

# 11. Integer polynomials

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## 1 Classical results

**Vandermonde determinant.** Let  $a_0, a_1, \dots, a_n$  be distinct numbers, and let  $b_0, b_1, \dots, b_n$  be arbitrary (possibly equal to each other or to any of the  $a_i$ ). Then there is a unique polynomial  $p(x) = c_n x^n + \dots + c_0$  such that  $p(a_i) = b_i$  for all  $0 \leq i \leq n$ .

**Lagrange interpolation.** An expression for the above polynomial is

$$p(x) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{b_i}{\prod_{j \neq i} (a_i - a_j)} \prod_{j \neq i} (x - a_j).$$

**Fermat's Last Theorem.** The equation  $x^n + y^n = z^n$  has no positive integer solutions  $(x, y, z, n)$  with  $n \geq 3$ .

## 2 Problems

1. Let  $p(x)$  be the polynomial  $(x - a)(x - b)(x - c)(x - d)$ . Assume  $p(x) = 0$  has four distinct integral roots and that  $p(x) = 4$  has an integral root  $k$ . Show that  $k$  is the mean of  $a, b, c, d$ .
2. Let  $p(x)$  be a polynomial with integer coefficients. Suppose that for some positive integer  $c$ , none of  $p(1), p(2), \dots, p(c)$  are divisible by  $c$ . Prove that  $p(b)$  is not zero for any integer  $b$ .
3. Suppose that polynomial  $P(x)$  has the property that the set

$$\{P(x) : x \in \mathbb{Q}\}$$

includes all rational numbers. Prove that  $P$  has degree 1.

4. Let  $p(x)$  be a real polynomial of degree  $n$  such that  $p(m)$  is integral for all integers  $m$ . Show that if  $k$  is a coefficient of  $p(x)$ , then  $n!k$  is an integer.
5. Find all rational triples  $(a, b, c)$  for which  $a, b, c$  are the roots of  $x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ .
6. For what positive integers  $n$  does the polynomial  $p(x) = x^n + (2 + x)^n + (2 - x)^n$  have a rational root?
7. Let  $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ , and suppose that each  $a_n$  is 0 or 1.
  - (1) Show that if  $f(1/2)$  is rational, then  $f(x)$  has the form  $p(x)/q(x)$  for some integer polynomials  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ .
  - (2) Show that if  $f(1/2)$  is not rational, then  $f(x)$  does not have the form  $p(x)/q(x)$  for any integer polynomials  $p(x)$  and  $q(x)$ .
8. Let  $n$  be a nonzero integer. Prove that  $n^4 - 7n^2 + 1$  can never be a perfect square.

### **3 Homework**

Please write up solutions to two of the problems, to turn in at next week's meeting. One of them may be a problem that we discussed in class.