

Digital questions in finite fields

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In \mathbb{N} , it is usual to write the integers n in base $g \geq 2$:

$$n = \sum_{j=0}^{r-1} \varepsilon_j g^j$$

where the digits ε_j are such that $0 \leq \varepsilon_j \leq g - 1$ and $\varepsilon_{r-1} \geq 1$.

The **connection between the arithmetic properties of n and the properties of its digits** leads to interesting questions.

We can mention results by:

Gelfond, Fouvry-Mauduit, Erdős-Mauduit-Sárközy,
Dartyge-Tenenbaum, Mauduit-Rivat, Wolke, Harman, Kátai,
Bourgain, Maynard ...

In the context of finite fields, Dartyge and Sárközy (2013)

- initiated the study of the **concept of digits**,
- obtained results on the **connection between the “algebraic” properties of an element and the properties of its digits.**

Further results in this spirit:

- Dartyge, Mauduit, Sárközy (2015),
- Gabdullin (2016),
- Dietmann, Elsholtz, Shparlinski (2016).

The **algebraic structure** of finite fields permits us to:

- formulate and study new questions (of analytic NT),
- solve problems whose analog in \mathbb{N} might be out of reach.

Let p be a prime number and $q = p^r$ with $r \geq 1$.
 \mathbb{F}_q denotes the finite field with q elements.

- \mathbb{F}_q is a vector space over \mathbb{F}_p of dimension r ,
- (\mathbb{F}_q^*, \times) is a cyclic group of order $q - 1$,
- the set \mathcal{G} of primitive elements (generators of \mathbb{F}_q^*) satisfies $|\mathcal{G}| = \varphi(q - 1)$.

Concept of digits in \mathbb{F}_q

Let $q = p^r$, p prime, $r \geq 2$.

Given a basis $\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \dots, e_r\}$ of \mathbb{F}_q over \mathbb{F}_p , every $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$ can be written uniquely

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^r \varepsilon_j e_j \quad (1)$$

where $\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_r \in \mathbb{F}_p$ are called (Dartyge, Sárközy) the “**digits**” of x .

If $\mathcal{B} = \{1, g, \dots, g^{r-1}\}$ where $g \in \mathcal{G}$ then (1) becomes:

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^r \varepsilon_j g^{j-1},$$

which reminds us of the representation of an integer x in base g .

Sum of digits function in base \mathcal{B} : $s_{\mathcal{B}}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^r \varepsilon_j$.

What is the number of elements of a given subset of \mathbb{F}_q constrained by digital conditions?

Dartyge and Sárközy (2013): number of

- $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(P(x)) = s$,
- $g \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(P(g)) = s$.

Dartyge, Mauduit, Sárközy (2015): idem with missing digits.

Gabdullin (2016): squares with missing digits.

Dietmann, Elsholtz, Shparlinski (2016): number of squares with restricted digits.

For polynomial values in \mathbb{N} with degree ≥ 3 , only partial results are known.

- ① Prescribing the sum of digits of some special sequences in \mathbb{F}_q :

$$s_{\mathcal{B}}(P(x)) = s \text{ and } s_{\mathcal{B}}(P(g)) = s$$

I obtained some improvements of Dartyge and Sárközy's results.
(not presented here)

- ② “Distribution” of the sum of digits of products in \mathbb{F}_q :

$$s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd) = s, c \in \mathcal{C}, d \in \mathcal{D}$$

- ③ Prescribing the digits of some special sequences in \mathbb{F}_q :

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{j_1}(P(x)) = \alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{j_k}(P(x)) = \alpha_{j_k} \\ \varepsilon_{j_1}(P(g)) = \alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{j_k}(P(g)) = \alpha_{j_k}\end{aligned}$$

Given $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$, $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$ and $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbb{F}_p$, let

$$\mathcal{E} = \{(c, d) \in \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D} : s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd) \in \mathcal{A}\}.$$

Question (Sárközy):

Find a condition on $|\mathcal{C}|$ and $|\mathcal{D}|$ to ensure that $\mathcal{E} \neq \emptyset$.

Sárközy and co-authors have studied many problems in this spirit.

Interesting subsets \mathcal{A} of \mathbb{F}_p include:

- $\{s\}$ for $s \in \mathbb{F}_p$,
- subgroups of \mathbb{F}_p^* (for instance squares),
- set of all generators of \mathbb{F}_p^* .

Products cd whose sum of digits is fixed

If $\mathcal{A} = \{s\}$ with $s \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$, what is the **expected value** for $|\mathcal{E}|$?

Observe first that:

- $|\{z \in \mathbb{F}_q : s_{\mathcal{B}}(z) = s\}| = p^{r-1} = q/p$,
- the proportion of $(x, y) \in \mathbb{F}_q^* \times \mathbb{F}_q^*$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(xy) = s$ is

$$\frac{1}{(q-1)^2} \cdot \underbrace{(q-1)}_x \cdot \underbrace{q/p}_{y \text{ s.t. } s_{\mathcal{B}}(xy)=s} = \frac{q}{(q-1)p}.$$

If the pairs (c, d) were reasonably well distributed, we would expect:

$$|\mathcal{E}| \approx |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| \frac{q}{(q-1)p}.$$

Products cd whose sum of digits is fixed

Theorem (S.)

If $\mathcal{A} = \{s\}$ with $s \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$ and $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$, $\mathcal{D} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$ then

$$\left| |\mathcal{E}| - \frac{|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}|}{(q-1)p} q \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}|}.$$

Corollary (S.)

If $s \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$ and $|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| \geq pq$ then there exists $(c, d) \in \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd) = s$.

Remark: This result is *optimal up to a constant factor*: there are explicit sets \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} such that $pq/16 < |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| < pq$ and $\mathcal{E} = \emptyset$.

Corollary (S.)

If $p^2q = o(|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}|)$ then the sums $s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd)$ are well distributed in \mathbb{F}_p .

Products cd whose sum of digits belongs to a subgroup

Let \mathcal{A} be a nontrivial subgroup of \mathbb{F}_p^* and $m = |\mathcal{A}|$.

Theorem (S.)

If \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} satisfy the two conditions:

$$(1) |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| \geq 4pq/m^2$$

$$(2) \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m} \text{ and } \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$$

then, there exists $(c, d) \in \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd) \in \mathcal{A}$.

The technical condition (2) is true with a probability close to 1 (see below).

Remark: This result is *optimal up to a constant factor*: there are explicit sets \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} satisfying (2) such that $pq/(16m^2) < |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| < pq/m^2$ and $\mathcal{E} = \emptyset$.

Products cd whose sum of digits is a square

If $p \geq 3$ and \mathcal{A} is the set of squares in \mathbb{F}_p^* (thus $m = |\mathcal{A}| = \frac{p-1}{2}$), this implies:

Corollary (S.)

If \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} satisfy the two conditions:

$$(1) |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| \geq \frac{16p}{(p-1)^2} q$$

$$(2) \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m} \text{ and } \Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$$

then, there exists $(c, d) \in \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ such that $s_{\mathcal{B}}(cd)$ is a square in \mathbb{F}_p^* .

If $|\mathcal{C}| = |\mathcal{D}|$, it suffices to suppose $|\mathcal{C}| \geq \frac{4\sqrt{p}}{p-1} \sqrt{q}$ to ensure that

(1) is satisfied. Notice that this lower bound is usually below \sqrt{q} .

Study of the condition (2)

For any nonempty subset $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$, let

$$T_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{t \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \{1\}} \frac{|\mathcal{C} \cap t\mathcal{C}|}{|\mathcal{C}|}$$

and

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) = T_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) - \left(\frac{m-1}{m}\right) \frac{|\mathcal{C}| - 1}{q-2}.$$

Recall condition (2): $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$ and $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$.

Condition (2) is true “on average”:

Lemma (S.)

*For any $1 \leq d \leq q-1$,
the mean value of $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C})$ over all $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^*$ with $|\mathcal{C}| = d$ is 0.*

Study of the condition (2)

Recall condition (2): $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$ and $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{D}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$.

Lemma (S.)

For any $1 \leq d \leq q - 1$, the variance of $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C})$ over all $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{F}_q^$ with $|\mathcal{C}| = d$ satisfies*

$$\frac{1}{\binom{q-1}{d}} \sum_{|\mathcal{C}|=d} (\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}))^2 = O\left(\frac{1}{mq}\right).$$

The probability that condition (2) is true is close to 1:

$$\mathbb{P}\left(\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m}\right) = 1 - O\left(\frac{m}{q}\right) \text{ with } \frac{m}{q} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } q \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Examples of subsets \mathcal{C} such that $\Delta_{\mathcal{A}}(\mathcal{C}) \leq \frac{1}{m}$:

all subsets of affine hyperplanes of the form $\{x \in \mathbb{F}_q : f(x) = s\}$
where f is an \mathbb{F}_p -linear form and $s \in \mathbb{F}_p^*$.

The study of the quantity $|\mathcal{C} \cap t\mathcal{C}|$ is of independent interest.

Green and Konyagin (2009): if \mathcal{C} is a subset of a group G of prime order with $|\mathcal{C}| = \gamma|G|$ then there exists $x \in G$ such that

$$|\mathcal{C} \cap x\mathcal{C}| - \gamma^2|G| = O(|G|(\log \log |G| / \log |G|)^{1/3}).$$

Notice that a similar statement with $G = \mathbb{F}_q^*$ does not hold: if \mathcal{C} is the set of squares then $|\mathcal{C}| = \gamma|G|$ with $\gamma = 1/2$ and $\mathcal{C} \cap x\mathcal{C} = \emptyset$ or \mathcal{C} .

Question: for $G = \mathbb{F}_q^*$ and \mathcal{C} such that $|\mathcal{C}| = \gamma|G|$, give natural conditions on \mathcal{C} so that $|\mathcal{C} \cap x\mathcal{C}|$ is “close” to $\gamma^2|G|$ for at least one $x \in G$.

- 1 Prescribing the sum of digits of some special sequences in \mathbb{F}_q :

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- 2 "Distribution" of the sum of digits of products in \mathbb{F}_q :

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- 3 Prescribing the digits of some special sequences in \mathbb{F}_q :

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_{j_1}(P(x)) = \alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{j_k}(P(x)) = \alpha_{j_k} \\ \varepsilon_{j_1}(P(g)) = \alpha_{j_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{j_k}(P(g)) = \alpha_{j_k}\end{aligned}$$

Prescribing the digits of polynomial values

Let $P \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ and consider $\{P(x) : x \in \mathbb{F}_q\}$.

If $1 \leq k \leq r$, what is the number of $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$ such that $P(x)$ has k prescribed digits?

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If $1 \leq k \leq r$, what is the number of $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$ such that $P(x)$ has k prescribed digits?

Given $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ with $|J| = k$ and $\alpha = (\alpha_j)_{j \in J} \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$, let

$$\mathcal{F}_q(P, k, J, \alpha) = \{x \in \mathbb{F}_q : \varepsilon_j(P(x)) = \alpha_j \text{ for all } j \in J\}$$

be the set of all elements $x \in \mathbb{F}_q$ such that for any $j \in J$, the j -th digit of $P(x)$ in base \mathcal{B} is α_j .

Question: Estimate $|\mathcal{F}_q(P, k, J, \alpha)|$.

Theorem (S.)

If $P \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ is of degree $n \geq 1$ with $(n, q) = 1$ then, for any $1 \leq k \leq r$, for any $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ with $|J| = k$ and any $\alpha \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$, we have

$$\left| |\mathcal{F}_q(P, k, J, \alpha)| - \frac{q}{p^k} \right| \leq \frac{p^k - 1}{p^k} (n - 1) \sqrt{q};$$

in particular, if

$$(n - 1)(p^k - 1) < \sqrt{q} = p^{r/2}$$

then $\mathcal{F}_q(P, k, J, \alpha) \neq \emptyset$.

Consequence: if $p \geq 3$ and if $k \leq r/2$ then $\mathcal{F}_q(X^2, k, J, \alpha) \neq \emptyset$.

Corollary (S.)

For any $n \geq 1$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, uniformly over $k \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)r$, $P \in \mathbb{F}_{p^r}[X]$ of degree n , J with $|J| = k$ and $\alpha \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$:

$$|\mathcal{F}_{p^r}(P, k, J, \alpha)| = p^{r-k}(1 + o(1)), \quad (p^r \rightarrow +\infty, p \nmid n, r \geq 2).$$

Let \mathcal{Q}_{p^r} be the set of squares in \mathbb{F}_{p^r} .

The number of squares with a given proportion < 0.5 of prescribed digits is asymptotically as expected:

Corollary (S.)

For any $\varepsilon > 0$, uniformly over $k \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)r$, J with $|J| = k$ and $\alpha \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$, $\alpha \neq 0$,

$$|\{y \in \mathcal{Q}_{p^r} : \varepsilon_j(y) = \alpha_j \text{ for all } j \in J\}| = \frac{p^{r-k}}{2}(1 + o(1))$$

as $p^r \rightarrow +\infty, p \geq 3, r \geq 2$.

Prescribing the digits of x^2

When $P = X^2$, we can prove a more precise result.

Theorem (S.)

If $p \geq 3$ then, for any $1 \leq k \leq r$, for any $J \subset \{1, \dots, r\}$ with $|J| = k$ and any $\alpha \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$, $\alpha \neq 0$, we have

$$\left| |\mathcal{F}_q(X^2, k, J, \alpha)| - \frac{q}{p^k} \right| \leq \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{q}}{\sqrt{p}} & \text{if } r \text{ is odd,} \\ \left(\frac{2}{p} - \frac{1}{p^k} \right) \sqrt{q} & \text{if } r \text{ is even.} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

We save a factor

- $1/\sqrt{p}$ if r is odd,
- $2/p$ if r is even.

If $k = 1$ then (2) is an equality.

If $k = 2$ or $k = 3$, there are some values of p and r for which (2) is also an equality.

Prescribing the digits of $P(g)$

Let $P \in \mathbb{F}_q[X]$ and consider $\{P(g) : g \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

If $1 \leq k \leq r$, what is the number of $g \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $P(g)$ has k prescribed digits?

Question: Estimate $|\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{F}_q(P, k, J, \alpha)|$.

Prescribing the digits of $P(g)$

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Theorem (S.)

For any $n \geq 1$, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, uniformly over $k \leq (1/2 - \varepsilon)r$, $P \in \mathbb{F}_{p^r}[X]$ of degree n , J with $|J| = k$ and $\alpha \in (\mathbb{F}_p)^k$:

$$|\mathcal{G} \cap \mathcal{F}_{p^r}(P, k, J, \alpha)| = \frac{\varphi(p^r - 1)}{p^k} (1 + o(1))$$

as $p^r \rightarrow +\infty$, $p \nmid n$, $r \geq 2$.

In particular, the number of generators with a given proportion < 0.5 of prescribed digits is asymptotically as expected.

- Weil's Theorem,
- orthogonality relations for additive and multiplicative characters of \mathbb{F}_q ,
- Gaussian sums,
- upper bounds for additive and multiplicative character sums such as

$$\sum_{\substack{x \in \mathbb{F}_q^* \\ s_{\mathcal{B}}(x)=s}} \chi(x), \quad \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} \psi(P(g)).$$

If $f : \mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ is a linear transformation and $f \neq 0$ then

- there exists a basis \mathcal{B} such that $f = s_{\mathcal{B}}$,
- the previous results can be reformulated with f instead of $s_{\mathcal{B}}$.

The **trace** $\text{Tr} : \mathbb{F}_q \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_p$ defined by $\text{Tr}(x) = x + x^p + \cdots + x^{p^{r-1}}$ is a linear transformation of basic importance in finite fields.

For instance, we proved that if $p \geq 3$ and if \mathcal{C} and \mathcal{D} satisfy the two conditions:

$$(1) |\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}| \geq \frac{16p}{(p-1)^2} q$$

(2) technical condition (true with probability close to 1)

then, there exists $(c, d) \in \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{D}$ such that $\text{Tr}(cd)$ is a square in \mathbb{F}_p^* .

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Thank you for your attention!