

International Conference on Diophantine Equations,
Polynomials and Related Areas (ICDEPRA) 2026,
to celebrate Professor Sudesh Kaur Khanduja's 75th Birthday

On the integers that are represented by multicyclotomic binary forms

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ICDEPRA

International Conference on Diophantine Equations, Polynomials & Related Areas

ICDEPRA - 2024

November 26 - 30, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Delhi.

On the number of integers represented by two non-isomorphic binary forms

ICDEPRA - 2025

October 13 - 17, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Delhi

On families of fewnomial binary forms

ICDEPRA - 2026

September 28 - October 2 : Chennai, IIT Madras,

On the integers that are represented by multicyclotomic binary forms

Abstract

For $n \geq 1$, let $\phi_n(t)$ be the cyclotomic polynomial of index n ; the degree $\varphi(n)$ of ϕ_n is given by Euler's totient function φ .

The cyclotomic binary form of index n is $\Phi_n(X, Y) := Y^{\varphi(n)} \phi_n(X/Y)$.

We define a *multicyclotomic binary form* as a product of distinct cyclotomic forms.

In a joint work with Etienne Fouvry we study the integers that are represented by one at least of these multicyclotomic forms.

In particular we give an asymptotic formula, as $N \rightarrow \infty$, for the number of m satisfying $|m| \leq N$ for which there exists a multicyclotomic form Φ of degree ≥ 3 and integers (x, y) with $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ satisfying $m = \Phi(x, y)$.

Our first example : cyclotomic forms

In 2018, with [E. Fouvry](#) and [C. Levesque](#) we studied the set of integers that are represented by a cyclotomic form.



Étienne Fouvry



Claude Levesque



EF+CL+MW,

Representation of integers by cyclotomic binary forms.

Acta Arithmetica, **184.1** (2018), 67 – 86.

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[math.NT]

arXiv: 1712.09019

Cyclotomic forms of small degree

$$\Phi_1(X, Y) = X - Y,$$

$$\Phi_2(X, Y) = X + Y,$$

$$\varphi(n) \geq 2 \text{ for } n \geq 3.$$

$$\Phi_3(X, Y) = X^2 + XY + Y^2,$$

$$\Phi_4(X, Y) = X^2 + Y^2,$$

$$\Phi_6(X, Y) = X^2 - XY + Y^2,$$

$$\varphi(n) \geq 4 \text{ otherwise.}$$

We say that an integer m is *represented by a binary form* $F \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ if there exists $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $F(x, y) = m$.

Cyclotomic forms of degree ≥ 2 (with EF & CL)

The number of integers $m \leq N$ that are represented by one at least of the cyclotomic forms Φ_n with $\varphi(n) \geq 2$ is asymptotically

$$(C_{\Phi_3} + C_{\Phi_4}) \frac{N}{\sqrt{\log N}} + C_{\Phi_3, \Phi_4} \frac{N}{(\log N)^{3/4}} + O\left(\frac{N}{\log N}\right).$$

Represented by Φ_3 or Φ_6 :

$$C_{\Phi_3} N (\log N)^{-1/2} + O(N (\log N)^{-3/2}).$$

Represented by Φ_4 (sums of two squares) :

$$C_{\Phi_4} N (\log N)^{-1/2} + O(N (\log N)^{-3/2}).$$

Represented by Φ_3 and Φ_4 :

$$C_{\Phi_3, \Phi_4} N (\log N)^{-3/4} + O(N (\log N)^{-3/2}).$$

The error term $O(N (\log N)^{-1})$ arises from the contribution of the prime numbers $\Phi_p(1, 1) = p$.

The Landau – Ramanujan constant



Edmund Landau
1877 – 1938



Srinivasa Ramanujan
1887 – 1920

The number of positive integers $\leq N$ that are sums of two squares is asymptotically $C_{\Phi_4} N (\log N)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, where

$$C_{\Phi_4} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \prod_{p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Refined asymptotic estimates (with EF and CL)

The number of integers $\leq N$ that are sums of two squares is asymptotically

$$\frac{N}{(\log N)^{1/2}} \left(C_{\Phi_4} + \frac{\alpha_1}{\log N} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha_M}{(\log N)^M} + O\left(\frac{1}{(\log N)^{M+1}}\right) \right)$$

where C_{Φ_4} is Ramanujan's Constant.

The number of positive integers $\leq N$ that are represented by the quadratic form $X^2 + XY + Y^2$ is asymptotically

$$\frac{N}{(\log N)^{1/2}} \left(C_{\Phi_3} + \frac{\alpha'_1}{\log N} + \cdots + \frac{\alpha'_M}{(\log N)^M} + O\left(\frac{1}{(\log N)^{M+1}}\right) \right)$$

The number of integers $\leq N$ that are represented by the quadratic form $X^2 + XY + Y^2$ and at the same time are sums of two squares is asymptotically

$$\frac{N}{(\log N)^{3/4}} \left(C_{\Phi_3, \Phi_4} + \frac{\beta_1}{\log N} + \cdots + \frac{\beta_M}{(\log N)^M} + O\left(\frac{1}{(\log N)^{M+1}}\right) \right).$$

<https://oeis.org/A064533> :

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\Phi_4} &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cdot \prod_{p \equiv 3 \pmod{4}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 0.764\,223\,653\,589\,220\dots \end{aligned}$$

<https://oeis.org/A301429> :

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\Phi_3} &= \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{2}} 3^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \prod_{p \equiv 2 \pmod{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 0.638\,909\,405\,44\dots \end{aligned}$$

<https://oeis.org/A301430> :

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\Phi_3, \Phi_4} &= \frac{3^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2^{\frac{5}{4}}} \cdot \pi^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (\log(2 + \sqrt{3}))^{\frac{1}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma(1/4)} \cdot \prod_{p \equiv 5, 7, 11 \pmod{12}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{p^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= 0.302\,316\,142\,357\,065\,637\,94\dots \end{aligned}$$

Degree $\varphi(n) > 2$

In the previous estimate, the number of $m \leq N$ that can be written as $\Phi_n(x, y)$ with $\varphi(n) > 2$ and $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ does not contribute to the main terms.

When F is a binary form with nonzero discriminant, the number of integers m with $|m| \leq N$ that can be written as $F(x, y)$ follows a very different pattern whether F is a quadratic form or has degree > 2 .

For binary forms of degree ≥ 3 , there is no congruence, the asymptotic estimate does not depend on arithmetic but on geometry.

Forms of degree ≥ 3



Axel Thue
1863 - 1922



Kurt Mahler
1903 - 1988

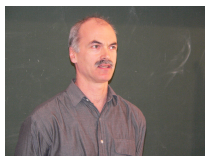
Let F be a binary form of degree ≥ 3 with nonzero discriminant.
Thue's Theorem. Let $m \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. Then the set of $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ such that $F(x, y) = m$ is finite.

Mahler's result. The number of $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $0 < |F(x, y)| \leq N$ is asymptotically $A_F N^{2/d}$ where

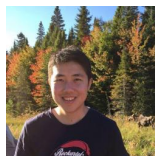
$$A_F := \iint_{|F(x,y)| \leq 1} dx dy$$

Mahler, K. : *Zur Approximation algebraischer Zahlen. III.* Acta Math. **62**, 91–166 (1933). DOI: 10.1007/BF02393603 JFM 60.0159.04

Stewart & Xiao



Cam L. Stewart



Stanley Yao Xiao

Let $F \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ be a binary form of degree $d \geq 3$ and non-zero discriminant.

The number of integers $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $|m| \leq N$ of the form $m = F(x, y)$ with $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ is asymptotically

$$A_F \cdot W_F \cdot N^{2/d} + O_{F, \varepsilon} \left(N^{\beta_d + \varepsilon} \right),$$

with $\beta_d < 2/d$ and where $W_F = W(\text{Aut} F)$ depends only on the group of automorphisms of F .

C.L. Stewart and S. Yao Xiao, *On the representation of integers by binary forms*, Math. Ann. **375** (2019), 133–163.

DOI: 10.4064/aa171012-24-12

[math.NT]

arXiv: 605.03427

The group $\text{Aut}F$ of a binary form F

When $F \in \mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ is a binary form of degree ≥ 2 with nonzero discriminant, the group $\text{Aut}F$ of automorphisms of F is the subgroup of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ that consists of matrices $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ such that

$$F(aX + bY, cX + dY) = F(X, Y).$$

A quadratic form has an infinite group of automorphisms. If an integer is represented by a quadratic form, it has many such representations.

If the degree of F is ≥ 3 , when an integer is represented by F , it has only finitely many such representations (*Thue's Theorem*).

Case of one cyclotomic form

Assume $d = \varphi(n) > 2$. Then the number of $m \leq N$ that are represented by the cyclotomic form Φ_n is asymptotically, as $N \rightarrow \infty$,

$$C_{\Phi_n} \cdot N^{2/d} + O_{n,\varepsilon}(N^{\beta_d+\varepsilon}),$$

with $\beta_d < 2/d$ and

$$C_{\Phi_n} = A_{\Phi_n} \cdot W_{\Phi_n}, \quad A_{\Phi_n} = \iint_{|\Phi_n(x,y)| \leq 1} dx dy,$$

$$W_{\Phi_n} = \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}\Phi_n|} = \begin{cases} 1/8 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ 1/4 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Automorphisms of cyclotomic forms of degree ≥ 3

Let $n \geq 3$ be an integer. The group of automorphisms $\text{Aut} \Phi_n$ of $\Phi_n(X, Y)$ is

$$\text{Aut} \Phi_n = \begin{cases} \mathbb{D}_4 & \text{if } n \equiv 0 \pmod{4}, \\ \mathbb{D}_2 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

where $\mathbb{D}_4$ (resp. $\mathbb{D}_2$) is the dihedral group of order 8 (resp. 4)

$$\mathbb{D}_4 = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{D}_2 = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}.$$



ETIENNE FOUVRY & MICHEL WALDSCHMIDT,

Sur la représentation des entiers par des formes cyclotomiques de grand degré, Bull. Soc. Math. France, **148** 2 (2020), 253 – 282.

arXiv: 1909.01892 [math.NT] Zbl 1455.11066

MR4124501

Corrigendum, **154** 2 (2026), 547–550.

Isomorphism of binary forms

Two binary forms F and G in $\mathbb{Z}[X, Y]$ of degree ≥ 3 with nonzero discriminant are *isomorphic* if there exists a matrix

$\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ in $\mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbb{Q})$ such that

$$F(aX + bY, cX + dY) = G(X, Y).$$

With *Etienne Fouvry* :
if F and G are two
non-isomorphic binary forms
of degree $d \geq 3$ and nonzero
discriminant,



Étienne Fouvry

the number of integers m with $|m| \leq N$ that are represented
by F and by G is bounded by $O(N^\beta)$ with $\beta < 2/d$.

Isomorphisms among two cyclotomic forms

Let n_1 and n_2 be two positive integers satisfying $n_1 < n_2$. The following statements are equivalent.

- (1) We have $\varphi(n_1) = \varphi(n_2)$ and the two binary cyclotomic forms Φ_{n_1} and Φ_{n_2} are $\mathbb{Q}$ -isomorphic.
- (2) We have $\Phi_{n_2}(X, Y) = \Phi_{n_1}(X, -Y)$.
- (3) n_1 is odd and $n_2 = 2n_1$.
- (4) The two binary forms Φ_{n_1} and Φ_{n_2} represent the same integers.

The proof uses the following auxiliary result :

Let n be a positive integer. The torsion group (= group of roots of unity) of the cyclotomic field $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_n)$ is cyclic, of order n if n is even and $2n$ if n is odd.

Cyclotomic forms of degree $\geq d$

Let $d \geq 4$ be a totient. For $N \rightarrow \infty$, the number of integers m with $1 \leq m \leq N$ such that there exists integers (n, x, y) satisfying

$$\varphi(n) \geq d, \Phi_n(x, y) = m \text{ and } \max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$$

is asymptotically

$$C_d N^{2/d} + O(N^{\beta_d})$$

with $\beta_d < 2/d$ and

$$C_d = \sum_{\substack{n \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4} \\ \varphi(n)=d}} C_{\Phi_n}$$



ETIENNE FOUVRY & MICHEL WALDSCHMIDT,

Sur la représentation des entiers par des formes cyclotomiques de grand degré, *Bull. Soc. Math. France*, **148** 2 (2020), 253 – 282.

arXiv: 1909.01892 [math.NT] Zbl 1455.11066

MR4124501

Corrigendum, **154** 2 (2026), 547 – 550.

Our new example : multicyclotomic forms

We now consider *multicyclotomic forms*, which are products of distinct cyclotomic polynomials.

$$\phi_{n_1}(T)\phi_{n_2}(T) \cdots \phi_{n_k}(T)$$

with $1 \leq n_1 < \cdots < n_k$.

For $n_1 \geq 3$ this is a positive definite form.

For $n_1 \geq 1$, this form has a positive definite factor of comparatively large degree.



Etienne Fouvry & Michel Waldschmidt

Number of integers represented by families of binary forms —

IV : Multicyclotomy.

In preparation.

Multicyclotomic polynomials and binary forms

When $k \geq 0$, and $n_1, \dots, n_k$, satisfy $1 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_k$, we write $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$ and

$$\phi_{\mathbf{n}}(T) = \phi_{n_1}(T)\phi_{n_2}(T) \dots \phi_{n_k}(T).$$

Such an index $\mathbf{n}$ is called a *composition* of length k : it is a strictly increasing partition of $n_1 + \dots + n_k$.

The degree of the polynomial $\phi_{\mathbf{n}}(T)$ is

$$\varphi(\mathbf{n}) := \varphi(n_1) + \dots + \varphi(n_k).$$

The associated homogeneous binary form is

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(X, Y) &= \Phi_{n_1}(X, Y)\Phi_{n_2}(X, Y) \dots \Phi_{n_k}(X, Y) \\ &= Y^{\varphi(\mathbf{n})}\phi_{\mathbf{n}}(X/Y) = X^{\varphi(\mathbf{n})}\phi_{\mathbf{n}}(Y/X).\end{aligned}$$

Multicyclotomic polynomials

For a (nonzero) monic polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Z}[T]$, the following properties are equivalent :

- (i) There exist integers $k \geq 0$, $n_1, \dots, n_k$, satisfying $1 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_k$, such that $f = \phi_{n_1} \cdots \phi_{n_k}$.
- (ii) There exists $n \geq 1$ such that f is a divisor of $T^n - 1$ in $\mathbb{Z}[T]$.
- (iii) f is a separable polynomial with Mahler's measure 1 :

$$\prod_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}, f(\alpha)=0} \max\{1, |\alpha|\} = 1.$$

- (iv) All roots of f in $\mathbb{C}$ are simple and are roots of unity.

A *multicyclotomic polynomial* is a polynomial satisfying these properties.

Multicyclotomic forms of small degree

Degree 1

$$\Phi_1(X, Y) = X - Y, \quad \Phi_2(X, Y) = X + Y,$$

Degree 2

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_3(X, Y) &= X^2 + XY + Y^2, & \Phi_6(X, Y) &= X^2 - XY + Y^2, \\ \Phi_4(X, Y) &= X^2 + Y^2, & \Phi_{1,2}(X, Y) &= X^2 - Y^2. \end{aligned}$$

Degree 3

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{1,3}(X, Y) &= X^3 - Y^3, & \Phi_{2,6}(X, Y) &= \Phi_{1,3}(X, -Y) \\ \Phi_{1,4}(X, Y) &= X^3 - X^2Y + XY^2 - Y^3, & \Phi_{2,4}(X, Y) &= \Phi_{1,4}(X, -Y), \\ \Phi_{1,6}(X, Y) &= X^3 + 2X^2Y + 2XY^2 + Y^3 & \Phi_{2,6}(X, Y) &= \Phi_{1,6}(X, -Y) \end{aligned}$$

Examples of multicyclotomic polynomials

$$\phi_{1,2}(T) = (T - 1)(T + 1) = T^2 - 1.$$

More generally, for m odd ≥ 1 ,

$$\phi_{m,2m}(T) = \phi_m(T)\phi_{2m}(T) = \phi_m(T^2).$$

For $m \geq 1$,

$$\prod_{d|m} \phi_d(T) = T^m - 1 \text{ and } \prod_{\substack{d|2m \\ d \nmid m}} \phi_d(T) = T^m + 1.$$

For $a_1 < \dots < a_s$ powers of 2,

$$\phi_{2a_1, \dots, 2a_s}(T) = (T^{a_1} + 1) \cdots (T^{a_s} + 1).$$

Multicyclotomic forms of degree ≥ 2

The number of integers m with $m \leq N$ that are represented by one at least of the multicyclotomic forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}$ with $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) \geq 2$ is asymptotically

$$\frac{3}{2}N + O\left(\frac{N}{\sqrt{\log N}}\right).$$

Indeed, an integer m is a difference of two squares if and only if it is not congruent to 2 modulo 4 :

If $m = 2\ell + 1$, then $m = (\ell + 1)^2 - \ell^2$

If $m = 4\ell$, then $m = (\ell + 1)^2 - (\ell - 1)^2$,

If $m = x^2 - y^2$, then $m \not\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$.

Hence the form $\Phi_{1,2}(X, Y) = X^2 - Y^2$ contributes to the main term, the other forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}$ with $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) \geq 2$ (including Φ_3 , Φ_4 , Φ_6) only to the error term.

Diophantine equations $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y) = m$ for $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) \geq d$

Main result for multicyclotomy (with EF) Let $d \geq 3$.

1. For each $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, the set of $(\mathbf{n}, x, y)$ with $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ and $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) \geq d$ such that $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y) = m$ is finite; moreover, as $|m|$ tends to infinity, this number of $(\mathbf{n}, x, y)$ is bounded by

$$O_{d,\epsilon}(|m|^\epsilon).$$

2. The number of integers $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $|m| \leq N$ such that there exists $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ and $\mathbf{n}$ satisfying $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$, $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) \geq d$ and $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y) = m$ is asymptotically

$$\sum_{\mathbf{n} \in \mathcal{E}_d} |\text{Aut}(\Phi_{\mathbf{n}})|^{-1} A_{\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}} \cdot N^{2/d} + O_d(N^{\beta_d})$$

where $\beta_d < 2/d$ and $\mathcal{E}_d$ is a complete set of representative of the classes of compositions $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$ satisfying $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) = d$, where $\mathbf{n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ are in the same class if and only if the two binary forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(X, Y)$ and $\Phi_{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}}(X, Y)$ are $\mathbb{Q}$ -isomorphic.

Automorphisms of multicyclotomic forms

The group of automorphisms of a multicyclotomic form of degree ≥ 3 is a subgroup of the dihedral group $\mathbb{D}_4$ of order 8.

$$\mathbb{D}_4 = \left\{ \pm \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \pm \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

Number Theory Web Seminar. Thursday, April 16, 2026

Multicyclotomy

<https://www.ntwebseminar.org/previous-talks>

Link to recording (YouTube)

Link to slides

Isomorphisms of multicyclotomic forms

Examples of isomorphisms of multicyclotomic forms :

For m_1 and m_2 odd positive integers

$$\Phi_{m_1}(X, Y)\Phi_{m_2}(X, Y) \text{ and } \Phi_{2m_1}(X, Y)\Phi_{2m_2}(X, Y)$$

are isomorphic.

Also

$$\Phi_{m_1}(X, Y)\Phi_{2m_2}(X, Y) \text{ and } \Phi_{2m_1}(X, Y)\Phi_{m_2}(X, Y)$$

are isomorphic.

Isomorphisms among two multicyclotomic forms

Let $n_1, \dots, n_k$ and $\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{k}}$ be positive integers satisfying

$$1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < \dots < n_k, \quad 1 \leq \tilde{n}_1 < \tilde{n}_2 < \dots < \tilde{n}_{\tilde{k}}.$$

Write $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{n}} = (\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{k}})$.

We say that $\mathbf{n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ are *equivalent* if either they are equal, or if $k = \tilde{k}$ and there exists a permutation σ of $\{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ such that, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, we have either $\tilde{n}_j = 2n_{\sigma(j)}$ with $n_{\sigma(j)}$ odd, or $\tilde{n}_j = n_{\sigma(j)}/2$ with $\tilde{n}_j$ odd.

Assume $\mathbf{n} \neq \tilde{\mathbf{n}}$. The following assertions are equivalent.

- (i) The two binary forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\Phi_{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}}$ are $\mathbb{Q}$ -isomorphic.
- (ii) We have $\Phi_{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}}(X, Y) = \Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(X, -Y)$.
- (iii) The two compositions $\mathbf{n}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{n}}$ are equivalent.
- (iv) The two binary forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}$ and $\Phi_{\tilde{\mathbf{n}}}$ represent the same integers.

A complete set of isomorphism classes of multicyclotomic forms

The set of multicyclotomic binary forms $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}$ indexed by the following compositions $\mathbf{n} = (n_1, \dots, n_k)$ (with $k \geq 1$, $1 \leq n_1 < \dots < n_k$) is a complete system of representatives of the classes of multicyclotomic binary forms for the equivalence relation induced by the $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbb{Q})$ -isomorphism of binary forms :

- ▶ either one at least of the n_i is a multiple of 4,
- ▶ or all the even n_i are $\equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ and the number of indices $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ with $n_i \equiv 2 \pmod{4}$ is $< k/2$
- ▶ or else $k = 2\ell$ is even, $\mathbf{n}$ has ℓ odd components $a_1, \dots, a_\ell$ and ℓ even components $2b_1, \dots, 2b_\ell$ with $(a_1, \dots, a_\ell) \leq (b_1, \dots, b_\ell)$ for the lexicographic order.

Lower bound for $|\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y)|$ with $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) = d \geq 3$

What is specific to multicyclotomic forms?

When $\varphi(\mathbf{n}) = d \geq 3$ and $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y) \neq 0$, we have

$$|\Phi_{\mathbf{n}}(x, y)| \geq \max\{|x|, |y|\}^{d/2}.$$

Our method works when we replace the set of multicyclotomic forms of degree ≥ 3 with any family $\mathcal{F}$ of binary forms of degree ≥ 3 and nonzero discriminant satisfying a similar lower bound.

Families of binary forms

Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a family of binary forms with nonzero discriminants and degree ≥ 3 . For $d \geq 3$, we denote by $\mathcal{F}_d$ the subset of $\mathcal{F}$ containing the forms of degree d (we always assume $\mathcal{F}_d$ to be finite) and by $\mathcal{F}_{\geq d}$ the subset of $\mathcal{F}$ containing the forms of degree $\geq d$.

We consider two Diophantine questions

1. Given $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $d \geq 3$, how many solutions are there to the equation $F(x, y) = m$ where the unknowns are $F \in \mathcal{F}_{\geq d}$ and $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$?
2. What is the asymptotic estimate, as $N \rightarrow \infty$, for the number of $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ satisfying $|m| \leq N$ such that there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}_{\geq d}$ and $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$ with $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ satisfying $F(x, y) = m$?

Further examples

Binomials : $aX^d + bY^d$ with varying a, b, d .

Fewnomials :

$$a_0X^{kr} + a_1X^{k(r-1)}Y^k + \cdots + a_{r-1}X^kY^{k(r-1)} + a_rY^{kr}$$

with fixed $r \geq 1$ and varying $k, a_0, a_1, \dots, a_r$.

ICDEPRA - 2025 *On families of fewnomial binary forms*

October 13 - 17, Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Delhi



Etienne Fouvry ; & Michel Waldschmidt

Number of integers represented by families of binary forms. I.

Acta Arith. 209, 219-267 (2023).

Zbl 1536.11071 arXiv: 2206.03733 [math.NT]



— II : Binomial forms.

Acta Arith. 214, 271-287 (2024).

Zbl 1557.11027 arXiv: 2306.02462 [math.NT]



— III : fewnomials.

Analysis Mathematica 2026. Published online 23 September 2026.

DOI: 10.1007/s10476-026-00192-y arXiv: 2509.08335 [math.NT]



— IV : Multicyclotomy In preparation.

Main result

Let μ be a real numbers such that $0 < \mu \leq 1$. Assume that, for all $d \geq 3$, all $F \in \mathcal{F}_d$ and all $(x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ with $\max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2$ and $F(x, y) \neq 0$, we have

$$|F(x, y)| \geq \max\{|x|, |y|\}^{\mu d}.$$

Then

(i) for all $d \geq 3$ and all $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, the set

$$\mathcal{G}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, m) = \# \left\{ (F, x, y) \mid F \in \mathcal{F}_{\geq d}, (x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2, \right. \\ \left. \max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2, m = F(x, y) \right\}$$

is finite,

(ii) for all $d \geq 3$ and all $\epsilon > 0$, we have, as $|m| \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\mathcal{G}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, m) = O_{\mathcal{F}, d, \epsilon}(|m|^\epsilon).$$

Main result (continued)

(iii) Assume further that two forms in the family $\mathcal{F}$ are $\mathbb{Q}$ -isomorphic if and only if they are equal. Then for every $d \geq 3$, there exists $\beta_d < 2/d$ such that, uniformly as $N \rightarrow \infty$, the number

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, N) &:= \# \{m : 0 \leq |m| \leq N, \mathcal{G}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, m) \neq 0\} \\ &= \# \{m : 0 \leq |m| \leq N, \text{ there exists} \\ &\quad F \in \mathcal{F}_{\geq d} \text{ and } (x, y) \in \mathbb{Z}^2 \text{ satisfying} \\ &\quad \max\{|x|, |y|\} \geq 2 \text{ and } F(x, y) = m\}\end{aligned}$$

satisfies

$$\mathcal{R}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, N) = \left(\sum_{F \in \mathcal{F}_d} A_F W_F \right) \cdot N^{2/d} + O_{\mathcal{F}, d}(N^{\beta_d}).$$

Forms with a large definite positive factor

Let μ_1 and μ_2 be two real numbers satisfying $0 < \mu_1 < 1$ and $0 < \mu_2 \leq 1$. Assume that each form F in the family $\mathcal{F}$ can be written $F = F_1 F_2$ where $\deg F_2 = d_2 \geq \mu_2 \deg F$ and F_2 is totally positive : $F_2(t, 1) > 0$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$. Assume F_2 satisfies

$$\min\{F_2(t, 1), F_2(1, t)\} \geq 2^{-\mu_1 d_2}$$

for all real numbers t in the range $-1 \leq t \leq 1$. Then the condition

$$|F(x, y)| \geq \max\{|x|, |y|\}^{\mu d}$$

is satisfied with $\mu = (1 - \mu_1)\mu_2$.

Examples of sequences of binary forms

It is easy to produce sequences of binary forms with a large positive definite factor for which the behavior of the above quantities $\mathcal{R}_{\geq d}(\mathcal{F}, N)$ satisfy prescribed almost arbitrary conditions.

Sequences of positive definite forms, d even ≥ 4 :

- ▶ The sequence of forms $X^d + \ell_d Y^d$
- ▶ The sequence of forms $(X - dY)^d + \ell_d Y^d$
- ▶ Sequence of forms $(v_d X - u_d Y)^d + \ell_d (h_d X - k_d Y)^d$

Sequences indexed by all $d \geq 3$:

- ▶ Forms with a large positive definite factor

$$(v_d X - u_d Y)^d + \ell_d (h_d X - k_d Y)^{d-1} (v_d X - u_d Y)$$

References

<https://webusers.imj-prg.fr/~michel.waldschmidt/>



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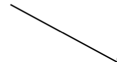
Happy Birthday to my dear cousin Professor Sudesh Kaur Khanduja



Abū 'Ālī al-Ḥusayn ibn Sīnā(Avicenne)



Michel Chasles



H. A. (Hubert Anson) Newton

Gaston Darboux



George David Birkhoff

Émile Picard



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