

(5)

Since each of the maps τ^i and σ^i are \mathbb{Q} automorphisms, so is their composite $\sigma^i \tau^i$. Further, all the $\sigma^i \tau^i$ are distinct, for suppose

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } \sigma^{i_1} \tau^{j_1} &= \sigma^{i_2} \tau^{j_2} \\ \sigma^{i_1} \tau^{j_1}(\gamma) &= \sigma^{i_2} \tau^{j_2}(\gamma) \\ \sigma^{i_1}(\gamma) &= \sigma^{i_2}(\gamma) \Rightarrow i_1 = i_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Similarly } \sigma^{i_1} \tau^{j_1}(\omega) &= \sigma^{i_2} \tau^{j_2}(\omega) \\ \text{implies } \sigma^{i_1}(\tau^{j_1}(\omega)) &= \sigma^{i_2}(\tau^{j_2}(\omega)) \\ \tau^{j_1}(\omega) &= \tau^{j_2}(\omega) \\ \Rightarrow j_1 &= j_2 \end{aligned}$$

But for v) each element of $\Gamma(L:\mathbb{Q})$ is completely determined by its effect on γ and ω , so all the $\sigma^i \tau^i$ are distinct.

By Theorem 10.6 of Stewart they are all the \mathbb{Q} automorphisms of L .

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