1023-11-348 Nathan Kaplan* (nathank@princeton.edu), 933 President Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215. Cyclotomic Polynomials of Order Three and Maximal Height of Divisors of $x^{n}-1$.
The $n$th cyclotomic polynomial, $\Phi_{n}$, is the monic polynomial whose roots are the primitive $n$th roots of unity. The problem of determining the maximum size of coefficients of cyclotomic polynomials has been studied extensively. We say that a cyclotomic polynomial has order three if n is the product of three distinct primes, $p<q<r$. Let $A(n)$ be the largest absolute value of a coefficient of $\Phi_{n}$. We will discuss some new results concerning the function $A(p q r)$. For each pair of primes $p<q$, we will give an infinite family of $r$ such that $A(p q r)=1$. We will also discuss the periodicity of $A(p q r)$. We will then discuss the problem of determining the maximal coefficient of any integral polynomial dividing $x^{n}-1$. We will give a new bound for the maximal height of a divisor of $x^{n}-1$ for general $n$. We will then give more explicit results when $n$ is equal to $p^{2} q, p q^{2}$, or $p q r$. (Received September 08, 2006)

