z \in Z \), the Frobenius element \( Fr_z \) is a given element in \( G \) whose restriction to \( G_{x^n} \) is the identity for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \).

Let \( O \) be an integral domain and let \( \Phi \) be its fractional field. Let \( \mathcal{T} \) be a fixed \( O \)-algebra which is torsion free and finitely generated as an \( O \)-module. We suppose that \( \mathcal{T} \) is a trivial \( G \)-module. For each \( x \in X \), a polynomial

\[
p(x ; t) \in \mathcal{T}[t]
\]

is chosen corresponding to \( x \).

2.2. Definition of the universal norm distribution. Let \( A \) be the free \( \mathcal{T} \)-module generated by \( A \), along with the \( G \)-action, \( A \) becomes a torsion free \( \mathcal{T}[G] \)-module. Let \( B_z \) be the \( \mathcal{T}[G] \)-submodule of \( A \) generated by \( B_z \) as \( \mathcal{T} \)-module for \( z \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}} \). Then \( B_z \) is nothing but a free rank 1 \( \mathcal{T}[G_z] \)-module with generator \([z]\). Let \( A_z \) be the \( \mathcal{T}[G] \)-submodule generated by \( A_z \) as \( \mathcal{T} \)-module for every \( z \in Z \). Thus \( A_z \) has a natural \( \mathcal{T}[G_z] \)-module structure for every \( z \mid z' \).
Let $\lambda_{z(x)}$ be the $T[G_z]$-homomorphism of $A_z$ given by

$$
\lambda_{z(x)} : \{x\} \rightarrow \begin{cases} 
p(x; Fr_x^{-1})[z'] - N_{z(x)}[z(x)z'], & \text{if } x \nmid z', \\
0, & \text{if } x \mid z'. 
\end{cases}
$$

Let $D_z$ be the submodule of $A_z$ generated by the images of $\lambda_{z(x)}(A_z/\langle x \rangle)$ for all $x \mid z$. Elements in $D_z$ are called distribution relations in $A_z$. The universal norm distribution $U_z$ according to the above assumptions is defined to be the quotient $T[G_z]$-module $A_z/D_z$, i.e., $A_z$ modulo all distribution relations.

Note that for every $z \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$
A_z = \bigcup_{\substack{\text{finite} \ 1 \ \ z' \mid z}} A_z'.
$$

For any $z' | z$, the apparent inclusion of $A_z'$ to $A_z$ induces an injection map from $U_{z'}$ to $U_z$. In Proposition 12, we’ll see this injection actually is a splitting $G_z$-monomorphism.

3. Examples

We give a few examples about the universal norm distribution here.

3.1. The trivial case. The first case of the universal norm distribution is that $p(x; t) = 1$ for every $x \in X$. In this case, one easily see that $U_z$ is generated by the images of $B_z$. Actually, $U_z$ is nothing but isomorphic to the $T$-module $B_z = T[G_z]$ (see the remark after Proposition 12). We call this type of universal norm distribution the trivial universal norm distribution.

3.2. The universal ordinary distribution. Recall that an ordinary distribution of level $r$ for a positive integer $r$ is a function $f$ from $\frac{1}{r}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z}$ to an abelian group $Ab$ satisfying

$$
f(pa) = \sum_{i=0}^{p} f(a + \frac{i}{p}), \forall \text{ primes } p \mid r.
$$

In the category of ordinary distributions, there exists a universal object, i.e., an abelian group $U_r$ and a distribution relation $u : \frac{1}{r}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow U_r$ such that for every $f$, there is a unique homomorphism $f^u : U_r \rightarrow Ab$, such that $f = f^u \circ u$. Usually one can write $U_r$ as

$$
\langle [a] : a \in \frac{1}{r}\mathbb{Z}/\mathbb{Z} \rangle / \langle [pa] - \sum_{i=0}^{p} (a + \frac{i}{p}) : \forall p \mid r \rangle
$$

and the map $u$ sends $a$ to $[a]$.

The universal ordinary distribution $U_r$ is actually a universal norm distribution according to our language. Let $X$ be the set of all prime numbers. Then $Y_{\text{fin}}$ is the set of all squarefree positive integers and $Z_{\text{fin}}$ is just the set of positive integers. Let $G = G_0$. Let $G_\infty = \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_r)/\mathbb{Q})$. The Frobenius element $Fr_p$ is defined by the usual way. Let $O = \mathbb{Z} = T$ and thus $\Phi = \mathbb{Q}$. Let the polynomial $p(p; t) = 1 - t$ for all $p \in X$. The corresponding universal norm distribution $U_r$ is shown to be isomorphic to the universal ordinary distribution $U_r$ (see Ouyang 3) by sending $[r] \in U_r$ to $[\frac{1}{r}] \in U_r$. 

3.3. The universal ordinary predistribution. Keep $X, Y, Z, G, \mathcal{O}$ and $\mathcal{T}$ the same as in § 3.2. Now let $p(p; t) = -t$ for $p \neq 2$ and let $p(2; t) = -t$, we call the resulting universal norm distribution the universal ordinary predistribution.

**Proposition 3.1.** The universal ordinary predistribution is isomorphic to the integer ring of the cyclotomic number field $\mathbb{Q}(\mu_r)$ for each $r$.

**Proof.** Define $e_r : \mathcal{A}_r \to \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\mu_r)}$ by

\[
[\sigma r'] \mapsto \exp\left(\frac{2\pi i}{r}ight)^\sigma,
\]

then immediately one has

1. $\mathcal{D}_r \subseteq \ker e_r$,
2. $e_r$ is surjective.

By Proposition 4.1 which we'll prove later, we know that $\mathcal{U}_r$ has $\mathbb{Z}$-rank $\phi(r)$, the same as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\nu_r)}$, thus $e_r$ is an isomorphism. $\square$

3.4. The universal Euler system. Let $K$ be a fixed number field. Let $p$ be a rational prime number. Let $\Phi$ be a finite extension of $\mathbb{Q}_p$ and let $\mathcal{O}$ be the ring of integer of $\Phi$. Let $T$ be a $p$-adic representation of $G_K$ with coefficients in $\mathcal{O}$. Assume that $T$ is unramified outside a finite set of primes of $K$.

Fix an ideal $\mathfrak{f}$ of $K$ divisible by $p$ and by all primes where $T$ is ramified. Let $X$ be the set of all primes $x$ of $K$ which is prime to $\mathfrak{f}$ and $K(x) \neq K(1)$, where $K(x)$ is the ray class field of $K$ modulo $x$. Then $Y$ and $Z$ are defined following $X$. For every $y = x_1 \cdots x_n \in Y$, let $K(y)$ be the composite

\[ K(y) = K(x_1) \cdots K(x_n). \]

Fix a $\mathbb{Z}_p$-extension $K_\infty/K$ which no finite prime splits completely. We write $K \subset F \subset K_\infty$ to indicate $F/K$ a finite subextension of $K_\infty/K$. For $K \subset F \subset K_\infty$, we let $F(y) = FK(y)$. Let $G_y = \text{Gal}(F(y)/F(1)) \cong \text{Gal}(K(y)/K(1))$. We see that for any $y' / y$, $G_y = G_y' \times G_{y'/y}$. Let $G = G_{K(1)}$.

Let $\text{Fr}_x$ denote a Frobenius of $x$ in $G_K$, and let

\[ p(x; t) = \det(1 - \text{Fr}_x^{-1} t) \in \mathcal{O}[t]. \]

Let $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{O}[\text{Gal}(F(1)/K)]$. With the above $X, Y, \mathcal{O}, \Phi$ and $p(x; t)$, the corresponding universal norm distribution $\mathcal{U}_y$ (related to $F$) is called the universal Euler system of level $(F, y)$. This is the concept introduced by Rubin in his book Euler systems [4].

3.5. Function field case. Let $K = F_q(T)$ and $A = F_q[T]$. For any $f(T) \in A$, let $K(f) = K(\lambda_f)$ be the cyclotomic function field of $K$ related to $f$ where $\lambda_f$ is a division point of $f$ with respect to the Carlitz module. The Galois group $G_f$ of $K(f)/K$ is known to be isomorphic to $(A/f)^\times$. Thus we can identify every $\sigma = \sigma_x \in G_f$ for some (a unique) $x \in (A/f)^\times$. The ordinary distribution of level $f$ on the function field $K$ is defined to be a map

\[ \phi : \frac{1}{f}A/A \to Ab = \text{abelian group} \]

satisfying

\[ \phi(x) = \sum_{py = x} \phi(y), \forall p | f, x \in \frac{p}{f}A/A. \]
One can then talk about the universal ordinary distribution as the universal object to the category of ordinary distributions. As in the number theory counterpart, by abusing notation, we say the group

$$U_f = \frac{\langle [a] : a \in \mathbb{A}/A \rangle}{\langle [a] - \sum_{p \mid a} [b] : p \mid a \in \mathbb{A}/A \rangle}$$

the universal ordinary distribution. $U_f$ is naturally equipped with a $G_f$-action by sending $\sigma_x[a] = [xa]$. This distribution plays a similar role to the universal ordinary distribution in the study of cyclotomic function field. One can easily show that $U_f$ is a free abelian group of order $|G_f|$. We'll see that it actually is also a special case of the universal norm distribution.

We work on more generality. Let $K$ be a fixed function field. Pick a place $\infty$ in $K$. Let $A$ be the integer ring corresponding to the place $\infty$. Choose a sign function $\text{sgn}$ on $K^*$. Let $\phi$ be a sign-normalized Drinfeld module of rank 1. The field $H^+$ is defined to be the extension of $K$ by adding all the coefficients of $\phi_a$ for $a \in A$.

For any ideal $I$ of $A$, let $K(I)$ be the cyclotomic function field extension of $K$ related to $I$ (and related to the sign-normalized Drinfeld module $\phi$). Let now $X$ be the set of all prime ideals of $A$, then $Z$ can be considered as the set of all integral ideals of $A$. Let $G_f$ be the Galois group of $K(I)/H^+$. We know that $G_f = (A/I)^\times$ and thus $G_f$ satisfies the condition of the universal norm distribution. For any $\nu \in X$, we can define the Frobenius element $F_{\nu}$ correspondingly. Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_{H^+}$ and $\Phi = H^+$. We can now define the universal norm distribution by choosing a set of polynomials $\{p(\nu, t)\}$.

In particular, if let $K = F_q(T)$ and let $A = F_q[T]$. Let the sign normalized Drinfeld module be the usual Carlitz module. In this case $H^+$ is actually just $K$. Let $p(\nu, t) = 1 - t$ for every $\nu \in X$. We can identify the corresponding universal norm distribution $U_f$ related to $f \in A$ as the $G_f$-module

$$U_f = \frac{\langle [\sigma f'] : f' |_s f, \sigma \in G_f \rangle}{\langle (1-F_{p}^{-1})[\sigma f'] - N_{f(\nu)}[\sigma f(p)f'] : f(p)f' |_s f, \sigma \in G_f \rangle}.$$ 

Now we can define a homomorphism from $U_f$ to $U_f$ by sending $[f'] \mapsto [\frac{1}{f}]$. This homomorphism is shown to be an isomorphism.

4. Basic properties of the universal norm distribution $U_Z$

Recall by our definition, for every $z \in Z$, $A_z$ is a free $\mathcal{T}$-module generated by the set

$$A_z = \bigcup_{z' \text{ finite} \mid z} B_{z'} = \bigcup_{z' \text{ finite} \mid z} \{ [gz] : g \in G_{z'} \}.$$ 

If let $B_n$ be the set of all elements

$$\{ [gz] \in A : \text{the restriction } g_{z(x)} = 1 \text{ for exactly } n \text{ primes } x \mid z' \}$$

Then $A_z$ is the disjoint union

$$A_z = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} \bigcup_{z' \text{ finite} \mid z} (B_n \cap B_{z'}).$$

We have the following key proposition:
Proposition 4.1. The free \( T \)-module \( \mathcal{A}_z \), for every \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \), possesses a \( T \)-basis

\[
\{ \lambda_{z'}[gz'] : z', z'' \mid_{s, z}, z'z'' \in \mathbb{Z}_{\text{fin}}, [gz'] \in B_0 \}
\]

where \( \lambda_{z''} \) is defined to be the product of \( \lambda_{z(x)} \) for all \( x \mid z'' \).

Proof. Suppose that \([gz'] \in B_n \cap \mathcal{A}_z \) for \( n \geq 1 \), then there exists a prime \( x \mid z' \) such that \( g z'(x) = 1 \). One has

\[
[gz'] = - \sum_{1 \neq g' \in G_{z(x)}} [gg'z'] - \lambda_{z(x)}[gz'/z(x)] + p(x; Fr^{-1})[gz'/z(x)].
\]

Thus

\[
\langle B_n \rangle_T \cap \mathcal{A}_z \subseteq \langle B_{n-1} \rangle_T \cap \mathcal{A}_z + \sum_{x \mid z} \lambda_{z(x)}A_{z/z(x)} + \sum_{x \mid z} A_{z/z(x)}
\]

where \( \langle B_n \rangle_T \) denotes the free \( T \)-module generated by \( B_n \). Thus by induction, the set given in the proposition generates \( \mathcal{A}_z \). We just need to show the cardinality of this set agrees with the \( T \)-rank of \( \mathcal{A}_z \). For finite \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \), the \( T \)-rank of \( \mathcal{A}_z \) is

\[
\sum_{z' \mid z} G_{z'} = \prod_{x \mid z} (|G_{z(x)}| + 1).
\]

On the other hand, the cardinality of the set in the proposition is

\[
\sum_{z' \mid z} |B_0 \cap B_{z'}| = \sum_{z' \mid z} \sum_{z'' \mid z} \prod_{x \mid z'} (|G_{z(x)}| - 1)
\]

\[
= \sum_{z'' \mid z} \prod_{x \mid z'} |G_{z(x)}|
\]

\[
= \prod_{x \mid z} (|G_{z(x)}| + 1).
\]

This proved the case when \( z \) is finite. Taking the limit, then we have the proof for infinite \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \). \( \square \)

Proposition 4.2. (1) The module \( \mathcal{U}_z \) is a free \( T \)-module with basis \( B_0 \cap \mathcal{A}_z \).

(2) For every \( z' \mid_{s, z} \), the natural injection of \( \mathcal{U}_{z'} \) to \( \mathcal{U}_z \) is a splitting \( G_{z'} \)-monomorphism.

Proof. Immediately from Proposition 4.1. \( \square \)

Remark 4.3. From the above Proposition 4.2(1), one see that \( \mathcal{U}_z \) is free \( T \)-module of rank \( |G_z| \). In particular, in the trivial universal norm distribution case, one see that the image of \( B_z \) in \( \mathcal{U}_z \) actually is a basis of \( \mathcal{U}_z \), thus \( \mathcal{U}_z \) is isomorphic to \( T[G_z] \), which justifies the meaning of trivial.

Remark 4.4. From the above Proposition 4.2(2), we’ll henceforth identify \( \mathcal{U}_{z'} \) as a submodule of \( \mathcal{U}_z \). In particular, for every \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \), we have

\[
\mathcal{U}_z = \bigcup_{z' \mid_{s, z} \text{ finite}} \mathcal{U}_{z'}
\]

This observation will be used to the study of the universal Kolyvagin recursion in Ouyang [6].
Proposition 4.5. Let \( w \mid z \) be a pair of elements in \( Z \). Then the corestriction homomorphism \( \text{Cor}_{w,z} \) from \( \mathcal{A}_w \) to \( \mathcal{A}_z \) by
\[
[w'] \mapsto N_{w'}^z(z')(w' \mid s, z' \mid s, z, w' = z')
\]
induces an embedding from \( \mathcal{U}_w \) to \( \mathcal{U}_z \). In particular, when \( w \mid z \), this embedding is the natural injection as given in Proposition 4.4.

Proof. Write \( V_1 \) (resp. \( W_1 \)) the free \( T \)-submodule of \( \mathcal{A}_w \) (resp. \( \mathcal{A}_z \)) generated by \( B_0 \cap \mathcal{A}_w \) (resp. \( B_0 \cap \mathcal{A}_z \)). Write \( V_2 \) (resp. \( W_2 \)) the free \( T \)-submodule of \( \mathcal{A}_w \) (resp. \( \mathcal{A}_z \)) generated by other elements in the basis of \( \mathcal{A}_w \) (resp. \( \mathcal{A}_z \)) given by Proposition 4.1. Then it is easy to check that \( \text{Cor}_{w,z} \) maps \( V_i \) to \( W_i \) injectively. Hence it induces a well defined embedding from \( \mathcal{U}_w \) to \( \mathcal{U}_z \). \( \square \)

5. Anderson’s resolution

5.1. Set up. Let \( z \in Z \) be given. Let
\[
\mathcal{L}_z = \bigoplus_{y \mid z} \mathcal{A}_{z/(y)}[y]
\]
where \( y \) is finite and \( [y] \) is a symbol depending only on \( y \). If we write
\[
[g' z'][y] = [g' z', y]
\]
for elements in \( \mathcal{A}_{z/(y)}[y] \), then \( \mathcal{L}_z \) is the free \( T \)-module generated by the set
\[
\{ [a, y] : [a] \in A_{z/(y)}, y \mid z \}
\]
We assign a grade in \( \mathcal{L}_z \) by declaring
\[
\deg[a, y] = -\deg y.
\]
For any \( g \in G_z \) and \( [g' z'] \in A_{z/(y)} \), declare the \( G_z \)-action as
\[
g[g' z', y] := [g z g' z', y],
\]
then \( \mathcal{L}_z \) becomes a graded \( T[G_z] \)-module. \( \mathcal{L}_z \) is bounded above since all its non-negative components are 0. Moreover, \( \mathcal{L}_z \) is bounded if and only if \( z \) is finite.

With abuse of notation, denote by \( \lambda_{z(x)} \), \( \lambda_y \) the homomorphisms of \( \mathcal{L}_z \) inheriting from the homomorphisms in \( \mathcal{A}_z \) bearing the same names. Now let
\[
d : \mathcal{L}_z \longrightarrow \mathcal{L}_z, [a, y] \mapsto \sum_{x \mid y} \omega(x, y) \lambda_{z(x)}[a, y/x]
\]
where \( \omega \) is as defined in § 2.1. Clearly \( d \) commutes with \( G_z \)-actions. A straightforward calculation shows that \( d^2 = 0 \) and therefore \( d \) is a differential of degree 1. Define an \( T[G_z] \)-homomorphism \( u : \mathcal{L}_z \to \mathcal{U}_z \) by
\[
[u, y] \mapsto \begin{cases} [a], & \text{if } y = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } y \neq 1. \end{cases}
\]
Regard \( \mathcal{L}_z \) as a complex \( \mathcal{L}_z^* \) by the differential \( d \), and regard \( \mathcal{U}_z \) as a complex concentrated on 0-component. Then one can easily check that \( u \) is a homomorphism of complexes. Because of the following Theorem, we call the complex \( (\mathcal{L}_z^*, d) \) (or simply \( \mathcal{L}_z^* \)) Anderson’s resolution of the universal norm system \( \mathcal{U}_z \).

Theorem 5.1. The homomorphism \( u \) is a quasi-isomorphism, i.e., the complex \( (\mathcal{L}_z^*, d) \) is acyclic for degree \( n \neq 0 \) and \( H^0(\mathcal{L}_z^*, d) \cong \mathcal{U}_z \) induced by \( u \).
Proof. For any $a \in B_0 \cap B_{z/y}$, consider the graded $T$-submodule $C_a^\bullet$ of $L_a^\bullet$ generated by
\[
\{\lambda_w[a, y'], w \mid_s z, \bar{w}y' \mid y\}.
\]
One can see that $C_a^\bullet$ is $d$-stable. Thus $C_a^\bullet$ is actually a subcomplex of $L_a^\bullet$. By Proposition 4.1, $L_a^\bullet$ is the direct sum of $C_a^\bullet$ for $a$ over $B_0 \cap A_z$. We hence only have to study the complex $C_a^\bullet$. Now the theorem follows from Lemma 5.2. □

5.2. The Koszul complex $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$. Let $\Lambda$ be the polynomial ring
\[
\Lambda = T[Z] = \{\sum t_z : t_z \in T, z \in Z\}.
\]
Let $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$ be the Koszul complex of $\Lambda$ with the regular sequence $x_1 < \cdots < x_m$ where $y = x_1 \cdots x_m$. Thus $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$ is the graded exterior algebra
\[
\bigoplus_{y' \mid y} \Lambda e_{y'}
\]
with
\[
e_{y'} = e_{x_{i_1}} \land \cdots \land e_{x_{i_k}}, \quad \text{and} \quad \deg e_{y'} = -\deg y' = -k
\]
where
\[
y' = x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_k}, x_{i_1} < \cdots < x_{i_k}.
\]
The corresponding differential is given by
\[
d e_x = x.
\]

5.3. Truncated Koszul subcomplex $C_y^\bullet$. Let $C_y^\bullet$ be the graded $T$-submodule of $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$ generated by all elements of the form $y'' e_{y'}$ for all $y'' \mid y$. This submodule is stable under the differential, thus is a subcomplex of $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$. Moreover, it is a direct summand of $\tilde{C}_y^\bullet$. By the general theory of Koszul complex, $C_y^\bullet$ is acyclic in nonzero degree and $H^0(C_y^\bullet)$ is a free $T$-module generated by $e_1$.

Lemma 5.2. For any $a \in B_0 \cap B_{z/y}$, the complex $C_a^\bullet$ is isomorphic to $C_y^\bullet$. Thus $C_a^\bullet$ is acyclic in nonzero degree and $H^0(C_a^\bullet)$ is a free $T$-module generated by $[a, 1]$.

Proof. Let $C_y^\bullet$ act on $C_a^\bullet$ by
\[
x[a, y'] = \lambda_x[a, y']
\]
and
\[
e_x[a, y'] = \begin{cases} (-1)^{|x'|} [x'|y'] [a, xy'] & \text{if } x \nmid y'; \\ 0 & \text{if } x \mid w.
\end{cases}
\]
By straightforward calculation
\[
d(\xi \eta) = (d\xi)\eta + (-1)^{\deg \xi} \xi(d\eta), \xi \in C_y^\bullet, \eta \in C_y^\bullet.
\]
Thus $C_a^\bullet = C_y^\bullet[a, 1]$. □
5.4. **Compatibility.** From Proposition 5.3, the injective corestriction homomorphism \( \text{Cor}_{w,z} \) from \( A_w \) to \( A_z \) induces a corestriction homomorphism \( \text{Cor} \) from \( L_w \) to \( L_z \) by

\[
[a, y] \mapsto \text{Cor}_{w/z}(y)[a, y].
\]

A straightforward calculation shows that \( \text{Cor} \) is compatible with the differential \( d \). Now if let \( \bar{L}_z \) be the extended exact sequence of \( U_z \) to \( L_z \), i.e., \( \bar{L}_z \) is the sequence

\[
\cdots \bar{L}_z^{-n} \to \cdots \to \bar{L}_z^0 \to U_z \to 0
\]

then the corestriction map \( \text{Cor} \) is actually an injective chain homomorphism from \( L_w \) to \( L_z \) and is thus an embedding. When \( w | z \), this embedding \( \text{Cor} \) is again a natural injection.

5.5. **Connecting map for different norm distributions.** Now fix \( X \) and \( T \), suppose that we have two sets of polynomials \( \{p_1(x; t)\} \) and \( \{p_2(x; t)\} \) in \( O(t) \), then we have two norm distributions \( U_{1,z} \) and \( U_{2,z} \), and two corresponding Anderson’s resolutions \( L_{1,z} \) and \( L_{2,z} \). Then there exists a connecting homomorphism

\[
\phi_{1,2} : L_{1,z} \otimes \Omega \Phi \to L_{2,z} \otimes \Omega \Phi
\]

by

\[
[z', y] \mapsto \sum_{w|z'} (-1)^{\deg w} \prod_{x|w} \frac{p_2(x,F_x^{-1}) - p_1(x,F_x^{-1})}{[G_z(x)]} [z'/w, y].
\]

By straightforward calculation, one can check that \( \phi_{2,1} \) is the inverse of \( \phi_{1,2} \), thus \( \phi_{1,2} \) is actually an isomorphism, which induces isomorphisms between \( U_{1,z} \otimes \Omega \Phi \) and \( U_{2,z} \otimes \Omega \Phi \). In particular, if we let \( p_1(x; t) = 1 \) for every \( x \in X \), then \( U_{1,z} \otimes \Omega \Phi \) is nothing but the module \( T[G_z] \), thus we have

**Proposition 5.3.** The \( T \otimes \Omega \Phi \{G_z\} \) module \( U_z \otimes \Omega \Phi \) is free of rank 1 for every universal norm distribution.

5.6. **Double complex structure of \( L_z \).** Set a bidegree in \( L_z \) by

\[
\deg^{(2)}[z', y] = (\deg z', -\deg z' - \deg y).
\]

We set

\[
\begin{align*}
d_{1,x}[z', y] &= -\omega(x, y)N_z(x)[z' z(x), y/x], \\
d_{2,x}[z', y] &= \omega(x, y)p(x; F_x)[z', y/x].
\end{align*}
\]

and let

\[
d_x = d_{1,x} + d_{2,x}, \quad d_1 = \sum_x d_{1,x}, \quad d_2 = \sum_x d_{2,x}.
\]

**Lemma 5.4.** (1). For any \( x, x' \mid z \), \( i = 1, 2 \),

\[
d_{1,x}^2 = d_{1,x} d_{2,x'} + d_{2,x} d_{1,x} = 0.
\]

(2). \( d_1^2 = d_2^2 = d_1 d_2 + d_1 d_2 = 0. \)

(3). \( d_{1,x} \) is \( G_z \)-stable.

**Proof.** Straightforward. \( \square \)

From the above lemma, we see that \( L_z \) is equipped with a multiple complex structure. In particular, \( (L_z^{**}; d_1, d_2) \) is a double complex corresponding to the above bigrading. We’ll use this complex to study the group cohomology of \( U_z \) in §8.
6. Preparation from homological algebra

6.1. Complex of type \( E \). Let \( A \) be a free \( \mathcal{O} \)-module of finite rank. Let \( \Lambda_A = \Lambda_A(x_1, \cdots, x_t) \) be the exterior algebra over \( A \), with the differential \( d \) given by \( d(x) = \sum m_i x \wedge x_i \) where \( m_i \in \mathcal{O} \). For each \( S \subseteq \{1, \cdots, t\} \), let \( m_S \) be the greatest common divisor of \( m_i \) for all \( i \in S \). In particular, let \( m \) be the greatest common divisor of \( m_i \) for all \( 1 \leq i \leq t \).

Let \( S = \{i_1, \cdots, i_s\} \) such that \( i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_s \). Let \( \{e_S = x_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge x_{i_s}\} \) be the standard basis of \( \Lambda_A \). By linear algebra, in the \( \Phi \)-vector space generated by \( \{x_1, \cdots, x_t\} \), there exists another basis \( \{y_1, \cdots, y_t\} \) such that \( y_1 = \frac{1}{m} \sum m_i x_i \) and the transformation matrix is inside \( SL(t, \mathbb{Z}) \), thus \( \{e'_S = y_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge y_{i_s}\} \) is another basis for \( \Lambda_A \). Hence one can easily show that \( H^s(\Lambda_A) \) is a free graded \( A/mA \)-module generated by cocycles represented by \( e'_S \) for all \( S \) which contains \( 1 \), thus is a free \( A/mA \)-module of rank \( 2^t-1 \), with the \( i \)-th component a free \( A/mA \)-module of rank \( \binom{t-1}{i} \) (or 0 if \( i = 0 \)).

6.2. The tensor projective resolution \( P_{\bullet} \). This setup is from Ouyang [4]. Fix an element \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \). Assuming that \( G_z(x) \) is a cyclic group for every \( x \mid z \). Let \( \sigma_z(x) \) be a generator of \( G_z(x) \). It is well known that the sequence

\[
\cdots \mathbb{Z}[G_z(x)] \xrightarrow{N_z(x)} \mathbb{Z}[G_z(x)] \xrightarrow{1-\sigma_z(x)} \mathbb{Z}[G_z(x)] \xrightarrow{\epsilon} \mathbb{Z} \to 0
\]

is exact, where \( \epsilon \) is the augmentation map. Let \( P_{z(x)} \) be the resulting resolution for the trivial \( \mathbb{Z}[G_z(x)] \)-module \( \mathbb{Z} \), we can thus write \( P_{z(x)} \) as the graded module

\[
\bigoplus_{n \geq 0} \mathbb{Z}[G_z(x)][x^n]
\]

with the symbol \([x^n]\) is of degree \( n \) and the differential given by

\[
\partial_{z(x)}[x^n] = \begin{cases}
(1-\sigma_z(x))[x^{n-1}], & \text{if } n > 0 \text{ odd;}

N_z(x)[x^{n-1}], & \text{if } n > 0 \text{ even.}
\end{cases}
\]

Now let \( P_{\bullet} \) as the tensor product of \( P_{z(x)} \) over all \( x \mid z \). \( P_{\bullet} \) is the so called tensor projective resolution of the trivial \( \mathbb{Z}[G_z] \)-module \( \mathbb{Z} \) with respect to the cyclic decomposition

\[
G_z = \prod_{x \mid z} G_z(x) = \prod_{x \mid z} (\sigma_z(x)).
\]

Let \([w]\) be an indeterminate for every \( w \in \mathbb{Z} \). Then the tensor resolution \( P_{\bullet} \) is the projective \( \mathbb{Z}[G_z] \)-resolution of the trivial module \( \mathbb{Z} \) by

\[
P_{z,n} = \bigoplus_{w \mid z} \mathbb{Z}[G_z][w]
\]

and the differential \( \partial_z \) is given by

\[
\partial_z[w] = \sum_{x \mid w} (-1)^{1-\sum_{x'} v_{x'} w} \alpha_z(x)[w/x]
\]

where \( \alpha_z(x) \) is equal to \( \sigma_z(x) - 1 \) if \( v_x w \) odd and \( N_z(x) \) if \( v_x w \) even. For any \( z' \mid z \), one has a natural inclusion of \( P_{z' \bullet} \) to \( P_{\bullet} \) by sending \([w]\) to \([w]\).
6.3. $G_z$-cohomology of trivial module $A$. Let $A$ be a free $\mathcal{O}$-module with trivial $G_z$-structure. To compute its $G_z$-cohomology, it suffices to compute the cohomology

$$I_{A,z}^* = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}[G_z]}(P_x, A) = \bigoplus_{w \text{ finite}} A[w]$$

with the differential

$$\delta_z[w] = \sum_{x|z} (-1)^{\sum x < z} v_x w a_x(x)[w/x]$$

where $a_x(x)$ is equal to 0 if $v_x w$ even and to $|G_z(x)|$ if $v_x w$ odd. The inclusion of $P_x$ to $P_x$ for $z'$'s $z$ thus induces a projection from $I_{A,z}^*$ to $I_{A,z'}^*$. One see that $I_{A,z'}^*$ is a direct summand of $I_{A,z}^*$.

For any finite $w$ with $\bar{w} | z$, let

$$I_A^*[w^2] = \bigoplus_{w | \bar{w}} A[w^2/w'],$$

then $I_A^*[w^2]$ is a direct summand of $I_{A,z}^*$ and

$$I_{A,z}^* = \bigoplus_{w | \bar{z}} I_A^*[w^2].$$

If $w = 1$, the subcomplex $I_A^*[w^2]$ is just a copy of $A$ with the differential 0, thus the cohomology of it is $A$ too. If $w \neq 1$, the subcomplex $I_A^*[w^2]$ is of type $E$. Let $m_w$ be the greatest common divisor of $|G_z(x)|$ for $x | w$, then $H^*(I_A^*[w^2])$ is then a free graded $A/m_w A$-module of rank $2\deg \bar{w} - 1$. One see the $(2 \deg w - \deg \bar{w} + i)$-th cohomology is just a free $A/m_w A$-module of rank $\binom{\deg \bar{w} - 1}{i-1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \deg w$ and 0 otherwise.

Denote $H^*(I_A^*[w^2])$ by $H_{A,w}$. Then with the above analysis, one has

**Proposition 6.1.** Fix a finite $z \in Z$ such that every $G_z(x)$ is cyclic for $x \mid z$. For a free $\mathcal{O}$-module $A$ with trivial $G_z$-action, then we have

1. For any $z'$'s $z$, the cohomology group $H^*(G_z', A)$ is a direct summand of $H^*(G_z, A)$.

2. The cohomology group $H^*(G_z, A)$ is the direct sum of $H_{A,w}$ for every $\bar{w} | \bar{z}$ where: (a) For $w = 1$, $H_{A,w} = A$ is with grade 0; (b) For $w \neq 1$, $H_{A,w}$ is a free graded $A/m_w A$-module with the $(2 \deg w - \deg \bar{w} + i)$-th component of rank $\binom{\deg \bar{w} - 1}{i-1}$ for $1 \leq i \leq \deg \bar{w}$ and 0 for otherwise.

**Remark 6.2.**

Now for a finite fixed $z \in Z$, suppose $M \in \mathcal{O}$ a common divisor of $|G_z(x)|$ for every $x | z$. Then the case for $G_z$-cohomology of $A/MA$ is much simpler. In this case,

$$H^*(G_z, A/MA) = H^*(I_{A,z}^*/M I_{A,z}^*),$$

and the differential in $I_{A,z}^*/M I_{A,z}^*$ is nothing but 0, thus $H^*(G_z, A/MA)$ as a graded module is isomorphic to $I_{A,z}^*/M I_{A,z}^*$. One has

**Proposition 6.3.** There exists a family

$$\{[w] \in H^*(G_z, A/MA) : w \text{ finite, } \bar{w} \mid z\}$$

with the following properties:
(1). For any \( z' | z \), the restriction of the family
\[ \{ [w] : \tilde{w} | z, \text{deg} w = n \} \]
to \( H^n(G_{z'}, A/MA) \) is an \( A/MA \)-basis of the latter one.

(2). The restriction of \([w] \) for \( \tilde{w} | z' \) to \( H^*(G_{z'}, A/MA) \) is 0.

7. \( G_z \)-COHOMOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSAL NORM DISTRIBUTION \( \mathcal{U}_z \)

In this section, we use tools developed in the previous sections to study the \( G_z \)-
cohomology of the universal norm distribution \( \mathcal{U}_z \) and of \( \mathcal{U}_z/M\mathcal{U}_z \). We assume that \( G_{z(x)} \) cyclic for every \( z \in Z \) and \( M \) a common divisor of \( |G_{z(x)}| \) for every \( x | z \).

7.1. Setup of double complex \( K_z^{\bullet, ullet} \). With preparations from the above two sections, we let
\[ K_z^{\bullet, ullet} = \text{Hom}_{G_z}(P_{z \bullet}, \mathcal{L}_z^*) \]
If we write \([a, y, w] = ([w] \mapsto [a, y])\), then \( K_z^{\bullet, ullet} \) is the free graded \( \mathcal{T} \)-module with basis
\[ \{ [a, y, w] : y | z, a \in A_{z/z(y)}, \tilde{w} | z \} \]
and with the double grading given by
\[ \text{deg}[a, y, w] = (- \text{deg} y, \text{deg} w). \]
The induced \( \mathcal{T}[G_z] \)-module structure is given by
\[ g[a, y, w] = [gx, y, w] \]
for any \( g \in G_z \). Use the same notations for the operators in \( K_z^{\bullet, ullet} \) induced from \( \mathcal{L}_z^* \), i.e., \( \lambda_{z(x)}, \lambda_z \) and so on. Now the two differentials of \( K_z^{\bullet, \bullet} \) are given by
\[ d[a, y, w] = \sum_{x \mid y} \omega(x, y) \left( p(x; \text{Fr}_x^{-1})[a, y/x, w] - N_{z(x)}[z(x)a, y/x, w] \right), \]
\[ \delta[a, y, w] = (-1)^{\text{deg} y} \sum_{x | z} (-1) \sum_{z' < x} v_{z'}[a_{z(x)}]a[y, w/x] \]
where \( a_{z(x)} \) is equal to \( 1 - \sigma_{z(x)} \) if \( v_z(w) \) even and \( N_{z(x)} \) if \( v_z(w) \) odd. Let \( K_z^* \) be the single total complex of \( K_z^{\bullet, \bullet} \), and let \( K_z \) be the underlying module.

Let \( K_z = \text{Hom}_{G_z}(P_{z \bullet}, \mathcal{U}_z) \). Then it is the quotient of free \( \mathcal{T} \)-module generated by
\[ \{ [a, w], a \in A_z, \tilde{w} | z, \text{deg} w = n \} \]
modulo relations generated by
\[ \lambda_{z(x)}[a, w], a \in A_{z/z(x)}, \tilde{w} | z, \forall x | z, \]
with the differential \( \delta \) given by
\[ \delta[a, w] = \sum_{x \in z} (-1) \sum_{z' < x} v_{z'} w[a_{z(x)}] [wx]. \]

We have the induced map
\[ u : K_z^* \longrightarrow K_z^{\bullet, ullet}, [a, y, w] \longmapsto \begin{cases} [a, w], & \text{if } y = 1; \\ 0, & \text{if } y \neq 1. \end{cases} \]

**Proposition 7.1.** The homomorphism \( u \) is a quasi-isomorphism. Thus
(1). \( H^*(K_z^*, d + \delta) \cong H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z) \).
(2). \( H^*(K_z^*/M, d + \delta) \cong H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/M) \).
and $(i, x)$. Thus $G$ is a quasi-isomorphism. (1) follows immediately from the quasi-isomorphism. Since both $K^*_z$ and $U_z$ are free $F$-modules, the induced homomorphism $\bar{u}$ from $K^*_z/MK^*_z$ to $\bar{K}^*_z/M\bar{K}^*_z$ is also a quasi-isomorphism and (2) follows immediately.

7.2. Another double complex structure of $K_z$. Keep $K_z$ as the same bigraded module as in the previous section. Let’s equip it with different differentials $(\tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})$ as the following:

$$\tilde{d}[a, y, w] = \sum_{x|y} \omega(x, y)(-1)^{\sum_{x' < x} \nu_{x'}(w)} (p(x; Fr_{\frac{x}{y}})[a, y/x, w] - N_{z(x)}[az(x), y/x, w]),$$

$$\tilde{\delta}[a, y, w] = \sum_{x|y} (-1)^{\sum_{x' < x} \nu_{x'}(y)} (-1)^{\sum_{x' < x} \nu_{x'}(w)} a_{z(x)}[a, y, wx].$$

One can easily check that

$$\tilde{d}^2 = \tilde{\delta}^2 = \tilde{d}\tilde{\delta} + \tilde{\delta}\tilde{d} = 0.$$

We define an involutive $G_z$-equivariant bigraded automorphism $\epsilon$ of $K_z$ by the rule

$$\epsilon[a, y, w] = (-1)^{\sum_{x' < x} \nu_{x'}(y)\nu(x')}(az(x), y, w).$$

by a straightforward calculation, one finds that

$$\epsilon \tilde{d} \epsilon = d, \quad \epsilon \tilde{\delta} \epsilon = \delta.$$

Thus $\epsilon$ induces an isomorphism between the cohomology of $(K; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})$ and the cohomology of $(K; d, \delta)$, which is then isomorphic to the $G_z$-cohomology of $U_z$.

In the sequel, we’ll use the double complex $(K; d, \delta)$ to study the cohomology of $U_z$. However, the results obtained here is easy to adapt to the double complex $(K; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})$. The double complex $(K; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})$ will be used to the study of the universal Kolyvagin recursion in Ouyang [3].

7.3. Multiple complex structure of $K_z$. The underlying module $K_z$ has abundant complex structures. For $x | z$, set

$$\deg_{1,x}([z', y, w]) := \nu_x(z'),$$

$$\deg_{2,x}([z', y, w]) := \nu_x(yz'),$$

$$\deg_{3,x}([z', y, w]) := \nu_x(w).$$

We call $\deg_{i,x}([z', y, w])$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ the $(i, x)$-degree of $[z', y, w]$. Make the degrees invariant with $G_z$ action, then $K_z$ is equipped with a multi-graded module structure. Let

$$d_{1,x}[a, y, w] := -\omega(x, y)N_{z(x)}[az(x), y/x, w]$$

$$d_{2,x}[a, y, w] := \omega(x, y)p(x; Fr_{\frac{x}{y}}^{-1})[a, y/x, w]$$

$$d_{3,x}[a, y, w] := (-1)^{\deg y}(-1)^{\sum_{x' < x} \nu_{x'}(w)} a_{z(x)}[a, y, wx].$$

The map $d_{i,x}$ is of $(i, x)$-degree +1. It is easy to check that for every $i, j = 1, 2, 3$ and $(i, x) \neq (j, x')$, one has

$$d^2_{i,x} = d_{i,x}d_{j,x'} + d_{j,x'}d_{i,x} = 0.$$

Thus $d_{i,x}$ are differentials of $K_z$, observing the above multi-grading structure. One see that $d$ is the sum of all $d_{i,x}$ for $i = 1, 2$ and $x | z$ and $\delta$ is the sum of $d_{3,x}$. The total degree of $K_z$ is just the sum of all $(i, x)$-degrees. Thus we can use this
multi-complex structure to study the total cohomology of $K_z$ and hence the $G_z$-cohomology of $U_z$.

Furthermore, note that any combination of $d_{i,x}$ is still a differential in $K_z$. In particular, $d_i = \sum_{x|z} d_{i,x}$ for $i = 1, 2$ is the differential induced by the differential $d_i$ in $L_z$ when viewing $L_z$ as a double complex. We have $d = d_1 + d_2$ and $\delta = \sum_{x|z} d_{3,x}$. Correspondingly, we can make $K_z$ as a triple complex $K_x^{*,*,*}$ with differentials $d_1$, $d_2$ and $\delta$. As a convention, we use $m, n, p = m+n$ and $q$ to denote the corresponding degrees for the differentials $d_1, d_2, d$ and $\delta$. We shall use this triple complex structure of $K_z$ to study the total cohomology of $K_z$.

7.4. **Compatibility.** For every $z', z$, let $K_{z'}^*$ be the submodule of $K_z$ generated by $$\{(a, y, w) : y' = y, a \in B_{z'/z(y)}, \bar{w} | z'\}$$ and let $K_z(z')$ be the submodule generated by $$\{(a, y, w) : y' = y, a \in B_{z'/z(y)}, \bar{w} | z\}$$ One can check that $K_{z'}$ and $K_z(z')$ are compatible with differentials. The $(d+\delta)$-cohomology of $K_z$ is just $H^*(G_z, U_z)$ and the $(d+\delta)$-cohomology of $K_z(z')$ is $H^*(G_z, U_{z'})$. Moreover, if using the embedding Cor defined in § 3.4 for Anderson’s resolution, then for every $w | z$, one has a well defined embedding from $K_w$ to $K_z$.

7.5. **The study of spectral sequences.** We now discuss the $G_z$-cohomology of $U_z$ and $U_z/MU_z$. We study the triple complex $(K_x^{*,*,*}; d_1, d_2, \delta)$, or rather, fix $n$, we study the double complex $(K_x^{*,n,*}; d_1, \delta)$. Consider the spectral sequence $$E_2^{m,q}(K_x^{*,n,*}) = H_d^m H_{\delta}^q(K_x^{*,n,*}).$$ Since $H_\delta^q(K_x^{*,m,*})$ is just $H^q(G_z, L_z^{*,m})$, which is the direct sum of subcomplexes of the following form for all $y | z$, $\deg y = -n$:

$$0 \to H^q(G_z, [B_1, y]) \xrightarrow{d_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{d_j} \cdots$$

(1)

$$\bigoplus_{y' | y, \deg y' = -p} H^q(G_z, [B_{z(y')}, y/y']) \xrightarrow{d_1} \cdots \xrightarrow{d_j} H^q(G_z, [B_{z(y)}], 1) \to 0$$

where $$[B_{z(y')}, y'] := \langle [a, y'] : a \in B_{z'} \rangle \cong B_{z'}.$$ Note that for any $y' | y | z$, $$B_{z(y)} = B_{z(y')} \otimes_T T[G_z(y/y')]$$

One has a commutative diagram

$$H^q(G_z, [B_{z(y')}, y]) \xrightarrow{-\omega(x,y)d_1} H^q(G_z, [B_{z(y')}, y/x])$$

where $\omega$ is the isomorphism induced by Shapiro’s Lemma. Note that $[B_1, y]$ is just one copy of $T$ indexed by $y$, we write it as $T[y]$. Through $\omega$, the complex $[\bar{1}1]$ is
then quasi-isomorphic to
\[ 0 \to H^q(G_z, T[y]) \cdots \to \bigoplus_{y' \mid y, \deg y' = -p} H^q(G_{z/z(y')}, T[y/y']) \cdots \to H^q(G_{z/z(y)}, T[1]) \to 0 \]
with the differential
\[ \dd(c) = - \sum_{x \mid y'/y} \omega(x, y/y') \text{res}_x c \]
for
\[ c \in H^q(G_{z/z(y')}, T[y/y']), \text{res}_x \text{ is the restriction of } c \text{ in } H^q(G_{z/z(xy')}, T[y/y'x]). \]
If replace \( q \) in the complex (2) above by \( * \), then we have a complex (3)
\[ 0 \to H^*(G_z, T[y]) \cdots \to \bigoplus_{y' \mid y, \deg y' = -p} H^*(G_{z/z(y')}, T[y/y']) \cdots \to H^*(G_{z/z(y)}, T[1]) \to 0 \]

**Lemma 7.2.** The complex (3) is acyclic except at the first cohomology while the first cohomology is the direct sum of free graded \( T/m_w T \)-modules \( H_{T,w} \) for \( y \mid w \), where \( m_w = \text{gcd}\{|G_z(x)| : x \mid w\} \) and the grading of \( H_{T,w} \) is as stated in Proposition 6.1.

**Proof.** Since \( T \) is a trivial \( G_z \)-module, we can apply the results of Proposition 6.1 here. The first cohomology is just
\[ \bigcap_{x \mid y} \ker(H^*(G_z, T) \to H^*(G_{z/z(x)}, T)), \]
which is nothing but the direct sum of \( H_{T,w} \) for \( y \mid w \) by Proposition 6.1. Apply Proposition 6.1 again, we see the complex (3) satisfies the conditions of Lemma 5.2 of Ouyang 4. Page 16. Following that lemma, we know other cohomology groups vanish for the complex (3). \( \square \)

Write \( H^q_{T,w} \) the \( q \)-th component of \( H_{T,w} \), we thus have

**Proposition 7.3.** For any fixed \( n \), the \( E_2^{n,q} \) term \( H^q_{d_1} H^q_{d_1} (K_{\ast, \ast, \ast}; d_1, \partial) \) of the double complex \((K_{\ast, \ast, \ast}; d_1, \partial)\), is then the direct sum of free \( T/m_w T \)-modules \( H_{T,w}^q[y] \) where
\[ \deg y = -n, \quad y \mid w \mid z \]
and the \( T/m_w T \)-rank of \( H_{T,w}^q[y] \) is \((\deg w + 1)\) if \( q = 2 \deg w - \deg w + 1 \).

**7.6. The case** \( p(x; 1) = 0 \) **for every** \( x \mid z \). In this subsection, we suppose that \( p(x; 1) = 0 \) for every \( x \mid z \). In this case, we can give a complete description of the \( G_z \)-cohomology of \( U_z \). Consider the \( T \)-submodule \( S \) of \( K_z \) generated by
\[ \{[a, y, w] : a \in B_{z/z(y)}, y \mid z, \bar{w} \mid z, a \notin B_1 \text{ if } y \mid w \}. \]
Under the assumption \( p(x; 1) = 0 \), one easily sees that \( d_1 S, d_2 S, \delta S \subseteq S \), thus \( S \) is really a subcomplex of \( K_z \) with related double and triple complex structures. We let \( Q_z = K_z/S \), thus \( Q_z \) is a free \( T \)-module generated by
\[ \{[1, y, w] : y \mid \bar{w} \mid z \}. \]
Note that the induced differential \( d_1 = 0 \) in \( Q_z \). We write the quotient map as \( \rho \).
Proposition 7.7. The homomorphism \( \rho \) is a quasi-isomorphism.

Proof. Consider the triple complex \((K_\bullet^\bullet; d_1, d_2, \delta)\) and the related triple complex \((Q_\bullet^\bullet; d_1, d_2, \delta)\). Fix \( d_2 \)-degree \( n \), we consider the double complex \((K_2^\bullet; d_1, \delta)\) and its quotient by \( \rho \). Then \( \rho \) induces a map

\[
\rho_2 : H^m_{d_1}(H^n_{d_1}((K_2^\bullet; n))) \rightarrow H^m_{d_1}(H^n_{d_1}(Q_2^\bullet; n)).
\]

We claim that \( \rho_2 \) is an isomorphism.

Assuming the claim, then \( H^m_{d_1}(K_2^\bullet; n, d_1 + \delta) \) is isomorphic to \( H^m_{d_1}(Q_2^\bullet; n, d_1 + \delta) \). Thus for the double complex \((K_2^\bullet; d_1, d_2, \delta)\) and its quotient \((Q_2^\bullet; d_1, d_2, \delta)\), the \( E_2^{m,n+2} \)-term \( H^m_{d_1 + \delta}(H^n_{d_1 + \delta}(K_2^\bullet; n)) \) is isomorphic to \( H^m_{d_2 + \delta}(H^n_{d_1 + \delta}(Q_2^\bullet; n)) \). That hence is a quasi-isomorphism. Now that here we use the following fact about spectral sequences: a complex homomorphism is a quasi-isomorphism if in the corresponding weakly convergent spectral sequences, the \( E_r \)-terms are isomorphic for some positive integer \( r \).

Now we show the isomorphism of \( \rho_2 \). Consider the complex \((L_\bullet^\bullet; \delta)\) generated by \( \{[1, y, w] : \bar{w} \mid z \} \). This complex is exactly \( \text{Hom}(P_\bullet^\bullet, [B_1, y]) \). Let \( L_\bullet^\bullet \) and \( L_\bullet^\bullet \) be the subcomplexes generated by \( \{[1, y, w] : y \mid w \} \) and \( \{[1, y, w] : y \mid w \} \) respectively. Thus \( L_\bullet^\bullet \) is the direct sum of \( L_\bullet^\bullet \) and \( L_\bullet^\bullet \). Correspondingly, \( H^*(G_z; [1, y]) \) is the direct sum of \( H^*(L_\bullet^\bullet; \delta) \) and \( H^*(L_\bullet^\bullet; \delta) \). Now the kernel of \( d_1 \) at \( H^0(G_z; [1, y]) \) in the complex \( [3] \) or equivalently, in the complex \( [3] \), is just \( H^0(L_\bullet^\bullet; \delta) \). We see that \( Q_\bullet^\bullet; n \) is actually the direct sum of \( L_\bullet^\bullet \). This proves the isomorphism of \( \rho_2 \).

Theorem 7.5. If for every \( x \mid z \), \( p(x; 1) = 0 \). Then \( H^*(G_z, U_z) \), the \( G_z \)-cohomology of the universal norm distribution \( U_z \) is the direct sum of \( H_{T,w}[y] \) where \( H_{T,w} \) is as stated in Proposition 7.4 and

\[
y \mid \bar{w} \mid z.
\]

Any element \( c[y] \in H^*(G_z, U_z) \) for \( c \in H^q_{T,w} \) is of degree \( q - \deg y \).

Remark 7.6. Let \( U_z = U_r \), the universal ordinary distribution of level \( r \), if \( r \) is odd, then \( G_r^{(p)} \) is cyclic for every \( p \mid r \). We also see that \( p(x; 1) = 1 \) \( 1 = 0 \), hence the above theorem gives a complete description of \( H^*(G_r, U_r) \) and generalizes Theorem A in Ouyang [4], where we need the condition \( r \) is squarefree.

7.7. The \( G_z \)-cohomology of \( U_z / MU_z \). We suppose now that \( M \) is a common divisor of \( [G_z(x)] \) and \( p(x; 1) \) for every \( x \mid z \). Let \( S_z \) be the same as \( [7.4] \). Then \( S_z / MS_z \) is a submodule of \( K_z / MK_z \) generated by

\[
\{[a, y, w] : a \in B_z / (z(\bar{w}) \mid z, \bar{w} \mid z, a \notin B_1 \text{ if } y \mid w \}.
\]

One easily sees that \( S_z / MS_z \) is a submodule of \( K_z / MK_z \) with respect to the multiplicative structure of \( K_z / MK_z \). We let \( Q_z / MQ_z \) be the quotient of \( K_z / MK_z \) to \( S_z / MS_z \), thus \( Q_z / MQ_z \) is a free \( T / MT \)-module generated by

\[
\{[1, y, w] : y \mid \bar{w} \mid z \}.
\]

Note that the induced differentials \( d_1 = d_2 = d = \delta = 0 \) in \( Q_z / MQ_z \). Write the quotient map from \( K_z / MK_z \) to \( Q_z / MQ_z \) as \( \rho_M \).

Proposition 7.7. The homomorphism \( \rho_M \) is a quasi-isomorphism.

Proof. Similar to the proof of Proposition 7.4. \( \square \)
Theorem 7.8. Let \( M \in \mathcal{O} \) be a common divisor of \(|G_z(x)|\) and \( p(x; 1) \) for all \( x \mid z \). Then the cohomology group \( H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_z) \) is a direct sum of rank one graded \( \mathcal{T}/\mathcal{M} \)-modules \( \langle c(y, w) \rangle \) where
\[
y \mid \bar{w} \mid z, \text{deg} c(y, w) = \text{deg} w - \text{deg} y.
\]

Proof. By the quasi-isomorphism of \( \rho_M \) in Proposition 7.7, the cohomology group \( H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_z) \) is then just the total cohomology group of the complex \( \mathbb{Q}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathbb{Q}_z \).

However, all induced differentials in \( \mathbb{Q}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathbb{Q}_z \) are 0, thus its cohomology is itself. Let \( c(y, w) \) be the element in \( H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_z) \) represented by the cocycle \([1, y, w]\) in \( \mathbb{Q}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathbb{Q}_z \), we hence get the proof of the above theorem. \( \square \)

Remark 7.9. With the automorphism \( \epsilon \) in §7.2, we easily see that \( \rho_M : (\mathbb{K}_z^{\bullet \bullet}/\mathcal{M}\mathbb{K}_z^{\bullet \bullet}; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta}) \to (\mathbb{Q}_z^{\bullet \bullet}/\mathcal{M}\mathbb{Q}_z^{\bullet \bullet}; 0, 0) \) is a quasi-isomorphism, thus Theorem 7.8 can be stated in the form of the double complex \((\mathbb{K}_z^{\bullet \bullet}, \mathbb{K}_z^{\bullet \bullet}; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})\).

We call the basis \( \{c(y, w) : y \mid \bar{w} \mid z\} \) given in Theorem 7.8, the canonical basis for \( H^*(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_z) \). In particular, we write \( c(y, y) \) as \( c_y \). By the above theorem, we see that for every \( z \in \mathbb{Z} \),
\[
H^0(G_z, \mathcal{U}_z/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_z) = \langle c_y : y \mid z \rangle_{\mathcal{T}/\mathcal{M}}
\]
is the union of all \( H^0(G_{z'}, \mathcal{U}_{z'}/\mathcal{M}_z \mathcal{U}_{z'}) \) with \( z' \mid z \) and \( z' \) finite. We’ll use this fact in Ouyang [3] for the double complex \((\mathbb{K}_z^{\bullet \bullet}; \tilde{d}, \tilde{\delta})\).

Remark 7.10. One can expect parallel result to Theorem B in Ouyang [3] holds here too. The answer is yes. However, we feel more appropriate to state it in Ouyang [3], as a natural consequence of the universal Kolyvagin recursion, just like the proof of the above Theorem B in Anderson and Ouyang [1].

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