Monatsh Math (2013) 171:341–350
DOI 10.1007/s00605-013-0508-z

A construction of integer-valued polynomials with prescribed sets of lengths of factorizations

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Received: 2 June 2012 / Accepted: 24 April 2013 / Published online: 22 May 2013

Abstract For an arbitrary finite non-empty set S of natural numbers greater 1, we construct $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z}) = \{g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \mid g(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}\}$ such that S is the set of lengths of f, i.e., the set of all n such that f has a factorization as a product of n irreducibles in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$. More generally, we can realize any finite non-empty multi-set of natural numbers greater 1 as the multi-set of lengths of the essentially different factorizations of f.

Mathematics Subject Classification (2000) Primary 13A05; Secondary 13B25 · 13F20 · 20M13 · 11C08

1 Introduction

Non-unique factorization has long been studied in rings of integers of number fields, see the monograph of Geroldinger and Halter-Koch [5]. More recently, non-unique factorization in rings of polynomials has attracted attention, for instance in $\mathbb{Z}_{p^n}[x]$, cf. [4], and in the ring of integer-valued polynomials $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z}) = \{g \in \mathbb{Q}[x] \mid g(\mathbb{Z}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}\}$ (and its generalizations) [1,3].

We show that every finite set of natural numbers greater 1 occurs as the set of lengths of factorizations of an element of $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ (Theorem 9 in Sect. 4).

Our proof is constructive, and allows multiplicities of lengths of factorizations to be specified. For example, given the multiset $\{2,2,2,5,5\}$, we construct a polynomial that has three different factorizations into 2 irreducibles and two different factorizations into

Communicated by U. Zannier.

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5 irreducibles, and no other factorizations. Perhaps a quick review of the vocabulary of factorizations is in order:

Notation and Conventions R denotes a commutative ring with identity. An element $r \in R$ is called *irreducible* in R if r is a non-zero non-unit such that $r = ab$ with $a, b \in R$ implies that a or b is a unit. A *factorization* of r in R is an expression $r = s_1 \dots s_n$ of r as a product of irreducible elements in R. The number n of irreducible factors is called the *length* of the factorization. The *set of lengths* $\mathcal{L}(r)$ of $r \in R$ is the set of all natural numbers n such that r has a factorization of length n in R.

R is called *atomic* if every non-zero non-unit of R has a factorization in R.

If R is atomic, then for every non-zero non-unit $r \in R$ the *elasticity of* r is defined as

$$\rho(r) = \sup \left\{ \frac{m}{n} \mid m, n \in \mathcal{L}(r) \right\}$$

and the elasticity of R is $\rho(R) = \sup_{r \in R'}(\rho(r))$, where R' is the set of non-zero non-units of R. An atomic domain R is called *fully elastic* if every rational number greater than 1 occurs as $\rho(r)$ for some non-zero non-unit $r \in R$.

Two elements $r, s \in R$ are called *associated* in R if there exists a unit $u \in R$ such that $r = us$. Two factorizations of the same element $r = r_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot r_m = s_1 \cdot \ldots \cdot s_n$ are called *essentially the same* if $m = n$ and, after re-indexing the s_i, r_j is associated to s_j for $1 \leq j \leq m$. Otherwise, the factorizations are called *essentially different*.

2 Review of factorization of integer-valued polynomials

In this section we recall some elementary properties of $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ and the fixed divisor $\mathrm{d}(f)$, to be found in [1–3]. The reader familiar with integer-valued polynomials is encouraged to skip to Sect. 3.

Definition For $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$,

(i) the content $\mathrm{c}(f)$ is the ideal of $\mathbb{Z}$ generated by the coefficients of f,
(ii) the fixed divisor $\mathrm{d}(f)$ is the ideal of $\mathbb{Z}$ generated by the image $f(\mathbb{Z})$.

By abuse of notation we will identify the principal ideals $\mathrm{c}(f)$ and $\mathrm{d}(f)$ with their non-negative generators. Thus, for $f = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k x^k \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$,

$$\mathrm{c}(f) = \gcd(a_k \mid k = 0, \dots, n) \quad \text{and} \quad \mathrm{d}(f) = \gcd(f(c) \mid c \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

A polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is called primitive if $\mathrm{c}(f) = 1$.

Recall that a primitive polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ if and only if it is irreducible in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. Similarly, $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ with $\mathrm{d}(f) = 1$ is irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ if and only if it is irreducible in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$.

We denote p-adic valuation by v_p. Almost everything that we need to know about the fixed divisor follows immediately from the fact that

$$v_p(\mathrm{d}(f)) = \min_{c \in \mathbb{Z}}(v_p(f(c))).$$

In particular, it is easy to deduce that for any $f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$,

$$\mathrm{d}(f)\mathrm{d}(g) \,\Big|\, \mathrm{d}(fg).$$

Unlike $\mathrm{c}(f)$, which satisfies $\mathrm{c}(f)\mathrm{c}(g) = \mathrm{c}(fg)$, $\mathrm{d}(f)$ is not multiplicative: $\mathrm{d}(f)\mathrm{d}(g)$ is in general a proper divisor of $\mathrm{d}(fg)$.

Remark 1 (i) Every non-zero polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ can be written in a unique way as

$$f(x) = \frac{ag(x)}{b} \quad \text{with} \quad g \in \mathbb{Z}[x],\ c(g) = 1, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{N},\ \gcd(a, b) = 1.$$

(ii) When expressed as in (i), f is in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if b divides $\mathrm{d}(g)$.
(iii) For non-constant $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ expressed as in (i) to be irreducible in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ it is necessary that $a = 1$ and $b = \mathrm{d}(g)$.

Proof (i) and (ii) are easy. Ad (iii). Note that the only units in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ are ± 1. By (ii), b divides $\mathrm{d}(g)$. Let $\mathrm{d}(g) = bc$. Then f factors as $a \cdot c \cdot (g/bc)$, where (g/bc) is non-constant and ac is a unit only if $a = c = 1$. □

Remark 2 (i) Every non-zero polynomial $f \in \mathbb{Q}[x]$ can be written in a unique way *up to the sign of a and the signs and indexing of the g_i* as

$$f(x) = \frac{a}{b} \prod_{i \in I} g_i(x),$$

with g_i primitive and irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ for $i \in I$ (a finite set) and $a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $b \in \mathbb{N}$ with $\gcd(a, b) = 1$.
(ii) A non-constant polynomial $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ expressed as in (i) is irreducible in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ if and only if $a = \pm 1$, $b = \mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in I} g_i)$, and there do not exist $\emptyset \neq J \subsetneq I$ and $b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ with $b_1 b_2 = b$ and $b_1 = \mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in J} g_i)$, $b_2 = \mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in I \setminus J} g_i)$.
(iii) $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ is atomic.
(iv) Every non-zero non-unit $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ has only finitely many factorizations into irreducibles in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$.

Proof Ad (ii). If f is irreducible, the conditions on f follow from Remark 1 (ii) and (iii). Conversely, if the conditions hold, what chance does f have to be reducible? By Remark 1 (ii), we cannot factor out a non-unit constant, because no proper multiple of b divides $\mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in I} g_i)$. Any non-constant irreducible factor would, by Remark 1 (iii), be of the kind $(\prod_{i \in J} g_i)/b_1$ with $b_1 = \mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in J} g_i)$, and its co-factor would be $(\prod_{i \in I \setminus J} g_i)/b_2$ with $b_1 b_2 = b$ and b_2 a divisor of $\mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in I \setminus J} g_i)$. Also, b_2 could not be a proper divisor of $\mathrm{d}(\prod_{i \in I \setminus J} g_i)$, because otherwise $b_1 b_2 = b$ would be a proper divisor of $\prod_{i \in I} g_i$. So, the existence of a non-constant irreducible factor would imply the existence of J and b_1, b_2 of the kind we have excluded.

Ad (iii). With $f(x) = ag(x)/b$, $g = \prod_{i \in I} g_i$ as in (i), $\mathrm{d}(g) = cb$ for some $c \in \mathbb{N}$, and $f(x) = acg(x)/\mathrm{d}(g)$ with $g(x)/\mathrm{d}(g) \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$. We can factor ac into irreducibles in $\mathbb{Z}$, which are also irreducible in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$. Either $g(x)/\mathrm{d}(g)$ is irreducible, or (ii) gives an expression as a product of two non-constant factors of smaller degree. By iteration we arrive at a factorization of $g(x)/\mathrm{d}(g)$ into irreducibles.

Ad (iv). Let $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z}) = (ag(x)/b)$ with $g = \prod_{i\in I} g_i$ as in (i). Then all factorizations of f are of the form, for some $c \in \mathbb{N}$ such that bc divides $\mathrm{d}(g)$,

$$f = a_1 \dots a_n c_1 \dots c_m \prod_{j=1}^{k} \frac{\prod_{i\in I_j} g_i}{d_j},$$

where $a = a_1 \dots a_n$ and $c = c_1 \dots c_m$ are factorizations into primes in $\mathbb{Z}$, $I = I_1 \cup \dots \cup I_k$ is a partition of I into non-empty sets, $d_1 \dots d_k = bc$, $d_j = \mathrm{d}(\prod_{i\in I_j} g_i)$. There are only finitely many such expressions. □

Remark 3 (i) The *binomial polynomials*

$$\binom{x}{n} = \frac{x(x-1)\dots(x-n+1)}{n!} \quad \text{for} \quad n \geq 0$$

are a basis of $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ as a free $\mathbb{Z}$-module.

(ii) $n!f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ for every $f \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ of degree at most n.

(iii) Let $f \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ primitive, $\deg f = n$ and p prime. Then

$$v_p(\mathrm{d}(f)) \leq \sum_{k\geq 1} \left[\frac{n}{p^k}\right] = v_p(n!).$$

In particular, if p divides $\mathrm{d}(f)$ then $p \leq \deg f$.

Proof Ad (i). The binomial polynomials are in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ and they form a $\mathbb{Q}$-basis of $\mathbb{Q}[x]$. If a polynomial in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ is written as a $\mathbb{Q}$-linear combination of binomial polynomials then an easy induction shows that the coefficients must be integers. (ii) follows from (i).

Ad (iii). Let $g = f/d(f)$. Then $g \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\mathrm{d}(f)\mathbb{Z} = (\mathbb{Z}[x] :_{\mathbb{Z}} g)$. Since $n! \in (\mathbb{Z}[x] :_{\mathbb{Z}} g)$ by (ii), $\mathrm{d}(f)$ divides $n!$ □

3 Useful Lemmata

Lemma 4 *Let p be a prime, $I \neq \emptyset$ a finite set and for $i \in I$, $f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ primitive and irreducible in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ such that $\mathrm{d}(\prod_{i\in I} f_i) = p$. Let*

$$g(x) = \frac{\prod_{i\in I} f_i}{p}.$$

Then every factorization of g in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ is essentially the same as one of the following:

$$g(x) = \frac{\prod_{j\in J} f_j}{p} \cdot \prod_{i\in I\setminus J} f_i,$$

where $J \subseteq I$ is minimal such that $\mathrm{d}(\prod_{i\in J} f_j) = p$.

Proof Follows from Remark 1 (iii) and the fact that $\mathrm{d}(f)\mathrm{d}(h)$ divides $\mathrm{d}(fh)$ for all $f, h \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$. □

The following two easy lemmata are constructive, since the Euclidean algorithm makes the Chinese Remainder Theorem in $\mathbb{Z}$ effective.

Lemma 5 *For every prime $p \in \mathbb{Z}$, we can construct a complete system of residues mod p that does not contain a complete system of residues modulo any other prime.*

Proof By the Chinese Remainder Theorem we solve, for each $k = 1, \ldots, p$ the system of congruences $s_k = k \bmod p$ and $s_k = 1 \bmod q$ for every prime $q < p$.

Lemma 6 *Given finitely many non-constant monic polynomials $f_i \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, $i \in I$, we can construct monic irreducible polynomials $F_i \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, pairwise non-associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, with* $\deg F_i = \deg f_i$, *and with the following property:*

Whenever we replace some of the f_i by the corresponding F_i, setting $g_i = F_i$ for $i \in J$ (J an arbitrary subset of I) and $g_i = f_i$ for $i \in I \setminus J$, then for all $K \subseteq I$,

$$\mathrm{d}\left(\prod_{i\in K} g_i\right) = \mathrm{d}\left(\prod_{i\in K} f_i\right).$$

Proof Let $n = \sum_{i\in I} \deg f_i$. Let $p_1, \ldots, p_s$ be all the primes with $p_i \leq n$, and set $\alpha_i = v_{p_i}(n!)$. Let $q > n$ be a prime. For each $i \in I$, we find by the Chinese Remainder Theorem the coefficients of a polynomial $\varphi_i \in (\prod_{k=1}^{s} p_k^{\alpha_k})\mathbb{Z}[x]$ of smaller degree than f_i, such that $F_i = f_i + \varphi_i$ satisfies Eisenstein's irreducibility criterion with respect to the prime q. Then, with respect to some linear ordering of I, if F_i happens to be associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ to any F_j of smaller index, we add a suitable non-zero integer divisible by $q^2 \prod_{k=1}^{s} p_k^{\alpha_k}$ to F_i, to make F_i non-associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ to all F_j of smaller index.

The statement about the fixed divisor follows, because for every $c \in \mathbb{Z}$ and every prime p_i that could conceivably divide the fixed divisor,

$$\prod_{i\in K}(g_i(c)) \equiv \prod_{i\in K}(f_i(c)) \mod p_i^{\alpha_i},$$

where $p_i^{\alpha_i}$ is the highest power of p_i that can divide the fixed divisor of any monic polynomial of degree at most n. □

4 Constructing polynomials with prescribed sets of lengths

We precede the general construction by two illustrative examples of special cases, corresponding to previous results by Cahen, Chabert, Chapman and McClain.

Example 7 For every $n \geq 0$, we can construct $H \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ such that H has exactly two essentially different factorizations in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$, one of length 2 and one of length $n + 2$.

Proof Let $p > n+1$, p prime. By Lemma 5 we construct a complete set $a_1, \ldots, a_p$ of residues mod p in $\mathbb{Z}$ that does not contain a complete set of residues mod any prime $q < p$. Let

$$f(x) = (x-a_2)(x-a_3)\ldots(x-a_p) \quad \text{and} \quad g(x) = (x-a_{n+2})(x-a_{n+3})\ldots(x-a_p).$$

By Lemma 6, we construct monic irreducible polynomials $F, G \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, not associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, with $\deg F = \deg f$, $\deg G = \deg g$, such that any product of a selection of polynomials from $(x-a_1), \ldots, (x-a_{n+1}), f(x), g(x)$ has the same fixed divisor as the corresponding product with f replaced by F and g by G.

Let

$$H(x) = \frac{F(x)(x-a_1)\ldots(x-a_{n+1})G(x)}{p}.$$

By Lemma 4, H factors into two irreducible polynomials in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$

$$H(x) = F(x) \cdot \frac{(x-a_1)\ldots(x-a_{n+1})G(x)}{p}$$

or into $n+2$ irreducible polynomials in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$

$$H(x) = \frac{F(x)(x-a_1)}{p} \cdot (x-a_2)(x-a_3)\ldots(x-a_{n+1})G(x).$$

□

Corollary (Cahen and Chabert [1]) $\rho(\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})) = \infty$.

Example 8 For $1 \le m \le n$, we can construct a polynomial $H \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ that has in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ a factorization into $m+1$ irreducibles and an essentially different factorization into $n+1$ irreducibles, and no other essentially different factorization.

Proof Let $p > mn$ be prime, $s = p - mn$. By Lemma 5 we construct a complete system of residues R mod p that does not contain a complete system of residues for any prime $q < p$. We index R as follows:

$$R = \{r(i,j) \mid 1 \le i \le m,\ 1 \le j \le n\} \cup \{b_1, \ldots, b_s\}.$$

Let $b(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{s}(x-b_k)$. For $1 \le i \le m$ let $f_i(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{n}(x - r(i,k))$ and for $1 \le j \le n$ let $g_j(x) = \prod_{k=1}^{m}(x - r(k,j))$.

By Lemma 6, we construct monic irreducible polynomials $F_i, G_j \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$, pairwise non-associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, such that the product of any selection of the polynomials $(x-b_1), \ldots, (x-b_s), f_1, \ldots, f_m, g_1, \ldots, g_n$ has the same fixed divisor as the corresponding product in which f_i has been replaced by F_i and g_j by G_j for $1 \le i \le m$ and $1 \le j \le n$. Let

$$H(x) = \frac{1}{p} b(x) \prod_{i=1}^{m} F_i(x) \prod_{j=1}^{n} G_j(x),$$

then, by Lemma 4, H has a factorization into $m+1$ irreducibles

$$H(x) = F_1(x) \cdot \ldots \cdot F_m(x) \cdot \frac{b(x) G_1(x) \cdot \ldots \cdot G_n(x)}{p}$$

and an essentially different factorization into $n+1$ irreducibles

$$H(x) = \frac{b(x) F_1(x) \cdot \ldots \cdot F_m(x)}{p} \cdot G_1(x) \cdot \ldots \cdot G_n(x)$$

and no other essentially different factorization. □

Corollary (Chapman and McClain [3]) $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ *is fully elastic.*

Theorem 9 *Given natural numbers* $1 \le m_1 \le \cdots \le m_n$*, we can construct a polynomial* $H \in \mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ *that has exactly n essentially different factorizations into irreducibles in* $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$*, the lengths of these factorizations being* $m_1 + 1, \ldots, m_n + 1$.

Proof Let $N = (\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i^2$, and $p > N$ prime, $s = p - N$. By Lemma 5, we construct a complete system of residues R mod p that does not contain a complete system of residues for any prime $q < p$. We partition R into disjoint sets $R = R_0 \cup \{t_1, \ldots, t_s\}$ with $|R_0| = N$. The elements of R_0 are indexed as follows:

$$R_0 = \{r(k, h, i, j) \mid 1 \le k \le n,\ 1 \le h \le m_k,\ 1 \le i \le n,\ 1 \le j \le m_i;\ i \ne k\},$$

meaning we arrange the elements of R_0 in an $m \times m$ matrix with $m = m_1 + \cdots + m_n$, whose rows and columns are partitioned into n blocks of sizes $m_1, \ldots, m_n$. Now $r(k, h, i, j)$ designates the entry in the h-th row of the k-th block of rows and the j-th column of the i-th block of columns. Positions in the matrix whose row and column are each in block i are left empty: there are no elements $r(k, h, i, j)$ with $i = k$.

For $1 \le k \le n$, $1 \le h \le m_k$, let $S_{k,h}$ be the set of entries in the (k, h)-th row:

$$S_{k,h} = \{r(k, h, i, j) \mid 1 \le i \le n,\ i \ne k,\ 1 \le j \le m_i\}.$$

For $1 \le i \le n$, $1 \le j \le m_i$, let $T_{i,j}$ be the set of elements in the (i, j)-th column:

$$T_{i,j} = \{r(k, h, i, j) \mid 1 \le k \le n,\ k \ne i,\ 1 \le h \le m_k\}.$$

For $1 \le k \le n$, $1 \le h \le m_k$, set

$$f_h^{(k)}(x) = \prod_{r \in S_{k,h}} (x - r) \cdot \prod_{r \in T_{k,h}} (x - r).$$

Also, let $b(x) = \prod_{i=1}^{s} (x - t_i)$.

By Lemma 6, we construct monic irreducible polynomials $F_h^{(k)}$, pairwise non-associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$, with $\deg F_h^{(k)} = \deg f_h^{(k)}$, such that any product of a selection of polynomials from $(x-t_1),\ldots,(x-t_s)$ and $f_h^{(k)}$ for $1\le k\le n$, $1\le h\le m_k$ has the same fixed divisor as the corresponding product in which the $f_h^{(k)}$ have been replaced by the $F_h^{(k)}$. Let

$$H(x)=\frac{1}{p}b(x)\prod_{k=1}^{n}\prod_{h=1}^{m_k}F_h^{(k)}(x).$$

Then $\deg H=N+p$; and for each $i=1,\ldots,n$, H has a factorization into m_i+1 irreducible polynomials in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$:

$$H(x)=F_1^{(i)}(x)\cdot\ldots\cdot F_{m_i}^{(i)}(x)\cdot\frac{b(x)\prod_{k\neq i}\prod_{h=1}^{m_k}F_h^{(k)}(x)}{p}$$

These factorizations are essentially different, since the $F_j^{(i)}$ are pairwise non-associated in $\mathbb{Q}[x]$ and hence in $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$.

By Lemma 4, H has no further essentially different factorizations. This is so because a minimal subset with fixed divisor p of the polynomials $(x-t_i)$ for $1\le i\le s$ and $F_h^{(k)}$ for $1\le k\le n$, $1\le h\le m_k$ must consist of all the linear factors $(x-t_i)$ together with a minimal selection of $F_h^{(k)}$ such that all $r\in R_0$ occur as roots in the product of the corresponding $f_h^{(k)}$. For all linear factors $(x-r)$ with $r\in R_0$ to occur in a set of polynomials $f_h^{(k)}$, it must contain for all but one k all $f_h^{(k)}$, $h=1,\ldots m_k$. If, for $i\neq k$, $f_h^{(k)}$ and $f_j^{(i)}$ are missing, then $r(k,h,i,j)$ and $r(i,j,k,h)$ do not occur among the roots of the polynomials $f_h^{(k)}$. A set consisting of all $f_h^{(k)}$ for $n-1$ different values of k, however, has the property that all linear factors $(x-r)$ for $r\in R_0$ occur. □

Corollary *Every finite subset of* $\mathbb{N}\backslash\{1\}$ *occurs as the set of lengths of a polynomial* $f\in\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$.

5 No transfer homomorphism to a block-monoid

For some monoids, results like the above Corollary have been shown by means of transfer-homomorphisms to block monoids. For instance, by Kainrath [6], in the case of a Krull monoid with infinite class group such that every divisor class contains a prime divisor.

$\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$, however, doesn't admit this method: We will show a property of the multiplicative monoid of $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})\backslash\{0\}$ that excludes the existence of a transfer-homomorphism to a block monoid.

Proposition 10 *For every* $n\ge 1$ *there exist irreducible elements* $H,G_1,\ldots,G_{n+1}$ *in* $\mathrm{Int}(\mathbb{Z})$ *such that* $xH(x)=G_1(x)\ldots G_{n+1}(x)$.

Proof Let $p_1<p_2<\cdots<p_n$ be n distinct odd primes, $P=\{p_1,p_2,\ldots,p_n\}$, and Q the set of all primes $q\le p_n+n$. By the Chinese remainder theorem construct

$a_1, \ldots, a_n$ with $a_i \equiv 0 \bmod p_i$ and $a_i \equiv 1 \bmod q$ for all $q \in Q$ with $q \neq p_i$. Similarly, construct $b_1, \ldots b_{p_n}$ such that, firstly, for all $p \in P$, $b_k \equiv k \bmod p$ if $k \leq p$ and $b_k \equiv 1 \bmod p$ if $k > p$ and, secondly, $b_k \equiv 1 \bmod q$ for all $q \in Q \backslash P$. So, for each $p_i \in P$, a complete set of residues mod p_i is given by $b_1, \ldots b_{p_i}, a_i$, while all remaining a_j and b_k are congruent to 1 mod p_i. Also, all a_j and b_k are congruent to 1 for all primes in $Q \backslash P$.

Set $f(x) = (x - b_1) \ldots (x - b_{p_n})$ and let $F(x)$ be a monic irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$ with $\deg F = \deg f$ such that the fixed divisor of any product of a selection of polynomials from $f(x), (x - a_1), \ldots, (x - a_n)$ is the same as the fixed divisor of the corresponding set of polynomials in which f has been replaced by F. Such an F exists by Lemma 6. Let

$$H(x) = \frac{F(x)(x - a_1) \ldots (x - a_n)}{p_1 \cdots p_n}.$$

Then $H(x)$ is irreducible in Int($\mathbb{Z}$), and

$$xH(x) = \frac{xF(x)}{p_1 \cdots p_n} \cdot (x - a_1) \cdot \ldots \cdot (x - a_n),$$

where $xF(x)/(p_1 \ldots p_n)$ and, of course, $(x - a_1)$, …, $(x - a_n)$, are irreducible in Int($\mathbb{Z}$). $\square$

Remark 11 Thanks to Roger Wiegand for suggesting an easier proof of Proposition 10: Using the well-known fact that the binomial polynomials $\binom{x}{m}$ are irreducible in Int($\mathbb{Z}$) for m > 0, it suffices to consider

$$x\binom{x-1}{m-1} = m\binom{x}{m}$$

with m chosen to have exactly n prime factors in $\mathbb{Z}$

Remark 12 Thanks to Alfred Geroldinger for pointing this out: Proposition 10 implies that there does not exist a transfer-homomorphism from the multiplicative monoid (Int($\mathbb{Z}$)$\backslash\{0\}, \cdot$) to a block-monoid. (For the definition of block-monoid and transfer-homomorphism see [5, Def. 2.5.5 and Def. 3.2.1], respectively.)

This is so because, in a block-monoid, the length of factorizations of elements of the form *cd* with *c*, *d* irreducible, *c* fixed, is bounded by a constant depending only on *c*, cf. [5, Lemma 6.4.4]. More generally, applying [5, Lemma 3.2.2], one sees that every monoid that admits a transfer-homomorphism to a block-monoid has this property, in marked contrast to Proposition 10.

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