

PARTITIONS, EGYPTIAN FRACTIONS, AND FREE PRODUCTS OF FINITE ABELIAN GROUPS

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ABSTRACT. Some computational questions concerning free products of finite abelian groups are reduced to questions in additive number theory involving partitions and Egyptian fractions. These in turn are resolved employing the MathematicaTM computer system.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [2], it is shown that if

$$(1) \quad G = G_1 * G_2 * \cdots * G_r$$

is the free product of $r \geq 2$ finite abelian groups G_i of order $q_i \geq 2$, then the commutator subgroup G' of G is a free group of rank s where

$$(2) \quad s = rq - q \left(\sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{q_i} \right) - (q - 1)$$

and $q = q_1 q_2 \cdots q_r$ is the index of G' in G . Without loss of generality we may assume $q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \cdots \leq q_r$. We refer to (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r) as an *order type* of G .

The following basic question provoked our investigation:

- (3) *To what extent does the index q , the number of factors r , and the commutator subgroup G' of G (given by (1) above) uniquely determine the order type (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r) ?*

For given positive integers q, r, s , with $r > 2$, let $\Gamma(q, r, s)$ denote the class of all groups G which are free products of r finite abelian groups and whose commutator subgroup G' satisfies

$$[G : G'] = q, \quad \text{rank}(G') = s,$$

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and let $\Gamma(q, r) = \bigcup_s \Gamma(q, r, s)$. Let $C(q, r, s)$ denote the number of distinct order types associated with the groups of $\Gamma(q, r, s)$. For fixed q, r question (3) is equivalent to asking for which values of $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ is $C(q, r, s) = 1$. Accordingly, let $C(q, r)$ denote the number of $s \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which

$$C(q, r, s) > 1.$$

We shall completely determine $C(q, r)$ in the special case that q is a prime power and r is small. This answers (3) for this case. If q is a prime power and r is large, we reduce (3) to a linear diophantine problem and provide an effective algorithm for computing $C(q, r)$.

It is known [4] that the number of nonisomorphic abelian groups of order $m = \prod_1^k l_i^{e_i}$ (here l_i denote the distinct primes dividing m) is given by

$$(4) \quad N(m) = p(e_1)p(e_2) \cdots p(e_k),$$

where p is the partition function. It follows that if $\{q, r, s\}$ uniquely determines the order type (q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r) then the number of factorizations defining groups in $\Gamma(q, r, s)$ is precisely $\prod_{i=1}^r N(q_i)$. It is a consequence of the Kurosh isomorphism theorem [5, p. 245] that distinct factorizations of type (1) define nonisomorphic groups.

We now reformulate the question (3) as a problem concerning partitions and Egyptian fractions. Following Schroeder [6], an Egyptian fraction is a unit fraction, i.e. a rational number with numerator equal to one. Traditionally, an Egyptian fraction expansion is the representation of a rational number as a sum of distinct unit fractions (see [3]). Note that for the Egyptians, the basic fractions were the unit fractions and the special fraction $\frac{2}{3}$. The Rhind papyrus (2000–1800 B.C.) gives an algorithm for representing rational numbers as sums of these basic fractions [7]. We generalize the traditional concept of *expansion* and define an Egyptian fraction *decomposition* as the representation of a rational number as a sum of unit fractions which may not necessarily be distinct.

Let q be a positive integer. For $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, $r = 2, 3, \dots$ let $M(q, r, \alpha)$ denote the number of r -tuples of integers $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r\}$, satisfying

$$(5) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) \quad & 2 \leq q_1 \leq q_2 \cdots \leq q_r, \\ (b) \quad & q = q_1 q_2 \cdots q_r \quad (\text{multiplicative condition}), \\ (c) \quad & \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^r \frac{1}{q_i} \quad (\text{Egyptian fraction decomposition}), \end{aligned}$$

and let $M(q, r)$ denote the number of $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ for which $M(q, r, \alpha) > 1$. The condition $M(q, r) = 0$ is equivalent to the fact that for each $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, if an r -tuple $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r\}$ satisfying (5) exists, then it must be unique.

It is easily checked that

$$(6) \quad M(q, r, r-1 + (1-s)/q) = C(q, r, s)$$

and

$$M(q, r) = C(q, r),$$

and this provides the required reformulation.

We shall show that the computation of $M(q, r)$ is equivalent to a certain linear diophantine problem in the special case that q is a power of a prime l . Our main results are:

Theorem 1. *Let $q = l^n$ be a prime power. If $r < 2l + 1$ then $M(q, r) = 0$; hence any rational number α has at most one Egyptian fraction decomposition of type (5). If $r = 2l + 1$ then $M(q, r)$ is precisely the number of integer solutions $\{a, b\}$ satisfying*

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \leq a < b < 2b - a + 1, \\ n = (2l + 1)b + 3l. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, if $r = 2l + 1$ then $M(q, r, \alpha) \leq 2$ for all rational α .

Theorem 2. *Let $q = l^n$ be a prime power. If $2 < r \leq 2l + 1$ then the number of nonisomorphic commutator subgroups associated to groups in $\Gamma(q, r)$ is*

$$\sum_{\substack{e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_r = n \\ 1 \leq e_1 \leq \dots \leq e_r}} 1,$$

the number of integer partitions of n into r positive parts, unless $r = 2l + 1$, $n = 3l + b(2l + 1)$ with $b = 2, 3, 4, \dots$. In this case, the number of nonisomorphic commutator subgroups is given by

$$\sum_{\substack{e_1 + e_2 + \dots + e_r = n \\ 1 \leq e_1 \leq \dots \leq e_r}} 1 - (b - 1).$$

Let \mathcal{A} be a class of finite abelian groups. We say \mathcal{A} is *order determined* provided $G, H \in \mathcal{A}$ are isomorphic if and only if $|G| = |H|$ (e.g. the finite cyclic groups). Let $\Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}(q, r)$ denote those groups $G \in \Gamma(q, r)$ whose factors $G_i \in \mathcal{A}$.

As a consequence of Theorem 1, we shall obtain:

Corollary 3. *Let \mathcal{A} be a class of finite abelian groups which is order determined and possesses groups of every possible order and let $q = l^n$ be a prime power. If $r < 2l + 1$ or $r = 2l + 1$ and $n \not\equiv 3l \pmod{2l + 1}$, then $G, H \in \Gamma_{\mathcal{A}}(q, r)$ are isomorphic if and only if their commutator subgroups G', H' are isomorphic.*

Remarks. If $q = l^n$ is a prime power, our methods yield an algorithm for determining $C(q, r)$ for any fixed $r > 2l + 1$. In general, this algorithm reduces the computation of $C(q, r)$ to counting the number of solutions of a certain linear diophantine problem, of the type considered in [1].

To illustrate Theorem 1 we consider the case where $l = 2$, $b = 2$, $r = 5$, $n = 16$. We have $M(2^{16}, 5) = 1$ and the associated decompositions are

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{13}{16}.$$

Similarly, when $l = 2$, $b = 3$, $r = 5$, $n = 21$, we have $M(2^{21}, 5) = 2$. The associated decompositions are

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{13}{32},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{64} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{128} = \frac{41}{64}.$$

If q is not a prime power, then the situation becomes considerably more complex. Nevertheless, if $r = 2$ we will always have $M(q, 2) = 0$. This is because the equations

$$\begin{aligned} q_1 q_2 &= q, \\ \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{1}{q_2} &= \alpha \end{aligned}$$

either have no solutions in integers q_1, q_2 , or else must have a unique solution, $2 \leq q_1 \leq q_2$, in integers q_1, q_2 . On the other hand, if $r = 3$, it is not hard to find q for which $M(q, r) \geq 1$. This occurs, for example, if $r = 3$ and $q = 600$ since

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5}{12} &= \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{20}, \\ 4 \cdot 10 \cdot 15 &= 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 20 = 600 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{29}{60} &= \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20} = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{30}, \\ 3 \cdot 10 \cdot 20 &= 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 30 = 600. \end{aligned}$$

A more interesting example is furnished by $r = 3$, $q = 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11 \cdot 13 \cdot 17$. In this example

$$\frac{35963}{510510} = \frac{1}{17} + \frac{1}{154} + \frac{1}{195} = \frac{1}{26} + \frac{1}{33} + \frac{1}{595}$$

and

$$17 \cdot 154 \cdot 195 = 26 \cdot 33 \cdot 595 = 510510 = q.$$

2. PROOF OF THEOREMS 1 AND 2

Let l be a prime number, and let

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m] = \sum_{i=1}^m l^{-a_i}$$

represent a length m Egyptian fraction decomposition of $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m l^{-a_i}$ (with respect to l). We let $E_m(\alpha)$ denote the set of all such length m decompositions. Similarly, define

$$E_m^*(\alpha) = \{[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m] \in E_m(\alpha) \mid a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_m\}.$$

Since

$$l^{-a} = \underbrace{l^{-a-1} + \dots + l^{-a-1}}_{l \text{ times}}$$

we see that

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m] = \left[a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, \overbrace{a_i + 1, \dots, a_i + 1}^{l \text{ times}}, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_m \right].$$

It is, therefore, natural to define an expansion operator

$$T_i : E_m(\alpha) \longrightarrow E_{m+l-1}(\alpha)$$

where

$$T_i([a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m]) = [a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}, \overbrace{a_i + 1, \dots, a_i + 1}^{l \text{ times}}, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_m].$$

This operator may be extended to an operator

$$T : E_m(\alpha) \longrightarrow \text{Pow}(E_{m+l-1}(\alpha))$$

where for $A \in E_m(\alpha)$,

$$T(A) = \bigcup_{i=1}^m T_i(A).$$

We can further extend T to an operator on subsets

$$T : \text{Pow}(E_m(\alpha)) \longrightarrow \text{Pow}(E_{m+l-1}(\alpha))$$

by requiring that for $X \in \text{Pow}(E_m(\alpha))$

$$T(X) = \bigcup_{\substack{A \in X \\ A \in E_m(\alpha)}} T(A).$$

If $0 < \alpha < l$ is a rational number given by a reduced fraction whose denominator is of the form l^m , then α has a unique l -adic expansion

$$\alpha = \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ 0 \leq a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_m}}^m c(a_i) l^{-a_i}$$

where $1 \leq c(a_i) \leq l - 1$ for $1 \leq i \leq m$. Set $c = \sum_{i=1}^m c(a_i)$. This data determines a unique element $A_\alpha \in E_c^*(\alpha)$ given by

$$A_\alpha = [\text{rep}(a_1, c(a_1)), \text{rep}(a_2, c(a_2)), \dots, \text{rep}(a_m, c(a_m))]$$

where

$$\text{rep}(a, t) = \underbrace{a, a, \dots, a}_{t \text{ times}}.$$

We now prove the fundamental lemma:

Lemma 4. *Let $0 < \alpha < 1$ be a rational number given by a reduced fraction whose denominator is of the form l^m , and let A_α be as above. Then any Egyptian fraction decomposition of α*

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n],$$

satisfies

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \in T^k(A_\alpha)$$

for some integer k which depends on n and l . Hence

$$E_n(\alpha) \subset T^k(A_\alpha).$$

Proof of Lemma 4. We define an ordering operator $\text{Ord} : E_n(\alpha) \rightarrow E_n^*(\alpha)$ as follows:

$$\text{Ord}([a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]) = [a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n]$$

where

$$\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\} = \{a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_n\}$$

as sets and

$$a'_1 \leq a'_2 \leq \dots \leq a'_n.$$

Let $A = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \in E_n(\alpha)$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n$. By abuse of notation, we also consider A as a set $\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n\}$. If l elements of A are equal to a_j , say,

$$a_j = a_{j+1} = \dots = a_{j+l-1},$$

then we call

$$\{a_j, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_{j+l-1}\}$$

an l -block of a_j 's. If such an l -block occurs then we may define a contraction operator \hat{T}_j by

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{T}_j \left(\left[a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, \overbrace{a_j, \dots, a_{j+l-1}}^{l\text{-block}}, a_{j+l}, \dots, a_n \right] \right) \\ = [a_1, \dots, a_{j-1}, a_j - 1, a_{j+l}, \dots, a_n] \end{aligned}$$

which replaces the l -block

$$\{a_j, a_{j+1}, \dots, a_{j+l-1}\}$$

by the single element $a_j - 1$.

We now prove Lemma 4. The assumption $0 < \alpha < 1$ ensures that

$$0 \leq a_1 \leq a_2 \leq \dots \leq a_n.$$

Now recursively contract and reorder, that is recursively apply the contraction operator

$$\text{Ord} \circ \hat{T}_j$$

to

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n]$$

whenever some l -block of a_j 's occurs. After finitely many contractions depending on n and l we obtain a new Egyptian fraction decomposition

$$B = [b_1, b_2, \dots, b_s] \in E_s(\alpha)$$

where $s \leq n$ and no value b_j is repeated l or more times. It follows that

$$B = A_\alpha$$

must be the unique l -adic expansion of α . By reversing all steps, it is clear that if $B = A_\alpha$ is obtained after k contractions of A then

$$[a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n] \in T^k(E(A_\alpha)).$$

This completes the proof.

For $A = [a_1, \dots, a_m] \in E_m(\alpha)$, we define

$$S(A) = \sum_{i=1}^m a_i,$$

$$L(A) = m.$$

We now prove Theorem 1. Let $q = l^n$ and $r \leq 2l + 1$. Fix $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$. It follows from (5c) and the conditions $r \leq 2l + 1$, $n \geq 1$ that $\alpha \leq 2 + 1/l$. Assume (5) has two solutions $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_r\}$ and $\{q'_1, q'_2, \dots, q'_r\}$ where

$$q_i = l^{a_i} \quad \text{and} \quad q'_i = l^{a'_i}$$

for $1 \leq i \leq r$. This gives rise to two sets

$$U = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_r] \quad \text{and} \quad V = [a'_1, a'_2, \dots, a'_r]$$

in $E_r(\alpha)$. It follows that we must have

$$U, V \in T^\mu(A_\alpha)$$

where $0 \leq \mu \leq 3$ since $r \leq 2l + 1$. Moreover the condition

$$\prod_{i=1}^r q_i = \prod_{i=1}^r q'_i = q$$

implies that $S(U) = S(V)$.

We have used a Macintosh II computer with the computer language MathematicaTM [8] to find all solutions in integers μ and Egyptian fraction decompositions

$$U, V, A \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}} \bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} E_m(\alpha)$$

to the problem

$$(7) \quad \begin{aligned} U, V \in T^\mu(A) \quad (0 \leq \mu \leq 3), \\ S(U) = S(V), \\ U \neq V \text{ (as sets.)}, \\ L(U) = L(V) \leq 2l + 1. \end{aligned}$$

The only solution to (7) found was

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} A &= [a, b, c] \quad \text{with} \quad 1 \leq a < b < c, \\ U &= \left[\overbrace{a+1, \dots, a+1}^{l \text{ times}}, b, \overbrace{c+1, \dots, c+1}^{l \text{ times}} \right], \\ V &= \left[a, \overbrace{b+1, \dots, b+1}^{(l-1) \text{ times}}, \overbrace{b+2, \dots, b+2}^{l \text{ times}}, c \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Here $S(U) = la + b + lc + 2l$. $S(V) = a + (2l - 1)b + c + 3l - 1$, and the condition $S(U) = S(V)$ implies that $c = 2b - a + 1$. Since $S(U) = S(V) = n$, we must also have $n = a + (2l - 1)b + c + cl - 1$. These results imply that if $r < 2l + 1$ then $M(l^n, r) = 0$, while if $r = 2l + 1$, then

$$M(l^n, r) = \text{Card} \left\{ [a, b, c] \mid 1 \leq a < b < c, c = 2b - a + 1, n = (2l + 1)b + 3l \right\}$$

which is precisely the formula given in Theorem 1.

We now briefly describe the algorithm for solving (7). First, if the length of A is greater than three then we must have $U, V \in T(A)$. It is easily checked that there can be no solutions to (7) in this case. If the length of A is three, set

$$A = [a, b, c],$$

with $a \leq b \leq c$. Then $T(A)$ consists of the following 3 elements:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\text{rep}(a + 1, l), b, c], \\ &[a, \text{rep}(b + 1, l), c], \\ &[a, b, \text{rep}(c + 1, l)]. \end{aligned}$$

One immediately checks that there can be no solutions to (7) among the above 3 elements. Similarly $T^2(A)$ consists of the following elements:

$$\begin{aligned} &[\text{rep}(a + 1, l - 1), \text{rep}(a + 2, l), b, c], \\ &[\text{rep}(a + 1, l), \text{rep}(b + 1, l), c], \\ &[\text{rep}(a + 1, l), b, \text{rep}(c + 1, l)], \\ &[\text{rep}(a + 1, l), \text{rep}(b + 1, l), c], \\ &[a, \text{rep}(b + 1, l - 1), \text{rep}(b + 2, l), c], \\ &[a, \text{rep}(b + 1, l), \text{rep}(c + 1, l)], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & [\text{rep}(a+1, l), b, \text{rep}(c+1, l)], \\ & [a, \text{rep}(b+1, l), \text{rep}(c+1, l)], \\ & [a, b, \text{rep}(c+1, l-1), \text{rep}(c+2, l)]. \end{aligned}$$

By examining all eighty-one pairs of the above elements, it is shown that the only solutions to (7) of the above type are given by (8). The calculations for A of lengths one and two are entirely similar and lead to no additional solutions of (7).

To prove Theorem 2, note that from (2) the number of nonisomorphic commutator subgroups associated to groups in $\Gamma(q, r)$ is just

$$\sum_{\substack{q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots \leq q_r \\ q_1 \cdots q_r = q}} 1 = C(q, r)$$

since in this case $C(q, r, s) \leq 2$ for all ranks $s \in \mathbb{Z}$, by Theorem 1 and (6). But setting $q_i = l^{e_i}$ and $q = l^n$, we have

$$\sum_{\substack{q_1 \leq q_2 \leq \dots \leq q_r \\ q_1 \cdots q_r = q}} 1 = \sum_{\substack{e_1 + \dots + e_r = n \\ 1 \leq e_1 \leq \dots \leq e_r}} 1.$$

Moreover, $C(q, r) = M(q, r)$, and by Theorem 1, $M(q, r) = 0$ unless $n = (2l+1)b + 3l$, in which case $M(q, r) = b - 1$.

3. ANOTHER PROOF OF THEOREM 1

The referee has kindly allowed us to include an alternative proof of Theorem 1 which was discovered while reviewing this paper.

Suppose $\{p_1, \dots, p_r\}$ and $\{q_1, \dots, q_r\}$ are given in increasing order, and suppose $\prod p_i = \prod q_i = l^n$, where $l \geq 2$ is prime, and $\alpha = \sum p_i^{-1} = \sum q_i^{-1}$. Then $p_i = l^{a_i}$ and $q_i = l^{b_i}$, $a_i, b_i \geq 1$ and $\sum a_i = \sum b_i = n$. Let c_j (resp. d_j) denote the number of a_i 's (resp. b_i 's) which equal j . Then $\{c_j\}$ and $\{d_j\}$ satisfy the following conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{(i)} \quad & \sum c_j = \sum d_j = r, \\ \text{(ii)} \quad & \sum j c_j = \sum j d_j = n, \\ \text{(iii)} \quad & \sum c_j l^{-j} = \sum d_j l^{-j} = \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Conversely, any choice of $\{c_j\}$ and $\{d_j\}$ satisfying (i) through (ii) will satisfy the conditions outlined in the first sentences. Let $e_j = c_j - d_j$ and let $P(x)$ denote the polynomial $\sum (c_j - d_j)x^j$. Then (i) through (iii) imply that $P(1) = P'(1) = P(l^{-1}) = 0$ so that, as real polynomials,

$$(9) \quad P(x) = \sum e_j x^j = (1-x)^2 \cdot (1-lx) \cdot \left(\sum f_j x^j \right).$$

Since the e_j 's are integers and the factor has leading unit terms, it is easy to show by induction that the f_j 's are also integers: (9) gives the complete parametrization of $\{p_i\}$ and $\{q_i\}$ satisfying the conditions of the problem.

We are interested in the case $r \leq 2l + 1$. Since $|e_j| = |c_j - d_j| \leq c_j + d_j$, this implies that $\|P\| := \sum |e_j| \leq 2r \leq 4l + 2$. One possible direction is to observe from (9) that $|P(-1)| = |\sum (-1)^j e_j| \leq \sum e_j$ and $P(-1) = 4(l + 1) \sum (-1)^j f_j$, hence $\sum (-1)^j f_j = 0$; that is, $(x + 1)|P(x)$.

It is actually easier to backtrack somewhat. Write

$$(10) \quad P(x) = \sum e_j x^j = (1 - lx) \cdot \sum g_j x^j,$$

where each g_j is an integer, and further, $\sum g_j = \sum j g_j = 0$ (in view of (9)). Write $\sum g_j x^j$ as a sum (the same number of) x^{t_i} 's and $-x^{u_j}$'s:

$$\sum g_j x^j = x^{t_1} + \dots + x^{t_s} - x^{u_1} - \dots - x^{u_s} \quad (t_1 \leq \dots \leq t_s, u_1 \leq \dots \leq u_s).$$

There may be some repeats among the t 's and among the u 's if $|g_j| \geq 2$, but no t_i is also a u_j . Further, $\sum t_i = \sum u_j$ because $\sum j g_j = 0$. It follows that

$$P(x) = x^{t_1} - lx^{t_1+1} + \dots + x^{t_s} - lx^{t_s+1} - x^{u_1} + lx^{u_1+1} + \dots - x^{u_s} + lx^{u_s+1}.$$

What is $\|P\|$, the sum of the absolute values of the coefficients of $P(x)$? It is $2s(l + 1)$ minus whatever cancellation occurs. Observe that the x^{t_i} 's and x^{t_i+1} 's cannot cancel with any x^{u_j} or x^{u_j+1} , because no t_i is a u_j . If any power of x repeats, it does so with the same sign, and no cancellation occurs. Any cancellation occurs among the t_i 's and among the u_j 's; since x^{t_i} and x^{u_1} can't cancel, having minimal exponent, at most $s - 1$ powers of x are cancelled among the t 's and among the u 's, so $\|P\| \geq 2s(l + 1) - 4(s - 1)$. Thus, $4l + 2 \geq 2s(l + 1) - 4(s - 1) = 2s(l - 1) + 4$. It follows that $(2l - 1)/(l - 1) \geq s$. If $l \geq 3$, this implies that $s = 1$ or 2 . If $l = 2$, then $s = 1, 2$ or 3 ; but if $s = 3$, then the maximal cancellation occurs.

If $s = 1$, then $\sum t_j = \sum u_j$ implies that $t_1 = u_1$, which is excluded. If $s = 2$, then $t_1 + t_2 = u_1 + u_2$. Assume without loss of generality that $a = t_1 \leq u_1 = b$ and that $u_2 = b + d$. Then $t_2 = c = 2b + d - a \geq u_2$ and

$$P(x) = x^a - lx^{a+1} - x^b + lx^{b+d} + lx^{b+d+1} - x^{b+d} + lx^{b+d+1} + x^c - lx^{c+1}.$$

The only opportunity to cancel in $\|P\|$ occurs if $d = 1$, and $\|P\| = 4l + 2$ in this case. This is the case identified in Theorem 1. Finally, suppose $l = 2$ and $s = 3$; then the maximal cancellation must occur among both the t_i 's and the u_j 's. Thus, $t_2 = t_1 + 1$ and $t_3 = t_1 + 1$ or $t_2 + 1$, and $\sum t_i = 3t_1 + 2$ or $3t_1 + 3$. Similarly, $\sum u_i = 3u_1 + 2$ or $3u_1 + 3$, so $t_1 = u_1$, which is a contradiction. Thus, the only case which occurs is the one given in the first theorem.

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