

PRODUCTS OF POLYNOMIALS OVER A FINITE FIELD

KENNETH S. WILLIAMS

(Carleton University, Canada)

The numbers $1, 2, \dots, m$ include exactly $[m/p]$ multiples of the prime p , $[m/p^2]$ multiples of p^2 , and so on. Hence we have the well-known result (see for example [2], page 342)

$$m! = \prod_p p^{\alpha(m, p)},$$

where

$$\alpha(m, p) = \sum_{s \geq 1} [m/p^s].$$

It is perhaps not so well-known that one can do a similar thing for polynomials over the finite field $GF(q)$. We consider

$\prod_{\deg M=m} M$, where the product is over all monic polynomials M

over $GF(q)$ of degree m . For any (monic) irreducible polynomial

I over $GF(q)$, $\prod_{\deg M=m} M$ contains exactly $q^{m \cdot \deg I}$ multiples of I ,

$q^{m-2 \cdot \deg I}$ multiples of I^2 , and so on. Hence we have

$$(1) \quad \prod_{\deg M=m} M = \prod_I I^{\beta(m, I)},$$

where

$$(2) \quad \beta(m, I) = \sum_{s > 1} q^{m-s \deg I}.$$

Since $\beta(m, I)$ depends only on m and $\deg I$, writing

$$(3) \quad \gamma(m, i) = \sum_{s=1}^{[m/i]} q^{m-si} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots)$$

we can rewrite (1) as

$$(4) \quad \prod_{\deg M = m} M = \prod_{i=1}^m \left\{ \prod_{\deg I = i} I \right\}^{\gamma(m, i)}$$

This formula leads quickly to the well-known expression (see for example [1]) for the number $\pi_q(m)$ of monic irreducible polynomials of degree m over $GF(q)$. Equating degrees on both sides of (4) and using (3) we have

$$(5) \quad mq^m = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{s=1}^{[m/i]} q^{m-si} i \pi_q(i).$$

Collecting together the terms in (5) with the same value j for si we obtain

$$mq^m = \sum_{j=1}^m q^{m-j} \sum_{i|j} i \pi_q(i).$$

and so

$$\begin{aligned} q^m &= mq^m - (m-1)q^m \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^m q^{m-j} \sum_{i|j} i \pi_q(i) - q \sum_{j=1}^{m-1} q^{m-1-j} \sum_{i|j} i \pi_q(i), \end{aligned}$$

that is

$$(6) \quad q^m = \sum_{i|m} i\pi_q(i).$$

Applying the Möbius inversion formula (see for example [2], page 236) to (6) we obtain

$$m\pi_q(m) = \sum_{i|m} \mu(m/i)q^i.$$

REFERENCES

1. **L. E. Dickson**, *Linear groups*, Dover, 1958, page 18.
2. **G.H. Hardy and E.M. Wright**, *An Introduction to the Theory of Numbers*, Oxford, 1962 edition.