

over $\text{GF}(p)$ are known. More generally, in this paper the authors give a primitive polynomial of the third kind of degree n over $\text{GF}(p^d)$ for each p, d, n satisfying $p < 10^2$, $p^d < 10^3$, $p^{dn} < 10^6$. Each $\text{GF}(p^d)$ is the exponential representation of [1, Section 3] as defined by the polynomial given here of degree d over $\text{GF}(p)$. Under the natural lexicographic order on $\text{GF}[p^d, x]$, each of these polynomials is the first primitive polynomial of the third kind of its degree over $\text{GF}(p^d)$. They were obtained through a search option in a software package developed by the authors and based on techniques described in [1]. Exhaustive tables of prime polynomials and the three kinds of primitive polynomials have been compiled for the smaller cases and degrees, portions of which will appear in due time. Those given in this paper are to be found on a microfiche card at the back of this journal.

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1. J. T. B. BEARD, JR., "Computing in $\text{GF}(q)$," *Math. Comp.*, v. 28, 1974, pp. 1159–1166.

Factorization Tables for $x^n - 1$ Over $\text{GF}(q)$

By Jacob T. B. Beard, Jr.* and Karen I. West

Abstract. These tables give the complete factorization of $x^n - 1$ over $\text{GF}(q)$, $q = p^a$, $2 \leq n \leq d$ as below, together with the Euler Φ -function of $x^n - 1$ whenever $\Phi(x^n - 1) < 10^8$.

$q = 2; d = 32$	$q = 3; d = 27$	$q = 11; d = 15$
$q = 2^2; d = 16$	$q = 3^2; d = 15$	$q = 13; d = 15$
$q = 2^3; d = 16$	$q = 5; d = 25, n \neq 23^\dagger$	$q = 17; d = 15$
$q = 2^4; d = 16$	$q = 5^2; d = 10$	$q = 19; d = 12$
$q = 2^5; d = 12$	$q = 7; d = 15$	$q = 23; d = 10$

This paper gives the complete factorization of $x^n - 1$ over $\text{GF}(q)$, $q = p^a$, as indi-

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†Added at galley by the authors. $(x^{23} - 1)/(x - 1)$ is prime in $\text{GF}[5, x]$ by 33. Theorem in Dickson's *Linear Groups*.

cated in the abstract. These tables are to be found at the back of this journal on a microfiche card. In addition, the generalized Euler Φ -function is given whenever $\Phi(x^n - 1) < 10^8$. The representation used for $\text{GF}(p^a)$, $a > 1$, is discussed in [1, Section 3], while $\text{GF}(p)$ is represented as usual by the integers *modulo* p . Briefly, for $a > 1$ the additive identity of $\text{GF}(p^a)$ is denoted by Z , while $\alpha \in \text{GF}(p^a)^* = \{0, 1, \dots, p^a - 2\}$ is an exponent for a cyclic generator for $\text{GF}(p^a)^*$. For appropriate table headings, the defining polynomial $F(x)$ of $\text{GF}(p^a)$ is given and remains the same as listed in [2]. Each table gives n , the prime factorization of $x^n - 1$, and $\Phi(x^n - 1) < 10^8$. All non-linear polynomials are given in ascending order by degree, with the variable factor suppressed in each term. Linear factors are given in the form $x - \alpha$, displaying the root α . Hence the factorization

$$f(x) = (1 - a_1)(1 - a_2)(b_0 + b_1 + 1)(c_0 + c_1 + c_2 + 1)$$

represents the product

$$f(x) = (x - a_1)(x - a_2)(b_0 + b_1x + x^2)(c_0 + c_1x + c_2x^2 + x^3).$$

Also, each factorization is naturally ordered according to the degrees of the factors.

The tables were obtained using a software package developed by the authors and run on a Xerox $\Sigma 7$. The importance of the factorization of $x^n - 1$ over $\text{GF}(q)$ is well known. In particular, this output enables the computation of all admissible q -polynomials (Ore, [3]) for elements of $\text{GF}(q^n)$, since each such monic q -polynomial

$$\sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^{q^i} \in \text{GF}[q, x^q]$$

corresponds to a divisor

$$\sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i$$

of $x^d - 1$ over $\text{GF}(q)$ for some divisor d of n . This allows a significant improvement of the corresponding algorithm in [1, Section 4].

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1. J. T. B. BEARD, JR., "Computing in $\text{GF}(q)$," *Math. Comp.*, this issue.
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ADDENDUM TO
FACTORIZATION TABLES FOR $x^n - 1$ OVER $GF(q)$ (this issue, pp.)

by

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TABLE I - TABLE XIV

1. Description. For complete details and references, see the text of this paper. The representation used for $GF(p^a)$, $a > 1$, is discussed in [1], while $GF(p)$ is represented as usual by the integers modulo p . The defining polynomial $F(x)$ of $GF(p^a)$ appears in the appropriate headings. All non-linear polynomials are given in ascending order by degree with the variable factor suppressed in each term, including the defining polynomials $F(x)$. Each table gives n , the prime factorization of $x^n - 1$, and the generalized Euler function $\phi(x^n - 1) < 10^8$. Linear factors are given in the form $x - \alpha$, displaying the root α . Finally, each factorization is naturally ordered according to the degrees of the factors.

TABLE V
FACTORS OF $X^N - 1$ OVER $GF(2^3)$: $F(X) = 1 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 1$, $2 \leq N \leq 12$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(0=0) (0=0)	592
3	(0=0) (0+0+0)	31713
4	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0)	1018808
5	(0=0) (0+0+0+0+0)	32505825
6	(0=0) (0=0) (0+0+0) (0+0+0)	
7	(0=0) (0+0+Z+0) (0+Z+0+0)	
8	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0)	
9	(0=0) (0+0+0) (0+Z+Z+0+Z+Z+0)	
10	(0=0) (0=0) (0+0+0+0+0) (0+0+0+0+0)	
11	(0=0) (0+1+0) (0+Z+0) (0+0+0) (0+8+0) (0+16+0)	
12	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0+0+0) (0+0+0) (0+0+0) (0+0+0)	

TABLE VII
FACTORS OF $X^N - 1$ OVER $GF(3^2)$: $F(X) = 2^{+1} + 1$, $2 \leq N \leq 15$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(0=0) (0=+)	64
3	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0)	648
4	(0=0) (0=2) (0=4) (0=6)	4096
5	(0=0) (0=5+0) (0=7+0)	81280
6	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=4) (0=4) (0=4)	419504
7	(0=0) (4+3+5+0) (4+1+7+0)	4239872
8	(0=0) (0=1) (0=2) (0=3) (0=4) (0=5) (0=6) (0=7)	16777216
9	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0)	
10	(0=0) (0=4) (0=1+0) (0=3+0) (0=5+0) (0=7+0)	
11	(0=0) (4+4+0+4+2+0) (4+2+0+4+0+0)	
12	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=2) (0=2) (0=2) (0=4) (0=4) (0=4) (0=6) (0=6) (0=6)	
13	(0=0) (4+4+2+0) (4+2+0+0) (4+0+0+0) (4+4+4+0)	
14	(0=0) (0=4) (0=3+1+0) (0=1+3+0) (4+3+5+0) (4+1+7+0)	
15	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=5+0) (0=5+0) (0=5+0) (0=7+0) (0=7+0) (0=7+0)	

TABLE VIII
FACTORS OF $x^N - 1$ OVER $GF(5)$, $2 \leq N \leq 25$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(1-1) (1-4)	16
3	(1-1) (1+1+1)	96
4	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4)	256
5	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1)	2500
6	(1-1) (1-4) (1+1+1) (1+4+1)	9216
7	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	62496
8	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4) (2+0+1) (3+0+1)	147456
9	(1-1) (1+1+1) (1+0+0+1+0+0+1)	1492904
10	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-4) (1-4) (1-4) (1-4)	4250000
11	(1-1) (4+1+1+4+2+1) (4+3+1+4+4+1)	39037504
12	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4) (1+1+1) (4+2+1) (4+3+1) (1+4+1)	84924656
13	(1-1) (1+1+4+1+1) (1+2+1+2+1) (1+2+0+3+1)	
14	(1-1) (1-4) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1) (1+4+1+4+1+4+1)	
15	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1+1+1) (1+1+1) (1+1+1) (1+1+1)	
16	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4) (2+0+1) (3+0+1) (2+0+0+0+1) (3+0+0+0+1)	
17	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
18	(1-1) (1-4) (1+1+1) (1+4+1) (1+0+0+1+0+0+1) (1+0+0+4+0+0+1)	
19	(4+4+2+4+2+2+2+3+0+1) (4+0+2+3+3+3+3+1+1)	
20	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-2) (1-2) (1-2) (1-2) (1-2) (1-3) (1-3) (1-3) (1-3) (1-4) (1-4)	
21	(1-4) (1-4) (1-4)	
21	(1-1) (1+1+1) (1+0+2+2+2+0+1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1) (1+4+3+1+3+4+1)	
22	(1-1) (1-4) (1+3+4+4+1+1) (4+1+1+4+2+1) (1+1+4+4+3+1) (4+3+1+4+4+1)	
23		
24	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4) (2+0+1) (3+0+1) (1+1+1) (2+1+1) (3+2+1) (4+2+1) (3+3+1) (4+3+1) (1+4+1) (2+4+1)	
25	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1)	

*Based on the CPU time of an inconclusive run, we are reasonably certain that $(x^{23} - 1)/(x - 1)$ has two prime factors of degree 11 or else is prime. We conjecture it is prime.

TABLE-IX

FACTORS OF X^N-1 OVER $GF(5^2)$: $F(X) = 2x+1$, $2 \leq N \leq 10$

N	FACTORS	PMI
2	(0=0) (0=12)	576
3	(0=0) (0=8) (0=16)	1352
4	(0=0) (0=6) (0=12) (0=18)	33176
5	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0)	5375000
6	(0=0) (0=4) (0=8) (0=12) (0=16) (0=20)	
7	(0=0) (19=5+13=0) (12=1+17=0)	
8	(0=0) (0=3) (0=6) (0=9) (0=12) (0=15) (0=18) (0=21)	
9	(0=0) (0=8) (0=16) (4=2+2=0) (20=2+2=0)	
10	(0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=0) (0=12) (0=12) (0=12) (0=12) (0=12)	

TABLE X
FACTORS OF $x^N - 1$ OVER $GF(7)$, $2 \leq N \leq 15$

N	FACTORS	PMI
2	(1=1) (1=6)	36
3	(1=1) (1=2) (1=6)	216
4	(1=1) (1=6) (1=0+1)	1728
5	(1=1) (1=1+1+1+1)	14400
6	(1=1) (1=2) (1=3) (1=4) (1=5) (1=6)	46656
7	(1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1)	705894
8	(1=1) (1=6) (1=0+1) (1=3+1) (1=4+1)	3981312
9	(1=1) (1=2) (1=6) (2=0+0+1) (5=0+0+1)	25944224
10	(1=1) (1=6) (1=1+1+1+1) (1=4+1+6+1)	
11	(1=1) (1=1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
12	(1=1) (1=2) (1=3) (1=4) (1=5) (1=6) (1=0+1) (2=0+1) (4=0+1)	
13	(1=1) (1=1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
14	(1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=1) (1=6) (1=6) (1=6) (1=6) (1=6) (1=6)	
15	(1=1) (1=2) (1=6) (1=1+1+1+1) (2=1+4+2+1) (4=1+2+4+1)	

TABLE XI

FACTORS OF $X^N - 1$ OVER $GF(11)$, $2 \leq N \leq 15$

15

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(1-1) (1+10)	100
3	(1-1) (1+1+1)	1200
4	(1-1) (1+10) (1+0+1)	12000
5	(1-1) (1+3) (1+4) (1+5) (1+9)	100000
6	(1-1) (1+10) (1+1+1) (1+10+1)	1440000
7	(1-1) (10+4+5+1) (10+6+7+1)	17489000
8	(1-1) (1+10) (1+0+1) (10+3+1) (10+8+1)	
9	(1-1) (1+1+1) (1+0+0+1+0+0+1)	
10	(1-1) (1+2) (1+3) (1+4) (1+5) (1+6) (1+7) (1+8) (1+9) (1+10)	6+628040
11	(1-1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1) (1+1)	
12	(1-1) (1+10) (1+0+1) (1+1+1) (1+5+1) (1+6+1) (1+10+1)	
13	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
14	(1-1) (1+10) (1+6+4+1) (10+4+5+1) (1+4+6+1) (10+6+7+1)	
15	(1-1) (1+3) (1+4) (1+5) (1+9) (1+1+1) (9+3+1) (5+4+1) (3+5+1) (4+9+1)	

TABLE XII
FACTORS OF $x^N - 1$ OVER $GF(13)$, $2 \leq N \leq 15$

N	FACTORS	PNI
2	(1-1) (1-12)	144
3	(1-1) (1-3) (1-9)	1728
4	(1-1) (1-5) (1-8) (1-12)	20736
5	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1)	342720
6	(1-1) (1-3) (1-4) (1-9) (1-10) (1-12)	2985984
7	(1-1) (1-3+1) (1+5+1) (1+6+1)	56899584
8	(1-1) (1-5) (1-8) (1-12) (5+0+1) (8+0+1)	
9	(1-1) (1-3) (1-9) (4+0+0+1) (10+0+0+1)	
10	(1-1) (1-12) (1+1+1+1+1) (1+12+1+12+1)	
11	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
12	(1-1) (1-2) (1-3) (1-4) (1-5) (1-6) (1-7) (1-8) (1-9) (1-10) (1-11) (1-12)	
13	(1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1) (1-1)	
14	(1-1) (1-12) (1+3+1) (1+5+1) (1+6+1) (1+7+1) (1+8+1) (1+10+1)	
15	(1-1) (1-3) (1-9) (1+1+1+1+1) (3+1+9+3+1) (9+1+3+9+1)	

TABLE XIII
FACTORS OF $X^N - 1$ OVER $GF(17)$, $2 \leq N \leq 15$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(1-1) (1-16)	286
3	(1-1) (1+1+1)	4608
4	(1-1) (1+9) (1-13) (1-16)	68836
5	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1)	1336320
6	(1-1) (1+16) (1+1+1) (1+16+1)	21233664
7	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1)	
8	(1-1) (1+8) (1+8) (1+8) (1-9) (1-13) (1-15) (1-16)	
9	(1-1) (1+1+1) (1+3+1) (1+3+1) (1+10+1)	
10	(1-1) (1+16) (1+1+1+1+1) (1+16+1+16+1)	
11	(1-1) (1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1+1)	
12	(1-1) (1+8) (1+13) (1-16) (1+1+1) (16+9+1) (16+13+1) (1+16+1)	
13	(1-1) (1+5+2+9+2+5+1) (1+13+2+12+2+13+1)	
14	(1-1) (1+16) (1+1+1+1+1+1) (1+16+1+16+1+16+1)	
15	(1-1) (1+1+1) (1+1+1+1+1) (1+1+15+5+1) (1+5+15+11+1)	

TABLE XIV
FACTORS OF $x^N - 1$ OVER $GF(19)$, $2 \leq N \leq 12$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(1-1) (1-18)	324
3	(1-1) (1-7) (1-11)	5832
4	(1-1) (1-18) (1-0+1)	116640
5	(1-1) (1-5+1) (1-15+1)	2332800
6	(1-1) (1-7) (1-8) (1-11) (1-12) (1-18)	34012324
7	(1-1) (1-1+1+1-1+1+1)	
8	(1-1) (1-18) (1-0+1) (18+6+1) (18+13+1)	
9	(1-1) (1-4) (1-5) (1-6) (1-7) (1-9) (1-11) (1-16) (1-17)	
10	(1-1) (1-18) (1-0+1) (1-8+1) (1+15+1) (1+15+1)	
11	(1-1) (1-1+1-1+1-1+1-1+1+1)	
12	(1-1) (1-7) (1-8) (1-11) (1-12) (1-18) (1-0+1) (7+0+1) (11+0+1)	

TABLE XV
FACTORS OF $X^N - 1$ OVER $GF(23)$, $2 \leq N \leq 10$

N	FACTORS	PHI
2	(1-x) (1-x ²²)	484
3	(1-x) (1-x ¹¹)	11616
4	(1-x) (1-x ²²) (1-x ¹¹)	288882
5	(1-x) (1-x ¹¹) (1-x ²²)	618480
6	(1-x) (1-x ²²) (1-x ¹¹) (1-x ²² +1)	
7	(1-x) (2x ⁹ +10x+1) (2x ¹³ +x+1)	
8	(1-x) (1-x ²²) (1-x ¹¹) (1-x ⁵ +1) (1-x ¹⁸ +1)	
9	(1-x) (1-x ¹¹) (1-x ¹¹ +1) (1-x ¹¹ +x ¹¹ +1)	
10	(1-x) (1-x ²²) (1-x ¹¹ +1) (1-x ²² +1-x ²² +1)	