THE RELATIVE LAST JUMP FORMULA

BÉRANGER SEGUIN

1. The relative last jump formula

Definition 1.1. If L|K is a Galois extension of local fields, we define

$$\operatorname{lastjump_{low}}(L|K) = \sup \left\{ i \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq -1} \mid \operatorname{Gal}(L|K)_i \neq 1 \right\} \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq -1} \cup \left\{ + \infty \right\}$$
$$\operatorname{lastjump_{up}}(L|K) = \sup \left\{ v \in \mathbb{R}_{\geq -1} \mid \operatorname{Gal}(L|K)^v \neq 1 \right\} \in \frac{1}{|\operatorname{Gal}(L|K)|} \mathbb{N}_{\geq -1} \cup \left\{ + \infty \right\}$$

(See [Ser62] for more information about the ramification filtration, in both lower and upper numbering.)

By definition, we have

 $\text{lastjump}_{\text{low}}(L|K) = \psi_{L|K} \big(\text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|K) \big) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|K) = \varphi_{L|K} \big(\text{lastjump}_{\text{low}}(L|K) \big)$ where $\psi_{L|K}$, $\varphi_{L|K}$ denote the (inverse) Herbrand functions. Moreover:

- lastjump_{low} $(L|K) = -1 \iff$ lastjump_{up} $(L|K) = -1 \iff L|K$ is unramified,
- lastjump_{low} $(L|K) = 0 \iff$ lastjump_{up} $(L|K) = 0 \iff L|K$ is tamely ramified.

Let $K^{(v)}$ be the fixed subfield of K^{sep} under $\operatorname{Gal}(K^{\text{sep}}|K)^v$. Then, we have $\operatorname{lastjump_{up}}(L|K) < v \iff L \subseteq K^{(v)}$. For example, the maximal tamely ramified extension of K is $\bigcap_{v>0} K^{(v)}$.

If L, L' are two Galois extensions of K, then the last jump of their compositum can be computed by

$$\operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(LL'|K) = \max(\operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(L|K), \operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(L'|K)).$$

We now prove a relative last jump formula analogous to the relative discriminant formula:

Lemma 1.2 (Relative last jump formula). Let L|E|K be a tower of separable extensions. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|K) &= \max \left(\text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(E|K), \ \varphi_{E|K}(\text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|E)) \right) \\ \text{lastjump}_{\text{low}}(L|K) &= \max \left(\psi_{L|E}(\text{lastjump}_{\text{low}}(E|K)), \ \text{lastjump}_{\text{low}}(L|E). \right) \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The second formula follows from the first by applying the (increasing) function $\psi_{L|K} = \psi_{L|E} \circ \psi_{E|K}$, so we focus on the first formula. Consider the short exact sequence

$$1 \to \operatorname{Gal}(L|E) \to \operatorname{Gal}(L|K) \xrightarrow{\pi} \operatorname{Gal}(E|K) \to 1.$$

For any $v \ge -1$, we have $\pi(\operatorname{Gal}(L|K)^v) = \operatorname{Gal}(E|K)^v$ by [Ser62, Chap. IV, §3, Prop. 14]. In particular, if $v \le \operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(E|K)$ then $\operatorname{Gal}(L|K)^v \ne 1$, so $\operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(L|K) \ge \operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(E|K)$. Now, assume that $v > \operatorname{lastjump}_{\operatorname{up}}(E|K)$, so that $\pi(\operatorname{Gal}(L|K)^v) = \operatorname{Gal}(E|K)^v = 1$, i.e., $\operatorname{Gal}(L|K)^v \subseteq \operatorname{Gal}(L|E)$. Then:

$$Gal(L|K)^{v} = Gal(L|K)^{v} \cap Gal(L|E)$$

$$= Gal(L|K)_{\psi_{L|K}(v)} \cap Gal(L|E)$$

$$= Gal(L|E)_{\psi_{L|K}(v)} \qquad \text{by [Ser62, Chap. IV, §1, Prop. 3 et Cor.]}$$

$$= Gal(L|E)^{\varphi_{L|E}(\psi_{L|K}(v))}$$

$$= Gal(L|E)^{(\varphi_{L|E}\circ\psi_{L|E}\circ\psi_{E|K})(v)} \qquad \text{by [Ser62, Chap. IV, §3, Prop. 15]}$$

$$= Gal(L|E)^{\psi_{E|K}(v)}$$

Date: July 29, 2025.

so, under the hypothesis $v > \text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(E|K)$, we have $\text{Gal}(L|K)^v = 1$ if and only if $\psi_{E|K}(v) > \text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|E)$, if and only if $v > \varphi_{E|K}(\text{lastjump}_{\text{up}}(L|E))$.

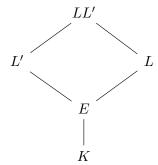
2. A CRITERION FOR RELATIVE TAMENESS

Definition 2.1. Consider a tower of Galois field extensions of local fields L|E|K, with L|K Galois. We say that L|E does not make E|K wilder if lastjump_{up}(L|K) = lastjump_{up}(E|K).

An immediate consequence of the relative last jump formula is:

Corollary 2.2. The extension L|E does not make E|K wilder if and only if $\operatorname{lastjump_{up}}(L|E) \leq \operatorname{lastjump_{low}}(E|K)$.

Lemma 2.3. Consider a diagram of extensions, all Galois over K:



If L|E does not make E|K wilder, then LL'|L' does not make L'|K wilder.

Proof. Let v be the last jump of L'|K. For any v'>v, we have $E\subseteq L'\subseteq K^{(v')}$ and, since L|E does not make E|K wilder, we have $L\subseteq K^{(v')}$, so the compositum LL' is contained in $K^{(v')}$. \square

REFERENCES

[Ser62] Jean-Pierre Serre. Corps Locaux. Hermann, Paris, 1962.