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On Salem numbers, expansive polynomials and Stieltjes continued fractions

par CHRISTELLE GUICHARD et JEAN-LOUIS VERGER-GAUGRY

RÉSUMÉ. Dans cet article on montre que pour tout polynôme T , de degré $m \geq 4$, à racines simples sans racine dans $\{\pm 1\}$, qui est soit de Salem soit cyclotomique, il existe un polynôme expansif unitaire $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ tel que $(z-1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$. Cette équation d'association utilise le Théorème A (1995) de Bertin-Boyd d'entrecroisement de conjugués sur le cercle unité. L'ensemble des polynômes expansifs unitaires P qui satisfont cette équation d'association contient un semi-groupe commutatif infini. Pour tout P dans cet ensemble, caractérisé par un certain critère, un nombre de Salem est produit et codé par un m -uplet de nombres rationnels strictement positifs caractérisant la fraction continue de Stieltjes (SITZ) du quotient (alternant) d'Hurwitz correspondant à P . Ce codage est une réciproque à la Construction de Salem (1945). La structure de semi-groupe se transporte sur des sous-ensembles de fractions continues de Stieltjes, ainsi que sur des sous-ensembles de nombres de Garsia généralisés.

ABSTRACT. In this paper we show that for every Salem polynomial or cyclotomic polynomial, having simple roots and no root in $\{\pm 1\}$, denoted by T , $\deg T = m \geq 4$, there exists a monic expansive polynomial $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ such that $(z-1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$. This association equation makes use of Bertin-Boyd's Theorem A (1995) of interlacing of conjugates on the unit circle. The set of monic expansive polynomials P satisfying this association equation contains an infinite commutative semigroup. For any P in this set, characterized by a certain criterion, a Salem number β is produced and coded by an m -tuple of positive rational numbers characterizing the (SITZ) Stieltjes continued fraction of the corresponding Hurwitz quotient (alternant) of P . This coding is a converse method to the Construction of Salem (1945). Subsets of Stieltjes continued fractions, and subsets of generalized Garsia numbers, inherit this semigroup structure.

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Mots-clefs. Pisot number, Salem number, interlacing, Salem polynomial, expansive polynomial, association theorem, Hurwitz polynomial, Hurwitz alternant, Stieltjes continued fraction.

1. Introduction

A Salem number is an algebraic integer $\theta > 1$ such that the Galois conjugates $\theta^{(i)}$ of θ satisfy: $|\theta^{(i)}| \leq 1$ with at least one conjugate of modulus 1. The set of Salem numbers is denoted by T . A Pisot number is a real algebraic integer, all of whose other conjugates have modulus strictly less than 1. The set of Pisot numbers is traditionally denoted by S .

An open problem is the characterization of the set \overline{T} of limit points of T . A first Conjecture of Boyd [5] asserts that the union $S \cup T$ is closed. A second Conjecture of Boyd ([6, p 237]) asserts that the first derived set of $S \cup T$ is S . At least, S is included in \overline{T} ([3, Theorem 6.4.1]). In 1945, Salem ([23, Theorem IV]) developed the so-called *Construction of Salem* to show that every Pisot number is a limit point of convergent sequences of Salem numbers from both sides. Siegel [24] proved that the smallest Pisot number is $\theta_0 = 1.32\dots$, dominant root of $X^3 - X - 1$, implying that the number of Salem numbers in any interval $(1, M)$, with $M \geq \theta_0$, is infinite. However, if 1 were a limit point of T , then T would be everywhere dense in $[1, +\infty)$ since $\theta \in T$ implies $\theta^m \in T$ for all positive integer m by [22, p 106] [21, p 46]. That T is everywhere dense in $[1, +\infty)$ is probably false [5]; even though the Conjecture of Lehmer were true for Salem numbers, the open problem of the existence of a smallest Salem number > 1 would remain to be solved. Converse methods to the Construction of Salem to describe interesting sequences of algebraic numbers, eventually Salem numbers, converging to a given Salem number are more difficult to establish.

Association theorems between Pisot polynomials and Salem polynomials, which generically make use of the polynomial relation

$$(X^2 + 1)P_{Salem} = XP_{Pisot}(X) + P_{Pisot}^*(X),$$

were introduced by Boyd, Bertin and Pathiaux-Delefosse ([6, Theorem 4.1], [2], [4, pp 37–46], [3, chapter 6]), to investigate the links between infinite collections of Pisot numbers and a given Salem number.

In the scope of studying interlacing on the unit circle and \overline{T} , McKee and Smyth [19] recently used new interlacing theorems, different from those introduced (namely Theorem A and Theorem B) by Bertin and Boyd [2] [4]. These interlacing theorems, and their limit-interlacing versions, turn out to be fruitful. Theorem 5.3 (in [19]) shows that all Pisot numbers are produced by a suitable (SS) interlacing condition, supporting the second Conjecture of Boyd; similarly Theorem 7.3 (in [19]), using Boyd's association theorems, shows that all Salem numbers are produced by interlacing and that a classification of Salem numbers can be made.

In the present note, we reconsider the interest of the interlacing Theorems of [2], as potential tools for this study of limit points, as alternate analogues

of those of McKee and Smyth; we focus in particular on Theorem A of [2] (recalled as Theorem 2.1 below).

The starting point is the observation that expansive polynomials are basic ingredients in the proof of Theorem A and that the theory of expansive polynomials recently, and independently, received a strong impulse from Burcsi [9]. The idea is then to bring back to Theorem A a certain number of results from this new theory: Hurwitz polynomials, alternants, their coding in continued fractions. . . In section 2 Theorem A and McKee and Smyth’s interlacing modes of conjugates on the unit circle are recalled (to fix the notation); association theorems between Salem polynomials and expansive polynomials are obtained. In particular, the main Theorem we prove is the following.

Theorem 1.1. *Let T in $\mathbb{Z}[z]$, with simple roots $\notin \{\pm 1\}$ of degree $m \geq 4$, be either a cyclotomic polynomial or a Salem polynomial. Then there exists a monic expansive polynomial $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ of degree m such that*

$$(1.1) \quad (z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z).$$

In fact, the set \mathcal{P}_T (resp. \mathcal{P}_T^+) of monic expansive polynomials $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ of degree m which satisfy (1.1) (resp. of polynomials $P \in \mathcal{P}_T$ having positive constant coefficient) is proved to be infinite in §2.4.2 and §2.4.3. Moreover we prove that $\mathcal{P}_T^+ \cup \{T\}$ has a commutative semigroup structure with internal law:

$$(1.2) \quad (P, P^\dagger) \rightarrow P \oplus P^\dagger := P + P^\dagger - T,$$

where $\{T\}$ is the neutral element. We prove Theorem 2.9, as analogue of Theorem 1.1 for the existence of expansive polynomials with negative constant terms. In section 3 only Salem polynomials T are considered; a Stieltjes continued fraction is shown to code analytically not only a Salem number but also all its interlacing conjugates, using Hurwitz polynomials. The second main theorem is concerned with the algebraic structure of this coding, as follows.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $T \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ be a Salem polynomial with simple roots $\notin \{\pm 1\}$ of degree m . For each monic expansive polynomial $P(z) \in \mathcal{P}_T$, denote*

$$(1.3) \quad [f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z) = \frac{f_1}{1 + \frac{f_2 z}{1 + \frac{f_3 z}{1 + \frac{\dots}{1 + f_m z}}}}$$

the Hurwitz alternant $h_P(z)$ uniquely associated with P , written as a Stieltjes continued fraction. Let \mathcal{F}_T , resp. \mathcal{F}_T^+ , be the set of all m -tuples

${}^t(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m) \in (\mathbb{Q}_{>0})^m$ such that $[f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z) = h_P(z)$ for P running over \mathcal{P}_T , resp. \mathcal{P}_T^+ . Then

- (i) \mathcal{F}_T is discrete and has no accumulation point in $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^m$,
- (ii) \mathcal{F}_T has affine dimension equal to m ,
- (iii) the subset $\mathcal{F}_T^+ \cup \{0\}$ is a commutative semigroup, whose internal law is the image of (1.2) by the mapping $P \rightarrow h_P$, with $\{0\}$ as neutral element,
- (iv) the intersection of \mathcal{F}_T with the hypersurface defined by

$$\{{}^t(x_1, \dots, x_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid [x_1/x_2/\dots/x_m](1) = 1\}$$

is empty.

To a Salem number β and a Salem polynomial T vanishing at β , this coding associates the point set \mathcal{F}_T . The arithmetico-analytic deformation and limit properties of the inverse of this coding function (as a converse of the ‘Construction of Salem’) will be reported elsewhere. By this new approach we hope to shed some light on the existence of very small nonempty open intervals in the neighbourhood of β deprived of any Salem number. The interest lies in the following Lemma (Appendix).

Lemma 1.3. *If there exists an (nonempty) open interval of $(1, +\infty)$ which does not contain any Salem number, then the Conjecture of Lehmer for Salem numbers is true.*

The theory of expansive polynomials is fairly recent [9]. The terminology “expansive polynomial” appeared in the study of canonical number systems (CNS), for instance in Kovács [13] and in Akiyama and Gjini [1] for self-affine attractors in \mathbb{R}^n . Then expansive polynomials were associated canonically with Hurwitz polynomials by Burcsi [9] to obtain an exhaustive classification of them and to describe their properties. The method of coding Hurwitz polynomials by finite sets of positive rational integers in continued fractions (Henrici [12, chapter 12]) is transported to expansive polynomials. In the present note, we continue further this coding towards Salem numbers using Theorem A.

In section 2 we recall the two related subclasses A_q and B_q of Salem numbers which arise from the interlacing Theorems A and B ([2], [4, p 129 and 133]). Since the set T decomposes as

$$(1.4) \quad T = \bigcup_{q \geq 2} A_q = \bigcup_{q \in \mathbb{N}} B_q$$

investigating the limit points of T only as limit points of Salem numbers in the subclasses A_q , by the coding by continued fractions as presently, and their deformations, does not result in a loss of generality.

1.1. Notations.

Definition. A Salem polynomial is a monic polynomial with integer coefficients having exactly one zero (of multiplicity 1) outside the unit circle, and at least one zero lying on the unit circle.

A Salem polynomial is not necessarily irreducible. If it vanishes at $\theta > 1$, and it is reducible, then, by Kronecker’s Theorem [14], it is the product of cyclotomic polynomials by the minimal polynomial of θ . Let θ be a Salem number. The minimal polynomial $T(z)$ of θ has an even degree $2n$, $n \geq 2$, with simple roots. $T(z)$ has exactly one zero θ of modulus > 1 , one zero $\frac{1}{\theta}$ of modulus < 1 and $2n - 2$ zeros on the unit circle, as pairs $(\alpha_j, \bar{\alpha}_j)$ of complex-conjugates. The notation ‘ T ’ for Salem polynomials is the same as for the set of Salem numbers, since it presents no ambiguity in the context.

Definition. An *expansive polynomial* is a polynomial with coefficients in a real subfield of \mathbb{C} , of degree ≥ 1 , such that all its roots in \mathbb{C} have a modulus strictly greater than 1.

An expansive polynomial is not necessarily monic.

Definition. Let $P(z)$ be a polynomial $\in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, and $n = \deg(P)$. The *reciprocal polynomial* of $P(z)$ is $P^*(z) = z^n P(\frac{1}{z})$. A polynomial P is a reciprocal polynomial if $P^*(z) = P(z)$. A polynomial P is an *antireciprocal polynomial* if $P^*(z) = -P(z)$.

Definition. If $P(X) = a_0 \prod_{j=1}^n (X - \alpha_j)$ is a polynomial of degree $n \geq 1$ with coefficients in \mathbb{C} , and roots α_j , the *Mahler measure* of P is

$$M(P) := |a_0| \prod_{j=1}^n \max\{1, |\alpha_j|\}.$$

Definition. A *negative Salem number* is an algebraic integer $\theta < -1$ such that the Galois conjugates $\theta^{(i)}$ of θ satisfy: $|\theta^{(i)}| \leq 1$ with at least one conjugate of modulus 1.

In the case where expansive polynomials are irreducible, the following definition extends the classical one of Garsia [7][8][11].

Definition. A *generalized Garsia number* is an algebraic integer for which the minimal polynomial is a monic (irreducible) expansive polynomial with absolute value of the constant term greater than or equal to 2. A generalized Garsia polynomial P is a monic irreducible expansive polynomial with integer coefficients such that $M(P) \geq 2$. A Garsia number is a generalized Garsia number of Mahler measure equal to 2.

Definition. The n th cyclotomic polynomial, with integer coefficients, is denoted by $\Phi_n(X)$, $n \geq 1$, with $\Phi_1(X) = X - 1$, $\Phi_2(X) = X + 1$ and $\deg(\Phi_n) =$

$\varphi(n)$ even as soon as $n > 2$. The degree $\varphi(n) = n \prod_{p \text{ prime}, p|n} (1 - 1/p)$ of $\Phi_n(X)$ is the Euler's totient function. In the sequel, following Boyd [5], we adopt the (non-standard) convention that 'cyclotomic polynomial' means a monic integer polynomial having all its roots on the unit circle, i.e. a product of n th cyclotomic polynomials for various values of n .

2. Bertin-Boyd Interlacing Theorem A

2.1. The Q -construction of a reciprocal (or an anti-reciprocal) polynomial from a polynomial P by an algebraic function. Let \mathbb{K} be a subfield of \mathbb{R} , $P(X) \in \mathbb{K}[X]$, $\deg(P) = n \geq 1$, and z the complex variable. With $\epsilon = \pm 1$, the polynomial defined by

$$(2.1) \quad Q(z) = zP(z) + \epsilon P^*(z)$$

satisfies $Q^*(z) = \epsilon Q(z)$. It is either a reciprocal (if $\epsilon = +1$), or an anti-reciprocal (if $\epsilon = -1$) polynomial. The algebraic function obtained by the related polynomial :

$$(2.2) \quad Q(z, t) = zP(z) + \epsilon tP^*(z)$$

defines an affine algebraic curve over \mathbb{C} (first considered by Boyd [6]):

$$(2.3) \quad \{(z, t) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid Q(z, t) = 0\}.$$

For $0 \leq t \leq 1$ the equation $Q(z, t) = 0$ over \mathbb{C} defines an algebraic curve $z = Z(t)$ with $n + 1$ branches. $Z(0)$ is the set of the zeros of $zP(z)$ and $Z(1)$ is the set of the zeros of $Q(z)$.

By Q -construction from P , over \mathbb{K} , we mean the couple $(Q(z), Q(z, t))$ given by the reciprocal or anti-reciprocal polynomial Q and its associated algebraic function $Q(z, t)$, both having specific properties arising from those of P and the sign of ϵ , as described below.

On $|z| = 1$, let us remark that $|P(z)| = |P^*(z)|$. Then $Q(z, t)$ has no zeros on $|z| = 1$ for $0 \leq t < 1$. Each branch of the algebraic curve $z = Z(t)$ is

- (i) either included in $|z| \leq 1$; when it starts from a zero of $zP(z)$ in $|z| < 1$,
- (ii) or included in $|z| \geq 1$; when it starts from a zero of $zP(z)$ in $|z| > 1$.

Then a zero of $Q(z)$ on the unit disc $|z| = 1$ is

- (i) either stemming from a branch included in the unit disc; then it is called an *exit*,
- (ii) or stemming from a branch outside the unit disc; then it is called an *entrance*.

The example of the Lehmer polynomial and the smallest known Salem number, Lehmer's number, is given in Figure 2.1.

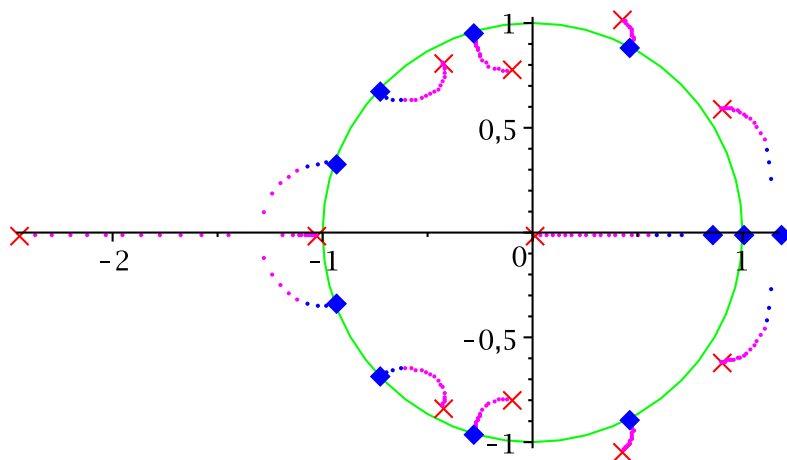


FIGURE 2.1. Branches of the algebraic curve obtained with the monic nonexpansive polynomial $P(z) = z^{10} + 2z^9 + 3z^7 + z^6 + 2z^5 + 2z^4 + z^3 + 4z^2 + z + 2$ (crosses), producing by the Q-construction the anti-reciprocal polynomial $Q(z) = (z - 1)(z^{10} + z^9 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^4 - z^3 + z + 1)$ (diamonds), which has 5 entrances, 4 exits and 1 zero of modulus > 1 , the Lehmer number : $\theta \approx 1.17628\dots$

2.2. Expansive polynomials of Mahler measure q . Classes A_q . In the particular case where $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$ and $P(X)$ is monic and expansive with integer coefficients, $zP(z)$ has one zero in the open unit disc and n zeros outside the closed unit disc. The algebraic curve $z = Z(t)$ has at most one exit and n entrances. Therefore $Q(z)$ has at most one zero inside $|z| < 1$.

Since $Q(z)$ is a reciprocal polynomial, if $Q(z)$ has no zero in $|z| < 1$, then all his zeros are on the unit circle. And if $Q(z)$ has exactly one zero α in $|z| < 1$, it has exactly one zero θ in $|z| > 1$ and $n - 2$ zeros on the unit circle. Then, if $n \geq 4$, $\theta = \frac{1}{\alpha}$ is a Salem number and Q is a Salem polynomial. We say that θ is produced by the Q-construction from P .

Definition. Let $q \in \mathbb{N}^*$ be a nonzero integer. The class A_q is the set of Salem numbers produced by the Q-construction (over $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$) from monic expansive polynomials $P(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ having a constant term equal to $\pm q$ and $\epsilon = -\text{sgn}P(0)$.

Remark. The sets A_0 and A_1 are empty since all the zeros α_i of any monic expansive polynomial P are in $|z| > 1$, so that we have $q = |\prod \alpha_i| > 1$.

Definition. Let q be an integer ≥ 2 . The set of monic expansive polynomials $P(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ such that $|P(0)| = M(P) = q$ producing a Salem number by

the Q-construction $Q(z) = zP(z) + \epsilon P^*(z)$ with $\epsilon \in \{-1; +1\}$, is denoted by E_q .

Theorem 2.1 (Bertin, Boyd [2, Theorem A]). *Suppose that θ is a Salem number with minimal polynomial T . Let $q \in \mathbb{N} \setminus \{0, 1\}$. Then θ is in A_q if and only if there is a cyclotomic polynomial K with simple roots and $K(1) \neq 0$ and a reciprocal polynomial $L(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ with the following properties :*

- (a) $L(0) = q - 1$,
- (b) $\deg(L) = \deg(KT) - 1$,
- (c) $L(1) \geq -K(1)T(1)$,
- (d) L has all its zeros on $|z| = 1$ and they interlace the zeros of KT on $|z| = 1$ in the following sense : let $e^{i\psi_1}, \dots, e^{i\psi_m}$ the zeros of L on $\{\text{Im}z \geq 0\} \setminus \{z = -1\}$ with $0 < \psi_1 < \dots < \psi_m < \pi$ and let $e^{i\phi_1}, \dots, e^{i\phi_m}$ the zeros of KT on $\{\text{Im}z \geq 0\}$ with $0 < \phi_1 < \dots < \phi_m \leq \pi$, then $0 < \psi_1 < \phi_1 < \dots < \psi_m < \phi_m$.

The construction of the polynomials L and KT is explicit ([4, pp 129–133]), as follows :

- if $\epsilon = -1$ then $Q(1) = 0$. Then P_1 and Q_1 are chosen as $P_1(z) = P(z)$ and $Q_1(z) = \frac{Q(z)}{z-1}$,
- else if $\epsilon = +1$, then P_1 and Q_1 are chosen as $P_1(z) = (z-1)P(z)$ and $Q_1(z) = Q(z)$.

In both cases, the polynomial $Q_1(z)$ is a reciprocal polynomial which satisfies the equation:

$$(2.4) \quad (z-1)Q_1(z) = zP_1(z) - P_1^*(z).$$

We say that P_1 lies “over Q_1 ”. As $Q_1(\theta) = 0$, Q_1 is the product of the minimal polynomial of θ by a product of cyclotomic polynomials as

$$(2.5) \quad K(z)T(z) = Q_1(z),$$

and the polynomial L , reciprocal by construction, is given by

$$(2.6) \quad L(z) = P_1(z) - Q_1(z).$$

In §2.4.1, §2.4.2 and §2.4.3 we establish existence theorems for the polynomials P_1 associated to a given Salem polynomial Q_1 by the equation (2.4), focusing on the case $\epsilon = -1$, that is with $P(0) = P_1(0) > 0$ and $\deg(P)$ even. The methods of Geometry of Numbers used call for nondegenerated polyhedral cones in Euclidean spaces of dimension half the degree of the Salem polynomial. These theorems are called *association theorems*. In §2.4.4 the second case of association theorem, with $\epsilon = +1$, is briefly shown to call for similar methods, after a suitable factorization of (2.4) and sign changes.

The algorithmic search of an expansive polynomial over a Salem polynomial is considered in §2.4.5 from a practical viewpoint.

The example of the interlacing of roots of L and KT associated to the Lehmer number is given in Figure 2.2.

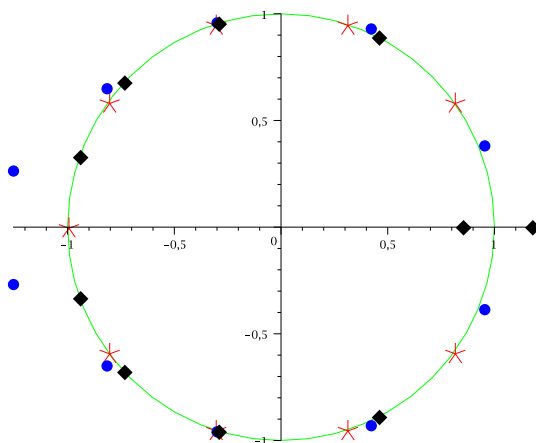


FIGURE 2.2. Interlacing of the zeros of $L = P - T$ (asterisks) and those of $KT = T$ (diamonds) on the unit circle obtained with the monic expansive polynomial $P(z) = z^{10} + 2z^9 + z^8 - z^7 - z^6 - z^4 - z^3 + 2z + 2$ (circles), producing by the Q-construction the anti-reciprocal Salem polynomial $Q(z) = (z - 1)(z^{10} + z^9 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^4 - z^3 + z + 1) = (z - 1)T(z)$ with the Lehmer number $\theta \approx 1.176\dots$ as dominant root of T .

In §2.3 the type of interlacing provided by Theorem 2.1 is revisited in the more general context of interlacing modes on the unit circle proposed by McKee and Smyth [19].

The classes (B_q) of Salem numbers are defined by a similar construction with a polynomial P which has a single zero in $|z| > 1$. We refer to [2] ([4, p 133]) for their definition. All the Salem numbers are generated by the classes A_q and B_q , giving rise to (1.4). The distribution of the small Salem numbers in the classes A_q in intervals was studied by Boyd [6] and Bertin and Pathiaux-Delefosse [4]. Bertin and Boyd [2] proved that for $q \geq 2$ and $k \geq 1$, $A_2 \subset A_q$ and $A_q \subset A_{kq-k+1}$. The distribution in the other classes remains obscure.

Conjecture (Local Density Conjecture). *For all $c > 1$, there exists $M > 0$ such that $T \cap [1, c]$ is contained in a finite union $\bigcup_{2 \leq q \leq M} A_q$.*

2.3. Interlacing on the unit circle and McKee-Smyth interlacing quotients. Following McKee and Smyth [19][20] three types of interlacing conditions, CC, CS and SS, are relevant.

Definition. Suppose that C_1 and C_2 are coprime polynomials with integer coefficients and positive leading coefficients. We say that C_1 and C_2 satisfy the **CC-interlacing condition** (CC for Cyclotomic-Cyclotomic) or C_1/C_2 is a CC-interlacing quotient if

- C_1 and C_2 have all their roots in the unit circle.
- all the roots of C_1 and C_2 are simple,
- the roots of C_1 and C_2 interlace on $|z| = 1$.

Remarks.

- (i) As C_1 and C_2 have the same number of roots, C_1 and C_2 have the same degree;
- (ii) as the non-real zeros of C_1 and C_2 are conjugated in complex sense two by two, the reals -1 and $+1$ must be in the set of their roots to ensure the interlacing on the unit circle;
- (iii) one polynomial among C_1 and C_2 is a reciprocal polynomial, the other being an anti-reciprocal polynomial, having $(z - 1)$ in its factorization;
- (iv) the terminology *CC* for “Cyclotomic-Cyclotomic” is misleading. Indeed, C_1 and C_2 are not necessarily monic, so they are not necessarily cyclotomic polynomials.

A complete classification of all pairs of cyclotomic polynomials whose zeros interlace on the unit circle is reported in [20].

Definition. Suppose that C and S are coprime polynomials with integer coefficients and positive *leading* coefficients. We say that C and S satisfy the **CS-interlacing condition** (CS for Cyclotomic-Salem) or C/S is a CS-interlacing quotient if

- S is reciprocal and C is antireciprocal,
- C and S have the same degree,
- all the roots of C and S are simple, except perhaps at $z = 1$,
- $z^2 - 1 \mid C$,
- C has all its roots in $|z| = 1$,
- S has all but two roots in $|z| = 1$, with these two being real, positive, $\neq 1$,
- the roots of C and S interlace on $\{|z| = 1\} \setminus \{1\}$.

Definition. Suppose that S_1 and S_2 are coprime polynomials with integer coefficients and positive *leading* coefficients. We say that S_1 and S_2 satisfy the **SS-interlacing condition** (SS for Salem-Salem) or S_2/S_1 is a SS-interlacing quotient if

- one of S_1 and S_2 is reciprocal polynomial, the other is an anti-reciprocal polynomial,
- S_1 and S_2 have the same degree,
- all the roots of S_1 and S_2 are simple,
- S_1 and S_2 have all but two roots in $|z| = 1$, with these two being real, positive, $\neq 1$,
- the roots of S_1 and S_2 interlace on $\{|z| = 1\} \setminus \{1\}$.

Remark. There are two types of SS-interlacing condition : if the largest real roots of $S_1 S_2$ is a root of S_1 , then S_2/S_1 is called a 1-SS-interlacing quotient, and S_1/S_2 is called a 2-SS-interlacing quotient.

Theorem 2.1 provides interlacing on the unit circle; more precisely, referring to (2.4) and denoting $n := \deg(Q_1) = \deg(P_1)$, let us show that if n is

- (i) even, the quotient $(z - 1)L/KT$ is a CS-interlacing quotient,
- (ii) odd, no CS-interlacing condition is satisfied.

Indeed, if n is even, from (2.6), with $L = P_1 - Q_1$,

$$L(-1) = P_1(-1) - \frac{-P_1(-1) - (-1)^n P_1(\frac{1}{-1})}{(-1 - 1)} = P_1(-1) - \frac{-2P(-1)}{-2} = 0.$$

Then the factor $(z + 1)$ divides L and we can take $C = (z - 1)L$ and $S = KT$. As L and KT are reciprocal polynomials, $(z - 1)L$ is an anti-reciprocal polynomial. Moreover, $\deg(L) = \deg(KT) - 1$, so $(z - 1)L$ and KT have the same degree. Finally, by definition, $(z^2 - 1)|C$. The roots of C and S are simple and all but two roots of S interlace the roots of C on $\{|z| = 1\} \setminus \{z = 1\}$, S having two real roots being positive inverse and $\neq 1$.

On the contrary, if n is odd,

$$Q_1(-1) = \frac{-P_1(-1) - (-1)^n P_1(\frac{1}{-1})}{(-1 - 1)} = 0.$$

Then the factor $(z+1)$ divides the Salem polynomial $Q_1 = KT$; -1 cannot be a zero of L . The item $(z^2 - 1) | C$ in the CS-interlacing condition is then missing.

Let us turn to the Salem numbers associated with by these interlacing modes. McKee and Smyth [19] use the variant $z \mapsto x = \sqrt{z} + 1/\sqrt{z}$ of the Tchebyshev transformation, instead of the more usual one $z \mapsto x = z + 1/z$, to study the Salem numbers produced by the above different cases of interlacing quotients.

Theorem 2.2 ([19, Theorem 3.1]). *Let C_2/C_1 be a CC-interlacing quotient with C_1 monic, of degree ≥ 4 . By the map $x = \sqrt{z} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$ the function*

$$\frac{\sqrt{z}C_2(z)}{(z - 1)C_1(z)} \text{ is transformed into the real interlacing quotient } \frac{c_2(x)}{c_1(x)} \text{ with } c_1$$

and c_2 coprime polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \frac{c_2(x)}{c_1(x)} > 2$ then the solutions of the equation

$$(2.7) \quad \frac{C_2(z)}{(z-1)C_1(z)} = 1 + \frac{1}{z}$$

are a Salem number, its conjugates and roots of unity.

Theorem 2.3 ([19, Theorem 5.1]). *Let C/S be a CS-interlacing quotient with S monic, of degree ≥ 4 . The solutions of the equation*

$$(2.8) \quad \frac{C(z)}{(z-1)S(z)} = 1 + \frac{1}{z}$$

are a Salem number, its conjugates and roots of unity.

Theorem 2.1 provides a CS-interlacing quotient if the common degree $n = \deg(Q_1) = \deg(P_1)$ is even, as mentioned above; then the quotient $(z-1)L/KT$ is a CS-interlacing quotient, with KT a monic polynomial. As such, we can now apply Theorem 2.3 to this quotient. This theorem offers the construction of another Salem polynomial T_2 :

$$(2.9) \quad T_2(z) = zL(z) - (z+1)K(z)T(z).$$

Denote θ the dominant root of T and θ_2 the dominant root of T_2 . Remark that θ_2 is always different from θ . Otherwise, if $\theta_2 = \theta$ then $\theta L(\theta) = T_2(\theta) + (z+1)K(\theta)T(\theta) = 0$, which is impossible because all zeros of L lies on the unit circle.

For exemple, with the smallest Salem known number $\theta \approx 1.1762808$ of degree 10, root of $T(z) = z^{10} + z^9 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^4 - z^3 + z + 1$, we obtain by this construction, with the expansive polynomial $P(z) = x^{10} + 2x^9 + x^8 + x^2 + 2x + 2$ over T , the Salem number $\theta_2 \approx 1.5823471$ of degree 6, root of the Salem polynomial $(z+1)(z^2+z+1)(z^2-z+1)(z^6-z^4-2z^3-z^2+1)$. We remark that this sequence depends on the choice of the polynomial P over T .

Theorem 2.4 ([19, Theorem 5.2]). *Let S_2/S_1 be an SS-interlacing quotient with S_1 monic. If $\lim_{z \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{S_2(z)}{(z-1)S_1(z)} < 2$ then the solutions of the equation*

$$(2.10) \quad \frac{S_2(z)}{(z-1)S_1(z)} = 1 + \frac{1}{z}$$

are a Salem number, its conjugates and roots of unity.

Under the assumption that Lehmer’s Conjecture is true, Theorem 9.2 in [19] shows that the smallest Salem number θ is such that there exists a

type 2 SS-interlacing quotient S_1/S_2 , with two monic polynomials S_1 and S_2 satisfying

$$(2.11) \quad \frac{S_2(z)}{(z-1)S_1(z)} = \frac{2}{1+z}$$

for which the only solutions of (2.11) are $z = \theta$, its conjugates and perhaps some roots of unity. The other small Salem numbers are probably produced by type 2 SS-interlacing quotients with a condition of type (2.11) as well; comparing with the Local Density Conjecture in section 2.2, they are obtained from expansive polynomials of small Mahler measure equal or close to 2.

Extension of the field of coefficients: CC-interlacing quotients were extended by Lakatos and Losonczi [15] to classes of reciprocal polynomials having coefficients in \mathbb{R} .

2.4. Association Theorems between expansive polynomials and Salem polynomials. The classes A_q of Salem numbers, in Theorem 2.1, call for two disjoint classes of monic expansive polynomials P : those for which the constant term $P(0)$ is positive (case $\epsilon = -1$), those for which it is negative (case $\epsilon = +1$). Below we focus on the existence of expansive polynomials over a Salem polynomial when the Mahler measure $M(P)$ is equal to $P(0)$ (case $\epsilon = -1$). In §2.4.4 we indicate how the previous construction can be adapted to deduce existence theorems in the second case $\epsilon = +1$.

2.4.1. A criterion of expansivity.

Theorem 2.5. *Let T be an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree $m \geq 4$. Denote by $\beta > 1$ its dominant root. Let P be a polynomial $\in \mathbb{R}[z]$ of degree m such that*

$$(2.12) \quad (z-1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z).$$

P is an expansive polynomial if and only if

- $P(1)T(1) < 0$, and,
- for every zero α of T of modulus 1,

$$(\alpha-1)\alpha^{1-m}P(\alpha)T'(\alpha) \text{ is real and negative.}$$

Remark. The equation (2.12) implies that P is monic and denoting $P(z) = p_m z^m + p_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1 z + p_0$, then $p_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ with $|p_0| > p_m = 1$. Since the RHS of (2.12) vanishes at $z = 1$, the factorization of the LHS of (2.12) by $z - 1$ is natural. Denote $Q(z) := (z - 1)T(z)$.

Proof.

The conditions are necessary: as T is reciprocal, Q is anti-reciprocal of degree $m + 1$; Q has exactly one zero β outside the closed unit disc $\overline{D(0; 1)}$, one zero $\frac{1}{\beta}$ in $D(0; 1)$, and $m - 1$ zeros on $C(0; 1)$, which are $z = 1$ and $\frac{m}{2} - 1$ pairs of complex conjugates $(\alpha_i, \overline{\alpha_i})$. Let Q_t be the parametric polynomial

$$(2.13) \quad Q_t(z) = zP(z) - tP^*(z).$$

On the unit circle $C(0; 1)$, we have $|zP(z)| = |z| \cdot |P(z)| = |P(z)| = |P^*(z)|$, and $|P(z)| \neq 0$ because P is an expansive polynomial. Then, for $0 < t < 1$, $|Q_t(z) - zP(z)| = |-tP^*(z)| < |P^*(z)| = |zP(z)|$. The theorem of Rouché implies that the polynomials $Q_t(z)$ and $zP(z)$ have the same number of zeros in the compact $\overline{D(0; 1)}$. So $Q_t(z)$ has exactly one zero in $\overline{D(0; 1)}$ and m zeros outside.

By (2.13), for $t > 1$, $Q_{\frac{1}{t}}(\frac{1}{z}) = \frac{-1}{t z^{m+1}} Q_t(z)$. Then, if α is a zero of Q_t , then $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ is a zero of $Q_{\frac{1}{t}}(\frac{1}{z})$. Moreover, $\frac{1}{\overline{\alpha}}$ is a zero of $Q_{\frac{1}{t}}(\frac{1}{z})$ as well because $Q_{\frac{1}{t}} \in \mathbb{R}(z)$ (thus we obtain the zeros of $Q_{\frac{1}{t}}$ from those of Q_t by an inversion of centre 0 of radius 1). Let $f(z) := \frac{Q(z)}{P^*(z)}$. Then, by (2.13),

$$(2.14) \quad \frac{Q_t(z)}{P^*(z)} = f(z) + (1 - t).$$

For $\alpha \in \{\frac{1}{\beta}, \beta, 1, \alpha_1, \overline{\alpha_1}, \alpha_2, \overline{\alpha_2}, \dots, \alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}, \overline{\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}}\}$, when z lies in a neighbourhood of α , the equation $Q_t(z) = 0$ is equivalent to the equation $f(z) = t - 1$. As Q has simple zeros, $Q(\alpha) = 0$ and $Q'(\alpha) \neq 0$. Then $f(\alpha) = 0$ and $f'(\alpha) = \frac{Q'(\alpha)P^*(\alpha) - Q(\alpha)(P^*)'(\alpha)}{P^*(\alpha)^2} = \frac{Q'(\alpha)}{P^*(\alpha)} \neq 0$. By the local inversion theorem, in the neighbourhood of $t = 1$, there exist an analytic function h_α such that the equation $Q_t(z) = 0$ is equivalent to $z = h_\alpha(t)$, with $h_\alpha(1) = \alpha$ and $h'_\alpha(1) \neq 0$. Then $\{h_\alpha(t); \alpha \in \{\frac{1}{\beta}, \beta, 1, (\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i < m}\}\}$ is the set of zeros of $Q_t(z)$. In the neighbourhood of $t = 1$, we have :

$$(2.15) \quad h_\alpha(t) = h_\alpha(1) + (t - 1)h'_\alpha(1) + \dots$$

By the inversion property of Q_t , if $h_\alpha(t)$ is a zero of $Q_t(z)$ then $1/\overline{h_\alpha(t)}$ is a zero of $Q_{\frac{1}{t}}$: there exist $\tilde{\alpha} \in \{\beta^{-1}, \beta, 1, (\alpha_i)_{1 \leq i < m}\}$ such that

$$(2.16) \quad \frac{1}{\overline{h_\alpha(t)}} = h_{\tilde{\alpha}}(\frac{1}{t}).$$

When $t = 1$, we obtain $1/\overline{h_\alpha(1)} = 1/\overline{\alpha} = \alpha/|\alpha|^2$ and $h_{\tilde{\alpha}}(1) = \tilde{\alpha}$. In particular, for any α of modulus 1, we obtain $\tilde{\alpha} = \alpha$ and $1/\overline{h_\alpha(t)} = h_\alpha(\frac{1}{t})$, that

is

$$(2.17) \quad h_\alpha(t) \overline{h_\alpha\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)} = 1.$$

In this case, we denote $h_\alpha(t) = X(t) + iY(t)$. Then (2.17) becomes $(X(t) + iY(t))(X(1/t) - iY(1/t)) = 1$. The imaginary part of this equation is $Y(t)X(1/t) - X(t)Y(1/t) = 0$. On differentiation we obtain for $t = 1$: $Y'(1)X(1) - Y(1)X'(1) = 0$. Thus $X'(1)/X(1) = Y'(1)/Y(1)$. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ be this quotient. Thus $h'_\alpha(t) = X'(t) + iY'(t) = \lambda(X(t) + iY(t)) = \lambda h_\alpha(t)$, with $h'_\alpha(1) = \lambda\alpha$ for $t = 1$. For any α on the unit circle, equation (2.15) gives

$$(2.18) \quad h_\alpha(t) = \alpha [1 + (t - 1)\lambda + \dots].$$

Since $\alpha \neq \frac{1}{\beta}$, then $|h_\alpha(t)| > 1 = |\alpha|$ for $0 < t < 1$, implying $\lambda < 0$. As h_α satisfies the equation (2.14), we have :

$$(2.19) \quad Q(h_\alpha(t)) + (1 - t)P^*(h_\alpha(t)) = 0.$$

Deriving (2.19) at $t = 1$, we obtain: $h'_\alpha(1)Q'(\alpha) - P^*(h_\alpha(1)) = 0$. We deduce $h'_\alpha(1) = P^*(\alpha)/Q'(\alpha)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 > \lambda &= \frac{h'_\alpha(1)}{\alpha} = \frac{P^*(\alpha)}{\alpha Q'(\alpha)} = \frac{\alpha^m P(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{\alpha Q'(\alpha)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha^{m-1} P(\bar{\alpha}) P(\alpha)}{P(\alpha) Q'(\alpha)} = \frac{|P(\alpha)|^2}{\alpha^{1-m} P(\alpha) Q'(\alpha)}. \end{aligned}$$

We deduce $\alpha^{1-m} P(\alpha) Q'(\alpha) < 0$, for $\alpha = 1$ or any root of T of modulus 1. Let us transform these inequalities as a function of T . For $\alpha = 1$, $Q'(1) = T(1)$, since $Q'(z) = T(z) + (z - 1)T'(z)$, and we readily obtain :

$$(2.20) \quad P(1)T(1) < 0.$$

And if $\alpha \neq 1$ is a root of T of modulus 1, since $Q'(\alpha) = (\alpha - 1)T'(\alpha)$,

$$(2.21) \quad (\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m} P(\alpha) T'(\alpha) < 0.$$

We remark that $(\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m} P(\alpha) T'(\alpha) < 0 \Leftrightarrow (\bar{\alpha} - 1)\bar{\alpha}^{1-m} P(\bar{\alpha}) T'(\bar{\alpha}) < 0$ since both quantities are real: the condition (2.21) is related to the pair $(\alpha, \bar{\alpha})$ for any α of modulus 1. Hence the claim.

The conditions are sufficient: first let us show that P has no zero of modulus 1. Suppose the contrary: that there exist $\alpha, |\alpha| = 1$, such that $P(\alpha) = 0$. Then, as P is in $\mathbb{R}[z]$, $\bar{\alpha}$ is a zero of P . Then, $Q(\alpha) = \alpha P(\alpha) - (\alpha)^m P(\bar{\alpha}) = 0$. So α would be a zero of modulus 1 of $Q(z) = (z - 1)T(z)$. The only possibilities are $z = 1$ and the zeros of T of modulus 1. If $\alpha = 1$, then the condition $0 = P(1)T(1) < 0$ leads to a contradiction. Similarly, if $\alpha \neq 1$, then $0 = (\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m} P(\alpha) T'(\alpha) < 0$ would also be impossible.

Let us show that $zP(z)$ has one zero in $D(0; 1)$ (which is $z = 0$) and $m - 1$ zeros outside $\overline{D(0; 1)}$. Let α be a zero of T of modulus 1. Let h_α defined as in (2.15) with (2.18):

$$h_\alpha(t) = \alpha + h'_\alpha(1)(t - 1) + \dots$$

The assumption $(\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m}P(\alpha)T'(\alpha) < 0$ (or $P(1)T(1) < 0$ if $\alpha = 1$) implies that $|h_\alpha(t)| > |\alpha| = 1$ for t in the neighbourhood of 1, $t < 1$. Thus, in this neighbourhood, Q_t has at least $m - 2$ zeros outside $\overline{D(0; 1)}$. These zeros belong to the algebraic branches which end at the zeros α of Q of modulus 1.

Moreover, as $|P(z)| = |P^*(z)|$, for $|z| = 1$, we have : $|zP(z)| = |P(z)| = |P^*(z)| > |tP^*(z)|$ for all t , $0 < t < 1$. Hence Q_t has no zero on the unit circle, for all t , $0 < t < 1$. By continuity of the algebraic curves defined by $Q_t(z) = 0$, the branch ending at β is included in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \overline{D(0; 1)}$: this branch originates from a root of $zP(z)$ which lies outside $\overline{D(0; 1)}$. In the same way, the branch ending at $1/\beta$ originates from a root of $zP(z)$ which is inside $D(0; 1)$. Therefore P is expansive. □

The above Criterion of expansivity, i.e. Theorem 2.5, only involves conditions at the roots of Q of modulus 1. However, though the existence of expansive polynomials P satisfying (2.12) is only proved below in §2.4.2, the following Proposition shows that two extra inequalities at the Salem number β and its inverse β^{-1} should also be satisfied.

Proposition 2.6. *Let T be an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree $m \geq 4$. Denote by $\beta > 1$ its dominant root. Let P be an expansive polynomial $\in \mathbb{R}[z]$, of degree m , such that*

$$(2.22) \quad (z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z).$$

Then, the polynomial P satisfies the two properties:

- (i) $P(1/\beta)T'(1/\beta) < 0$ and (ii) $P(\beta)T'(\beta) > 0$.

Proof. Let Q_t and h_α defined as above in (2.13) and (2.15) respectively. For $\alpha \in \{\frac{1}{\beta}, \beta\}$, the relation (2.16) gives : $\tilde{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$ and then $1/\overline{h_\alpha(t)} = h_{\frac{1}{\alpha}}(\frac{1}{t})$.

(i) *Case $\alpha = 1/\beta$:* for $0 \leq t \leq 1$, $\deg(Q_t(z)) = m + 1 \geq 5$ is odd. As $Q_t(z) \in \mathbb{R}[z]$, Q_t has at least one real root and pairs of complex-conjugated roots. Since it admits only one root in $D(0; 1)$ this zero is real for symmetry reasons; and the branch starting at $z = 0$ and ending at $z = 1/\beta$ is included in \mathbb{R} (i.e. : $h_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(t) \in \mathbb{R}$ for $0 < t < 1$). Then, $h'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1) = P^*(\frac{1}{\beta})/Q'(\frac{1}{\beta}) > 0$ implying $P(\frac{1}{\beta})Q'(\frac{1}{\beta}) > 0$. Since $Q'(\frac{1}{\beta}) = (\frac{1}{\beta} - 1)T'(\frac{1}{\beta})$ we readily obtain: $P(\frac{1}{\beta})T'(\frac{1}{\beta}) < 0$.

(ii) *Case $\alpha = \beta$:* we have $h_\beta(t) = 1/h_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\frac{1}{t}) = \overline{1/h_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\frac{1}{t})}$. On differentiation we have: $h'_\beta(t) = -\frac{-1}{t^2} h'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\frac{1}{t}) / (h_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(\frac{1}{t}))^2$; therefore, for $t = 1$: $h'_\beta(1) = h'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1) / (h_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1))^2 = \beta^2 \frac{P^*(\frac{1}{\beta})}{Q'(\frac{1}{\beta})} = \beta^2 h'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1)$. The two nonzero real numbers $h'_\beta(1)$ and $h'_{\frac{1}{\beta}}(1)$ are simultaneously positive or negative. They are positive. As $h'_\beta(1) = P^*(\beta)/Q'(\beta) = \beta P(\beta)/(\beta - 1)T'(\beta) = \frac{\beta}{\beta - 1} \frac{P(\beta)^2}{P(\beta)T'(\beta)}$, we deduce: $P(\beta)T'(\beta) > 0$. □

2.4.2. Proof of Theorem 1.1 for an irreducible Salem polynomial.

Let T be an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree $m \geq 4$. Denote $T(z) := z^m + t_1 z^{m-1} + \dots + t_{\frac{m}{2}-1} z^{\frac{m}{2}+1} + t_{\frac{m}{2}} z^{\frac{m}{2}} + t_{\frac{m}{2}-1} z^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \dots + t_1 z + t_0$ and $P(z) := z^m + p_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1 z + p_0$. Though P is nonreciprocal, only half of the coefficient vector $(p_i)_{i=0, \dots, m-1}$ entirely determines P : indeed, using the fact that T is reciprocal, the polynomial identity (1.1) gives the following $m/2$ relations between the coefficients:

$$(2.23) \quad p_{m-i} = p_{i-1} + t_i - \bar{t}_{i-1}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2}.$$

The problem of the existence of P is then reduced to finding a $m/2$ -tuple of integers $(p_i)_{i=0, \dots, m/2-1} \in \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$, characterizing the “point” P in the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$, satisfying the $m/2$ conditions of the Criterion of expansivity of Theorem 2.5. In terms of the coefficient vectors these conditions are linear, each of them determining an affine hyperplane in $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$. The Criterion of expansivity means that the “point” P should lie in the intersection of the $m/2$ open half-spaces defined by these hyperplanes. Let us call this intersection *admissible cone*. We will show that this faceted polyhedral cone is nonempty; hence it will contain infinitely many points of the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$. In other terms the number of monic expansive polynomials P lying over T will be shown to be infinite.

Let us make explicit the equations of the delimiting hyperplanes of the cone, from Theorem 2.5, using (2.23).

The half-space given by $P(1)T(1) < 0$: the condition at $z = 1$ is

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{aligned} P(1)T(1) &= \sum_{i=0}^m p_i \sum_{i=0}^m t_i \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} 2 \left(2 \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} t_k + t_{\frac{m}{2}} \right) p_i + t_{\frac{m}{2}} \left(2 \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} t_k + t_{\frac{m}{2}} \right) < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Combining terms this inequality can be written: $\lambda_0 + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_{0,i} p_i < 0$ with $a_{0,0}, a_{0,1}, \dots, a_{0, \frac{m}{2}-1}, \lambda_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ only functions of the coefficients t_i of T .

The half-space given by $(\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m}P(\alpha)T'(\alpha) < 0$: the condition at $z = \alpha \neq 1, |\alpha| = 1$, a zero of T , is $(\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m}(\sum_{i=0}^m p_i \alpha^i)(\sum_{i=1}^m i t_i \alpha^{i-1}) < 0$, i.e.

$$(2.25) \quad (\alpha - 1)(\alpha^{\frac{m}{2}} + \alpha^{\frac{m}{2}-1} + t_{\frac{m}{2}})(\frac{m}{2}t_{\frac{m}{2}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (k\alpha^{k-\frac{m}{2}} + (m-k)\alpha^{\frac{m}{2}-k}))$$

$$+ \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (\alpha^{i-\frac{m}{2}} + \alpha^{\frac{m}{2}+1-i})(\alpha-1)(\frac{m}{2}t_{\frac{m}{2}} + \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} t_k(k\alpha^{k-\frac{m}{2}} + (m-k)\alpha^{\frac{m}{2}-k}))p_i < 0.$$

Combining terms this inequality can be written: $\lambda_\alpha + \sum_{i=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_{\alpha,i} p_i < 0$ with $a_{\alpha,0}, a_{\alpha,1}, \dots, a_{\alpha, \frac{m}{2}-1}, \lambda_\alpha$ real in the algebraic number field which is the splitting field of the polynomial T . The set of solutions of the following linear system of inequalities in $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{m}{2}}$:

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_0 + a_{0,0}p_0 + a_{0,1}p_1 + \dots + a_{0, \frac{m}{2}-1}p_{\frac{m}{2}-1} < 0, \\ \lambda_1 + a_{1,0}p_0 + a_{1,1}p_1 + \dots + a_{1, \frac{m}{2}-1}p_{\frac{m}{2}-1} < 0, \\ \dots \\ \lambda_{\frac{m}{2}-1} + a_{\frac{m}{2}-1,0}p_0 + a_{\frac{m}{2}-1,1}p_1 + \dots + a_{\frac{m}{2}-1, \frac{m}{2}-1}p_{\frac{m}{2}-1} < 0, \end{cases}$$

is the admissible cone C^+ . Let us show that it is nonempty. We have just to show that the face hyperplanes H_i defined by the equations $\lambda_i + a_{i,0}p_0 + a_{i,1}p_1 + \dots + a_{i, \frac{m}{2}-1}p_{\frac{m}{2}-1} = 0$ intersect at a unique point. The linear system of equations corresponding to $\bigcap_{i=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} H_i$ is equivalent to

$$\begin{cases} P(1)T(1) & = 0, \\ (\alpha_1 - 1)\alpha_1^{1-m}P(\alpha_1)T'(\alpha_1) & = 0, \\ \dots \\ (\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1} - 1)\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}^{1-m}P(\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1})T'(\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}) & = 0, \end{cases}$$

where α_i are the simple zeros of T of modulus 1. Obviously this system is equivalent to $P(1) = P(\alpha_1) = \dots = P(\alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}) = 0$, since T , being irreducible, has simple roots and that $T(1) \neq 0$. The only monic polynomial P in $\mathbb{R}[z]$, of degree m , which vanishes at $\{1, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\frac{m}{2}-1}\}$ is of the form $P_0(z) = (z - 1)(z - r) \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} (z^2 - (\alpha_i + \bar{\alpha}_i)z + 1)$. From (2.12), P_0 satisfies $P_0(\beta) = \beta^{m-1}P_0(1/\beta)$, thus $r = \frac{1}{2}(\beta + 1/\beta)$. The half-coefficient vector $\mathcal{M}_0 = {}^t(p_i)_{0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2}-1}$ of P_0 is the unique solution of this system of equations (the notation \mathcal{M}_t is that of §2.4.5). Remark that $p_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\beta + 1/\beta)$. The point \mathcal{M}_0 is the summit vertex of the admissible cone C^+ . Since the admissible

cone is nonempty, it contains infinitely many points of $\mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$. Hence the claim.

Proposition 2.7. *Let $q \geq 2$ be an integer and T an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree m . The subset of E_q of the monic expansive polynomials P over T , of degree m , such that $P(0) = q$, is finite.*

Proof. In [9], Burcsi proved that the number of expansive polynomials of the form $z^m + p_{m-1}z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1z + p_0 \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ with $|p_0| = q$ is finite and it is at most $\prod_{k=1}^{m-1} (2B(p_0, m, k) + 1)$ with $B(p_0, m, k) = \binom{m-1}{k-1} + |p_0| \binom{m-1}{k}$. \square

2.4.3. Existence of an expansive polynomial over a nonirreducible Salem polynomial or a cyclotomic polynomials. We now extend the existence Theorem 1.1 to monic expansive polynomials lying over nonirreducible Salem polynomials or cyclotomic polynomials only. The proofs, of similar nature as in §2.4.1 and in §2.4.2, are left to the reader: they include a Criterion of expansivity, as a first step (Theorem 2.8), then imply the nonemptiness of a certain admissible open cone of solutions in a suitable Euclidean space. Let us remark that the construction method which is followed calls for expansive polynomials of even degrees, and for a LHS term in (2.26) (as in (2.12)) which has factors of multiplicity one in its factorization (case of simple roots).

Theorem 2.8. *Let $T \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, with simple roots $\notin \{\pm 1\}$, of degree $m \geq 4$, be either a cyclotomic polynomial or a Salem polynomial. Let $P \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ of degree m such that*

$$(2.26) \quad (z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z).$$

Then P is an expansive polynomial if and only if

- (i) $P(1)T(1) < 0$,
- (ii) for every zero α of T of modulus 1,

$$(\alpha - 1)\alpha^{1-m}P(\alpha)T'(\alpha) \text{ is real and negative.}$$

Theorem 1.1 is a consequence of Theorem 2.8.

2.4.4. The second class of Salem numbers in A_q . Given an integer $q \geq 2$, the second class of Salem numbers β in A_q is provided by expansive polynomials P for which $P(0) = -M(P) = -q$ lying above the minimal polynomial T of β , referring to Theorem 2.1. From (2.4) this case corresponds to $\epsilon = +1$, with $P_1(z) = (z - 1)P(z)$, and then to

$$(2.27) \quad Q(z) = Q_1(z) = zP(z) + P^*(z).$$

Since the RHS of (2.27) vanishes at $z = -1$ when $\deg(P)$ is even, a natural factorization of Q in (2.27) is $Q(z) = (z + 1)Q_2(z)$, with Q_2 a Salem polynomial of even degree. Then, instead of the equation (2.4), this second

class of Salem numbers calls for association theorems between Q_2 and P using

$$(2.28) \quad (z + 1)Q_2(z) = zP(z) + P^*(z).$$

The association Theorem 2.9 between a Salem polynomial and an expansive polynomial of even degree we obtain in this case can be deduced from the preceding ones, by suitable sign changes, as analogues of Theorem 1.1.

Theorem 2.9. *Let $T \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$, with simple roots $\notin \{\pm 1\}$ of degree $m \geq 4$, be either a cyclotomic polynomial or a Salem polynomial. Then there exists a monic expansive polynomial $P \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ of degree m such that*

$$(2.29) \quad (z + 1)T(z) = zP(z) + P^*(z).$$

Notation. given a Salem polynomial $T(z) = t_m z^m + t_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + t_1 z + t_0$, of degree m , with $t_{m/2+1} = t_{m/2-1}, \dots, t_{m-1} = t_1, t_0 = t_m = 1$, we denote by

$$(2.30) \quad \omega_1 : {}^t(t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{m-1}) \mapsto {}^t(p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{m-1})$$

the (“choice”) mapping sending the coefficient vector of T to that of the monic expansive polynomial $P(z) = p_m z^m + p_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1 z + p_0$ over it, $p_m = 1$, with $P(0) = p_0$ negative or positive, which is chosen such that the half coefficient vector lies on the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$ inside the admissible cone in $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$. In this definition we exclude the leading coefficients, equal to 1. The converse mapping

$$(2.31) \quad \Omega_1 : {}^t(p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) \mapsto {}^t(t_0, t_1, \dots, t_{m-1}),$$

defined by $(z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$ if $P(0) = p_0 > 0$, or $(z + 1)T(z) = zP(z) + P^*(z)$ if $P(0) = p_0 < 0$, allows to sending a monic polynomial P with real coefficients to a monic polynomial T . For any Salem polynomial T with coefficients t_i as above, the identity $\Omega_1(\omega_1({}^t(t_i))) = {}^t(t_i)$ holds.

2.4.5. Algorithmic determination of expansive polynomials. Let T be an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree $m \geq 4$. Denote by A the invertible matrix $A = (a_{i,j})_{0 \leq i,j \leq \frac{m}{2}-1}$, where the coefficients $a_{i,j}$ are given by the equations of the face hyperplanes of the admissible cone in $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$, namely (2.24) and (2.25). Denote by Λ be the column vector of $\mathbb{R}^{\frac{m}{2}}$ defined by $\Lambda = {}^t(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{\frac{m}{2}-1})$, where λ_j is the constant term of the equation of the j -th face hyperplane, given by (2.24) and (2.25). The polyhedral admissible cone is defined by the pair (A, Λ) ; the pair (A, Λ) is said to be associated with T .

For any vector V in $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$ let us denote by $\text{round}(V)$ the vector of $\mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$ the closest to V , componentwise (i.e. for each component x of V in the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$, the nearest integer to x is selected).

Proposition 2.10. *Let $m \geq 4$ be an even integer. Let $T(z) = \sum_{i=0}^m t_{m-i}z^i$ be an irreducible Salem polynomial of degree m , with associated pair $(A = (a_{i,j}), \Lambda = (\lambda_i))$. Let*

$$(2.32) \quad b := \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{2}} \max_{0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2}-1} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} a_{i,k}^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

For $t \geq b$ let $\mathcal{M}_t = \text{round}(A^{-1}(t(-t, -t, \dots, -t) - \Lambda)) := {}^t(M_0, \dots, M_{\frac{m}{2}-1})$. Then

(i) the polynomial $P(z) = z^m + p_{m-1}z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1z + p_0$ defined by

$$(2.33) \quad \begin{cases} p_i = M_i, & 0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2} - 1, \\ p_{m-i} = M_{i-1} + t_i - t_{i-1}, & 1 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2} - 1, \end{cases}$$

is an expansive polynomial which satisfies $(z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$;

(ii) the Salem number β of minimal polynomial T belongs to the class A_{q_b} with

$$(2.34) \quad q_b = M_0 = \text{pr}_0 \mathcal{M}_b$$

possibly to other classes A_q with $q < q_b$.

Proof. (i) For $t \in \mathbb{R}^+$, let $\mathcal{M}_t = {}^t(M_0, M_1, \dots, M_{\frac{m}{2}-1})$, with real coordinates in the canonical basis of $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$, be the unique vector solution of the equation

$$(2.35) \quad A\mathcal{M}_t + \Lambda = {}^t(-t, -t, \dots, -t).$$

If $t \neq 0$, \mathcal{M}_t lies in the open admissible cone and, if $t = 0$, \mathcal{M}_0 is the summit vertex of the cone. Let d_2 be the usual Euclidean distance on $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$ and d_∞ the distance defined by $d_\infty(V, W) = \max_{i=0, \dots, m/2-1} |V_i - W_i|$. Denote by \overline{B}_∞ the closed balls (cuboids) for this distance.

For $0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2} - 1$ denote by H_i the i -th face hyperplane of the admissible cone, by $\mathcal{N}_i = {}^t(a_{i,0}, a_{i,1}, \dots, a_{i, \frac{m}{2}-1})$ the vector orthogonal to the hyperplane H_i and by $\text{pr}_{H_i}(\mathcal{M}_t)$ the orthogonal projection of \mathcal{M}_t on H_i . For all $t \geq b$, the scalar product $\|\mathcal{N}_i\|^{-1}(\mathcal{N}_i \cdot \mathcal{M}_t)$ is equal to $d_2(\mathcal{M}_t, \text{pr}_{H_i}(\mathcal{M}_t)) =$

$$\frac{|a_{i,0}M_0 + a_{i,1}M_1 + \dots + a_{i, \frac{m}{2}-1}M_{\frac{m}{2}-1} + \lambda_i|}{\sqrt{a_{i,0}^2 + a_{i,1}^2 + \dots + a_{i, \frac{m}{2}-1}^2}} > \frac{|-t|}{b \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{m}}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{m}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

Therefore the cuboid $\overline{B}_\infty(\mathcal{M}_t, \frac{1}{2})$, which is a fundamental domain of the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^{\frac{m}{2}}$, does not contain the point $\text{pr}_{H_i}(\mathcal{M}_t)$. This cuboid is included in the (open) admissible cone C^+ . Consequently the vector $(p_i)_{0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2}-1} = \text{round}(\mathcal{M}_t)$ lies in $\mathbb{Z}^{\frac{m}{2}} \cap C$; it is the half-coefficient vector of an expansive polynomial.

(ii) The above method allows us to explicitly compute the expansive polynomial P the closest to the summit vertex \mathcal{M}_0 of the cone: by solving (2.35) with $t = b$ and using (2.33). Since the integer component M_0 of \mathcal{M}_b is equal to the Mahler measure q of P and that P produces β , we deduce the claim. \square

Similar explicit bounds q_b for q are easy to establish if T is a nonirreducible Salem polynomial (as in §2.4.3) or in the second case of Salem numbers in A_q (as in §2.4.4) using the equations of the face hyperplanes deduced from the Criteria of expansivity. We do not report them below.

We have seen that, using Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.3, we can construct sequences of Salem polynomials and Salem numbers, depending upon the choice of the expansive polynomial over the Salem polynomial. With the method of Theorem 2.10, we compute iteratively for instance the following sequence of Salem numbers from the Lehmer number: $\theta \approx 1.1762808$, $\theta_2 \approx 8.864936672$, $\theta_3 \approx 21.56809548$, $\theta_4 \approx 45.44171097$, $\theta_5 \approx 87.36603624$, $\theta_6 \approx 155.3214209$, $\theta_7 \approx 261.2942782$, $\theta_8 \approx 423.2784753$, $\theta_9 \approx 668.2676464$, $\theta_{10} \approx 1037.261121$.

The Schur-Cohn-Lehmer Theorem may be used to compute an expansive polynomial P over a Salem polynomial T with dominant root in A_q for a given $q \leq q_b$. It may happen that this component-by-component search for the coefficient vector of P fails.

Theorem 2.11 (Schur-Cohn-Lehmer). *Let $P(z) = p_m z^m + p_{m-1} z^{m-1} + \dots + p_1 z + p_0$, $p_m p_0 \neq 0$, be a polynomial of degree m with real coefficients. Let \mathcal{T} be the transformation $\mathcal{T} : P(z) \mapsto \mathcal{T}(P)(z) = p_0 P(z) - p_m P^*(z)$. Let $\mathcal{T}^1 := \mathcal{T}$ and $\mathcal{T}^k := \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{T}^{k-1})$ for $k \geq 2$. Then $P(z)$ is an expansive polynomial if and only if*

$$\mathcal{T}^k(P)(0) > 0 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq k \leq m.$$

Proof. Lehmer [16], Marden [17, pp 148–151]. \square

Note that the first step of the algorithm gives to $\mathcal{T}(P)(0) = p_0^2 - p_m^2 = p_0^2 - 1 > 0$, for a monic expansive polynomial P , so that the inequality $q = |p_0| = M(P) \geq 2$ holds (cf Remark 2.2).

The coefficient vector (p_i) of P can be constructed recursively: for $k > 0$, knowing $(p_i)_{i \leq k-1}$ and $(p_i)_{i \geq 2n-k+1}$, we choose p_k in the interval given by the quadratic equation in $p_k : \mathcal{T}^{k+1}(P)(0) > 0$ and we compute $p_{m-k} = -t_{k-1} + t_k + p_{k-1}$. For some initial values $p_0 = q$ not large enough, we obtain no solution.

The 20 smallest Salem numbers, with their minimal polynomials and associated expansive polynomials are presented in Figure 2.3.

Remark. Let $T(z)$ be a Salem polynomial, of degree m . Denote by k the maximal real subfield of the splitting field of T . The admissible cone C^+ is

β^*	D^*	Coefficients of polynomials (* have been computed by Marie-José Bertin)	
1	10	T	1 1 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 1 1
		P	1 2 2 0 -2 -3 -3 -2 1 3 2 *
			1 2 2 2 3 4 4 3 3 3 2 *
			1 2 1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 2 2 *
2	18	T	1 -1 1 -1 0 0 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 1
		P	1 0 2 0 1 0 -1 0 -2 0 -2 0 -2 0 0 0 2 0 2 *
			1 0 1 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 0 0 -1 2 -1 2 *
3	14	T	1 0 0 -1 -1 0 0 1 0 0 -1 -1 0 0 1
		P	1 1 1 0 0 1 1 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 2
4	14	T	1 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1 1 2
5	10	T	1 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 1
		P	1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 1 1 2 *
			1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 1 2 *
			1 1 1 1 -1 -1 -1 0 1 1 2 *
			1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 *
			1 1 0 1 -1 -1 -1 0 1 0 2 *
6	18	T	1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 -2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *
			1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 1 -1 2 *
			1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 2 *
7	10	T	1 0 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0 0 1
		P	1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 2 *
			1 1 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 2 *
			1 1 1 0 0 -2 -1 -1 1 1 2 *
			1 1 0 -1 0 -1 0 -1 0 0 2 *
8	20	T	1 -1 0 0 0 -1 1 0 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 1 -1 0 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 0 0 0 -1 1 0 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 1 -1 0 0 0 -1 2 *
9	22	T	1 0 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 -1 -1 -1 0 1 1 0 0 0 -1 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 -1 0 0 0 1 1 0 -1 -1 -1 0 1 1 0 0 0 -1 -1 1 2
10	16	T	1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 *
11	26	T	1 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 1 2
12	12	T	1 -1 1 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 1 -1 1
		P	1 0 1 1 0 2 0 1 2 -1 3 -1 2 *
			1 0 1 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 1 -1 2 *
			1 0 2 0 1 0 -1 0 0 0 2 0 2 *
13	18	T	1 0 0 0 0 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 0 0 0 0 0 1
		P	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2
14	20	T	1 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 0 0 -1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 -1 0 0 -1 1 2
15	14	T	1 0 -1 -1 0 1 0 -1 0 1 0 -1 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 -1 0 2 1 -1 0 2 1 -1 -1 1 2
16	18	T	1 -1 0 0 -1 1 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 1 -1 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 1 0 -1 0 -1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 -2 0 0 0 2 *
		P	1 0 0 0 -1 1 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 1 -1 0 0 -1 2 *
17	24	T	1 -1 0 0 -1 1 0 -1 1 -1 0 1 -1 1 0 -1 1 -1 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 0 0 -1 1 0 -1 1 -1 0 1 -1 1 0 -1 1 -1 0 1 -1 0 0 -1 2
18	22	T	1 -1 0 -1 1 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 1 -1 0 -1 1
		P	1 0 0 -1 1 0 0 0 -1 1 -1 1 -1 1 -1 0 0 0 1 -1 0 -1 2
19	10	T	1 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 0 -1 0 1
		P	1 1 0 -1 -1 0 1 -1 -2 1 2 *
			1 1 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 *
20	26	T	1 -1 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 -1 1
		P	1 1 2 1 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 3

FIGURE 2.3. Minimal polynomials T of the 20 smallest Salem numbers β and some of the associated monic expansive polynomials P over T . The degree D is $\deg(T) = \deg(P)$. The coefficients of P are such that the constant term, on the right, is the integer $q \geq 2$ for which $\beta \in A_q$.

defined by the associated pair $(A = (a_{i,j}), \Lambda = (\lambda_i)) \in GL(\frac{m}{2}, k) \times k^{m/2}$, i.e. the affine equations of its facets, in $\mathbb{R}^{m/2}$, which are functions of the roots of T . Every point, say \underline{P} , of $C^+ \cap \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$ has coordinates ${}^t(p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{m/2-1})$ which constitute the half coefficient vector of a unique monic expansive polynomial, say P , by (2.23): there is a bijection between \underline{P} and P . Denote by $\widehat{\underline{P}}$ the second half of the coefficient vector of P . The set of monic expansive polynomials P , defined by their coefficient vectors, is an infinite subset of \mathbb{Z}^m , in bijection with $C^+ \cap \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$. The map ω_1 decomposes into two parts:

$$\omega_{1,C^+} : \mathbb{Z}^m \rightarrow C^+ \cap \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}, {}^t(t_i)_{i=0,\dots,m-1} \rightarrow {}^t(p_i)_{i=0,\dots,\frac{m}{2}-1}$$

and, once the image of ω_{1,C^+} is fixed, using (2.23),

$$\widehat{\omega_{1,C^+}} : \mathbb{Z}^{m/2} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}, {}^t(p_i)_{i=0,\dots,\frac{m}{2}-1} \rightarrow (p_{\frac{m}{2}+i})_{i=0,\dots,\frac{m}{2}-1}.$$

By abuse of notation, we denote:

$$\omega_{1,C^+}(T) = \underline{P}, \widehat{\omega_{1,C^+}}(\underline{P}) = \widehat{\underline{P}}, \text{ and } \omega_1(T) = (\underline{P}, \widehat{\underline{P}}) = P.$$

2.4.6. Condition on an expansive polynomial P to produce a Salem number or a negative Salem number. Given a monic expansive polynomial $P(X) \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ we separate two cases for the geometry of the roots of Q by the Q -construction (cf §2.1): (i) either all the zeroes of Q are on $|z| = 1$: Q is then a product of cyclotomic polynomials, or (ii) Q has all but two zeroes on $|z| = 1$, and we obtain a Salem number β .

To ensure that Q has a root outside the closed unit disk Boyd ([6, Corollary 3.2]) proposes a criterion counting the number of entrances of Q . Below we give a criterion on P to discriminate between the two cases, in a more general setting including polynomials vanishing at negative Salem numbers [10].

Proposition 2.12. *Let P be a monic expansive polynomial, with integer coefficients, of even degree $m \geq 4$. Let $\eta = +1$ or $\eta = -1$. Let T be a polynomial having simple roots which satisfies*

$$(z + \eta)T(z) = zP(z) + \eta P^*(z).$$

If the following inequality

$$(2.36) \quad P(\eta)((1 - m)P(-\eta) - 2\eta P'(-\eta)) < 0$$

holds then $T(-\eta \operatorname{sgn}(P(0)) z)$ is a Salem polynomial which does not vanish at ± 1 .

Proof. Let us give a proof with $\eta = -1$ and $P(0) > 0$, the other cases being treated using similar arguments.

First, T is necessarily monic, reciprocal, with integer coefficients. Now, deriving $(z-1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$, we obtain: $(z-1)T'(z) + T(z) = P(z) +$

$zP'(z) - mz^{m-1}P(\frac{1}{z}) + z^{m-2}P'(\frac{1}{z})$. Hence $T(1) = (1 - m)P(1) + 2P'(1)$. On one hand, $T(-1) = P(-1) \neq 0$ since P is expansive. Let us show that $T(1) \neq 0$. Let us assume the contrary. Since T has even degree and that any cyclotomic polynomial Φ_n has even degree as soon as $n > 2$, an even power of $(z - 1)$ should divide $T(z)$. Since T has simple roots we obtain a contradiction. By the theorem of intermediate values, T has a unique real root in $(-1, 1)$ if and only if the condition $T(1)T(-1) < 0$, equivalently (2.36), holds. \square

2.4.7. Semigroup structure. Let $q \geq 2$ be an integer. Let $m \geq 4$ be an even integer. Let T be a Salem polynomial of degree m , vanishing at a Salem number β , having simple roots, such that $T(\pm 1) \neq 0$. Denote by $E_{T,q}^+ \subset E_q$ the set of monic expansive polynomials over T of degree m , defined by their coefficient vectors, as a point subset of the lattice \mathbb{Z}^m , satisfying (2.12), with $P(0) = +q$, resp. $E_{T,q}^- \subset E_q$ the set of monic expansive polynomials over T of degree m satisfying (2.28), with $P(0) = -q$. Denote by $\mathcal{P}_T^+ := \bigcup_{q \geq 2} E_{T,q}^+$, resp. $\mathcal{P}_T^- := \bigcup_{q \geq 2} E_{T,q}^-$ and

$$\mathcal{P}_T := \mathcal{P}_T^+ \cup \mathcal{P}_T^- = \bigcup_{q \geq 2} (E_{T,q}^+ \cup E_{T,q}^-).$$

Theorem 2.13. *Let $P \in E_{T,q}^+$ and $P^\dagger \in E_{T,q^\dagger}^+$ be two monic expansive polynomials over T of degree m . Then the sum $P + P^\dagger - T$ is a monic expansive polynomial of degree m over T , in $E_{T,q+q^\dagger-1}^+$. The internal law $(P, P^\dagger) \mapsto P \oplus P^\dagger := P + P^\dagger - T$ defines a commutative semigroup structure on $\mathcal{P}_T^+ \cup \{T\}$, where T is the neutral element.*

Proof. Let us give two proofs.

(1) Using McKee-Smyth interlacing quotients: by Theorem 2.1, the polynomials $L := P - T$ and $L^\dagger := P^\dagger - T$ are monic, reciprocal and satisfy the conditions:

- $L(0) = q - 1$ and $L^\dagger(0) = q^\dagger - 1$,
- $\deg(L) = \deg(L^\dagger) = \deg(T) - 1$,
- $L(1) \leq -T(1)$ and $L^\dagger(1) \leq -T(1)$,
- the zeroes of L interlace the zeroes of T on the half unit circle and similarly for the zeroes of L^\dagger .

After Definition 2.3 in §2.3, with $K = K^\dagger = 1$, $\frac{(z - 1)L}{T}$ and $\frac{(z - 1)L^\dagger}{T}$ are CS-interlacing quotients. As in the proof of McKee and Smyth’s Proposition 6 in [18], we can transform these quotients into real quotients by the Tchebyshev transformation $x = z + \frac{1}{z}$ and we obtain in the real world the rational function $f(x) = \gamma \frac{\prod(x - \delta_i)}{\prod(x - \alpha_i)}$ and respectively $f^\dagger(x) = \gamma^\dagger \frac{\prod(x - \delta_i^\dagger)}{\prod(x - \alpha_i)}$.

These rational functions can be written $f(x) = \sum \frac{\lambda_i}{(x - \alpha_i)}$ and $f^\dagger(x) = \sum \frac{\lambda_i^\dagger}{(x - \alpha_i)}$ with $\lambda_i > 0$ and $\lambda_i^\dagger > 0$. Then $(f + f^\dagger)(x) = \sum \frac{\lambda_i + \lambda_i^\dagger}{(x - \alpha_i)}$ has strictly positive coefficients. Its derivative is everywhere negative. Then there is exactly one zero between two successive poles. Then, back to the complex world, $\frac{(z - 1)(L + L^\dagger)}{T}$ is a CS-interlacing quotient. Recall that $T(1) < 0$ since $T(1/\beta) = T(\beta) = 0$. Finally, we have

- $(L + L^\dagger)(0) = (q + q^\dagger - 1) - 1$,
- $\deg(L + L^\dagger) = \deg(T) - 1$ because L and L^\dagger are both monic,
- $(L + L^\dagger)(1) \leq -2T(1) \leq -T(1)$ because $T(1) < 0$,
- the zeroes of $L + L^\dagger$ and the zeroes of T interlace on the half unit circle.

Thus $L + L^\dagger + T \in E_{T, q+q^\dagger-1}^+$.

(2) Using the equations of the face hyperplanes of the admissible cone C^+ associated with T : using the notation of §2.4.5 and Remark 2.4.5, all the components of the vectors $\underline{AP} + \Lambda$ and $\underline{AP}^\dagger + \Lambda$ are strictly negative and

$$A\underline{T} + \Lambda = {}^t((T(1))^2, 0, \dots, 0).$$

Then all the components of $A(\underline{P} + \underline{P}^\dagger - \underline{T}) + \Lambda$ are strictly negative. Hence $\underline{P} + \underline{P}^\dagger - \underline{T}$ belongs to C^+ . Thus $L + L^\dagger + T \in E_{T, q+q^\dagger-1}^+$. □

The semigroup law \oplus satisfies:

- $T \oplus T = T$,
- $P \oplus P^\dagger = P + L^\dagger = P^\dagger + L = L + L^\dagger + T$,
- $(P \oplus P^\dagger) - T = (P - T) + (P^\dagger - T)$.

Note that the opposite (additive inverse) of $P \in E_{T, q}^+$ is $2T - P$, which is outside the set \mathcal{P}_T^+ since $2T(0) - P(0) = 2 - q \leq 0$. Thus $(\mathcal{P}_T^+ \cup \{T\}, \oplus)$ is a semigroup and not a group.

The structure of the set of positive real generalized Garsia numbers, in particular for those of Mahler measure equal to 2 (i.e. Garsia numbers in the usual sense), is of interest for many purposes [11]. In the present context of association between Salem numbers and generalized Garsia numbers, the above semigroup structure can be transported to sets of generalized Garsia numbers and generalized Garsia polynomials as follows.

Corollary 2.14. *If P and P^\dagger are two generalized Garsia polynomials of the same degree $m \geq 4$ over a given Salem polynomial T , such that $P(0) = +M(P), P^\dagger(0) = +M(P^\dagger)$, satisfying the assumption that $P(0) + P^\dagger(0) - 1$ is a prime number, then $P + P^\dagger - T$ is a generalized Garsia polynomial of degree m and Mahler measure equal to $M(P) + M(P^\dagger) - 1$.*

3. From expansive polynomials to Hurwitz polynomials, Hurwitz alternants, and continued fractions

3.1. Hurwitz polynomials.

Definition. A real Hurwitz polynomial $H(X)$ is a polynomial in $\mathbb{R}[X]$ of degree ≥ 1 all of whose roots have negative real part.

The constructions involved in Theorem 2.1 require monic expansive polynomials with coefficients in \mathbb{Z} . Since the conformal map $z \mapsto Z = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$ transforms the open unit disk $|z| < 1$ to the half plane $Re(Z) < 0$, it transforms the set of zeros of the reciprocal polynomial P^* of an expansive polynomial P into the set of zeros of a Hurwitz polynomial. In other terms the polynomial $P(z) = p_0 + p_1z + \dots + p_mz^m$ is expansive if and only if the polynomial $H(z) = (z-1)^m P^*\left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)$ is a real Hurwitz polynomial. In this equivalence, note that $z = 0$ is never a root of P^* , implying that H never vanishes at $z = -1$. The analytic transformation $z \rightarrow Z$, resp. $Z \rightarrow z = (1+Z)/(Z-1)$, corresponds to a linear transformation of the coefficient vector of P , resp. of H , of \mathbb{R}^{m+1} , as follows, the proof being easy and left to the reader.

Proposition 3.1.

(i) If $P(z) = p_0 + p_1z + \dots + p_mz^m$ is an expansive polynomial then $H(z) = (z+1)^m P\left(\frac{z-1}{z+1}\right)$ is a real Hurwitz polynomial and, denoting $H(z) = h_0 + h_1z + \dots + h_mz^m$, then $h_0 \neq 0$ and

$$(3.1) \quad h_i = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^i (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{i-k} p_j, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

(ii) If $H(z) = h_0 + h_1z + \dots + h_mz^m$ is a real Hurwitz polynomial such that $H(-1) \neq 0$, then $P(z) = (1-z)^m H\left(\frac{z+1}{1-z}\right)$ is an expansive polynomial and, if we put $P(z) = p_0 + p_1z + \dots + p_mz^m$, then

$$(3.2) \quad p_i = \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^i (-1)^{i-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{i-k} h_j, \quad 0 \leq i \leq m.$$

Notation. using the formulae (3.1), since $h_0 = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i p_i = P(-1) \neq 0$, we denote by

$$(3.3) \quad \omega_2 : {}^t(p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{m-1}) \mapsto {}^t\left(\frac{h_1}{P(-1)}, \frac{h_2}{P(-1)}, \dots, \frac{h_m}{P(-1)}\right)$$

the mapping which sends the coefficient vector of the monic polynomial $P(z) = p_0 + p_1z + \dots + z^m$ to that of $H(z) = (P(-1))^{-1}(h_0 + h_1z + \dots +$

$h_m z^m$) where $P(-1) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} (-1)^i p_i + 1$ here; let us also remark that the constant term $h_0/P(-1)$ of this polynomial is equal to 1.

Conversely, using (3.2), since $p_m = \sum_{i=0}^m (-1)^i h_i = H(-1) \neq 0$, we denote by

$$(3.4) \quad \Omega_2 : {}^t(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) \mapsto {}^t\left(\frac{p_0}{H(-1)}, \frac{p_1}{H(-1)}, \dots, \frac{p_{m-1}}{H(-1)}\right)$$

the mapping which sends the coefficient vector of the Hurwitz polynomial $H = 1 + h_1 z + \dots + h_m z^m$, having constant coefficient equal to 1, to that of the polynomial $P(z) = (H(-1))^{-1}(p_0 + p_1 z + \dots + p_m z^m)$ where $H(-1) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^i h_i$ here; let us remark that the leading coefficient $p_m/H(-1)$ is equal to 1. Reversing the order of the terms, we denote by

$$(3.5) \quad \Omega_2^* : {}^t(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) \mapsto {}^t\left(\frac{p_{m-1}}{H(-1)}, \frac{p_{m-2}}{H(-1)}, \dots, \frac{p_0}{H(-1)}\right)$$

the mapping which sends the coefficient vector of the Hurwitz polynomial $H = 1 + h_1 z + \dots + h_m z^m$ to that of the polynomial $P^*(z) = 1 + (H(-1))^{-1}(p_{m-1} z + \dots + p_0 z^m)$ with $H(-1) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^m (-1)^i h_i$.

Hence, the transformation $\Omega_2 \circ \omega_2$ is the identity transformation on the set of monic expansive polynomials P .

Remark. The transformations (3.1) and (3.2) are \mathbb{Z} -linear. Hence, for any real field \mathbb{K} and any expansive polynomial $P(z) \in \mathbb{K}[z]$, the projective classes $\mathbb{K}({}^t(p_i))$ and $\mathbb{K}({}^t(h_i))$ are in bijection. This observation justifies the definitions of ω_2 and Ω_2 . Indeed, these mappings suitably send a representative of $\mathbb{K}({}^t(p_i))$ to a representative of $\mathbb{K}({}^t(h_i))$, which allows us to fix one coefficient in the coefficient vector: in the first case the leading coefficient p_m equal to 1, in the second case the constant term h_0 equal to 1.

Theorem 3.2 (Stodola, 1893). *If $H(z) = h_0 + h_1 z + h_2 z^2 + \dots + h_m z^m \in \mathbb{R}[z]$ is a Hurwitz polynomial then $(h_i)_{0 \leq i \leq m}$ are either all positive or all negative.*

Proof. Let r_1, r_2, \dots, r_p be the real zeros of a real polynomial $H(z)$ and let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n, \overline{\alpha_1}, \overline{\alpha_2}, \dots, \overline{\alpha_n}$ be its nonreal zeros. Then we have the factorization :

$$H(z) = h_m \prod_{1 \leq k \leq p} (z - r_k) \prod_{1 \leq j \leq n} (z - \alpha_j)(z - \overline{\alpha_j})$$

$$H(z) = h_m \prod_{1 \leq k \leq p} (z - r_k) \prod_{1 \leq j \leq n} (z^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(\alpha_j)z + |\alpha_j|^2)$$

Now, $H(z)$ is a Hurwitz polynomial if $r_k < 0$, for all $1 \leq k \leq p$, and $\operatorname{Re}(\alpha_j) < 0$, for all $1 \leq j \leq n$. Then all the coefficients of all the factors are positive. Thus, if $h_m > 0$, all the coefficients of $H(z)$ are positive and if $h_m < 0$, then they are all negative. □

Remark. From now on, we consider that the coefficients h_i of the real Hurwitz polynomials are all (strictly) positive (otherwise, we will consider $-H(z)$).

3.2. Hurwitz alternants and Stieltjes continued fractions.

Definition. The *quotient (alternant) of Hurwitz* $h(z)$ associated with a polynomial $H(z) = h_m x^m + h_{m-1} x^{m-1} + \dots + h_1 x + h_0 \in \mathbb{R}_{>0}[z]$ is the rational function

$$(3.6) \quad h(z) := \frac{h_1 + h_3 z + h_5 z^2 + \dots}{h_0 + h_2 z + h_4 z^2 + \dots} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor (m-1)/2 \rfloor} h_{2i+1} z^i}{\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2 \rfloor} h_{2i} z^i}.$$

The continued fraction of the quotient of Hurwitz $h(z)$ of (3.6) is

$$\begin{aligned} h(z) &= \frac{h_1 + h_3 z + h_5 z^2 + \dots}{h_0 + h_2 z + h_4 z^2 + \dots} = \frac{\frac{h_1}{h_0} \left(1 + \frac{h_3}{h_1} z + \frac{h_5}{h_1} z^2 + \dots \right)}{1 + \frac{h_2}{h_0} z + \frac{h_4}{h_0} z^2 + \dots} \\ &= \frac{h_1/h_0}{1 + z \left[\frac{(h_1 h_2 - h_0 h_3) + (h_1 h_4 - h_0 h_5) z + (h_1 h_6 - h_0 h_7) z^2 + \dots}{h_0 h_1 + h_0 h_3 z + h_0 h_5 z^2 + \dots} \right]} \\ &= \frac{\frac{h_1}{h_0}}{1 + \frac{\frac{h_1 h_2 - h_0 h_3}{h_0 h_1} z}{1 + z [\dots]}} = \frac{f_1}{1 + \frac{f_2 z}{1 + \frac{f_3 z}{1 + \dots}}} \quad \text{written as } [f_1/f_2/f_3/\dots](z) \end{aligned}$$

for short, with $f_1 = h_1/h_0$, $f_2 = (h_1 h_2 - h_0 h_3)/(h_0 h_1)$, ... Stieltjes [25] (1894) has extensively studied these continued fractions, their Padé approximants and the expressions of the numerators f_j as Hankel determinants (Henrici [12, Chap. 12, p 549 and pp 555–559], where they are called SITZ continued fractions). For H as in Definition 3.2, denote $D_0 := 1, D_{-1} := h_0^{-1}, D_{-2} := h_0^{-2}$,

$$D_1 = h_1, \quad D_2 = \begin{vmatrix} h_1 & h_3 \\ h_0 & h_2 \end{vmatrix}, \quad D_3 = \begin{vmatrix} h_1 & h_3 & h_5 \\ h_0 & h_2 & h_4 \\ 0 & h_1 & h_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

and generally

$$D_j := \det(h_j^{(1)}, h_j^{(3)}, \dots, h_j^{(2j-1)}),$$

where $h_j^{(r)}$ denotes the j -dimensional column vector whose components are the first j elements of the sequence $h_r, h_{r-1}, h_{r-2}, \dots$ ($h_r := 0$ for $r > m$)

and for $r < 0$). Then

$$(3.7) \quad f_j = \frac{D_j}{D_{j-1}} \frac{D_{j-3}}{D_{j-2}}, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, m.$$

Definition. A rational function $F(z) \in \mathbb{R}(z)$ is a m -terminating continued fraction if it exist $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m \in \mathbb{R}, f_m \neq 0$, such that $F(z) = [f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z)$.

Theorem 3.3 (Hurwitz, 1895). *The polynomial $H(z) \in \mathbb{R}[z]$, of degree $m \geq 1$, has all his roots on the left half plane $Re(z) < 0$ if and only if the Hurwitz alternant $h(z)$ of $H(z)$ can be represented by an m -terminating continued fraction $[f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z)$ in which every number f_k is (strictly) positive.*

Proof. Henrici [12, Theorem 12.7c]. □

If $h(z)$ is a m -terminating rational fraction, given by (3.6), then it is in its lowest terms, i.e. the numerator $\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor(m-1)/2\rfloor} h_{2i+1}z^i$ and the denominator $\sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor m/2\rfloor} h_{2i}z^i$ of $h(z)$ have no common zeros ([12, Theorem 12.4a]). Two real Hurwitz polynomials H_1 and H_2 such that $H_1/H_2 \in \mathbb{R}^*$ have the same Hurwitz quotient by (3.6). The real Hurwitz polynomials H obtained by ω_2 (Proposition 3.1) from expansive polynomial P in $\mathbb{Z}[z]$ have coefficients in \mathbb{Z} and even degrees. Therefore their Hurwitz alternants are represented by m -terminating continued fractions $[f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z)$ with $f_j \in \mathbb{Q}_{>0}$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$, such that $h(1) \neq 1$ since $H(-1) \neq 0$. Recall that $h(x) > 0$ for $x \geq 0$ in general, with $h(\{\text{Im}(z) > 0\}) \subset \{\text{Im}(z) < 0\}, h(\{\text{Im}(z) < 0\}) \subset \{\text{Im}(z) > 0\}$ ([12, p 553]).

In the case where all the f_j s are positive rational numbers, following Stieltjes [25], the m -terminating continued fraction $[f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z)$ can also be written with integers, say $e_0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m$, as

$$\frac{e_1}{e_0 + \frac{e_2 z}{e_1 + \frac{e_3 z}{e_{m-2} + \frac{\dots}{e_{m-2} + e_m z}}}} = \frac{\frac{e_1}{e_0}}{1 + \frac{\frac{e_2}{e_0 e_1} z}{1 + \frac{\dots}{1 + \frac{e_m}{e_{m-2}} z}}}$$

with $f_1 = \frac{e_1}{e_0}, f_m = \frac{e_m}{e_{m-2}}$ and $f_i = \frac{e_i}{e_{i-2}e_{i-1}}$ for $2 \leq i \leq m - 1$. A Hurwitz polynomial $H(z)$ associated with $h(z)$ is given by the $m + 1$ positive integers $e_0, e_1, e_2, \dots, e_m$ with $\text{gcd}(e_0, e_1, \dots, e_m) = 1$.

Example. The Salem number $\beta = 1.582347\dots \in A_2$ of degree six, whose minimal polynomial is $T(x) = z^6 - z^4 - 2z^3 - z^2 + 1$, admits the polynomial $P(z) = z^6 + z^5 + z^4 + z^2 + 2z + 2$ as expansive polynomial lying over T by $(z - 1)T(z) = zP(z) - P^*(z)$. By the mapping $z \mapsto Z$ and ω_2 (Proposition 3.1) we obtain the Hurwitz polynomial $H(Z) = 4Z^6 + 5Z^5 + 29Z^4 + 10Z^3 + 14Z^2 + Z + 1$. $H(z)$ is represented by the continued fraction of the Hurwitz alternant: $[f_1/f_2/\dots/f_6](z) = [1/4/4/5/\frac{4}{5}/\frac{1}{5}](z)$ with $e_0 = e_1 = 1, e_2 = 4, e_3 = 16, e_4 = 320, e_5 = 4096, e_6 = 64$.

However, though simple and suggested in [12] as one of the basic transformations of Stieltjes ([25, pp J1–J5]), the coding of the Hurwitz alternants in integers is not practical from a numerical viewpoint since we quickly obtain very large integers e_i for many Salem numbers. For instance, for the Lehmer number $\theta = 1.176\dots$ of minimal polynomial $T(z) = z^{10} + z^9 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^3 + z + 1$, of degree 10, the two expansive polynomials $P_1(z) = z^{10} + 2z^9 + z^8 + z^2 + 2z + 2$ and $P_2(z) = z^{10} + z^9 + z^8 - z^7 - z^6 - z^5 - z^4 - z^3 + 2z + 2$ lie over T , producing θ . The Hurwitz alternant h_1 of $H_1 = \omega_2(P_1)$, resp. h_2 of $H_2 = \omega_2(P_2)$, is

$$h_1(z) = \frac{10z^4 + 120z^3 + 252z^2 + 120z + 10}{9z^5 + 269z^4 + 770z^3 + 434z^2 + 53z + 1},$$

resp.

$$h_2(z) = \frac{4z^4 + 112z^3 + 280z^2 + 112z + 4}{3z^5 + 261z^4 + 798z^3 + 426z^2 + 47z + 1}.$$

For h_1 , $e_0 = 1, e_1 = 10, e_2 = 410, e_3 = 8320, e_4 \approx 2.272 \cdot 10^7, e_5 \approx 1.772 \cdot 10^{11}, e_6 \approx 1.944 \cdot 10^{18}, e_7 \approx 2.594 \cdot 10^{29}, e_8 \approx 1.414 \cdot 10^{18}, e_9 \approx 1.151 \cdot 10^{47}, e_{10} \approx 1.528 \cdot 10^{64}$. For h_2 , $e_0 = 1, e_1 = 4, e_2 = 76, e_3 = 2816, e_4 = 3329024, e_5 = 6335496192, e_6 \approx 3.189 \cdot 10^{16}, e_7 \approx 8.641 \cdot 10^{15}, e_8 \approx 10^{26}, e_9 \approx 1.755 \cdot 10^{41}, e_{10} \approx 3.758 \cdot 10^{55}$.

Notation. putting $H(z) = 1 + h_1z + h_2z^2 + \dots + h_mz^m$, a real Hurwitz polynomial, we denote by

$$(3.8) \quad \omega_3 : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^+)^m, \quad {}^t(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) \mapsto {}^t(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m)$$

the mapping which sends the coefficient vector of H to the m -tuple (f_j) given by (3.7), where each f_j , strictly positive, belongs to the real field $\mathbb{Q}(h_1, \dots, h_m)$ generated by the coefficients of H . We consider the m -tuple (f_1, \dots, f_m) as the set of coordinates of a point of the m th-Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^m , in the canonical basis, generically denoted by F . Conversely (since Salem numbers have even degrees, together with the Salem, expansive and Hurwitz polynomials we consider, we only discuss the case where $m \geq 2$ is even), we denote by

$$(3.9) \quad \Omega_3 : (\mathbb{R}^+)^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m, \quad {}^t(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m) \mapsto {}^t(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m)$$

the mapping which sends the m -tuple (f_j) of positive real numbers to the coefficient vector of $H(z) = 1 + h_1z + h_2z^2 + \dots + h_mz^m$ by the relations

$$(3.10) \quad \text{for } 0 < i \leq \frac{m}{2} : \quad h_{2i} = \sum_{\{(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_i)\}} \prod_{j=1}^i f_{l_j}$$

where the sum is taken over all i -tuples (l_1, \dots, l_i) such that $l_s \in \{2, \dots, m\}$ for $s = 1, \dots, i$, and $l_r - l_s \geq 2$ for all $r > s$,

$$(3.11) \quad \text{for } 0 \leq i \leq \frac{m}{2} - 1 : \quad h_{2i+1} = f_1 \sum_{\{(l_1, l_2, \dots, l_i)\}} \prod_{j=1}^i f_{l_j}$$

where the sum is taken over i -tuples (l_1, \dots, l_i) such that $l_s \in \{3, \dots, m\}$ for $s = 1, \dots, i$, and $l_r - l_s \geq 2$ for all $r > s$.

The map $\omega_3 \circ \Omega_3$ is the identity transformation on $(\mathbb{R}^+)^m$ and $\Omega_3 \circ \omega_3$ is the identity mapping on the set of real Hurwitz polynomials of degree m having constant term equal to 1.

3.3. Salem numbers from m -terminating continued fractions. Let β be a Salem number. Let $m \geq \deg \beta$ be an even integer. Let $T(X)$ be a Salem polynomial vanishing at β , of degree m , having simple roots such that $T(\pm 1) \neq 0$. In the sequel, for convenience, we denote

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \omega_1(T) && \text{instead of} && (2.30); && T &= \Omega_1(P) && \text{instead of} && (2.31); \\ H &= \omega_2(P) && \text{instead of} && (3.3); && P &= \Omega_2(H) && \text{instead of} && (3.4); \\ F &= \omega_3(H) && \text{instead of} && (3.8); && H &= \Omega_3(F) && \text{instead of} && (3.9); \\ P^* &= \Omega_2^*(H) && \text{instead of} && (3.5), \end{aligned}$$

where P (expansive) is always monic, and H (real Hurwitz) and P^* always have a constant term equal to 1. The Hurwitz alternant of H is $h_P(z) = h(z) = [f_1/f_2/\dots/f_m](z)$ with $F = {}^t(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m)$, where the subscript “ P ” in $h_P(z)$ refers to the expansive polynomial P . If β belongs to the class $A_q, q \geq 2$, then the Mahler measure $M(P) = q$, and Theorem 2.1 amounts to the following:

$$(3.12) \quad (z - 1)T(z) = (z(\Omega_2 \circ \Omega_3) - (\Omega_2^* \circ \Omega_3))(F),$$

$$(3.13) \quad P(z) = \omega_1(T)(z) = (\Omega_2 \circ \Omega_3)(F),$$

with $L(X) = P(X) - T(X) = \omega_1(T)(X) - T(X)$ the reciprocal polynomial whose roots, all of modulus 1, interlace with those of T on $|z| = 1$.

Definition. We call *interlacing conjugates* of β , with respect to T and P , all on the unit circle, the roots of L and the roots of modulus 1 of T .

The set of interlacing conjugates of β is the union of the subcollection of the Galois conjugates of β of modulus 1, and the subcollection of the roots of L and the roots of unity which are zeroes of T . There are finitely many interlacing configurations on the unit circle by Proposition 2.7.

Once T is fixed, $m \geq 4$ even, with the notations of §2.4.7, denote

$$\mathcal{F}_T^+ := \left\{ F = \omega_3 \circ \omega_2(P) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_T^+ \right\}, \quad \mathcal{F}_T^- := \left\{ F = \omega_3 \circ \omega_2(P) \mid P \in \mathcal{P}_T^- \right\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}_T := \mathcal{F}_T^+ \cup \mathcal{F}_T^- \subset (\mathbb{Q}_{>0})^m.$$

Proof of Theorem 1.2. (i) The set \mathcal{P}_T of monic expansive polynomials P over T , viewed as a point subset of \mathbb{Z}^m by their coefficients vectors, is uniformly discrete: it has a minimal interpoint distance equal to 1. Considering \mathcal{P}_T and \mathcal{F}_T embedded in \mathbb{C}^m , the maps ω_2 and ω_3 , defined on \mathbb{C}^m by (3.3) and (3.8) respectively, are analytical. Invoking the Theorem of the open image for the analytic mapping $\omega_3 \circ \omega_2$, every open disk centered at a point P in \mathcal{P}_T is sent to an open neighbourhood of its image point $F = \omega_3 \circ \omega_2(P)$. Therefore \mathcal{F}_T is a union of isolated points in the octant $(\mathbb{R}_{>0})^m$.

(ii) Suppose that the affine dimension is less than m . Then there would exist an affine hyperplane $y(x_1, \dots, x_m) = 0$ containing \mathcal{F}_T in \mathbb{R}^m , and in particular \mathcal{F}_T^+ . The image of this affine hyperplane by $\Omega_2 \circ \Omega_3$ would be a hypersurface of \mathbb{R}^m and the set \mathcal{P}_T^+ of monic expansive polynomials P over T would be included in it. But there is a bijection between P and \underline{P} and the discrete sector $C^+ \cap \mathbb{Z}^{m/2}$ has affine dimension $m/2$. Contradiction.

(iii) By transport of the internal law \oplus on $\mathcal{P}_T^+ \cup \{T\}$, we obtain a semigroup structure on $\mathcal{F}_T^+ \cup \{\omega_3 \circ \omega_2(T)\}$, where the neutral element is $\omega_3 \circ \omega_2(T)$. Let us show that

$$\omega_3 \circ \omega_2(T)(z) = \frac{h_1 + h_3z + h_5z^2 + \dots}{h_0 + h_2z + h_4z^2 + \dots} = 0.$$

In fact,

$$\begin{aligned} h_{2i+1} &= \sum_{j=0}^m \sum_{k=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-k} t_j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-k} t_j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=\frac{m}{2}}^m \sum_{k=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-k} t_{m-j} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^{j-k} \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-k} t_j \\ &\quad + \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{l=0}^{2i+1} (-1)^{m-j-2i-1+l} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-l} \binom{j}{l} t_j \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\frac{m}{2}-1} \sum_{k=0}^{2i+1} ((-1)^{j-k} + (-1)^{-j-1+k}) \binom{j}{k} \binom{m-j}{2i+1-k} t_j = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Since $T(-1) \neq 0$, the coefficient h_0 is not equal to 0. The image of T by ω_2 is of type ${}^t(h_0, 0, h_2, 0, h_4, 0, \dots, 0, h_m)/h_0$. It admits a Hurwitz alternant h equal to $[0/0/\dots/0](z)$, where 0 occurs m times, corresponding to the point $F = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^m . Indeed, all the coefficients $f_j, j = 1, \dots, m$, are equal to 0, by (3.7), since the top rows of the determinants D_j are all made of zeros.

(iv) The real Hurwitz polynomials H obtained as images of elements of \mathcal{P}_T by ω_2 never vanish at $z = -1$. The image under ω_3 of the hyperplane of \mathbb{R}^m of equation $\{(h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m) \in \mathbb{R}^m \mid 1 - h_1 + h_2 - \dots + h_m = 0\}$ is an hypersurface which does not contain any point F of \mathcal{F}_T . \square

Once T is fixed, and P chosen over T , the geometrical coding

$$(3.14) \quad (\beta, T, P) \quad \longleftrightarrow \quad F = \omega_3 \circ \omega_2 \circ \omega_1(T) = \begin{pmatrix} f_1 \\ \vdots \\ f_m \end{pmatrix} \in (\mathbb{Q}_{>0})^m$$

shows that the Stieltjes continued fraction F entirely controls β and simultaneously all the interlacing conjugates of β , by (3.12) and (3.13). When P runs over the complete set of monic expansive polynomials over T , F runs over \mathcal{F}_T . If F_1 and $F_2 \neq F_1$ are in \mathcal{F}_T , they give rise to equivalent codings of the *same* Salem number β .

As for the commutative semigroup law on Hurwitz alternants, also denoted by \oplus , Theorem 1.2 implies that the following diagram is commutative, for $P, P^\dagger \in \mathcal{P}_T^+$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (P, P^\dagger) & \rightarrow & P \oplus P^\dagger \quad := P + P^\dagger - T \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (h_P, h_{P^\dagger}) & \rightarrow & h_P \oplus h_{P^\dagger} \quad := h_{P \oplus P^\dagger} \end{array}$$

Appendix: Proof of Lemma 1.3.

Let a and $b > a > 1$ be two real numbers such that the open interval (a, b) contains no Salem number. If there exist Salem numbers arbitrarily close to 1, i.e. if the adherence set $\overline{\mathbb{T}}$ contains 1, then there would exist $\tau_0 = M(\tau_0) \in \mathbb{T}$ such that: $0 \neq \log(\tau_0) < \log b - \log a$. The greatest integer $s = \lfloor \frac{\log a}{\log(\tau_0)} \rfloor > 0$ such that $s \log(\tau_0) \leq \log a$ satisfies: $\log a < (s + 1) \log(\tau_0) < \log b$. Indeed, if $(s + 1) \log(\tau_0) > \log b$, then we would have: $s \log(\tau_0) > \log b - \log(\tau_0) > \log a$. Contradiction. Then $a < \tau_0^{s+1} < b$. But τ_0^{s+1} is a Salem number since $\tau_0 \in \mathbb{T}$ (Salem [22, p 106]). Contradiction.

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