

NONEXISTENCE OF ARITHMETIC FAKE COMPACT HERMITIAN SYMMETRIC SPACES OF TYPE OTHER THAN A_n ($n \leq 4$)

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Abstract. *The quotient of a hermitian symmetric space of non-compact type by a torsion-free cocompact arithmetic subgroup of the identity component of the group of isometries of the symmetric space is called an arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space if it has the same Betti numbers as the compact dual of the hermitian symmetric space. This is a natural generalization of the notion of “fake projective planes” to higher dimensions. Study of arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of type A_n with even n has been completed in [PY1], [PY2]. The results of this paper, combined with those of [PY2], imply that there does not exist any arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space of type other than A_n , $n \leq 4$ (see Theorems 1 and 2 in the Introduction below and Theorem 2 of [PY2]). The proof involves the volume formula given in [P], the Bruhat-Tits theory of reductive p -adic groups, and delicate estimates of various number theoretic invariants.*

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1. Introduction

1.1. Let $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ be a connected real semi-simple Lie group with trivial center and with no non-trivial compact normal subgroups, and \mathfrak{g} be its Lie algebra. The group $\text{Aut}(\overline{\mathcal{G}})$ ($=\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$) of automorphisms of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is a Lie group with finitely many connected components, and its identity component is $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$. We will denote the identity component of $\text{Aut}(\overline{\mathcal{G}})$ in the Zariski-topology by $\text{Int}(\overline{\mathcal{G}})$. Let X be the symmetric space of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ (X is the space of maximal compact subgroups of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$), and X_u be the compact dual of X . There is a natural identification of the group of isometries of X with $\text{Aut}(\overline{\mathcal{G}})$. We assume in this paper that X (and hence X_u) is hermitian. Then every holomorphic automorphism of X is an isometry. The group $\text{Hol}(X)$ of holomorphic automorphisms of X is a subgroup of finite index of the group $\text{Aut}(\overline{\mathcal{G}})$ of isometries, and it is known (see [Ta], the remark in §5) that $\text{Hol}(X) \cap \text{Int}(\overline{\mathcal{G}}) = \overline{\mathcal{G}}$.

1.2. We will say that the quotient X/Π of X by a torsion-free cocompact discrete subgroup Π of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is a *fake compact hermitian symmetric space*, or a *fake X_u* , if its Betti numbers are same as that of X_u ; X/Π is an *arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space*, or an

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arithmetic fake X_u , if, moreover, Π is irreducible (i.e., no subgroup of Π of finite index is a direct product of two infinite normal subgroups) and it is an arithmetic subgroup of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$. Any such space can be endowed with the structure of a smooth complex projective variety.

We note that if $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ contains an irreducible arithmetic subgroup, then the simple factors of its complexification are isomorphic to each other, see [Marg], Corollary 4.5 in Ch. IX. Also, if \mathbb{R} -rank of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is at least 2, which is the case for all $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ to be considered in §§4–7 of this paper, then by Margulis’ arithmeticity theorem ([Marg], Ch. IX), any irreducible discrete cocompact subgroup of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ (in fact, any irreducible lattice) is arithmetic.

If Π is a torsion-free cocompact discrete subgroup of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$, then there is a natural embedding of $H^*(X_u, \mathbb{C})$ in $H^*(X/\Pi, \mathbb{C})$, see [B], 3.1 and 10.2, and hence X/Π is a fake X_u if and only if this embedding is an isomorphism.

1.3. Let $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$, X and X_u be as above, and let Π be a torsion-free cocompact discrete subgroup of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$. Let $Z = X/\Pi$. If Z is a fake X_u , then the Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(Z)$ of Z , and so the Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(\Pi)$ of Π , equals $\chi(X_u)$. As X has been assumed to be hermitian, the Euler-Poincaré characteristic of X_u is positive. On the other hand, it follows from Hirzebruch proportionality principle, see [Ser], Proposition 23, that the Euler-Poincaré characteristic of X/Π is positive if and only if the complex dimension of X is even. Using the results of [BP], we can easily conclude that there are only finitely many irreducible arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of types other than A_1 . It is of interest to determine them all.

1.4. Hermitian symmetric spaces have been classified by Élie Cartan; see [H], Ch. IX. We recall that the noncompact irreducible hermitian symmetric spaces are the symmetric spaces of Lie groups $SU(n+1-m, m)$, $SO(2, 2n-1)$, $Sp(2n)$, $SO(2, 2n-2)$, $SO^*(2n)$, an absolutely simple real Lie group of type E_6 with Tits index ${}^2E_{6,2}^{16'}$, and an absolutely simple real Lie group of type E_7 with Tits index $E_{7,3}^{28}$ (for Tits indices see Table II in [Ti1]). The complex dimensions of these spaces are $(n+1-m)m$, $2n-1$, $n(n+1)/2$, $2n-2$, $n(n-1)/2$, 16 and 27 respectively. The Lie groups listed above are of type A_n , B_n , C_n , D_n , D_n , E_6 and E_7 respectively. We will say that a symmetric space is one of these types if it is a product of symmetric spaces of noncompact simple Lie groups of that type, and say that a hermitian locally symmetric space is of one of these types if its simply connected cover is a hermitian symmetric space of that type.

The purpose of this paper is to prove the following two theorems.

Theorem 1. *There does not exist an irreducible arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space of type other than A_n .*

Regarding spaces of type A_n , we have the following result.

Theorem 2. *There does not exist an irreducible arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space of type A_n with $n > 4$.*

The proof of Theorem 1 is carried out in §§4–7. Arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of type A_n , with n even, have been studied in detail in [PY1] and [PY2]. In [PY1] we have given a classification of “fake projective planes”, the first of which was constructed by David Mumford in [Mu] using p -adic uniformization. Note that fake projective

planes are arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of type A_2 . Using ingenious computer-assisted group theoretic computations, Cartwright and Steger ([CS]) have shown that the twenty eight classes of fake projective planes of [PY1] altogether contain *fifty* distinct fake projective planes up to isometry with respect to the Poincaré metric [CS]. Since each of them supports two distinct complex structures [KK, §5], there are exactly *one hundred* fake projective planes counted up to biholomorphism. In [PY2] we have shown that arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of type A_n , with n even, can exist only for $n = 2, 4$, and have constructed four arithmetic fake $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^4$, four arithmetic fake Grassmannians $\mathbf{Gr}_{2,5}$, and five (irreducible) arithmetic fake $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \times \mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$. (Fake $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^4$ and fake $\mathbf{Gr}_{2,5}$ are of type A_4 and every fake $\mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \times \mathbf{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2$ is of type A_2 .) To prove Theorem 2 we therefore assume that n is odd and > 3 . The proof occupies §§8–9. We also prove some results for $n = 3$, see Proposition 3 at the end of §8, and 9.3.

In the following subsection we will explain the strategy of the proof, and fix notation which will be used throughout the paper.

1.5. Let $\overline{\mathcal{G}}, X, X_u$ be as in 1.1; X will be assumed to be a hermitian symmetric space of one of the following types: A_n with $n > 3$ odd, B_n, C_n, D_n, E_6 and E_7 . Assume, if possible, that $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ contains a cocompact irreducible arithmetic subgroup Π whose orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(\Pi)$ equals $\chi(X_u)$. Then there exist a number field k , a connected adjoint absolutely simple algebraic k -group \overline{G} of same type as X , real places v_1, \dots, v_r of k such that $\overline{G}(k_v)$ is compact for every real place v different from v_1, \dots, v_r , $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is isomorphic to $\prod_{j=1}^r \overline{G}(k_{v_j})^\circ$ (and will be identified with it), and Π is an arithmetic subgroup contained in $\overline{G}(k)$. It is obvious from this that k is totally real. If \overline{G} is either of type A_n ($n > 1$ arbitrary) or D_n with n odd, or of type E_6 , then for every real place v of k , \overline{G} is an outer form over k_v , and hence the unique quadratic extension ℓ of k over which \overline{G} is an inner form is totally complex. If \overline{G} is of type D_n with n even, and it is *not* a triality form of type D_4 , then at every real place v of k , \overline{G} is an inner form, and hence either \overline{G} is an inner k -form, or the unique quadratic extension ℓ over which \overline{G} is an inner form is a totally real field. If \overline{G} is a triality form of type D_4 , let ℓ be a fixed cubic extension of k contained in the smallest Galois extension of k over which \overline{G} is an inner form. For triality forms occurring in this paper, ℓ is totally real. As Π is cocompact, by Godement compactness criterion \overline{G} is anisotropic over k (i.e., its k -rank is 0).

Let $\pi : G \rightarrow \overline{G}$ be the simply connected cover of \overline{G} defined over k . The kernel of the isogeny π is the center C of the simply connected k -group G .

Description of C : For a positive integer a , let μ_a be the kernel of the endomorphism $x \mapsto x^a$ of GL_1 . Then if G is of type 2A_n , its center is k -isomorphic to the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_{n+1}) \rightarrow \mu_{n+1}$, and if G is of type 2E_6 , its center is k -isomorphic to the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_3) \rightarrow \mu_3$. If G is of type B_n, C_n or E_7 , then C is k -isomorphic to μ_2 . If G is an inner k -form of type D_n with n even, then C is k -isomorphic to $\mu_2 \times \mu_2$, and if G is a non-triality outer form of type D_n , C is k -isomorphic to $R_{\ell/k}(\mu_2)$ or to the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_4) \rightarrow \mu_4$ according as n is even or odd. If G is a triality form of type D_4 , let the cubic extension ℓ of k be as above. Then C is k -isomorphic to the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_2) \rightarrow \mu_2$.

It is known, and easy to see using the above description of C , that for any real place v of k , the order of the kernel of the induced homomorphism $G(k_v) \rightarrow \overline{G}(k_v)$ is $n + 1$ if G is of type 2A_n , is of order 2 if G is of type B_n, C_n or E_7 , is of order 4 if G is of type D_n , and of order 3 if it is of type 2E_6 . Moreover, as $G(k_v)$ is connected, $\pi(G(k_v)) = \overline{G}(k_v)^\circ$. Let $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$, and let $\widetilde{\Pi}$ be the inverse image of Π in \mathcal{G} . Then the kernel of the homomorphism $\pi : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is of order s^r , and hence the orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(\widetilde{\Pi})$ of $\widetilde{\Pi}$ equals $\chi(\Pi)/s^r = \chi(X_u)/s^r$, where here, and in the sequel, $s = n + 1$ if G is of type A_n , $s = 2$ if G is of type B_n, C_n or E_7 , $s = 4$ if G is of type D_n , and $s = 3$ if G is of type E_6 . Now let Γ be a maximal discrete subgroup of \mathcal{G} containing $\widetilde{\Pi}$. Then the orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(\Gamma)$ of Γ is a submultiple¹ of $\chi(\widetilde{\Pi}) = \chi(X_u)/s^r$. Using the volume formula of [P], some nontrivial number theoretic estimates, the Bruhat-Tits theory, and the Hasse principle for semi-simple groups (Proposition 7.1 of [PR]), we will show that \mathcal{G} does not contain such a subgroup Γ . This will prove Theorems 1 and 2.

2. Preliminaries

2.1. We will use the notations introduced in 1.5. Thus k will be a totally real number field, G an absolutely simple simply connected algebraic k -group (of one of the following nine types: 2A_n with $n (> 3)$ odd, $B_n, C_n, {}^1D_n, {}^2D_n, {}^3D_4, {}^6D_4, {}^2E_6$, and E_7), C its center, $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$. We will think of $G(k)$ as a subgroup of \mathcal{G} in terms of its diagonal embedding.

V_f (resp. V_∞) will denote the set of nonarchimedean (resp., archimedean) places of k . As k admits at least r distinct real places, see 1.5, $d := [k : \mathbb{Q}] \geq r$. For $v \in V_f$, q_v will denote the cardinality of the residue field \mathfrak{f}_v of k_v . If G is an outer form, ℓ will denote the quadratic or cubic extension of k as in 1.5. If G is an inner form, let $\ell = k$.

As explained in 1.5, to prove Theorems 1 and 2 it will suffice to show that \mathcal{G} does not contain a maximal arithmetic subgroup Γ (Γ arithmetic with respect to the k -structure on G) whose orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic is a submultiple of $\chi(X_u)/s^r$. Assume, if possible, that such a Γ exists. Then $\Lambda := \Gamma \cap G(k)$ is a ‘‘principal’’ arithmetic subgroup, i.e., for every nonarchimedean place v of k , the closure P_v of Λ in $G(k_v)$ is a parahoric subgroup and $\Lambda = G(k) \cap \prod_{v \in V_f} P_v$, moreover, Γ is the normalizer of Λ in \mathcal{G} ; see Proposition 1.4(iv) of [BP]. Let the ‘‘type’’ Θ_v of P_v be as in [BP], 2.2, and Ξ_{Θ_v} be as in 2.8 there. If P_v is hyperspecial, then Ξ_{Θ_v} is trivial. The order of Ξ_{Θ_v} is always a divisor of s (s as in 1.5). We note that for all but finitely many $v \in V_f$, P_v is hyperspecial.

In terms of the normalized Haar-measure μ on $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$ used in [P] and [BP], and to be used in this paper, $|\chi(\Gamma)| = \chi(X_u)\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ (see [BP], 4.2). Thus the condition that $\chi(\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of $\chi(X_u)/s^r$ is equivalent to the condition that $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of $1/s^r$. We will show below that \mathcal{G} does not contain a maximal arithmetic subgroup Γ such that $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of $1/s^r$.

For a comprehensive survey of the basic notions and the main results of the Bruhat-Tits theory of reductive groups over nonarchimedean local fields, used in this paper, see [Ti2].

¹given two nonzero real numbers x and y , we say that y is a *submultiple* of x if x/y is an integer

2.2. All unexplained notations are as in [BP] and [P]. Thus for a number field K , D_K will denote the absolute value of its discriminant, h_K its class number, i.e., the order of its class group $Cl(K)$. We will denote by $h_{K,s}$ the order of the subgroup of $Cl(K)$ consisting of the elements of order dividing s , where, as in 1.5, $s = n + 1$ if G is of type A_n , $s = 2$ if G is of type B_n or C_n , $s = 4$ if G is of type D_n , and $s = 3$ if G is of type E_6 . Then $h_{K,s} | h_K$. We will denote by U_K the multiplicative-group of units of K , and by K_s the subgroup of K^\times consisting of the elements x such that for every normalized valuation v of K , $v(x) \in s\mathbb{Z}$.

2.3. For a parahoric subgroup P_v of $G(k_v)$, we define $e(P_v)$ and $e'(P_v)$ by the following formulae (cf. Theorem 3.7 of [P]):

$$(1) \quad e(P_v) = \frac{q_v^{(\dim \overline{M}_v + \dim \overline{\mathcal{M}}_v)/2}}{\#\overline{M}_v(\mathfrak{f}_v)}.$$

$$(2) \quad e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \cdot \frac{\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_v(\mathfrak{f}_v)}{\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}}_v} = q_v^{(\dim \overline{M}_v - \dim \overline{\mathcal{M}}_v)/2} \cdot \frac{\#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_v(\mathfrak{f}_v)}{\#\overline{M}_v(\mathfrak{f}_v)}.$$

2.4. Let m_1, \dots, m_n ($m_1 \leq \dots \leq m_n$), where n is the absolute rank of G , be the exponents of the Weyl group of G . For type A_n , $m_j = j$; for types B_n and C_n , $m_j = 2j - 1$; for type D_n the exponents are $1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n - 5, 2n - 3$ and $n - 1$ (the multiplicity of $n - 1$ is two when n is even); for type E_6 , the exponents are $1, 4, 5, 7, 8$ and 11 ; and for type E_7 , the exponents are $1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13$ and 17 . Then

- if either G is of inner type, or v completely splits in ℓ ,

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \prod_{j=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{m_j+1}}\right);$$

- if v does not split in ℓ and G is of type 2A_n with n odd, then

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{n+1}}\right) \prod_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{2j}}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^{2j+1}}\right),$$

or

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \prod_{j=1}^{(n+1)/2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{2j}}\right)$$

according as v does not or does ramify in ℓ .

- if G is of type 2D_n and v does not split in ℓ ,

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^n}\right) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{2j}}\right),$$

or

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{2j}}\right)$$

according as v does not or does ramify in ℓ .

• if G is a triality form (i.e., of type 3D_4 or 6D_4) and v does not completely split in ℓ , let ω be a nontrivial cube root of unity, then

(i) if $\ell_v := \ell \otimes_k k_v$ is a (cubic) field extension of k_v ,

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\omega}{q_v^4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{\omega^2}{q_v^4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right),$$

or

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right)$$

according as ℓ_v is a *unramified* or a *ramified* extension of k_v ,

(ii) if $\ell \otimes_k k_v$ is a direct product of k_v and a quadratic field extension of k_v , then

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right),$$

or

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^4}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right)$$

according as the quadratic extension is *unramified* or *ramified*

• if G is of type 2E_6 and v does not split in ℓ ,

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^5}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^8}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^9}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{12}}\right),$$

or

$$e'(P_v) = e(P_v) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^6}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^8}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^{12}}\right)$$

according as v *does not* or *does* ramify in ℓ .

2.5. Since $q_v^{\dim \overline{\mathcal{M}}_v} > \#\overline{\mathcal{M}}_v(\mathfrak{f}_v)$ (cf. 2.6 of [P]), $e'(P_v) < e(P_v)$. It is not difficult to check by case-by-case computations, using (2) and the Bruhat-Tits theory, that *for all $v \in V_f$, and an arbitrary parahoric subgroup P_v of $G(k_v)$, $e'(P_v)$ is an integer*. If, for example, either G is quasi-split over k_v and splits over the maximal unramified extension of k_v (equivalently, $G(k_v)$ contains a hyperspecial parahoric subgroup), or it does not split over the maximal unramified extension of k_v , then explicit computations can be avoided using the fact that the order of a subgroup of a finite group divides the order of the latter, an analogue (see [Gi]) for reductive groups over finite fields of a result of Borel and de Siebenthal on subgroups of maximal rank of a compact Lie group, and the fact that over a finite field \mathfrak{f} , the groups of \mathfrak{f} -rational points of connected absolutely simple \mathfrak{f} -groups of types B_m and C_m , for an arbitrary m , have equal order. A detailed proof of the integrality of $e'(P_v)$ for groups of type A_n is given in [GM].

2.6. Now we will use the volume formula of [P] to write down the precise value of $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda)$. As the Tamagawa number $\tau_k(G)$ of G equals 1, Theorem 3.7 of [P] (recalled in 3.7 of [BP]), for $S = V_\infty$, provides us the following:

$$(3) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda) = D_k^{\frac{1}{2} \dim G} (D_\ell / D_k^{[\ell:k]})^{\frac{1}{2} s} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{m_j!}{(2\pi)^{m_j+1}} \right)^d \mathcal{E},$$

where n is the absolute rank of G , s is $(n-1)(n+2)/2$ if G is of type 2A_n with n odd, $2n-1$ if G is of type 2D_n , 7 if G is a triality form (i.e., of type 3D_4 or 6D_4), 26 if G is of type 2E_6 , and 0 for all other groups under consideration in this paper, and

$$\mathcal{E} = \prod_{v \in V_f} e(P_v),$$

with $e(P_v)$ as in 2.3.

2.7. Let ζ_k, ζ_ℓ be the Dedekind zeta-functions of k and ℓ respectively. We will let $\zeta_{\ell|k}$ denote the function ζ_ℓ/ζ_k . If ℓ is a quadratic extension of k , which will often be the case in this paper, $\zeta_{\ell|k}$ is the Hecke L -function associated to the nontrivial Dirichlet character of ℓ/k . Recall that

$$\zeta_k(a) = \prod_{v \in V_f} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^a}\right)^{-1},$$

and if ℓ is a quadratic extension of k ,

$$\zeta_{\ell|k}(a) = \prod' \left(1 - \frac{1}{q_v^a}\right)^{-1} \prod'' \left(1 + \frac{1}{q_v^a}\right)^{-1},$$

where \prod' is the product over the nonarchimedean places v of k which split in ℓ , and \prod'' is the product over the nonarchimedean places v which do not split and also do not ramify in ℓ . We will let the reader write down a similar product expression for $\zeta_{\ell|k}(a) = \zeta_\ell(a)/\zeta_k(a)$ when ℓ is a cubic extension of k .

Using the values of $e'(P_v)$ given in 2.4 we will rewrite the Euler product \mathcal{E} appearing in (3). For this purpose we define

$$\mathcal{Z} = \prod_{j=1}^n \zeta_k(m_j + 1)$$

if G is of inner type;

$$\mathcal{Z} = \zeta_k(n+1) \prod_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} \zeta_k(2j) \zeta_{\ell|k}(2j+1)$$

if G is of type 2A_n with n odd;

$$\mathcal{Z} = \zeta_{\ell|k}(n) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta_k(2j)$$

if G is of type 2D_n ;

$$\mathcal{Z} = \zeta_k(2) \zeta_{\ell|k}(4) \zeta_k(6)$$

if G is a triality form;

$$\mathcal{Z} = \zeta_k(2) \zeta_{\ell|k}(5) \zeta_k(6) \zeta_k(8) \zeta_{\ell|k}(9) \zeta_k(12)$$

if G is of type 2E_6 . Then for all G ,

$$(4) \quad \mathcal{E} = \mathcal{Z} \prod_{v \in V_f} e'(P_v).$$

2.8. If G is of inner type, let

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{-dn} \left| \prod_{j=1}^n \zeta_k(-m_j) \right|.$$

If G is of type 2A_n with n odd, let

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{-dn} |\zeta_k(-n) \prod_{j=1}^{(n-1)/2} \zeta_k(1-2j) \zeta_{\ell|k}(-2j)|.$$

If G is of type 2D_n (recall that ℓ is totally real or totally complex according as n is even or odd), let

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{-dn} |\zeta_{\ell|k}(1-n) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta_k(1-2j)|.$$

If G is a triality form (then ℓ is a totally real cubic extension of k), let

$$(8) \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{-4d} |\zeta_k(-1) \zeta_{\ell|k}(-3) \zeta_k(-5)|.$$

If G is of type 2E_6 (then ℓ is a totally complex quadratic extension of k), let

$$(9) \quad \mathcal{R} = 2^{-6d} |\zeta_k(-1) \zeta_{\ell|k}(-4) \zeta_k(-5) \zeta_k(-7) \zeta_{\ell|k}(-8) \zeta_k(-11)|.$$

Using the following functional equations for any totally real k and respectively a totally real extension of arbitrary degree and a totally complex quadratic extension ℓ of k ,

$$\zeta_k(2a) = D_k^{\frac{1}{2}-2a} \left(\frac{(-1)^a 2^{2a-1} \pi^{2a}}{(2a-1)!} \right)^d \zeta_k(1-2a),$$

$$\zeta_{\ell|k}(2a) = \left(\frac{D_k}{D_\ell} \right)^{2a-\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{(-1)^a 2^{2a-1} \pi^{2a}}{(2a-1)!} \right)^{d([\ell:k]-1)} \zeta_{\ell|k}(1-2a),$$

and

$$\zeta_{\ell|k}(2a+1) = \left(\frac{D_k}{D_\ell} \right)^{2a+\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{(-1)^a 2^{2a} \pi^{2a+1}}{(2a)!} \right)^d \zeta_{\ell|k}(-2a),$$

for every positive integer a , and the fact that $\dim G = n + 2 \sum m_j$, the volume formula (3) and the explicit value of \mathcal{E} given for each case in 2.7, we find that

$$(10) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda) = \mathcal{R} \prod_{v \in V_f} e'(P_v),$$

where \mathcal{R} is as above.

2.9. We have the following

$$(11) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) = \frac{\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda)}{[\Gamma : \Lambda]} = \frac{\mathcal{R} \prod_{v \in V_f} e'(P_v)}{[\Gamma : \Lambda]}.$$

Let s be as in 1.5. Proposition 2.9 of [BP] applied to $G' = G$ and $\Gamma' = \Gamma$ implies that any prime divisor of $[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ divides s . Now since $e'(P_v)$ is an integer for all $v \in V_f$, we conclude from (11) that if $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of 1, then any prime which divides the numerator of the rational number \mathcal{R} is a divisor of s . We record this observation as the following proposition.

Proposition 1. *If $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of 1 (or, equivalently, the orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic $\chi(\Gamma)$ of Γ is a submultiple of $\chi(X_u)$), then every prime divisor of the numerator of the rational number \mathcal{R} divides s .*

2.10. Let \mathcal{T} be the set of all nonarchimedean places v of k such that *either* (i) v does not ramify in ℓ (equivalently, G splits over the maximal unramified extension of k_v) and P_v is not a hyperspecial parahoric subgroup of $G(k_v)$, *or* (ii) v ramifies in ℓ , G is quasi-split over k_v and P_v is not special. It can be easily seen, using the relative local Dynkin diagram of G/k_v given in 4.3 of [Ti2], that if $v \notin \mathcal{T}$, then Ξ_{Θ_v} is trivial; if $v \in \mathcal{T}$ ramifies in ℓ , then $\#\Xi_{\Theta_v} \leq 2$.

If for a $v \in V_f$, P_v is hyperspecial, then obviously $e'(P_v) = 1$. On the other hand, it is not difficult to see, by direct computation, that $e'(P_v) > s$ for all $v \in \mathcal{T}$. Therefore, $\mathcal{E} = \prod_{v \in V_f} e(P_v) > \prod_{v \in V_f} e'(P_v) > s^{\#\mathcal{T}}$ (cf. 2.5), and hence, we see from (3) that

$$(12) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda) > D_k^{\frac{1}{2}\dim G} (D_\ell/D_k^{[\ell:k]})^{\frac{1}{2}s} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{m_j!}{(2\pi)^{m_j+1}} \right)^d s^{\#\mathcal{T}}.$$

Since $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) = \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda)/[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ is a submultiple of $1/s^r$ (see 2.1), we conclude that $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda) \leq [\Gamma : \Lambda]/s^r$. From bound (12) we now obtain:

$$(13) \quad D_k^{\frac{1}{2}\dim G} (D_\ell/D_k^{[\ell:k]})^{\frac{1}{2}s} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{m_j!}{(2\pi)^{m_j+1}} \right)^d s^{\#\mathcal{T}} < [\Gamma : \Lambda]/s^r.$$

3. Discriminant bounds

We will recall discriminant bounds required in later discussions. We define $M_r(d) = \min_K D_K^{1/d}$, where the minimum is taken over all totally real number fields K of degree d . Similarly, we define $M_c(d) = \min_K D_K^{1/d}$, by taking the minimum over all totally complex number fields K of degree d .

The precise values of $M_r(d), M_c(d)$ for low values of d are given in the following table (cf. [N]).

$d :$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$M_r(d)^d :$	5	49	725	14641	300125	20134393	282300416
$M_c(d)^d :$	3		117		9747		1257728.

The following proposition can be proved in the same way as Proposition 2 in [PY2] has been proved.

Proposition 2. *Let k and ℓ be a totally real number field and a totally complex number field of degree d respectively.*

$\forall d \geq$	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
$D_k^{1/d} >$	2.23	3.65	5.18	6.8	8.18	11.05	11.38
$D_\ell^{1/d} >$	1.73		3.28		4.62		5.78.

4. G of type B_n or C_n

4.1. In this section we assume that G is of type B_n or C_n with $n > 1$. Then its dimension is $n(2n+1)$. The j -th exponent $m_j = 2j-1$, $s = 0$, and the complex dimension of the symmetric space X of $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$ is $r(2n-1)$ if G is of type B_n , and is $rn(n+1)/2$ if G is of type C_n . The center C of G is k -isomorphic to μ_2 and $s = 2$. The Galois cohomology group $H^1(k, C)$ is isomorphic to $k^\times/k^{\times 2}$. The order of the first term of the short exact sequence of Proposition 2.9 of [BP], for $G' = G$ and $S = V_\infty$, is 2^{r-1} . From the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP], we easily conclude that $\#k_2/k^{\times 2} \leq h_{k,2}2^d$. Let \mathcal{S} be as in 2.10. We can adapt the argument used to prove Proposition 5.1 in [BP], and the argument in 5.5 of [BP], for $S = V_\infty$ and $G' = G$, to derive the following bound from Proposition 2.9 of [BP]:

$$(14) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{k,2}2^{d+r-1+\#\mathcal{S}}.$$

Hence, from (13) we obtain

$$(15) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_1(n, d, h_{k,2}) := \left[2 \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!} \right]^d \cdot \frac{h_{k,2}}{2} \Bigg]^{2/dn(2n+1)}.$$

According to the Brauer-Siegel Theorem, for a totally real number field k of degree d , and all real $\delta > 0$,

$$(16) \quad h_k R_k \leq 2^{1-d} \delta (1+\delta) \Gamma((1+\delta)/2)^d (\pi^{-d} D_k)^{\frac{(1+\delta)}{2}} \zeta_k(1+\delta),$$

where R_k is the regulator of k . Now from (15) we get the following bound:

$$(17) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_2(n, d, R_k, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\Gamma((1+\delta)/2) \zeta(1+\delta)}{\pi^{(1+\delta)/2}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{R_k} \right\}^{1/d} \right]^{2/d(2n^2+n-1-\delta)},$$

since $\zeta_k(1+\delta) \leq \zeta(1+\delta)^d$, where $\zeta = \zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}$. Using the lower bound $R_k \geq 0.04 e^{0.46d}$, for a totally real number field k , due to R. Zimmert [Z], we obtain the following bound from (17):

$$(18) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_3(n, d, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\Gamma((1+\delta)/2) \zeta(1+\delta)}{\pi^{(1+\delta)/2} e^{0.46}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!} \cdot \{25\delta(1+\delta)\}^{1/d} \right]^{2/d(2n^2+n-1-\delta)}.$$

4.2. It is obvious that for fixed $n \geq 2$ and $\delta \in [0.04, 9]$, $f_3(n, d, \delta)$ decreases as d increases. Now we observe that for $n \geq 9$, $(2n-1)! > (2\pi)^{2n}$. From this it is easy to see that if for a given d , $\delta \in [0.04, 9]$, and $n \geq 8$, $f_3(n, d, \delta) \geq 1$, then $f_3(n+1, d, \delta) < f_3(n, d, \delta)$, and if $f_3(n, d, \delta) < 1$, then $f_3(n+1, d, \delta) < 1$. In particular, if for given d , and $\delta \in [0.04, 9]$, $f_3(8, d, \delta) < c$, with $c \geq 1$, then $f_3(n, d', \delta) < c$ for all $n \geq 8$ and $d' \geq d$.

We obtain by a direct computation the following upper bound for the value of $f_3(n, 2, 3)$ for $6 \leq n \leq 14$.

$n :$	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6
$f_3(n, 2, 3) <$	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4.

From the bounds provided by this table and the properties of f_3 mentioned in the preceding paragraph we conclude that $f_3(n, d, 3) < 2.1$ for all $n \geq 7$, and $d \geq 2$. As $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(n, d, 3)$, Proposition 2 implies that unless $k = \mathbb{Q}$ (i.e., $d = 1$), $n \leq 6$.

We assert now that $n \leq 13$. To prove this, we can assume, in view of the result established in the preceding paragraph, that $k = \mathbb{Q}$. By a direct computation we see that $f_1(14, 1, 1) < 1$. Hence, $f_1(n, 1, 1) < 1$ for all $n \geq 14$. As $D_{\mathbb{Q}} = 1$, from bound (15) we conclude that $n \leq 13$.

We will now assume that $d \geq 2$ and consider each of the possible cases $2 \leq n \leq 6$ separately.

- $n = 6$: For $d \geq 2$, $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(6, d, 1) \leq f_3(6, 2, 1) < 2.4$. Therefore, by Proposition 2, $d = 2$ and $D_k < 6$, which implies that $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ is the only possibility.

- $n = 5$: For $d \geq 2$, $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(5, d, 1) \leq f_3(5, 2, 1) < 2.9$. Therefore, we infer from Proposition 2 that $d = 2$ and $D_k < 9$. So there are two possible real quadratic fields k , their discriminants are 5 and 8. Both the fields have class number 1, and we use the bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(5, 2, 1) < 2.8$. So only $D_k = 5$ can occur.

- $n = 4$: For $d \geq 3$, $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(4, d, 1) \leq f_3(4, 3, 1) < 3.62$, and from Proposition 2 we conclude that if $n = 4$, then $d < 3$. Let us assume that $d = 2$. Then since $D_k^{1/2} < f_3(4, 2, 1.1) < 3.76$, $D_k < 15$ and so the possible values of D_k are 5, 8, 12 or 13. The quadratic fields with these D_k have class number 1. Now from bound (15) we obtain $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(4, 2, 1) < 3.4$. Hence, $D_k < 12$, and only $D_k = 5, 8$ can occur.

- $n = 3$: For $d \geq 4$, as $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(3, d, 1) \leq f_3(3, 4, 1) < 5.1$, from Proposition 2 we infer that if $n = 3$, then $d < 4$. If $d = 3 = n$, $D_k < 133$ from which we find that $D_k = 49$ or 81. Now we consider the case where $d = 2$ (and $n = 3$). Since $D_k^{1/2} < f_3(3, 2, 1) < 5.6$, $D_k < 32$, and in this case the possible values of D_k are 5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 28 or 29. The quadratic fields with these discriminants have class number 1, and we use bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(3, 2, 1) < 4.52$. Hence, $D_k < 21$ and only $D_k = 5, 8, 12, 13, 17$ can occur.

- $n = 2$: As $D_k^{1/d} < f_3(2, 7, 1) < 9$, Proposition 2 implies that $d \leq 6$.

- ◆ $n = 2$ and $d = 6$: As $D_k^{1/6} < f_3(2, 6, 1) < 9$, $D_k < 531441$. One can check from the table in [1] that $h_k = 1$ for all the five number fields satisfying this bound. We now use bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/6} < f_1(2, 6, 1) < 7.2$. But according to Proposition 2 there is no totally real number field k for which this bound holds.

- ◆ $n = 2$ and $d = 5$: As $D_k^{1/5} < f_3(2, 5, 1) < 9.3$, $D_k < 69569$. Again, one can check from the table in [1] that there are five such number fields and the class number of each of them is 1. Now we use bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/5} < f_1(2, 5, 1) < 7.1$. Hence, $D_k < 18043$. From [1] we find that $D_k = 14641$ is the only possibility.

- ◆ $n = 2$ and $d = 4$: As $D_k^{1/4} < f_3(2, 4, 0.9) < 9.74$, $D_k < 9000$. According to [1], there are 45 totally real quartic number fields with discriminant < 9000 , all of them have class number 1. We use bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/4} < f_1(2, 4, 1) < 7.04$. Hence, $D_k < 2457$. We find from [1] that there are eight totally real quartic number fields k with $D_k < 2457$. Their discriminants are

725, 1125, 1600, 1957, 2000, 2048, 2225, 2304.

◆ $n = 2$ and $d = 3$: As $D_k^{1/3} < f_3(2, 3, 0.8) < 10.5$, $D_k < 1158$. From table B.4 of [C] we find that there are altogether 31 totally real cubics satisfying this discriminant bound. Each of these fields have class number 1. We use bound (15) to obtain $D_k^{1/3} < f_1(2, 3, 1) < 7$, which implies that $D_k < 343$. There are eight real cubic number fields satisfying this bound. The values of D_k are

$$49, 81, 148, 169, 229, 257, 316, 321.$$

◆ $n = 2$ and $d = 2$: As $D_k^{1/2} < f_3(2, 2, 0.5) < 12$, $D_k < 144$. From table B.2 of totally real quadratic number fields given in [C], we check that the class number of all these fields are bounded from above by 2. Hence, $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(2, 2, 2) < 7.3$. So $D_k \leq 53$. Among the real quadratic fields with $D_k \leq 53$, there is only one field whose class number is 2, it is the field with $D_k = 40$. All the rest have class number 1, and from bound (15) we conclude that $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(2, 2, 1) < 6.8$, i.e., $D_k < 47$. Therefore, the following is the list of the possible values of D_k :

$$5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 37, 40, 41, 44.$$

To summarize, for G of type B_n or C_n , the possible n , d and D_k are given in the following table.

n	d	D_k
$2, \dots, 13$	1	1
6	2	5
5	2	5
4	2	5, 8
3	3	49, 81
3	2	5, 8, 12, 13, 17
2	5	14641
2	4	725, 1125, 1600, 1957, 2000, 2048, 2225, 2304
2	3	49, 81, 148, 169, 229, 257, 316, 321
2	2	5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21, 24, 28, 29, 33, 37, 40, 41, 44.

4.3. We will show that none of the possibilities listed in the above table actually give rise to an arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space of type B_n or C_n . For this we recall first of all that \overline{G} , and so also G , is anisotropic over k (1.5). Now we observe that if G is a group of type B_n ($n \geq 2$), then it is k -isotropic if and only if it is isotropic at all the real places of k (this follows from the classical Hasse principle for quadratic forms which says that a quadratic form over k is isotropic if and only if it is isotropic at every place of k , and the well-known fact that a quadratic form of dimension > 4 is isotropic at every nonarchimedean place). Also, a k -group of type C_n ($n \geq 2$) is k -isotropic if it is isotropic at all the real places of k (this is known, and follows, for example, from Proposition 7.1 of [PR]). These results imply that if $d = 1$, i.e., if $k = \mathbb{Q}$, then G is isotropic, and so $d = 1$ is not possible.

Now let us take up the case where $d = 2$, i.e., k is a real quadratic field, and $n = 2, 5$ or 6 . Then for any real place v of k where G is isotropic, the complex dimension of the symmetric space of $G(k_v)$ is odd (recall from 1.4 that the complex dimension of the symmetric space of

$G(k_v)$ is $2n - 1$ if G is of type B_n , and it is $n(n + 1)/2$ if G is of type C_n). But as the complex dimension of the hermitian symmetric space X is even (since the orbifold Euler-Poincaré characteristic of Γ is positive, see 1.3), we conclude that G must be isotropic at both the real places of k (note that G is anisotropic at a place v of k if and only if $G(k_v)$ is compact). From this observation we conclude that G is k -isotropic also in case $d = 2$, and $n = 2, 5$ or 6 . Therefore these cases do not occur.

4.4. To rule out the remaining cases listed in the table in 4.2, we compute the value of \mathcal{R} in each case (\mathcal{R} as in (5)). The following table provides the minimal monic polynomial defining k and the values of ζ_k needed for the computation of \mathcal{R} . It turns out that in none of the remaining cases the numerator of \mathcal{R} is a power of 2 and Proposition 1 then eliminates these cases.

n	d	k	D_k	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$	$\zeta_k(-7)$
4	2	$x^2 - 5$	5	1/30	1/60	67/630	361/120
4	2	$x^2 - 2$	8	1/12	11/120	361/252	24611/240.

n	d	k	D_k	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$
3	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$	49	-1/21	79/210	-7393/63
3	3	$x^3 - 3x - 1$	81	-1/9	199/90	-50353/27
3	2	$x^2 - 17$	17	1/3	41/30	5791/63
3	2	$x^2 - 13$	13	1/6	29/60	33463/1638
3	2	$x^2 - 3$	12	1/6	23/60	1681/126
3	2	$x^2 - 2$	8	1/12	11/120	361/252
3	2	$x^2 - 5$	5	1/30	1/60	67/630.

n	d	k	D_k	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$
2	5	$x^5 - x^4 - 4x^3 + 3x^2 + 3x - 1$	14641	-20/33	1695622/165
2	4	$x^4 - 4x^2 + 1$	2304	1	22011/10
2	4	$x^4 - x^3 - 5x^2 + 2x + 4$	2225	4/5	9202/5
2	4	$x^4 - 4x^2 + 2$	2048	5/6	87439/60
2	4	$x^4 - 5x^2 + 5$	2000	2/3	3793/3
2	4	$x^4 - 4x^2 - x + 1$	1957	2/3	3541/3
2	4	$x^4 - 6x^2 + 4$	1600	7/15	17347/30
2	4	$x^4 - x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x + 1$	1125	4/15	2522/15
2	4	$x^4 - x^3 - 3x^2 + x + 1$	725	2/15	541/15
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 1$	321	-1	555/2
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 2$	316	-4/3	874/3
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 4x + 3$	257	-2/3	1891/15
2	3	$x^3 - 4x - 1$	229	-2/3	1333/15
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 4x - 1$	169	-1/3	11227/390
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 3x + 1$	148	-1/3	577/30
2	3	$x^3 - 3x - 1$	81	-1/9	199/90
2	3	$x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1$	49	1/21	79/210.

5. G of type D_n

We will consider hermitian symmetric spaces associated to Lie groups of type D_n , with $n \geq 4$. The noncompact irreducible hermitian symmetric spaces of these types are $\mathrm{SO}^*(2n)/\mathrm{U}(n)$ and $\mathrm{SO}(2, 2n-2)/\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{O}(2) \times \mathrm{O}(2n-2))$. In the terminology of Élie Cartan, these are hermitian symmetric spaces of types DIII and BDI respectively.

We note that any absolutely simple algebraic group G over \mathbb{Q} of type 1D_n or 2D_n , with $n \geq 4$, or a triality form of type D_4 , whose \mathbb{R} -rank is at least 2, is \mathbb{Q} -isotropic (note that if G is a triality form, then as at the unique real place of \mathbb{Q} the relative rank of G is 2, we see that in the Tits index of G over k_v , the central vertex is distinguished for every place v of \mathbb{Q} , and then it follows from Proposition 7.1 of [PR] that G is isotropic over \mathbb{Q}), and hence, by Godement compactness criterion, its arithmetic subgroups are non-cocompact in $G(\mathbb{R})$. Since we are only interested in compact hermitian locally symmetric spaces (and $\mathrm{SO}(2, 2n-2)$ is of \mathbb{R} -rank 2, and for $n \geq 4$, \mathbb{R} -rank of $\mathrm{SO}^*(2n)$ is at least 2) *in this section the number field k will be a nontrivial extension of \mathbb{Q} .*

5.1. The exponents of the Weyl group of G of type D_n are $1, 3, 5, \dots, 2n-5, 2n-3$, together with $n-1$ which has multiplicity two if n is even and multiplicity 1 if n is odd. The center of G is of order 4 and $\dim G = n(2n-1)$. Let \mathcal{T} be as in 2.10.

The following bounds for $[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ can be obtained from Propositions 0.12, 2.9, 5.1 and the considerations in 5.5 of [BP].

Case (a): n is even, and G is of type 1D_n , i.e., it is of inner type. Then

$$(19) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{k,2}^2 2^{2(d+r-1+\#\mathcal{T})}.$$

Case (b): n is even and G is of type 2D_n . Then ℓ is a totally real quadratic extension of k (see 1.5), and

$$(20) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{\ell,2} 2^{2(d+r+\#\mathcal{T})-1} D_{\ell}/D_k^2.$$

Case (c): n is odd. Then G is of type 2D_n , ℓ is a totally complex quadratic extension of k (see 1.5), and

$$(21) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{\ell,4} 2^{2(d+r+\#\mathcal{T})}.$$

Case (d): $n = 4$, G is a triality form of type D_4 , ℓ is a totally real cubic extension of k such that over the normal closure of ℓ/k , G is an inner form of a split group.

$$(22) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{\ell,2} 2^{2(d+r+\#\mathcal{T})} D_{\ell}/D_k^3.$$

Case (a)

5.2. In this case, $n (\geq 4)$ is even, G is of inner type, and (5) provides the following value of \mathcal{R} :

$$\mathcal{R} := 2^{-dn} |\zeta_k(1-n) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta_k(1-2j)|$$

Letting

$$A(n) = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!}$$

and using the bounds (13) and (19) we obtain the following:

$$(23) \quad D_k^{1/d} < a_1(n, d, h_{k,2}) := \left[\{4A(n)\}^d \cdot \frac{h_{k,2}^2}{4} \right]^{\frac{2}{dm(2n-1)}}.$$

Using the Brauer-Siegel bound (16) and lower bound for the regulator for totally real field k of degree d recalled in 4.1 we obtain the following bound.

$$(24) \quad D_k^{1/d} < a_2(n, d, \delta) := \left[\frac{[\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)]^2}{(\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.92}} A(n) \cdot \{25\delta(1+\delta)\}^{\frac{2}{d}} \right]^{\frac{2}{(2n^2-n-2-2\delta)}}.$$

The argument for the proof of the following Lemma, which will be used in later sections as well, is the same as in the first paragraph of 4.2.

Lemma 1. *Let $\delta \in [0.04, 9]$. For fixed values of n and δ , $a_2(n, d, \delta)$ decreases as d increases. Furthermore, for fixed values of d and δ , if $n \geq 8$, then $a_2(n+1, d, \delta) < \max(1, a_2(n, d, \delta))$.*

We obtain by a direct computation the following upper bound for the value of $a_2(n, 2, 4)$ for small n .

$$\begin{array}{cccc} n : & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ a_2(n, 2, 4) < & 10.7 & 3.33 & 2.13 \end{array}$$

From Proposition 2 we now infer that $k = \mathbb{Q}$ for all even $n \geq 8$. But as $k \neq \mathbb{Q}$, $n = 4$ or 6 .

Consider first the case $n = 6$. For $d \geq 2$, $D_k^{1/d} < a_2(6, 2, 1) < 3.2$. Now using Proposition 2 we conclude that $d = 2$ and $D_k < 11$, hence, $D_k = 5$ or 8 . Since the class number of the corresponding fields is 1, $D_k^{1/2} < a_1(6, 2, 1) < 2.82$. As $2.82^2 < 8$, we conclude that $D_k = 5$. Then $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ and for this field $\zeta_k(-1) = 1/30$, $\zeta_k(-3) = 1/60$, $\zeta_k(-5) = 67/630$, $\zeta_k(-7) = 361/120$ and $\zeta_k(-9) = 412751/1650$. Using these values, we compute \mathcal{R} and find that its numerator is not a power of 2, now Proposition 1 rules out the case $n = 6$.

Consider now $n = 4$. For $d \geq 4$, $D_k^{1/d} < a_2(4, 4, 1) < 5.7$. Therefore, $d \leq 4$, and for $d = 4$, $D_k < 1056$. From the list of number fields in [1] we find that the only possible value is $D_k = 725$ and the class number of the corresponding number field is 1. Hence $D_k^{1/4} < a_1(4, 4, 1) < 4.9$. According to Proposition 2 no such number field exists.

For $d = 3$, $D_k^{1/3} < a_2(4, 3, 1) < 6$. From the table of totally real cubics in [1] we find that the class number of each of the four number fields satisfying the above bound is 1. Hence, $D_k^{1/3} < a_1(4, 3, 1) < 5$. So D_k can only take one of the following two values,

$$49, 81.$$

For $d = 2$, $D_k^{1/2} < a_2(4, 2, 1) < 6.7$; hence, $D_k < 45$. From the list of real quadratics in [C] we find for real quadratic k with $D_k < 45$, $h_k \leq 2$. But then $D_k^{1/2} < a_1(4, 2, 2) < 5$. We conclude that $D_k < 25$ and then $h_k = 1$. It follows that $D_k^{1/2} < a_1(4, 2, 1) < 4.73$. We conclude that D_k can only take one of the following values,

$$5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21.$$

Following is thus the list of possible totally real number fields k .

n	d	D_k
4	3	49, 81
4	2	5, 8, 12, 13, 17, 21.

In the following table, for each of these fields, we give the values of ζ_k required for the computation of \mathcal{R} for $n = 4$

n	d	D_k	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$
4	3	49	$-1/21$	$79/210$	$-7393/63$
4	3	81	$-1/9$	$199/90$	$-50353/27$
4	2	5	$1/30$	$1/60$	$67/630$
4	2	8	$1/12$	$11/120$	$361/252$
4	2	12	$1/6$	$23/60$	$1681/126$
4	2	13	$1/6$	$29/60$	$33463/1638$
4	2	17	$1/3$	$41/30$	$5791/63$
4	2	21	$1/3$	$77/30$	$17971/63$.

Now computing \mathcal{R} we find that its numerator is not a power of 2 and hence according to Proposition 1 none of the k as above can give rise to an arithmetic fake compact hermitian space of type D_n with G of inner type.

Case (b)

5.3. In this case, $n (\geq 4)$ is an even integer, G is of type 2D_n , $s = 2n - 1$, $s = 4$, and ℓ is a totally real quadratic extension of k . The following value of \mathcal{R} is provided by (7):

$$\mathcal{R} = 2^{-dn} |\zeta_{\ell|k}(1-n) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta_k(1-2j)|.$$

Letting

$$A(n) = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!}$$

and using the bounds (13) and (20), we obtain the following bounds:

$$(25) \quad D_k^{1/d} < b_1(n, d, h_{\ell,2}) := \left[\{4A(n)\}^d \cdot \frac{h_{\ell,2}}{2} \right]^{\frac{2}{d(2n-1)}},$$

$$(26) \quad D_k^{1/d} < b_2(n, d, \delta) := \left[\left\{ \frac{[\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)]^2}{(\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.92}} A(n) \right\} \cdot \{25\delta(1+\delta)\}^{\frac{1}{d}} \right]^{\frac{2}{(2n^2-n-2-2\delta)}},$$

$$(27) \quad D_{\ell}^{1/2d} < t_1(n, d, D_k, h_{\ell,2}) := \left[2^{2d-1} A(n)^d h_{\ell,2} D_k^{\frac{n(5-2n)-6}{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{d(2n-3)}},$$

$$(28) \quad D_{\ell}^{1/2d} < t_2(n, d, D_k, R_{\ell}/w_{\ell}, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{2R_{\ell}/w_{\ell}} D_k^{\frac{n(5-2n)-6}{2}} \{A(n) \frac{[\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)]^2}{\pi^{1+\delta}}\}^d \right]^{\frac{1}{d(2n-4-\delta)}},$$

$$(29) \quad D_\ell^{1/2d} < t_3(n, d, D_k, \delta) := \left[25\delta(1+\delta)D_k^{\frac{n(5-2n)-6}{2}} \{A(n) \frac{[\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)]^2}{\pi^{1+\delta} e^{0.92}}\}^d \right]^{\frac{1}{d(2n-4-\delta)}}.$$

To obtain the above bounds we have used $D_\ell \geq D_k^2$, the Brauer-Siegel bound (16) for totally real fields, and the bound for the regulator due to Zimmert given in 4.1.

5.4. We obtain by a direct computation the following upper bound for the value of $b_2(n, 2, 4)$ for small n .

$$\begin{array}{rcc} n : & 4 & 6 & 8 \\ b_2(n, 2, 4) < & 7.6 & 3 & 2.1. \end{array}$$

From Proposition 2, and Lemma 1, where in the latter the function $a_2(n, d, \delta)$ is replaced by $b_2(n, d, \delta)$, we conclude that $k = \mathbb{Q}$ for all even $n \geq 8$. But $k \neq \mathbb{Q}$, and hence $n \leq 6$.

Consider now $n = 6$. For $d \geq 3$, $D_k^{1/d} < b_2(6, 2, 2) < 3$. Therefore, $d = 2$ and $D_k = 5, 8$ are the only possibilities. Let us take up first the case where $D_k = 8$. As $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_3(6, 2, 8, 2) < 3.2$, Proposition 2 rules out this case. Consider now the case where $D_k = 5$, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. The following argument involving Hilbert class fields will be used repeatedly. As $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_3(6, 2, 5, 1) < 7.3$. The Hilbert class field of ℓ is a totally real number field (since ℓ is totally real) of degree h_ℓ over ℓ (hence of degree $4h_\ell$ over \mathbb{Q}), and its root discriminant equals $D_\ell^{1/4}$ which is < 7.3 . On the other hand, according to Proposition 2 $M_r(6) > 8.18$. So we conclude that $4h_\ell < 6$ and, $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 5/4 \rfloor = 1$. Where here, and in the sequel, we use $\lfloor x \rfloor$ to denote the integral part of x . It follows that $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_1(6, 2, 5, 1) < 5.5$. From [1] we see that there is only one number field ℓ containing $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ with this root discriminant bound. For this ℓ , $D_\ell = 725$, and $\zeta_{\ell|k}(-5) = 2164$. Now using this value of $\zeta_{\ell|k}(-5)$ and the values of ζ_k (for $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$) given in 5.2 we compute the value of \mathcal{R} and find that its numerator is not a power of 2. So Proposition 1 rules out $n = 6$ with $D_k = 5$.

Consider now $n = 4$. As $D_k^{1/d} < b_2(4, 4, 2) < 5.17$, Proposition 2 implies that $d \leq 3$.

For $d = 3$, we know from Proposition 2 that $D_k \geq 49$. Hence, $D_\ell^{1/6} \leq t_3(4, 3, 49, 1) < 17$. From Table IV of [Mart], $M_r(14) > 17$. So by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we obtain $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 13/6 \rfloor = 2$. It follows that $D_\ell^{1/6} \leq t_1(4, 3, 49, 2) < 8.6$. But according to Proposition 2, $M_r(7) > 11.05$. Hence, $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 8/6 \rfloor = 1$. This in turn implies that $D_\ell^{1/6} < t_1(4, 3, 49, 1) < 8.2$, and therefore, $D_\ell < 304007$. It is seen from table t66.001 in [1] that there is only one totally real number field ℓ of degree 6 for which this bound holds. For this ℓ , $D_\ell = 300125$. Hence the only possibility for $d = 3$ is $(D_k, D_\ell) = (49, 300125)$.

Let us assume now that $d = 2$. For a real quadratic field k , either $D_k = 5$ or 8 or $D_k \geq 12$. Consider first the quadratic fields k with $D_k \geq 8$. Since $D_\ell^{1/4} < t_3(4, 2, 8, 0.5) < 39.2$. From Table IV of [Mart] we find that $M_r(80) > 39.4$. Hence, by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we infer that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 79/4 \rfloor = 19$. Hence $h_{\ell,2} \leq 16$. It follows that $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_1(4, 2, 8, 16) < 16.79$. As $M_r(14) > 17$, by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 13/4 \rfloor = 3$. So $h_{\ell,2} \leq 2$. But then $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_1(4, 2, 8, 2) < 13.637$ and hence, $D_\ell \leq 34584$.

Let us now consider real quadratic fields k with $D_k \geq 12$. The discussion in the preceding paragraph implies that $h_{\ell,2} \leq 2$. As $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_1(4, 2, 12, 2) < 9.47$. Proposition 2 gives that

$M_r(8) > 11.38$. Hence, by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq [7/4] = 1$. But then as $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq t_1(4, 2, 12, 1) < 8.834$, so $D_\ell \leq 6090$.

From t44.001 again, we check that there are only 24 such totally real quartics, with D_ℓ given below:

$$725, 1125, 1600, 1957, 2000, 2048, 2225, 2304, 2525, 2624, 2777, 3600,$$

$$3981, 4205, 4225, 4352, 4400, 4525, 4752, 4913, 5125, 5225, 5725, 5744.$$

Furthermore, with our assumption that $D_k \geq 12$, we know that $h_\ell = 1$, and as $D_k^{1/2} \leq b_1(4, 2, 1) < 4.84$, D_k can only be one of 12, 13, 17, 21. Since D_ℓ is an integral multiple of D_k^2 , we check easily that for $D_k \geq 12$, the only possible values for (D_k, D_ℓ) are (17, 4913), (13, 4225), (12, 2304), (12, 3600) and (12, 4752).

Consider now the case $D_k = 5$, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, and ℓ is a totally real number field of degree 4 containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. We will show that $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq 55$. Assume to the contrary that $D_\ell^{1/4} > 55$. We will first prove that $R_\ell \geq 1.64$. For this we shall use some results of [F], §3. In the following paragraph all unexplained notation are from [F], §3, in which k has been replaced by ℓ .

Recall that the image of the group of units of ℓ under the logarithmic embedding $\ell - \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^4$ forms a lattice Λ_ℓ of rank 3. Let $0 < m_\ell(\varepsilon_1) \leq m_\ell(\varepsilon_2) \leq m_\ell(\varepsilon_3)$ be the successive minima of the Euclidean absolute value on Λ_ℓ . Consider first the case where $\mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon_1) = \ell$. In this case, using Remak's estimate as stated in (3.15) of [F], we see that the following lower bound for the regulator of ℓ holds:

$$R_\ell \geq \left(\frac{\log D_\ell - 4 \log 4}{40^{1/2}} \right)^3 > 4.5.$$

Let us assume now that $\mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon_1)$ is a proper subfield of ℓ . Then $\mathbb{Q}(\varepsilon_1)$ is a real quadratic field. Among such fields, $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ has the smallest regulator (see the corollary in §3 of [Z]). Hence, the smallest fundamental unit ε_1 can be taken to be $\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}$. Then $m_\ell(\varepsilon_1) = 2 \log(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$. So, $m_\ell(\varepsilon_2) \geq 2 \log(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2})$. From a result of Remak and Friedman, cf. (3.2) of [F], we know that

$$m_\ell(\varepsilon_3) \geq 2\left(\frac{1}{4} \log |D_\ell| - \frac{1}{2} \log 5 - \log 2\right) > 2(\log(55) - \log(2\sqrt{5})).$$

(Note that $A(\ell/k) = (\frac{2}{3}(8-2))^{1/2} = 2$ in the notation of [F], page 611.) Hence from the bound (3.12) of [F] we obtain the following:

$$\begin{aligned} R_\ell &\geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \prod_{i=1}^3 m_\ell(\varepsilon_i) \geq \sqrt{2} \left(\log\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \right)^2 m_\ell(\varepsilon_3) \\ &> 2\sqrt{2} \left(\log\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) \right)^2 (\log(55) - \log(2\sqrt{5})) > 1.64. \end{aligned}$$

This proves our assertion about R_ℓ . Now since $w_\ell = 2$, we conclude that

$$D_\ell^{1/4} < t_2(4, 2, 5, 1.64/2, 0.5) < 55,$$

contradicting the assumption that $D_\ell^{1/4} > 55$. Thus we have proved that $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq 55$.

We find, using Table IV of [Mart], that $M_r(800) > 55$. As $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq 55$, by considering Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 799/4 \rfloor = 199$. Hence, $h_{\ell,2} \leq 128$. Then $D_\ell^{1/4} < t_1(4, 2, 5, 128) < 31.6$. From Table IV of [Mart] we see that $M_r(41) > 31.7$. Hence, again by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 40/4 \rfloor = 10$, so $h_{\ell,2} \leq 8$. But then $D_\ell^{1/2d} \leq t_1(4, 2, 5, 8) < 24$. Again, from Table IV of [Mart] we see that $M_r(24) > 24$. By considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we infer that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 23/4 \rfloor = 5$. Hence, $h_{\ell,2} \leq 4$. But then $D_\ell^{1/4} < t_1(4, 2, 5, 4) < 22.32$, and so $D_\ell < 248186$. From the tables t44001-t44003 of [1] we find that for $D_\ell \leq 248186$, $h_\ell \leq 3$, and so $h_{\ell,2} \leq 2$. It then follows that $D_\ell \leq \lfloor t_1(4, 2, 5, 2)^4 \rfloor \leq 187789$.

Here is the list of all the possibilities:

n	d	D_k	D_ℓ
4	3	49	300125
4	2	17	4913
4	2	13	4225
4	2	12	2304, 3600, 4752
4	2	8	≤ 34584
4	2	5	≤ 187789 .

5.5. Malle has provided us the list of pairs (k, ℓ) satisfying the above constraints. The values of ζ_k and $\zeta_{\ell|k}$ required to compute \mathcal{R} for each of the possible pairs (k, ℓ) , with $D_k \geq 12$, have been tabulated below.

n	d	D_k	D_ℓ	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-3)$
4	3	49	300125	$-1/21$	$79/210$	$-7393/63$	8202104
4	2	17	4913	$1/3$	$41/30$	$5791/63$	$366280/17$
4	2	13	4225	$1/6$	$29/60$	$33463/1638$	35936
4	2	12	2304	$1/6$	$23/60$	$1681/126$	5742
4	2	12	3600	$1/6$	$23/60$	$1681/126$	25776
4	2	12	4752	$1/6$	$23/60$	$1681/126$	68944.

Using the values of ζ_k and $\zeta_{\ell|k}$ given above, we can compute \mathcal{R} . We see that its numerator is not a power of 2 for any of the above (k, ℓ) , and Proposition 1 rules out all these pairs.

For $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, for which $D_k = 8$, there are 32 number fields ℓ containing k and with $D_\ell \leq 34584$. For $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, for which $D_k = 5$, there are 363 number fields ℓ containing k and with $D_\ell \leq 187789$. In each of these $32 + 363$ cases, we have computed \mathcal{R} (interested readers my write to either of the authors to obtain the values). The numerator of \mathcal{R} in none of the cases is a power of 2. Proposition 1 thus eliminates Case (b).

Case (c)

5.6. In Case (c), n is odd and G is of type 2D_n , $s = 2n - 1$, $s = 4$, ℓ is a totally complex quadratic extension of totally real k ($k \neq \mathbb{Q}$). Equation (7) provides the following value of

\mathcal{R} :

$$\mathcal{R} = 2^{-dn} |\zeta_{\ell|k}(1-n) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \zeta_k(1-2j)|.$$

Letting

$$A(n) = \frac{(2\pi)^n}{(n-1)!} \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(2\pi)^{2j}}{(2j-1)!},$$

from bounds (13) and (21), using the following bound provided by the Brauer-Siegel Theorem for a totally complex number field ℓ of degree $2d$,

$$(30) \quad h_{\ell} R_{\ell} \leq w_{\ell} \delta (1+\delta) \Gamma(1+\delta)^d ((2\pi)^{-2d} D_{\ell})^{(1+\delta)/2} \zeta_{\ell}(1+\delta),$$

where $\delta > 0$, h_{ℓ} is the class number and R_{ℓ} is the regulator of ℓ , and w_{ℓ} is the order of the finite group of roots of unity contained in ℓ , and the bound $R_{\ell} \geq 0.02 w_{\ell} e^{0.1d}$ due to R. Zimmert [Z], we obtain the following bounds:

$$(31) \quad D_k^{1/d} < c_1(n, d, h_{\ell,4}) := \left[\{4A(n)\}^d h_{\ell,4} \right]^{\frac{2}{dn(2n-1)}},$$

$$(32) \quad D_k^{1/d} < c_2(n, d, \delta) := \left[\{4A(n) \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}}\} \cdot \{50\delta(1+\delta)\}^{\frac{1}{d}} \right]^{\frac{2}{2n^2-n-2-2\delta}},$$

$$(33) \quad D_{\ell}/D_k^2 < t(n, d, D_k, h_{\ell,4}) := \left(4^d A(n)^d h_{\ell,4}\right)^{\frac{2}{2n-1}} D_k^{-n},$$

$$(34) \quad D_{\ell}^{1/2d} < u_1(n, d, D_k, h_{\ell,4}) := \left[\left(4^d A(n)^d h_{\ell,4}\right)^{\frac{2}{2n-1}} D_k^{2-n} \right]^{\frac{1}{2d}},$$

$$(35) \quad D_{\ell}^{1/2d} < u_2(n, d, D_k, R_{\ell}/w_{\ell}, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{R_{\ell}/w_{\ell}} D_k^{\frac{n(5-2n)-2}{2}} \{4A(n) \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta}}\}^d \right]^{\frac{1}{d(2n-2-\delta)}},$$

$$(36) \quad D_{\ell}^{1/2d} < u_3(n, d, D_k, \delta) := \left[50\delta(1+\delta) D_k^{\frac{n(5-2n)-2}{2}} \{4A(n) \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}}\}^d \right]^{\frac{1}{d(2n-2-\delta)}}.$$

5.7. We obtain by a direct computation the following upper bound for $c_2(n, 2, 3)$ for small n .

$$\begin{array}{cccc} n : & 5 & 7 & 9 \\ c_2(n, 2, 2.6) < & 4.2 & 2.5 & 1.78. \end{array}$$

It is obvious that the conclusion of Lemma 1 holds with the function $a_2(n, d, \delta)$ replaced by $c_2(n, d, \delta)$. Also, for fixed d and δ , $c_2(n, d, \delta)$ clearly decreases as n increases. As $k \neq \mathbb{Q}$, using Proposition 2 we conclude that $n \leq 7$.

Consider now $n = 7$. For $d \geq 2$, since $D_k^{1/d} \leq c_2(7, 2, 2) < 2.5$, Proposition 1 implies that $d = 2$ and $D_k = 5$ is the only possibility. But if $D_k = 5$, $D_{\ell}^{1/4} \leq u_3(7, 2, 5, 1.5) \leq 3.2$, which according to Proposition 2 is not possible.

5.8. Consider now the case $n = 5$. As $c_2(5, 3, 1) < 4$, Proposition 2 implies that $d \leq 3$. If $d = 2$, then $D_k < 4^2 = 16$, and hence, $D_k = 5, 8, 12$ or 13 . On the other hand, if $d = 3$, then $D_k < 4^3 = 64$, and $D_k = 49$ is the only possibility. But then $D_\ell^{1/6} \leq u_3(5, 3, 49, 1) < 4.4$. According to Proposition 2 there does not exist a totally complex ℓ of degree 6 satisfying this bound for D_ℓ . We conclude therefore that $d = 2$.

Let now $d = 2$. If $D_k \geq 8$, as $D_\ell^{1/4} < u_1(5, 2, 8, 2) < 5.52$, and according to Proposition 2, $M_c(8) > 5.78$, we conclude using the Hilbert class field of ℓ that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 7/4 \rfloor = 1$.

Let us consider the case $D_k = 13$. As $t(5, 2, 13, 1) < 1.1$, $D_\ell = 169$. However, there is no totally complex quartic field with discriminant 169. Hence D_k cannot be 13.

Let us now assume that $D_k = 12$. As $t(5, 2, 12, 1) < 1.7$, the only possibility for ℓ is $D_\ell = 144$.

Suppose $D_k = 8$. Then $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. As $t(5, 2, 8, 1) < 12.36$, $D_\ell \leq 12 \cdot 8^2 \leq 768$. From the list of totally complex quartics in table t40.001 of [1] we see that those which contain $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$, and have discriminant in the above range, have discriminant in $\{256, 320, 512, 576\}$. (Note that there are two totally complex quartics with discriminant 576, but only one of them contains $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$. Only the one containing $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{2})$ is of interest to us.)

Now let us assume that $D_k = 5$. Then $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$. As $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq u_3(5, 2, 5, 0.7) < 12.4$, $M_c(36) > 12.5$ (Table IV of [Mart]), by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we infer that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 35/4 \rfloor = 8$. But then as $D_\ell^{1/4} \leq u_1(5, 2, 5, 8) < 8.5$, and $M_c(16) > 8.7$ (Table IV of [Mart]), by again considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 15/4 \rfloor = 3$. It follows that $h_{\ell,4} \leq 2$ and hence, $D_\ell^{1/4} < u_1(5, 2, 5, 2) < 7.85$. Therefore, $D_\ell \leq 3797$. Moreover, D_ℓ is a multiple of $D_k^2 = 25$, so $D_\ell \leq 3775$. According to the table in [1], The discriminant of the totally complex quartic fields ℓ with $D_\ell \leq 3775$, and which contain $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, is one of the following:

$$125, 225, 400, 1025, 1225, 1525, 1600, 2725, 3025, 3625, 3725.$$

The class number of ℓ with $D_\ell = 3725$ is 1 according to [Mart]. But $t(5, 2, 5, 1) < 130$ and hence $D_\ell \leq 5^2 \cdot 129 < 3225$. Hence ℓ with $D_\ell = 3725$ can be excluded.

5.9. Among the pairs of (D_k, D_ℓ) obtained above, only some of them can be discriminants of number fields k and ℓ such that ℓ is a totally complex quadratic extension of k . We eliminate the rest. In conclusion, here are all the possibilities in Case (c): $n = 5$, $d = 2$, ℓ is a totally complex quadratic extension of a real quadratic number field k , and

n	d	D_k	D_ℓ
5	2	12	144
5	2	8	256, 576
5	2	5	125, 225, 400, 1025, 1225, 1525, 1600, 2725, 3025, 3625.

Using the values of ζ_k and $\zeta_{\ell|k}$ given in the following table for the pairs (k, ℓ) listed above, we computed \mathcal{R} . Its numerator for none of the pairs (k, ℓ) turned out to be a power of 2. So by Proposition 1, Case (c) does not give rise to any arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces.

D_k	D_ℓ	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$	$\zeta_k(-7)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-4)$
12	144	1/6	23/60	1681/126	257543/120	5/3
8	256	1/12	11/120	361/252	24611/240	285/2
8	576	1/12	11/120	361/252	24611/240	15940/3.

For $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, $\zeta_k(-1) = 1/30$, $\zeta_k(-3) = 1/60$, $\zeta_k(-5) = 67/630$, $\zeta_k(-7) = 361/120$, and

D_ℓ :	125	225	400	1025	1225
$\zeta_{\ell k}(-4)$:	1172/25	1984/3	8805	608320	1355904
D_ℓ :	1525	1600	2725	3025	3625
$\zeta_{\ell k}(-4)$:	3628740	4505394	49421124	872059200/11	178910784.

Case (d)

5.10. We shall finally consider triality forms of type D_4 . So assume now that G is a triality form over a totally real number field $k \neq \mathbb{Q}$. For such a G , $s = 7$, $s = 4$, $\dim G = 28$, and ℓ is a totally real cubic extension of k such that over the normal closure of ℓ/k , G is an inner form of a split group.

The exponents of the Weyl group of G are 1, 3, 3, and 5 (3 has multiplicity 2). The value of \mathcal{R} in this case, provided by equation (8), is

$$\mathcal{R} = 2^{-4d} |\zeta_k(-1) \zeta_{\ell|k}(-3) \zeta_k(-5)|.$$

Letting $A = (2\pi)^{16}/4320$ and using bounds (13), (16) and (22), and Zimmert's lower bound for the regulator, we conclude that

$$(37) \quad D_k^{1/d} < d_1(d, h_{\ell,2}) := [(4A)^d h_{\ell,2}]^{1/14d},$$

$$(38) \quad D_k^{1/d} < d_2(d, \delta) := [(50\delta(1+\delta)) \left(A \frac{\{\zeta(1+\delta)\Gamma(\frac{1+\delta}{2})\}^3}{2e^{1.38}\pi^{\frac{3}{2}(1+\delta)}} \right)^d]^{2/d(25-3\delta)},$$

$$(39) \quad D_\ell^{1/3d} < \mathfrak{z}_1(d, D_k, h_{\ell,2}) := ((4A)^d D_k^{-\frac{13}{2}} h_{\ell,2})^{\frac{2}{15d}},$$

$$(40) \quad D_\ell^{1/3d} < \mathfrak{z}_2(d, D_k, \delta) := [50\delta(1+\delta) D_k^{-\frac{13}{2}} \left(A \frac{\{\zeta(1+\delta)\Gamma(\frac{1+\delta}{2})\}^3}{2e^{1.38}\pi^{\frac{3}{2}(1+\delta)}} \right)^d]^{2/3d(4-\delta)}.$$

Note that for a fixed value of $\delta \geq 0.02$, all the expressions on the right hand side of the above bounds are decreasing in d . By a direct computation we find that $D_k^{1/d} < d_2(4, 1.6) < 5.03$. Using Proposition 2 we conclude from this that $d < 4$.

Consider now $d = 3$. As the smallest discriminant of a totally real cubic is 49, and $D_\ell^{1/9} < \mathfrak{z}_2(3, 49, 1) < 10$. But $M_r(9) > 11.8$ (see Table IV in [Mart]). Hence d cannot be 3.

Consider now $d = 2$. As the smallest discriminant of a totally real quadratic field is 5, and $D_\ell^{1/6} < \mathfrak{z}_2(2, 5, 0.7) < 22.2$. But $M_r(21) > 22.3$ (Table IV in [Mart]). So by considering

the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq [20/6] = 3$, and hence, $h_{\ell,2} \leq 2$. But then $D_\ell^{1/6} < \mathfrak{z}_1(2, 5, 2) < 10.4$. According to Proposition 2, $M_r(8) > 11.38$, so considering again the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we infer that $h_\ell \leq [7/6] = 1$. Now since $D_\ell^{1/6} < \mathfrak{z}_1(2, 5, 1) < 9.896$, it follows that $D_\ell \leq \lfloor 9.896^6 \rfloor = 939200$.

Suppose $D_k \geq 8$, then $D_\ell^{1/6} < \mathfrak{z}_1(2, 8, 1) < 8.1$, which is smaller than the lower bound for $M_r(6)$ given by Proposition 2. Hence D_k can only be 5.

For $D_k = 5$, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$, we find from table t66.001 of [1] that there are 11 totally real sextics with discriminant bounded as above. For ℓ to be an extension of degree three of k , it is necessary that D_ℓ/D_k^3 is an integer. Going through the list of the 11 sextics, we are left with four possibilities for D_ℓ , these are 300125, 485125, 722000 and 820125. Among these four sextics, only the one with $D_\ell = 300125$ contains $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{5})$ as a subfield. This ℓ is given by $x^6 - x^5 - 7x^4 + 2x^3 + 7x^2 - 2x - 1$. The values of $\zeta_k(-1)$, $\zeta_{\ell|k}(-3)$, $\zeta_k(-5)$ and \mathcal{R} are given below.

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \zeta_k(-1) & \zeta_k(-5) & \zeta_{\ell|k}(-3) & \mathcal{R} \\ 1/30 & 67/630 & 1295932432/7 & 5426717059/33075. \end{array}$$

As the numerator of \mathcal{R} is not a power of 2, from Proposition 1 we conclude that arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces of type D_4 cannot arise from triality forms.

5.11. In conclusion, there does not exist an arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric space of type D_n , $n \geq 4$.

6. G of type 2E_6

6.1. In this section G is of type 2E_6 . Its dimension is 78 and the complex dimension of the symmetric space of $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$ is $16r$. The exponents of the Weyl group of G are 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 11, $\mathfrak{s} = 26$, and $s = 3$. Let \mathcal{S} be as in 2.10. The bound (13) in the present case is

$$(41) \quad (D_k D_\ell)^{13} \left(\frac{4!5!7!8!11!}{(2\pi)^{42}} \right)^d 3^{\#\mathcal{S}} < [\Gamma : \Lambda]/3^r.$$

6.2. The center C of G is k -isomorphic to the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_3) \rightarrow \mu_3$. As this map is onto, the Galois cohomology group $H^1(k, C)$ is isomorphic to the kernel of the homomorphism $\ell^\times/\ell^{\times 3} \rightarrow k^\times/k^{\times 3}$ induced by the norm map. We shall denote this kernel by $(\ell^\times/\ell^{\times 3})_\bullet$.

By Dirichlet's unit theorem, $U_k \cong \{\pm 1\} \times \mathbb{Z}^{d-1}$, and $U_\ell \cong \mu(\ell) \times \mathbb{Z}^{d-1}$, where $\mu(\ell)$ is the finite cyclic group of roots of unity in ℓ . Hence, $U_k/U_k^3 \cong (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^{d-1}$, and $U_\ell/U_\ell^3 \cong \mu(\ell)_3 \times (\mathbb{Z}/3\mathbb{Z})^{d-1}$, where $\mu(\ell)_3$ is the group of cube-roots of unity in ℓ . Now we observe that $N_{\ell/k}(U_\ell) \supset N_{\ell/k}(U_k) = U_k^2$, which implies that the homomorphism $U_\ell/U_\ell^3 \rightarrow U_k/U_k^3$, induced by the norm map, is onto. Therefore, the order of the kernel $(U_\ell/U_\ell^3)_\bullet$ of this homomorphism equals $\#\mu(\ell)_3$.

The short exact sequence (4) in the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP] gives us the following exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow (U_\ell/U_\ell^3)_\bullet \rightarrow (\ell_3/\ell^{\times 3})_\bullet \rightarrow (\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{I}^3)/\mathcal{P}^3,$$

where $(\ell_3/\ell^{\times 3})_\bullet = (\ell_3/\ell^{\times 3}) \cap (\ell^\times/\ell^{\times 3})_\bullet$, \mathcal{P} is the group of all fractional principal ideals of ℓ , and \mathcal{I} the group of all fractional ideals (we use multiplicative notation for the group operation in both \mathcal{I} and \mathcal{P}). Since the order of the last group of the above exact sequence is $h_{\ell,3}$, see (5) in the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP], we conclude that

$$\#(\ell_3/\ell^{\times 3})_\bullet \leq \#\mu(\ell)_3 \cdot h_{\ell,3}.$$

Now we note that the order of the first term of the short exact sequence of Proposition 2.9 of [BP], for $G' = G$ and $S = V_\infty$, is $3^r/\#\mu(\ell)_3$.

Using the above observations, together with Proposition 2.9 and Lemma 5.4 of [BP], and a close look at the arguments in 5.3 and 5.5 of [BP] for $S = V_\infty$ and G as above, we can derive the following upper bound:

$$(42) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{\ell,3} 3^{r+\#\mathcal{I}}.$$

This, together with (41) leads to the following bound:

$$(43) \quad (D_k D_\ell)^{13} < \left(\frac{(2\pi)^{42}}{4!5!7!8!11!} \right)^d h_\ell.$$

6.3. Let

$$A = \frac{(2\pi)^{42}}{4!5!7!8!11!}.$$

From bound (42), using (30), we obtain

$$(D_k D_\ell)^{13} < h_\ell A^d \leq A^d \frac{\delta(1+\delta)\Gamma(1+\delta)^d D_\ell^{(1+\delta)/2} \zeta_\ell(1+\delta)}{(R_\ell/w_\ell)(2\pi)^{d(1+\delta)}}.$$

Hence,

$$(44) \quad D_k^{13} D_\ell^{13-\frac{1+\delta}{2}} < A^d \frac{\delta(1+\delta)\Gamma(1+\delta)^d \zeta_\ell(1+\delta)}{(R_\ell/w_\ell)(2\pi)^{d(1+\delta)}}.$$

As $D_k^2 \leq D_\ell$, and $\zeta_\ell(1+\delta) \leq \zeta(1+\delta)^{2d}$, we conclude that

$$D_k^{38-\delta} < A^d \frac{\delta(1+\delta)\Gamma(1+\delta)^d \zeta(1+\delta)^{2d}}{(R_\ell/w_\ell)(2\pi)^{d(1+\delta)}}.$$

Therefore,

$$(45) \quad D_k^{1/d} < \left[\left\{ A \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta}} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{R_\ell/w_\ell} \right\}^{1/d} \right]^{1/(38-\delta)}.$$

Using the lower bound $R_\ell \geq 0.02w_\ell e^{0.1d}$ due to R. Zimmert [Z], we obtain from this the following:

$$(46) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f(d, \delta) := \left[\left\{ A \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}} \right\} \cdot \{50\delta(1+\delta)\}^{1/d} \right]^{1/(38-\delta)}.$$

From bound (43) we also obtain,

$$(47) \quad D_\ell/D_k^2 < [A^d D_k^{-39} h_\ell]^{1/13}.$$

Furthermore, using (44) and Zimmert's bound $R_\ell \geq 0.02w_\ell e^{0.1d}$, we get the following:

$$(48) \quad D_\ell/D_k^2 < p(d, D_k, \delta) := \left[\left\{ A \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{50\delta(1+\delta)}{D_k^{38-\delta}} \right\}^{1/d} \right]^{2d/(25-\delta)}.$$

6.4. For a fixed $\delta \geq 0.02$, $f(d, \delta)$ clearly decreases as d increases. For $d \geq 2$, $D_k^{1/d} < f(d, 2) \leq f(2, 2) < 2.3$. We conclude now from Proposition 2 that $d \leq 2$, and for $d = 2$, $D_k \leq 5$. Then $D_k = 5$. It follows from bound (48) that $D_\ell/D_k^2 < p(2, 5, 2) < 2$. Hence, $D_\ell/D_k^2 = 1$ and $D_\ell = 25$, which contradicts the bound given by Proposition 2. We conclude that $d = 1$, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}$.

It is known, and follows, for example, from Proposition 7.1 of [PR], that a \mathbb{Q} -group G of type 2E_6 , which at the unique real place of \mathbb{Q} is the outer form of rank 2 (this is the form ${}^2E_{6,2}^{16'}$ which gives rise to a hermitian symmetric space), is isotropic over \mathbb{Q} . This contradicts the fact that G is anisotropic over \mathbb{Q} (1.5), and hence we conclude that groups of type 2E_6 do not give rise to arithmetic fake compact hermitian symmetric spaces.

7. G of type E_7

7.1. In this section G is assumed to be of type E_7 . The dimension of G is 133, the exponents of its Weyl group are 1, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 17; and $s = 2$. The dimension of the symmetric space X of $\mathcal{G} = \prod_{j=1}^r G(k_{v_j})$ is $27r$. Let \mathcal{T} be as in 2.10. The bound (13) in this case gives us the following:

$$(49) \quad D_k^{133/2} < \frac{[\Gamma : \Lambda]}{2^{r+\#\mathcal{T}}} \cdot \left(\frac{(2\pi)^{70}}{5!7!9!11!13!17!} \right)^d.$$

The center C of G is k -isomorphic to μ_2 . The Galois cohomology group $H^1(k, C)$ is isomorphic to $k^\times/k^{\times 2}$. The order of the first term of the short exact sequence of Proposition 2.9 of [BP], for $G' = G$ and $S = V_\infty$, is 2^{r-1} . From the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP], we easily conclude that $\#k_2/k^{\times 2} \leq h_{k,2}2^d$. We can adapt the argument used to prove Proposition 5.1 in [BP], and the argument in 5.5, of [BP], for $S = V_\infty$ and $G' = G$, to derive the following bound:

$$(50) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{k,2}2^{d+r-1+\#\mathcal{T}}.$$

Combining (49) and (50) we obtain the following bound:

$$(51) \quad D_k^{133/2} < 2^{d-1} \left(\frac{(2\pi)^{70}}{5!7!9!11!13!17!} \right)^d h_{k,2}.$$

7.2. Let

$$B = \frac{(2\pi)^{70}}{5!7!9!11!13!17!}.$$

From (51) we obtain the following:

$$D_k^{1/d} < \left[2B(h_{k,2}/2)^{1/d} \right]^{2/133}.$$

Using the Brauer-Siegel bound (16) for totally real number fields, and the obvious bound $\zeta_k(1+\delta) \leq \zeta(1+\delta)^d$, we obtain

$$(52) \quad D_k^{1/d} < \left[\left\{ B \frac{\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)}{\pi^{(1+\delta)/2}} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{R_k} \right\}^{1/d} \right]^{2/(132-\delta)}.$$

Now using the lower bound $R_k \geq 0.04 e^{0.46d}$ due to R. Zimmert [Z] again, we get

$$(53) \quad D_k^{1/d} < \phi(d, \delta) := \left[\left\{ B \frac{\Gamma((1+\delta)/2)\zeta(1+\delta)}{\pi^{(1+\delta)/2} e^{0.46d}} \right\} \cdot \{25\delta(1+\delta)\}^{1/d} \right]^{2/(132-\delta)}.$$

7.3. For a fixed $\delta \geq 0.04$, $\phi(d, \delta)$ clearly decreases as d increases. By a direct computation we see that $\phi(2, 4) < 2$, and hence for all totally real number field k of degree $d \geq 2$,

$$D_k^{1/d} < \phi(d, 4) \leq \phi(2, 4) < 2.$$

From this bound and Proposition 2 we conclude that d can only be 1, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}$. But then $r = 1$ and the complex dimension of the associated symmetric space X is 27. Then the Euler-Poincaré characteristic of any quotient of X by a cocompact torsion-free discrete subgroup of $\overline{\mathcal{G}}$ is negative (1.3), and hence it cannot be a fake compact hermitian symmetric space. Another way to eliminate this case is to observe that an absolutely simple \mathbb{Q} -group of type E_7 is isotropic if it is isotropic over \mathbb{R} (this result follows, for example, from Proposition 7.1 of [PR]).

8. G of type 2A_n with n odd

8.1. We shall assume from now on that G is an absolutely simple simply connected k -group of type 2A_n with $n > 1$ odd. We retain the notation introduced in §§1, 2. In particular, ℓ is the totally complex quadratic extension of k over which G is an inner form, $d = [k : \mathbb{Q}]$, $s = n + 1$; Γ, Λ , for $v \in V_f$, the parahoric subgroups P_v of $G(k_v)$ are as in 2.1, and \mathcal{T} is as in 2.10. We recall that for every nonarchimedean $v \notin \mathcal{T}$, Ξ_{Θ_v} is trivial. For all $v \in \mathcal{T}$, $\#\Xi_{\Theta_v}(n+1)$ and $e(P_v) > e'(P_v) > n+1$. We also recall from 2.1 that $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of $1/(n+1)^r$, hence, $(n+1)^r \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) \leq 1$.

The center C of G is the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : R_{\ell/k}(\mu_{n+1}) \rightarrow \mu_{n+1}$. Therefore, we get the following exact sequence:

$$(*) \quad 1 \rightarrow \mu_{n+1}(k)/N_{\ell/k}(\mu_{n+1}(\ell)) \rightarrow H^1(k, C) \rightarrow (\ell^\times/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet \rightarrow 1,$$

where $(\ell^\times/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet$ is the kernel of the homomorphism $\ell^\times/\ell^{\times n+1} \rightarrow k^\times/k^{\times n+1}$ induced by the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : \ell^\times \rightarrow k^\times$. By Dirichlet's unit theorem, $U_k \cong \{\pm 1\} \times \mathbb{Z}^{d-1}$ and $U_\ell \cong \mu(\ell) \times \mathbb{Z}^{d-1}$, and hence, $U_k/U_k^{n+1} \cong \{\pm 1\} \times (\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z})^{d-1}$ and $U_\ell/U_\ell^{n+1} \cong \mu_{n+1}(\ell) \times (\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z})^{d-1}$. Since $N_{\ell/k}(U_\ell) \supset N_{\ell/k}(U_k) = U_k^2$, the image of the homomorphism $U_\ell/U_\ell^{n+1} \rightarrow U_k/U_k^{n+1}$ induced by the norm map $N_{\ell/k}$ contains $U_k^2/U_k^{n+1} (\cong (2\mathbb{Z}/(n+1)\mathbb{Z})^{d-1})$, and hence the kernel

$(U_\ell/U_\ell^{n+1})_\bullet$ of this homomorphism is of order at most $\#\mu_{n+1}(\ell) \cdot 2^{d-1}$. The short exact sequence (4) in the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP] gives us the following exact sequence:

$$1 \rightarrow (U_\ell/U_\ell^{n+1})_\bullet \rightarrow (\ell_{n+1}/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet \rightarrow (\mathcal{P} \cap \mathcal{S}^{n+1})/\mathcal{P}^{n+1},$$

where ℓ_{n+1} is the subgroup of ℓ^\times consisting of all x such that for every normalized non-archimedean valuation v of ℓ , $v(x) \in (n+1)\mathbb{Z}$, $(\ell_{n+1}/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet = (\ell_{n+1}/\ell^{\times n+1}) \cap (\ell^\times/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet$, \mathcal{P} is the group of all fractional principal ideals of ℓ , and \mathcal{S} the group of all fractional ideals (we use multiplicative notation for the group operation in both \mathcal{S} and \mathcal{P}). Since the order of the last group of the above exact sequence is $h_{\ell,n+1}$, see (5) in the proof of Proposition 0.12 of [BP], we conclude that $\#(\ell_{n+1}/\ell^{\times n+1})_\bullet \leq \#\mu_{n+1}(\ell) \cdot 2^{d-1} h_{\ell,n+1}$.

Let c be the order of the kernel of the norm map $N_{\ell/k} : \mu_{n+1}(\ell) \rightarrow \mu_{n+1}(k) = \{\pm 1\}$. Then the order of the first term of (*) is $2c/\#\mu_{n+1}(\ell)$, whereas the order of the first term of the short exact sequence of Proposition 2.9 of [BP], for $G' = G$ and $S = V_\infty$, is $(n+1)^r/c$. Now from Lemma 5.4 of [BP] and the arguments given in 5.3 and 5.5 of that paper we obtain the following upper bound (note that we need to replace “ n ” in 5.3 and 5.5 of [BP] with “ $n+1$ ” since the group G in this and the next section is of type 2A_n):

$$(54) \quad [\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq h_{\ell,n+1} 2^d (n+1)^{r+\#\mathcal{S}}.$$

For the group G under consideration here, $\dim G = n^2 + 2n$, the exponent $m_j = j$ and $s = (n-1)(n+2)/2$, so the volume formula (3) gives us the following:

$$(55) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Lambda) = D_k^{\frac{1}{2}(n^2+2n)} (D_\ell/D_k^2)^{\frac{1}{4}(n-1)(n+2)} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{j!}{(2\pi)^{j+1}} \right)^d \prod_{v \in V_f} e(P_v).$$

For $v \in \mathcal{S}$, as $e(P_v) > (n+1)$, and moreover for all $v \in V_f$, $e(P_v) > 1$, using (54) and (55) we find that

$$(56) \quad 1 \geq (n+1)^r \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) > D_k^{\frac{1}{2}(n^2+2n)} (D_\ell/D_k^2)^{\frac{1}{4}(n-1)(n+2)} \left(\prod_{j=1}^n \frac{j!}{(2\pi)^{j+1}} \right)^d \frac{1}{2^d h_{\ell,n+1}},$$

As $D_k^2 | D_\ell$, from (56) we obtain the following bound for D_k :

$$(57) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_1(n, d, h_{\ell,n+1}) := \left[\left\{ 2 \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d \cdot h_{\ell,n+1} \right]^{\frac{2}{d(n^2+2n)}}.$$

Since $\zeta_\ell(1+\delta) \leq \zeta(1+\delta)^{2d}$, for $\delta > 0$, we obtain the following bound from (57) and (30)

$$(58) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_2(n, d, R_\ell/w_\ell, \delta) \\ := \left[\left\{ 2 \frac{\Gamma(1+\delta)\zeta(1+\delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \frac{\delta(1+\delta)}{(R_\ell/w_\ell)} \right\}^{1/d} \right]^{\frac{2}{(n^2+2n-2\delta-2)}}.$$

Using the lower bound $R_\ell \geq 0.02w_\ell e^{0.1d}$ due to Zimmert, we obtain the following from (30)

$$(59) \quad \frac{1}{h_{\ell,n+1}} \geq \frac{1}{h_\ell} \geq \frac{0.02}{\delta(1+\delta)} \left(\frac{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}}{\Gamma(1+\delta)} \right)^d \frac{1}{D_\ell^{(1+\delta)/2} \zeta_\ell(1+\delta)}.$$

Since $D_\ell \geq D_k^2$, and $\zeta_\ell(1 + \delta) \leq \zeta(1 + \delta)^{2d}$, we get the following for all δ in the interval $[0.02, 6.5]$.

$$(60) \quad D_k^{1/d} < f_3(n, d, \delta) := \left[\left\{ 2 \frac{\Gamma(1 + \delta) \zeta(1 + \delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\} \cdot \{50\delta(1 + \delta)\}^{1/d} \right]^{\frac{2}{(n^2+2n-2\delta-2)}}.$$

Now the following three bounds for the relative discriminant D_ℓ/D_k^2 are obtained from (56), (59) and (30).

$$(61) \quad D_\ell/D_k^2 < p_1(n, d, D_k, h_{\ell, n+1}) := \left[h_{\ell, n+1} \cdot \left\{ 2 \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d D_k^{-(n^2+2n)/2} \right]^{\frac{4}{(n-1)(n+2)}}.$$

$$(62) \quad D_\ell/D_k^2 < p_2(n, d, D_k, R_\ell/w_\ell, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\delta(1 + \delta)}{(R_\ell/w_\ell) D_k^{(n^2+2n-2\delta-2)/2}} \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma(1 + \delta) \zeta(1 + \delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d \right]^{\frac{4}{(n^2+n-2\delta-4)}}.$$

$$(63) \quad D_\ell/D_k^2 < p_3(n, d, D_k, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{50\delta(1 + \delta)}{D_k^{(n^2+2n-2\delta-2)/2}} \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma(1 + \delta) \zeta(1 + \delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta} e^{0.1}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d \right]^{\frac{4}{(n^2+n-2\delta-4)}}.$$

We also get the following bound for D_ℓ from (56).

$$(64) \quad D_\ell^{1/2d} < q_1(n, d, D_k, h_{\ell, n+1}) := \left[\frac{h_{\ell, n+1}}{D_k^{(n+2)/2}} \cdot \left\{ 2 \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d \right]^{\frac{2}{d(n-1)(n+2)}},$$

which in turn provides the following bound using (30) and (59)

$$(65) \quad D_\ell^{1/2d} < q_2(n, d, D_k, R_\ell/w_\ell, \delta) \\ := \left[\frac{\delta(1 + \delta)}{(R_\ell/w_\ell) D_k^{(n+2)/2}} \cdot \left\{ \frac{2\Gamma(1 + \delta) \zeta(1 + \delta)^2}{(2\pi)^{1+\delta}} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!} \right\}^d \right]^{\frac{2}{d(n^2+n-2\delta-4)}}.$$

We now state the following simple lemma.

Lemma 2. *Let $\delta \in [0.02, 6.5]$. For fixed values of n and δ , $f_3(n, d, \delta)$ decreases as d increases. Furthermore, for fixed values of d and δ , if $n \geq 7$, then $f_3(n + 1, d, \delta) < \max(1, f_3(n, d, \delta))$.*

8.2. Let us begin determination of the totally real number field k . Let $f_3(n, d, \delta)$ be as in (60). By a direct computation we obtain the following upper bound for the value of $f_3(n, 2, 3)$ for small n .

$$\begin{array}{ccc} n : & 13 & 11 \\ f_3(n, 2, 3) < & 2.1 & 2.4. \end{array}$$

Hence for $n \geq 13$ and $d \geq 2$, $f_3(n, d, 3) \leq f_3(13, 2, 3) < 2.1$, which in view of Proposition 2 implies that $k = \mathbb{Q}$.

8.3. Now we will determine the degrees d of possible k for $n \leq 11$ using (60). We get the following table by evaluating $f_3(n, d, \delta)$, with n given in the first column, d given in the second column, and δ given in the third column

n	d	δ	$f_3(n, d, \delta) <$
11	3	2	2.4
9	3	1.9	2.9
7	3	1.6	3.63
5	4	1.3	5.12
3	7	1	10.

Taking into account the upper bound in the last column of the above table, Proposition 2 implies the following bound for d for each odd integer n between 3 and 11.

$$\begin{array}{r} n : \\ d \leq \end{array} \begin{array}{cccc} 11 & 9 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 6. \end{array}$$

8.4. We will now narrow down the possibilities for d further. We begin with larger values of n .

For $n = 11, 9$ and 7 , we know that $d \leq 2$.

For $n = 11$ and $d = 2$, $D_k^{1/2} \leq f_3(11, 2, 2) \leq 2.5$, so $D_k = 5$. Then $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq \lfloor p_3(11, 2, 5, 2) \rfloor = 1$. Hence $D_\ell = 25$, but there is no such ℓ . This implies that if $n = 11$, then $k = \mathbb{Q}$.

For $n = 9$ and $d = 2$, $D_k^{1/2} \leq f_3(9, 2, 2) < 3$. Hence, $D_k = 5$ or 8 . As $\lfloor p_3(9, 2, 5, 2) \rfloor = 3$ and $\lfloor p_3(9, 2, 8, 1.6) \rfloor = 1$. So $D_\ell \leq 75$, but there is no ℓ of degree 4 for which this bound holds, and we conclude that if $n = 9$, then again $k = \mathbb{Q}$.

8.5. We shall now consider the case $n = 7$ and $d = 2$. As $D_k^{1/2} \leq f_3(7, 2, 1) < 3.8$, $D_k = 5, 8, 12$ or 13 . Computations give that $\lfloor p_3(7, 2, 5, 1.3) \rfloor = 11$, $\lfloor p_3(7, 2, 8, 1.3) \rfloor = 3$, $\lfloor p_3(7, 2, 12, 1.3) \rfloor = 1$ and $\lfloor p_3(7, 2, 13, 1) \rfloor = 1$. Hence D_ℓ is bounded from above by $\max(5^2 \cdot 11, 8^2 \cdot 3, 12^2, 13^2)$. From the list of number fields given in [1], we conclude that the class number of all these totally complex quartic ℓ is 1. Hence the pairs (k, ℓ) belong to the list of [PY1], 8.2 (see also [PY1], 7.10). Also, the bound for the relative discriminant D_ℓ/D_k^2 can be improved to $\lfloor p_1(7, 2, 5, 1) \rfloor = 8$, and $\lfloor p_1(7, 2, 8, 1) \rfloor = 2$ in the first two cases. Now checking against the list of [PY1], 8.2, we conclude that the following are the only possible pairs (k, ℓ) .

$$C_1, C_{11}.$$

We eliminate these pairs by computing \mathcal{R} and then using Proposition 1. The values of ζ_k and $\zeta_{\ell k}$ required for the computation of \mathcal{R} are given below.

(k, ℓ)	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-2)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-4)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-6)$	$\zeta_k(-7)$
C_1	1/30	4/5	1/60	1172/25	67/630	84676/5	361/120
C_{11}	1/6	1/9	23/60	5/3	1681/126	427/3	257543/120.

8.6. Consider now $n = 5$. We know that $d \leq 3$. Assume, if possible, that $d = 3$. As $D_k^{1/3} < f_3(5, 3, 1) < 5.3$, we see from the table of totally real cubics given in [C] that D_k is either 49 or 81. On the other hand, $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq \lfloor p_3(5, 3, 49, 1) \rfloor = 16$ and $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq \lfloor p_3(5, 3, 81, 1) \rfloor = 4$ for the two cases respectively. So $D_\ell \leq \max(49^2 \cdot 16, 81^2 \cdot 4) = 49^2 \cdot 16$. The class number of all totally complex sextic fields ℓ with $D_\ell \leq 49^2 \cdot 16$ is 1. Now the bound for the relative discriminant D_ℓ/D_k^2 can be improved to $\lfloor p_1(5, 3, 49, 1) \rfloor = 6$, and $\lfloor p_1(5, 3, 81, 1) \rfloor = 1$ in the two cases. Among the pairs (k, ℓ) listed in [PY1], 8.2, none satisfy these conditions. Hence, $d < 3$.

Assume now $d = 2$. As $D_k^{1/2} < f_3(5, 2, 1) < 5.54$, $D_k \leq 30$. From Friedman [F] we know that $R_\ell/w_\ell \geq 1/8$ except when $D_\ell = 117, 125$ and 144 . Therefore, apart from the three exceptional cases, we conclude that $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq \lfloor p_2(5, 2, 5, 1/8, 1) \rfloor = 82$. Since the discriminant in each of the three exceptional cases is smaller than $82 \cdot 5^2$, we conclude that the bound $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq 82$ always holds. So $D_\ell \leq 30^2 \cdot 82 = 73800$. From the list in [1] of totally complex quartic fields ℓ with $D_\ell \leq 73800$, we see that $h_\ell \leq 15$ and hence $h_{\ell,6} \leq 12$. Then $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(5, 2, 12) < 5.1$, and so $D_k \leq 24$. We know that either $D_k = 5$ or $D_k \geq 8$. In the latter case, as $\lfloor p_1(5, 2, 8, 12) \rfloor = 17$. Thus $D_\ell \leq \max(5^2 \cdot 82, 24^2 \cdot 17) = 9792$. By checking the list of totally complex quartic number fields in [1] again, we conclude that $h_\ell \leq 5$ and hence $h_{\ell,6} \leq 4$. Then $D_k^{1/2} < f_1(5, 2, 4) < 4.87$, so $D_k \leq 21$. We now compute $\lfloor p_1(5, 2, D_k, 4) \rfloor$ for $5 \leq D_k \leq 21$ to get the following bound for D_ℓ :

$D_k :$	5	8	12	13	17	21
$\lfloor p_1(5, 2, D_k, 4) \rfloor :$	48	15	5	4	2	1
$D_\ell \leq$	1200	960	720	676	578	441.

The list of number fields satisfying the above constraint was provided by Malle using the tables in [1]. It turns out that all the number fields involved are listed in the tables in [PY1], 8.2. Moreover, all have class number 1. It follows that D_ℓ is bounded by $\lfloor p_1(5, 2, D_k, 1) \rfloor$.

$D_k :$	5	8	12	13	17	21
$\lfloor p_1(5, 2, D_k, 1) \rfloor :$	40	12	4	3	1	1
$D_\ell \leq$	1000	768	576	507	289	441.

From the table in [PY1], 8.2, we conclude that the following are the only possibilities for the pair (k, ℓ) .

$$C_1, C_2, C_3, C_8, C_9, C_{11}, C_{17}.$$

We eliminate each of the above pairs by computing \mathcal{R} , using the following values of ζ_k and $\zeta_{\ell k}$, and then use Proposition 1.

(k, ℓ)	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-2)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-4)$	$\zeta_k(-5)$
C_1	1/30	4/5	1/60	1172/25	67/630
C_2	1/30	32/9	1/60	1984/3	67/630
C_3	1/30	15	1/60	8805	67/630
C_8	1/12	3/2	11/120	285/2	361/252
C_9	1/12	92/9	11/120	15940/3	361/252
C_{11}	1/6	1/9	23/60	5/3	1681/126
C_{17}	1/3	32/63	77/30	64/3	17971/63.

8.7. The case $n = 3$ requires more detailed considerations.

- Again we are considering totally real k with $d > 1$ in this section. We know from 8.3 that $d \leq 6$. Consider first $d = 6$. Then $D_k \geq 300125$ (see §3). Hence, $D_\ell^{1/12} \leq q_2(3, 6, 300125, 1/8, 1) < 12$. According to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(32) > 12$, so considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ which is an extension of degree h_ℓ of ℓ , we infer that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 31/12 \rfloor = 2$. Hence $h_{\ell, n+1} \leq 2$. Now applying bound (64) we obtain $D_k^{1/6} \leq D_\ell^{1/12} \leq q_1(3, 6, 300125, 2) < 7$, which contradicts Proposition 2.

- Consider now $d = 5$. In this case $D_k \geq 14641$. Hence, $D_\ell^{1/10} \leq q_2(3, 5, 14641, 1/8, 1) < 14$. According to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(52) > 14.1$. Using again the Hilbert class field of ℓ we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 51/10 \rfloor = 5$, and hence $h_{\ell, 4} \leq 4$. Then $D_\ell^{1/10} \leq q_1(3, 5, 14641, 4) < 7.74$. So $D_\ell < 7.74^{10} < 7.72 \times 10^8$. On the other hand, Schehrasad Selmane [Sel] has shown that the totally complex number field of degree 10, containing a totally real quintic field, with smallest absolute discriminant is the cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{11})$ generated by a primitive 11-th root ζ_{11} of unity. This field has absolute discriminant 11^9 . Since $11^9 > 7.72 \times 10^8$, we conclude that $d \neq 5$.

- Consider now $d = 4$. In this case $D_k \geq 725$. Hence $D_\ell^{1/8} \leq q_2(3, 4, 725, 1/8, 0.86) < 17.43$. According to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(140) > 17.49$, so considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ we find that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 139/8 \rfloor = 17$. So $h_{\ell, 4} \leq 16$ and then $D_\ell^{1/8} \leq q_1(3, 4, 725, 16) < 9.7$. According to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(20) > 9.8$ which by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ implies that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 19/8 \rfloor = 2$ and $h_{\ell, 4} \leq 2$. It follows that $D_\ell^{1/8} \leq q_1(3, 4, 725, 2) < 8.7$. According to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(16) > 8.7$. Hence, again by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ implies that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 15/8 \rfloor = 1$. But then $D_\ell^{1/8} \leq q_1(3, 4, 725, 1) < 8.386$. So $D_\ell \leq \lfloor 8.386^8 \rfloor < 2.45 \times 10^7$. Also, $D_k^{1/4} < f_1(3, 4, 1) < 7.146$. Hence, $D_k \leq 2607$. We also know that $D_\ell/D_k^2 \leq \lfloor p_1(3, 4, 725, 1) \rfloor = 46$. Any such pair (k, ℓ) lies in the list of pairs tabulated in [PY1], 8.2. We find that the possible pairs are $C_{34} - C_{37}$ in the notation used in [PY1], 8.2. Again, we eliminate each of the pairs by computing \mathcal{R} using the following zeta values and applying Proposition 1.

(k, ℓ)	$\zeta_k(-1)$	$\zeta_{\ell k}(-2)$	$\zeta_k(-3)$
C_{34}	4/15	128/45	2522/15
C_{35}	2/3	12	3793/3
C_{36}	5/6	411	87439/60
C_{37}	1	46/3	22011/10.

- Consider now $d = 3$. The three smallest absolute discriminants of totally real cubic fields are 49, 81 and 148. Let us consider first the totally real cubic fields k with $D_k \geq 148$. Note that $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_2(3, 3, 148, 1/8, 0.7) < 18.1$, since $R_\ell/w_\ell \geq 1/8$ except for the six sextics whose discriminants are listed in [PY1], 7.3. The root discriminant of these six sextics clearly satisfy the above bound. We see from Table IV in [Mart] that $M_c(180) > 18.1$. Hence, considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 179/6 \rfloor = 29$ and so $h_{\ell, 4} \leq 16$. Then $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 148, 16) < 10$. Again from Table IV of [Mart] we find that $M_c(22) > 10.25$, and as before considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we conclude that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 21/6 \rfloor = 3$. So $h_{\ell, 4} \leq 2$. Then $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 148, 2) < 8.7$. Furthermore, $D_k^{1/3} < f_1(3, 3, 2) < 7.37$. Hence $D_\ell \leq \lfloor 8.7^6 \rfloor = 433626$ and $148 \leq D_k \leq \lfloor 7.37^3 \rfloor = 400$. There are

only three pair of number fields (k, ℓ) satisfying the above bounds and $h_\ell = 1$ for each of the ℓ occurring in these three pairs from which we conclude that $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 148, 1) < 8.31$. Hence, $D_\ell < 329311$. But there are no pairs (k, ℓ) of totally real cubic k , and totally complex quadratic extension ℓ of k with $148 \leq D_k \leq 400$ and $D_\ell < 329311$.

We will consider now the unique totally real cubic field k_1 with $D_{k_1} = 81$. Note that $k_1 = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3 - 3x - 1)$, the regulator $R_{k_1} \geq 0.849$ according to [C]. Now by listing m such that the value $\phi(m)$ of the Euler function ϕ is a divisor of 6, we see that unless ℓ is $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{18})$, $w_\ell = 2, 4$ or 6 (note that $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{14})$ does not contain k_1). As ℓ is a CM field which is a quadratic extension of k_1 , $R_\ell = 2^2 R_{k_1}/Q$, where $Q = 1$ or 2 (cf. [W]), hence unless ℓ is $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{18})$, $R_\ell/w_\ell \geq 2 \times 0.849/6 = 0.283$. So either $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{18})$ or $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_2(3, 3, 81, 0.283, 0.66) < 19.4$. From Table IV of [Mart] we find that $M_c(340) > 19.4$. Hence, by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , we successively get the following improved bounds for $h_{\ell,4}$: $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 339/6 \rfloor = 56$, so $h_{\ell,4} \leq 32$. Therefore, $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 81, 32) < 11.6$. Again in Table IV of [Mart] we see that $M_c(30) > 11.6$. So $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 29/6 \rfloor = 4$, and $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 81, 4) < 10.1$. But according to Table IV of [Mart], $M_c(22) > 10.2$. Hence, $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 21/6 \rfloor = 3$, and $h_{\ell,4} \leq 2$. It follows that $D_\ell/D_{k_1}^2 \leq \lfloor p_1(3, 3, 81, 2) \rfloor = 120$, from which we conclude that $D_\ell \leq 120 \cdot 81^2 = 787320$. Malle provided us a complete list of totally complex quadratic extensions ℓ of the above k_1 with $D_\ell \leq 787320$. This list consists of three fields whose absolute discriminant, defining monic polynomial and the value of $\zeta_{\ell|k_1}(-2)$ are given below.

D_ℓ	ℓ	$\zeta_{\ell k_1}(-2)$
19683	$x^6 - x^3 + 1$	-104/27
419904	$x^6 + 6x^4 + 9x^2 + 1$	-7826
465831	$x^6 - 3x^5 + 9x^4 - 13x^3 + 15x^2 - 9x + 3$	-10944.

The first of these fields is $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{18})$. We shall denote the three pairs (k_1, ℓ) with ℓ from this list, and $k_1 = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3 - 3x - 1)$, \mathcal{E}_1 , \mathcal{E}_2 and \mathcal{E}_3 respectively.

Let us now consider the unique totally real cubic field k_2 with $D_{k_2} = 49$. Note that $k_2 = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1)$, and from [C] we find that its regulator is larger than 0.525. Hence, as for k_1 , we see that except for the cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{14})$ which has class number 1 and discriminant $7^5 = 16807$, $w_\ell = 2, 4$ or 6 , and for the noncyclotomic ℓ , $R_\ell/w_\ell \leq 2 \times 0.525/6 = 0.175$. Therefore, $D_\ell/D_{k_2}^2 \leq \lfloor p_2(3, 3, 49, 0.175, 0.64) \rfloor = 62697$, and hence $D_\ell \leq 62697 \cdot 49^2$. Malle provided the authors a list of totally complex quadratic extensions ℓ of k_2 for which this bound holds. For every ℓ in this list, $h_\ell \leq 30$, and hence, $h_{\ell,4} \leq 16$. Therefore, $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 49, 16) < 12.02$. From Table IV in [Mart] we see that $M_c(34) \geq 12.4$. We conclude, as before, by considering the Hilbert class field of ℓ , that $h_\ell \leq \lfloor 33/6 \rfloor = 5$, so $h_{\ell,4} \leq 4$. Then $D_\ell^{1/6} < q_1(3, 3, 49, 4) < 10.96$. Hence $D_\ell < 1.74 \times 10^6$. From the list provided by Malle, we see that there are eleven candidates for ℓ , each with class number $h_\ell \leq 2$. Therefore, $D_\ell < \lfloor p_1(3, 3, 49, 2) \rfloor \times 49^2 = 1306144$. For all totally complex quadratic extension ℓ of k_2 satisfying this bound, $h_\ell = 1$ and hence we conclude that $D_\ell < \lfloor p_1(3, 3, 49, 1) \rfloor \times 49^2 =$

991613. From the list provided by Malle, we see that the possible ℓ are:

D_ℓ	ℓ	$\zeta_{\ell k_2}(-2)$
16807	$x^6 - x^5 + x^4 - x^3 + x^2 - x + 1$	$-64/7$
64827	$x^6 - x^5 + 3x^4 + 5x^2 - 2x + 1$	$-2408/9$
153664	$x^6 + 5x^4 + 6x^2 + 1$	-2306
400967	$x^6 - 2x^5 + 5x^4 - 7x^3 + 10x^2 - 8x + 8$	-25536
573839	$x^6 - x^5 + 4x^4 - 3x^3 + 8x^2 - 4x + 8$	-62208
602651	$x^6 - 3x^5 + 10x^4 - 15x^3 + 21x^2 - 14x + 7$	-70392
909979	$x^6 - 2x^5 + 7x^4 - 12x^3 + 21x^2 - 15x + 13$	-196216

We shall denote the seven pairs (k_2, ℓ) with $k_2 = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^3 - x^2 - 2x + 1)$, and ℓ one of the fields from the above list, by \mathcal{E}_j , $4 \leq j \leq 10$. Note that three pairs belonging to the above two lists coincide with pairs of number fields in [PY1], §8: $\mathcal{E}_4 = C_{31}$, $\mathcal{E}_5 = C_{32}$ and $\mathcal{E}_1 = C_{33}$.

Using the value of $\zeta_{\ell|k}(-2)$ given in the last column of the above two tables and the values of $\zeta_k(-1)$ and $\zeta_k(-3)$ given below for $k = k_1$ and k_2 , we compute $\mathcal{R} = 2^{-9}\zeta_k(-1)\zeta_{\ell|k}(-2)\zeta_k(-3)$ for each of the ten pairs \mathcal{E}_j , $j \leq 10$. We find that the numerator of none of them is a power of 2. Proposition 1 then implies that d cannot be 3 either.

$$\zeta_{k_1}(-1) = -1/9, \quad \zeta_{k_1}(-3) = 199/90; \quad \zeta_{k_2}(-1) = -1/21, \quad \zeta_{k_2}(-3) = 79/210.$$

The following is a summary of what we have proved above.

Proposition 3. (i) If $n \geq 5$, then $d = 1$, i.e., $k = \mathbb{Q}$.
(ii) If $n = 3$, then $d \leq 2$.

9. G of type 2A_n with $n > 1$ odd and $k = \mathbb{Q}$

9.1. We shall assume in the sequel that $k = \mathbb{Q}$ which according to Proposition 3 is the case if $n \geq 5$. Then $r = 1$ and $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$ for some square-free positive integer a . By setting $d = 1$ and $D_k = 1$ in bounds (61) and (62) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} D_\ell &\leq \kappa_1(n, h_{\ell, n+1}) := \lfloor \mathfrak{p}_1(n, 1, 1, h_{\ell, n+1}) \rfloor. \\ D_\ell &\leq \kappa_2(n, R_\ell/w_\ell, \delta) := \lfloor \mathfrak{p}_2(n, 1, 1, R_\ell/w_\ell, \delta) \rfloor. \end{aligned}$$

9.2. We easily see that for fixed $\delta (\geq 0.02)$ and n , κ_2 decreases as R_ℓ/w_ℓ increases, and for fixed $\delta (\geq 0.02)$ and R_ℓ/w_ℓ , κ_2 decreases as n increases provided $n \geq 7$. Since the regulator of a complex quadratic field is 1, and $w_\ell = 2$ for any complex quadratic field ℓ different from $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ and $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$, $R_\ell/w_\ell = 1/2$ for all complex quadratic ℓ with $D_\ell > 4$. Now for $n \geq 17$, as $\kappa_2(n, 1/8, 1.8) \leq \kappa_2(17, 1/8, 1.8) = 2$, and there is no complex quadratic number field with discriminant ≤ 2 , we conclude that $n \leq 15$. For $n = 15$, unless $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$, we know that $D_\ell \leq \kappa_2(15, 1/4, 1.6) = 3$. Hence, if $n = 15$, $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$. For odd integers n between 3 and 13, unless $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})$ or $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1})$, with $D_\ell = 3$ and 4 respectively, we can

use the bound $D_\ell \leq \kappa_2(n, 1/2, \delta)$, with δ as indicated below, to obtain:

$$\begin{array}{rcccccc} n : & 13 & 11 & 9 & 7 & 5 & 3 \\ \delta : & 1.3 & 1 & 0.9 & 0.7 & 0.5 & 0.26 \\ D_\ell \leq & 4 & 6 & 10 & 21 & 68 & 2874. \end{array}$$

9.3. We will now improve the bound for the discriminant D_ℓ in case $n = 3$. From the Table t20.001-t20.002 of [1] we see that the class number of every complex quadratic number field ℓ with $D_\ell \leq 2874$ is ≤ 76 , and hence, $h_{\ell,4} \leq 64$. So we obtain the bound $D_\ell \leq \kappa_1(3, 64) = 1926$. We can improve this bound further as follows. From Table t20.001 we see that $h_\ell \leq 52$, and hence $h_{\ell,4} \leq 32$, for all complex quadratic ℓ with $D_\ell \leq 1926$. Now we observe that, for $n = 3$ and $k = \mathbb{Q}$, combining equations (3), (4), and using the bounds (54), $(n+1)^r \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) \leq 1$, $e'(P_v) \geq 1$ for all $v \in V_f$, and $e'(P_v) > n+1$ for all $v \in \mathcal{T}$ (2.10), we get the following upper bound for D_ℓ :

$$(66) \quad D_\ell < \lfloor [h_{\ell,4} \cdot \{2 \prod_{j=1}^3 \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!}\} \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(2)\zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(3)\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(4)}]^{2/5} \rfloor$$

$$(67) \quad \leq \lfloor [h_{\ell,4} \cdot \{2 \prod_{j=1}^3 \frac{(2\pi)^{j+1}}{j!}\} \cdot \frac{1}{\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(2)^{1/2}\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(4)}]^{2/5} \rfloor =: \tilde{\kappa}_1(h_{\ell,4})$$

where we have used the fact that $\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}(2)^{1/2}\zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(3) > 1$ (see Lemma 1 in [PY2]). Hence we conclude that $D_\ell \leq \tilde{\kappa}_1(32) \leq 1363$.

9.4. We can improve the bounds for D_ℓ for $15 > n \geq 5$ as follows. From the table of complex quadratics in [C], we know that $h_\ell \leq 5$ for $D_\ell \leq 68$. Hence $h_{\ell,n+1} \leq 5$ for $n \geq 5$.

We now compute the values of $\kappa_1(n, j)$ for $5 \leq n < 15$ and $1 \leq j \leq 5$.

	$\kappa_1(n, 1)$	$\kappa_1(n, 2)$	$\kappa_1(n, 3)$	$\kappa_1(n, 4)$	$\kappa_1(n, 5)$
$n = 5$	47	52	55	57	59
$n = 7$	18	19	20	20	20
$n = 9$	10	10	10	10	10
$n = 11$	6	6	6	6	6
$n = 13$	4	4	4	4	4

Comparing the above table with the table of complex quadratic number fields (cf. [C]) in terms of discriminants and class number, we obtain the following possibilities for D_ℓ and a (recall that $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$):

n	D_ℓ	a
15	3	3
13	3, 4	3, 1
11	3, 4	3, 1
9	3, 4, 7, 8	3, 1, 7, 2
7	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15	3, 1, 7, 2, 11, 15
5	3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 15, 19, 20, 23	3, 1, 7, 2, 11, 15, 19, 5, 23
	24, 31, 35, 39, 40, 43	6, 31, 35, 39, 10, 43
	47, 51, 52, 55, 56	47, 51, 13, 55, 14.

In the above we have used the fact that for $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$, where a is a square-free positive integer, $D_\ell = a$ if $a \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$, and $D_\ell = 4a$ otherwise.

9.5. To prove Theorem 2 (stated in the Introduction) we compute \mathcal{R} in each of the cases occurring in the second table of 9.4 using the following values of $\zeta := \zeta_{\mathbb{Q}}$ and $\zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}$.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} j: & -1 & -3 & -5 & -7 & -9 & -11 & -13 & -15 \\ \zeta(j): & -1/12 & 1/120 & -1/252 & 1/240 & -1/132 & 691/32760 & -1/12 & 3617/8160. \end{array}$$

Listed below are the values of $\zeta_{\ell k}$, for $(k, \ell) = (\mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}))$,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-2) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-4) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-6) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-8) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-10) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-12) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-14) \\ -2/9 & 2/3 & -14/3 & 1618/27 & -3694/3 & 111202/3 & 13842922/9, \end{array}$$

and the values of $\zeta_{\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})\mathbb{Q}}$ required to compute \mathcal{R} for $5 \leq n \leq 13$, $a \neq 3$, are given below:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-2) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-4) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-6) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-8) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-10) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-12) \\ 1 & -1/2 & 5/2 & -61/2 & -1385/2 & -50521/2 & 2702765/2 \\ 7 & -16/7 & 32 & -1168 & 565184/7 & & \\ 2 & -3 & 57 & -2763 & 250737 & & \\ 11 & -6 & 2550/11 & -21726 & & & \\ 15 & -16 & 992 & -165616. & & & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a: & 19 & 5 & 23 & 6 & 31 & 35 & 39 \\ \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-2): & -22 & -30 & -48 & -46 & -96 & -108 & -176 \\ \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-4): & 2690 & 3522 & 6816 & 7970 & 25920 & 42372 & 73120. \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} a: & 10 & 43 & 47 & 51 & 13 & 55 & 14 \\ \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-2): & -158 & -166 & -288 & -268 & -302 & -400 & -396 \\ \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-4): & 79042 & 106082 & 169920 & 229700 & 257314 & 341984 & 362340. \end{array}$$

Explicit computation of \mathcal{R} in each of the above cases shows that for every odd integer $n > 7$, the numerator of \mathcal{R} has a prime divisor which does not divide $n + 1$. In view of Propositions 1 and 3, this proves Theorem 2 for $n > 7$.

For $n = 7, 5$, we list below the value of \mathcal{R} for those a in the second table in 9.4 for which the prime divisors of the numerator of \mathcal{R} divide $n + 1$.

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} n & a & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-2) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-4) & \zeta_{\ell\mathbb{Q}}(-6) & \mathcal{R} \\ 7 & 3 & -2/9 & 2/3 & -14/3 & 1/16124313600 = 1/(2^{15} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^2) \\ 5 & 3 & -2/9 & 2/3 & & 1/78382080 = 1/(2^{10} \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5 \cdot 7) \\ 5 & 1 & -1/2 & 5/2 & & 1/9289728 = 1/(2^{14} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 7) \\ 5 & 7 & -16/7 & 32 & & 1/158760 = 1/(2^3 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7^2) \\ 5 & 31 & -96 & 25920 & & 3/14. \end{array}$$

We need to consider only the a appearing in the above table.

9.6. In our treatment of groups of type 2A_n , with n odd, we have not so far made use of the assumption that Γ is cocompact, or, equivalently, G is anisotropic over k , see 1.5. We will now use the fact that G is anisotropic over $k = \mathbb{Q}$ to exclude $n = 7, 5$. This will complete our proof of Theorem 2.

From the well-known description of absolutely simple simply connected \mathbb{Q} -groups of type 2A_n we know that there is a division algebra \mathcal{D} with center ℓ and of degree $\mathfrak{d} = \sqrt{[\mathcal{D} : \ell]}$, $\mathfrak{d} | (n+1)$, \mathcal{D} given with an involution σ of the second kind, and a nondegenerate hermitian form h on $\mathcal{D}^{(n+1)/\mathfrak{d}}$ defined in terms of the involution σ , so that G is the special unitary group $SU(h)$ of h .

If $\mathcal{D} = \ell$, then h is an hermitian form on ℓ^{n+1} such that the quadratic form q on the $2(n+1)$ -dimensional \mathbb{Q} -vector space $V = \ell^{n+1}$ defined by

$$q(v) = h(v, v) \quad \text{for } v \in V,$$

is isotropic over \mathbb{R} (since G is isotropic over \mathbb{R} , i.e., $G(\mathbb{R})$ is noncompact). Then as $n \geq 3$, q is isotropic over \mathbb{Q} by Meyer's theorem and hence G is isotropic over \mathbb{Q} . But this is not the case. Therefore, $\mathcal{D} \neq \ell$, i.e., \mathcal{D} is a noncommutative division algebra of degree $\mathfrak{d} > 1$.

Using the structure of the Brauer group of a global field, we see that there exists at least one prime p which splits over ℓ such that $\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathcal{D} = (\mathbb{Q}_p \otimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \ell) \otimes_{\ell} \mathcal{D}$ is isomorphic to $M_m(\mathfrak{D}_p) \times M_m(\mathfrak{D}_p^o)$, where \mathfrak{D}_p is a noncommutative central division algebra over \mathbb{Q}_p of degree $\mathfrak{d}_p > 1$, \mathfrak{D}_p^o is its opposite, and $m = (n+1)/\mathfrak{d}_p$. The involution σ interchanges the two factors of $M_m(\mathfrak{D}_p) \times M_m(\mathfrak{D}_p^o)$, and hence, $G(\mathbb{Q}_p) \cong \mathrm{SL}_m(\mathfrak{D}_p)$.

In the rest of this section n is either 7 or 5, a and \mathcal{R} are as in the last table of 9.5. The nonarchimedean place of \mathbb{Q} corresponding to a prime p will be denoted by p . Now let p be a prime which splits in $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$ and \mathfrak{D}_p is a noncommutative division algebra with center \mathbb{Q}_p . Then (see the computation in 2.3(ii) of [PY2]) $e'(P_p)$ is an integral multiple of $f_7(p) := (p-1)(p^3-1)(p^5-1)(p^7-1)$ if $n = 7$, and it is an integral multiple of either $f_5(p) := (p-1)(p^3-1)(p^5-1)$ or $g_5(p) := (p-1)(p^2-1)(p^4-1)(p^5-1)$ if $n = 5$.

Now let \mathcal{T} be as in 2.10. Recall that for every prime q , $e'(P_q)$ is an integer, and for $q \in \mathcal{T}$, $e'(P_q) > n+1$. Also recall that $\mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma)$ is a submultiple of $1/(n+1)$, and

$$(68) \quad \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) = \frac{\mathcal{R} \prod e'(P_q)}{[\Gamma : \Lambda]} = \frac{\mathcal{R} e'(P_p) \prod_{q \neq p} e'(P_q)}{[\Gamma : \Lambda]}.$$

As every prime divisor of $[\Gamma : \Lambda]$ divides $n+1$, we conclude that every prime divisor of the numerator of $\mathcal{R} e'(P_p)$ divides $n+1$. Also since $[\Gamma : \Lambda] \leq 2h_{\ell, n+1}(n+1)^{1+\#\mathcal{T}}$ (cf. (54)), we see that

$$(69) \quad \frac{\mathcal{R} e'(P_p)}{2h_{\ell, n+1}(n+1)^2} \leq \mu(\mathcal{G}/\Gamma) \leq \frac{1}{(n+1)},$$

and hence,

$$(70) \quad \mathcal{R} e'(P_p) \leq 2h_{\ell, n+1}(n+1).$$

Now we note that the class number of the complex quadratic field $\ell = \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$, for $a = 3, 1, 7$ is 1, and for $a = 31$ the class number is 3. The first two primes $\{p_1, p_2\}$ which split in $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-a})$ are $\{7, 13\}$, $\{5, 13\}$, $\{2, 11\}$ and $\{2, 5\}$ for $a = 3, 1, 7$ and 31 respectively. Let \mathcal{R} be as in the last column of the last table of 9.5. By direct computations we see that if $n = 7$ and $a = 3$, $\mathcal{R} e'(P_p) \geq \mathcal{R} f_7(7) > 16$, and if $n = 5$ and $a = 31$, both $\mathcal{R} f_5(2)$ and $\mathcal{R} g_5(2)$ are larger than 36. On the other hand, if $n = 5$ and $a = 3, 1$ or 7, both $\mathcal{R} f_5(p_2)$ and $\mathcal{R} g_5(p_2)$ are larger than 12, and at least one prime divisor of the numerator of $\mathcal{R} f_5(p_1)$ and $\mathcal{R} g_5(p_1)$ is

different from 2 and 3. We conclude from these observations that n cannot be 5 or 7. Thus we have proved Theorem 2.

Corrections in [PY2]: (i) In line 11 on page 381 and in the last two lines on page 386, “ $\chi(\Gamma)$ ” and “ $\chi(\Lambda)$ ” should be replaced with “ $|\chi(\Gamma)|$ ” and “ $|\chi(\Lambda)|$ ” respectively. (ii) In the statement of Theorem 2 on page 402, “ $\chi(X_u)/n$ ” should be replaced with “ $\chi(X_u)$ ”.

We note that a revised version of [PY1] which incorporates corrections and additions given in the “Addendum” has recently been posted on the arXiv.

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