STATISTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ROOTS
OF A POLYNOMIAL MODULO PRIMES II

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ABSTRACT. Continuing the previous paper, we give several data on the distribution of roots modulo primes of an irreducible polynomial, and based on them, we propose problems on the distribution.

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Throughout this paper, unless otherwise specified, a polynomial means a monic irreducible one of degree \( n > 1 \) with integer coefficients, and the letter \( p \) denotes a prime number. For a polynomial \( f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0 \) of degree \( n \) and a prime number \( p \), we say that \( f(x) \) is fully splitting modulo \( p \) if there are integers \( r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n \) satisfying \( f(x) \equiv \prod(x - r_i) \mod p \). Throughout this paper except the final Subsection 3.2 we assume inequalities

\[
0 \leq r_1 \leq \cdots \leq r_n < p.
\]

We note that if \( p \) is sufficiently large, (1) is equivalent to

\[
0 < r_1 < \cdots < r_n < p.
\]

Putting

\[
\text{Spl}(f, X) := \{ p \leq X \mid f(x) \text{ is fully splitting modulo } p \}
\]

for a positive number \( X \) and \( \text{Spl}(f) := \text{Spl}(f, \infty) \), we know that \( \text{Spl}(f) \) is an infinite set and the density theorem due to Chebotarev

\[
\lim_{X \to \infty} \frac{\#\text{Spl}(f, X)}{\#\{p \leq X\}} = \frac{1}{[\mathbb{Q}(f) : \mathbb{Q}]}
\]

holds, where \( \mathbb{Q} \) means the rational number field and \( \mathbb{Q}(f) \) is a finite Galois extension field of \( \mathbb{Q} \) generated by all roots of \( f(x) \). The author studied statistical distribution of local roots \( r_i \) for \( p \in \text{Spl}(f) \) in previous papers, and

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proposed the following problem: For a real function \( t = t(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \), study a density vector \( \Pr(f, t, X) := [\ldots, F_0, F_1, \ldots] \) defined by

\[
F_k := \frac{\# \{ p \in \text{Spl}(f, X) \mid \lceil t(r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p) \rceil = k \}}{\# \text{Spl}(f, X)},
\]

where \([x]\) is an integer defined by \( x \leq [x] < x + 1 \).

Here, we take up a function \( t_j(x_1, \ldots, x_n) = 2x_j \) (1 \( \leq j \leq n \)) with the condition \( k = 1 \). The condition \( \lceil t_j(r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p) \rceil = 1 \) is obviously equivalent to \( 0 < r_j \leq p/2 \). Let us define the following frequency \( \Pr_D(f, X) \) for a domain \( D \subset [0,1]^n \),

\[
\Pr_D(f, X) := \frac{\# \{ p \in \text{Spl}(f, X) \mid (r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p) \in D \}}{\# \text{Spl}(f, X)},
\]

\[
\Pr_D(f) := \lim_{X \to \infty} \Pr_D(f, X).
\]

Although the existence of the limit is not proved, the author has no data to deny it\(^1\) and assume the existence hereafter.

In this paper, we are mainly concerned with making data on the special domain

\[
D_j := \{(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n \mid x_j < 1/2 \},
\]

and we put

\[
\Pr^*(f, X) := [\Pr_{D_1}(f, X), \ldots, \Pr_{D_n}(f, X)],
\]

\[
\Pr^*(f) := \lim_{X \to \infty} \Pr^*(f, X) = [\Pr_{D_1}(f), \ldots, \Pr_{D_n}(f)].
\]

Based on data, we give questions in the last section.

1. Propositions

The followings are a few proved small results.

**Theorem 1.** For a domain \( D \subset [0,1]^n \), we put

\[
D^\vee := \{(1 - x_n, \ldots, 1 - x_1) \mid (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in D \}.
\]

Then we have

\[
\Pr_D(f(x)) = \Pr_{D^\vee}((-1)^n f(-x)).
\]

\(^1\)The data were obtained using pari/gp. The PARI Group, PARI/GP version 2.8.0, Bordeaux, 2014, http://pari.math.u-bordeaux.fr/.
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**Proof.** It is obvious that \(\text{Spl}(f(x)) = \text{Spl}((-1)^n f(-x))\). Assume that \(f(x) \equiv \prod(x - r_i) \bmod p\) with the order \(\Pi\) for a prime \(p \in \text{Spl}(f)\); then we have \((-1)^n f(-x) \equiv \prod(x + r_i) \equiv \prod(x - R_i) \bmod p\) for \(0 < R_1 := p - r_n < \cdots < R_n := p - r_1 < p\) for a sufficiently large prime \(p \in \text{Spl}(f)\), hence \((r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p) \in D\) is equivalent to \((R_1/p, \ldots, R_n/p) = (1 - r_n/p, \ldots, 1 - r_1/p) \in D'\), which implies the statement. \(\square\)

**Theorem 2.** Let a domain \(D_j\) be as before. We have, for \(1 \leq j \leq n\)

\[\text{Pr}_{D_j}((-1)^n f(-x)) + \text{Pr}_{D_{n+1-j}}(f(x)) = 1.\]

If \(\text{Pr}_{D_j}((-1)^n f(-x)) = \text{Pr}_{D_j}(f(x))\) holds, then \(\text{Pr}_{D_j}(f) + \text{Pr}_{D_{n+1-j}}(f) = 1.\)

**Proof.** Using notations \(r_j, R_j\) in the previous proof, we see easily that

\[
\#\{p \in \text{Spl}((-1)^n f(-x), X) \mid R_j < p/2\} = \#\{p \in \text{Spl}(f, X) \mid r_{n+1-j} > p/2\} = \#\text{Spl}(f, X) - \#\{p \in \text{Spl}(f, X) \mid r_{n+1-j} < p/2\},
\]

which implies \(\text{Pr}_{D_j}((-1)^n f(-x)) = 1 - \text{Pr}_{D_{n+1-j}}(f(x))\). \(\square\)

The case of \(f(x) = g(h(x))\) for a quadratic polynomial \(h\) is easy:

**Theorem 3.** Let a polynomial \(f(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \cdots + a_0\) be of form \(g(h(x))\) for a quadratic polynomial \(h\). Then the limit \(\text{Pr}_{D_j}(f)\) exists and we have

\[
\text{Pr}_{D_j}(f) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{if } j \leq n/2, \\
0 & \text{if } j > n/2.
\end{cases}
\]

**Proof.** We note that \(n\) is an even integer. As is shown in the proof of Proposition 2 of \([\Pi]\), we have \(r_j + r_{n+1-j} = p - 2a_{n-1}/n\) under the assumption \([\Pi]\) if \(p\) is sufficiently large. Suppose \(j \leq n/2\); then \(j < n + 1 - j\) implies

\[
2r_j < r_j + r_{n+1-j} = p - 2a_{n-1}/n.
\]

Assume that there are infinitely many primes \(p\) such that \(2r_j > p\); then for such infinitely many primes \(p\), we have \(0 < 2r_j - p < -2a_{n-1}/n\). Hence for an integer \(R\) with \(0 < R < -2a_{n-1}/n\), there are infinitely many primes \(p\) such that \(2r_j - p = R\). Put \(F(x) := 2^n f(x/2)\), which is a monic irreducible polynomial with integer coefficients. It is easy to see that \(F(R) \equiv F(2r_j) = 2^n f(r_j) \equiv 0 \bmod p\) for infinitely many primes, which implies a contradiction \(F(R) = 0\). Thus, \(2r_j \leq p\) holds if \(p\) is sufficiently large, hence \(\text{Pr}_{D_j}(f) = 1.\)

Next, suppose that there are infinitely many primes \(p\) satisfying \(r_j < p/2\) for \(j \geq n/2 + 1\); then applying the above inequality to \(n + 1 - j \leq n/2\) instead of \(j\), we have \(2r_{n+1-j} < p - 2a_{n-1}/n\), hence \(-2a_{n-1}/n > 2r_{n+1-j} - p.\)
On the other hand, \( r_{n+1-j} = p - 2a_{n-1}/n - r_j \) implies \( 2r_{n+1-j} - p = p - 2r_j - 4a_{n-1}/n > -4a_{n-1}/n \). They imply that there is an integer \( R \) satisfying that \(-2a_{n-1}/n > R = 2r_{n+1-j} - p > -4a_{n-1}/n\) for infinitely many primes \( p \). Similarly to the former, it implies a contradiction, which implies that the number of primes \( p \) satisfying \( r_j < p/2 \) is finite, i.e., \( \Pr_{D_j}(f) = 0 \). 

2. Numerical data

First, let us explain how to guess conjectural densities \( \Pr_{D_j}(f) \) from an approximation \( \Pr_{D_j}(f, 10^{10}) \). We adopt the following double checking method. Let \( \alpha = a/b \) be a rational number and suppose that a sequence of rational numbers \( c_n \) tends to \( \alpha \). We note that both \( |c_n b - r(c_n b)| \) and \( |c_n - r(c_n b)/b| \) tend to 0 as \( n \to \infty \), where \( r(x) \) is the nearest integer to \( x \). For an approximate value \( c = \Pr_{D_j}(f, 10^{10}) \) to \( \alpha \), we take integers \( b_i \) such that \( b_1 \) (resp. \( b_2 \)) gives the minimal value of \( |cb_1 - r(cb_1)| \) (resp. \( |c - r(cb_2)/b_2| \)) to the extent of \( 1 \leq b_i \leq 1000 \). If \( b_1 = b_2 \), we may suppose \( \alpha = r(cb_1)/b_1 \). In the following data, \( \Pr_{D_j}((-1)^n f(-x)) = \Pr_{D_j}(f) \) seems to hold.

(1) The case of \( n = 3 \). For \( f_3 := x^3 + 2 \), a conjecture is

\[
\Pr_3 := \Pr^*(f_3) = [7/8, 1/2, 1/8] = [7, 4, 1]/8.
\]  

The original data are

\[
\Pr^*(f_3, 10^{10}) = [66357392/75839979, 12639203/25279993, 9478153/75839979]
\]

and

\[
\Pr_3 - \Pr^*(f_3, 10^{10}) = [3.4146, 3.1388, 2.4319]/10^5.
\]

We checked the following: For any irreducible polynomial \( f(x) = x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \) with \( |a_i| \leq 5 \), there is a large number \( X \) such that, putting \( \Pr_3[j] = a/b \ ((a, b) = 1) \),

\[
r(mb \cdot \Pr_{D_j}(f, X)) = ma \text{ with } m = 10
\]  

for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \). The larger \( m \) is, the more precise the approximation is. The density \( \Pr^*(f) \) is independent of each polynomial \( f \) in the case of \( \deg(f) = 3 \), which implies \( \sum_i \Pr_{D_i}(f) = n/2 = 3/2 \) by Theorem 2.
Let us give remarks. Since \( r_1 + r_2 + r_3 + a_2 = C_p(f)p \) holds for an integer \( C_p(f) = 1, 2 \), the condition \( r_2 < r_3 < p \) implies \( r_2 < r_3 = C_p(f)p - r_1 - r_2 - a_2 < p \). It is not difficult to see that we have \( C_p(f) = [r_1/p + r_2/p] \) and a stronger inequality \( r_2 < C_p(f)p - r_1 - r_2 < p \) if \( p \) is sufficiently large. Taking account of it and neglecting a term \( a_2 \) by \( a_2/p \to 0 \) \((p \to \infty)\), we suppose that for \( x_i := r_i/p, x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = k \) is an integer 1 or 2, and consider the region defined by

\[
\mathcal{D} := \bigcup_{k=1,2} \{(x_1, x_2) \mid 0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 := k - (x_1 + x_2) < 1\}
\]

\[
= \{(x_1, x_2) \mid 0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 := [x_1 + x_2] - (x_1 + x_2)\}.
\]

Then the area of \( \mathcal{D} \) is 1/6, and the area of the intersection of \( \mathcal{D} \) and \( x_j < 1/2 \) is 1/6 times

\[
\frac{7}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{1}{8}
\]

according to \( j = 1, 2, 3 \) (cf. 4).

More generally, for a region \( D \) given by

\[
\{(x_1, x_2) \mid 0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3 := [x_1 + x_2] - (x_1 + x_2), A_i \leq x_i \leq B_i (\forall i)\},
\]

the area of \( D \) is likely to be \( 1/6 \) \((= \text{the area of } \mathcal{D})\) times the density of \( p \) satisfying \( A_i \leq r_i/p \leq B_i \) \((i = 1, 2, 3)\). For example, for \( A_1 = A_2 = A_3 = 0, B_1 = 1/3, B_2 = 1, B_3 = 1 \) \((\text{area} = 1/9)\), or \( B_1 = 1/4, B_2 = 1/3, B_3 = 1/2 \) \((\text{area} = 1/288)\), numerical data match with it. These suggest that the sequence of points \((r_1/p, r_2/p)\) is uniformly distributed on \( \mathcal{D} \) in some sense (cf. [4]).

Hereafter we omit the original data.

(2) The case of \( n = 4 \).

For \( f_4 := x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 \), a conjecture is

\[
\Pr_4 := \Pr^*(f_4) = [11, 9, 3, 1]/12.
\]

\[
\Pr_4 - \Pr^*(f_4, 10^{10}) = [2.3298, -1.8589, 2.2668, 3.1439]/10^5.
\]

We checked the following: For any irreducible and indecomposable\(^2\) polynomial \( f(x) = x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \) with \( |a_i| \leq 5 \), there is a large number \( X \) such that an equation similar to (4) for \( \Pr_4 \) instead of \( \Pr_3 \) holds for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \).

(3) The case of \( n = 5 \).

For \( f_5 := x^5 - 10x^3 + 5x^2 + 10x + 1 \), which defines a subfield of degree 5 in a cyclotomic field \( \mathbb{Q}(\exp(2\pi i/25)) \), we conjecture

\[
\Pr_5 := \Pr^*(f_5) = [31, 26, 16, 6, 1]/32.
\]

\[
\Pr_5 - \Pr^*(f_5, 10^{10}) = [-2.6026, -5.9824, -1.7630, -2.7167, -0.65312]/10^5.
\]

\(^2\)A polynomial \( f(x) \) is called indecomposable unless \( f(x) \) is of the form \( g(h(x)) \) with \( \deg h \neq 1, \deg f \).
We checked the following: For any irreducible polynomial \( f(x) = x^5 + a_4x^4 + a_3x^3 + a_2x^2 + a_1x + a_0 \) with \( |a_i| \leq 3 \), there is a large number \( X \) such that an equation similar to (4) holds for \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) for \( \text{Pr}_3 \) instead of \( \text{Pr}_3 \).

(4) The case of \( n = 6 \). Putting
\[
\begin{align*}
  f_{6.1}(x) & := x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 & \quad & \text{(Ex.1 in 1)}, \\
  f_{6.2n}(x) & := x^6 - 2x^5 + 11x^4 + 6x^3 + 16x^2 + 122x + 127 & \quad & \text{(Ex.2 ibid.)}, \\
  f_{6.2z}(x) & := x^6 - 2x^3 + 9x^2 + 6x + 2 & \quad & \text{(Ex.3 ibid.)}, \\
  f_{6.2p}(x) & := f_{6.2n}(-x), \\
  f_{6.3}(x) & := x^6 - 9x^5 - 3x^4 + 139x^3 + 93x^2 - 627x + 1289 & \quad & \text{(Ex.4 ibid.)},
\end{align*}
\]

we conjecture
\[
\text{Pr}^*(f) = \begin{cases} 
[947, 845, 650, 310, 115, 13]/960 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.1}, \\
[63, 57, 42, 22, 7, 1]/64 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.2c} (c = n, z, p), \\
[35, 32, 26, 10, 4, 1]/36 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.3},
\end{cases}
\]

and
\[
\text{Pr}^*(f) - \text{Pr}^*(f, X) = \begin{cases} 
[-0.33, -1.37, -0.54, 1.03, -1.06, -0.29]/10^6 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.1}, X = 10^{13}, \\
[1.71, 2.38, -4.32, -8.71, 1.78, 3.29]/10^5 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.2n}, X = 10^{10}, \\
[0.81, 0.13, 3.73, -4.08, -6.66, -1.91]/10^5 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.2z}, X = 10^{10}, \\
[-0.74, -0.83, 0.02, 0.88, 6.34, 1.91]/10^5 & \quad \text{for } f = f_{6.3}, X = 10^{10}.
\end{cases}
\]

Although polynomials \( f_{6.1}, f_{6.2n}, f_{6.3} \) define the same field \( \mathbb{Q}(\exp(2\pi i/7)) \), that is their \( \text{Spl}(f) \) are equal, the speed of convergence for \( f_{6.1} \) is slow compared to other two polynomials. The author does not know the reason.

First, we define a type number 1, 2, 3 to a polynomial \( f \) with a root \( \alpha \) as follows:

The type number of \( f \) is 2 if \( \mathbb{Q}(\alpha) \) contains a quadratic subfield \( M_2 \) such that the trace of \( \alpha \) to \( M_2 \) is rational.

The type number of \( f \) is 3 if \( \mathbb{Q}(\alpha) \) contains a cubic subfield \( M_3 \) such that the discriminant \( D \) of the monic minimal quadratic polynomial \( g_2(x) \) of \( \alpha \) over \( M_3 \) is rational.

Otherwise, the type number is 1.

There are linear (resp. quadratic) relations among local roots \( r_i \) in (1) if the type number is 2 (resp. 3), and for a polynomial \( f(x) = g(h(x)) \) with a cubic polynomial \( h(x) \), the type number of \( f \) is 2 (cf. (1)).

It is not difficult to see that type numbers 2 and 3 are incompatible.
We checked the following: Let a polynomial $BP$ be $f_{6.1}$ or $f_{6.2z}$, and $\alpha$ a root of it. We consider a polynomial $f$ whose root is $\beta := \sum_{i=0}^{5} c_i \alpha^i$ with integers $c_i \mid c_i \mid \leq 1$. We skip reducible polynomials and decomposable ones of $f(x) = g(h(x))$ with $\deg h = 2$. There is a large number $X$ for which (4) is valid with $m = 1$ instead of $m = 10$ for the density (7) corresponding to the type of $f$.

(5) The case of $n = 7$. We checked for any irreducible polynomial $f(x) = x^7 + a_6 x^6 + \cdots + a_0$ with $|a_i| \leq 1$ there is a large number $X$ such that (4) with $m = 1$ holds for $Pr^*(f)$ given by

$$[127, 120, 99, 64, 29, 8, 1] / 128.$$  

3. Remarks

3.1. First, put

$$\hat{D}_n := \left\{ (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mid 0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n < 1, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\},$$

$$D_n := \left\{ (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \mid 0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n := \left\lceil \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right\rceil - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right\} = \left\{ (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}) \mid 0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < 3x_n < 1, \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$  

$D_n$ is a projection of $\hat{D}_n$, and the volume seems to be $1/n!$. We note that points $(r_1/p, \ldots, r_{n-1}/p)$ are in $D_n$ if $p$ is sufficiently large, and let us consider the following property, which is a kind of uniformity:

$$Pr_D(f) = \frac{\text{vol}(\{x \in D_n \mid \hat{x} \in \overline{D}\})}{\text{vol}(D_n)} = \frac{\text{vol}(D \cap \overline{D}_n)}{\text{vol}(D_n)}$$  

for a domain $D \subset [0,1]^n$. Here, $Pr_D(f)$ is defined at (2), and we put, for $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1})$,

$$\hat{x} = (x_1, \ldots, x_{n-1}, x_n) \quad \text{for} \quad x_n := \left\lceil \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i \right\rceil - \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} x_i.$$  

The first equality in (9) is an expectation, but the second equality is definite, since the angle of two hyperplanes $T_c$ defined by $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i = c$ and $H_n$ defined by $x_n = 0$ is $\arccos(1/\sqrt{n})$ independent of $c$. Theoretically the second is better, but numerically the first is easier to calculate.
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For a polynomial \( f = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \ldots \), we put \( tr(f) := -a_{n-1} \), and we note that the equation \( r_1 + \cdots + r_n - tr(f) \equiv 0 \mod p \) implies \( r_1/p + \cdots + r_n/p = tr(f)/p + C_p(f) \) for an integer \( C_p(f) \). If \( Pr_D(f) \neq 0 \) holds, then there are infinitely many primes \( p \in \text{Spl}(f) \) such that \( (r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p) \in D \), whose accumulation points are in \( \mathcal{D}_n \) by \( r_1/p + \cdots + r_n/p = C_p(f) + tr(f)/p \). Hence we have \( \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{D}_n \neq \emptyset \) if \( Pr_D(f) \neq 0 \). In other words, \( \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{D}_n = \emptyset \) implies \( Pr_D(f) = 0 \), therefore \( [9] \) is valid if \( \mathcal{D} \cap \mathcal{D}_n = \emptyset \). It is inappropriate to put the restriction \( D \subset \mathcal{D}_n \) from the beginning, because it implies \( Pr_D(f) = 0 \) in the case of \( tr(f) \neq 0 \).

Suppose that \( \deg f \) is odd prime: We expect

\[
Pr^*(f) = [a(n,1), \ldots, a(n,n)]/a(n,0),
\]

where

\[
a(n,m) := \sum_{j=m}^{n} \binom{n}{j} = \sum_{j=0}^{n-m} \binom{n}{j} \quad (0 \leq m \leq n),
\]

and \( a(n,m) + a(n-n-m+1) = 2^n = a(n,0) \) \( (1 \leq m \leq n) \) is easy to see (cf. Theorem[2]). Relevant values are

\[
[a(n,0), \ldots, a(n,n)] = \begin{cases} 
[8, 7, 4, 1] & (n = 3), \\
[16, 15, 11, 5, 1] & (n = 4), \\
[32, 31, 26, 16, 6, 1] & (n = 5), \\
[64, 63, 57, 42, 22, 7, 1] & (n = 6), \\
[128, 127, 120, 99, 64, 29, 8, 1] & (n = 7). 
\end{cases}
\]

The values in the case of \( n = 3, 5, 7 \) match with \([3], [6], [8]\), however for \( n = 4 \), it does not match with \([5]\), and for \( n = 6 \), it matches with \( f_{6,2*} \), for which the uniformity \([4]\) fails as we will see later.

Let \( D_j \) be as before. In case of \( n = 3 \), the equation \([4]\) for \( D_j \) is consistent with \( Pr_3 \) as noted, and by approximating the volume by the Monte Carlo method in the case of \( n = 5, 7 \), the equation \([7]\) for \( D_j \) seems to be true.

Moreover, in case of \( n = 5 \), for any subset \( S \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \) with \( 2 \leq \#S \leq 4 \), we gave conjectural densities \( Pr_k(f, S) \) after proposition 4 in \([1]\), which correspond to the region defined by \( D_n(S, k) := \{ (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in [0,1]^n \mid \sum_{i \in S} x_i = k \} \). They also support \([7]\), as far as we approximate the volume of the region by the M. C. method.

In case of \( n = 4 \), after calculating volumes exactly, we can check that the conjecture \( Pr_4 \) is compatible with \([9]\), and also conjectural densities \( Pr_k(f, S) \) after proposition 4 in \([1]\) corresponding to the region \( D_n(S, k) \) match with \([9]\) by approximating volumes by the M. C. method.
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In case of \( n = 6 \) and \( f = f_{6,1} \), \( \mathbb{Q} \) and \( \Pr_k(f, S) \) in the third section of \([1]\) are consistent with \([2]\) by approximating volumes by the M. C. method, but there is no information on the values of the density in \([2]\) unfortunately.

3.2.

Let a polynomial \( f(x) \) be of degree \( n \) and put \( K := \mathbb{Q}(\alpha) \), where \( \alpha \) is a root of \( f(x) \). Let us see that an existence of a proper subfield of \( K \) may imply relations among local roots, which is a generalization of proposition 5 in \([1]\) as follows.

Denote the ring of integers of \( K \) by \( \mathcal{O}_K \) and prime ideals lying above \( p \) by \( \mathfrak{P}_i \). Suppose that \( p \in \text{Spl}(f) \) is sufficiently large and \( r_1, \ldots, r_n \) are roots of \( f(x) \) mod \( p \), where we do not assume inequalities \((1)\); then we have the prime ideal decomposition of \( p : p\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{P}_1 \cdots \mathfrak{P}_n \) and we may suppose that, by renumbering

\[
\mathfrak{P}_i = (\alpha - r_i)\mathcal{O}_K + p\mathcal{O}_K \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{O}_K/p\mathcal{O}_K \cong \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_n, \tag{10}
\]

in particular \( \alpha \equiv r_i \mod \mathfrak{P}_i \). The isomorphism in \((10)\) is given by

\[
\beta \mod p\mathcal{O}_K \mapsto (\beta \mod \mathfrak{P}_1, \ldots, \beta \mod \mathfrak{P}_n)
\]

and

\[
\mathcal{O}_K/\mathfrak{P}_i \cong \mathbb{Z}/p\mathbb{Z}.
\]

Let \( F \) be a proper subfield of \( K \) and \( m := [F : \mathbb{Q}] \), \( k := n/m \), and we renumber roots \( r_i \) and ideals \( \mathfrak{P}_i \) as follows:

\[
p\mathcal{O}_F = p_1 \cdots p_m, \quad p_i\mathcal{O}_K = \mathfrak{P}_{i,1} \cdots \mathfrak{P}_{i,k} \quad (1 \leq i \leq m),
\]

\[
\alpha \equiv r_{i,j} \mod \mathfrak{P}_{i,j} \quad (1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq k).
\]

Let \( g(x) \) be the monic minimal polynomial of \( \alpha \) over \( F \), whose degree is \( k \); then \( g(\alpha) = 0 \) implies \( g(r_{i,j}) \equiv 0 \mod \mathfrak{P}_{i,j} \), i.e., \( g(r_{i,j}) \in \mathfrak{P}_{i,j} \cap F = p_i \ (1 \leq j \leq k) \), hence

\[
g(x) \equiv \prod_{1 \leq j \leq k} (x - r_{i,j}) \mod p_i \quad (1 \leq i \leq m).
\]

If \( tr(g) \) is a rational integer, then we have

\[
tr(g) \equiv \sum_{j=1}^{k} r_{i,j} \mod p \quad (1 \leq i \leq m),
\]

which implies

\[
\sum_{j=1}^{k} r_{i,j}/p - \sum_{j=1}^{k} r_{1,j}/p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (2 \leq i \leq m).
\]
hence, for a certain labeling of $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ as $x_{i,j}$ $(1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq k)$, a point $(r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p)$ is on a lower dimensional set

$$\left\{ (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \middle| \sum_{j=1}^{k} x_{i,j} - \sum_{j=1}^{k} x_{1,j} \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ for } 2 \leq i \leq m \right\}.$$ 

Hence the uniformity breaks down (cf. Example 1 below).

If $g(x)$ is quadratic and the discriminant is a rational integer $D$, then we have $(r_{i,1} - r_{i,2})^2 \equiv D \mod p$, which implies $r_{i,1} - r_{i,2} \equiv \pm (r_{i,1} - r_{i,2}) \mod p$ $(2 \leq i \leq m)$, hence

$$(r_{i,1}/p - r_{i,2}/p) \pm (r_{i,1}/p - r_{i,2}/p) \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (2 \leq i \leq m).$$

Similarly to the above, a point $(r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p)$ is on a lower dimensional set defined by a linear form, and the uniformity breaks down (cf. Example 2 below).

Suppose that there are subfields $F_1, F_2$ of $K$ such that $\mathbb{Q} \subset F_1 \subset F_2 \subset K$ and $g^{(1)}(x)$ is the minimal polynomial of $\alpha$ over $F_1$. Then $g^{(1)}$ is divisible by $g^{(2)}$ over $F_2$ by $g^{(1)}(\alpha) = g^{(2)}(\alpha) = 0$, and put $d_i = \deg g^{(i)}$. Renumber roots $r_i$ and prime ideals as

$$pO_{F_1} = \prod_{i=1}^{[F_1 : \mathbb{Q}]} p_i^{(1)}, \quad p_i^{(1)} O_{F_2} = \prod_{j=1}^{[F_2 : F_1]} p_i^{(2)},$$

$$g^{(1)}(x) \equiv \prod_{k=1}^{d_1} (x - r_{i,k}) \mod p_i^{(1)} \quad (1 \leq i \leq [F_1 : \mathbb{Q}]),$$

$$g^{(2)}(x) \equiv \prod_{k=1}^{d_2} (x - r_{i+k+j-1}d_2) \mod p_i^{(2)} \quad (1 \leq j \leq [F_2 : F_1]).$$

Suppose that $tr(g^{(2)}) \in F_1$ and $tr(g^{(2)}) = m \cdot tr(g^{(1)})$ $(m \in \mathbb{Z})$ hold; then $tr(g^{(2)}) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{d_2} r_{i+k+j-1}d_2 \mod p_i^{(2)}$ and the condition $tr(g^{(2)}) \in F_1$ imply $tr(g^{(2)}) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{d_2} r_{i+k+j-1}d_2 \mod p_i^{(1)}$. Now the condition $tr(g^{(2)}) = m \cdot tr(g^{(1)})$ implies

$$tr(g^{(2)}) \equiv \sum_{k=1}^{d_2} r_{i+k+j-1}d_2 \equiv m \sum_{k=1}^{d_1} r_{i,k} \mod p_i^{(1)}.$$

Therefore we have $\sum_{k=1}^{d_2} r_{i+k+j-1}d_2 - m \sum_{k=1}^{d_1} r_{i,k} \equiv 0 \mod p$, i.e.,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{d_2} r_{i+k+j-1}d_2/p - m \sum_{k=1}^{d_1} r_{i,k}/p \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1 \leq i \leq [F_1 : \mathbb{Q}]),$$

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Hence a point \((r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p)\) is on a lower dimensional set

\[
\left\{(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mid \sum_{k=1}^{d_2} x_{i,k+(j-1)d_2} - m \sum_{k=1}^{d_1} x_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}
\]

for an appropriate labeling \(\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\} = \{x_{i,j} \mid i, j\}\). This case occurs for a polynomial of degree 8.

For a polynomial \(f = x^8 - 72x^7 + 1816x^6 - 19584x^5 + 94320x^4 - 59904x^3 - 1664x^2 - 69120x + 95488\), put \(K = \mathbb{Q}(\alpha)\) for a root \(\alpha\), which is a Galois extension of \(\mathbb{Q}\). \(\mathbb{K}\) contains three quadratic subfields \(F_1(\cong \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}), F_2(\cong \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})), F_3(\cong \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3}))\) and five quartic subfields \(F_4(\cong \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}, \sqrt{3}))\), \(F_5, F_6, F_7, F_8\), where \(F_5, F_6\) (resp. \(F_7, F_8\)) contain \(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{3})\) (resp. \(\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-3})\). Fields \(F_5 \cong F_6\) (resp. \(F_7 \cong F_8\)) are defined by a polynomial \(x^4 - 2x^3 - 2x + 1\) (resp. \(x^4 - 3x^2 + 3\)).

Let a polynomial \(g_i\) be the minimal polynomial of \(\alpha\) over \(F_i\), and let \(\alpha_i\) be the complex roots of \(f\) with \(\alpha_1 = \alpha\) and

\[
\begin{align*}
g_1(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)(x - \alpha_4), \\
g_2(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_5)(x - \alpha_6), \\
g_3(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_7)(x - \alpha_8), \\
g_4(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_2)(x - \alpha_3)(x - \alpha_5), \\
g_5(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_3)(x - \alpha_4), \\
g_6(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_4)(x - \alpha_5), \\
g_7(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_5)(x - \alpha_6), \\
g_8(x) &= (x - \alpha_1)(x - \alpha_6).
\end{align*}
\]

Then for any prime \(p \in \text{Spl}(f)\), \(g_i(x)\) is congruent to a polynomial replaced a complex root \(\alpha_j\) by a local root \(r_j\) without \(\mathbb{Z}\) modulo the prime ideal of \(F_i\) below a fixed prime ideal of \(K\) above \(p\), and we have linear relations

\[
2(-r_1 + r_2) + r_3 - r_4 - 2(r_5 - r_6) - \delta(r_7 - r_8) \equiv 0 \mod p,
\]

\[
-r_1 + r_2 + 2(r_3 - r_4) + (r_5 - r_6) + 2\delta(r_7 - r_8) \equiv 0 \mod p,
\]

hence the uniformity \(\mathbb{Z}\) breaks down. The linear relations come from global identities of roots of \(f\):

\[
\begin{align*}
2(-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) + \alpha_3 - \alpha_4 - 2(\alpha_5 - \alpha_6) + \alpha_7 - \alpha_8 &= 0, \\
-\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + 2(\alpha_3 - \alpha_4) + \alpha_5 - \alpha_6 - 2(\alpha_7 - \alpha_8) &= 0.
\end{align*}
\]

In the above, \(\delta = \pm 1\) which depends on \(p\). The sign \(\pm 1\) comes from the ambiguity of the choice of \(r_7, r_8\). It seems to be equi-distributed under the condition \(r_7 < r_8\).
Quite similarly to proposition 4 in [1], we can show: If local roots \( r_i \) without restriction (1) for infinitely many primes \( p \in \text{Spl}(f) \) satisfy \( h(r_1, \ldots, r_n) \equiv 0 \mod p \) for some polynomial with integer coefficients, there is a numbering \( \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \) of complex roots of \( f \) satisfying \( h(\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n) = 0 \).

For what kind of a region or a polynomial \( h \) above the uniformity (1) breaks down? One working hypothesis is that the above polynomial \( h \) is only a linear form if the uniformity (1) breaks down. If there is a relation \( \sum m_i \alpha_i = m \) \((m_i, m \in \mathbb{Z})\), then accumulation points of \((r_1/p, \ldots, r_n/p)\) satisfies a relation \( \sum m_i x_{\sigma(i)} = 0 \) for a permutation \( \sigma \) dependent on the ordering of \( r_i \). How can one find out a deformation from the uniformity?

**Example 1.** Polynomials \( f_{6.2^2}, f_{6.2^n} \) have the following decomposition over \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-1}), \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7}) \), respectively.

\[
\begin{align*}
f_{6.2^2} &= (x^3 - 3\sqrt{-1}x - \sqrt{-1} - 1)(x^3 + 3\sqrt{-1}x + \sqrt{-1} - 1), \\
f_{6.2^n} &= (x^3 - x^2 + (5 - \sqrt{-7})x + 8 - 3\sqrt{-7}) \\
&\quad \times (x^3 - x^2 + (5 + \sqrt{-7})x + 8 + 3\sqrt{-7}).
\end{align*}
\]

As a numerical example, \( \text{Pr}_D(f_{6.2^2}) \) takes a non-zero value 10/144 for a lower dimensional set \( D := \{(x_1, \ldots, x_6) \in [0, 1)^6 \mid x_1 + x_2 + x_3 = 1, x_4 + x_5 + x_6 = 2\} \). But, \( \text{Pr}_D(f) = 0 \) holds for \( f = f_{6.2^n}, f_{6.2^p} \), and putting \( D_w := \{(x_1, \ldots, x_6) \in [0, 1)^6 \mid |x_1 + x_2 + x_3 - 1| < w, |x_4 + x_5 + x_6 - 2| < w\} \), we have

\[
\text{Pr}_{D_w}(f, 10^8) = \begin{cases} 
0.1483 & (w = 0.1), \\
0.0764 & (w = 0.01), \\
0.0703 & (w = 0.001), \\
0.0698 & (w = 0.0001).
\end{cases}
\]

These may suggest \( \lim_{w \to 0} \text{Pr}_{D_w}(f) = 10/144 = 0.0694 \).

**Example 2.** Let us consider a polynomial \( f = f_{6.3} \). It decomposes over a field \( F := \mathbb{Q}(\beta) \) defined by \( \beta^3 - 9\beta^2 - 57\beta + 169 = 0 \) as follows:

\[
f_{6.3} = (x^2 - \beta x + \beta^2/4 + 7/4) \\
\times (x^2 + (-\beta^2/6 + 5\beta/3 + 17/6)x + \beta^2/6 - 19\beta/6 + 50/3) \\
\times (x^2 + (\beta^2/6 - 2\beta/3 - 71/6)x - 5\beta^2/12 + 19\beta/6 + 427/12).
\]

The discriminant of each factor is \( -7 \).

**Example 3.** We use notations \( g, p, r_{i,j} \) at the beginning of this subsection. Let \( V(x_1, \ldots, x_k) \) be a polynomial over \( \mathbb{Z} \) in \( x_1, \ldots, x_k \) which vanishes at a point \((g_{k-1}, \ldots, g_0)\), putting \( g(x) = x^k + g_{k-1}x^{k-1} + \cdots + g_0 \). Such a polynomial
exists, since coefficients of \( g(x) \) are algebraic. Let \( v \) be a polynomial replacing variables of \( V \) by corresponding elementary symmetric functions in \( r_{i,1}, \ldots, r_{i,k} \). Then we have
\[
v(r_{i,1}, \ldots, r_{i,k}) \in p_i \cap \mathbb{Z} = p\mathbb{Z} \quad (1 \leq i \leq m).
\]
Note that a relation \( v(r_{i,1}, \ldots, r_{i,k}) \equiv 0 \mod p \) does not necessarily imply relations among \( r_{i,1}/p, \ldots, r_{i,k}/p \). But, it implies \( v(r_{1,1}, \ldots, r_{1,k}) \equiv \cdots \equiv v(r_{m,1}, \ldots, r_{m,k}) \mod p \) and it may happen to reduce to linear relations. If all reduced linear relations have no constant term, then for some lower dimensional region \( D \), \( \text{Pr}_D(f) > 0 \) happens as example 1,2, hence the uniformity breaks down.

For \( f = f_{6,1} \) let us give an example such that linear relations do not necessarily induce a break of uniformity. It decomposes over \( \mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{-7}) \) as follows:
\[
f(x) = (x^3 + (1 - \sqrt{-7})x^2/2 - (1 + \sqrt{-7})x/2 - 1) \\
\times (x^3 + (1 + \sqrt{-7})x^2/2 - (1 - \sqrt{-7})x/2 - 1).
\]
Since a polynomial \( V(x) := (2x - 1)^2 + 7 \) vanishes at \((1 \pm \sqrt{-7})/2\), neglecting the order \( \| \) we have
\[
(-2(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) - 1)^2 + 7 \equiv (-2(r_4 + r_5 + r_6) - 1)^2 + 7 \equiv 0 \mod p,
\]
hence the difference of the left and the middle implies
\[
r_1 + r_2 + r_3 \equiv r_4 + r_5 + r_6 \mod p, \quad \text{or} \quad \sum_{i=1}^{6} r_i + 1 \equiv 0 \mod p.
\]
The left hand suggests to have to check whether \( \text{Pr}_E(f) = 0 \) or not for a lower dimensional set \( E \) given by the union of
\[
\{(x_1, \ldots, x_6) \mid (x_{i_1} + x_{i_2} + x_{i_3}) - (x_{i_4} + x_{i_5} + x_{i_6}) \in \mathbb{Z}\} \quad \text{for} \quad \{i_1, \ldots, i_6\} = \{1, \ldots, 6\}.
\]
But the right hand is always satisfied by
\[
f = x^6 + x^5 + \cdots + 1,
\]
and if the left hand happens, we have \( t := r_1 + r_2 + r_3 \equiv (p - 1)/2 \mod p \), which contradicts \((-2t - 1)^2 + 7 \equiv 0 \mod p\). Therefore we have \( \text{Pr}_E(f) = 0 \), as we have expected.

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