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

Kaloyan Slavov

ETH Zürich

September 8, 2020

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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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## Question

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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## Theorem (Bank, Bary-Soroker, Rosenzweig'2015)

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

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

For $f \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[T]$, write $f(x)-f(y)=(x-y) \tilde{f}(x, y)$ in $\mathbb{F}_{q}[x, y]$.

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

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t & \longmapsto-f(t)-s t
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## Theorem (Stein'1989; Lorenzini'1993)

Let $g \in k[x, y]$. Then $g(x, y)+s$ is irreducible for all but $\operatorname{deg} g-1$ values of $s$

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## Theorem (Stein'1989; Lorenzini'1993)

Let $g \in k[x, y]$. Then $g(x, y)+s$ is irreducible for all but $\operatorname{deg} g-1$ values of $s$

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Lemma (S'2015)
A polynomial $\tilde{f}(x, y)$ is not of the form $Q(h(x, y))$ with $\operatorname{deg} Q>1$, unless chark $=p$ and $f(T)=\sum a_{i} T^{p^{i}}+a_{0}$.

## Proposition (Kurlberg, Rosenzweig; Jarden, Razon)

Let $f(T) \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[T]$ be monic of degree $d$. Suppose $f^{\prime \prime} \neq 0$ and $(q, d)=1$. Then ...

## Theorem (S'2020)

Let $f(T) \in \mathbb{F}_{q}[T]$ be monic of degree $d$. Suppose $\operatorname{deg} f^{\prime} \geq 1, D^{2} f \neq 0$, and

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\operatorname{gcd}\left(\widetilde{f}(x, y)-f^{\prime}(x), \widetilde{f^{\prime}}(x, y)\right)=(x-y)^{t} \quad \text { in } \quad k[x, y], \quad \text { for some } t \geq 0 .
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## Conjecture

Let $f(T) \in k[T]$, where $k$ is an algebraically closed field. Suppose $f^{\prime \prime} \neq 0$. Then

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