Values of coefficients of cyclotomic polynomials II

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Abstract

Let $a(n,k)$ be the kth coefficient of the nth cyclotomic polynomial. In part I it was proved that $\{a(mn,k) \mid n \geq 1,\ k \geq 0\} = \mathbb{Z}$, in case m is a prime power. In this paper we show that the result also holds true in case m is an arbitrary positive integer.

1 Introduction

Let $\Phi_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\varphi(n)} a(n,k)x^k$ be the nth cyclotomic polynomial. The rational function $1/\Phi_n(x)$ has a Taylor series around $x = 0$ given by

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_n(x)} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c(n,k)x^k,$$

where it can be shown that the $c(n,k)$ are also integers. It turns out that usually the coefficients $a(n,k)$ and $c(n,k)$ are quite small in absolute value, for example for $n < 105$ it is well-known that $|a(n,k)| \leq 1$ and for $n < 561$ we have $|c(n,k)| \leq 1$ (by [3, Lemma 12]).

The purpose of this note is to show that although so often the coefficients $a(n,k)$ and $c(n,k)$ are small, they assume every integer value, even when we require n to be a multiple of an arbitrary natural number m.

Theorem 1 *Let $m \geq 1$ be an integer. Put $S(m) = \{a(mn,k)|n \geq 1,\ k \geq 0\}$ and $R(m) = \{c(mn,k)|n \geq 1,\ k \geq 0\}$. Then $S(m) = \mathbb{Z}$ and $R(m) = \mathbb{Z}$.*

Schur poved in 1931 (in a letter to E. Landau) that $S(1)$ is not a finite set. In 1987 Suzuki [4] proved that $S(1) = \mathbb{Z}$. Recently the first two authors [2] proved that $S(p^e) = \mathbb{Z}$ with p^e a prime power.

The fact that every integer already occurs as a coefficient of $\Phi_{pqr}(x)$ with p, q and r odd primes is implicit in Bachman [1]. The third author established this result for the reciprocal cyclotomic polynomials $1/\Phi_{pqr}(x)$, see Moree [3]. This result implies that $R(1) = \mathbb{Z}$.

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2 Some lemmas

Since

$$x^n - 1 = \prod_{d|n} \Phi_d(x), \tag{1}$$

we have by the Möbius inversion formula, $\Phi_n(x) = \prod_{d|n}(x^d - 1)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}$, where μ denotes the Möbius function.

On using that $\sum_{d|n} \mu(d) = 0$ if $n > 1$, it is seen that, for $n > 1$,

$$\Phi_n(x) = \prod_{d|n}(x^d - 1)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})} = (-1)^{\sum_{d|n}\mu(\frac{n}{d})}\prod_{d|n}(1 - x^d)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})} = \prod_{d|n}(1 - x^d)^{\mu(\frac{n}{d})}.$$

(Thus for $n > 1$, the polynomial $\Phi_n(x)$ is self-reciprocal.)

Lemma 1 *The coefficient $c(n, k)$ is an integer whose values only depends on the congruence class of k modulo n.*

Proof. Let us first consider

$$\Psi_n(x) := \frac{x^n - 1}{\Phi_n(x)}.$$

By (1) we have that $\Psi_n(x) = \prod_{d<n,\ d|n} \Phi_d(x)$ and thus its coefficients are integers. The degree of $\Psi_n(x)$ is $n - \varphi(n)$, with φ Euler's totient function. We infer that, for $|x| < 1$,

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_n(x)} = -\Psi_n(x)(1 + x^n + x^{2n} + \cdots)$$

Since $n > n - \varphi(n)$, the proof is completed. □

Let $\kappa(m) = \prod_{p|m} p$ denote the squarefree kernel of m, that is the largest squarefree divisor of m.

Lemma 2 *Let p be a prime. For $l, m \geq 1$ we have $S(p^l m) = S(pm)$ and $R(p^l m) = R(pm)$.*

Corollary 1 *We have $S(m) = S(\kappa(m))$ and $R(m) = R(\kappa(m))$.*

Proof of Lemma 2. It is easy to prove, see e.g. Thangadurai [5], that if p is prime and $p|n$, then

$$\Phi_{pn}(x) = \Phi_n(x^p). \tag{2}$$

Using this we deduce that $\Phi_{p^2m}(x) = \Phi_{pm}(x^p)$ and thus $a(pm, 1) = 0$ and hence $0 \in S(pm)$. On repeatedly applying (2) we can easily infer that $\Phi_{p^l mn}(x) = \Phi_{pmn}(x^{p^{l-1}})$ for any $l \geq 1$, so

$$a(p^l mn, k) = \begin{cases} a(pmn, \frac{k}{p^{l-1}}) & \text{if } p^{l-1}|k; \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

This together with $0 \in S(pm)$ and the trivial inclusion $S(p^l m) \subseteq S(pm)$ shows that $S(p^l m) = S(pm)$.

The proof that $R(p^l m) = R(pm)$ is completely analogous. Here we use that if $p|n$, then $\Psi_{pn}(x) = \Psi_n(x^p)$, which is immediate from (2) and the definition of $\Psi_n(x)$. □

Lemma 3 (Quantitative form of Dirichlet's theorem.) *Let a and m be coprime natural numbers and let $\pi(x; m, a)$ denote the number of primes $p \leq x$ that satisfy $p \equiv a (\bmod\ m)$. Then, as x tends to infinity,*

$$\pi(x; m, a) \sim \frac{x}{\varphi(m) \log x}.$$

Corollary 2 *Given $m, t \geq 1$ and any real number $r > 1$, there exists a constant $N_0(t, m, r)$ such that for every $n > N_0(t, m, r)$ the interval (n, rn) contains at least t primes $p \equiv 1 (\bmod\ m)$.*

3 The proof of Theorem 1

We first prove that $S(m) = \mathbb{Z}$. Since $S(m) = S(\kappa(m))$, we may assume that m is squarefree. We may also assume that $m > 1$. Suppose that $n > N_0(t, m, \frac{15}{8})$. Then there exist primes $p_1, p_2, \cdots, p_t$ such that

$$n < p_1 < p_2 < \cdots < p_t < \frac{15}{8} n \text{ and } p_j \equiv 1 (\bmod\ m), \quad j = 1, 2, \cdots, t.$$

Hence $p_t < 2p_1$.

Let q be any prime exceeding $2p_1$ and put

$$m_1 = \begin{cases} p_1 p_2 \cdots p_t q & \text{if } t \text{ is even;} \\ p_1 p_2 \cdots p_t & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that m and m_1 are coprime and that $\mu(m_1) = -1$. Using these observations we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{m_1 m}(x) &\equiv \prod_{d | m_1 m,\ d < 2p_1} (1 - x^d)^{\mu(\frac{m_1 m}{d})} \ (\bmod\ x^{2p_1}) \\
&\equiv \prod_{d|m} (1 - x^d)^{\mu(\frac{m}{d}) \mu(m_1)} \prod_{j=1}^{t} (1 - x^{p_j})^{\mu(\frac{m_1 m}{p_j})} \ (\bmod\ x^{2p_1}) \\
&\equiv \Phi_m(x)^{\mu(m_1)} \prod_{j=1}^{t} (1 - x^{p_j})^{-\mu(m_1 m)} \ (\bmod\ x^{2p_1}). \\
&\equiv \frac{1}{\Phi_m(x)} \prod_{j=1}^{t} (1 - x^{p_j})^{\mu(m)} \ (\bmod\ x^{2p_1}). \\
&\equiv \frac{1}{\Phi_m(x)} \Big(1 - \mu(m)(x^{p_1} + \ldots + x^{p_t})\Big) \ (\bmod\ x^{2p_1}).
\end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

From (3) it follows that, if $p_t \leq k < 2p_1$,

$$a(m_1 m, k) = c(m, k) - \mu(m) \sum_{j=1}^{t} c(m, k - p_j).$$

By Lemma 1 we have $c(m, k - p_j) = c(m, k - 1)$. Thus we find that

$$a(m_1 m, k) = c(m, k) - \mu(m) t c(m, k - 1) \text{ with } p_t \leq k < 2p_1. \tag{4}$$

We consider two cases ($\mu(m)=1$, respectively $\mu(m)=-1$).

Case 1. $\mu(m)=1$. In this case m has at least two prime divisors. Let $q_1<q_2$ be the smallest two prime divisors of m. Here we also require that $n\ge 8q_2$. This ensures that $p_t+q_2<2p_1$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\Phi_m(x)} &\equiv \frac{(1-x^{q_1})(1-x^{q_2})}{1-x} \pmod{x^{q_2+2}}\\ &\equiv 1+x+x^2+\ldots+x^{q_1-1}-x^{q_2}-x^{q_2+1} \pmod{x^{q_2+2}}.\end{aligned}\tag{5}$$

Thus $c(m,k)=1$ if $k\equiv\beta(\bmod\ m)$ with $\beta\in\{1,2\}$ and $c(m,k)=-1$ if $k\equiv\beta(\bmod\ m)$ with $\beta\in\{q_2,q_2+1\}$. This in combination with (4) shows that $a(m_1m,p_t+1)=1-t$ and $a(m_1m,p_t+q_2)=t-1$. Since $\{1-t,t-1\mid t\ge1\}=\mathbb{Z}$ the result follows in this case.

Case 2. $\mu(m)=-1$. Here we notice that

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_m(x)}\equiv\begin{cases}1-x \pmod{x^3} & \text{if } 2\nmid m;\\ 1-x+x^2 \pmod{x^3} & \text{otherwise.}\end{cases}$$

Using this we find that $a(m_1m,p_t)=-1+t$. Furthermore, $a(m_1m,p_t+1)=-t$ in case m is odd and $a(m_1m,p_t+1)=1-t$ otherwise. Since $\{-1+t,-t\mid t\ge1\}=\mathbb{Z}$ and $\{-1+t,1-t\mid t\ge1\}=\mathbb{Z}$, it follows that also $S(m)=\mathbb{Z}$ in this case.

It remains to show that $R(m)=\mathbb{Z}$. As before we may assume that m is squarefree (by Corollary 1) and that $m>1$ (by Theorem 8 of Moree [3]).

Let q be any prime exceeding $2p_1$ and put

$$\overline{m}_1=\begin{cases}p_1p_2\cdots p_t & \text{if } t \text{ is even;}\\ p_1p_2\cdots p_tq & \text{otherwise.}\end{cases}$$

Note that $\mu(\overline{m}_1)=1$. Reasoning as in the derivation of (3) we obtain

$$\frac{1}{\Phi_{\bar{m}_1m}(x)}\equiv\frac{1}{\Phi_m(x)}\Big(1-\mu(m)(x^{p_1}+\ldots+x^{p_t})\Big) \pmod{x^{2p_1}}$$

and from this $c(\bar{m}_1m,k)=a(m_1m,k)$ for $k<2p_1$. Reasoning as in the proof of $S(m)=\mathbb{Z}$, the proof is then completed. □

`Remark 1`. If one specializes the above proof to the case $m=p^e$, a proof a little easier than that given in part I [2] is obtained, since it does not involve a case distinction between m is odd and m is even as made in part I. This is a consequence of working modulo x^{2p_1}, rather than modulo x^{2p_1+1}.

`Remark 2`. The fraction $15/8$ in the proof can be replaced by $2-\epsilon$, with $0<\epsilon<1$ arbitrary. One then requires that $n>N_0(t,m,2-\epsilon)$ and in case $\mu(m)=1$ in addition that $n\ge q_2/\epsilon$.

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