ON A PROCEDURE FOR FINDING THE GALOIS GROUP OF A QUINTIC POLYNOMIAL

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Abstract. In [4, Proposition, pp. 883–884] a procedure is given to find the Galois group of an irreducible quintic polynomial $\in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. It is shown that this procedure does not always find the Galois group.

1. Introduction. Let $f(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ be a monic irreducible quintic polynomial. The Galois group $\mathrm{Gal}(f)$ of $f(x)$ over $\mathbb{Q}$ is isomorphic to one of S_5 (the symmetric group of order 120), A_5 (the alternating group of order 60), F_{20} (the Frobenius group of order 20), D_5 (the dihedral group of order 10) or $\mathbb{Z}_5$ (the cyclic group of order 5), see [1, p. 872] or [3, pp. 556–557]. Let p be a prime. We write

$$f(x) \equiv (d_1)^{n_1} \cdots (d_r)^{n_r} \pmod p$$

to denote that $f(x)$ factors modulo p into r distinct irreducible factors of degrees $d_1, \cdots, d_r$ and multiplicities $n_1, \cdots, n_r$ respectively. The following procedure [4, Proposition, pp. 883–884] has been given for determining $\mathrm{Gal}(f)$.

Let p be a prime $\equiv 1 \pmod 5$ such that

$$f(x) \equiv (1)(1)(1)(1)(1) \pmod p.$$

We know that such a prime exists by the Tchebotarov density theorem.

1. If there exists a prime $p_1 < p$ such that $f(x) \equiv (2)(3) \pmod{p_1}$ then $\mathrm{Gal}(f) \cong S_5$.

2. If there exists a prime $p_2 < p$ such that $f(x) \equiv (1)(1)(3) \pmod{p_2}$ and case 1 does not hold then $\mathrm{Gal}(f) \cong A_5$.

3. If there exists a prime $p_3 < p$ such that $f(x) \equiv (1)(4) \pmod{p_3}$ and cases 2 and 3 do not hold then $\mathrm{Gal}(f) \cong F_{20}$.

4. If there exists a prime $p_4 < p$ such that $f(x) \equiv (1)(2)(2) \pmod{p_4}$ and cases 2, 3 and 4 do not hold then $\mathrm{Gal}(f) \cong D_5$.

5. If for every prime $q < p$ either $f(x) \equiv (1)(1)(1)(1)(1) \pmod q$ or $f(x) \equiv (5) \pmod q$ then $\mathrm{Gal}(f) \cong \mathbb{Z}_5$.

We show that this procedure is not guaranteed to determine $\mathrm{Gal}(f)$. We illustrate this with the parametric family

$$c_k(x) = x(x+9)(x^3+3x+3) + 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 11(3k+1), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \tag{1}$$

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We prove

Theorem. (a) *$c_k(x)$ is irreducible for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.*

(b)
$$\begin{aligned} c_k(x) &\equiv (1)(1)(3) \pmod{2}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv (1)^5 \pmod{3}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv (1)(1)(3) \pmod{5}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv (1)(1)(1)(2) \pmod{7}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv (1)(1)(1)(1)(1) \pmod{11}. \end{aligned}$$

(c) $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x)) \cong S_5$ *for all k in $\mathbb{Z}$.*

(d) *Let $p_1 = 13$, $p_2 = 17$, $p_3 = 19$, $\ldots$ be the primes > 11. For each positive integer t there exist infinitely many $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that the least prime p for which $c_k(x) \equiv (2)(3) \pmod{p}$ satisfies $p > p_t$.*

With $p = 11$ the procedure gives $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x)) \cong A_5$ $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$ contradicting $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x)) \cong S_5$ $(k \in \mathbb{Z})$. Thus the procedure does not find the correct Galois group for infinitely many quintics. Part (d) of the Theorem shows that however large we choose the prime p the procedure still fails for infinitely many quintics. In order to prove part (d) of the Theorem we use the following result.

Proposition. *Let $g(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. Let p be a prime such that*

$$g(x) \not\equiv c\,h(x)^2 \pmod{p}, \quad c \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad h(x) \in \mathbb{Z}[x].$$

Then

$$\left| \sum_{x=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{g(x)}{p} \right) \right| \leq (n-1)\sqrt{p},$$

where n denotes the degree of $g(x)$ and $\left(\frac{*}{p} \right)$ is the Legendre symbol modulo p.

This character sum estimate is due to Weil [7, p. 207] and is a consequence of his proof of the Riemann hypothesis for algebraic function fields over a finite field [6].

2. Proof of Theorem. (a) From (1) we have

$$c_k(x) = x^5 + 9x^4 + 3x^3 + 30x^2 + 27x + 6930k + 2310$$

so that $c_k(x)$ is 3−Eisenstein and thus irreducible.

(b)
$$\begin{aligned} c_k(x) &\equiv x(x+1)(x^3+x+1) \pmod{2}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv x^5 \pmod{3}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv x(x+4)(x^3+3x+3) \pmod{5}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv x(x+2)(x+6)(x^2+x+4) \pmod{7}. \\ c_k(x) &\equiv x(x+2)(x+3)(x+6)(x+9) \pmod{11}. \end{aligned}$$

(c) The discriminant of $c_k(x)$ is

$$d(k) = 720747193753125000k^4 + 1483997679473185800k^3$$

$$+99966405393629775\,00k^2 + 27857383647805542\,60k$$

$$+278489107278162009.$$

As $d(k) \equiv 5 \pmod 7$ we deduce that $d(k)$ is not a perfect square. Hence $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x))$ is not a subgroup of A_5 and so

$$\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x)) \cong F_{20} \text{ or } S_5.$$

Further, as $d(k) \not\equiv 0 \pmod 2$ and

$$c_k(x) \equiv (1)(1)(3) \pmod 2,$$

by [3, Corollary 41, p. 554] $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x))$ contains a 3-cycle. Hence 3 divides the order of $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x))$. But 3 does not divide the order of F_{20} so $\mathrm{Gal}(c_k(x)) \cong S_5$.

(d) Let p be a prime > 11. The number N of pairs (k, y) of integers modulo p satisfying the congruence

$$y^2 \equiv d(k) \pmod p$$

is

$$N = \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \left(1 + \left(\frac{d(k)}{p}\right)\right) = p + \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{d(k)}{p}\right).$$

Now the coefficient of k^4 in $d(k)$ is

$$2^4 \cdot 3^8 \cdot 5^9 \cdot 7^4 \cdot 11^4$$

and the discriminant of $d(k)$ is

$$-2^{20} \cdot 3^{55} \cdot 5^{15} \cdot 7^{12} \cdot 11^{12} \cdot 37^2 \cdot 382103^3 \cdot 8570461^2$$

so that for $p \neq 37,\ 382103,\ 8570461$ we have

$$d(k) \not\equiv c\,h(k)^2 \pmod p$$

for any $c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and any polynomial $h(k) \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. Hence by the Proposition

$$\left| \sum_{k=0}^{p-1} \left(\frac{d(k)}{p}\right) \right| \leq (\deg(d(k)) - 1)\sqrt{p} = 3\sqrt{p}.$$

Thus for $p \neq 13,\ 17,\ 37,\ 382103,\ 8570461$ we have

$$N \geq p - 3\sqrt{p} \geq 5,$$

so that there exists $k_p \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$\left(\frac{d(k_p)}{p}\right) = 1. \tag{2}$$

For $p = 13,\ 17,\ 37,\ 382103,\ 8570461$ we choose $k_p = 1, 4, 3, 3, 2$ respectively so that (2) holds in these cases as well.

Let $t \in \mathbb{N}$. By the Chinese remainder theorem we can choose infinitely many integers k such that

$$k \equiv k_{p_i} \pmod{p_i}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, t. \tag{3}$$

Hence, by (2) and (3), we have

$$\left(\frac{d(k)}{p_i}\right) = \left(\frac{d(k_{p_i})}{p_i}\right) = 1, \quad i = 1, \ldots, t. \tag{4}$$

But, by Stickelberger's theorem [5], [2], we have

$$\left(\frac{d(k)}{p_i}\right) = (-1)^{5-r_i}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, t, \tag{5}$$

where r_i is the number of irreducible factors of $c_k(x) \pmod{p_i}$. Thus, by (4) and (5), we have

$$r_i \equiv 1 \pmod 2, \quad i = 1, \ldots, t.$$

Hence

$$c_k(x) \not\equiv (2)(3) \pmod{p_i}, \quad i = 1, \ldots, t.$$

Thus the least prime p for which

$$c_k(x) \equiv (2)(3) \pmod p$$

satisfies $p > p_t$.

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