

Addendum: Les extensions quadratiques du corps des rationnels, ou du corps de Gauss, ou du corps des racines cubiques de l'unité de calibres 1

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We would like to advise the reader that we need not assume any Riemann hypothesis in theorem 5 and theorem 9 of our paper [1]. Indeed, H. M. Stark's results provide us with the following unconditional statement:

Theorem 5'. *Let $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{Q}(i, \sqrt{\delta})$ be a biquadratic field with relative discriminant $\delta_{\mathbf{K}/\mathbf{Q}(i)} = \delta$ such that $\delta = m^2 + 4i$, $\delta \neq \pm 3$, $m = a + ib \in \mathbf{Z}[i]$, $a > b \geq 0$, a and b of opposite parity. Then, the field \mathbf{K} is principal if and only if $D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |\delta|^2 = 17, 73, 97, 281, 641, \text{ or } 1481$; i.e. there exists exactly 7 quadratic extensions of the Gauss field $\mathbf{Q}(i)$ of caliber 1: the six ones given above and the one with $\delta = 4(1 + i)$, i.e. with $D = 32$.*

Proof. We only give what has to be altered in the proof of theorem 5 of [1]. Since $\mathbf{Q}(i)$ is the only quadratic subfield of \mathbf{K} , and since the Dedekind zeta function of $\mathbf{Q}(i)$ does not vanish on $]0, 1[$, lemma 10 of H.M. Stark implies that the Dedekind zeta function of \mathbf{K} does not vanish on $[1 - \frac{1}{16 \text{Log}(16D)}, 1[$ (note that $|D_{\mathbf{K}/\mathbf{Q}}| = 16D$). We now apply lemma 11.7 of Washington with $\alpha = 1 - \frac{1}{16 \text{Log}(16D)}$. In the same way, theorem 9 of [1] is true unconditionally.

[1] S. Louboutin, *Les extensions quadratiques du corps des rationnels, ou du corps de Gauss, ou du corps des racines cubiques de l'unité de calibres 1*, Manuscripta Math. **69**, 387-410 (1990).

[2] H.M. Stark, *Somme effective cases of the Brauer-Siegel theorem*, Inventiones Mathematicae, Vol. **23**, Fasc. 2 (1974), 135-152.

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(Received February 13, 1991)