

Polynomial Fermat Quotients

Arne Winterhof (RICAM, Austrian Academy of Sciences)

For a prime p and an integer u the *Fermat quotient* $q_p(u)$ is defined as the unique integer

$$q_p(u) \equiv \frac{u^{p-1} - 1}{p} \pmod{p}, \quad 0 \leq q_p(u) < p, \quad \text{if } \gcd(u, p) = 1,$$

and $q_p(u) = 0$ if $\gcd(u, p) = p$. Several number theoretic questions on Fermat quotients and their applications have been studied before, in particular:

1. The smallest $u \geq 1$ with $q_p(u) \neq 0$ is $\leq (\log p)^{463/252+o(1)}$ (Bourgain et al., 2010).
2. The number of fixed points $0 \leq u < p$ with $q_p(u) = u$ is $O(p^{11/12+o(1)})$ (Ostafe/Shparlinski, 2011).
3. The image size $\#\{q_p(u) : 0 \leq u < p\}$ is at most $p - \sqrt{(p-1)/2}$ (Vandiver, 1915) and at least $(1+o(1))p/(\log p)^2$ (Ostafe/Shparlinski, 2011).
4. For any integer a , the number of $0 \leq u < p$ with $q_p(u) = a$ is at most $p^{1/2+o(1)}$ (Fouché, 1986).
5. The number of collisions, that is, $0 \leq u, v, < p$ with $q_p(u) = q_p(v)$, is at most $p^{5/4+o(1)}$, (Ostafe/Shparlinski, 2011).

Here we study analogous problems for *polynomial Fermat quotients* defined as follows: Let $q = p^r$ be the power of a prime p and let \mathbb{F}_q denote the finite field of q elements. Fix an irreducible polynomial $P \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ of degree $n \geq 2$ and for $A \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ we define

$$q_P(A) \equiv \frac{A^{q^n-1} - 1}{P} \pmod{P}, \quad \deg q_P(A) < n, \quad \text{if } \gcd(A, P) = 1,$$

and $q_P(A) = 0$ if $\gcd(A, P) = P$. We are especially interested how q_P acts on the set $\mathcal{P}_{n,q}$ of polynomials $A \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ of degree at most $n-1$.

We prove that the number of fixed points of q_P of degree at most $n-1$ is $O(q^{n/2})$ and we show that the image size $\#\{q_P(A) : A \in \mathcal{P}_{n,q}\}$ of q_P is of order of magnitude q^{n-1} . We present some results on the number of polynomials with the same image $\#\{A \in \mathcal{P}_{n,q} : q_P(A) = B\}$ and on the number of collisions $\#\{(A, B) \in \mathcal{P}_{n,q}^2 : q_P(A) = q_P(B)\}$.

Reference: I.E. Shparlinski, A. Winterhof: Distribution of values of polynomial Fermat quotients, Finite Fields and Their Applications, to appear.