

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^{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^{th} root of unity ζ_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 Φ_{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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