What is the probability that a (sparse) polynomial of degree d over a finite field is irreducible?

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Question (Gauss)

What is the probability that a random polynomial

$$T^{d} + a_{d-1}T^{d-1} + \dots + a_{1}T + a_{0} \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[T]$$

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Theorem (Gauss)

The probability that a random polynomial

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is irreducible is $\approx 1/d$.

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Let $f(T) \in \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ be monic of degree d. Is it true that as $s, b \in \mathbb{F}_q$,

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$$\operatorname{Prob}\left(T^{27} - T^{9} + T^{3} + sT + b \text{ is irreducible in } \mathbb{F}_{3^{20}}[T]\right) = 0 \not\approx 1/27 \quad \bigstar$$

2/7

Let $f(T) \in \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ be monic of degree d.

Then as
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Let $f(T) \in \mathbb{F}_q[T]$ be monic of degree d. Suppose (d(d-1), q) = 1. Then as $s, b \in \mathbb{F}_q$,

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For
$$f(T) = \sum a_i T^i$$
, define $D^2 f = \sum a_i {i \choose 2} T^{i-2}$ (second Hasse derivative).

For
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Then for all but $d^2 - d - 1$ values of $s \in \mathbb{F}_q$: as $b \in \mathbb{F}_q$,
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Corollary (S'2020)

Let
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 $\operatorname{Prob}\left(f(T) + sT + b \text{ is irreducible in } \mathbb{F}_q[T]\right) = 1/d + O_d(q^{-1/2}).$

E.g. $\operatorname{Prob}\left(T^{12}+T^3+sT+b \text{ is irreducible in } \mathbb{F}_{2^n}[T]\right) \approx 1/12.$

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$$\frac{\#\{b \in \mathbb{F}_q \mid f(T) + sT + b \text{ is irreducible}\}}{q} = \frac{\#\{\pi \in S_d \mid \pi \text{ is a cycle}\}}{\#S_d} + O(q^{-1/2})$$
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$$\exists b \in \overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$$
 such that $f(T) + sT + b = (T - \alpha)^2 (T - \beta_1) ... (T - \beta_{d-2})$ in $\overline{\mathbb{F}_q}[T]$.
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2) $\widetilde{f}(x, y) + s$ is irreducible over $\overline{\mathbb{F}_q}$.

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Note: $(x + 2y)^4 + 3(x + 2y)^2 + (x + 2y) + s \in k[x, y]$ always reducible.

Theorem (Stein'1989; Lorenzini'1993)

Let $g \in k[x, y]$. Then g(x, y) + s is irreducible for all but $\deg g - 1$ values of s, unless g is of the form Q(h(x, y)) with $\deg Q > 1$.

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Lemma (S'2015)

A polynomial $\tilde{f}(x,y)$ is not of the form Q(h(x,y)) with $\deg Q > 1$, unless chark = p and $f(T) = \sum a_i T^{p^i} + a_0$.

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Conjecture

Let $f(T) \in k[T]$, where k is an algebraically closed field. Suppose $f'' \neq 0$. Then

$$gcd\left(\widetilde{f}(x,y) - f'(x), \widetilde{f}'(x,y)\right) = 1.$$