

MAHLER MEASURE

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Consider a polynomial P in several variables with integer coefficients, i.e.,

$$P(z_1, \dots, z_d) = \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_d \geq 0} c_{k_1, \dots, k_d} z_1^{k_1} \dots z_d^{k_d},$$

where $c_k = c_{k_1, \dots, k_d} \in \mathbb{Z}$, and there are only finitely many k 's such that $c_k \neq 0$.

The (logarithmic) Mahler measure is given by

$$m(P) = \int_0^1 \dots \int_0^1 \log |P(e^{2\pi i \theta_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i \theta_d})| d\theta_1 \dots d\theta_d.$$

It turns out that such integrals are well defined, even if P has roots in $\mathbb{S}^d = \{z = (z_1, \dots, z_d) : |z_1| = \dots = |z_d| = 1\}$. Moreover, $m(P) \geq 0$ and $m(PQ) = m(P) + m(Q)$ for all polynomials P, Q with integer coefficients.

If P is a polynomial in one variable, $P(z) = c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_d z^d$, $c_0 \neq 0$ with roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_d \in \mathbb{C}$, then the logarithmic Mahler measure of P is given by

$$m(P) = \log |c_0| + \sum_{j: |\alpha_j| > 1} \log |\alpha_j|.$$

The Mahler measure is **ubiquitous** in mathematics: it appears naturally and frequently in algebraic number theory, analysis, dynamical systems, and even statistical physics and electrical engineering.

The famous (unsolved) Lehmer's conjecture states that for any non-zero polynomial with integer coefficients P , either $m(P) = 0$ or $m(P) \geq c > 0$.

The goal of this project is to get familiar with the basic properties and fundamental results about the Mahler measure. The recent book by Brunault and Zudilin [1] will be a starting point for the project.

There a number of possible research questions which could be investigated. For example, various questions in relation to Dynamical Systems and Statistical Physics. Another question, arose in [2] about the interplay between the Mahler measure and the height of a polynomial $h(P) = \max |c_k|$. More specifically, if P is a polynomial in d variables with $m(P) > 0$, then for all sufficiently large N , there exists no non-trivial polynomial $Q = \sum_k c_k z_1^{k_1 N} \dots z_d^{k_d N}$ with $|c_k| \leq 2$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+^d$ such that Q is divisible by P .

REFERENCES

- [1] F. Brunault and W. Zudilin, *Many Variations of Mahler Measures: A Lasting Symphony*, Australian Mathematical Society Lecture Series, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2020.
- [2] Aihua Fan, Klaus Schmidt, and Evgeny Verbitskiy, *Bohr chaoticity of principal algebraic actions and Riesz product measures*, arXiv e-prints (2021), arXiv:2103.04767.