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3. THEOREMS OF STICKELBERGER AND DAVENPORT-HASSE

We will make use of the following three classical formulas. First [3, (0.8)],

$$(6) \quad G_{f^m} \left(\chi^{\frac{q^m-1}{q-1}} \right) = G_f(\chi)^m,$$

where χ is a character on $GF(q^m)$. Next [3, (0.9)],

$$(7) \quad 1 = \frac{\chi^l(l)}{G_f(\chi^l)} \prod_{j=0}^{l-1} \frac{G_f(\chi\psi^j)}{G_f(\psi^j)},$$

where χ, ψ are characters on $GF(q)$ and ψ has order l . Finally [8], [5, p. 25]

$$(8) \quad \frac{G_f(\chi^\alpha)}{(\zeta - 1)^{s(\alpha)}} \equiv \frac{1}{\gamma(\alpha)} \equiv \frac{(\zeta - 1)^{\alpha - s(\alpha)}}{\alpha!} \pmod{P},$$

where α is an integer, $0 \leq \alpha < q - 1$; $s(\alpha)$ denotes the sum of the p -adic digits of α ; $\gamma(\alpha)$ denotes the product of the factorials of the p -adic digits of α ; P is a prime ideal above p in the ring $\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{Z}[\omega]$, where $\omega = \exp(2\pi i/p(q-1))$; and χ is the character on $\mathcal{O}/P \approx GF(q)$ of order $q - 1$ which maps the coset $\omega + P$ to $\bar{\omega}$.

4. PROOF OF (2)

Let η denote the right side of (2). We must show that $\eta = 1$. Let $\delta = \frac{q^n - 1}{q - 1}$, $\theta = w^{k-1}(cw + i_j)$. Using (6), we have

$$\eta^n = \frac{\chi^{ln}(l) G_{f^n}(\chi^\delta)}{G_{f^n}(\chi^{\delta l})} \prod_{j=1}^e \prod_{k=1}^r \prod_{c=1}^{w^r - k} \frac{G_{f^n}^n(\chi^\delta \psi^\theta)}{G_{f^n}^n(\psi^\theta)}.$$

Consider a fixed pair j, k . For each $a \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $G_{f^n}(\psi^\theta) = G_{f^n}(\psi^{\theta q^a})$, so

$$\prod_{c=1}^{w^r - k} G_{f^n}(\psi^\theta) = \prod_{c=1}^{w^r - k} G_{f^n}(\psi^{w^{k-1}(cw + i_j q^a)}).$$

Similarly,

$$\prod_{c=1}^{w^r - k} G_{f^n}(\chi^\delta \psi^\theta) = \prod_{c=1}^{w^r - k} G_{f^n}(\chi^\delta \psi^{w^{k-1}(cw + i_j q^a)}).$$