

A CONSTRUCTION OF POLYNOMIALS WITH SQUAREFREE DISCRIMINANTS

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ABSTRACT. For any integer $n \geq 2$ and any nonnegative integers r, s with $r + 2s = n$, we give an unconditional construction of infinitely many monic irreducible polynomials of degree n with integer coefficients having squarefree discriminant and exactly r real roots. These give rise to number fields of degree n , signature (r, s) , Galois group S_n , and squarefree discriminant; we may also force the discriminant to be coprime to any given integer. The number of fields produced with discriminant in the range $[-N, N]$ is at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$. A corollary is that for each $n \geq 3$, infinitely many quadratic number fields admit everywhere unramified degree n extensions whose normal closures have Galois group A_n . This generalizes results of Yamamura, who treats the case $n = 5$, and Uchida and Yamamoto, who allow general n but do not control the real place.

1. INTRODUCTION AND RESULTS

Throughout this paper, fix an integer $n \geq 2$, and let $P(x)$ denote a monic polynomial of degree n with integer coefficients. The *discriminant* $\Delta(P)$ is the integer with the property that if we factor $P(x) = (x - r_1) \cdots (x - r_n)$ over some algebraically closed field, then

$$\Delta(P) = \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} (r_i - r_j)^2.$$

Since $\Delta(P)$ is symmetric in the roots of P , it can be expressed as a polynomial in the coefficients of P ; this polynomial has integer coefficients and turns out to be irreducible.

When P is irreducible and the integer $\Delta(P)$ is squarefree, the number field $K = \mathbb{Q}[x]/(P(x))$ has ring of integers $\mathbb{Z}[x]/(P(x))$, the Galois closure L of K has Galois group S_n , and L is everywhere unramified over its subfield $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\Delta(P)})$ (see [6], or [12, Theorem 1] for a slightly stronger statement). These properties suggest the question of how often $\Delta(P)$ is squarefree. When the coefficients of P are chosen suitably randomly, this is expected to occur with probability $\prod_p a_p$ where p runs over prime numbers and a_p denotes the probability that $\Delta(P)$ is not divisible by

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p^2 . These probabilities have been computed by Brakenhoff [1]:

$$a_p = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & p = 2, n \geq 2; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{p^2}, & p > 2, n = 2; \\ 1 - \frac{2}{p^2} + \frac{1}{p^3}, & p > 2, n = 3; \\ 1 - \frac{1}{p} + \frac{(p-1)^2(1-(-p)^{-n+2})}{p^2(p+1)}, & p > 2, n \geq 4. \end{cases}$$

Unfortunately, while it is easy to prove by sieving arguments that a randomly chosen integer is squarefree with the expected probability of $6/\pi^2$ (see for instance [9, 18.6]), it seems quite difficult to prove that a polynomial takes squarefree values with the expected probability unless the degree is very small compared to the number of variables. For example, for univariate polynomials, this is known in all degrees under the *abc* conjecture by a theorem of Granville [7], but unconditionally only up to degree 3 by work of Hooley [11]. Granville's conditional theorem was extended to multivariate polynomials by Poonen [15]; that result implies that under the *abc* conjecture, $\Delta(P)$ is squarefree with the expected probability. This remains true, with a suitably adjusted probability, if one imposes local conditions at finitely many places (including the infinite place).

However, without assuming any conjectures, it is not trivial to establish even the existence of infinitely many polynomials of a given degree with squarefree discriminant. This is given by the following theorem.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer, let r, s be nonnegative integers with $r+2s = n$, and let S be a finite set of primes. Then there exist infinitely many monic irreducible polynomials $P(x)$ of degree n with integer coefficients having exactly r real roots, such that $\Delta(P)$ is squarefree and not divisible by any of the primes in S . More precisely, for some $c > 0$ (depending on n and S), the number of distinct squarefree discriminants produced in the range $[-N, N]$ is at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$.*

The key idea in the proof is to construct P in a special way to make squarefree sieving on the discriminant easier. For $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}, b \in \mathbb{Q}$, put

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{aligned} Q_a(x) &= n(x - a_1/n)(x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_{n-1}), \\ P_{a,b}(x) &= b + \int_0^x Q_a(t) dt, \\ \Delta_{a,b} &= \Delta(P_{a,b}). \end{aligned}$$

Then $\Delta_{a,b}$ is (up to sign) the product of the evaluations of Q_a at the roots of $P_{a,b}$, which is (up to sign) the resultant of $P_{a,b}$ and Q_a . However, one may also compute the resultant by evaluating $P_{a,b}$ at each root of Q_a :

$$\Delta_{a,b} = \pm(n^n P_{a,0}(a_1/n) + n^n b) \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} (P_{a,0}(a_i) + b).$$

We then choose a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} so that for b of a certain form, the apparent probability that $P_{a,b}$ has the desired properties is positive. Since $\Delta_{a,b}$ factors as a product of linear polynomials in b , it is tractable to carry out the sieving argument to confirm that the apparent probability is correct; however, in lieu of doing the sieving by hand, we appeal to a very general squarefree sieve set up by Helfgott [10]. (The argument is a bit simpler if one does not insist on the number of real roots; see Proposition 2.1.)

From Theorem 1.1, we obtain at once the following corollary.

Corollary 1.3. *With notation as in Theorem 1.1, there exist infinitely many number fields K of degree $n = r + 2s$ and signature (r, s) such that the Galois closure L of K has Galois group S_n over \mathbb{Q} and the discriminant of K is squarefree and not divisible by any of the primes in S . More precisely, for some $c > 0$ (depending on n and S), the number of distinct such discriminants produced in the range $[-N, N]$ is at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$.*

As noted earlier, these conditions ensure that L is an unramified A_n -extension of $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{\Delta(K)})$. We thus obtain the following.

Corollary 1.4. *Let S be a finite set of primes. For each $n \geq 3$, there exist infinitely many real quadratic fields unramified above the primes in S and admitting an A_n -extension unramified at all finite and infinite primes. More precisely, for some $c > 0$ (depending on n and S), the number of distinct such discriminants produced in the range $[-N, N]$ is at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$.*

Corollary 1.4 generalizes work of several authors. Uchida [16] and Yamamoto [17] proved independently that there exist infinitely many real and infinitely many imaginary quadratic fields with A_n -extensions unramified at all finite primes. They did so by constructing number fields of the form $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(x^n + ax + b)$ and showing that under suitable conditions on a and b , their normal closures are frequently S_n -extensions of \mathbb{Q} unramified over a quadratic subfield. However, these number fields fail to be totally real for $n \geq 4$, so the construction does not produce the result of Corollary 1.4. The case $n = 5$ of Corollary 1.4 was obtained by Yamamura [18]; however, Yamamura's construction produces number fields of the form $\mathbb{Q}[x]/(P(x))$ where the polynomial P is of a very special form which does not generalize to higher degree. (Note that none of the aforementioned constructions guarantee squarefree discriminants.)

One may also deduce from Corollary 1.3 that the number of S_n -number fields of signature (r, s) with discriminant in $[-N, N]$ is bounded below by $cN^{1/(n-1)}$. This is far inferior to what can be shown using other methods: for $n \leq 5$ the number of such fields is known to be $O(N)$ by work of Bhargava [2, 3], while for larger n , Ellenberg and Venkatesh [5] have given a lower bound of $cN^{1/2+1/n^2}$. However, the fields we produce have squarefree discriminants and monogenic rings of integers, which is not guaranteed by these other constructions (although Bhargava's method should allow for squarefree sieving; see [4]).

2. CONSTRUCTION OF SQUAREFREE DISCRIMINANTS

In this section, we give the proof of a weaker form of Theorem 1.1, in which we do not control the number of real roots. This helps isolate the essential features of the construction.

Proposition 2.1. *Let $n \geq 2$ be an integer and let S be a finite set of primes. Then there exist infinitely many monic irreducible polynomials $P(x)$ of degree n with integer coefficients such that $\Delta(P)$ is squarefree and not divisible by any of the primes in S . More precisely, for some $c > 0$ (depending on n and S), the number of distinct discriminants produced in the range $[-N, N]$ is at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$.*

The approach to the proof is to consider polynomials $P_{a,b}$ as in the introduction with $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ chosen to satisfy the following conditions.

- (i) The polynomial $P_{a,0}$ has integral coefficients.
- (ii) For each $p \in S$, there exists $b_p \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that Δ_{a,b_p} is not divisible by p .
- (iii) For each $p \notin S$, there exists $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\Delta_{a,b}$ is not divisible by p^2 . (This ensures that $\Delta_{a,b}$ is squarefree with positive probability.)
- (iv) There exist $p_1 \notin S$ and $b_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that P_{a,b_1} is irreducible modulo p_1 ; in particular, Δ_{a,b_1} is not divisible by p_1 . (This ensures that P_{a,b_1} is irreducible for $b \equiv b_1 \pmod{p_1}$.)
- (v) The polynomials $n^n P_{a,0}(a_1/n) + n^n b, P_{a,0}(a_2) + b, \dots, P_{a,0}(a_{n-1}) + b$ in b are pairwise coprime. (This ensures that $\Delta_{a,b}$ is squarefree as a polynomial in b .)

Given such a choice of a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} , let T be the set of all $b \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $b \equiv b_p \pmod{p}$ for each $p \in S$ and $b \equiv b_1 \pmod{p_1}$. For $b \in T$, $P_{a,b}$ is irreducible with integer coefficients, $\Delta_{a,b}$ is not divisible by any prime in S , and by a sieving argument (see Lemma 2.2 below), $\Delta_{a,b}$ is squarefree with positive probability. Since no value of $\Delta_{a,b}$ occurs for more than $n - 1$ choices of b , by taking b of size $O(N^{1/(n-1)})$, we obtain at least $cN^{1/(n-1)}$ squarefree values of $\Delta_{a,b}$ in the range $[-N, N]$ for some fixed $c > 0$.

The sieving argument required in this argument is essentially no harder than proving the density of squarefree integers; however, we have nothing to add to Helfgott’s general presentation of the squarefree sieve, so we defer to it instead.

Lemma 2.2. *Let m be a positive integer. Suppose that $c_1, d_1, \dots, c_k, d_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ are such that the polynomial $A(x) = (c_1x + d_1) \cdots (c_kx + d_k)$ is squarefree. For p prime, put*

$$a(p) = \frac{\#\{x \in \{0, \dots, p^2 - 1\} : A(x) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}\}}{p^2}.$$

Suppose that $a(p) > 0$ for all p . Then

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#\{x \in \{-N, \dots, N\} : A(x) \text{ is squarefree}\}}{2N + 1} = \prod_p a(p) > 0.$$

Note that $\prod_p a(p)$ converges to a positive limit because $1 - k/p^2 \leq a(p) \leq 1$ for all p not dividing $\prod_{i < j} (c_i d_j - c_j d_i)$.

Proof. See [10, Proposition 3.4]. □

It remains to check that conditions (i)–(v) can be enforced via certain congruence conditions on a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} . To make these congruences compatible with the requirement that the derivative of $P_{a,b}$ have only rational roots, we need some auxiliary calculations.

Lemma 2.3. *Let p_0 be a prime not dividing $n(n - 1)$. Then there exist infinitely many primes p_1 modulo which the polynomial $R(x) = x^n - p_0^{n-1}x + p_0$ is irreducible and its derivative $R'(x) = nx^{n-1} - p_0^{n-1}$ splits into distinct linear factors.*

Proof. The polynomial R' has splitting field $L = \mathbb{Q}(\zeta_{n-1}, n^{1/(n-1)})$, in which p_0 does not ramify because p_0 does not divide $n(n - 1)$. Thus R is an Eisenstein polynomial with respect to any prime above p_0 in L ; in particular, R is irreducible over L . By the Chebotarev density theorem, there exist infinitely many prime ideals of L of absolute degree 1 modulo which R is irreducible; the norm of any such prime ideal is a prime number of the desired form. □

Lemma 2.4. *For any field F of characteristic zero, there exist $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in F$ such that the values $P_{a,0}(a_1/n), P_{a,0}(a_2), \dots, P_{a,0}(a_{n-1})$ are pairwise distinct.*

Proof. For $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Q}$ with $a_1 < \dots < a_{n-1}$,

$$P_{a,0}(a_{n-1}) - P_{a,0}(a_{n-2}) = \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_{n-2}} (t - a_1/n)(t - a_2) \cdots (t - a_{n-1}) dt \neq 0$$

because the integrand has constant sign over the interval. Consequently, the polynomial $P_{a,0}(a_{n-1}) - P_{a,0}(a_{n-2})$ in a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} is nonzero. By similar reasoning, each of the factors of the polynomial

$$\prod_{i=2}^{n-1} (P_{a,0}(a_i) - P_{a,0}(a_1/n)) \prod_{2 \leq i < j \leq n-1} (P_{a,0}(a_j) - P_{a,0}(a_i))$$

in a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} is not zero, so the product is not the zero polynomial either. Since F is infinite, the claim follows. \square

We are now ready to complete the proof of Proposition 2.1.

Proof of Proposition 2.1. By the previous discussion, it is sufficient to exhibit $a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$ for which conditions (i)–(v) hold. Choose p_0, R, p_1 as in Lemma 2.3, making sure that $p_1 \notin S \cup \{1, \dots, n\}$. Apply Lemma 2.4 to choose $a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1} \in \mathbb{Q}$ for which

$$(2.5) \quad P_{a',0}(a'_1/n), P_{a',0}(a'_2), \dots, P_{a',0}(a'_{n-1})$$

are pairwise distinct. We can then choose a prime $p_2 \notin S \cup \{1, \dots, n, p_1\}$ for which the values in (2.5) have well-defined and distinct reductions modulo p_2 . We now choose a_1, \dots, a_{n-1} according to the following conditions (which is evidently possible).

- (a) The integer a_1 is coprime to n and is divisible by $n - 1$ and by all primes of S not dividing n . The integers a_2, \dots, a_{n-1} are divisible by $n!$ and by all primes in S .
- (b) The quantities $a_1/n, a_2, \dots, a_{n-1}$ are congruent modulo p_1 to the roots of $R'(x)$ (in some order).
- (c) We have $a_i \equiv a'_i \pmod{p_2}$ for $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$.

We then have

$$Q_a(x) \equiv (nx - a_1)x^{n-2} = nx^{n-1} - a_1x^{n-2} \pmod{n!},$$

so the coefficient of x^{m-1} in $Q_a(x)$ is divisible by m for $m = 1, \dots, n$. Consequently, $P_{a,0}$ has integer coefficients. This verifies (i). Suppose next that p is a prime which either belongs to S or is at most n . For $b \in \mathbb{Z}$, $P_{a,0}(a_i) + b \equiv b \pmod{p}$ for $i = 2, \dots, n - 1$, while

$$n^n P_{a,0}(a_1/n) + n^n b \equiv \begin{cases} a_1^n \pmod{p} & \text{if } p \text{ divides } n, \\ n^n b \pmod{p} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Consequently, $\Delta_{a,1}$ is not divisible by p ; this verifies (ii), as well as (iii) for primes $p \leq n$. For $p > n$ not in S , there are at least $p - n + 1$ choices of $b \in \{0, \dots, p - 1\}$ for which $\Delta_{a,b}$ is not even divisible by p , since each linear factor of $\Delta_{a,b}$ rules out exactly one choice of b . This verifies (iii). Since (b) implies (iv) and (c) implies (v), the needed conditions are enforced, so the proof described above goes through. \square

3. CONTROLLING REAL ROOTS

Note that the proof of Proposition 2.1 cannot be used to deduce Theorem 1.1 because it does not allow any control of the number of real roots of the polynomial $P_{a,b}$. Indeed, the function $P_{a,0}(x)$ is monotonic for x large and for x small, so $P_{a,b}$ has at most 2 real roots for $|b|$ sufficiently large. To obtain Theorem 1.1, we must modify the proof of Proposition 2.1 so that b can be chosen to be a rational number within a suitable interval.

Proof of Theorem 1.1. Define $p_0, R, p_1, p_2, a'_1, \dots, a'_{n-1}$ as in the proof of Proposition 2.1. Let U be the set of $A = (A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ for which there exists $B \in \mathbb{R}$ such that the polynomial $P_{A,B}$ has exactly r real roots; the set U is easily seen to be open and nonempty. It is also homogeneous: if (A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}) belongs to U , then so does $(\lambda A_1, \dots, \lambda A_{n-1})$ for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. In other words, U is the inverse image in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} of a nonempty open subset of the $(n-2)$ -dimensional projective space over \mathbb{R} . In that space, the images of the tuples consisting of integers satisfying conditions (a)–(c) of the proof of Proposition 2.1 form a dense subset; we may thus choose $(A_1, \dots, A_{n-1}) \in U$ satisfying these conditions. Fix such a choice hereafter; there then exists a nonempty interval I such that $P_{A,B}$ has exactly r real roots for all $B \in I$.

We wish to take $a_i = Aq$ for some positive integer $q \equiv 1 \pmod{n!p_1p_2 \prod_{p \in S} p}$. These still satisfy conditions (a)–(c) of the proof of Proposition 2.1, so conditions (i)–(v) are enforced. We may then sieve again (see Lemma 3.1) to show that among b of this form congruent to b_p modulo p for each $p \in S$ and congruent to b_1 modulo p_1 , those for which $\Delta_{a,b}$ is squarefree occur with positive probability. Since the map $b \rightarrow \Delta_{a,b}$ is at most $(n-1)$ -to-one, if we consider all $q \leq N^{1/(n-1)}$, the number of squarefree discriminants obtained is at least $1/(n-1)$ times the maximum number of squarefree values of $\Delta_{a,b}$ achieved for any *single* choice of q in this range. This yields a lower bound of $cN^{1/(n-1)}$ discriminants of absolute value at most N , proving Theorem 1.1. \square

In this case, the sieving argument needed is an easy (because we only consider polynomials composed of linear factors) variant of the squarefree sieving for homogeneous binary forms introduced by Greaves [8]. However, we again prefer to apply Helfgott's machine rather than get into the details.

Lemma 3.1. *Let k, n, t be positive integers, and let I be a nonempty open interval. Suppose that $c_1, d_1, \dots, c_k, d_k \in \mathbb{Z}$ are such that the polynomial $A(x, y) = (c_1x + d_1y) \cdots (c_kx + d_ky)$ is squarefree. For p prime, if p divides t , then put*

$$a(p) = \frac{\#\{x \in \{0, \dots, p^2 - 1\} : A(x, 1) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}\}}{p^2},$$

otherwise, put

$$a(p) = \frac{\#\{(x, y) \in \{0, \dots, p^2 - 1\}^2 : \gcd(x, y) = 1, A(x, y^n) \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p^2}\}}{p^2(p-1)^2}.$$

Suppose that $a(p) > 0$ for all p . Define

$$S_N = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 : 1 \leq y \leq N, y \equiv 1 \pmod{t}, \gcd(x, y) = 1, x/y^n \in I\}.$$

Then

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\#\{(x, y) \in S_N : A(x, y^n) \text{ is squarefree}\}}{\#S_N} = \prod_p a_p > 0.$$

Proof. This follows from [10, Corollary 3.3] modulo matching up notation, which we now explain (following the model of [10, Proposition 3.5]). We define a *soil* in the sense of [10, §3.2] by taking

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{P} &= \{\text{primes in } \mathbb{Z}\}, & \mathcal{A} &= S_N, \\ r(x, y) &= \{p \in \mathcal{P} : p^2 | A(x, y^n)\}, & f(x, y, d) &= \begin{cases} 1 & d = \emptyset, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Put $X = \#S_N$; note that X is asymptotic to a constant times N^{n+1} as $N \rightarrow \infty$. For $d \subset \mathcal{P}$ finite, write $h(d)$ for $\prod_{p \in d} p^2$; this function evidently satisfies conditions (h1) and (h2) of [10, §3.2]. Let $K(d)$ be the number of $(x, y) \in \mathcal{A}$ with $d \subseteq r(x, y)$; since there are only finitely many primes that can divide more than one factor of $A(x, y^n)$, we have $K(d) \leq C_0 X/h(d)$ for some $C_0 > 0$ (dependent on everything but N and d). This means that condition (A1) of [10, §3.2] holds with $C_1 = 1, C_2 = 0$.

For d with $h(d) \leq N^{1/4}$, put $g(d, \emptyset) = h(d) \prod_{p \in d} a(p)$; we may then write

$$K(d) = X \frac{g(d, \emptyset)}{h(d)} + r_{d, \emptyset}$$

with $|r_{d, \emptyset}| \leq Nh(d) \leq N^{5/4}$. (Namely, for each y , we are counting values of x in an interval satisfying certain congruence conditions modulo $h(d)$; the difference between this count and the expected value is at most 1 in each congruence class.) By [10, Corollary 3.3], the difference

$$\prod_p a_p - \frac{\#\{(x, y) \in S_N : A(x, y^n) \text{ is squarefree}\}}{X}$$

is bounded in absolute value by

$$C_1 \sum_{d: h(d) > N^{1/4}} \frac{3^{\#d}}{h(d)} + X^{-1} \sum_{d: h(d) \leq N^{1/4}} |r_{d, \emptyset}| + X^{-1} C_2 \sum_{p > N} \frac{X}{p^2}$$

for some $C_1, C_2 > 0$ independent of N . The first and third terms evidently tend to 0 as $N \rightarrow \infty$; the second does also because it is bounded above by $X^{-1} N^{1/4} N^{5/4} \leq C_3 N^{-n+1/2}$ for some $C_3 > 0$ independent of N . This proves the claim. \square

4. FURTHER REMARKS

We have not attempted to improve upon the lower bound of $cN^{1/(n-1)}$ in Theorem 1.1 or its corollaries. Nakagawa [13], [14] attempted to show that the number of real quadratic fields admitting A_n -extensions unramified at all finite primes with discriminants in $[-N, N]$ is at least $c_n N^{(n+1)/(2n-2)}$ for all n , but these proofs were later retracted. This order of growth would be obtained if one could show that the discriminant of an arbitrary (not necessarily monic) integer polynomial of degree n is squarefree with positive probability *and* that the number of distinct discriminants obtained is at least a fixed positive fraction of the number of polynomials considered. Even if one assumes the *abc* conjecture, so that the first issue is resolved by Poonen’s theorem, the second issue remains: for any construction of polynomials

involving more than one free parameter, it is nontrivial to ensure that the same discriminant does not occur too many times.

It would also be of interest to extend our results by allowing restrictions on the splitting of some finite places. Our method is unsuitable for this purpose: a splitting requirement would constitute an additional restriction on the reduction of a polynomial modulo specific primes, which is hard to integrate with the requirement that the derivative of the polynomial have rational roots modulo any prime. Indeed, for primes less than n , certain splitting requirements on the polynomial alone (e.g., that it factors completely) are incompatible with having a squarefree discriminant, because there are not enough residual roots available for them to be pairwise distinct.

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