

Definition 9.153. [OXF] Each rational number $x \neq 0$ breaks down uniquely as a product

$$x = \pm p_1^{m_1} p_2^{m_2} \cdots p_k^{m_k}, \quad (9.154)$$

where $p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_k$ are prime numbers and the m_j non-null integers. Fixed as above a prime number p , we define the **p -adic absolute value** of $x \in \mathbb{Q}$ as

$$|x|_p = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ p^{-m} & \text{if } p^m \text{ is the factor with base } p \text{ in the decomposition} \end{cases} \quad (9.155)$$

Finally, we define $d(x, y) = |x - y|_p$, which will turn out to be a distance on \mathbb{Q} , called **p -adic distance**.