

## COEFFICIENTS OF CYCLOTOMIC POLYNOMIALS

For  $n$  an integer, the  $n$ th cyclotomic polynomial is defined to be:

$$\Phi_n(x) = \prod_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ (j,n)=1}} (x - \zeta_n^j),$$

for  $\zeta_n = e^{2\pi i/n}$  an  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of unity. The cyclotomic polynomial can be written explicitly

$$\Phi_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\varphi(n)} a_n(k)x^k,$$

where  $\varphi(n) = \sum_{\substack{1 \leq j \leq n \\ (j,n)=1}} 1$  is Euler's totient function. The coefficients  $a_n(k)$  are integers, as  $\Phi_n(x)$  it

is the minimal polynomial of the  $n^{\text{th}}$  root of unity  $\zeta_n$ .

The behavior of the coefficients is quite well understood if:

- $n = p$  prime:  $\Phi_p(x) = 1 + x + \dots + x^{p-1}$ , thus  $a_p(k) = 1$  for  $k = 0, \dots, p-1$ .
- $n = pq$  for  $p, q$  primes:  $\Phi_{pq}(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{(p-1)(q-1)} a_{pq}(k)x^k$ , with  $a_{pq}(k) \in \{0, \pm 1\}$  (Lam and Leung, [?])

For  $n = pqr$ ,  $p, q, r$  primes we finally obtain coefficients that are not  $0, \pm 1$ . In [?], Kaplan finds an explicit formula for the coefficients  $a_{pqr}$  based on the equality:

$$\Phi_{pqr}(x) = (1 + x^{pq} + x^{2pq} + \dots)(1 + x + \dots + x^{p-1} - x^q - \dots - x^{q+p-1})\Phi_{pq}(x^r).$$

Using Kaplan's Lemma, there are several possible directions to proceed for a project:

- (1) When  $p$  is a fixed prime, and  $q, r$  vary among the primes, it is expected that the coefficients are bounded by:

$$a_{pqr} < 2p/3.$$

Using Kaplan's Lemma for various primes  $q, r$ , one can explore both directly or/and using programming how close to the bound one can get.

- (2) Using properties of the cyclotomic polynomials and Kaplan's lemma, it should be possible to compute formulas for coefficients of  $\Phi_{pqrs}$ , when  $n = pqrs$  is the product of 4 primes. This can be explored numerically or done for particular cases.

## REFERENCES

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