

## A New Look at a Fekete-Szegő Theorem

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**Abstract.** Let  $E$  be compact in  $\mathbb{C}$ . The main purpose is to give specific estimates on the cardinal of the union of the sets  $p^{-1}(0)$  where  $p$  runs over all the monic irreducible polynomials in  $\mathbf{Z}[i][X]$  having all their roots in  $E$ . We make use of tools from complex approximation theory.

### §1. Introduction

Let  $E$  be compact in  $\mathbb{C}$ . We are interested in the problem of estimating the number of *irreducible monic* polynomials  $p(X)$  in the ring  $\mathbf{Z}[i][X]$ , having all their roots in  $E$ . Generalising earlier works of I. Schur and M. Fekete, this last author and G. Szegő have established (actually in a more general setting, see below) in 1955, [1], the following basic result.

**Theorem A.** *If the capacity  $\text{cap}(E)$  of  $E$  is  $< 1$ , then there are only finitely many polynomials as above. Conversely, if  $\text{cap}(E) > 1$  and if  $\Omega$  is any neighborhood of  $E$ , then there exist infinitely many such polynomials once we have replaced  $E$  by  $\Omega$  in the condition on the roots.*

Let  $K(E) := \cup p^{-1}(0)$  where  $p$  runs over the set of all the monic irreducible polynomials in  $\mathbf{Z}[i][X]$  having all their roots in  $E$ .  $K(E)$  is called the *algebraic kernel* of  $E$  with respect to  $\mathbf{Z}[i]$ . Thus the first part of the Fekete-Szegő theorem states that  $K(E)$  is a finite set whenever  $\text{cap}(E) < 1$ . Furthermore, obviously, the cardinal  $|K(E)|$  of  $K(E)$  is given by the sum of the degrees of all the polynomials appearing there. The corresponding set obtained on replacing  $\mathbf{Z}[i]$  by  $\mathbf{Z}$  is denoted by  $K_0(E)$ .

The clever proof of Fekete and Szegő consists (for the first part) in establishing, elementarily, the existence of a polynomials  $p(X) \in \mathbf{Z}[i][X]$  with  $\|p\|_E < 1$  and then using a resultant theoretic argument (see Section 3). However, the existence of  $p$  is proved via a non effective way which does not permit to say more on  $K(E)$  than its finiteness.