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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>Tame kernels and further 4-rank densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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TAME KERNELS AND FURTHER 4-RANK DENSITIES

ROBERT OSBURN AND BRIAN MURRAY

ABSTRACT. There has been recent progress on computing the 4-rank of the tame kernel $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ for $F$ a quadratic number field. For certain quadratic number fields, this progress has led to "density results" concerning the 4-rank of tame kernels. These results were first mentioned in [6] and proven in [8]. In this paper, we consider some additional quadratic number fields and obtain further density results of 4-ranks of tame kernels. Additionally, we give tables which might indicate densities in some generality.

1. Introduction

We are interested in the structure of the 2-Sylow subgroup of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$. As $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ is a finite abelian group, it is a product of cyclic groups of prime power order. We say the $2^j$-rank, $j \geq 1$, of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ is the number of cyclic factors of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$ of order divisible by $2^j$. In [12], the 2-rank of the tame kernel is given by Tate’s 2-rank formula. In the case where $F$ is a quadratic number field, Browkin and Schinzel in [3] simplified the 2-rank formula. In their formula, we can determine the 2-rank by counting the number of elements in $\{\pm 1, \pm 2\}$ which are norms from the given quadratic field and the number of odd primes which are ramified in the given quadratic field.

Now what about 4-ranks of $K_2(\mathcal{O}_F)$?

In [6], Conner and Hurrelbrink characterize the 4-rank of $K_2(\mathcal{O})$ for certain quadratic number fields in terms of positive definite binary quadratic forms. This characterization led to a connection between densities of certain sets of primes and 4-rank values. Specifically, the author in [8] considers the 4-rank of $K_2(\mathcal{O})$ for the quadratic number fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$, $\mathbb{Q}((2p)l)$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2pl})$ for primes $p \equiv 7 \mod 8$, $l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1$. In [6], it was shown that for the fields $E = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2pl})$ and $F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2pl})$,

$\begin{align*}
4\text{-rank } K_2(\mathcal{O}_E) & = 1 \text{ or } 2, \\
4\text{-rank } K_2(\mathcal{O}_F) & = 0 \text{ or } 1.
\end{align*}$

The idea in [8] is to fix $p \equiv 7 \mod 8$ and consider the set

$$\Omega = \{l \text{ rational prime} : l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \text{ and } \left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = \left(\frac{l}{l}\right) = 1\}.$$ 

In [8], the following was proved.

**Theorem 1.1.** For the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2pl})$, 4-rank 1 and 2 each appear with natural density $\frac{1}{2}$ in $\Omega$. For the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-2pl})$, 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural density $\frac{1}{2}$ in $\Omega$.

In this paper, we consider the 4-rank of $K_2(O)$ for the quadratic number fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$ for primes $p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$ for primes $p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = -1$. We will see that for the primes $p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1$,

- 4-rank $K_2(O_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})}) = 1$ or 2,
- 4-rank $K_2(O_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})}) = 1$ or 2.

For the primes $p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = -1$, we will see

- 4-rank $K_2(O_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})}) = 0$ or 1.

Let us fix a prime $p \equiv 1 \mod 8$ and consider the sets

$$A = \{l \text{ rational prime} : l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \text{ and } \left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = 1\},$$

$$B = \{l \text{ rational prime} : l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \text{ and } \left(\frac{l}{p}\right) = -1\}.$$ 

The goal of this paper is to prove two theorems analogous to Theorem 1.1, namely:

**Theorem 1.2.** For the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$, 4-rank 1 and 2 appear with natural density $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ in $A$. For the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$, 4-rank 1 and 2 each appear with natural density $\frac{1}{2}$ in $A$.

**Theorem 1.3.** For the field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$, 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural density $\frac{1}{2}$ in $B$.

Now for squarefree, odd integers $d$, consider the sets

$$X = \{d : d = pl\}$$

and

$$Y = \{d : d = -pl\}$$

for distinct primes $p$ and $l$. 
We have computed the following: For $15 \leq d < 10^6$, there are 168331 $d$'s in $X$. Among them, there are 35787 $d$'s (21.26%) yielding 4-rank 0, 128468 $d$'s (76.32%) yielding 4-rank 1, and 4076 $d$'s (2.42%) yielding 4-rank 2.

For $-10^6 < d \leq -15$, there are 168330 $d$'s in $Y$. Among them, there are 104056 $d$'s (61.82%) yielding 4-rank 0, 63054 $d$'s (37.46%) yielding 4-rank 1, and 1220 $d$'s (.72%) yielding 4-rank 2. As a consequence of Theorems 1.2, 1.3 and Tables I and II in [9] and [10], we obtain:

**Corollary 1.4.** For the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p\ell})$, 4-rank 0, 1, and 2 appear with natural density $\frac{13}{64}$, $\frac{97}{128}$, $\frac{5}{128}$ respectively in $X$.

**Corollary 1.5.** For the fields $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p\ell})$, 4-rank 0, 1, and 2 appear with natural density $\frac{37}{64}$, $\frac{13}{32}$, and $\frac{1}{64}$ respectively in $Y$.

2. Preliminaries

Let $D$ be a Galois extension of $\mathbb{Q}$, and $G = Gal(D/\mathbb{Q})$. Let $Z(G)$ denote the center of $G$ and $D^{Z(G)}$ denote the fixed field of $Z(G)$. Let $p$ be a rational prime which is unramified in $D$ and $\beta$ be a prime of $D$ containing $p$. Let $\left(\frac{D/\mathbb{Q}}{p}\right)$ denote the Artin symbol of $p$ and $\{g\}$ the conjugacy class containing one element $g \in G$. In Sections 5 and 6 we use the following elementary lemma from [8].

**Lemma 2.1.** $\left(\frac{D/\mathbb{Q}}{p}\right) = \{g\}$ for some $g \in Z(G)$ if and only if $p$ splits completely in $D^{Z(G)}$.

Thus if we can show that rational primes split completely in the fixed field of the center of a certain Galois group $G$, then we know the associated Artin symbol is a conjugacy class containing one element. Note that determining the order of $Z(G)$ gives us the number of possible choices for the Artin symbol. The order of $Z(G)$ can be computed using the following setup.

Let $G_1$ and $G_2$ be finite groups and $A$ a finite abelian group. Suppose $r_1 : G_1 \rightarrow A$ and $r_2 : G_2 \rightarrow A$ are two epimorphisms and $\mathcal{G} \subseteq G_1 \times G_2$ is the set $\{(g_1, g_2) \in G_1 \times G_2 : r_1(g_1) = r_2(g_2)\}$. Since $A$ is abelian, there is an epimorphism $r : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow A$ given by $r(g_1, g_2) = r_1(g_1)r_2(g_2)^{-1}$. Thus $\mathcal{G} = ker(r) \subset G_1 \times G_2$. One can check that $Z(\mathcal{G}) = \mathcal{G} \cap Z(G_1 \times G_2)$. From [8], we provide:

**Lemma 2.2.** $Z(\mathcal{G}) = Z(G_1) \times Z(G_2) \iff r_1 \bigg|_{Z(G_1)}$ and $r_2 \bigg|_{Z(G_2)}$ are both trivial.

We will use the following definition throughout this paper.
Definition 2.3. For primes $p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ with $\left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1$, $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$, and $h^+(\mathcal{K})$ the narrow class number of $\mathcal{K}$, we say:

- $l$ satisfies $\langle 1, 32 \rangle$ if and only if $l = x^2 + 32y^2$ for some $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$
- $l$ satisfies $\langle p, -2 \rangle$ if and only if $l^{h^+(\mathcal{K})} = pm^2 - 2m^2$ for some $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $m \neq 0 \mod l$
- $l$ satisfies $\langle 1, -2p \rangle$ if and only if $l^{h^+(\mathcal{K})} = n^2 - 2pm^2$ for some $n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $m \neq 0 \mod l$.

3. First Extension

Consider the fixed prime $p \equiv 1 \mod 8$. Note $p$ splits completely in $\mathcal{L} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ and so

$$p\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{B}\mathcal{B}'$$

for some primes $\mathcal{B} \neq \mathcal{B}'$ in $\mathcal{L}$. The field $\mathcal{L}$ has narrow class number $h^+(\mathcal{L}) = 1$ as $h(\mathcal{L}) = 1$ and $N_{\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}}(\epsilon) = -1$ where $\epsilon = 1 + \sqrt{2}$ is a fundamental unit of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. Similar to Lemma 2.1 in [6],

Lemma 3.1. The prime $\mathcal{B}$ which occurs in the decomposition of $p\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L}$ has a generator $\pi = a + b\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L}$, unique up to a sign and to multiplication by the square of a unit in $\mathcal{O}_\mathcal{L}^*$ for which $N_{\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}}(\pi) = a^2 - 2b^2 = p$.

The degree 4 extension $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\pi})$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ has normal closure $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{p})$ as $N_{\mathcal{L}/\mathbb{Q}}(\pi) = p$. Set

$$N = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\pi}, \sqrt{p}).$$

Then $N$ is Galois over $\mathbb{Q}$ and $[N : \mathbb{Q}] = 8$. By Corollary 24.5 in [4], 4 divides the narrow class number of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$. Moreover $N$ over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$ is unramified at all finite primes. Similar to Lemma 2.3 in [6], $N$ is the unique unramified cyclic degree 4 extension over $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$.

Consider the rational primes $l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ for which $\left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1$. These primes split completely in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p})$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. We characterize such primes $l$ that split completely in $N$ over $\mathbb{Q}$. As $N$ is the unique unramified cyclic degree 4 extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$, mimicking Lemma 3.3 in [6] yields

Lemma 3.2. Let $l \equiv 1 \mod 8$ be a prime such that $\left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1$. Then:

- $l$ splits completely in $N$ if and only if $l$ satisfies $\langle 1, -2p \rangle$.

Similar to Lemma 3.4 in [6], with 2 (respectively, $\mathfrak{D}$, the unique dyadic prime in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})}$) replaced by $p$ (respectively $p$, the prime over $p$ whose class is the unique element of order 2 in the narrow ideal class group of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p})$), we obtain
Lemma 3.3. Let \( l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) be a prime such that \( \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1 \). Then:

\( l \) does not split completely in \( N \) if and only if \( l \) satisfies \( \langle p, -2 \rangle \).

We now relate the characterizations of Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3 to the quadratic symbol \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) \). From Lemma 3.1, we have a presentation \( \pi = a + b\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{O}_L \) with \( \mathcal{N}_{L/Q}(\pi) = p \). Let \( \mathfrak{P} \) be a prime above \( l \) in \( \mathcal{O}_L \). As \( l \) splits in \( L \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \), then the residue field \( \mathcal{O}_L/\mathfrak{P} \) is isomorphic to \( \mathbb{Z}/l\mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{F}_l \), the field with \( l \) elements. As \( 2 \) is a square modulo \( l \), we have \( 2 \equiv \alpha^2 \mod l \) for some \( \alpha \in \mathbb{F}_l^* \). Thus we can identify \( \pi = a + b\sqrt{2} \in \mathcal{O}_L \) with \( a + b\alpha \in \mathbb{F}_l \). When we write the symbol \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) \), it is understood that we mean \( \left( \frac{a+b\alpha}{l} \right) \). From the discussion in Section 3 of [6], the symbol \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) \) is well defined and \( l \) splits completely in \( N \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \) if and only if \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) = 1 \). Combining this discussion with Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, we have:

Proposition 3.4. Let \( l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) be a prime with \( \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1 \). Then:

\( l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, -2p \rangle \) \iff \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) = 1 \),

\( l \) satisfies \( \langle p, -2 \rangle \) \iff \( \left( \frac{\pi}{l} \right) = -1 \).

4. Matrices and Symbols

Hurrelbrink and Kolster [7] generalize Qin’s approach in [9], [10] and obtain 4-rank results by computing \( \mathbb{F}_2 \)-ranks of certain matrices of local Hilbert symbols. Let us be more specific. Let \( F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \), \( d \neq 0, 1 \), squarefree. Let \( p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_t \) denote the odd primes dividing \( d \). Recall 2 is a norm from \( F \) if and only if all \( p_i \)'s are \( \equiv \pm 1 \mod 8 \). If so, then \( d \) is a norm from \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}) \), thus

\[ d = u^2 - 2w^2 \]

for \( u, w \in \mathbb{Z} \). Now consider two matrices:

If \( d < 0 \),

\[ M'_{F/\mathbb{Q}} = \begin{pmatrix}
(-d, p_1)_{p_1} & (-d, p_1)_{p_1} & \cdots & (-d, p_1)_{p_1} \\
(-d, p_2)_{p_1} & (-d, p_2)_{p_1} & \cdots & (-d, p_2)_{p_1} \\
\vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\
(-d, p_{t-1})_{p_1} & (-d, p_{t-1})_{p_1} & \cdots & (-d, p_{t-1})_{p_1} \\
(-d, v)_{p_1} & (-d, v)_{p_1} & \cdots & (-d, v)_{p_1} \\
(-d, -1)_{p_1} & (-d, -1)_{p_1} & \cdots & (-d, -1)_{p_1}
\end{pmatrix} \]

If \( d > 0 \),
If 2 is not a norm from F, set \( v = 2 \). Otherwise, set \( v = u + w \). Replacing the 1’s by 0’s and the \(-1\)’s by 1’s, we calculate the matrix rank over \( \mathbb{F}_2 \).

Why look at these matrices? From [7],

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \( F = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{d}) \), \( d \neq 0, 1 \), squarefree. Then
(i) If \( d < 0 \), then 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_F) = t - \text{rk} \left( M_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \right) \)
(ii) If \( d > 0 \), then 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_F) = t - \text{rk} \left( M_{F/\mathbb{Q}} \right) + a' - a \)

where

\[
a = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if 2 is a norm from F} \\
1 & \text{otherwise}
\end{cases}
\]

and

\[
a' = \begin{cases} 
0 & \text{if both -1 and 2 are norms from F} \\
1 & \text{if exactly one of -1 or 2 is a norm from F} \\
2 & \text{if none of -1 or 2 are norms from F}.
\end{cases}
\]

Recall that our cases are:

- \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl}) \) where \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = 1 \),
- \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl}) \) for \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = -1 \).

In both cases 2 is a norm from \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl}) \) and \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl}) \). Before we view the matrices for our cases, we characterize the symbol \((-d, v)_2\) for \( d = pl, -pl \) (see Lemmas 5.3 and 5.15 in [7]).

- \((-pl, v)_2 = 1 \iff \text{both } p, l \text{ satisfy } (1, 32) \text{ or neither } p, l \text{ satisfy } (1, 32), \)
- \((pl, v)_2 = 1.\)

Also, \( v \) is an \( l \)-adic unit and hence

\[-(pl, v)_l = (l, v)_l = \left( \frac{v}{l} \right).\]

Similarly, \((-pl, v)_p = \left( \frac{1}{p} \right).\) In the entries of the matrices below, we write \((-pl, v)_2, \left( \frac{v}{l} \right), \text{ and } \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) \) remembering to first evaluate the symbols, make the
substitutions 1 for 0 and -1 for 1, and then calculate the matrix rank over \( \mathbb{F}_2 \). Now what are the matrices in our situations?

- For \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = 1 \), we have:
  
  \[
  M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = \begin{pmatrix}
  0 & 0 & 0 \\
  (\frac{-pl}{v}) & \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) & \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) \\
  0 & 0 & 0
  \end{pmatrix},
  \]

  \[
  M'_{Q(\sqrt{-p})/Q} = \begin{pmatrix}
  0 & 0 & 0 \\
  0 & \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) & \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) \\
  0 & 0 & 0
  \end{pmatrix}.
  \]

- For \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = -1 \), we have:
  
  \[
  M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = \begin{pmatrix}
  0 & 1 & 1 \\
  (\frac{-pl}{v}) & \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) & \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) \\
  0 & 0 & 0
  \end{pmatrix}.
  \]

**Remark 4.2.** For \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = 1 \), we have:

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{p}}) = 1 \iff \text{rank } M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = 1 \iff (\frac{-pl}{v})_2 = 1, \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = -1 \) or \( (\frac{-pl}{v})_2 = -1 \iff \) both \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = -1 \) or neither \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = -1 \), or exactly one of \( p, l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \).

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{p}}) = 2 \iff \text{rank } M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = 0 \iff (\frac{-pl}{v})_2 = 1, \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = 1 \iff \) both \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = 1 \) or neither \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = 1 \).

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{-p}}) = 1 \iff \text{rank } M'_{Q(\sqrt{-p})/Q} = 1 \iff \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = -1 \).

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{-p}}) = 2 \iff \text{rank } M'_{Q(\sqrt{-p})/Q} = 0 \iff \left( \frac{v}{7} \right) = 1 \).

**Remark 4.3.** For \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{1}{p} \right) = -1 \):

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{p}}) = 1 \iff \text{rank } M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = 1 \iff (\frac{-pl}{v})_2 = 1 \iff \) both \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \) or neither \( p, l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \).

- 4-rank \( K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\sqrt{p}}) = 0 \iff \text{rank } M_{Q(\sqrt{p})/Q} = 2 \iff (\frac{-pl}{v})_2 = -1 \iff \) exactly one of \( p, l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \).
We can now prove Theorem 1.3.

**Proof.** Consider the sets

\[ A_1 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \text{ and } l \text{ satisfies } (1,32) \}, \]

\[ A_2 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \text{ and } l \text{ does not satisfy } (1,32) \}. \]

By the discussion before Corollary 24.2 in [4], \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) each have density \( \frac{1}{2} \) in the set of all primes \( l \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \). By Dirichlet’s Theorem on primes in arithmetic progressions, \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) each have density \( \frac{1}{8} \) in the set of all primes \( l \). Note that for primes \( p \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \), the sets

\[ B_1 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = -1, \text{ and } l \text{ satisfies } (1,32) \}, \]

\[ B_2 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = -1, \text{ and } l \text{ does not satisfy } (1,32) \}. \]

each have density \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( A_1 \) and \( A_2 \) respectively. Thus \( B_1 \) and \( B_2 \) have densities \( \frac{1}{16} \) in the set of all primes \( l \). If \( p \) satisfies \( (1,32) \), then by Remark 4.3:

\[ B_1 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = -1, \text{ and } 4\text{-rank } K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{pl})}) = 1 \}, \]

\[ B_2 = \{ l \text{ prime: } l \equiv 1 \pmod{8}, \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = -1, \text{ and } 4\text{-rank } K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{pl})}) = 0 \}. \]

For each \( B_i \), \( i = 1,2 \), we have:

\[ \{ \text{Density of } B_i \text{ in the set of all primes } l \} = \{ \text{Density of } B_i \text{ in } B \}, \]

where \( B \) has density \( \frac{1}{8} \) in the set of all primes \( l \). Thus 4-rank 0 and 4-rank 1 each appear with natural density \( \frac{1}{2} \) in \( B \). A similar argument works if \( p \) does not satisfy \( (1,32) \).

\[ \square \]

For the primes \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \) with \( \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1 \), let us relate the Legendre symbol \( \left( \frac{v}{l} \right) \) to the quadratic symbol \( \left( \frac{v}{p} \right) \). For primes \( l \equiv 1 \pmod{8} \), the quadratic symbol \( \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{l} \right) \) is well defined and satisfies, see [1],

\[ \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{l} \right) = 1 \iff l \text{ satisfies } (1,32). \]

**Proposition 4.4.** Let \( d = \pm pl \) be as above, \( d = u^2 - 2w^2 \) with \( u,w \in \mathbb{Z} \). Then:

\[ \left( \frac{v}{l} \right) = \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{p} \right) \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{l} \right) \text{ if } d = pl, \]

\[ \left( \frac{v}{l} \right) = \left( \frac{1+\sqrt{7}}{p} \right) \text{ if } d = -pl. \]

**Proof.** From the proof of Proposition 4.6 in [6], we use the identity
where \( \frac{d}{l} = N_{L/Q}(\gamma + \delta \sqrt{2}) \) for \( \gamma, \delta \in \mathbb{Z} \). For \( d = pl \), we have \( \frac{d}{l} = p = N_{L/Q}(\pi) \) and thus \( \gamma + \delta \sqrt{2} = \pi \), up to squares. For \( d = -pl \), we have \( \frac{d}{l} = -p = -N_{L/Q}(\pi) \) and so \( \gamma + \delta \sqrt{2} = (1 + \sqrt{2})\pi \), up to squares.

\[ (\frac{v}{T}) = (\frac{\gamma + \delta \sqrt{2}}{l}) (\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{l}) \]

In view of Proposition 3.4, Remark 4.2, and Proposition 4.4, we can determine the 4-rank of the tame kernel in terms of quadratic forms.

**Proposition 4.5.** For \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( (\frac{d}{l}) = 1 \):

- 4-rank \( K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{3})}) = 1 \) \( \iff \) both \( p \), \( l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( l \) satisfies \( \langle p, -2 \rangle \) or neither \( p \), \( l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( l \) satisfies \( \langle p, -2 \rangle \) or exactly one of \( p \), \( l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \).
- 4-rank \( K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{3})}) = 2 \) \( \iff \) both \( p \), \( l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, -2p \rangle \) or neither \( p \), \( l \) satisfy \( \langle 1, 32 \rangle \), \( l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, -2p \rangle \).
- 4-rank \( K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{3})}) = 1 \) \( \iff \) \( l \) satisfies \( \langle p, -2 \rangle \).
- 4-rank \( K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{3})}) = 2 \) \( \iff \) \( l \) satisfies \( \langle 1, -2p \rangle \).

It should be noted that Qin Yue has obtained characterizations of 4-rank values, similar to Proposition 4.5, by additionally assuming that the fundamental unit of \( Q(\sqrt{2p}) \), \( p \equiv 1 \mod 8 \), has norm \(-1 \), see [11].

5. **Two Artin Symbols**

5.1. **First Artin symbol.** Consider \( Q(\sqrt{2}) \) over \( Q \). Let \( \epsilon = 1 + \sqrt{2} \in \langle Z[\sqrt{2}] \rangle^* \). Then \( \epsilon \) is a fundamental unit of \( Q(\sqrt{2}) \) which has norm \(-1\). The degree 4 extension \( Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\epsilon}) \) over \( Q \) has normal closure \( Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{-1}) \).

Set

\[ N_1 = Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{-1}) \]

Note that \( Gal(N_1/Q) \) is the dihedral group of order 8 and \( Z(Gal(N_1/Q)) = Gal(N_1/Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1})) \) (see [8], Section 3.2).

Only the prime 2 ramifies in \( Q(\sqrt{2}) \), \( Q(\sqrt{-1}) \), \( Q(\sqrt{\epsilon}) \), and so only the prime 2 ramifies in the compositum \( N_1 \) over \( Q \). Now as \( l \in A \) is unramified in \( N_1 \) over \( Q \), the Artin symbol \( \left( \frac{N_1/Q}{\beta} \right) \) is defined for primes \( \beta \) of \( O_{N_1} \) containing \( l \). Let \( \left( \frac{N_1/Q}{\beta} \right) \) denote the conjugacy class of \( \left( \frac{N_1/Q}{\beta} \right) \) in \( Gal(N_1/Q) \).

The primes \( l \in A \) split completely in \( Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}) \) and \( N_1^{Z(Gal(N_1/Q))} = Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}) \). Thus by Lemma 2.1, we have that \( \left( \frac{N_1/Q}{g} \right) = \{ e \} \) for some \( g \in Z(Gal(N_1/Q)) \). As \( Z(Gal(N_1/Q)) \) has order 2, there are two possible
choices for \( \left( \frac{N_1/Q}{l} \right) \). Combining this statement with Addendum (3.7) from [6], we have

**Remark 5.1.**

\[
\left( \frac{N_1/Q}{l} \right) = \{id\} \iff l \text{ splits completely in } N_1
\]
\[
\iff l \text{ satisfies } \langle 1, 32 \rangle.
\]

5.2. **Second Artin symbol.** In section 3, we considered

\[ N = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt[4]{p}), \]

the unique unramified cyclic degree 4 extension over \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p}) \). Similar to the extension \( N_1 \), we have \( \text{Gal}(N/Q) \) is the dihedral group of order 8 and \( Z(\text{Gal}(N/Q)) = \text{Gal}(N/Q(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p})). \)

**Proposition 5.2.** If \( l \in A \), then \( l \) is unramified in \( N \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \).

*Proof.* Since \( p \equiv 1 \mod 8 \), the discriminant of \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p}) \) is \( 8p \). For \( l \in A \), we have \( \left( \frac{2p}{l} \right) = 1 \) and so \( l \) is unramified in \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2p}) \). We conclude that \( l \) is unramified in \( N \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \). \( \square \)

As \( l \in A \) is unramified in \( N \) over \( \mathbb{Q} \), the Artin symbol \( \left( \frac{N/Q}{\beta} \right) \) is defined for primes \( \beta \) of \( \mathcal{O}_N \) containing \( l \). Let \( \left( \frac{N/Q}{\beta} \right) \) denote the conjugacy class of \( \left( \frac{N/Q}{\beta} \right) \) in \( \text{Gal}(N/Q) \). The primes \( l \in A \) split completely in \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p}) \) and \( N^Z(\text{Gal}(N/Q)) = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{p}) \). By Lemma 2.1, we have that \( \left( \frac{N/Q}{l} \right) = \{h\} \) for some \( h \in Z(\text{Gal}(N/Q)) \). As \( Z(\text{Gal}(N/Q)) \) has order 2, there are two possible choices for \( \left( \frac{N/Q}{l} \right) \). Combining this statement and Lemmas 3.2 and 3.3, we have

**Remark 5.3.**

\[
\left( \frac{N/Q}{l} \right) = \{id\} \iff l \text{ splits completely in } N
\]
\[
\iff l \text{ satisfies } \langle 1, -2p \rangle.
\]

\[
\left( \frac{N/Q}{l} \right) \neq \{id\} \iff l \text{ does not split completely in } N
\]
\[
\iff l \text{ satisfies } \langle p, -2 \rangle.
\]
6. A composite and proof of Theorem 1.2

In this section we consider the composite field \( N_1 N \). Set \( \mathcal{N} = N_1 N \).

Note that \(|\mathcal{N} : \mathbb{Q}| = 32\). As \( N_1 \) and \( N \) are normal extensions of \( \mathbb{Q} \), \( \mathcal{N} \) is a normal extension of \( \mathbb{Q} \).

For \( l \in A \), \( l \) is unramified in \( \mathcal{N} \) as it is unramified in \( N_1 \) and \( N \). The Artin symbol \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) \) is now defined for some prime \( \beta \) of \( \mathcal{O}_\mathcal{N} \) containing \( l \). Let \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) \) denote the conjugacy class of \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) \) in \( \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}) \). Letting \( M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{p}) \subset \mathcal{N} \), we prove

**Lemma 6.1.** \( Z(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q})) = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/M) \) is elementary abelian of order 4.

**Proof.** For \( \sigma \in \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/M) \), \( \sigma \) can only change the sign of \( \sqrt{\epsilon} \) and \( \sqrt{\pi} \) as \( \epsilon \in M \). Since \( \mathcal{N} = M(\sqrt{\epsilon}, \sqrt{\pi}) \), \( \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/M) \) is elementary abelian of order 4. Now consider the restrictions \( r_1 : G_1 \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})/\mathbb{Q}) \) and \( r_2 : G_2 \rightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})/\mathbb{Q}) \) where \( G_1 = \text{Gal}(N_1/\mathbb{Q}) \) and \( G_2 = \text{Gal}(N/\mathbb{Q}) \). Clearly \( r_1 |_{Z(G_1)} \) and \( r_1 |_{Z(G_2)} \) are both trivial. Then by Lemma 2.2, \( Z(G) \) is elementary abelian of order 4 where \( G = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}) \). Thus \( Z(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q})) = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/M) \). \( \square \)

Now for \( l \in A \), \( l \) splits completely in \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}) \) and \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{p}) \) and so splits completely in the composite field \( M = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{p}) \). From Lemma 6.1, \( \mathcal{N}^{Z(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}))} = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{p}) \). So by Lemma 2.1, we have

\[
\left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) = \{k\} \text{ for some } k \in \text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}).
\]

As \( Z(\text{Gal}(\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q})) \) has order 4, there are four possible choices for \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) \).

Using Remarks 5.1 and 5.3, we now make the following one to one correspondences.

**Remark 6.2.** (i) \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) = \{id\} \iff l \) splits completely in \( \mathcal{N} \) \iff \( \{ l \) splits completely in \( N_1 \) and \( N \} \iff \{ l \) satisfies \( (1, 32) \} \).

(ii) \( \left( \frac{\mathcal{N}/\mathbb{Q}}{l} \right) \neq \{id\} \iff l \) does not split completely in \( \mathcal{N} \). Now there are three cases:

1. \( \{ l \) splits completely in \( N_1 \), but does not in \( N \} \iff \{ l \) satisfies \( (1, 32) \} \)

2. \( \{ l \) splits completely in \( N \), but does not in \( N_1 \} \iff \{ l \) does not satisfy \( (1, 32) \} \)
We can now prove Theorem 1.2

Proof. Consider the set $X = \{ l \text{ prime} : l \text{ is unramified in } N \text{ and } N = Q_l \}$ for some $k \in \text{Gal}(N/Q)$. By the Cebotarev Density Theorem, the set $X$ has natural density $\frac{1}{32}$ in the set of all primes $l$. Recall $A = \{ l \text{ rational prime} : l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \text{ and } \left( \frac{l}{p} \right) = 1 \}$ for some fixed prime $p \equiv 1 \mod 8$. By Dirichlet’s Theorem on primes in arithmetic progressions, $A$ has natural density $\frac{1}{8}$ in the set of all primes $l$. Thus $X$ has natural density $\frac{1}{4}$ in $A$. If $p$ satisfies $\langle 1, 32 \rangle$, then by Proposition 4.5.

$$4\text{-rank } K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{pl})}) = 1 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
  l \text{ satisfies } \langle 1, 32 \rangle \\
  l \text{ satisfies } \langle p, -2 \rangle
\end{array} \right\} \text{ or } \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
  l \text{ does not satisfy } \langle 1, 32 \rangle
\end{array} \right\}$$

and

$$4\text{-rank } K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{pl})}) = 2 \iff \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
  l \text{ satisfies } \langle 1, 32 \rangle \\
  l \text{ satisfies } \langle 1, -2p \rangle
\end{array} \right\}.$$ 

Using Remark 6.2, we see that for $Q(\sqrt{pl})$, 4-rank 1 and 4-rank 2 appear with natural density $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ respectively. A similar argument works if $p$ does not satisfy $\langle 1, 32 \rangle$. For $Q(\sqrt{-pl})$, use Proposition 4.5 and Remark 6.2 to obtain that 4-rank 1 and 2 each appear with natural density $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ in $A$. \hfill \Box

7. Proof of Two Corollaries

For squarefree, odd integers $d$, recall the sets $X = \{ d : d = pl \}$ and $Y = \{ d : d = -pl \}$ for distinct primes $p$ and $l$. Now consider the sets

$$X_i = \{ d : d = pl, \ p \equiv i \mod 8 \},$$
$$Y_i = \{ d : -pl, \ p \equiv i \mod 8 \}.$$

Thus $X = X_1 \cup X_3 \cup X_5 \cup X_7$ and $Y = Y_1 \cup Y_3 \cup Y_5 \cup Y_7$. Additionally consider the sets

$$X_{i,j} = \{ d : d = pl, \ p \equiv i \mod 8, \ l \equiv j \mod 8 \},$$
$$Y_{i,j} = \{ d : d = -pl, \ p \equiv i \mod 8, \ l \equiv j \mod 8 \}.$$

Thus, for example, $X_1 = X_{1,1} \cup X_{1,3} \cup X_{1,5} \cup X_{1,7}$ and $Y_7 = Y_{7,1} \cup Y_{7,3} \cup Y_{7,5} \cup Y_{7,7}$.

In Tables 1 and 2 below, for $K_2(O_{Q(\sqrt{pl})})$, we provide cases in which densities of 4-rank values follow from congruence conditions on $p$ and $l$, a condition on the Legendre symbol $\left( \frac{l}{p} \right)$ (if any), and Dirichlet’s theorem on
primes in arithmetic progressions. In Tables 3 and 4, we provide the same information for $K_2(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-p})})$ (compare with [5] or Tables I and II in [9] and [10]).

**Table 1: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p, l \mod 8$</th>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3, 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_3$ and $X_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_3$ and $X_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $X_5$ and $X_7$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{pl})$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p, l \mod 8$</th>
<th>Legendre symbols</th>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 3</td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $X_1$ and $X_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $X_1$ and $X_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 5</td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $X_1$ and $X_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $X_1$ and $X_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 7</td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $X_1$ and $X_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{l}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{16}$ in $X_1$ and $X_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$\frac{1}{16}$ in $X_1$ and $X_7$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p,l \mod 8$</th>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3, 3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7, 7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_3$ and $Y_5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3, 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_3$ and $Y_7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5, 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{4}$ in $Y_5$ and $Y_7$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4: $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-pl})$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$p, l$ mod 8</th>
<th>Legendre symbols</th>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Densities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1, 1</td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 3</td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_3$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_3$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 5</td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_5$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_5$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1, 7</td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = -1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{8}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_7$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(\frac{1}{p}) = 1$</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{16}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_7$.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$\frac{1}{16}$ in $Y_1$ and $Y_7$.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Remark 7.1. By Theorem 1.2, \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{4}{p} \right) = 1 \) yields 4-rank 1 and 2 with densities \( \frac{3}{32} \) and \( \frac{1}{32} \) respectively in \( X_1 \). By Theorem 1.3, \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{4}{p} \right) = -1 \) yields 4-rank 0 and 1 each with density \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( X_1 \). We can now prove Corollary 1.4.

**Proof.** Regarding the set \( X_1 \):

- 4-rank 0, 1, and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{5}{32}, \) and \( \frac{1}{32} \) in \( X_{1,1} \).
- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} \) in \( X_{1,3} \).
- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural densities \( \frac{2}{5} \) in \( X_{1,5} \).
- 4-rank 1 and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{11}{40} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( X_{1,7} \).

Thus 4-rank 0, 1, and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{5}{14}, \frac{10}{32}, \) and \( \frac{3}{32} \) in \( X_1 \). For the set \( X_3 \):

- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural density \( \frac{1}{8} \) in \( X_{3,1} \).
- 4-rank 0 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( X_{3,3} \).
- 4-rank 1 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( X_{3,5} \).
- 4-rank 1 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( X_{3,7} \).

So 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{3}{8} \) and \( \frac{5}{8} \) in \( X_3 \). Similarly, 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} \) and \( \frac{7}{8} \) in \( X_5 \) and 4-rank 1 and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{15}{16} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( X_7 \). As each \( X_i \) has density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( X \),

- 4-rank 0 appears with natural density \( \frac{5}{64} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{13}{64} \) in \( X \).
- 4-rank 1 appears with natural density \( \frac{3}{128} + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{5}{32} + \frac{12}{64} = \frac{97}{128} \) in \( X \).
- 4-rank 2 appears with natural density \( \frac{5}{128} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{5}{64} \) in \( X \).

\[ \square \]

Remark 7.2. By Theorem 1.2, \( p \equiv l \equiv 1 \mod 8 \) with \( \left( \frac{4}{p} \right) = 1 \) yields 4-rank 1 and 2 each with density \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( Y_1 \). We can now prove Corollary 1.5.

**Proof.** Regarding the set \( Y_1 \):

- 4-rank 1 and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{3}{16} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( Y_{1,1} \).
- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} \) in \( Y_{1,3} \).
- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} \) in \( Y_{1,5} \).
- 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{1}{8} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) and \( \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{8} \) in \( Y_{1,7} \).

Thus 4-rank 0, 1, and 2 appear with natural densities \( \frac{3}{8}, \frac{9}{16}, \) and \( \frac{1}{16} \) in \( Y_1 \). For the set \( Y_3 \):
- 4-rank 0 and 1 each appear with natural density \( \frac{1}{8} \) in \( Y_{3,1} \)
- 4-rank 1 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( Y_{3,3} \)
- 4-rank 0 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{3} \) in \( Y_{3,5} \)
- 4-rank 0 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( Y_{3,7} \).

So 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{5}{8} \) and \( \frac{3}{8} \) in \( Y_3 \). Similarly, 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{5}{8} \) and \( \frac{3}{8} \) in \( Y_5 \) and 4-rank 0 and 1 appear with natural densities \( \frac{11}{16} \) and \( \frac{5}{16} \) in \( Y_7 \). As each \( Y_i \) has density \( \frac{1}{4} \) in \( Y \),

- 4-rank 0 appears with natural density \( \frac{3}{32} + \frac{5}{32} + \frac{5}{32} + \frac{11}{64} = \frac{37}{64} \) in \( Y \)
- 4-rank 1 appears with natural density \( \frac{13}{64} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{5}{64} = \frac{11}{32} \) in \( Y \)
- 4-rank 2 appears with natural density \( \frac{1}{64} \) in \( Y \).

\[ \Box \]

**Appendix**

The approach of Hurrelbrink and Kolster in [7] led us to write a program in GP/PARI [2] which generates the numerical values in Tables 5-8. The aim is to motivate possible density results for tame kernels of quadratic number fields. In Tables 5 and 6, \( p, l, \) and \( r \) are distinct odd primes. In Tables 7 and 8, \( d \) is odd and squarefree.

**Table 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinality</th>
<th>( 105 \leq d = plr &lt; 10^6 )</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 0</td>
<td>8247</td>
<td>6.827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 1</td>
<td>92544</td>
<td>76.605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 2</td>
<td>20000</td>
<td>16.555</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>.013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinality</th>
<th>(-10^6 &lt; d = - plr \leq -105)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 0</td>
<td>67970</td>
<td>56.2633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 1</td>
<td>50147</td>
<td>41.5100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 2</td>
<td>2688</td>
<td>2.2250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-rank 3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.0017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Cardinality</th>
<th>(3 \leq d &lt; 10^6)</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>93736</td>
<td>23.1284</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>278138</td>
<td>68.6278</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>33148</td>
<td>8.1789</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>.0649</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-rank</th>
<th>Cardinality</th>
<th>(-10^6 &lt; d \leq -3)</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>251884</td>
<td>62.14985</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>148669</td>
<td>36.68258</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4730</td>
<td>1.16708</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.00049</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Acknowledgments

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References

Department of Mathematics & Statistics, McMaster University, 1280 Main Street West, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1

Department of Mathematics, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803

E-mail address: osburnr@icarus.math.mcmaster.ca
E-mail address: murray@math.lsu.edu