

ON REFINED CLASS NUMBER FORMULAS AND TRIVIAL-ZEROES

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ABSTRACT. We prove new results on the Galois structure of ideal class groups and the equivariant Tamagawa Number Conjecture for \mathbb{G}_m over abelian extensions of number fields and also on the Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture of Mazur-Rubin and Sano. In contrast to most previous work in this direction, the p -adic aspects of our results require no hypotheses on the splitting behaviour of p -adic places in order to rule out the vanishing of Euler factors at 0.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. The main results. The Rubin-Stark Conjecture [25, Conj. B'] was formulated by Rubin as a refinement of Stark's seminal conjectures on the values at 0 of (higher) derivatives of Artin L -series over number fields. The conjecture concerns L -series of linear characters and is known to be valid for characters that factor through abelian extensions of either \mathbb{Q} or of an imaginary quadratic field and also for totally-odd characters over totally real fields. In these respective cases, results relating to the Rubin-Stark Conjecture rely on the classical theories of cyclotomic and elliptic units and on the theory of group-ring-valued Hilbert modular forms of Dasgupta and Kakde [12].

In this article, we shall derive a range of concrete consequences of the Rubin-Stark Conjecture that relate to the Galois structure of ideal class groups and to the validity of various conjectural refinements of the analytic class number formula. Whilst the idea of deriving such consequences is far from new, the novelty of our results in comparison to others (with the notable exception of results concerning the L -series of totally-odd characters that rely on the work of Dasgupta and Kakde) is that, when dealing with p -primary components, we do not require any hypotheses on the splitting behaviour of p -adic places in order to rule out the vanishing of Euler factors at 0.

To obtain these results we must first establish a strengthened version (in the relevant special case) of the theory of higher-rank Euler, Kolyvagin and Stark systems for p -adic representations over Gorenstein rings that was developed in [6] following ideas of Mazur and Rubin in [19], and this aspect of our work may be of some independent interest. More precisely, our main result in this regard (Theorem 3.3) requires weaker hypotheses than does the general approach of [6, 19] and asserts all of the following: there exists a canonical Galois-equivariant 'higher Kolyvagin derivative' map between the modules of Euler and Kolyvagin systems for \mathbb{G}_m over a general number field K , the associated modules of Stark and Kolyvagin systems are each free of rank one over the relevant Gorenstein algebras and the canonical 'regulator' map between these modules is bijective.

Following the work of Mazur and Rubin in [17], a result of this general form is the key feature of most of the current theories of Euler systems. In particular, by applying Theorem 3.3 to the higher-rank Euler system of 'Rubin-Stark elements' over K (for which the required integrality properties rely on the assumed validity of the Rubin-Stark Conjecture for all abelian extensions of K) we are able to directly derive a range of concrete consequences.

The first two such results concern the Galois structure of ideal class groups (see Corollary 3.7) and the equivariant Tamagawa Number Conjecture for \mathbb{G}_m , or 'eTNC' for short in the sequel (see Corollary 3.9). Taken together, these results have both stronger conclusions and require weaker hypotheses (relating to vanishing Euler factors) than does the corresponding result [6, Th. 5.1] of our earlier article. We further recall that the latter result had itself strongly improved upon previous results in this direction, including those of both Büyükboduk [9] and Rubin [24, 25], by

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avoiding multiple hypotheses relating, for example, to K , to the degree of the relevant abelian extension of K and to the validity of Leopoldt's conjecture (for more details see [6, Rem. 5.2]).

The third consequence that we derive from Theorem 3.3 concerns the 'Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture (for \mathbb{G}_m)' that was formulated independently by Mazur and Rubin [20] and the third author [27] and its proof relies on us developing a strengthened version of the approach used by Mazur and Rubin in [18] to prove a conjecture of Darmon. This result (which is first stated as Corollary 3.12) significantly extends available evidence for the Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture by encompassing both p -primary components of the formula at *all* odd primes p and also L -series of arbitrary order of vanishing at 0. We recall that, in contrast, previous results in this direction have either assumed the validity of the eTNC, as in [4, Th. 1.1] and the main result of [27], or have both avoided considering p -primary components for primes p that divide the degree of the relevant Galois extension and also either assumed all occurring L -series vanish at 0 to order 1, as in [20, Th. 10.7], or assumed the validity of Leopoldt's Conjecture (in addition to that of the Rubin-Stark Conjecture) and only considered a weaker version of the Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture, as in [20, Th. 11.6].

If the Rubin-Stark Conjecture is known to be valid for every abelian extension of a given field K , then all of our results over K become unconditional. If $K = \mathbb{Q}$, we thereby obtain simpler proofs of several existing results, including notably the main result of Greither and the first author in [3], and also a refinement of some of the main results of Kurihara and the first and third authors in [4] (for more details of which see [6, Rem. 5.2(ii)]). On the other hand, if K is imaginary quadratic, then our results significantly strengthen the main results of Bley [1] concerning the eTNC and of Gomez [13] concerning refined class number formulas.

In brief, the basic contents of this article is as follows. In §2 we introduce a notion of higher-rank 'motivic Euler system' for \mathbb{G}_m that is key to the approach taken here and also define associated notions relating to Kolyvagin and Stark systems. In §3 we state the main results of this article and also prove Theorem 3.3, Corollary 3.7 and Corollary 3.9, with certain auxiliary arguments (relating to the construction of a canonical Galois-equivariant Kolyvagin derivative map in rank 1) being deferred to an Appendix. Finally, in §4, we recall the statement of the Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture (as Conjecture 4.1) and then state (as Theorem 4.6) and prove a precise version of Corollary 3.12.

1.2. Notation. Throughout this article, K denotes a number field. We fix an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ of \mathbb{Q} , and regard $K \subset \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$. We set $G_K := \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/K)$.

We fix a prime number p and an algebraic closure $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p$ of \mathbb{Q}_p .

The set of all archimedean places of K is denoted by $S_\infty(K)$ and the set of p -adic places by $S_p(K)$. If E/K is an algebraic extension, then the set of places of K that ramify in E is denoted by $S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$.

For each place v of K , we fix a place w of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ lying above v . In this way, for any algebraic extension E/K we fix a place w of E that lies above v .

The symbol \mathfrak{q} always means a non-archimedean place (i.e., a prime ideal) of K . The fixed place lying above \mathfrak{q} is often denoted by \mathfrak{Q} . Sometimes we use \mathfrak{r} to denote a prime ideal of K .

For a finite set S of places of K that contains $S_\infty(K)$ and a finite extension E/K , we write $\mathcal{O}_{E,S}$ for the ring of S_E -integers of E , where S_E is the set of places of E lying above a place in S .

For a non-archimedean local field D , we denote its residue field by \mathbb{F}_D . If \mathfrak{q} is a prime of K , then we denote $\#\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}$ by $N_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

For a finite abelian group G , we set $\widehat{G} := \text{Hom}(G, \mathbb{C}^\times)$. For each χ in \widehat{G} , we write e_χ for the associated idempotent $(\#G)^{-1} \sum_{\sigma \in G} \chi(\sigma) \sigma^{-1}$ of $\mathbb{C}[G]$.

For an abelian group A and a non-negative integer m , we often abbreviate A/mA to A/m . In particular, for a field E , we denote $E^\times/(E^\times)^m$ by E^\times/m .

For a commutative ring R , an R -module X (usually finitely generated) and a non-negative integer r , we define

$$\bigcap_R^r X := \text{Hom}_R \left(\bigwedge_R^r \text{Hom}_R(X, R), R \right).$$

We recall the following basic properties of such modules (taken from [7, App. A]).

- There exists a natural homomorphism (that is, in general, neither injective nor surjective)

$$\bigwedge_R^r X \rightarrow \bigcap_R^r X; a \mapsto (\Phi \mapsto \Phi(a)).$$

- Let \mathcal{O} be a Dedekind domain and \mathcal{Q} its quotient field. If R is a Gorenstein \mathcal{O} -order in some finite dimensional commutative semisimple \mathcal{Q} -algebra (e.g., R is a finite group ring over \mathcal{O}), we have a natural identification

$$\bigcap_R^r X \simeq \left\{ a \in \mathcal{Q} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \bigwedge_R^r X \mid \Phi(a) \in R \text{ for all } \Phi \in \bigwedge_R^r \text{Hom}_R(X, R) \right\}.$$

In this way we can regard $\bigcap_R^r X$ as a sublattice of $\mathcal{Q} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \bigwedge_R^r X$.

For a finitely presented R -module X and a non-negative integer j , the j -th Fitting ideal of X is denoted by $\text{Fitt}_R^j(X)$.

2. EULER, KOLYVAGIN AND STARK SYSTEMS

2.1. Euler systems for \mathbb{G}_m . Let K be a number field. Let S be a finite set of places of K containing $S_{\infty}(K)$. Let \mathcal{L}/K be a (possibly infinite) abelian extension. We write $\Omega(\mathcal{L}/K)$ for the set of finite extensions of K in \mathcal{L} . For each field E in $\Omega(\mathcal{L}/K)$ we set

$$\mathcal{G}_E := \text{Gal}(E/K) \text{ and } S(E) := S \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K).$$

Definition 2.1. Let r be a non-negative integer. A *motivic Euler system* of rank r for $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$ is a collection

$$u = (u_E)_E \in \prod_{E \in \Omega(\mathcal{L}/K) \setminus \{K\}} (\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times})$$

which satisfies the following property (the ‘norm relation’): for any $E, E' \in \Omega(\mathcal{L}/K) \setminus \{K\}$ with $E \subset E'$, we have

$$N_{E'/E}^r(u_{E'}) = \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \in S(E') \setminus S(E)} (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) \right) (u_E) \text{ in } \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}.$$

Here $N_{E'/E}^r$ denotes the map $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_{E'}]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E', S(E')}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}$ induced by the norm map $N_{E'/E} : E' \rightarrow E$.

Remark 2.2. For a motivic Euler system $u = (u_E)_E$ to be useful, it should lie in a canonical sublattice of $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}$. However, this issue is delicate since u_E does not in general belong to the image of $\bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}$ in $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}$ (see [25, §4]). To properly understand such integrality issues, it is usual to fix an auxiliary finite set T of places of K that do not belong to S and are unramified in \mathcal{L} and are such that the group

$$\mathcal{O}_{E, S(E), T}^{\times} := \{a \in \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times} \mid \text{ord}_w(a-1) > 0 \text{ for every } w \in T_E\}$$

is torsion-free, where ord_w denotes the normalized additive valuation at w . One then considers motivic Euler systems u with the property that u_E belongs to $\bigcap_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E), T}^{\times}$ for all E .

In this paper, however, we do not need to explicitly consider ‘ T -modifications’ as we shall only focus on the ‘ (p, χ) -component’ of motivic Euler systems in situations for which the (p, χ) -component of the group $\mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times}$ is itself torsion-free. For details see Definition 2.4 and Example 2.6(i) below.

Example 2.3.

(i) (The cyclotomic Euler system) Suppose $K = \mathbb{Q}$ and $S = \{\infty\}$. Fix an embedding $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$, and regard $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let \mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q} be the maximal real abelian extension. Then for any field E in $\Omega(\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}) \setminus \{\mathbb{Q}\}$ we define the cyclotomic unit by

$$\eta_E^{\text{cyc}} := (1/2) \otimes N_{\mathbb{Q}(\mu_m)/E}(1 - \zeta_m) \in \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_{E, S(E)}^{\times},$$

where $m = m_E$ is the conductor of E and $\zeta_m := e^{2\pi i/m}$. The collection $(\eta_E^{\text{cyc}})_E$ is a motivic Euler system for $(\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}, S)$.

(ii) (The elliptic Euler system) Suppose that K is an imaginary quadratic field. Fix a non-zero ideal \mathfrak{f} of K such that $\mathcal{O}_K^{\times} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{f})^{\times}$ is injective and set $S := \{\infty\} \cup \{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{f}\}$. For an ideal \mathfrak{m} of

K , let $K(\mathfrak{m})$ denote the ray class field of K modulo \mathfrak{m} . As in (i), we regard $\overline{\mathbb{Q}} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Let \mathcal{L}/K be the maximal abelian extension. For any field E in $\Omega(\mathcal{L}/K)$ we define the elliptic unit by

$$\eta_E^{\text{ell}} := (\sigma_{\mathfrak{a}} - N\mathfrak{a})^{-1} \cdot N_{K(\mathfrak{m})/E}({}_{\mathfrak{a}}z_{\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{f}}) \in \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_{E,S(E)}^{\times},$$

where \mathfrak{m} is the conductor of E , $\mathfrak{a} \neq (1)$ is an ideal of K coprime to $6\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{f}$, $\sigma_{\mathfrak{a}} \in \mathcal{G}_E$ is the Artin symbol, $N\mathfrak{a}$ is the order of $\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{a}$, and ${}_{\mathfrak{a}}z_{\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{f}} \in \mathcal{O}_{K(\mathfrak{m}),S(E)}^{\times}$ is the element defined in [15, §15.5] (it coincides with $\psi(1; \mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{f}, \mathfrak{a})^{-1}$ in [1]). (Note that $\sigma_{\mathfrak{a}} - N\mathfrak{a}$ is invertible in $\mathbb{Q}[\mathcal{G}_E]$ and so $(\sigma_{\mathfrak{a}} - N\mathfrak{a})^{-1} \in \mathbb{Q}[\mathcal{G}_E]$ is defined.) One sees that this element is independent of \mathfrak{a} . The collection $(\eta_E^{\text{ell}})_E$ is a motivic Euler system for $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$.

(iii) (The Rubin-Stark Euler system) Let $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$ be any data as in Definition 2.1. Fix an integer r such that there exists a subset $V := \{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ of $S_{\infty}(K)$ comprising places that split completely in \mathcal{L} and, in addition, one has $\#S(E) > r$ for every E in $\Omega(\mathcal{L}/K) \setminus \{K\}$. For each such field E one can use the data $(E/K, S(E), V)$ to specify a canonical ‘Rubin-Stark element’ $\eta_{E/K,S(E)}^V$ of $\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E,S(E)}^{\times}$. (See [4, §5.1] for the definition of such elements but note that we take the set ‘ T ’ in loc. cit. to be empty.) Then the Stark conjecture [25, Conj. A’] predicts that each $\eta_{E/K,S(E)}^V$ belongs to $\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E,S(E)}^{\times}$ and if this is valid the collection $(\eta_{E/K,S(E)}^V)_E$ is a motivic Euler system for $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$. If $K = \mathbb{Q}$ and $S = \{\infty\}$, then $\eta_{E/\mathbb{Q},S(E)}^{\{\infty\}}$ coincides with the cyclotomic unit η_E^{cyc} in (i) (see [31, p.79]). If K is an imaginary quadratic field and S is as in (ii), then $\eta_{E/K,S(E)}^{\{\infty\}}$ coincides with η_E^{ell} in (ii) (this is verified by Kronecker’s limit formula, see [15, (15.5.1)] or [1, (10)]).

We now fix an *odd* prime number p and a *non-trivial* character $\chi : G_K \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p^{\times}$ of finite prime-to- p order, and set

$$L := \overline{\mathbb{Q}}^{\ker \chi} \text{ and } \Delta := \text{Gal}(L/K).$$

We assume S contains $S_{\text{ram}}(L/K)$ (but do not need to assume S contains $S_p(K)$). We set $\mathcal{O} := \mathbb{Z}_p[\text{im } \chi]$ and define the ‘ (p, χ) -component’ of a $\mathbb{Z}[\Delta]$ -module X , respectively of $a \in X$, to be

$$X_{\chi} := \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}[\Delta]} X, \quad \text{respectively } a^{\chi} := 1 \otimes a \in X_{\chi},$$

where \mathcal{O} is regarded as a $\mathbb{Z}[\Delta]$ -algebra via χ .

Let \mathcal{K}/K be an abelian p -extension. For $F \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$, we set

$$U_{F,S(F)} := (\mathcal{O}_{LF,S(F)}^{\times})_{\chi} \text{ and } U_F := (\mathcal{O}_{LF}^{\times})_{\chi}.$$

Definition 2.4. Let r be a non-negative integer. A *p -adic Euler system* of rank r for $(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ is a collection

$$c = (c_F)_F \in \prod_{F \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F)}$$

that has the following property: for all F and F' in $\Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$ with $F \subset F'$, we have

$$N_{F'/F}^r(c_{F'}) = \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \in S(F') \setminus S(F)} (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) \right) (c_F) \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F')}.$$

Such a system $c = (c_F)_F$ is said to be a *strict p -adic Euler system* if c_F belongs to $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_F$ for every F in $\Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$. The set of strict p -adic Euler systems of rank r for $(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ will be denoted $\text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ and is naturally an $\mathcal{O}[[\text{Gal}(\mathcal{K}/K)]]$ -module.

Remark 2.5. Write $\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}$ for the representation of G_K that is equal to \mathcal{O} as an \mathcal{O} -module and upon which G_K acts via $\chi_{\text{cyc}} \chi^{-1}$, where χ_{cyc} denotes the cyclotomic character of K . Then, if S contains $S_p(K)$, Kummer theory induces an identification

$$U_{F,S(F)} = H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F,S(F)}, \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}).$$

This observation implies that, for any such S , the definition of p -adic Euler systems of rank r for $(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ coincides with that of Euler systems of rank r for $(\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}, \mathcal{K})$ in the sense of [5, Def. 6.1] (with K and S fixed).

Example 2.6. Set $\mathcal{L} := LK$.

(i) Suppose that a motivic Euler system for $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$

$$u = (u_E)_E \in \prod_{E \in \Omega(\mathcal{L}/K) \setminus \{K\}} (\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_E]}^r \mathcal{O}_{E,S(E)}^\times)$$

is given. For $F \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$, set

$$c_F := u_{LF}^\chi \in \left(\mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_{LF}]}^r \mathcal{O}_{LF,S(F)}^\times \right)_\chi = \mathbb{Q} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F)}.$$

Then, if each c_F belongs to $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F)}$, the collection

$$c = (c_F)_F \in \prod_{F \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F)}$$

is a p -adic Euler system for $(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$.

(ii) Let $(\eta_{E/K,S(E)}^V)_E$ be the Rubin-Stark Euler system for $(\mathcal{L}/K, S)$ discussed in Example 2.3(iii). Assume that U_F is \mathcal{O} -free for every F in $\Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$. Then the (p, χ) -component of the Rubin-Stark conjecture (see [25, Conj. B'] or [4, Conj. 5.1]) asserts that

$$\eta_{LF/K,S(F)}^{V,\chi} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_{F,S(F)}.$$

Furthermore, since V is contained in $S_\infty(K)$, the argument of [25, Prop. 6.2(i)] implies that $\eta_{LF/K,S(F)}^{V,\chi}$ lies in $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_F]}^r U_F$. Thus, if the Rubin-Stark conjecture is valid for every F in $\Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$, then the collection $(\eta_{LF/K,S(F)}^{V,\chi})_F$ is a strict p -adic Euler system.

2.2. Stark and Kolyvagin systems for \mathbb{G}_m . Fix a finite abelian p -extension F/K and set

$$\Gamma := \mathcal{G}_F = \text{Gal}(F/K).$$

Let $\chi, L, \Delta, \mathcal{O}$ be as in the previous subsection. For notational simplicity, we set

$$E := LF.$$

We also fix a finite set S of places of K such that

$$S_\infty(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K) \subset S.$$

Let m be a non-negative integer. Let H_K be the Hilbert class field of K and $K(1)$ the maximal p -extension inside H_K/K . We use the following notations:

- $\mathcal{O}_m := \mathcal{O}/p^m \mathcal{O}$;
- $\mathcal{P}_m := \{\mathfrak{q} \notin S \cup S_p(K) \mid \mathfrak{q} \text{ splits completely in } EH_K(\mu_{p^m}, (\mathcal{O}_K^\times)^{1/p^m})\}$.

For any set \mathcal{Q} of primes of K , we set

$$\mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q}) := \{\text{square-free products of primes in } \mathcal{Q}\}.$$

If $\mathcal{Q} = \mathcal{P}_m$, we write

$$\mathcal{N}_m := \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{P}_m).$$

For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{Q}$, let $K(\mathfrak{q})/K$ be the maximal p -extension inside the ray class field modulo \mathfrak{q} , and set

$$G_{\mathfrak{q}} := \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{q})/K(1)).$$

For $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}_m$, we set

$$\nu(\mathfrak{n}) := \#\{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\} \text{ (the number of prime divisors of } \mathfrak{n}\text{)}$$

and

$$G_{\mathfrak{n}} := \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

Recall that $\text{Gal}(E/K) \simeq \Delta \times \Gamma$. For any prime \mathfrak{q} of K , define

$$(2.2.1) \quad v_{\mathfrak{q}} : E^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma]; \quad a \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta \times \Gamma} \text{ord}_{\mathfrak{Q}}(\sigma a) \sigma^{-1},$$

where \mathfrak{Q} is the fixed place of E lying above \mathfrak{q} and $\text{ord}_{\mathfrak{Q}}$ denotes the normalized additive valuation.

This map induces

$$(E^\times/p^m)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma],$$

which we denote also by $v_{\mathfrak{q}}$. We set

$$\mathcal{S}_m^n := \{a \in (E^\times/p^m)_\chi \mid v_{\mathfrak{q}}(a) = 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{q} \nmid \mathfrak{n}\}.$$

If $\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}_m$ and $\mathfrak{n} \mid \mathfrak{m}$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_m^n \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{m}} \xrightarrow{\bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{n}} v_{\mathfrak{q}}} \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{n})} \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma].$$

So we obtain a map

$$v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}} := \pm \bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{n})} v_{\mathfrak{q}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{m})} \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{m}} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{n}}$$

for any non-negative integer r . (See [7, Prop. A.3].) The sign is appropriately chosen so that $v_{\mathfrak{m}', \mathfrak{n}} = v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}} \circ v_{\mathfrak{m}', \mathfrak{m}}$ if $\mathfrak{n} \mid \mathfrak{m} \mid \mathfrak{m}'$. (See [7, §3.1] for the precise choice.)

Definition 2.7. Let \mathcal{Q} be a subset of \mathcal{P}_m . Then the $\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]$ -module of Stark systems of rank r for $(F/K, \chi, m, \mathcal{Q})$ is defined by the inverse limit

$$\text{SS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m = \text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{Q})_m := \varprojlim_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q})} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{n}}$$

with transition maps $v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}}$.

For a Stark system $\epsilon = (\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in $\text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{Q})_m$ and a non-negative integer j , we define

$$I_j(\epsilon) := \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q}) \\ \nu(\mathfrak{n})=j}} \text{im}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}) \subset \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma].$$

For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}_m$, let $l_{\mathfrak{q}} : E \rightarrow E_{\Omega} = K_{\mathfrak{q}}$ be the localization map. We define

$$(2.2.2) \quad \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}} : E^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times; \quad a \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta \times \Gamma} \sigma^{-1} \otimes l_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma a).$$

This map induces

$$\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}} : (E^\times/p^m)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times.$$

Let $\text{rec}_{\mathfrak{q}} : K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times \rightarrow \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}/K_{\mathfrak{q}}) \simeq G_{\mathfrak{q}}$ denote the local reciprocity map at \mathfrak{q} . We define

$$(2.2.3) \quad \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}} : E^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

to be the composition $(\text{id} \otimes \text{rec}_{\mathfrak{q}}) \circ \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}}$. This map induces

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}} : (E^\times/p^m)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

Let $\Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/p^m$ be the subgroup defined by

$$\Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} := \ker(K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/p^m \rightarrow K(\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}^\times/p^m).$$

Then we see that the valuation map $K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ induces an isomorphism

$$\Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}/p^m$$

and we have a canonical decomposition

$$K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/p^m = \Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \times \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/p^m.$$

For $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}_m$, we define

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m := \{a \in \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{n}} \mid \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}}(a) \in \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\}.$$

For $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, we define

$$\mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{n})_m := \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m \cap \mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} = \ker(\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m \xrightarrow{\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}}} \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times).$$

Note that, for any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}_m$ and $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, the maps $v_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and $\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}$ induce maps

$$v_{\mathfrak{q}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r-1} \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

and

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r-1} \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

respectively, for any positive integer r .

Definition 2.8. Let r be a positive integer and \mathcal{Q} a subset of \mathcal{P}_m . A Kolyvagin system of rank r for $(F/K, \chi, m, \mathcal{Q})$ is a collection

$$\kappa = (\kappa_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \prod_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q})} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

that has the following property: for every $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q})$ and $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, one has

$$v_{\mathfrak{q}}(\kappa_{\mathfrak{n}}) = \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\kappa_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r-1} \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{q}}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

The set of all Kolyvagin systems of rank r for $(F/K, \chi, m, \mathcal{Q})$ is denoted by

$$\text{KS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m = \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{Q})_m$$

and is naturally an $\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]$ -module.

We fix a positive integer r and a subset $\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathcal{P}_m$. We construct a ‘regulator map’

$$\mathcal{R}_{r,m} : \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m \rightarrow \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m$$

as follows. For each $\epsilon = (\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in $\text{SS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m = \varprojlim_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{Q})} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} \mathcal{S}_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\mathfrak{n}}$, we set

$$\mathcal{R}_{r,m}(\epsilon)_{\mathfrak{n}} := \pm \left(\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}} \right) (\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}) \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}},$$

where the sign is again specified as in [7, §4.2].

Then one checks that

$$\mathcal{R}_{r,m}(\epsilon) := (\mathcal{R}_{r,m}(\epsilon)_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

belongs to $\text{KS}_r(\mathcal{Q})_m$ (see [7, Prop. 4.3]) and then the assignment $\epsilon \mapsto \mathcal{R}_{r,m}(\epsilon)$ defines the required homomorphism $\mathcal{R}_{r,m}$.

2.3. Limits of Stark and Kolyvagin systems. We write ω for the Teichmüller character of K .

In the sequel we shall assume the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis 2.9.

- (i) $\chi \notin \{1, \omega\}$;
- (ii) $\chi^2 \neq \omega$ if $p = 3$;
- (iii) $\chi(\mathfrak{q}) \neq 1$ (i.e., \mathfrak{q} does not split completely in L) for every $\mathfrak{q} \in S_{\text{ram}}(F/K)$;
- (iv) $r = \#\{v \in S_{\infty}(K) \mid v \text{ splits completely in } L\} > 0$.

Remark 2.10. One can check that Hypothesis 2.9(i) implies that the \mathcal{O} -module $U_{F'}$ is free for any finite abelian p -extension F' of K . Also, by Lemma 2.11 below, Hypothesis 2.9 implies each of the hypotheses (H_0) , (H_1) , (H_2) , (H_3) , (H_4) and $(\text{H}_5^{\mathfrak{q}})$ that are listed in [6, §3.1.3] for the representation $T = \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}$ and the field F (see [6, Lem. 5.3 and 5.4]).

Lemma 2.11. *Let $T := \mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}$. Assume Hypotheses 2.9(i), (ii) and (iii). Then Hypothesis $(\text{H}_5^{\mathfrak{q}})$ in [6, §3.1.3] is satisfied by the pair (T, F) .*

Proof. Let \mathbb{k} denote the residue field of \mathcal{O} and $\overline{T} := T \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{k}$ the residual representation of T . Put $(-)^{\vee} := \text{Hom}(-, \mathbb{Q}_p/\mathbb{Z}_p)$.

First, we note that Hypotheses 2.9(i) and (ii) imply Hypothesis (H_1) , (H_2) and (H_3) (see [6, Lem. 5.3 and 5.4]) and that, for any prime \mathfrak{q} of K , the module $H^0(K_{\mathfrak{q}}, \overline{T}^{\vee}(1))$ vanishes if one has $\chi(\mathfrak{q}) \neq 1$.

Hence, by [6, Lem. 3.10], we only need to show that, for any prime $\mathfrak{p} \in S_p(K)$ with $\chi(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$, the map

$$H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T})/H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T}) \rightarrow H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma])/H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma])$$

induced by $\mathbb{k} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{k}[\Gamma]$ is injective. Here \mathcal{F}_{ur} denotes the unramified Selmer structure defined in [19, Def. 5.1], namely, for $M \in \{T, T \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma]\}$, the group $H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}} \mathbb{k})$ is defined to be the image of the universal norm subgroup

$$H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, M) := \bigcap_J \text{Cor}_{J/K_{\mathfrak{p}}}(H^1(J, M))$$

where J runs over all finite unramified extensions of $K_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Since $\chi(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$, Kummer theory implies

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, T) &= K_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times, \wedge} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}, & H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, T \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma]) &= \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{P}|\mathfrak{p}} F_{\mathfrak{P}}^{\times, \wedge} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}, \\ H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, T) &= \mathcal{O}_{K_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\times, \wedge} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}, & H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, T \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma]) &= \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{P}|\mathfrak{p}} \mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\times, \wedge} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathcal{O}, \end{aligned}$$

where $(-)^{\wedge}$ denotes pro- p -completion and \mathfrak{P} runs over all primes of F that divide \mathfrak{p} . Hence we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T})/H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T}) &= (K_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times, \wedge}/\mathcal{O}_{K_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\times, \wedge}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{k}, \\ H^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma])/H_{\mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}}}^1(K_{\mathfrak{p}}, \overline{T} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{Z}_p[\Gamma]) &= \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{P}|\mathfrak{p}} (F_{\mathfrak{P}}^{\times, \wedge}/\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\times, \wedge}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{k}. \end{aligned}$$

By Hypothesis 2.9(iii) and $\chi(\mathfrak{p}) = 1$, F/K is unramified at \mathfrak{p} and hence the natural diagonal map

$$(K_{\mathfrak{p}}^{\times, \wedge}/\mathcal{O}_{K_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{\times, \wedge}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{k} \rightarrow \bigoplus_{\mathfrak{P}|\mathfrak{p}} (F_{\mathfrak{P}}^{\times, \wedge}/\mathcal{O}_{F_{\mathfrak{P}}}^{\times, \wedge}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}_p} \mathbb{k}$$

is injective, which completes the proof. \square

Under Hypothesis 2.9, it is shown in [5, §4.3] that for any non-negative integer m there exists a natural isomorphism $\text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_m$ and a natural surjection $\text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_{m+1} \rightarrow \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_m$ and hence also a natural surjective homomorphism

$$\pi_m : \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_{m+1} \rightarrow \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m.$$

In a similar way, it is shown in [5, §5.5] that Hypothesis 2.9 implies the existence of canonical homomorphisms

$$\pi'_m : \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_{m+1} \rightarrow \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m$$

that lie in commutative diagrams of the form

$$(2.3.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_{m+1} & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_{r, m+1}} & \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_{m+1})_{m+1} \\ \pi_m \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi'_m \\ \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m & \xrightarrow{\mathcal{R}_{r, m}} & \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m. \end{array}$$

Thus, writing

$$\text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi) := \varprojlim_m \text{SS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m \quad \text{and} \quad \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi) := \varprojlim_m \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m$$

for the inverse limits with respect to the respective transition morphisms π_m and π'_m , one finds that the regulator maps $(\mathcal{R}_{r, m})_m$ induce a canonical homomorphism of $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ -modules

$$\mathcal{R}_r : \text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi).$$

For a Stark system $\epsilon = (\epsilon_m)_m$ in $\text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ and a non-negative integer j , we define an ideal $I_j(\epsilon)$ of $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ by setting

$$I_j(\epsilon) := \varprojlim_m I_j(\epsilon_m) \subset \varprojlim_m \mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma] = \mathcal{O}[\Gamma].$$

Remark 2.12. Set $\mathcal{T} := \text{Ind}_{G_K}^{G_F}(\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1})$, where $\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}$ is the representation of G_K discussed in Remark 2.5. Let \mathcal{F}_{ur} denote the unramified Selmer structure on \mathcal{T} , as defined in [19, Def. 5.1] (or [6, Exam. 2.3]). Then, the natural Kummer theory isomorphism $(E^\times)_\chi \simeq H^1(K, \mathcal{T})$ combines with the argument of Mazur and Rubin in [19, §5.2] to imply that the modules $\text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ and

$\text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ defined above respectively coincide with the modules $\text{SS}_r(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}})$ and $\text{KS}_r(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}})$ that are defined in [5, Def. 4.11 and 5.26].

3. STATEMENTS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

In this section we fix data $p, \chi, L, \Delta, \mathcal{O}, \mathcal{K}$ as in §2.1 and data F, Γ, S as in §2.2. We set $E := FL$ and assume that S contains $S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$. We also assume that the field \mathcal{K} contains F and the maximal p -extension inside the ray class field modulo \mathfrak{q} for all but finitely many primes \mathfrak{q} of K . Finally, we recall that r denotes $\#\{v \in S_{\infty}(K) \mid v \text{ splits completely in } L\}$.

We consider the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis 3.1. Either

- (i) \mathcal{K} contains a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension K_{∞} of K in which no finite places split completely and $S_{\text{ram}}(K_{\infty}/K) \subset S$, or
- (ii) $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$.

Remark 3.2. Hypothesis 3.1(i) is a standard assumption in the theory of Euler systems for p -adic representations. Unfortunately, however, in the setting of Euler systems for \mathbb{G}_m it is a rather strong restriction since it forces S to contain any p -adic place \mathfrak{p} that ramifies in K_{∞}/K and then Hypothesis 2.9(iii) requires that $\chi(\mathfrak{p})$ is non-trivial for all such \mathfrak{p} . In particular, in the case that K is totally real and K_{∞} contains the cyclotomic \mathbb{Z}_p -extension of K one must assume that there are no ‘trivial zeros’ of any associated p -adic L -functions.

Hypothesis 3.1(ii) is an adequate substitute for (i) that avoids this issue, as first observed by Rubin in [26, §9.1]. In addition, since $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$ if and only if χ is not a power of ω , it is clear that Hypothesis 3.1(ii) is a very mild assumption.

3.1. The main results. We can now state the main results of this article.

Theorem 3.3. *Assume that χ, S, F and r satisfy Hypothesis 2.9.*

- (i) *If Hypothesis 3.1 is valid, then there exists a canonical homomorphism of $\mathcal{O}[[G_K]]$ -modules*

$$\mathcal{D}_{F,r} : \text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi).$$

- (ii) *In all cases, the regulator map induces a canonical isomorphism of $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ -modules*

$$\mathcal{R}_r : \text{SS}_r(F/K, \chi) \xrightarrow{\sim} \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi).$$

Furthermore, these modules are both free $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ -modules of rank one and we have

$$\text{im}(\kappa_1) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^0(\text{Cl}(E)_{\chi}) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E)_{\chi}).$$

for any basis κ of $\text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$. Here $\text{Cl}(E)$ denotes the ideal class group of E and we set $G := \text{Gal}(E/K) = \Delta \times \Gamma$.

Remark 3.4. We shall refer to the map $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}$ in Theorem 3.3(i) as the ‘ F -relative r -th order Kolyvagin derivative’ homomorphism for \mathbb{G}_m and \mathcal{K}/K . Its construction will be given explicitly in §4.3 below (see, in particular, Proposition 4.11).

Remark 3.5. In the setting of Euler systems for general p -adic representations (rather than for \mathbb{G}_m) an algebraic construction of ‘basic’ Euler systems given by the first and third author in [7] allows one to show that the higher Kolyvagin derivative homomorphism constructed in loc. cit. is surjective. By adapting the construction of basic Euler systems to the case at hand, one can similarly prove that the homomorphism $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}$ given by Theorem 3.3(i) is surjective (for the proof of this result, see [2, Th. 4.1, Th. 4.3 and §4.2]).

Set $V := \{v \in S_{\infty}(K) \mid v \text{ splits completely in } L\}$ and $r := \#V$. We assume $\#S > r$. We take \mathcal{K}_p to be sufficiently large so that it contains the maximal abelian pro- p extension of K unramified outside p .

In the rest of this section, in order to describe some consequences of Theorem 3.3, we impose the following

Hypothesis 3.6. The (p, χ) -component of the Rubin-Stark Conjecture [25, Conj. B’] is valid for any $F' \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}_p/K)$, i.e., the Rubin-Stark element $\eta_{L^{V,\chi}/K, S(F')}$ belongs to $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathbb{G}_{F'}]}^r U_{F', S(F')}$.

Note that Hypothesis 3.6 implies that the Rubin-Stark system

$$\eta^{\text{RS}} := (\eta_{L F' / K, S(F')}^{V, \chi})_{F'}$$

belongs to $\text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}_p/K, S, \chi)$ (cf. Example 2.6(ii)). We note, in particular, that $\eta_F^{\text{RS}} = \eta_{E/K, S}^{V, \chi}$.

Corollary 3.7. *Let $S = S_\infty(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$. Assume that*

- $\#S > r$ and
- either $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$, or there exists a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension K_∞ of K in which no finite places split completely and $S_{\text{ram}}(K_\infty/K) \subset S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$.

Then, if Hypotheses 2.9 and 3.6 are also satisfied, the following claims are valid.

- (i) *For every non-negative integer j one has*

$$I_j(\mathcal{R}_r^{-1}(\mathcal{D}_{F, r}(\eta^{\text{RS}}))) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^j(\text{Cl}(E))_\chi.$$

In particular, one has $\text{im}(\eta_F^{\text{RS}}) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))_\chi$.

- (ii) *There exists a canonical isomorphism of finite $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ -modules*

$$\frac{\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_F}{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \cdot \eta_F^{\text{RS}}} \simeq \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}} \left(\frac{\mathbb{Z}[G]}{\text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))}, \frac{\mathbb{Q}}{\mathbb{Z}} \right)_\chi.$$

Remark 3.8. The given assumptions ensure that Hypothesis 3.1 is satisfied for \mathcal{K}_p . In addition, if $\#(S_\infty(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)) = r$, then $S_{\text{ram}}(E/K) = \emptyset$ and so both F and L are contained in the Hilbert class field H_K of K . Hence, for all but finitely many characters $\chi: G_K \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p^\times$ of finite order, the condition $\#(S_\infty(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)) > r$ is satisfied.

In the sequel we write $\mathbb{Q}(0)_E$ for the motive $h^0(\text{Spec}(E))$, regarded as defined over K and with coefficients $\mathbb{Q}[G]$. For an \mathcal{O} -order \mathcal{A} in $\mathbb{Q}[G]_\chi$ we also write $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{A})$ for the equivariant Tamagawa Number Conjecture for the pair $(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{A})$, a precise statement of which will be given in §3.4 below.

We also write \mathcal{R}_E for the order in $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ given by

$$\{x \in \mathbb{Q}[G] \mid x \cdot \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E)) \subset \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))\}.$$

Corollary 3.9. *Let $S = S_\infty(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$. Assume that*

- $\#S > r$,
- Hypotheses 2.9 and 3.6 are satisfied, and
- either $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$, or there exists a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension K_∞ of K in which no finite places split completely and $S_{\text{ram}}(K_\infty/K) \subset S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$.

Then $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{R}_{E, \chi})$ is valid. In particular, $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathbb{Z}[G]_\chi)$ is valid if $\text{Cl}(L)_\chi = (0)$.

Remark 3.10. Corollaries 3.7 and 3.9 are a significant refinement of the corresponding results in [6, Th. 5.1] since the homomorphism χ is here allowed to be trivial on the decomposition subgroup of any p -adic place of K that is unramified in F .

Remark 3.11. Aside from the special case that $\text{Cl}(L)_\chi$ vanishes, Corollary 3.9 leaves one with the problem of obtaining an explicit description of the order $\mathcal{R}_{E, \chi}$ and this is in general difficult. Nevertheless, one can make some concrete remarks.

(i) The argument of [6, Lem. 4.22] implies $\mathcal{R}_{E, \chi}$ is equal to $\mathbb{Z}[G]_\chi$ if and only if $\text{Cl}(E)_\chi$ is a cohomologically-trivial G -module. It can be shown that Hypothesis 2.9(iii) implies that this condition is satisfied if and only if for every subgroup P of G of order p , the natural ‘inflation’ map $\text{Cl}(E^P)_\chi \rightarrow \text{Cl}(E)_\chi$ is injective.

(ii) In all cases one has $\mathcal{R}_{E, \chi} \subset \mathcal{M}_{E, \chi}$, with \mathcal{M}_E the integral closure of \mathbb{Z} in $\mathbb{Q}[G]$. This fact combines with Corollary 3.9 and the observation made in [6, Rem. 5.2(iv)] to show that, under the hypotheses that are fixed in this section, the Rubin-Stark Conjecture directly implies the p -part of the Strong-Stark Conjecture of Chinburg [10, Conj. 2.2] for all characters of G that extend χ .

The next result refers to the ‘refined class number formula’ that was independently conjectured by Mazur and Rubin in [20, Conj. 5.2] and the third author in [27, Conj. 3]. A precise statement of this result will be given in Theorem 4.6 below.

Corollary 3.12 (Theorem 4.6). *Assume Hypothesis 3.6. Then, if F contains $K(1)$, for every ideal \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N}_0 the Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture of Mazur-Rubin and Sano is valid for the data $(F/K, S, \chi, \mathfrak{n})$.*

Remark 3.13. The Refined Class Number Formula Conjecture is stated precisely as Conjecture 4.1 below and was originally formulated as a generalization of a conjecture of Darmon from [11] (for more details see Remark 4.5 and the beginning of §4.2). If $r = 1$ and $F = K$, then Mazur and Rubin have given a full proof of this conjecture in certain cases (see [20, §10]) but if $r > 1$ they are only able to give partial evidence for the conjecture and, even then, only under the assumption that $F = K$ and Leopoldt's Conjecture is valid (see [20, §11]). In contrast, by using the methods developed in [7], [5] and [6] we are now able both to deal with the case $r > 1$ without assuming Leopoldt's Conjecture and also to treat the general (and much more difficult) case that F is not equal to K .

Remark 3.14. Hypothesis 3.6 is known to be valid if K is either \mathbb{Q} or an imaginary quadratic field (cf. Example 2.3(iii)) and so Corollaries 3.7, 3.9 and 3.12 give unconditional results in both of these cases. In particular, in the setting of abelian extensions of an imaginary quadratic field K , Corollary 3.9 improves upon the main result of Bley in [1] since it avoids the assumption that p splits in K/\mathbb{Q} which plays a key role in the argument of loc. cit.

3.2. The proof of Theorem 3.3. To construct the homomorphism $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}$, it is sufficient to construct, for each natural number m , a canonical homomorphism $\text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m$ that is compatible with the transition morphisms π'_m in diagram (2.3.1) as m varies.

In addition, by the general reduction arguments that are used in [5, §6.5] to prove [5, Th. 6.15], the functorial behaviour of exterior power biduals allows one to deduce the construction of such homomorphisms for general r from the special case that $r = 1$.

In the case $r = 1$, we shall give an explicit construction of suitable homomorphisms in the Appendix and, in this way, we obtain a proof of claim (i).

We note that, for any $\kappa \in \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$, the ideal $I_0(\mathcal{R}_r^{-1}(\kappa))$ is equal to the image of κ_1 . Hence claim (ii) follows directly from Remarks 2.10 and 2.12 and the argument of [6, Th. 3.6(ii) and (iii)] (see also [19, Prop. 5.5] or [6, Ex. 2.7(i)]). \square

3.3. The proof of Corollary 3.7. We consider the representation $\mathcal{T} := \text{Ind}_{G_K}^{G_F}(\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1})$ and Selmer structure \mathcal{F}_{ur} discussed in Remark 2.12.

From that remark we know that $\text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ coincides with the module $\text{KS}_r(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}})$ defined in [5] and so Theorem 3.3(i) implies that $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}(c)$ belongs to $\text{KS}_r(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{F}_{\text{ur}})$ for every c in $\text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}_p/K, S, \chi)$.

Given this containment, and the fact that $r > 0$ (by Hypothesis 2.9(iv)), the first assertion of claim (i) of Corollary 3.7 follows directly from the argument in the proof of [6, Th. 5.1(i)].

The second assertion of claim (i) is then an immediate consequence of the first assertion and the fact that $I_0(\mathcal{R}_r^{-1}(\mathcal{D}_{F,r}(\eta_F^{\text{RS}})))$ is equal to the image of η_F^{RS} .

To complete the proof of Corollary 3.7 it suffices to note that claim (ii) follows directly upon combining the equality $\text{im}(\eta_F^{\text{RS}}) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))_{\chi}$ with the argument used by Tsoi and the first and third authors to prove [8, Th. 3.27(i)]. \square

3.4. The proof of Corollary 3.9. We first give a precise statement of $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{A})$ for any \mathcal{O} -order \mathcal{A} in $\mathbb{Q}[G]_{\chi}$. To do so, we recall that $S = S_{\infty}(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(E/K)$ and that the canonical ‘Weil-étale cohomology’ complex

$$C_{E,S} := R\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{Z}}(R\Gamma_c((\mathcal{O}_{E,S})_{\mathcal{W}}, \mathbb{Z}), \mathbb{Z})[-2]$$

that is defined by Kurihara and the first and third authors in [4, §2.2] is a perfect complex of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -modules that is acyclic outside degrees zero and one and such that $H^0(C_{E,S}) = \mathcal{O}_{E,S}^{\times}$ and $H^1(C_{E,S})$ lies in a canonical exact sequence

$$(3.4.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \text{Cl}_S(E) \rightarrow H^1(C_{E,S}) \rightarrow X_{E,S} \rightarrow 0.$$

Here $\text{Cl}_S(E)$ is the ideal class group of $\mathcal{O}_{E,S}$ and for any set of places Σ of K we write $X_{E,\Sigma}$ for the submodule of the free abelian group $Y_{E,\Sigma}$ on the set of places Σ_E comprising elements whose coefficients sum to zero.

In particular, the Dirichlet regulator map gives a canonical isomorphism

$$\lambda_E : \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^0(C_{E,S}) = \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{O}_{E,S}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} X_{E,S} = \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} H^1(C_{E,S})$$

and hence (via the approach of [4, §3.2]) induces a canonical isomorphism of graded $\mathbb{R}[G]$ -modules

$$\vartheta_{\lambda_E} : \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \det_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(C_{E,S}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}[G], 0),$$

where $\det_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(-)$ denotes the Knudsen-Mumford determinant functor.

The S -truncated equivariant L -function for E/K is defined by setting

$$\theta_{E/K,S}(s) := \sum_{\chi \in \widehat{G}} L_{K,S}(\chi^{-1}, s) e_{\chi},$$

where $L_{K,S}(\chi^{-1}, s)$ is the S -truncated Artin L -series of χ^{-1} . In particular, the leading term $\theta_{E/K,S}^*(0)$ at $s = 0$ of $\theta_{E/K,S}(s)$ belongs to $\mathbb{R}[G]^{\times}$ and so we may define a graded invertible $\mathbb{Z}[G]$ -sublattice of $(\mathbb{R}[G], 0)$ by setting $\Xi(E) := \theta_{E/K,S}^*(0) \cdot \vartheta_{\lambda_E}(\det_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}(C_{E,S}))^{-1}$.

Then the conjecture $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{A})$ predicts the following equality in $(\mathbb{R}[G]_{\chi}, 0)$

$$\mathcal{A} \cdot \Xi(E)_{\chi} = (\mathcal{A}, 0).$$

As a first step in the proof of Corollary 3.9 we note that the argument of [6, Th. 4.14] implies

$$(\text{im}(\eta_{E/K,S}^V), 0) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\ker(f)) \cdot \Xi(E),$$

where f is the projection $H^1(C_{E,S}) \twoheadrightarrow X_{E,S} \twoheadrightarrow Y_{E,V}$ induced by (3.4.1). In particular, since Hypothesis 2.9(iii) combines with (3.4.1) to imply $\ker(f)_{\chi} = \text{Cl}(E)_{\chi}$, the last displayed equality combines with the second assertion of Corollary 3.7(i) to give an inclusion of graded ideals $\text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))_{\chi} \cdot \Xi(E)_{\chi} \subset (\text{Fitt}_{\mathbb{Z}[G]}^0(\text{Cl}(E))_{\chi}, 0)$, and hence also an inclusion

$$\mathcal{R}_{E,\chi} \cdot \Xi(E)_{\chi} \subset (\mathcal{R}_{E,\chi}, 0).$$

To verify $\text{TNC}(\mathbb{Q}(0)_E, \mathcal{R}_{E,\chi})$ we need to prove that this inclusion is an equality, and by the argument used to prove [6, Th. 5.1(ii)] this can be deduced directly by using Nakayama's Lemma and the analytic class number formula for each intermediate field of L/K .

It now only remains only to prove the first assertion of Corollary 3.9 and for this it is clearly enough to show that if $\text{Cl}(L)_{\chi}$ vanishes, then $\mathcal{R}_{E,\chi} = \mathbb{Z}[G]_{\chi}$. This is true since the vanishing of $\text{Cl}(L)_{\chi}$ combines with Hypothesis 2.9(iii) to imply that $\text{Cl}(E)_{\chi}$ vanishes (again, by the same argument as in [6, Th. 5.1(ii)]). \square

4. THE REFINED CLASS NUMBER FORMULA CONJECTURE

In this section we state and prove a precise version of Corollary 3.12.

4.1. Statement of the result. We first review the formulation of the (p, χ) -component' of a certain special case of the) conjecture of Mazur and Rubin [20, Conj. 5.2] and of the third author [27, Conj. 3].

To do this we recall some notation. Let $F, \chi, L, \Delta, \Gamma, \mathcal{O}$ be as in the previous section. We assume that F contains the maximal p -extension $K(1)$ of K inside its Hilbert class field H_K . We use the following notations:

- $S := S_{\infty}(K) \cup S_{\text{ram}}(LF/K)$;
- $\mathcal{P} := \{\mathfrak{q} \notin S \cup S_p(K) \mid \mathfrak{q} \text{ splits completely in } LFH_K\}$;
- $\mathcal{N} := \mathcal{N}(\mathcal{P}) = \{\text{square-free products of primes in } \mathcal{P}\}$.

(\mathcal{N} coincides with \mathcal{N}_0 defined in §2.2.) For each \mathfrak{q} in \mathcal{P} we write $K(\mathfrak{q})/K$ for the maximal p -extension of K inside its ray class field modulo \mathfrak{q} .

For each \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N} we use the following notations:

- $\nu(\mathfrak{n}) := \#\{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\}$;
- $K(\mathfrak{n}) := \prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} K(\mathfrak{q})$ (compositum);
- $F(\mathfrak{n}) := FK(\mathfrak{n})$;
- $\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}} := \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/K) \simeq \text{Gal}(LF(\mathfrak{n})/L)$;
- $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} := \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/F) \simeq \text{Gal}(LF(\mathfrak{n})/LF)$ (so $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F/K) \simeq \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$);
- $I_{\mathfrak{n}} := \ker(\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{Z})$;

- $S_{\mathbf{n}} := S \cup \{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathbf{n}\}$.

We write V for the set of archimedean places of K that split completely in L . We set $r := \#V$ and assume that $\#S > r > 0$. We set

$$V_{\mathbf{n}} := V \cup \{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathbf{n}\}$$

and note both that $\#V_{\mathbf{n}} = r + \nu(\mathbf{n})$ and that all places in $V_{\mathbf{n}}$ split completely in LF .

For the moment, we fix $\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}$. We consider two Rubin-Stark elements for the data $(LF(\mathbf{n})/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}, V)$ and $(LF/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}, V_{\mathbf{n}})$ respectively:

$$\eta_{LF(\mathbf{n})/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^V \in \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}} \times \Delta]}^r \mathcal{O}_{LF(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times}, \quad \eta_{LF/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{V_{\mathbf{n}}} \in \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \times \Delta]}^{r+\nu(\mathbf{n})} \mathcal{O}_{LF, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times}.$$

(See Example 2.3(iii).) Note that these elements depend on the choice of places of $LF(\mathbf{n})$ (or LF for the latter) lying above places in $S_{\mathbf{n}}$, and also on the ordering of the places in $V_{\mathbf{n}}$ (up to sign). See [4, §5.2]. These choices are supposed to be fixed at the beginning, and we will not mention them explicitly.

We consider (p, χ) -components of Rubin-Stark elements:

$$c_{\mathbf{n}} := \eta_{LF(\mathbf{n})/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{V, \chi} \in \left(\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}} \times \Delta]}^r \mathcal{O}_{LF(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times} \right)_{\chi} \simeq \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r (\mathcal{O}_{LF(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times})_{\chi},$$

$$\epsilon_{\mathbf{n}} := \eta_{LF/K, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{V_{\mathbf{n}}, \chi} \in \left(\mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathbb{Z}[\Gamma \times \Delta]}^{r+\nu(\mathbf{n})} \mathcal{O}_{LF, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times} \right)_{\chi} \simeq \mathbb{R} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathbf{n})} (\mathcal{O}_{LF, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times})_{\chi}.$$

We now suppose that modules

$$U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}} := (\mathcal{O}_{LF(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times})_{\chi} \text{ and } U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}} := (\mathcal{O}_{LF, S_{\mathbf{n}}}^{\times})_{\chi}$$

are \mathcal{O} -free, and the $((p, \chi)$ -component of the) Rubin-Stark conjecture is true so that

$$c_{\mathbf{n}} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}} \text{ and } \epsilon_{\mathbf{n}} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathbf{n})} U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}}.$$

We recall that, under Hypothesis 2.9, the \mathcal{O} -modules $U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}$ and $U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}}$ are both free (cf. Remark 2.10).

We shall now formulate the conjecture of Mazur-Rubin and Sano, which asserts that a certain congruence relation holds between Rubin-Stark elements $c_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\epsilon_{\mathbf{n}}$.

We review some necessary constructions. First, there is a natural injection

$$(4.1.1) \quad \iota_{\mathbf{n}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} / I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})+1} \hookrightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{n}}] / I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})+1}.$$

This map is induced by the natural inclusion $I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} / I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})+1} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathbf{n}}] / I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})+1}$ and the homomorphism

$$(4.1.2) \quad \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}},$$

that arises as the linear dual of the restriction map

$$\begin{aligned} \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}(U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}, \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]) &\simeq \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{n}}]}^r \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(U_{F(\mathbf{n}), S_{\mathbf{n}}}, \mathcal{O}) \\ &\rightarrow \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}}(U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}}, \mathcal{O}) \\ &\simeq \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}(U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}}, \mathcal{O}[\Gamma]). \end{aligned}$$

The injectivity of $\iota_{\mathbf{n}}$ follows from the fact that the cokernel of (4.1.2) is torsion-free. (Compare [27, Lem. 2.11].)

Next, there is a ‘reciprocity homomorphism’

$$\mathrm{Rec}_{\mathbf{n}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathbf{n})} U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_{F, S_{\mathbf{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} / I_{\mathbf{n}}^{\nu(\mathbf{n})+1}.$$

To construct this, we first define a map $\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathbf{n}}$ for each $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$ as follows:

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathbf{n}} : LF^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathbf{n}} / I_{\mathbf{n}}^2; \quad a \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta \times \Gamma} \sigma^{-1} \otimes (\mathrm{rec}_{\Omega}(\sigma a) - 1),$$

where \mathfrak{Q} is the fixed place of LF lying above \mathfrak{q} and $\text{rec}_{\mathfrak{Q}} : LF^{\times} \rightarrow \text{Gal}(LF(\mathfrak{n})/LF) = \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is the local reciprocity map at \mathfrak{Q} . This map induces a map

$$U_{F,S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathfrak{n}}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^2,$$

which is also denoted by $\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}}$. Then $\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is defined in [27, Prop. 2.7] to be a canonical extension of the map

$$\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}} : \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} U_{F,S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \rightarrow \bigwedge_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_{F,S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1}.$$

The conjecture is formulated as follows.

Conjecture 4.1. *In the module $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r U_{F(\mathfrak{n}),S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1}$ one has*

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}} \sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}} \otimes \sigma^{-1} = \iota_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})).$$

Remark 4.2. Since $c_1 = \epsilon_1$, Conjecture 4.1 is trivially true in the case $\mathfrak{n} = 1$.

Remark 4.3. The conjecture formulated in [20, Conj. 5.2] and [27, Conj. 3] is actually much more general than the above in that it is formulated for all sets of data of the form $(L'/L/K, S, T, V, V')$, where $L'/L/K$ are finite extensions of global fields such that L'/K is abelian and S, T, V, V' are certain sets of places of K . Conjecture 4.1 is simply the (p, χ) -component of the general conjecture applied to the data $(LF(\mathfrak{n})/LF/K, S_{\mathfrak{n}}, \emptyset, V, V_{\mathfrak{n}})$. We recall that a further refinement of the general conjecture is given in [4, Conj. 5.4].

Remark 4.4. One can slightly extend the formulation of Conjecture 4.1 in our setting as follows. Let \mathfrak{m} be any square-free product of primes \mathfrak{q} that do not belong to $S \cup S_p(K)$ (and are also not required to belong to \mathcal{N}). Let \mathfrak{m}_+ be the product of prime divisors \mathfrak{q} of \mathfrak{m} that split completely in LF (so that \mathfrak{m}_+ belongs to \mathcal{N}). Then, according to Remark 4.3, one can formulate Conjecture 4.1 for the data $(LF(\mathfrak{m})/LF/K, S_{\mathfrak{m}}, \emptyset, V, V_{\mathfrak{m}_+})$. However, one can show that Conjecture 4.1 for this data is implied by Conjecture 4.1 for the data $(LF(\mathfrak{m}_+)/LF/K, S_{\mathfrak{m}_+}, \emptyset, V, V_{\mathfrak{m}_+})$ and so such a generalization contains no new information.

Remark 4.5. The formulation of Conjecture 4.1 is motivated by a conjecture of Darmon from [11]. Darmon's conjecture is obtained by specializing the form of Conjecture 4.1 discussed in Remark 4.4 to the data $(L(n)/L/\mathbb{Q}, \{\infty\} \cup \{\ell \mid n\ell\}, \emptyset, \{\infty\}, \{\infty\} \cup \{\ell \mid n_+\})$, where L is a real quadratic field of conductor f , n is a square-free product of primes not dividing fp , $L(n)/L$ is the maximal p -extension inside $L(\mu_n)$, and ∞ denotes the infinite place of \mathbb{Q} . For details of this deduction see [4, §6.1], where the case $p = 2$ is also treated.

We can now state a precise version of Corollary 3.12.

Theorem 4.6. *Conjecture 4.1 is valid for every ideal \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N} whenever both of the following conditions are satisfied:*

- *Hypotheses 2.9 and 3.6 are valid;*
- *either $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$, or there exists a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension K_{∞} of K in which no finite places split completely and $S_{\text{ram}}(K_{\infty}/K) \subset S_{\text{ram}}(LF/K)$.*

After proving several preliminary, and rather technical, results Theorem 4.6 itself will be proved in §4.6.

4.2. Strategy of the proof. The strategy that we use to prove Theorem 4.6 develops an approach used by Mazur and Rubin in [18] to prove (the ‘non-2-part’ of) Darmon's Conjecture. In fact, if one specializes Theorem 4.6 to the setting of Remark 4.5, then all assumptions in Theorem 4.6 are unconditionally satisfied and the result simply recovers the main result of [18].

For the convenience of the reader, in this subsection we shall first sketch the proof of Theorem 4.6. To do this we first set some notations.

We write T for the representation $\mathcal{O}(1) \otimes \chi^{-1}$ discussed in Remark 2.5. Then, setting

$$\Sigma := S \cup S_p(K) \text{ and } \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}} := S_{\mathfrak{n}} \cup S_p(K),$$

there is a natural identification

$$H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \simeq (\mathcal{O}_{LF(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}^{\times})_{\chi}.$$

There are therefore natural embeddings

$$U_{F(\mathfrak{n}), S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \text{ and } U_{F, S_{\mathfrak{n}}} \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T),$$

via which we can regard

$$c_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \text{ and } \epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T).$$

One sees that the induced map

$$\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r U_{F(\mathfrak{n})} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] / I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1} \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] / I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1}$$

is injective, so Conjecture 4.1 is equivalent to the assertion that the equality holds in the latter group. (We use Galois cohomology only for notational convenience.)

In the following, we set

$$\theta_{\mathfrak{n}} := \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}} \sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}} \otimes \sigma^{-1} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathfrak{g}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] / I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1}.$$

We can now give a brief idea of the proof of Theorem 4.6. First, we observe that the systems

$$(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \text{ and } (\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}))_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}}$$

are essentially Kolyvagin systems (see Propositions 4.11 and 4.12). By Theorem 3.3(ii), we know that the module of Kolyvagin systems is free of rank one (over $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ in our case), there exists a basis κ of the module and we can write

$$(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}} = a \cdot \kappa \text{ and } (\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}))_{\mathfrak{n}} = b \cdot \kappa$$

with some $a, b \in \mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$. So it reduces to show that $a = b$. However, since the conjecture is trivially true when $\mathfrak{n} = 1$ (see Remark 4.2), we have $(a - b) \cdot \kappa_1 = 0$. Then it is easy to show that $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}(\kappa_1) = 0$, which implies $a = b$ and hence completes the proof of Theorem 4.6.

4.3. Kolyvagin derivatives. We now interpret the ‘Kolyvagin derivative’ in terms of the elements

$$\theta_{\mathfrak{n}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}} \sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}} \otimes \sigma^{-1}.$$

The construction given here is valid for a general Euler system c in $\text{ES}_r(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ (by replacing $c_{\mathfrak{n}}$ by $c_{F(\mathfrak{n})}$), where we take \mathcal{K} to be sufficiently large so that it contains F , the maximal p -extension inside the ray class field modulo \mathfrak{q} for all but finitely many \mathfrak{q} , and the maximal abelian pro- p extension of K unramified outside p . In particular, in this way one obtains an explicit construction of the derivative homomorphism $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}$ in Theorem 3.3(i).

We give some preliminaries. As in §2.2, for $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, set

$$G_{\mathfrak{q}} := \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{q})/K(1)) \text{ and } G_{\mathfrak{n}} := \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

Note that

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} (:= \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/F)) \simeq \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{n})/K(1)) \simeq \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

From this, if \mathfrak{d} is a divisor of \mathfrak{n} , one can regard $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}$ as both a subgroup and a quotient of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$. Let

$$\pi_{\mathfrak{d}} : \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}$$

be the natural projection map. This map induces a map

$$\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}] \subset \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}],$$

which is also denoted by $\pi_{\mathfrak{d}}$. We define

$$s_{\mathfrak{n}} : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]; a \mapsto \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} \pi_{\mathfrak{d}}(a),$$

where \mathfrak{d} runs over all divisors of \mathfrak{n} (including 1). This map induces endomorphisms of

$$I_{\mathfrak{n}}^a / I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{a+1}, X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] \text{ (for any module } X), \text{ etc.,}$$

which we denote also by $s_{\mathfrak{n}}$.

We fix a generator $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of $G_{\mathfrak{q}}$ for each $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$. Let

$$D_{\mathfrak{q}} := \sum_{i=1}^{\#G_{\mathfrak{q}}-1} i\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}^i \in \mathbb{Z}[G_{\mathfrak{q}}], \quad D_{\mathfrak{n}} := \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} D_{\mathfrak{q}} \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]$$

be Kolyvagin's derivative operators. Then one has the following algebraic result.

Lemma 4.7. *For each ideal \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N} set $Q_{\mathfrak{n}} := I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1}$.*

- (i) *The image of the map $s_{\mathfrak{n}} : \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}] \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]$ is contained in $I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})}$.*
- (ii) *The image of the map $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1} \rightarrow Q_{\mathfrak{n}}$ induced by $s_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is contained in $\left\langle \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1) \right\rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$.*
- (iii) *There is a natural isomorphism*

$$G_{\mathfrak{n}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \left\langle \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1) \right\rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \subset Q_{\mathfrak{n}}; \quad \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} \mapsto \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1).$$

- (iv) *The map*

$$Q_{\mathfrak{n}} \rightarrow \left\langle \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1) \right\rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \simeq G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

induced by $s_{\mathfrak{n}}$ gives a splitting of the injection $G_{\mathfrak{n}} \hookrightarrow Q_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in (iii).

- (v) *Let X be a $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]$ -module and $x \in X$. Denote the map*

$$X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})+1} \rightarrow X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \left\langle \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1) \right\rangle_{\mathbb{Z}} \simeq X \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

induced by $s_{\mathfrak{n}}$ also by the same notation. Then we have

$$s_{\mathfrak{n}} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}} \sigma x \otimes \sigma^{-1} \right) = (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n})} D_{\mathfrak{n}} x \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

Proof. See [7, Lem. 4.27 and 4.28]. □

For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$, we set $P_{\mathfrak{q}} := 1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}$. Here $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is the (arithmetic) Frobenius element at \mathfrak{q} , which is regarded as an element of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ for any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, via the injection $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ when $\mathfrak{q} | \mathfrak{n}$. Thus $P_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is regarded as an element of $I_{\mathfrak{n}}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^2$ for any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$. We denote by $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}}$ the Frobenius $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ regarded as an element of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$. Similarly, we denote by $P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}}$ the element $P_{\mathfrak{q}}$ regarded as an element of $I_{\mathfrak{n}}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^2$.

Lemma 4.8. *For each ideal \mathfrak{d} in \mathcal{N} set $Q_{\mathfrak{d}} := I_{\mathfrak{d}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{d})}/I_{\mathfrak{d}}^{\nu(\mathfrak{d})+1}$.*

- (i) *For $\mathfrak{d} | \mathfrak{n}$, there is a natural injection*

$$(4.3.1) \quad \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{d}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{d}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{d}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{d}} \hookrightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{d}}.$$

- (ii) *We have*

$$\theta_{\mathfrak{n}} = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}} \sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}} \otimes \sigma^{-1} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

and

$$\theta_{\mathfrak{n}} = s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}}) - \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n} \\ \mathfrak{d} \neq \mathfrak{n}}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} \theta_{\mathfrak{d}} \prod_{\mathfrak{q} | (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}},$$

where we use (4.3.1) to regard $\theta_{\mathfrak{d}}$ as an element of $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{d}}$.

Proof. The construction of the injection in claim (i) is the same as that of $\iota_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in (4.1.1).

To prove claim (ii) we set $N_{n/\mathfrak{d}} := \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{n/\mathfrak{d}}} \sigma$, and compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\pi_{\mathfrak{d}}(\theta_n) &= \pi_{\mathfrak{d}} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_n} \sigma c_n \otimes \sigma^{-1} \right) \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_n} \sigma c_n \otimes \pi_{\mathfrak{d}}(\sigma)^{-1} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}} \sigma N_{n/\mathfrak{d}} c_n \otimes \sigma^{-1} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}} \sigma \left(\prod_{q|(n/\mathfrak{d})} P_q^{\mathfrak{d}} \right) c_{\mathfrak{d}} \otimes \sigma^{-1} \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{d}}} \sigma c_{\mathfrak{d}} \otimes \sigma^{-1} \prod_{q|(n/\mathfrak{d})} P_q^{\mathfrak{d}} \\
&= \theta_{\mathfrak{d}} \prod_{q|(n/\mathfrak{d})} P_q^{\mathfrak{d}},
\end{aligned}$$

where the fourth equality follows from the well-known ‘norm relation’

$$N_{n/\mathfrak{d}} c_n = \left(\prod_{q|(n/\mathfrak{d})} P_q^{\mathfrak{d}} \right) c_{\mathfrak{d}} \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, T).$$

(See [29, Prop. 3.6 and Lem. 4.4], for example.) Given the definition of s_n , one thus has

$$s_n(\theta_n) = \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|n} (-1)^{\nu(n/\mathfrak{d})} \pi_{\mathfrak{d}}(\theta_n) = \sum_{\mathfrak{d}|n} (-1)^{\nu(n/\mathfrak{d})} \theta_{\mathfrak{d}} \prod_{q|(n/\mathfrak{d})} P_q^{\mathfrak{d}}.$$

Claim (ii) follows from this, by using Lemma 4.7(i) and induction on $\nu(n)$. \square

We set $M_n := \#G_n$, with M_1 understood to be 0. Since we fixed a generator $\sigma_q \in G_q$ for each $q \in \mathcal{P}$, we have an identification

$$G_n \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z}/M_n\mathbb{Z}; \bigotimes_{q|n} \sigma_q \mapsto 1.$$

We set $\mathcal{O}_n := \mathcal{O}/M_n\mathcal{O}$ and $A_n := T/M_nT$.

Lemma 4.9.

(i) *There are natural injections*

$$(4.3.2) \quad \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n \hookrightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, A_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n$$

and

$$(4.3.3) \quad \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_n}, A_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n \hookrightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, A_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n.$$

(ii) *The image of $\theta_n = \sum_{\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_n} \sigma c_n \otimes \sigma^{-1}$ under the map*

$$\begin{aligned}
\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n &\xrightarrow{s_n} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n \\
&\xrightarrow{(4.3.2)} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, A_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n
\end{aligned}$$

lies in $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_n}, A_n) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_n$ (i.e., the image of the injection (4.3.3)).

Proof. The construction of (4.3.3) is the same as that of ι_n in (4.1.1). (Actually, we have

$$\left(\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\mathcal{G}_n]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, A_n) \right)^{\mathcal{H}_n} = \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_n[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_n}, A_n).$$

See [7, §4.3.1].) We give a construction of (4.3.2). For simplicity, set

$$R := \mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_n], \quad M := M_n, \quad A := A_n = T/MT, \quad H(-) := H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(n), \Sigma_n}, -).$$

By identifying $G_n = \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}$, it is sufficient to construct an injection

$$\left(\bigcap_R^r H(T) \right) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \bigcap_{R/MR}^r H(A).$$

First, we note that there is a natural injection $H(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow H(A)$ which in turn induces a surjection

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R/MR}(H(A), R/MR) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_{R/MR}(H(T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}, R/MR).$$

Since $H(T)$ is \mathcal{O} -free, the latter module is isomorphic to $\mathrm{Hom}_R(H(T), R) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}$, and thus we obtain a surjection

$$\mathrm{Hom}_{R/MR}(H(A), R/MR) \rightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R(H(T), R) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}.$$

This also gives a surjection

$$\bigwedge_{R/MR}^r \mathrm{Hom}_{R/MR}(H(A), R/MR) \rightarrow \left(\bigwedge_R^r \mathrm{Hom}_R(H(T), R) \right) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z}.$$

The desired injection is obtained by composing the R/MR -dual of this surjection with the natural injection

$$\left(\bigcap_R^r H(T) \right) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}/M\mathbb{Z} \hookrightarrow \mathrm{Hom}_R \left(\bigwedge_R^r \mathrm{Hom}_R(H(T), R), R/MR \right).$$

Turning to (ii), we note that [5, Lem. 6.12] implies the image of $D_{\mathbf{n}}c_{\mathbf{n}} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathbf{n}} \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ under the map (4.3.2) lies in $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$. Since

$$s_{\mathbf{n}}(\theta_{\mathbf{n}}) = \pm D_{\mathbf{n}}c_{\mathbf{n}} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathbf{n}} \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

by Lemma 4.7(v), the claim follows. \square

We next define an endomorphism

$$\Psi \in \mathrm{End} \left(\prod_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}} \right)$$

$$\Psi((a_{\mathbf{n}})_{\mathbf{n}}) := \left((-1)^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} \sum_{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbf{n})} \mathrm{sgn}(\tau) a_{\mathfrak{d}_{\tau}} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} | (\mathbf{n}/\mathfrak{d}_{\tau})} \mathrm{Fr}_{\tau(\mathfrak{q})}^{\mathfrak{q}} \right)_{\mathbf{n}}.$$

Here $\mathfrak{S}(\mathbf{n})$ denotes the symmetric group of the set $\{\mathfrak{q} | \mathbf{n}\}$, \mathfrak{d}_{τ} the product of all divisors \mathfrak{q} of \mathbf{n} that are fixed by τ , and $\mathrm{Fr}_{\tau(\mathfrak{q})}^{\mathfrak{q}}$ is the Frobenius element at $\tau(\mathfrak{q})$, regarded as an element of $G_{\mathfrak{q}} (\simeq \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{q}})$.

Lemma 4.10. Ψ is injective.

Proof. Let $a = (a_{\mathbf{n}})_{\mathbf{n}} \in \prod_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$ and suppose that $\Psi(a) = 0$. We show $a_{\mathbf{n}} = 0$ by induction on $\nu(\mathbf{n})$. When $\nu(\mathbf{n}) = 0$, i.e., $\mathbf{n} = 1$, one has $a_1 = \Psi(a)_1 = 0$.

When $\nu(\mathbf{n}) > 0$, we have

$$(-1)^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} \Psi(a)_{\mathbf{n}} = a_{\mathbf{n}} + \sum_{\substack{\tau \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathbf{n}) \\ \tau \neq \mathrm{id}}} \mathrm{sgn}(\tau) a_{\mathfrak{d}_{\tau}} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} | (\mathbf{n}/\mathfrak{d}_{\tau})} \mathrm{Fr}_{\tau(\mathfrak{q})}^{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

By the induction hypothesis, the second term on the right hand side vanishes. Thus we have $a_{\mathbf{n}} = (-1)^{\nu(\mathbf{n})} \Psi(a)_{\mathbf{n}} = 0$. \square

Let

$$\mathrm{KS}_r(F/K, \chi) = \varprojlim_m \mathrm{KS}_r(\mathcal{P}_m)_m \subset \prod_m \prod_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}_m} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{n})_m \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$$

be the module of Kolyvagin systems of rank r defined in §2.3. We have a natural embedding

$$\mathrm{KS}_r(F/K, \chi) \hookrightarrow \prod_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$$

defined by

$$x = (x_m)_m = ((x_{m, \mathbf{n}})_{\mathbf{n}})_m \mapsto (x_{m_{\mathbf{n}}, \mathbf{n}})_{\mathbf{n}},$$

where we define $m_{\mathbf{n}} \in \mathbb{Z}$ by $p^{m_{\mathbf{n}}} = M_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $x_{m_{\mathbf{n}}, \mathbf{n}} \in \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{n})_{m_{\mathbf{n}}} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$ is regarded as an element of $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$ via the natural embedding $\mathcal{S}(\mathbf{n})_{m_{\mathbf{n}}} \hookrightarrow H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}})$. (Note that if $\mathbf{n} = 1$, then $m_{\mathbf{n}}$ is not defined and so $x_{m_{1, 1}}$ is understood to be the element $(x_{m, 1})_m$ of $\varprojlim_m \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma}, T/p^m T) = \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma}, T)$.)

We use Lemma 4.9(ii) to regard each $s_{\mathbf{n}}(\theta_{\mathbf{n}})$ as an element of $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathbf{n}}}, A_{\mathbf{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathbf{n}}$.

Proposition 4.11. *The system $\kappa := \Psi((s_{\mathbf{n}}(\theta_{\mathbf{n}}))_{\mathbf{n}})$ belongs to $\mathrm{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$.*

Proof. This follows from Theorem 3.3(i) since the homomorphism $\mathcal{D}_{F,r}$ sends c to κ . \square

4.4. Regulator Kolyvagin systems. We first define the module of Stark systems ‘over $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ ’. The construction is similar to that defined ‘over $\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]$ ’ in §2.2.

For $\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ with $\mathfrak{n} \mid \mathfrak{m}$, we define a map

$$v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{m})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{m}}}, T) \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T)$$

as follows. First, for $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$ let $v_{\mathfrak{q}} : LF^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma]$ be the map defined in (2.2.1). This map induces

$$v_{\mathfrak{q}} : H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{m}}}, T) \simeq (\mathcal{O}_{LF, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{m}}}^\times)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma].$$

Then we set

$$v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}} := \pm \bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{n})} v_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

and note that the argument of [27, Prop. 3.6] shows that the image of this map is contained in $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T)$.

We can consider the inverse limit

$$\mathrm{SS}_r(T) := \varprojlim_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T)$$

by taking $v_{\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n}}$ as the transition map. It is well-known that

$$\epsilon := (\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \mathrm{SS}_r(T).$$

(See loc. cit.) We construct an ‘algebraic regulator’ homomorphism

$$\mathcal{R} : \mathrm{SS}_r(T) \rightarrow \prod_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

as follows. Let

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}} : H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{m}}}, T) \simeq (\mathcal{O}_{LF, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{m}}}^\times)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathfrak{n}}/I_{\mathfrak{n}}^2$$

be the map constructed in §4.1 (for any $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$ and $\mathfrak{m}, \mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$). We define $\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathrm{fs}}$ by

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathrm{fs}} : H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}}} \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} I_{\mathfrak{q}}/I_{\mathfrak{q}}^2 \simeq \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}},$$

where the last isomorphism is induced by

$$I_{\mathfrak{q}}/I_{\mathfrak{q}}^2 \xrightarrow{\sim} G_{\mathfrak{q}}; \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1 \mapsto \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

For $a = (a_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \mathrm{SS}_r(T)$, we define the regulator by

$$\mathcal{R}(a)_{\mathfrak{n}} := \left(\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathrm{fs}} \right) (a_{\mathfrak{n}}).$$

We now relate $(\mathrm{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}))_{\mathfrak{n}}$ with $\mathcal{R}(\epsilon)$. Recall that

$$\mathrm{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}} : \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^{r+\nu(\mathfrak{n})} H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \rightarrow \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

is defined by $\bigwedge_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{n}}$. We shall use the projector $s_{\mathfrak{n}} : Q_{\mathfrak{n}} \rightarrow G_{\mathfrak{n}}$ and the endomorphism

$$\Psi \in \mathrm{End} \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}} \right)$$

defined in the previous subsection. (Note that we can regard

$$\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}} \subset \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_{\mathfrak{n}}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, A_{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

via the injection constructed in the same way as (4.3.2) in Lemma 4.9(i).)

Proposition 4.12. $\Psi((s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\mathrm{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})))_{\mathfrak{n}}) = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon) \in \mathrm{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$.

Proof. The proof of the equality $\Psi((s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\mathrm{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})))_{\mathfrak{n}}) = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon)$ is the same as that of [7, Lem. 4.29]. The containment $\mathcal{R}(\epsilon) \in \mathrm{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ follows from [7, Prop. 4.3]. \square

4.5. Interpretation of Conjecture 4.1 via Kolyvagin systems.

Theorem 4.13. *Conjecture 4.1 is valid for every ideal \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N} if and only if one has*

$$\kappa = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon).$$

Proof. We only show the ‘if part’, since the ‘only if part’ is straightforward from the construction (and unnecessary for the proof of Theorem 4.6.)

Suppose that we have $\kappa = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon)$. Recall that κ is constructed to be $\Psi((s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}}))_{\mathfrak{n}})$. Also, by Proposition 4.12, we have $\mathcal{R}(\epsilon) = \Psi((s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})))_{\mathfrak{n}})$. Since Ψ is injective by Lemma 4.10, we have

$$s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}}) = s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})) \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

If we regard $s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}})$ as an element of $\bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$, this means

$$(4.5.1) \quad s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}}) = s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\iota_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}))) \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}},$$

where $\iota_{\mathfrak{n}}$ is the injection (4.1.1) (extended on H^1). In the following, we regard $G_{\mathfrak{n}} \subset Q_{\mathfrak{n}}$ via the injection in Lemma 4.7(iii). By Lemma 4.8(ii), we have

$$(4.5.2) \quad \theta_{\mathfrak{n}} = s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\theta_{\mathfrak{n}}) - \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n} \\ \mathfrak{d} \neq \mathfrak{n}}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} \theta_{\mathfrak{d}} \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}} P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}} \text{ in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F(\mathfrak{n}), \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

On the other hand, noting that $\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}}(-) = v_{\mathfrak{q}}(-) \cdot P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}}$ for $\mathfrak{q} \nmid \mathfrak{d}$ (see [30, Chap. XIII, Prop. 13]), we easily deduce

$$\pi_{\mathfrak{d}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})) = \text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{d}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{d}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}} P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}}$$

and so

$$(4.5.3) \quad \text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}}) = s_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})) - \sum_{\substack{\mathfrak{d}|\mathfrak{n} \\ \mathfrak{d} \neq \mathfrak{n}}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} \text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{d}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{d}}) \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}} P_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{d}} \\ \text{in } \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r H^1(\mathcal{O}_{F, \Sigma_{\mathfrak{n}}}, T) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} Q_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

By (4.5.1), (4.5.2) and (4.5.3), we deduce by induction on $\nu(\mathfrak{n})$ that

$$\theta_{\mathfrak{n}} = \iota_{\mathfrak{n}}(\text{Rec}_{\mathfrak{n}}(\epsilon_{\mathfrak{n}})).$$

This is exactly the formulation of Conjecture 4.1, and so we have proved the claimed result. \square

4.6. The proof of Theorem 4.6. By Theorem 4.13, it suffices to prove that

$$\kappa = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon) \text{ in } \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi).$$

Since we know $\kappa_1 = c_1 = \epsilon_1 = \mathcal{R}(\epsilon)_1$, it is sufficient to prove that the following map is injective

$$\text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi) \rightarrow \varprojlim_m \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}_m[\Gamma]}^r \mathcal{S}(1)_m = \bigcap_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^r U_F; \quad x \mapsto x_1.$$

By Theorem 3.3(ii), we know that the $\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]$ module $\text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ is free of rank one. Let $x \in \text{KS}_r(F/K, \chi)$ be a basis. It is sufficient to show that $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}(x_1) = 0$. However, since $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}(x_1)$ is equal to $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}(\text{im}(x_1))$, this follows from the equality $\text{im}(x_1) = \text{Fitt}_{\mathcal{O}[\Gamma]}^0(\text{Cl}(E)_{\chi})$ in Theorem 3.3(ii) and the fact that the ideal class group $\text{Cl}(E)$ is finite. \square

APPENDIX A. THE DERIVATIVE CONSTRUCTION IN THE RANK ONE CASE

We fix data $K, p, \chi, L, \Delta, \mathcal{O}, F, \Gamma, S, \mathcal{K}$ as in §2. Then the primary aim of this appendix is to give, under Hypothesis 3.1, an explicit construction for each natural number m of a canonical ‘derivative’ homomorphism

$$\text{ES}_1(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_1(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m.$$

The construction is described in Theorem A.8 below and, although it is in principle well-known via the arguments of Rubin in [26] and of Mazur and Rubin in [17], we shall give a fully self-contained construction in the context of this article. This alternative approach is perhaps of some

interest itself but also, more importantly, allows us to demonstrate that the maps constructed are Galois equivariant (as is essential for our approach).

The key fact that we must prove is the ‘congruence relation’ described in Theorem A.1. Given this result, the strategy of the remainder of the argument is essentially identical to that used in [26] and [17], although at various places we still have to verify that arguments given in loc. cit. for abelian extensions of \mathbb{Q} extend to the setting of abelian extensions of K .

If \mathcal{K} contains a non-trivial \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension of K , then the argument required to prove Theorem A.1 is relatively straightforward and works in the setting of general p -adic representations. However, in the case that \mathcal{K} does not contain a \mathbb{Z}_p -power extension, which is of particular importance in our setting (see Remark 3.2), details of this sort of argument have not yet appeared in the literature, with only a brief sketch of this case being discussed by Rubin in [26, §9.1].

A.1. Notation and hypothesis. Let H_K be the Hilbert class field of K and $K(1)$ the maximal p -extension of K inside H_K .

First, note that we may assume that F contains $K(1)$, since for any subfield F' of F/K the derivative map $\text{ES}_1(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_1(F'/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m$ is obtained by the composition $\text{ES}_1(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_1(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m \rightarrow \text{KS}_1(F'/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m$, where the second map is induced by the norm map for F/F' . (Although the set \mathcal{P}_m defined for F is slightly different from that for F' , this does not matter in practice. In fact, one may shrink \mathcal{P}_m so that the Chebotarev density argument works.)

We now fix a positive integer m and set $M := p^m$. We recall some basic notations:

- $\mathcal{P} = \mathcal{P}_m := \{\mathfrak{q} \notin S \cup S_p(K) \mid \mathfrak{q} \text{ splits completely in } LFH_K(\mu_M, (\mathcal{O}_K^\times)^{1/M})\}$;
- $\mathcal{Q} := \{\mathfrak{q} \notin S \cup S_p(K) \mid \mathfrak{q} \text{ splits completely in } K(\mu_M, (\mathcal{O}_K^\times)^{1/M})\}$;
- $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}_m := \{\text{square-free products of primes in } \mathcal{P}\}$.

For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{Q}$, we denote by $K(\mathfrak{q})$ the unique subfield of the ray class field of K modulo \mathfrak{q} such that $[K(\mathfrak{q}) : K(1)] = M$. (Note that this $K(\mathfrak{q})$ is different from that in §2.2.) We set $G_{\mathfrak{q}} := \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{q})/K(1))$. For a square-free product \mathfrak{n} of primes in \mathcal{Q} , we use the following notations:

- $\nu(\mathfrak{n}) := \#\{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\}$;
- $K(\mathfrak{n}) := \prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} K(\mathfrak{q})$ (compositum);
- $F(\mathfrak{n}) := FK(\mathfrak{n})$;
- $\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}} := \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/K) \simeq \text{Gal}(LF(\mathfrak{n})/L)$;
- $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} := \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/F) \simeq \text{Gal}(LF(\mathfrak{n})/LF)$ (so $\Gamma = \text{Gal}(F/K) \simeq \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}/\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$);
- $G_{\mathfrak{n}} := \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

Note that $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} \simeq \prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$. From this, if $\mathfrak{m} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, then we can regard $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ both as a quotient and a subgroup of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$.

We assume that \mathcal{K} contains F and $K(\mathfrak{q})$ for all but finitely many primes \mathfrak{q} of K . Suppose that a strict p -adic Euler system of rank 1

$$c = (c_{F'})_{F'} \in \prod_{F' \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)} U_{F'}$$

for $(\mathcal{K}/K, S, \chi)$ is given (see Definition 2.4). We set

$$c_{\mathfrak{n}} := c_{F(\mathfrak{n})}.$$

Throughout this appendix, we assume that $U_{F'} := (\mathcal{O}_{LF'}^\times)_{\chi}$ is free as an \mathcal{O} -module for every $F' \in \Omega(\mathcal{K}/K)$. We also assume Hypothesis 3.1.

For each prime \mathfrak{q} of K , we fix a place Ω of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ lying above \mathfrak{q} . For any finite extension J/K , the place of J lying under Ω is also denoted by Ω .

To simplify the notation, we set

$$E := LF \text{ and } E(\mathfrak{n}) := LF(\mathfrak{n}).$$

Since any \mathfrak{q} in \mathcal{P} splits completely in E , we often identify the fields E_{Ω} , F_{Ω} and $K_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

For any non-archimedean local field D , we denote by \mathbb{F}_D its residue field. The cardinality of $\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}$ is denoted by $N_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

For any abelian group X , we set $X/M := X/MX$. We also often use additive notations: for example, if J is a field and $a \in J^\times$, then we shall denote the M -th power of a by Ma .

A.2. The congruence relation. The aim of this subsection is to give a proof of the ‘congruence relation’ of Euler systems (see Theorem A.1 below).

For any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$, let

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}} : U_{F(\mathfrak{n})} = (\mathcal{O}_{E(\mathfrak{n})}^{\times})_{\chi} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^{\times})_{\chi} = \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^{\times}$$

be the map induced by

$$\mathcal{O}_{E(\mathfrak{n})}^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^{\times}; a \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \sigma^{-1} \otimes (\sigma a \bmod \Omega).$$

(Thus $u_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is essentially the ‘modulo primes above \mathfrak{q} ’ map.)

Theorem A.1. *For any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$ and $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}$, we have*

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}}) = ((N\mathfrak{q} - 1)/M) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}).$$

(Note that M divides $N\mathfrak{q} - 1$, since \mathfrak{q} splits completely in $K(\mu_M)$.)

Proof. Choosing a lift $\tilde{\sigma} \in G_K$ of $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ and replacing $(\tilde{\sigma} c_{F'})_{F'}$ by $(c_{F'})_{F'}$, we may assume $\sigma = 1$.

We first consider the case Hypothesis 3.1(i). In this case the proof is easier. We follow the argument by Kato in [14, §1].

Take a \mathbb{Z}_p -extension K_{∞}/K satisfying the condition in Hypothesis 3.1(i). We denote the m -th ray of K_{∞}/K by K_m . We set

$$F(\mathfrak{n})_m := F(\mathfrak{n})K_m \text{ and } c_{\mathfrak{n},m} := c_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m}.$$

We can define $U_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m\Omega}^{\times}$ in the same way as $u_{\mathfrak{q}}$, and denote it also by $u_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Since $S_{\text{ram}}(K_{\infty}/K) \subset S$, we see by the norm relation that $(c_{\mathfrak{n},m})_m$ lies in the inverse limit $\varprojlim_m U_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m}$. It is sufficient to prove the equality

$$(u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n},m}))_m = (((N\mathfrak{q} - 1)/M) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q},m}))_m$$

in $\varprojlim_m (\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m\Omega}^{\times}) = \varprojlim_m (\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})_m\Omega}^{\times})$. Since \mathfrak{q} does not split completely in K_{∞} , the module $\varprojlim_m (\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m\Omega}^{\times})$ is \mathcal{O} -free, so it is sufficient to prove

$$(A.2.1) \quad M \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n},m}) = (N\mathfrak{q} - 1) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q},m})$$

for every m . By the norm relation, we have

$$N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}}(c_{\mathfrak{n},m}) = (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q},m},$$

where $N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}} := \sum_{\sigma \in G_{\mathfrak{q}}} \sigma$. (We identify $G_{\mathfrak{q}} = \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})_m/F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})_m)$.) Since $G_{\mathfrak{q}}$ acts trivially on $\mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n})_m\Omega}^{\times} = \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})_m\Omega}^{\times}$ and $M = \#G_{\mathfrak{q}}$, we have

$$M \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n},m}) = (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q},m}).$$

Since $1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} = (N\mathfrak{q} - 1) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} + (1 - N\mathfrak{q} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})$ and $1 - N\mathfrak{q} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}$ annihilates $\mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})_m\Omega}^{\times}$, we obtain (A.2.1). Thus the theorem is proved in the case (a).

Next, we consider the case Hypothesis 3.1(ii). Our proof is almost the same as that of [24, Th. 2.1] by Rubin, but, since it is assumed in loc. cit. that \mathfrak{q} splits completely in $E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})$, we slightly modify the argument.

We set $K_M := K(\mu_M, (\mathcal{O}_K^{\times})^{1/M})$. The assumption $L \not\subset K(\mu_p)$ ensures the existence of $\gamma \in \text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})/E \cap K_M)$ such that γ acts non-trivially on L and trivially on $F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})$. Since the order of χ is prime to p , we see that $1 - \chi(\gamma) \in \mathcal{O}^{\times}$. So it is sufficient to show

$$(A.2.2) \quad (1 - \gamma) u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}}) = (1 - \gamma) ((N\mathfrak{q} - 1)/M) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}).$$

By Lemma A.2 below, we can choose a prime $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathcal{Q}$ with $\mathfrak{r} \nmid \mathfrak{n}$ such that

- $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \gamma^{-1}$ on $E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})$,
- there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $N_{G_{\mathfrak{r}}} = mM$ on $\mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r})\Omega}^{\times} = \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})\Omega}^{\times}$.

(The proof of Lemma A.2 actually shows that $G_{\mathfrak{r}}$ is contained in the decomposition group in $\text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})/F)$ at \mathfrak{q} , so it acts on $\mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$.) By the norm relation, we have equalities

$$(A.2.3) \quad M \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}}) = N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}}) = (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q}}) = (N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q}}),$$

$$(A.2.4) \quad mM \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}}) = N_{G_{\mathfrak{r}}} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}}) = (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}}) = (1 - \gamma)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}}),$$

$$(A.2.5) \quad mM \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q}}) = N_{G_{\mathfrak{r}}} u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q}}) = (1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}}^{-1})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) = (1 - \gamma)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}).$$

Using these equalities, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \gamma)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}}) &\stackrel{(A.2.4)}{=} mM \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}}) \\ &\stackrel{(A.2.3)}{=} m(N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q}}) \\ &\stackrel{(A.2.5)}{=} (1 - \gamma)((N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)/M)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}u_{\mathfrak{q}}(c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}). \end{aligned}$$

This is the desired equality (A.2.2). \square

Lemma A.2. *Let $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$. For any $\gamma \in \text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})/E \cap K_M)$, there exists a prime $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathcal{Q}$ with $\mathfrak{r} \nmid \mathfrak{n}$ such that*

- (i) $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \gamma$ on $E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})$,
- (ii) there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $N_{G_{\mathfrak{r}}} = mM$ on $\mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r})_{\Omega}}^{\times} = \mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$.

Proof. We follow the argument by Rubin in [24, Lem. 2.2]. Since \mathfrak{q} splits completely in H_K , it is a principal ideal: there exists a prime element $q \in \mathcal{O}_K$ such that $\mathfrak{q} = (q)$. Let σ be a generator of $\text{Gal}(K_M(q^{1/p})/K_M)$. Considering ramification, one sees $E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}) \cap K_M(q^{1/p}) = E \cap K_M$. By the Chebotarev density theorem, there exists a prime \mathfrak{r} with $\mathfrak{r} \nmid \mathfrak{n}$ such that

- $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \gamma$ in $\text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})/E \cap K_M)$,
- $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \sigma$ in $\text{Gal}(K_M(q^{1/p})/E \cap K_M)$.

Then the condition (i) is satisfied. Since $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}} = \sigma = 1$ on K_M , we see that $\mathfrak{r} \in \mathcal{Q}$. We need to check the condition (ii).

Let $\mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{q}} \subset \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})/F)$ be the decomposition group at the (fixed) prime above \mathfrak{q} . We claim

$$\text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})/F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q})) (\simeq G_{\mathfrak{r}}) \subset \mathcal{D}_{\mathfrak{q}}.$$

To prove this claim, it is sufficient to show that $G_{\mathfrak{r}} = \text{Gal}(K(\mathfrak{r})/K(1))$ is generated by $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}$. By class field theory, we have an isomorphism

$$\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{r}}}^{\times}/M \xrightarrow{\sim} G_{\mathfrak{r}},$$

which sends q^{-1} to $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Since $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}}$ generates $\text{Gal}(K_M(q^{1/p})/K_M)$ by the choice of \mathfrak{r} , we see that $q \notin (\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{r}}}^{\times})^p$. Hence q^{-1} generates $\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{r}}}^{\times}/M$, and so $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}$ generates $G_{\mathfrak{r}}$. We have proved the claim.

By the above claim, we see that a generator of $\text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})/F(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}))$ is of the form $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^a$ with some $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, so $N_{G_{\mathfrak{r}}}$ acts on $\mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$ via $\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{ai}$. Since $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}} = N_{\mathfrak{q}}$ on $\mathbb{F}_{F(\mathfrak{n}\mathfrak{r}/\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$, it is sufficient to show that $\sum_{i=0}^{M-1} N_{\mathfrak{q}}^{ai}$ is divisible by M . But this follows from $N_{\mathfrak{q}} \equiv 1 \pmod{M}$. \square

A.3. Kolyvagin derivatives. The aim of this subsection is to review the construction of ‘Kolyvagin derivatives’ (in Definition A.4) and prove Theorem A.5, the so-called ‘finite-singular relation’. The argument used is essentially the same as that in [23, Prop. 2.4]. Note that in our \mathbb{G}_m case one of the key ingredients of the proof is Hilbert’s Theorem 90 (more precisely, the existence of the element $\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in Lemma A.3 below), whose analogue does not seem to hold in the case of a general motive. However, as observed by several authors (cf. Nekovář [21], Perrin-Riou [22], Kato [14] and Rubin [26]), one can adapt the argument below in order to prove a generalization of Theorem A.5.

For each $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$, we fix a generator $\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$ of $G_{\mathfrak{q}}$. Then Kolyvagin’s derivative operator is defined by

$$D_{\mathfrak{q}} := \sum_{i=1}^{M-1} i \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}^i \in \mathbb{Z}[G_{\mathfrak{q}}].$$

By computation, one checks the so-called ‘telescoping identity’

$$(A.3.1) \quad (\sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)D_{\mathfrak{q}} = M - N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}},$$

where $N_{G_q} := \sum_{i=0}^{M-1} \sigma_q^i$. For $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, we identify $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ with $\prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$ and then set

$$D_{\mathfrak{n}} := \prod_{\mathfrak{q}|\mathfrak{n}} D_{\mathfrak{q}} \in \mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}].$$

Lemma A.3.

- (i) For any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and $\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ we have $(\sigma - 1)D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}} \in M \cdot U_{F(\mathfrak{n})}$.
- (ii) For any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, there exists an element $\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}$ of $(E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi}$ with the following property: for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$ we have

$$(\sigma - 1)\beta_{\mathfrak{n}} = (1/M) \cdot (\sigma - 1)D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

(The factor $(1/M)$ is well-defined in this context, since $U_{F(\mathfrak{n})}$ is assumed to be \mathcal{O} -free.)

Proof. Claim (i) is easily checked by computation using (A.3.1). See the proof of [5, Lem. 6.12] for example. (See also [23, Lem. 2.1] and [26, Lem. 4.4.2(i)].)

We show claim (ii). Note that

$$\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}} (= \text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{n})/E)) \rightarrow (E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi}; \quad \sigma \mapsto (1/M) \cdot (\sigma - 1)D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

is a 1-cocycle. So it is sufficient to show that $H^1(\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}, (E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi}) = 0$. This is deduced from the vanishing of $H^1(\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}, E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})$ that is a consequence of Hilbert's Theorem 90. \square

Definition A.4. Let $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$. We define the Kolyvagin derivative by

$$\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}} = \kappa'(c_{\mathfrak{n}}) := D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}} - M\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

One sees that this element lies in $(E^{\times})_{\chi}$, and its image in $(E^{\times}/M)_{\chi}$ does not depend on the choice of $\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}$. We often regard $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}}$ as an element of $(E^{\times}/M)_{\chi}$.

We recall some notations from §2.2. For any prime \mathfrak{q} of K , let

$$v_{\mathfrak{q}} : (E^{\times}/M)_{\chi} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}/M[\Delta \times \Gamma])_{\chi} = \mathcal{O}/M[\Gamma]$$

be the map induced by (2.2.1). For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$, let

$$\varphi_{\mathfrak{q}} : (E^{\times}/M)_{\chi} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}/M[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

be the map induced by (2.2.3). We set

$$\mathcal{S}^{\mathfrak{n}} := \{a \in (E^{\times}/M)_{\chi} \mid v_{\mathfrak{q}}(a) = 0 \text{ for every } \mathfrak{q} \nmid \mathfrak{n}\}.$$

(This is $\mathcal{S}_m^{\mathfrak{n}}$ in §2.2.)

Theorem A.5. Let $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$.

- (i) $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \mathcal{S}^{\mathfrak{n}}$.
- (ii) For any $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, one has $v_{\mathfrak{q}}(\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}}) \otimes \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}} = \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}(\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}})$ in $\mathcal{O}/M[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$.

Proof. Claim (i) follows by noting that $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}} = D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}$ in $(E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times}/M)_{\chi}$, $c_{\mathfrak{n}} \in U_{F(\mathfrak{n})} (= (\mathcal{O}_{E(\mathfrak{n})}^{\times})_{\chi})$ and $E(\mathfrak{n})/E$ is unramified outside \mathfrak{n} .

We prove claim (ii). We take $\tau \in \Gamma$. We fix a lift of τ in $\mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}} (= \text{Gal}(F(\mathfrak{n})/K))$ and denote it also by τ . Recall that $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}} = D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}} - M\beta_{\mathfrak{n}} \in (E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi}$ by definition. Since $E(\mathfrak{q})/E$ is totally ramified at primes above \mathfrak{q} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(A.3.2)} \quad \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \text{ord}_{\Omega}(\sigma\tau\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}})\sigma^{-1} &= \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \text{ord}_{\Omega}(\sigma\tau(D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}} - M\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}))\sigma^{-1} \\ &= -\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \text{ord}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}(\sigma\tau\beta_{\mathfrak{n}})\sigma^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

in $(\mathbb{Z}/M[\Delta])_{\chi} = \mathcal{O}/M$, where $\text{ord}_{\Omega} : E^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ and $\text{ord}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}} : E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ are the normalized valuations.

Let

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}} : \{a \in (E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi} \mid a \text{ is a unit at all primes above } \mathfrak{q}\} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$$

be the map induced by $u_{\mathfrak{q}}$ in §A.2. This map also induces

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}} : \mathcal{S}^{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E_{\Omega}}^{\times}/M = \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{\times}/M.$$

By (A.3.2) and Lemma A.6 below, it is sufficient to prove

$$(A.3.3) \quad u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1 - \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}})\tau\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}) = ((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M) \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\tau\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ in } \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}^{\times},$$

where $((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M)$ denotes the map $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} (\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{\times}/M) \rightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}^{\times}$ induced by

$$\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{\times}/M \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^{((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M)}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{\times} \subset \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}^{\times}.$$

To do this, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} & u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1 - \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}})\tau\beta_{\mathfrak{n}}) \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1/M)(1 - \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}})\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}) \text{ (by Lemma A.3(ii))} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1/M)(N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}} - M)\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}) \text{ (by (A.3.1))} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1/M)(1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} - \tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}}) \text{ (by the norm relation)} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1/M)(1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} - ((N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)/M)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ (by Theorem A.1)} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1 - \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})\tau\beta_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} - ((N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)/M)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ (by Lemma A.3(ii))} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}\tau\beta_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} - ((N_{\mathfrak{q}} - 1)/M)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}\tau D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ (by } (1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\beta_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) = 0) \\ &= ((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M)\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\tau(D_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}c_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} - M\beta_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}})) \\ &= ((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\tau\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ (by } \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}} = 1 \text{ on } \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}). \end{aligned}$$

Thus (A.3.3) is proved. \square

Lemma A.6. *Let $\kappa \in \mathcal{S}^{n/\mathfrak{q}}$. Suppose that there exists $\beta \in (E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times})_{\chi}$ such that*

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1 - \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}})\beta) = ((1 - N_{\mathfrak{q}})/M)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\kappa) \text{ in } \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}^{\times}.$$

Then we have

$$\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \sigma^{-1} \otimes \text{rec}_{\Omega}(\sigma\kappa) = - \left(\sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \text{ord}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}}(\sigma\beta)\sigma^{-1} \right) \otimes \sigma_{\mathfrak{q}}$$

in $(\mathbb{Z}/M[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}})_{\chi} = \mathcal{O}/M \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{q}}$, where $\text{rec}_{\Omega} : E^{\times} \rightarrow E_{\Omega}^{\times} \rightarrow \text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{q})_{\Omega}/E_{\Omega}) = G_{\mathfrak{q}}$ is the local reciprocity map at Ω and $\text{ord}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_{\Omega}} : E(\mathfrak{n})^{\times} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ is the normalized valuation.

Proof. This is a well-known fact from algebraic number theory (see [23, Lem. 2.3] or [16, Lem. 3.2]). \square

A.4. Kolyvagin systems. The aim of this subsection is to modify the system $(\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ to construct a Kolyvagin system (see Theorem A.8). Our argument is parallel to that of Mazur and Rubin in [17, App. A], although in loc. cit. K is assumed to be \mathbb{Q} .

For $\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{P}$, recall from §2.2 that we have a canonical decomposition

$$K_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\times}/M = \Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \times \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^{\times}/M.$$

Let

$$\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}} : (E^{\times}/M)_{\chi} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[\Delta \times \Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\times}/M)_{\chi} = \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\times}/M$$

be the map induced by (2.2.2). We define

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}) := \{a \in \mathcal{S}^n \mid \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q}}(a) \in \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \Pi_{\mathfrak{q}} \text{ for every } \mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\}.$$

(This is $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n})_m$ in §2.2.)

We recall the definition of Kolyvagin systems in the rank one case. (See Definition 2.8.)

Definition A.7. A Kolyvagin system (of rank one for $(F/K, \chi, m, \mathcal{P}_m)$) is a collection

$$(x_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}} \in \prod_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}} \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

which satisfies the following property: for any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, we have

$$v_{\mathfrak{q}}(x_{\mathfrak{n}}) = \varphi_{\mathfrak{q}}(x_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}}).$$

The module of Kolyvagin systems is denoted by $\text{KS}_1(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m$.

For each ideal \mathfrak{n} in \mathcal{N} , we write $\mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})$ for the symmetric group of the set $\{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}\}$. For each $\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})$, we then define an ideal in \mathcal{N} by setting

$$\mathfrak{d}_\pi := \prod_{\substack{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n} \\ \pi(\mathfrak{q}) = \mathfrak{q}}} \mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{N}.$$

For ideals \mathfrak{q} and \mathfrak{r} in \mathcal{P} , we denote by $\text{Fr}_\mathfrak{r}^\mathfrak{q}$ the Frobenius element of \mathfrak{r} regarded as an element of the group $G_\mathfrak{q}$. (When $\mathfrak{q} = \mathfrak{r}$, define $\text{Fr}_\mathfrak{q}^\mathfrak{q} := 1$.)

Theorem A.8. *For $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$, we set*

$$\kappa_\mathfrak{n} = \kappa(c)_\mathfrak{n} := \sum_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})} \text{sgn}(\pi) \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{d}_\pi} \sigma_\mathfrak{q} \otimes \bigotimes_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} \text{Fr}_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \in \mathcal{S}^\mathfrak{n} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_\mathfrak{n}.$$

Then $\kappa_\mathfrak{n}$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_\mathfrak{n}$ and the collection $\kappa = (\kappa_\mathfrak{n})_{\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}}$ is a Kolyvagin system. In particular, the assignment $c \mapsto \kappa$ gives a canonical homomorphism

$$\text{ES}_1(F/K, S, \chi) \rightarrow \text{KS}_1(F/K, \chi, \mathcal{P}_m)_m.$$

By using Theorem A.5, one easily verifies that κ satisfies $v_\mathfrak{q}(\kappa_\mathfrak{n}) = \varphi_\mathfrak{q}(\kappa_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}})$ for any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{n}$. So it is enough to prove that $\kappa_\mathfrak{n}$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_\mathfrak{n}$.

We define a map $\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q},f} : (E^\times/M)_\chi \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M$ by the composition

$$\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q},f} : (E^\times/M)_\chi \xrightarrow{\tilde{l}_\mathfrak{q}} \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_\mathfrak{q}^\times/M \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M,$$

where the second map is induced by the projection $K_\mathfrak{q}^\times/M \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{K_\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M$.

For $\mathfrak{q}, \mathfrak{r} \in \mathcal{P}$, define $e_\mathfrak{r}^\mathfrak{q} \in \mathbb{Z}/M$ by

$$\text{Fr}_\mathfrak{r}^\mathfrak{q} = \sigma_\mathfrak{r}^{e_\mathfrak{r}^\mathfrak{q}} \text{ in } G_\mathfrak{q}.$$

Theorem A.8 is reduced to the following lemma.

Lemma A.9 ([17, Th. A.4]). *For any $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$ and a prime $\mathfrak{r} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, we have*

$$\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{r},f}(\kappa'_\mathfrak{n}) = \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_1(\mathfrak{n}) \\ \pi(\mathfrak{r}) \neq \mathfrak{r}}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{r},f}(\kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi}),$$

where $\mathfrak{S}_1(\mathfrak{n}) \subset \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})$ is the subset of cyclic permutations.

We give a proof of Theorem A.8 by using this lemma.

Proof of Theorem A.8. As explained above, it is sufficient to show $\kappa_\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} G_\mathfrak{n}$. One sees that this is equivalent to showing that

$$(A.4.1) \quad \sum_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})} \text{sgn}(\pi) \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) \tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{r},f}(\kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi}) = 0$$

for every prime $\mathfrak{r} \mid \mathfrak{n}$. We compute

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n})} \text{sgn}(\pi) \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \\ \pi(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{r}}} \text{sgn}(\pi) \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi} \\ & \quad + \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \\ \pi(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{r}}} \sum_{\substack{\pi' \in \mathfrak{S}_1(\mathfrak{d}_\pi) \\ \pi'(\mathfrak{r}) \neq \mathfrak{r}}} \text{sgn}(\pi\pi') \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_{\pi'})} e_{\pi\pi'(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_{\pi'}} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}(\mathfrak{n}) \\ \pi(\mathfrak{r}) = \mathfrak{r}}} \text{sgn}(\pi) \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} \mid (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(\mathfrak{q})}^\mathfrak{q} \right) s_\pi, \end{aligned}$$

where we have set

$$s_\pi := \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi} - \sum_{\substack{\pi' \in \mathfrak{S}_1(\mathfrak{d}_\pi) \\ \pi'(\mathfrak{v}) \neq \mathfrak{v}}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{d}_\pi/\mathfrak{d}_{\pi'})} \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} | (\mathfrak{d}_\pi/\mathfrak{d}_{\pi'})} e_{\pi'(\mathfrak{q})}^{\mathfrak{q}} \right) \kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_{\pi'}}.$$

Since $\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{v},f}(s_\pi) = 0$ by Lemma A.9, we obtain (A.4.1). \square

The rest of this appendix is devoted to the proof of Lemma A.9. For this, we shall use the following ‘modified Euler system’

$$\omega_{\mathfrak{n}} := \sum_{\mathfrak{d} | \mathfrak{n}} (-1)^{\nu(\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} \left(\prod_{\mathfrak{q} | (\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{d})} ((N\mathfrak{q} - 1)/M) \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} \right) c_{\mathfrak{d}} \in U_{F(\mathfrak{n})}.$$

(Such a modification was considered by Kato [14, §2.2] and, more generally, by Rubin [26, §9.6].) By computation, one checks that the system $(\omega_{\mathfrak{n}})_{\mathfrak{n}}$ satisfies the following norm relation:

$$(A.4.2) \quad N_{G_{\mathfrak{q}}} \omega_{\mathfrak{n}} = (1 - N\mathfrak{q} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) \omega_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} \text{ for any } \mathfrak{q} | \mathfrak{n}.$$

(The norm relation of this form is used in the definition of Euler systems by Mazur and Rubin in [17, Def. 3.2.2].) Also, by using Theorem A.1, one checks that

$$(A.4.3) \quad u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma \omega_{\mathfrak{n}}) = 0 \text{ for any } \mathfrak{q} | \mathfrak{n} \text{ and } \sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{n}}.$$

An analogue of Lemma A.3 holds for $\omega_{\mathfrak{n}}$: there exists $\gamma_{\mathfrak{n}} \in (E(\mathfrak{n})^\times)_{\mathcal{X}}$ such that

$$(\sigma - 1)\gamma_{\mathfrak{n}} = (1/M) \cdot (\sigma - 1)D_{\mathfrak{n}}\omega_{\mathfrak{n}}$$

for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}$. As in Definition A.4, we define

$$\kappa'(\omega_{\mathfrak{n}}) := D_{\mathfrak{n}}\omega_{\mathfrak{n}} - M\gamma_{\mathfrak{n}} \in (E^\times)_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

One checks that

$$\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}} (= \kappa'(c_{\mathfrak{n}})) = \kappa'(\omega_{\mathfrak{n}}) \text{ in } (E^\times/M)_{\mathcal{X}}.$$

So we may replace $\kappa'_{\mathfrak{n}}$ by $\kappa'(\omega_{\mathfrak{n}})$.

Let

$$l_{\mathfrak{q},f}^1 : (E^\times/M)_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z}[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M)_{\mathcal{X}} = \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M$$

be the map induced by

$$E^\times/M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}[\Delta] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M,$$

where the first map is induced by $a \mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in \Delta} \sigma^{-1} \otimes l_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma a)$ and the second by the projection $K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M$. This map is related with $\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q},f} : (E^\times/M)_{\mathcal{X}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}[\Gamma] \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M$ by

$$\tilde{l}_{\mathfrak{q},f} = \sum_{\sigma \in \Gamma} \sigma^{-1} \otimes l_{\mathfrak{q},f}^1(\sigma(-)).$$

In the following, we fix $\mathfrak{n} \in \mathcal{N}$.

Lemma A.10 ([17, Prop. A.15]). *Let $\mathfrak{m} | \mathfrak{n}$ and $\mathfrak{q} | \mathfrak{n}$.*

- (i) $(1 - N\mathfrak{q} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} \in M \cdot U_{F(\mathfrak{m})}$. (When $\mathfrak{q} | \mathfrak{m}$, the element $\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}} \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{q}}$ is regarded as an element of $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ via $\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{q}} \hookrightarrow \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{m}}$.)
- (ii) We set

$$\xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}} := (1/M) \cdot (1 - N\mathfrak{q} \text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} \in U_{F(\mathfrak{m})}.$$

Then for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ we have

$$((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M) l_{\mathfrak{q},f}^1(\sigma \kappa'_{\mathfrak{m}}) = u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma \xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ in } \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^\times,$$

where $((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M)$ denotes the injection $\mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^\times$ induced by

$$\mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M \xrightarrow{x \mapsto x^{((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M)}} \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times \subset \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})\Omega}^\times.$$

Proof. The proof of claim (i) is the same as that of Lemma A.3(i).

We prove claim (ii). We may assume $\sigma = 1$. As in Lemma A.3(ii), there exists $\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}} \in (E(\mathfrak{n})^\times)_\chi$ such that

$$(A.4.4) \quad (\tau - 1)\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}} = (1/M) \cdot (\tau - 1)D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}}$$

for any $\tau \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}/\mathfrak{q}} = \text{Gal}(E(\mathfrak{n})/E(\mathfrak{q}))$. We see that

$$D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} - M\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}} \in (E(\mathfrak{q})^\times)_\chi$$

and

$$\kappa'_m = \kappa'(\omega_m) = D_m\omega_m - M\gamma_{m,q} \text{ in } (E(\mathfrak{q})^\times/M)_\chi.$$

Since $E(\mathfrak{n})/E(\mathfrak{q})$ is unramified at primes above \mathfrak{q} , we may assume that $\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}$ is a unit at primes above \mathfrak{q} . Since the projection map $K_{\mathfrak{q}}^\times/M \twoheadrightarrow \mathbb{F}_{K_{\mathfrak{q}}}^\times/M \subset E(\mathfrak{q})_\Omega^\times/M$ coincides with the map induced by the inclusion $K_{\mathfrak{q}} \hookrightarrow E(\mathfrak{q})_\Omega$, we see that

$$l_{\mathfrak{q},f}^1(\kappa'_m) = u_{\mathfrak{q}}(D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} - M\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}).$$

(Compare [17, Prop. A.8].) So it is sufficient to prove

$$((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M) \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} - M\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) = u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}).$$

We compute

$$\begin{aligned} & ((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M) \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} - M\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) \\ &= ((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}}) - (1 - N\mathfrak{q})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) \\ &= ((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M)u_{\mathfrak{q}}(D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}}) - (N\mathfrak{q}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} - N\mathfrak{q})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) \text{ (by } (1 - N\mathfrak{q}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\gamma_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}) = 0) \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}(((1 - N\mathfrak{q})/M)D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} - (N\mathfrak{q}/M)(\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1} - 1)D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}}) \text{ (by (A.4.4))} \\ &= u_{\mathfrak{q}}((1/M)(1 - N\mathfrak{q}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})D_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}}) = u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}}). \end{aligned}$$

This proves the claim. \square

Lemma A.11 ([17, Lem. A.12]). *Let $\mathfrak{m} \mid \mathfrak{n}$, $\mathfrak{q} \mid \mathfrak{m}$ and $\mathfrak{r} \mid \mathfrak{n}$. Then for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathfrak{m}}$ we have*

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma\xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{r}}) = - \sum_{\mathfrak{r}' \mid \mathfrak{m}} e_{\mathfrak{r}'}^{\sigma} \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma\xi_{\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{r}',\mathfrak{r}'}) \text{ in } \mathcal{O} \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{F}_{E(\mathfrak{n})_\Omega}^\times.$$

(Note that $u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\sigma\xi_{\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{r}',\mathfrak{r}'})$ is annihilated by M and so multiplication by $e_{\mathfrak{r}'}^{\sigma} \in \mathbb{Z}/M$ is well-defined.)

Proof. We may assume $\sigma = 1$. Let $I_{\mathfrak{n}}$ be the augmentation ideal of $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}]$. Then for each $g \in (I_{\mathfrak{n}} + M\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}])$, we have $gD_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} \in M \cdot U_{F(\mathfrak{m})}$ and so we can define

$$\Xi_{\mathfrak{m}}(g) := (1/M) \cdot gD_{\mathfrak{m}}\omega_{\mathfrak{m}} \in U_{F(\mathfrak{m})}.$$

For $\mathfrak{r} \mid \mathfrak{m}$, define $e(g)^{\mathfrak{r}} \in \mathbb{Z}/M$ by

$$g = e(g)^{\mathfrak{r}}(\sigma_{\mathfrak{r}} - 1) \text{ in } (I_{\mathfrak{r}} + M\mathbb{Z}[G_{\mathfrak{r}}])/(I_{\mathfrak{r}}^2 + M\mathbb{Z}[G_{\mathfrak{r}}]) \simeq I_{\mathfrak{r}}/I_{\mathfrak{r}}^2.$$

Note that by definition

$$\Xi_{\mathfrak{m}}(1 - N\mathfrak{q}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1}) = \xi_{\mathfrak{m},\mathfrak{q}} \text{ and } e(1 - N\mathfrak{q}\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{q}}^{-1})^{\mathfrak{r}} = e_{\mathfrak{q}}^{\mathfrak{r}}.$$

So the lemma is reduced to the following two claims.

- (i) If $g \in (I_{\mathfrak{n}}^2 + M\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}])$, then $u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\Xi_{\mathfrak{m}}(g))$ vanishes.
- (ii) For any $g \in (I_{\mathfrak{n}} + M\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_{\mathfrak{n}}])$, we have

$$u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\Xi_{\mathfrak{m}}(g)) = - \sum_{\mathfrak{r}' \mid \mathfrak{m}} e(g)^{\mathfrak{r}'} \cdot u_{\mathfrak{q}}(\Xi_{\mathfrak{m}/\mathfrak{r}'}(1 - N\mathfrak{r}'\text{Fr}_{\mathfrak{r}'}^{-1})).$$

We first show that (i) implies (ii). The right hand side of the equality in (ii), viewed as a function of g , factors through $(I_n + M\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n])/(I_n^2 + M\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n])$. By (i), so does the left hand side. So it is sufficient to show (ii) for $g = \sigma_\tau - 1$ for any prime $\tau \mid n$. If $\tau \mid m$, we compute

$$\begin{aligned} u_q(\Xi_m(\sigma_\tau - 1)) &= u_q((1/M) \cdot (\sigma_\tau - 1)D_m\omega_m) \\ &\stackrel{(A.3.1)}{=} u_q((1/M)(M - N_{G_\tau})D_{m/\tau}\omega_m) \\ &\stackrel{(A.4.2)}{=} u_q(D_{m/\tau}\omega_m) - u_q((1/M)(1 - N\tau\text{Fr}_\tau^{-1})D_{m/\tau}\omega_{m/\tau}) \\ &\stackrel{(A.4.3)}{=} -u_q(\Xi_{m/\tau}(1 - N\tau\text{Fr}_\tau^{-1})). \end{aligned}$$

This shows (ii) in this case. If $\tau \nmid m$, then $\Xi_m(\sigma_\tau - 1) = 0$ and the equality in (ii) is trivial. Thus we have proved that (i) implies (ii).

We show (i). By (A.4.3), we see that $u_q(\Xi_m(M)) = 0$. Note that I_n is generated by $\{\sigma_\tau - 1 \mid \tau \mid n\}$ over $\mathbb{Z}[\mathcal{H}_n]$. By repeating the above computation, we see that

$$u_q(\Xi_m(h)) \in \langle u_q(\tau\Xi_\delta(1 - Nq\text{Fr}_q^{-1}) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{H}_n, \delta \mid (m/q)) \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}$$

for any $h \in I_n$. Hence, if $g = hh'$ with $h, h' \in I_n$, we see that

$$u_q(\Xi_m(g)) \in \langle u_q(\tau\Xi_\delta((1 - Nq\text{Fr}_q^{-1})h) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{H}_n, \delta \mid (m/q)) \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}.$$

Since $\Xi_\delta((1 - Nq\text{Fr}_q^{-1})h) = (1 - Nq\text{Fr}_q^{-1})\Xi_\delta(h)$ and $1 - Nq\text{Fr}_q^{-1}$ annihilates $\mathbb{F}_{E(n)_\Omega}^\times$, we see that $u_q(\Xi_m(g)) = 0$. This proves the claim. \square

Proof of Lemma A.9. (Compare the proof of [17, Prop. A.13].) It is sufficient to prove

$$l_{\tau,f}^1(\sigma\kappa'_n) = \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_1(n) \\ \pi(\tau) \neq \tau}} (-1)^{\nu(n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} \left(\prod_{q \mid (n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(q)}^q \right) l_{\tau,f}^1(\sigma\kappa'_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi})$$

for any $\sigma \in \Gamma$. To do this, we fix a lift of σ to \mathcal{G}_n and denote it also by σ . Then, by Lemma A.10(ii), it is sufficient to show that

$$(A.4.5) \quad u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n,\tau}) = \sum_{\substack{\pi \in \mathfrak{S}_1(n) \\ \pi(\tau) \neq \tau}} (-1)^{\nu(n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} \left(\prod_{q \mid (n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(q)}^q \right) u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi,\tau}).$$

This formula is proved by using Lemma A.11 repeatedly. In fact, we first apply this lemma to describe $u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n,\tau})$ as a sum of terms of the form $-e_\tau^{\tau_1} \cdot u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n/\tau_1,\tau_1})$. We then use the lemma again to describe $u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n/\tau_1,\tau_1})$ as a sum of terms of the form $-e_{\tau_1}^{\tau_2} \cdot u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n/\tau_1\tau_2,\tau_2})$. If $\tau_2 \neq \tau$, we repeat the same process and continue until we have $\tau_k = \tau$. We thereby obtain the cyclic permutation $\pi := (\tau \tau_{k-1} \cdots \tau_2 \tau_1) \in \mathfrak{S}_1(n)$, and the resulting term is

$$(-1)^{\nu(n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} \left(\prod_{q \mid (n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi)} e_{\pi(q)}^q \right) u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{\mathfrak{d}_\pi,\tau}).$$

(Here we use that $\mathfrak{d}_\pi = n/(\tau\tau_{k-1} \cdots \tau_1)$ and hence that $n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi = \tau\tau_{k-1} \cdots \tau_1$ and $\nu(n/\mathfrak{d}_\pi) = k$.) Thus we see that $u_\tau(\sigma\xi_{n,\tau})$ is the sum of these terms, and the equality (A.4.5) is proved. \square

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