Korean J. Math. **21** (2013), No. 3, pp. 331–344
http://dx.doi.org/10.11568/kjm.2013.21.3.331

HIGHER CYCLOTOMIC UNITS FOR MOTIVIC COHOMOLOGY

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Abstract. In the present article, we describe specific elements in a motivic cohomology group $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l), \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ of cyclotomic fields, which generate a subgroup of finite index for an odd prime l. As $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l), \mathbb{Z}(1)\big)$ is identified with the group of units in the ring of integers in $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)$ and cyclotomic units generate a subgroup of finite index, these elements play similar roles in the motivic cohomology group.

1. Introduction

When $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$ is a cyclotomic field, Dirichlet's Unit Theorem implies that the group $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ of units in the ring of integers in K is a finitely generated abelian group of rank $\phi(m)/2 - 1$. This is proved by using Dirichlet's regulator map $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$ onto a full lattice in a hyperplane in the vector space $\mathbb{R}^{\phi(m)}$ ([7]).

In [5], a chain complex for motivic cohomology of a regular local ring R, by Goodwillie and Lichtenbaum, is defined to be the chain complex associated to the simplicial abelian group $d \mapsto K_0(R\Delta^d, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge t})$, together with a shift of degree by $-t$. Here, $K_0(R\Delta^d, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge t})$ is the Grothendieck group of the exact category of projective R-modules with t commuting

Received April 13, 2013. Revised September 13, 2013. Accepted September 13, 2013.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification: 19E15, 11R70, 19F27.

Key words and phrases: cyclomotic units, motivic cohomology.

This work was supported by INHA University Research Grant.

automorphisms factored by the subgroup generated by classes of the objects one of whose t automorphisms is the identity map. Walker showed, in Theorem 6.5 of [10], that it agrees with motivic cohomology given by Voevodsky and thus various other definitions of motivic cohomology for smooth schemes over an algebraically closed field.

A higher regulator map is originally invented by A. Borel in [3]. Bloch ([1]) introduced a single-valued analogue D_2 of the dilogarithm function to describe the regulator map on $K_3(\mathbb{C})$ explicitly. The author ([9]) introduced another way to formulate a single-valued dilogarithm function and use it to explicitly define a motivic regulator map for $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C},\,\mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ defined via Goowillie-Lichtenbaum complex.

The purpose of this paper is to find a set of rational generators of the motivic cohomology $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_),\,\mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ for an odd prime l. As cyclotomic units play such roles in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l),\,\mathbb{Z}(2)\big) \simeq \mathcal{O}^{\times}_{\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)}$, we term these generators as higher cyclotomic units.

2. The group $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K,\,\mathbb{Z}(1)\big)$

For a field K, let $K_0(K\Delta^d,\,\mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge t})$ be the abelian group generated by symbols $(A_1,\ldots,A_t)$ where $A_1,\ldots,A_t$ are commuting matrices in $GL_n(K[T_1,\ldots,T_d]$ for some $n \geq 1$ subject to the relations:
$(A_1,\ldots,A_t) = (C^{-1}A_1C,\ldots,C^{-1}A_tC)$ for any $C \in GL_n(K[T_1,\ldots,T_d]$,
$(A_1,\ldots,A_t)+(B_1,\ldots,B_t) = \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1\end{pmatrix},\ldots,\begin{pmatrix} A_1 & 0 \\ 0 & B_1\end{pmatrix}\right)$
and $(A_1,\ldots,A_t)=0$ if some A_i is the identity matrix. In particular, by the second relation, any element in $K_0(K\Delta^d,\,\mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge t})$ may be represented by a single symbol $(A_1,\ldots,A_t)$.

Then, $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K,\,\mathbb{Z}(1)\big)$ is the cokernel of the homomorphism

$$\partial : K_0(K\Delta^1,\,\mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 1}) \to K_0(K\Delta^0,\,\mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 1}).$$

More explicitly the symbol represented by an invertible $n\times n$ matrix $A(T)$ is mapped to $(A(1))-(A(0))$. But, the units in the ring $K[T]$ is the same as the units in the field K. Therefore, $\det A(0) = \det A(1)$ in $K^\times$. Hence determinant induces a map $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K,\,\mathbb{Z}(1)\big)$ onto $K^\times$.

On the other hand, the Whitehead group $K_1(K)$ is defined as the quotient group $GL(K)/E(K)$ where $E(K)$ is a subgroup of $GL(K)$ generated by elementary matrices $e_{ij}(r)$ whose diagonal entries are all 1 and whose (i,j) component is r and 0 everywhere else. Let $A(T)$ be the matrix of the same size as $e_{ij}(r)$ and whose diagonal entries are all 1 and whose (i,j) component is rT and 0 everywhere else. Then $A(0)$ is the identity matrix while $A(1)$ is the elementary matrix $e_{ij}(r)$. So, any symbol represented by an elementary matrix is in the image of $\partial : K_0(K\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 1}) \to K_0(K\Delta^0, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 1})$. Therefore, we have a map from $K_1(K)$ onto $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(1))$ which fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{tikzcd} K_1(K) \arrow[r, two heads] \arrow[d, "\simeq"] & H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(1)\big) \arrow[dl] \\ K^\times & \end{tikzcd}$$

Therefore, $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(1)\big) \simeq K_1(K) \simeq K^\times$. Now define a homomorphism $RLog : H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}(1)\big) \to (\mathbb{R}, +)$ by sending the symbol A to $\log|\det A|$.

If K is a number field, any embedding σ of K into $\mathbb{C}$ induces a map $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(1)\big) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}(1)\big)$. Let $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_r$ be real embeddings of K and $\sigma_{r+1}, \ldots, \sigma_{r+s}$ be complex embeddings of K so that $r_1 + 2r_2 = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$. Then

$$R = (RLog \circ \sigma_1, \ldots, RLog \circ \sigma_{r_1}, 2RLog \circ \sigma_{r+1}, \ldots, 2RLog \circ \sigma_{r+s})$$

is the usual Dirichlet reulgator map. $R : \mathcal{O}_K^\times \to \mathbb{R}^{r_1+r_2}$ is a map onto a full lattice in a hyperplane in $\mathbb{R}^{r_1+r_2}$ with a finite kernel. In fact, the kernel is the set of roots of unity in $\mathcal{O}_K^\times$.

3. Generators and Relations in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$

$K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ can be recognized as the abelian group generated by pairs (A, B) $\big(= \big(A(T), B(T)\big)\big)$ and certain explicit relations, where A, B are commuting matrices in $GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$ for $n \geq 0$. On the other hand, $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^2, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ is recognized as the abelian group generated by the symbols $\big(A(X,Y), B(X,Y)\big)$ with commuting $A(X,Y)$, $B(X,Y) \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[X,Y])$ and certain relations, and the boundary map ∂ on the Goodwillie-Lichtenbaum motivic complex sends the symbol $\big(A(X,Y), B(X,Y)\big)$ to $\big(A(1-T, T), B(1-T, T)\big) - \big(A(0,T), B(0,T)\big) + \big(A(T,0), B(T,0)\big)$ in $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$. The same symbol (A,B) will denote the element in $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})/\partial K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^2, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ represented by (A,B), by abuse of notation. The motivic cohomology group $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ is a subgroup of this quotient group.

In $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C},\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$, note that we have the following two simple relations for any two commuting matrices A, B in $GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$:

$$-\,(A(T),\, B(T)) = (A(1-T),\, B(1-T)) \tag{1}$$

$$\big(A_1(T),\, B_1(T)\big) + \big(A_2(T),\, B_2(T)\big) = \big(A_1(T) \oplus A_2(T),\, B_1(T) \oplus B_2(T)\big).$$

The first relation can be shown by applying the boundary map ∂ to the symbol $\big(A(X),\, B(X)\big)$ in $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^2,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ and by noting that $(A, B) = 0$ in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C},\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ when A and B are constant matrices. The fact that $(A, B) = 0$ for constant matrices A and B is obtained simply by applying the boundary map ∂ to the symbol $\big(A,\, B\big)$ in $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^2,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$. Hence, an element of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C},\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ can be represented by a single expression (A, B), where A, B are commuting matrices in $GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$ for some positive integer n.

4. Motivic Regulator Map for $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K,\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$

For $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$, let $P_A(\lambda)$ be the characteristic polynomial associated with A. It is a polynomial in λ of degree n with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[T]$. Let x be a point in $\mathbb{C}$ and $\mathcal{O}_x$ be the local ring of germs of analytic functions at x. Identifying T with the identity function $\mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$ embeds $\mathbb{C}[T]$ into $\mathcal{O}_x$. Then for commuting matrices $A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$, let $x \in \mathbb{C}$ be such that $P_A(\lambda) = (\lambda - a_1(T))(\lambda - a_2(T)) \cdots (\lambda - a_n(T))$ and $P_B(\lambda) = (\lambda - b_1(T))(\lambda - b_2(T)) \cdots (\lambda - b_n(T))$ for some $a_1(T), \ldots, a_n(T)$ and $b_1(T), \ldots, b_n(T) \in \mathcal{O}_x$. Then there exists $S \in GL_n(\mathcal{O}_x)$ such that $S^{-1}AS$ and $S^{-1}BS$ are upper triangular matrices in $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_x)$,i.e., A, B are simultaneously triangularizable in $GL_n(\mathcal{O}_x)$ ([8] or [9]).

Let $(\lambda_1(T), \lambda_2(T), \ldots, \lambda_n(T))$ and $(\mu_1(T), \mu_2(T), \ldots, \mu_n(T))$ be the ordered n-tuples of diagonal entries of $S^{-1}AS$ and $S^{-1}BS$ Then, the set of pairs $\{(\lambda_1, \mu_1),\, (\lambda_2, \mu_2),\, \ldots,\, (\lambda_n, \mu_n)\}$ of elements of $\mathcal{O}_x$ is determined only by A, B and $x \in \mathbb{C}$ and is independent of the choice of S.

For $A \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$, let $P_A = P_{A,1}P_{A,2} \cdots P_{A,s}$ be the factorization of the characteristic polynomial P_A of A into irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[\lambda, T]$. The discriminant $\mathrm{disc}_{A,i}$ of each irreducible polynomial $P_{A,i}$ is a nonzero polynomial in $\mathbb{C}[T]$. Let $S_A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} |\, \mathrm{disc}_{A,i} = 0 \text{ for some } i\}$. Then S_A is a finite set.

Now divide the unit interval $[0, 1]$ into subintervals $[t_0, t_1], [t_0, t_1], \ldots,$ $[t_{r-1}, t_r]$ such that each open interval (t_{i-1}, t_i) is contained in a simply connected open subset U of $\mathbb{C} - (S_A \cup S_B)$. Using the analytic continuation, we have the set $\{(\lambda_{i,1}, \mu_{i,1}), \ldots, (\lambda_{i,n}, \mu_{i,n})\}$ of pairs of analytic functions on U which are locally pairs. At each $x \in U$, there is $S \in GL_n(\mathcal{O}(V))$ for some open neighborhood $V \subseteq U$ of x such that $S^{-1}AS$ and $S^{-1}BS$ are both upper triangular matrices in $GL_n(\mathcal{O}(V))$. Here, $\mathcal{O}(V)$ denotes the ring of analytic functions on V. For each subinterval (t_{i-1}, t_i), let $\{(\lambda_{i,1}, \mu_{i,1}), (\lambda_{i,2}, \mu_{i,2}), \ldots, (\lambda_{i,n}, \mu_{i,n})\}$ be the set of pairs of elements in $\mathcal{O}(U)$ which are locally ordered n-tuples of diagonal entries of $S^{-1}AS$ and $S^{-1}BS$. Then $\lambda_{i,l}$ and $\mu_{i,l}$ are smooth maps from (t_{i-1}, t_i) into $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ and may be thought of as paths into $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$.

For paths γ and σ in $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$. Let $D(\gamma_1, \gamma_2)$ be the real number defined by

$$D(\gamma, \sigma) = \operatorname{Im}\left(\int_0^1 \log|\gamma(t)| \frac{\sigma'(t)}{\sigma(t)} dt - \int_0^1 \log|\sigma(t)| \frac{\gamma'(t)}{\gamma(t)} dt\right)$$

For two commuting matrices $A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$, we define

$$D(A, B) = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{l=1}^{n} D(\lambda_{i,l}, \mu_{i,l})$$

Then the integral which defines each term $D(\lambda_{i,l}, \mu_{i,l})$ is convergent and thus D gives a map from the set of pairs of commuting matrices in $GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$ into $\mathbb{R}$.

For notational convenience, we write

$$D(A, B) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} D(\lambda_l, \mu_l)$$

where, for each t,

$$\{\big(\lambda_1(t), \mu_1(t)\big), \big(\lambda_2(t), \mu_2(t)\big), \ldots, \big(\lambda_n(t), \mu_n(t)\big)\}$$

are pairs of eigenvalues of $A(t)$ and $B(t)$, which are piecewise smooth paths.

For any continuous piecewise smooth path σ from $[0, 1]$ into $\mathbb{C}$, we may divide the interval $[0, 1]$ into subintervals $[t_0, t_1], [t_0, t_1], \ldots, [t_{r-1}, t_r]$ such that, for each $i = 1, \ldots, r$, $\sigma\big((t_{i-1}, t_i)\big)$ is contained in an open subset U of $\mathbb{C}$ such that there is $S \in GL_n\big(\mathcal{O}(U)\big)$ such that $S^{-1}AS$ and $S^{-1}BS$ are upper triangular matrices in $GL_n\big(\mathcal{O}(U)\big)$. Then we may define $D\big(A(\sigma), B(\sigma)\big)$ as the sum

$$D\big(A(\sigma), B(\sigma)\big) = \sum_{i=1}^{r}\sum_{l=1}^{n} D\big(\lambda_{i,l}\circ\sigma, \mu_{i,l}\circ\sigma\big).$$

A proof of the following theorem was given in [8].

THEOREM 4.1. *With the same notation as above, for two commuting matrices* $A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$, *we define* $D(A, B) = \sum_{l=1}^{n} D(\lambda_l, \mu_l)$. *Then* D *gives a homomorphism from* $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ *into* $\mathbb{R}$. *In fact, it is a homomorphism on* $K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})/\partial K_0(\mathbb{C}\Delta^2, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$.

We also have the following fundamental properties of our D-map ([8] or [9]):

(i) (Skew-Symmetry) $D(A, B) = -D(B, A)$ for commuting matrices A, $B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$.

(ii) (Vanishing of Constant Matrix) $D(A, B) = 0$ if $A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$ are commuting and either A or B is in $GL_n(\mathbb{C})$.

(iii) (Bilinearity) $D(A_1A_2, B) = D(A_1, B) + D(A_2, B)$ whenever A_1, $A_2, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}[T])$ are commute with each other.

(iv) (Vanishing of Matrices with Real Coefficients) $D(A, B) = 0$ if $A, B \in GL_n(\mathbb{R}[T])$

5. Technique of constructing elements in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$

In [9], the following technical lemma was introduced to construct explicit elements in the motivic cohomology group $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$. Let K be a subfield of $\mathbb{C}$.

LEMMA 5.1. *Let* $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ *and* $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ *be elements in* $\mathbb{C}$ *not equal to either 0 or 1. Suppose also that* $a_1a_2\cdots a_n = b_1b_2\cdots b_n$ *and* $(1-a_1)(1-a_2)\cdots(1-a_n) = (1-b_1)(1-b_2)\cdots(1-b_n)$. *If all the elementary symmetric functions evaluated at* $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ *and* $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ *are in* K, *then there is a matrix* $A(T)$ *in* $GL_n(K[T])$ *such that* $I - A(T)$ *is also invertible and the eigenvalues of* $A(0)$ *and* $A(1)$ *are* $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ *and* $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$, *respectively.*

We use this construction to define a map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(K) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$, which will be used to compare the Bloch's dilogarithmic map to our motivic regulator map.

The group $\mathcal{B}(K)$ of a field K is defined as the kernel of the homomorphism

$$\mathcal{A}(K) \xrightarrow{\lambda} K^\times \wedge_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times$$

where $\mathcal{A}(K)$ is a free abelian group generated by the symbols $[a]$ with $a \in K - \{0, 1\}$, $K^\times \wedge_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times$ is $K^\times \otimes_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times$ divided by the subgroup generated by $a \otimes (-a)$ with $a \in K^\times$ and where $\lambda([a]) = a \wedge (1 - a)$ ([4] or [2])).

Define $\theta_1 : \mathcal{A}(K) \to K_0(K\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ by $\theta_1([a]) = 2\big(A(a,T), I - A(a,T)\big)$ for every $a \in K - \{0,1\}$, where

$$A(a,T) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -4a & (4-a)T + a & (a-4)T + 4 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then θ_1 induces a map $\mathcal{A}(K) \to K_0(K\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})/\partial K_0(K\Delta^2, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$, which we denote again by θ_1 by abuse of notation.

In [9], it was shown that there exists a map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(K) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ as a lifting of θ_1 and we have the following commutative diagram.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\mathcal{B}(K) \arrow[r, hook] \arrow[d, "\theta"] & \mathcal{A}(K) \arrow[d, "\theta_1"] \\
H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big) \arrow[r, hook] & K_0(K\Delta^1, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})/\partial K_0(K\Delta^2, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})
\end{tikzcd}.$$

6. Compatibility With Bloch-Wigner Function

Bloch-Wigner function $D_2 : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{R}$ may be defined as below ([2] or [6]). When $|z - \frac{1}{2}| < \frac{1}{2}$, it is given by

$$D_2(z) = -\mathrm{Im} \int_0^z \log(1-t)\, \frac{dt}{t} + \arg(1-z)\, \log|z|$$

where the principal branches of log and arg are used. Then it can be shown that D_2 as a real analytic function is invariant under the continuation along small loops around 0 and 1. Thus D_2 is extended to a single-valued, real analytic function on $\mathbb{C} - \{0,1\}$. The function D_2 extends to a continuous function on all of $\mathbb{C}$ by setting $D_2(0) = D_2(1) = 0$. Then we have the following basic properties of the Bloch-Wigner function:

(i) D_2 vanishes on the real line.

(ii) For any $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$D_2(z) + D_2(1-z) = D_2(z) + D_2(1/z) = D_2(z) + D_2(\bar{z}) = 0.$$

(iii) (Duplication Formula (c.f. [4])) For any $z \in \mathbb{C}$, we have

$$D_2(z) + D_2(-z) = \frac{1}{2} D_2(z^2).$$

Then the most important lemma which shows the connection between our D-map and the Bloch-Wigner function is as follows ([9])

LEMMA 6.1. *Let γ_1 be a path from $[0,1]$ into $\mathbb{C} - \{0,1\}$ and $\gamma_2(t) = 1 - \gamma_1(t)$ for every $t \in [0,1]$. Then*

$$D(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) = D_2(\gamma_1(1)) - D_2(\gamma_1(0)),$$

where D is as in Section 4.

COROLLARY 6.2. *Let $A(T)$ be an invertible matrix in $GL_n(K[T])$ such that $I - A(T)$ is also invertible. Let $A(1)$ and $A(0)$ have eigenvalues $b_1, b_2, \ldots, b_n$ and $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n$ in $\mathbb{C}$, respectively. Then*

$$D\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_2(b_i) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} D_2(a_i).$$

PROPOSITION 6.3. *The Bloch-Wigner function $D_2 : \mathcal{B}(K) \to \mathbb{R}$ is the composite $D \circ \theta$ where The map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(K) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}K,\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ is given in Section 5.*

Proof. In the construction of θ, the matrix $A(a,T)$ was such that

$$\begin{aligned} D\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big) &= D_2(-2) + D_2(2) + D_2(a) \\ &\quad - D_2(4) - D_2(\sqrt{a}) - D_2(-\sqrt{a}) \\ &= D_2(a) - D_2(\sqrt{a}) - D_2(-\sqrt{a}) = \frac{1}{2} D_2(a). \end{aligned}$$

by the Duplication Formula of D_2. Hence, $\theta_1([a]) = 2(A,\, I - A)$ will yield $D_2(a)$ under D. $\square$

7. Higher Cyclotomic Units

Let ζ_m be a primitive m-th root of unity where m is an odd positive integer. and let $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$ be a cyclotomic field.

Let $\mathbf{Z}_D = \mathrm{Ker}\,\big(D : K_0(K\Delta^1,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2}) \to \mathbb{R}\big)$. The the image $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$ of $\mathbf{Z}_D$ under the boundary homomorphism $\partial : K_0(K\Delta^1,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2}) \to K_0(K\Delta^0,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$. Then we have the following lemma ([9]).

Lemma 7.1. *$\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$ contains elements of the following forms and for any element of these forms, we may find an explicit $z \in \mathbf{Z}_D$ whose image under ∂ is equal to the element.*

(i) $(AB, C) - (A, C) - (B, C)$ and $(C, AB) - (C, A) - (C, B)$, for commuting matrices A, B, $C \in GL_n(K)$;

(ii) $(x,\, 1-x) - (y,\, 1-y)$, for x, $y \in K \cap \mathbb{R}^+ - \{1\}$.

Proof. (i) Let $A(T)$ be the $2n \times 2n$ matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -AB & T(I+AB) + (1-T)(A+B) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, $A(T)$ is in $GL_{2n}(K[T])$, $\big(A(T),\, C \oplus C\big)$ is in $\mathbf{Z}_D$ since C is a constant matrix. But, the boundary of $\big(A(T),\, C \oplus C\big)$ is $(I \oplus AB, C \oplus C) - (A \oplus B, C \oplus C) = (AB, C) - (A, C) - (B, C)$. The proof for $(C, AB) - (C, A) - (C, B)$ is similar.

For (ii), note that Bloch-Wigner function vanishes on the real line and that a square root of a positive real number is a real number. Apply Lemma 5.1 to $a_1 = x,\ a_2 = \sqrt{y},\ a_3 = -\sqrt{y},\ b_1 = -\sqrt{x},\ b_2 = \sqrt{x},\ b_3 = y$. to get $A(T) \in GL_3((K \cap \mathbb{R})[T])$. Then $z = 2\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big)$ is in

$\mathbf{Z}_D$. But, by the theory of rational canonical form, ∂z is equal to

$$
\begin{aligned}
&2\left((y,1-y)+\left(\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\x&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-x&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\right)\\
&\qquad\qquad-\left((x,1-x)+\left(\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\y&0\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-y&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\right)\\
&=\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1-y&0\\0&1-y\end{pmatrix}\right)-\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-y&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&\qquad-\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1-x&0\\0&1-x\end{pmatrix}\right)+\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&-1\\-x&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&=\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\y&1\end{pmatrix}\right)-\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\x&1\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&=\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}\frac{-y}{1-y}&\frac{1}{1-y}\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\y&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{-y}{1-y}&\frac{1}{1-y}\\0&1\end{pmatrix}^{-1}\right)\\
&\qquad-\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}\frac{-x}{1-x}&\frac{1}{1-x}\\0&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}1&1\\x&1\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\frac{-x}{1-x}&\frac{1}{1-x}\\0&1\end{pmatrix}^{-1}\right)\\
&=\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\y-1&2\end{pmatrix}\right)-\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\x-1&2\end{pmatrix}\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

By taking the boundary of the element

$$
\begin{aligned}
&\left(\begin{pmatrix}y&0\\0&y\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\y-1&(2-y)T+2(1-T)\end{pmatrix}\right)\\
&\qquad\qquad-\left(\begin{pmatrix}x&0\\0&x\end{pmatrix},\begin{pmatrix}0&1\\x-1&(2-x)T+2(1-T)\end{pmatrix}\right),
\end{aligned}
$$

which is in $\mathbf{Z}_D$ by the fundamental property (iv) of the D-map in Section 4, we see that

$$\begin{aligned}
\partial z &= \left(\begin{pmatrix} y & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ y-1 & 2-y \end{pmatrix}\right) - \left(\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ x-1 & 2-x \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\begin{pmatrix} y & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ y-1 & 2-y \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&\qquad\qquad - \left(\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ x-1 & 2-x \end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= \left(\begin{pmatrix} y & 0 \\ 0 & y \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1-y & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) - \left(\begin{pmatrix} x & 0 \\ 0 & x \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1-x & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right) \\
&= (y,\, 1-y) - (x,\, 1-x)
\end{aligned}$$

in modulo $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$. So, (ii) is the boundary of $2\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big)$. □

Proposition 7.2. *(m-th Roots of Unity) If ζ_m is a primitive m-the root of unity for an odd integer $m > 0$, there exists an explicit element $h(\zeta_m)$ in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m),\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ whose value under the dilogarithm D is equal to $mD_2(\zeta_m)$.*

Proof. Let ζ be a primitive $2m$-th root of unity such that $\zeta^2 = \zeta_m$. Then

$$a_1 = 4,\ a_2 = \zeta,\ a_3 = -\zeta,\ b_1 = -2,\ b_2 = 2,\ b_3 = \zeta^2$$

satisfy the conditions of Lemma 5.1 with $K = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)$. Actually,

$$a_1 = x^2,\ a_2 = y,\ a_3 = -y,\ b_1 = -x,\ b_2 = x,\ b_3 = y^2$$

for any $x,\, y \in K$ would do. Let $A(T) = A(\zeta^2, T)$ where $A(a, T)$ is the matrix used to define θ_1 in Section 5. Then by the calculation in the proof of Proposition 6.3, we have $2D\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big) = D_2(\zeta_m)$ and thus $2mD\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big) = mD_2(\zeta_m)$

Now the only possible problem is that its image $2m\big(A(1),\, I - A(1)\big) - 2\big(A(0),\, I - A(0)\big)$ under ∂ might not be 0 in $K_0\big(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)\Delta^0,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2}\big)$, so $2m\big(A(T),\, I - A(T)\big)$ might not represent an element in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m),\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$. So we need to find an element z in $K_0(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m)\Delta^1,\, \mathbb{G}_m^{\wedge 2})$ whose image under the boundary map ∂ is equal to $2m\big(A(0),\, I - A(0)\big) - 2m\big(A(1),\, I - A(1)\big)$ and $D(z) = 0$. Then, $2m(A(T), I - A(T)) - z$ would represent an element of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m),\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ and its value under D would be $mD_2(\zeta_m)$. But,

$$\begin{aligned}
2\big(A(1),\, I-A(1)\big) &- 2\big(A(0),\, I-A(0)\big)\\
&= 2(-2,3)+2(2,-1)+2(\zeta^2,\, 1-\zeta^2)-2(4,-3)\\
&\quad -2\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ \zeta^2 & 0\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1 & -1\\ -\zeta^2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it is enough to prove that $2mw$ is in $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$, where

$$w = (-2,3)+(2,-1)+(\zeta^2,\, 1-\zeta^2)-(4,-3)-\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ \zeta^2 & 0\end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix}1 & -1\\ -\zeta^2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right).$$

But,

$$\begin{aligned}
2mw = m\big((4,3)+(2,1)-(4,9)\big)+(1,\, 1-\zeta^2)\\
-\left(\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ \zeta^2 & 0\end{pmatrix}^{2m}, \begin{pmatrix}1 & -1\\ -\zeta^2 & 1\end{pmatrix}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

modulo $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$ by Lemma 7.1 (i). Here $\begin{pmatrix}0 & 1\\ \zeta^2 & 0\end{pmatrix}^{2m} = \begin{pmatrix}\zeta^2 & 0\\ 0 & \zeta^2\end{pmatrix}^{m} = \begin{pmatrix}1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\end{pmatrix}$. So,

$$2mw = m\big((4,3)-(4,9)\big) = -m(4,3)$$

modulo $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$, again by Lemma 7.1 (i). But if we apply Lemma 7.1 (ii) with $x=2$ and $y=3$ and multiply by 2, we get $(4,3)=0$ modulo $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$. Therefore, $2mw=0$ modulo $\partial\mathbf{Z}_D$. Hence, by the proof of Lemma 7.1, there exists an explicit $z\mathbf{Z}_D$ such that $h(\zeta_m)=2m(A(T), I-A(T))-z$ has the required property. □

Note that we were able to construct an element $h(\zeta_m)$ in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m),\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ whose image under D is $mD_2(\zeta_m)$, where ζ_m is a primitive m-th root of unity.

Now, let $m=l$ be an odd prime and let $\{\sigma_1,\bar\sigma_1,\ldots,\sigma_{r_2},\bar\sigma_{r_2}\}$, where $r_2=\phi(l)/2$, be the set of the complex embeddings of $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l)$. Then, we have a homomorphism $\overline{D}$ from $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l),\, \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ into $\mathbb{R}^{r_2}$ which is defined by

$$\overline{D}(a) = \big(D\sigma_1(a),\ldots,D\sigma_{r_2}(a)\big).$$

If ζ_l is an l-th primitive root of unity, then the element $l[\zeta_l]\in\mathcal{A}(K)$ is mapped to $l(\zeta_l\wedge(1-\zeta_l)) = \zeta_l^l\wedge(1-\zeta_l)=0$ under the homomorphism

$\lambda : \mathcal{A}(K)K^\times \wedge_{\mathbb{Z}} K^\times$ as in Section 5. Therefore, $l[\zeta_l]$ is an element of the Bloch's group $\mathcal{B}(K)$.

Theorem 7.2.4 in [2] states that the images of $l[\sigma_1(\zeta)], l[\sigma_2(\zeta)], \ldots, l[\sigma_{r_2}(\zeta)] \in \mathcal{B}(K)$ under the given map $\mathcal{B}(K) \to K_3(\mathbb{Q}(\zeta))_{\mathbb{Q}}$ form a basis of the target group and after the Borel's regulator map, their images generate a lattice of maximal rank in $\mathbb{R}^r_2$. Therefore, we obtain the following theorem.

THEOREM 7.3. *(Rational Generators of $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m), \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$) For an odd prime l, $h(\sigma_1\zeta_m), \ldots, h(\sigma_{r_2}\zeta_l)$ rationally generates $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m), \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$,i.e., they generate a subgroup of finite index in $H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_m), \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$.*

Note that by the construction of our map $\theta : \mathcal{B}(K) \to H^1_{\mathcal{M}}\big(\mathrm{Spec}\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_l), \mathbb{Z}(2)\big)$ in Section 5, $\theta(l[\zeta_l])$ is equal to $h(\zeta_l)$ modulo an element z whose value under D is 0, i.e., a torsion element.

Acknowledgements

Many of the results in this paper were presented in Tokyo-Seoul Conference in Mathematics held in University of Tokyo on Nov. 25 of 2005 and some suggestions are made by Shuji Saito although most of his requests has yet to be fulfilled.

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