

AN EXPLICIT INTEGRAL POLYNOMIAL WHOSE SPLITTING FIELD HAS GALOIS GROUP $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$

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Pour les 60 ans de Henri Cohen

ABSTRACT. Using the principle that characteristic polynomials of matrices obtained from elements of a reductive group \mathbf{G} over \mathbf{Q} typically have splitting field with Galois group isomorphic to the Weyl group of \mathbf{G} , we construct an explicit monic integral polynomial of degree 240 whose splitting field has Galois group the Weyl group of the exceptional group of type \mathbf{E}_8 .

1. INTRODUCTION

The goal of this paper is to give a concrete explicit example of a polynomial $P \in \mathbf{Z}[T]$ such that the Galois group of the splitting field of P is isomorphic to the group $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$, the Weyl group of the exceptional algebraic group \mathbf{E}_8 (which is also, in Atlas notation [2, p. 85–87], the group $2 \cdot O_8^+(2) \cdot 2$, where $O_8^+(2)$ is the orthogonal group of the unique non-singular split quadratic form of rank 8 over \mathbf{F}_2 ; see Remark 2.5 below for more background on this group). It was motivated by the construction of such extensions by Várilly-Alvarado and Zywina [24] using the Galois action on Mordell-Weil lattices of some elliptic curves over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ which are isomorphic to the root lattice \mathbf{E}_8 (this leads in principle to infinitely many such polynomials, though they are not necessarily easy to write down), itself based on ideas of Shioda. The existence of such polynomials was already known from the solution of the inverse Galois problem for Weyl groups (see the survey of Shioda [20], or the paper [16] of Nuzhin, as well as [3, §2.2] or [25, Th. 2]).

Theorem 1.1. *Let $P \in \mathbf{Z}[T]$ be the monic polynomial of degree 240 given by $P(T) = T^{120}Q(T + T^{-1})$, where Q is the monic polynomial of degree 120 described by Table 1 in Appendix B. Then the Galois group of the splitting field of P over \mathbf{Q} is isomorphic to $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.*

In fact, as we will explain in Proposition 4.1, it is possible to generalize the construction to obtain infinitely many (linearly disjoint) examples. In another direction, although we used the Magma software [5] to construct P (and partly to prove Theorem 1.1), we explain in Appendix A how it could be recovered (in principle) “by hand”, and in particular that it is quite simple from the point of view of the structure of reductive algebraic groups.

The basis of the construction is the following principle: if \mathbf{G}/\mathbf{Q} is a (split) connected reductive algebraic group given as a \mathbf{Q} -subgroup of $GL(r)$ for some $r \geq 1$, via an injective \mathbf{Q} -homomorphism

$$\mathbf{G} \xrightarrow{i} GL(r),$$

and if $g \in \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Q})$ is a “random” element, then the Galois group of the splitting field of $\det(T - i(g))$ (i.e., the characteristic polynomial of g , seen as a matrix through i) is typically isomorphic to the Weyl group $W(\mathbf{G})$ of \mathbf{G} . Note that such a principle is in fact pretty close to some of the early methods used for the study of Lie groups (a “retour aux sources”), as explained in the historical

2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 11R32, 20G30, 12F12 (Primary); 11Y40 (Secondary).

Key words and phrases. Inverse Galois problem, Weyl group, exceptional algebraic group, random walk on finite group, characteristic polynomial.

E.K. supported by the A.N.R through the ARITHMATRICS project.

notes in [6]; in particular, a long time before the Weyl group was defined in the current manner, É. Cartan (see [8], in particular pages 50 and following for the case of \mathbf{E}_8) determined the Galois group of $\det(T - \text{ad}(X))$ for a “general” X in a simple Lie algebra over \mathbf{C} (compare also with [20, §8.4, last paragraph], where the same characteristic polynomial for \mathfrak{e}_8 is mentioned and related to the Mordell-Weil lattices; note those polynomials are not the same as the ones considered here, e.g, their roots satisfy many additive relations, whereas ours satisfy multiplicative relations, as explained in Remark 2.4).

This principle depends on stating what “random” means (and then on proving the statement!). This was done in [13, §7] for elements obtained by random walks

$$g = \xi_1 \cdots \xi_k$$

in either $SL(r, \mathbf{Z})$ ($r \geq 2$, so that $\mathbf{G} = SL(r)$, and i is the tautological embedding in $GL(r)$) or $Sp(2g, \mathbf{Z})$ ($g \geq 1$, so that $\mathbf{G} = Sp(2g)$ and i corresponds to the standard embedding in $GL(2g)$): when k is large, the steps of the walk ξ_j being independently chosen uniformly at random among the elements of a fixed finite generating set of $\mathbf{G}(\mathbf{Z})$, the probability that the splitting field of $\det(T - g)$ has Galois group different from $W(\mathbf{G})$ is exponentially small in terms of k .

We do not take up the full details of this approach here for the exceptional group \mathbf{E}_8/\mathbf{Q} , though we will come back to this at a later time in greater generality. What we do is follow the principle to produce a candidate polynomial. We know that there is an a-priori embedding of its Galois group in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$, and it turns out (which we didn’t quite expect) that it is possible to check that it is not a proper subgroup of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.

Remark 1.2. In order to allow easy checking, we have put on the web at the urls

www.math.ethz.ch/~kowalski/e8pol.gp www.math.ethz.ch/~kowalski/e8pol.mgm

two short files containing definitions of the polynomial above in GP/Pari and Magma, respectively. Loading either will define the variable `pol` to be the polynomial of the proposition.

By construction, P is self-reciprocal (so all its roots are units). Its splitting field turns out to be totally real, and is a quadratic extension of the splitting field of Q . The discriminant of P is of size about 10^{14952} , and it is divisible by

$$\begin{aligned} & 2^{3640} \cdot 3^{300} \cdot 5^{30} \cdot 73^{28} \cdot 109^2 \cdot 113^4 \cdot 131^4 \cdot 331^{28} \cdot 419^{28} \\ & \cdot 1033^4 \cdot 1103^{57} \cdot 3307^{28} \cdot 4649^4 \cdot 11467^4 \cdot 629569^4 \cdot 87087881^4 \cdot 508141873^2 \\ & \cdot 8321263487^{28} \cdot 58276913161^2 \cdot 126454995466730813^4 \cdot 202992518210175167^{57} \\ & \cdot 1644357711723148873333^{28} \cdot 17520591390337947024593065297057^2, \end{aligned}$$

with the cofactor being a square. Clever use of Pari/GP [17] (as explained by K. Belabas) shows that the discriminant of the number field of degree 240 determined by P (i.e., $\mathbf{Q}[T]/(P)$, not its splitting field) is

$$1103^{57} \cdot 202992518210175167^{57} \approx 8.9777 \cdot 10^{1159}.$$

It was also possible to find a polynomial $\tilde{Q} \in \mathbf{Q}[T]$ with smaller coefficients such that $\mathbf{Q}[T]/(\tilde{Q}) \simeq \mathbf{Q}[T]/(Q)$ (by using the `polredabs` function), which is available upon request.

We also remark, as pointed out by the referee, that the splitting field of the polynomial Q over the quadratic field k/\mathbf{Q} generated by the discriminant of P , gives a realization of the orthogonal group $O_8^+(2)$ over k . It is in fact known that this group admits realizations as Galois group over \mathbf{Q} (see [14, Th. 7.11, Th. 10.3 (g)] for this result), but we do not know if explicit polynomials have been constructed in that case.

Notation. As usual, $|X|$ denotes the cardinality of a set. For any finite set R , \mathfrak{S}_R is the group of all permutations of R , with \mathfrak{S}_n , $n \geq 1$, being the case $R = \{1, \dots, n\}$. We denote by \mathbf{F}_q a field with q elements.

Acknowledgement. Many thanks are due to K. Belabas for help with performing numerical computations (discriminant, basis of the ring of integers, `polred`) with the polynomial P , etc, and for explanations of the corresponding functions and algorithms in `Pari/GP`; also, thanks to S. Garibaldi for explaining why the computation with `GAP` coincides with the one with `Magma` (see Appendix A).

2. A PRIORI UPPER BOUND ON THE GALOIS GROUP FOR \mathbf{E}_8

Let \mathbf{E}_8/\mathbf{Q} be the split group of type \mathbf{E}_8 ; it is a simple algebraic group over \mathbf{Q} of rank 8 and dimension 248. For information on \mathbf{E}_8 as a Lie group, we can refer to [1]; for \mathbf{E}_8 as algebraic group, including proof of existence, abstract presentation, etc, see, e.g., [21, Ch. 9, Ch. 10, §17.5]. In Appendix A we also mention a few concrete details.

Contrary to classical groups such as $SL(n)$ or $Sp(2g)$ or orthogonal groups, which come with an “obvious” embedding in a group of matrices of size comparable with the rank (which is $n - 1$ or g , respectively), the smallest faithful representation of \mathbf{E}_8 is of dimension $248 = \dim \mathbf{E}_8$. More precisely, this is the adjoint representation

$$\text{Ad} : \mathbf{E}_8 \rightarrow GL(\mathfrak{e}_8)$$

where \mathfrak{e}_8 is the Lie algebra of \mathbf{E}_8 , the tangent space at the identity element with the Lie bracket arising from differentiation of commutators. This representation is defined over \mathbf{Q} and given by

$$g \mapsto T_e(h \mapsto ghg^{-1}),$$

the differential at the identity element of the conjugation by g , see, e.g. [4, I.3.13]. The fact that Ad is injective is because the center of \mathbf{E}_8 is trivial (in general, the kernel of the adjoint representation is the center, in characteristic 0 at least).

Fix a maximal torus \mathbf{T} of \mathbf{E}_8 that is defined over \mathbf{Q} (but not necessarily split, so that \mathbf{T} is not necessarily isomorphic to \mathbf{G}_m^8 over \mathbf{Q} , but only over some finite extension field; in fact, the case of interest will be when this field is large). Let $X(\mathbf{T}) \simeq \mathbf{Z}^r$ be the group of characters $\alpha: \mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{G}_m$ (not necessarily defined over \mathbf{Q}). For each $\alpha \in X(\mathbf{T})$, let

$$\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{X \in \mathfrak{e}_8 \mid \text{Ad}(t) \cdot X = \alpha(t)X, \text{ for all } t \in \mathbf{T}\}$$

be the weight space for α in the adjoint representation. Let $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ be the set of non-trivial $\alpha \in X(\mathbf{T})$ with $\mathfrak{g}_\alpha \neq 0$; these are called the *roots of \mathbf{E}_8 with respect to \mathbf{T}* .

Remark 2.1. It is customary, to view $X(\mathbf{T})$ as an additive group. In particular, for $\alpha \in X(\mathbf{T})$, the inverse character α^{-1} is denoted $-\alpha$, and $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2$ is the character $t \mapsto \alpha_1(t)\alpha_2(t)$, etc.

The set $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ is an abstract root system in the space $V = X(\mathbf{T}) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$; cf. [6, Ch. 6] for definitions.

The structure theory of reductive groups (see, e.g., [4, 13.18]) shows that the space \mathfrak{g}_α is one dimensional for each root $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, and gives a direct sum decomposition

$$(2.1) \quad \mathfrak{e}_8 = \mathfrak{t} \oplus \bigoplus_{\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)} \mathfrak{g}_\alpha,$$

where \mathfrak{t} is the Lie algebra of \mathbf{T} .

From this decomposition, we recover the fact that $|R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)| = \dim \mathbf{E}_8 - \dim \mathbf{T} = 248 - 8 = 240$. The absolute Galois group of \mathbf{Q} acts naturally on $X(\mathbf{T})$: any $\alpha \in X(\mathbf{T})$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$, $\sigma(\alpha)$ is the unique character of \mathbf{T} such that

$$\sigma(\alpha(t)) = (\sigma(\alpha))(\sigma(t))$$

for all $t \in \mathbf{T}$. The set of roots $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ is stable under this action.

Finally, we recall that the *Weyl group of \mathbf{E}_8 with respect to \mathbf{T}* is the finite quotient group $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8) = N(\mathbf{T})/\mathbf{T}$, where $N(\mathbf{T})$ is the normalizer of \mathbf{T} in \mathbf{E}_8 . Since all maximal tori of a connected linear algebraic group are conjugate (see, e.g., [21, Th. 6.4.1]), the Weyl group $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ is independent of the torus \mathbf{T} up to isomorphism. We will write $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ for this abstract group when the choice of torus is unimportant.

The group $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ acts on the roots by conjugation: for $w \in N(\mathbf{T})$, $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, let

$$(2.2) \quad (w \cdot \alpha)(t) = \alpha(w^{-1}tw),$$

which obviously depends only on the image of w in $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$. This action is faithful (for instance, because $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ generates the character group $X(\mathbf{T})$, and \mathbf{T} is its own centralizer, see [4, 13.17]).

We can now state the main result of this section.

Proposition 2.2. *Fix a semisimple element $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$, and let \mathbf{T} be any maximal torus of \mathbf{E}_8 that contains g .*

(1) *We have the factorization¹*

$$\det(T - \text{Ad}(g)) = (T - 1)^8 \prod_{\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)} (T - \alpha(g)).$$

(2) *Define the polynomial $P = \det(T - \text{Ad}(g))/(T - 1)^8 \in \mathbf{Q}[T]$, and let $Z \subset \overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ be the set of roots of P . Assume that P is separable. Then the map*

$$(2.3) \quad \beta \quad \begin{cases} R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8) & \rightarrow & Z \\ \alpha & \mapsto & \alpha(g) \end{cases}$$

is a bijection which respects the respective $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$ -actions.

Let K be the splitting field of P , i.e., the extension of \mathbf{Q} generated by Z . Then the Galois action on $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ induces an injective homomorphism

$$\phi_g: \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q}) \hookrightarrow W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$$

such that for all $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ and $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, we have

$$\phi_g(\sigma) \cdot \alpha = \sigma(\alpha).$$

Proof. Since g is semisimple, it does lie in a maximal torus \mathbf{T} of \mathbf{G} (see, e.g., [21, Th. 6.4.5 (ii)]), and we fix one such torus. The operator $\text{Ad}(g)$ acts as the identity on \mathfrak{t} (since conjugation by g is trivial on \mathbf{T}) and as multiplication by $\alpha(g)$ on each \mathfrak{g}_α , for $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$. Therefore from (2.1), we deduce that

$$\det(T - \text{Ad}(g)) = (T - 1)^8 \prod_{\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)} (T - \alpha(g)).$$

Thus P , as defined in the statement of the proposition, is indeed a polynomial.

Now we assume that P is separable. We first note that $\alpha(g) \neq 1$ for any $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$. To see this, we claim that for any α , we can find another root α' such that $\alpha'' = \alpha + \alpha'$ (in additive notation) is also in $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$. Then, since $\alpha'(g) \neq \alpha''(g)$ by assumption, we obtain $\alpha(g) \neq 1$ as desired. From this, in turn, we deduce (see, e.g., [4, IV.12.2]) that g is regular and hence is contained in a *unique* maximal torus \mathbf{T} , which is necessarily defined over \mathbf{Q} .

Now, to check the claim, one can look at the description of the root system in Remark 2.5, but this is in fact a general property of any root system R with Dynkin diagram containing no connected component which is a single point: given $\alpha \in R$, one first chooses a system Δ of simple roots such that $\alpha \in \Delta$, and take α' to be one of the simple roots which are not perpendicular to α

¹ It is precisely because the values of the roots α are the eigenvalues of matrices arising from the adjoint representation that the terminology *root*, which may seem confusing today, was introduced in the historical development of the theory of Lie and algebraic groups.

(which exists because of the assumption on the root system; in other words, α and α' are connected in the Dynkin diagram of the simple roots; e.g., for \mathbf{E}_8 , if α corresponds to the vertex labelled 1 of the Dynkin diagram (2.5), one can take α' the root labelled 3, etc). Then (α, α') are two simple roots for an irreducible root system of rank 2 contained in R , and one can check that $\alpha + \alpha' \in R$ using the classification of those (see, e.g., [21, 9.1.1]). For \mathbf{E}_8 (or more generally if the Dynkin diagram of R has no multiple bond), one can also simply notice that $s_\alpha(\alpha') = \alpha' + \alpha$, where s_α is the reflection associated with α (see, e.g., [21, 10.2.2]).

Coming back to P , from the above factorization, we find that the map β is well-defined and surjective, and since $|R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)| = 240 = |Z|$, it is therefore bijective. For each $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/\mathbf{Q})$, we have

$$\beta(\sigma(\alpha)) = \sigma(\alpha)(g) = \sigma(\alpha)(\sigma(g)) = \sigma(\alpha(g)),$$

since $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$. The Galois group $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ acts faithfully on Z (the permutation action on the roots), so using β , we find that $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ acts faithfully on $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, and this induces an injective group homomorphism

$$\phi_g: \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q}) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)}.$$

Since $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ acts faithfully on $R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, we may naturally view $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ as a subgroup of $\mathfrak{S}_{R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)}$. To conclude, it is thus sufficient to show that the image of ϕ_g lies in this subgroup, or in other words, that for every $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$, there exists $w_\sigma \in W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ such that

$$\sigma(\alpha) = w_\sigma \cdot \alpha, \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8).$$

Fix a split torus \mathbf{T}_0 of \mathbf{E}_8 that is defined over \mathbf{Q} , which exists since we assumed that our group \mathbf{E}_8 is split over \mathbf{Q} . Note that \mathbf{T}_0 is split over K and that \mathbf{T} is also. Indeed, to check this, it is equivalent to check that the action of $\text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/K)$ on the character group of \mathbf{T} is trivial (see, e.g., [21, Prop. 13.2.2]). For this, it suffices to show that the roots are invariant, since they generate $X(\mathbf{T})$ (see, e.g., [21, 8.1.11], noting that \mathbf{E}_8 is of adjoint type, or the description of the root system in Remark 2.5). But for any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}/K)$, we have

$$\beta(\sigma(\alpha)) = \sigma(\alpha)(g) = \sigma(\alpha)(\sigma(g)) = \sigma(\alpha(g)) = \alpha(g) = \beta(\alpha),$$

and $\sigma(\alpha) = \alpha$ follows from the injectivity of the map β .

Now the fact that \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{T}_0 are both K -split implies that there exists $x \in \mathbf{E}_8(K)$ such that $\mathbf{T} = x\mathbf{T}_0x^{-1}$, as proved, e.g., in [21, Th. 15.2.6]. Consider then any $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$, and note that $\sigma(x)$ makes sense since $x \in \mathbf{E}_8(K)$. Since both \mathbf{T} and \mathbf{T}_0 are defined over \mathbf{Q} , we have $\mathbf{T} = \sigma(x)\mathbf{T}_0\sigma(x)^{-1}$ and hence $\sigma(x)x^{-1} \in N(\mathbf{T})$. Let w_σ be the element of $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$ represented by $\sigma(x)x^{-1}$. We now claim that $\sigma(\alpha) = w_\sigma \cdot \alpha$, for all $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, which will finish the proof.

To see this, note that the Galois group $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ acts trivially on $X(\mathbf{T}_0)$ (because \mathbf{T}_0 is split), and that we have an isomorphism

$$\gamma \begin{cases} \mathbf{T}_0 & \rightarrow & \mathbf{T} \\ t & \mapsto & xt x^{-1} \end{cases}$$

which is defined over K . For any $\alpha \in R(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, we have

$$\sigma(\alpha) = \sigma(\alpha \circ \gamma \circ \gamma^{-1}) = (\alpha \circ \gamma) \circ \sigma(\gamma)^{-1},$$

and then, for all $t \in \mathbf{T}$, we obtain

$$(2.4) \quad (\sigma(\alpha))(t) = \alpha(x\sigma(x)^{-1}t\sigma(x)x^{-1}) = \alpha((\sigma(x)x^{-1})^{-1}t(\sigma(x)x^{-1})),$$

which is the desired conclusion. \square

Remark 2.3. A different approach to Proposition 2.2 is sketched (for classical groups) in [13, App. E]. The one above is more direct and intrinsic, and is more amenable to generalizations, but

we indicate the idea (which can be seen as more down-to-earth): given a (regular semisimple) $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$, and a fixed *split* torus \mathbf{T}_0 , one considers the set

$$X_g = \{t \in \mathbf{T}_0 \mid t \text{ and } g \text{ are conjugate}\}.$$

This is a non-empty set because g is semisimple, and one shows that the Weyl group (defined as $N(\mathbf{T}_0)/\mathbf{T}_0$) acts simply transitively by conjugation on X_g ; an injection $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q}) \rightarrow W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ is then produced by fixing $t_0 \in X_g$ and mapping σ to w_σ such that $\sigma(t_0) = w_\sigma^{-1} \cdot t_0$. Another small computation then proves that the permutation of the set of zeros Z obtained from a given $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ is always conjugate to the permutation of $R(\mathbf{T}_0, \mathbf{E}_8)$ induced by σ .

Remark 2.4. Proposition 2.2 implies that the zeros of a polynomial $\det(T - \text{Ad}(g))$ satisfy many multiplicative relations; indeed, all the 240 zeros are contained in the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbf{C}^\times generated by the $\alpha(t)$ corresponding to eight simple roots α (see also [3] for this type of questions, and the next remark if the terminology is unfamiliar).

Remark 2.5. Here are some basic facts on $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ which can be useful to orient the reader. This group $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ is of order $696729600 = 2^{14} \cdot 3^5 \cdot 5^2 \cdot 7$, and its simple Jordan-Hölder factors are $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$, $\mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$ and the simple group $D_4(\mathbf{F}_2)$ (also sometimes denoted $P\Omega_8^+(2)$, $D_4(2)$, $D_4^+(2)$, or $O_8^+(2)$ as in the Atlas of Finite Groups [2]), where D_4 is the split algebraic group of type D_4 of dimension 28; this composition series is essentially already computed by É. Cartan in [8, p. 50 and following], working on it as a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_{240} (a rather impressive performance). It can be presented as a Coxeter group (see [6, Chapter IV]) using eight generators w_1, \dots, w_8 , corresponding to a system of simple roots $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_8 \in R$ (i.e., roots such that any $\alpha \in R$ can be either represented as integral combination of the α_i with non-negative coefficient, or its opposite α^{-1} can be written in this way, but not both), subject to relations

$$w_i^2 = 1 \quad (w_i w_j)^{m(i,j)} = 1, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 8,$$

where

$$m(i, j) = 3 \text{ if } (i, j) \in \{(1, 3), (3, 4), (2, 4), (4, 5), (5, 6), (6, 7), (7, 8)\},$$

and $m(i, j) = 2$ otherwise. (This is encoded in the well-known Dynkin diagram

$$(2.5) \quad \begin{array}{cccccccc} & & & 4 & & & & \\ & & & | & & & & \\ \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\ 1 & 3 & & 5 & 6 & 7 & & 8 \\ & & & | & & & & \\ & & & 2 & & & & \end{array}$$

where $m(i, j) = 3$ if and only if the vertices labelled i and j are joined by an edge.)

One can also define $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ as the automorphism group of the lattice $\Gamma_8 \subset \mathbf{Q}^8$ (of rank 8) generated by $(\frac{1}{2}, \dots, \frac{1}{2})$ and the sublattice

$$\{(x_1, \dots, x_8) \in \mathbf{Z}^8 \mid x_1 + \dots + x_8 \equiv 0 \pmod{2}\},$$

with the standard bilinear form (see, e.g., [19, V.1.4.3] for some more discussion of this lattice, and also [1, §10], where the isomorphism $W(\mathbf{E}_8) \simeq \text{Aut}(\Gamma_8)$ is proved; note many authors studying lattices write \mathbf{E}_8 for the lattice instead of the group). In fact, in the identification of $W(\mathbf{T}, \mathbf{E}_8)$, for some maximal torus $\mathbf{T} \subset \mathbf{E}_8$, as $\text{Aut}(\Gamma_8)$, Γ_8 can be identified with the character group of \mathbf{T} , and the roots R are then interpreted as the 240 vectors in Γ_8 with squared-length 2, namely

$$\begin{aligned} & \pm x_i \pm x_j, \quad 1 \leq i < j \leq 8, \\ & \frac{1}{2}(\pm x_1 \pm x_2 \pm \dots \pm x_8), \quad \text{with an even number of minus signs,} \end{aligned}$$

the action of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ on R being the same as the action of the automorphism group. The lattice Γ_8 is generated by R , with a basis given for instance by the following eight roots

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2 - x_3 - x_4 - x_5 - x_6 - x_7 - x_8) \\ & -x_2 + x_3, \quad x_2 + x_3, \quad -x_i + x_{i+1}, \quad \text{for } 3 \leq i \leq 7, \end{aligned}$$

(which are therefore an example of system of simple roots); see, e.g., [1, p. 56].

Remark 2.6. See [20, §7] for explicit examples of polynomials whose splitting fields have Galois groups $W(\mathbf{E}_6)$ and $W(\mathbf{E}_7)$; they are much simpler, which can be expected, since $|W(\mathbf{E}_6)| = 51840 = 2^7 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5$ and $|W(\mathbf{E}_7)| = 2903040 = 2^{10} \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7$. Moreover, these polynomials have degree 27, resp. 56, which is smaller than the degrees that would arise from the adjoint representations, namely $72 = 78 - 6$ and $126 = 133 - 7$ (this reflects the fact that there exist faithful representations of the groups \mathbf{E}_6 and \mathbf{E}_7 of simply-connected type in dimension 27 and 56).

There are very classical interpretations of the permutation representations of degree 27 and 56, $W(\mathbf{E}_6)$ being the same as the group of automorphisms of the set of 27 lines on a smooth cubic surface, while the simple subgroup of index 2 in $W(\mathbf{E}_7)$ being isomorphic to the group of automorphisms of the 28 bitangents on a smooth quartic curve (see e.g. [8, p. 43] for \mathbf{E}_6 and [8, p. 50] for \mathbf{E}_7). The modern interpretation of these facts is related to the theory of del Pezzo surfaces (and hence to the viewpoint in [24]); for a readable account, see [15, Ch. IV].

From the (related) lattice point of view, 27 and 28 are the numbers of shortest vectors in the dual of the corresponding lattices, and the Weyl groups act by permuting them.

3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE EXAMPLE

The polynomial of Theorem 1.1 is constructed using **Magma** (version 2.13-9). We look at the split group \mathbf{E}_8/\mathbf{Q} , and the system of 16 “algebraic generators” given by **Magma**, which come from the Steinberg presentation of reductive algebraic groups. Precisely (see Appendix A for some more details and references), those are the generators $x_i = x_{\alpha_i}(1)$, $1 \leq i \leq 8$, of the eight one-parameter unipotent root subgroups U_{α_i} associated with the simple roots α_i (see, e.g., [21, 8.1.1]), and the generators $x_{8+i} = x_{-\alpha_i}(1)$, $1 \leq i \leq 8$, of the unipotent subgroups associated with the negative of the simple roots. The simple roots are numbered (by **Magma**) in the usual way described explicitly, for instance, in [6, Ch. VI, §4.10], and correspond with the vertices of the Dynkin diagram as in Remark 2.5.

We then construct an element g in $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$ by taking the product of those sixteen generators x_i (in the order above) namely

$$(3.1) \quad g = x_1 \cdots x_{16} = x_{\alpha_1}(1) \cdots x_{\alpha_8}(1) x_{-\alpha_1}(1) \cdots x_{-\alpha_8}(1),$$

in terms of simple root subgroups; we think of this as a very simple random walk of length 16. Then using the adjoint representation of \mathbf{E}_8 , we compute the matrix $m = \text{Ad}(g)$ (which is in fact in $SL(248, \mathbf{Z})$; in the basis given by **Magma**, it is a fairly sparse matrix, with only 6661 non-zero coefficients among the $248^2 = 61540$ entries; the maximal absolute value among the coefficients is 16).²

The characteristic polynomial $\det(T - m) \in \mathbf{Z}[T]$ is divisible by $(T - 1)^8$ by Proposition 2.2, and the polynomial P of Theorem 1.1 is

$$P = \det(T - m)(T - 1)^{-8}.$$

Here are the exact **Magma** commands to obtain this polynomial (in a few seconds, this speed depending on fast routines for computing characteristic polynomials of big integral matrices; **GAP**

² Note that we also checked that if we construct an element of $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$ by taking the product of the i first generators (in the same order as above) with $1 \leq i \leq 15$, then the resulting polynomial is not irreducible.

is not able to do this computation quickly, but Pari/GP can also do it, though more slowly, at least as of version 2.4.3):

```
A<T>:=PolynomialRing(RationalField());
E8:=GroupOfLieType("E8",RationalField());
gen:=AlgebraicGenerators(E8);
rho:=AdjointRepresentation(E8);
g:=Identity(E8); for i in gen do g:=g*i ; end for;
m:=rho(g);
pol:=CharacteristicPolynomial(m) div (T-1)^8;
```

Any decent software package confirms that P is at least irreducible over \mathbf{Q} (in particular, its zeros are distinct, as required for the second part of Proposition 2.2). Because the roots of P come in inverse pairs, it is possible to write $P = T^{120}Q(T + T^{-1})$ for a unique polynomial $Q \in \mathbf{Z}[T]$, which we did to shorten a bit the description of P in Theorem 1.1. The irreducibility of P also implies that g is semisimple: indeed, it suffices to check that $\text{Ad}(g)$ is diagonalizable, but this is clear because the minimal polynomial of $\text{Ad}(g)$ has to be $(T - 1)P$, and 1 is not a zero of P .³

Now we prove that the splitting field K of P has Galois group G isomorphic to $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$. First, according to Proposition 2.2, we know that G can be identified with a subgroup of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$, and that this identification is made in such a way that the action of G by permutation of the zeros of P in K corresponds to the action of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ as a subgroup of \mathfrak{S}_{240} by permutations of the roots of \mathbf{E}_8 .

This last compatibility is crucial because of the following well-known fact of algebraic number theory: if $S \in \mathbf{Z}[T]$ is an irreducible monic polynomial of degree d with splitting field F/\mathbf{Q} , H the Galois group of F/\mathbf{Q} seen as permutation group of the roots of S in F , p a prime number such that S factors modulo p in the form

$$S \pmod{p} = S_1 \cdots S_d,$$

where S_i is the product of $n_i \geq 0$ distinct monic irreducible polynomials of degree i in $\mathbf{F}_p[T]$, then $H \subset \mathfrak{S}_d$ contains a permutation with cycle type consisting of n_1 fixed points, n_2 disjoint transpositions, etc, and in general n_i disjoint i -cycles.

We apply this to P and \mathfrak{S}_{240} , with primes $p = 7$ and $p = 11$. We find (again, any decent software package will be able to factor P modulo 7 and 11) that $P \pmod{7}$ is the product of 2 distinct irreducibles of degree 4, and 29 distinct irreducibles of degree 8, whereas $P \pmod{11}$ is the product of 16 distinct irreducible polynomials of degree 15. Hence $G \subset \mathfrak{S}_{240}$ contains elements of the type

$$(3.2) \quad g_8 = c_1^{(4)} c_2^{(4)} c_3^{(8)} \cdots c_{31}^{(8)}, \quad g_{15} = d_1^{(15)} \cdots d_{16}^{(15)}$$

where the $c_i^{(\ell)}$ (resp. $d_j^{(15)}$) are disjoint ℓ -cycles (resp. disjoint 15-cycles).

In both cases, **Magma** confirms that such conjugacy classes are unique in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ (i.e., there is a single conjugacy class in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ with the cycle structure of g_8 or g_{15} as permutation of R).

There are nine conjugacy classes of maximal subgroups in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$, which are known to **Magma**. Their indices in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ are as follows:

$$12096, \quad 11200, \quad 2025, \quad 1575, \quad 1120, \quad 960, \quad 135, \quad 120, \quad 2.$$

Let M be any maximal subgroup; then **Magma** can also output a list of the cycle structures, in the permutation action on $\mathfrak{S}_R \simeq \mathfrak{S}_{240}$, of each conjugacy class of elements in M (of course, there are sometimes different conjugacy classes in a given M with the same cycle structure).

³ If g were not semisimple, we could also simply argue with its semisimple part, so this is not of great importance.

Now it turns out, by inspection, that none of the maximal subgroups of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ contains elements with the two cycle structures given in (3.2), and this means that the group $G = \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ can not be a subgroup of any of them, and therefore we have $G = W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.

More precisely, the subgroup of index 2 is unique and is the kernel of the restriction of the signature homomorphism ε , which is a surjective homomorphism

$$\varepsilon : W(\mathbf{E}_8) \hookrightarrow \mathfrak{S}_{240} \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z},$$

such that $\varepsilon(g_8) = (-1)^{31} = -1$, $\varepsilon(g_{15}) = 1$. We see from this that G is not contained in $\ker \varepsilon$, and hence the only thing to check to conclude that $G = W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ is the fact that none of the maximal subgroups of index > 2 contains an element of the class g_{15} .

This is what we deduced from **Magma** (but it would be interesting to have a more conceptual proof; it can also be checked in the Atlas of Finite Groups [2], by reducing to the “big” simple quotient $O_8^+(2) = (\ker \varepsilon)/(\text{center})$, for which the maximal subgroups are listed “on paper”).

Here are the **Magma** commands which can be used to construct $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ and inspect the structure of its maximal subgroups:

```
W:=WeylGroup(E8);
max:=MaximalSubgroups(W);
for m in max do print("----");
  for c in ConjugacyClasses(m`subgroup) do
    print(CycleStructure(c[3]));
  end for;
end for;
```

The url www.math.ethz.ch/~kowalski/e8check.mgm contains a **Magma** script that lists the maximal subgroups containing elements of each of the two conjugacy classes (though, as we observed, checking is only needed for g_{15}).

Remark 3.1. Here are some remarks about this proof, which go in the direction of making the objects and arguments more intrinsic and independent of an a priori knowledge of the list of maximal subgroups of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ (it’s not clear if it is reasonable to hope for such a proof...). First of all, the conjugacy class of order 15 is particularly symmetric, and we can also prove its uniqueness by pure thought. Indeed, it corresponds to the *regular* class of order 15 in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$, as defined by Springer [22], and Springer proved that there is at most one regular conjugacy class of a given order in the Weyl group for an irreducible root system (see [22], in particular Theorem 4.1, Proposition 4.10 and Table 3 in §5.4). Even more precisely, g_{15} is the class of the square of the Coxeter elements (e.g., [6, Ch. V, §6] for the basic properties of the Coxeter element).

Finding the two classes above so easily is somewhat surprising, but it is not such amazing luck. First, the size of g_{15} is $|W(\mathbf{E}_8)|/30$ (again, this can be deduced from Springer’s work [22, Cor. 4.3, 4.4] without invoking any computer check), so by the Chebotarev density theorem, an extension L/\mathbf{Q} with Galois group $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ may be expected to lead to this conjugacy class for roughly three percent of the primes, which is not negligible. The class g_8 , though less symmetric, is even less surprising from this point of view: it contains no less than $|W(\mathbf{E}_8)|/16$ elements, and is the largest conjugacy class in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ (and, as we explained, any odd conjugacy class would have done just as well for our argument).⁴

We state formally the observation we used on subgroups containing g_{15} , as it may prove to be useful for later reference:

⁴ There are 112 conjugacy classes altogether, which are also described explicitly by Carter in [9]; in his notation, g_8 is the class with $\Gamma = A_7''$ on p. 56 of loc. cit., while g_{15} is the class with $\Gamma = \mathbf{E}_8(a_5)$ on p. 58.

Lemma 3.2. *Let w_1, \dots, w_8 be simple reflections generating $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$. Let $b = 1$ or 2 , and let $c = w_1 \cdots w_8$ be a Coxeter element in $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$. Then any proper subgroup of $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ containing an element conjugate to c^b is contained in the index 2 subgroup $\ker \varepsilon$.*

Proof. We mentioned that the case $b = 2$ is checked unenlighteningly using Magma, and then the case $b = 1$ follows since a proper subgroup containing a conjugate of c contains also a conjugate of c^2 . (Note that by [22, Prop. 4.7], if b is coprime with 30, resp. 15, then c^b is conjugate to c , resp. c^2 , so the lemma holds in fact for any b coprime with 15.) \square

4. INFINITELY MANY EXTENSIONS

In this section, we show that the construction of the specific polynomial P also leads easily to infinitely many examples.

Proposition 4.1. *Let \mathbf{E}_8/\mathbf{Z} be a model of the split Chevalley group \mathbf{E}_8 defined over \mathbf{Z} , and let $S \subset \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$ be a symmetric finite generating set for $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$. Then*

$$(4.1) \quad \liminf_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{|S|^k} |\{(s_1, \dots, s_k) \in S^k \mid \text{the splitting field of} \\ \det(T - \text{Ad}(s_1 \cdots s_k)) \text{ has Galois group } W(\mathbf{E}_8)\}| > 0.$$

In fact, there exist infinitely many $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$ for which the splitting fields of $\det(T - \text{Ad}(g))$ are linearly disjoint and have Galois group isomorphic to $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.

As explained before, one can expect a much stronger result (the left-hand side of (4.1) should be $\geq 1 - C \exp(-ck)$ for some $c > 0$, $C \geq 0$), but checking this would involve a deeper analysis of the finite groups $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_q)$, which we defer to another time. Also, it should be possible to prove in this manner the existence of infinitely many polynomials with (globally) linearly disjoint splitting fields with Galois group $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ (this is already known, see [20, Th. 7.1]).

Proof. First of all, the fact that $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$ is finitely generated (hence S exists) is a standard property of Chevalley groups.

Let g be the element of \mathbf{E}_8 in the proof of Theorem 1.1; it turns out that $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$ (this is clear from (3.1) and the fact that Magma constructs a group defined over \mathbf{Z}). Let $P = \det(T - \text{Ad}(g))(T - 1)^{-8}$. Now, we claim that for any $h \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$, if h is conjugate to g modulo p for $p = 7$ and $p = 11$ (where congruences refer to the reduction maps $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p)$, or to congruences of matrices after applying Ad , and conjugation is in $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p)$), then the Galois group of the splitting field of $Q = \det(T - \text{Ad}(h))(T - 1)^{-8}$ must be $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.

Indeed, let $h_s \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Q})$ be the semisimple part of h (see, e.g., [4, I.4.4]); we also have

$$Q = \det(T - \text{Ad}(h_s))(T - 1)^{-8}.$$

For $p = 7$ and $p = 11$, we have $Q \equiv P \pmod{p}$, and since P has distinct roots modulo 11, not including $1 \in \mathbf{F}_{11}$ (it has only irreducible factors of degree 15), these conditions imply that h_s must be regular semisimple, and that Q has distinct roots.

Finally, the Galois group of the splitting field of Q will contain elements of the same conjugacy classes g_8 and g_{15} discussed in the proof of Theorem 1.1, and hence by Proposition 2.2, it will have to be isomorphic to $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$.

Now let

$$H = \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_7) \times \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_{11}).$$

Because the $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p)$ are distinct non-abelian simple groups for all $p \geq 2$ (this is due to Chevalley [10]), the reduction map $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z}) \xrightarrow{\pi} H$ is surjective. Indeed, the individual reduction maps $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p)$ are onto, because the algebraic generators $x_\alpha(1)$ in $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$ associated with the roots of \mathbf{E}_8 (with respect to a split maximal torus) reduce to the corresponding generators of $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p)$

(see, e.g., [23, §6] for the fact that the elements $x_\alpha(1)$ generate the group of rational points of a simple split Chevalley group over a prime field; this can also be checked for $p = 7, 11$ with `Magma's Generators()` command), and one can apply the classical Goursat lemma to the image of π (a proper subgroup of $G_1 \times G_2$, where G_i are non-abelian simple groups, which surjects to G_1 and G_2 , is the graph of an isomorphism $G_1 \rightarrow G_2$).

Then it is a standard fact about random walks on finite groups (“convergence to the invariant distribution of reversible, aperiodic, irreducible, finite Markov chains”) that we have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{|S|^k} |\{(s_1, \dots, s_k) \in S^k \mid \pi(s_1 \cdots s_k) \in H \text{ is conjugate to } (g \pmod{7}, g \pmod{11}) \in H\}| = \frac{|C|}{|H|},$$

where $C \subset H$ is the conjugacy class of (g, g) (see the discussion in [18, Th. 2.1, §2.2] and [13, Chapter 7]; in our case, the aperiodicity follows from the symmetry of S , and the fact that there is no non-trivial homomorphism $\mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{F}_p) \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}/2\mathbf{Z}$).

It follows from the two observations above that the proposition holds with the precision that the liminf is $\geq |C||H|^{-1}$ (which, however, is very small, roughly 10^{-15}).

The final remark follows quite easily from this, although one has to be careful that different elements g may lead either to the same polynomials or to splitting fields which are not linearly disjoint. To check quickly the simple statement that we can find infinitely many such fields, assume by contradiction there are only finitely many, and let L be the compositum of those extensions. Let $p_1, \dots, p_N > 11$ be a finite list of primes such that there is no subextension $L' \neq \mathbf{Q}$ of L which is totally split at all of p_1, \dots, p_N (such a finite list exists since there are only finite many subfields of L). We can reproduce the arguments above with additional conditions that $g \equiv 1 \pmod{p_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$. Then any extension produced by random walk satisfying those conditions (or simply by lifting the congruence conditions to $g \in \mathbf{E}_8(\mathbf{Z})$) must be linearly disjoint from L , since it will be split at all the primes p_j . \square

APPENDIX A: INTRINSIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE POLYNOMIAL

We now build on (3.1) to explain in detail how the definition (and computation) of P may be phrased in such a way that it does not depend on any choice or implementation detail in `Magma's` code (which may, in particular, vary from version to version). So, in principle, it would be possible to compute P by hand using only printed references (such as [23] or [11]). More practically, other programs can be used to check the computation.

To make things clearer, we denote here by $\mathbf{E}_8^m/\mathbf{Q}$ the split group of type \mathbf{E}_8 over \mathbf{Q} given by `Magma`. Associated with it are a maximal torus $\mathbf{T}^m \subset \mathbf{E}_8^m$, split over \mathbf{Q} , the set of roots R associated with \mathbf{T}^m , and a certain choice $\Delta \subset R$ of simple roots. Those are enumerated

$$\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_8\}$$

as dictated by the Dynkin diagram: the roots α_i and α_j are not orthogonal, with respect to a $W(\mathbf{E}_8)$ -invariant inner product on $X(\mathbf{T}^m) \otimes \mathbf{R}$, if and only if the vertices i and j of the Dynkin diagram are connected.

For each $\alpha \in R$, there is a one-parameter unipotent root subgroup U_α which is the image of a non-trivial homomorphism

$$x_\alpha : \mathbf{G}_a \rightarrow \mathbf{E}_8^m$$

which is defined over \mathbf{Q} and such that

$$t^{-1}x_\alpha(u)t = x_\alpha(\alpha(t)u)$$

for $t \in \mathbf{T}^m$ and $u \in \mathbf{G}_a$. The generators giving $g \in \mathbf{E}_8^m(\mathbf{Q})$ in (3.1) are $x_i = x_{\alpha_i}(1)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 8$ and $x_{8+i} = x_{-\alpha_i}(1)$ for $1 \leq i \leq 8$.

To compute $\text{Ad}(g)$, since Ad is an homomorphism, one needs to compute $\text{Ad}(x_\alpha(u))$ for $\alpha \in R$ and $u \in \mathbf{Q}$. Now we have an induced map between Lie algebras

$$\text{Lie}(\mathbf{G}_a) \xrightarrow{dx_\alpha} \text{Lie}(\mathbf{E}_8^m).$$

Define $e_\alpha = dx_\alpha(1) \in \text{Lie}(\mathbf{E}_8^m)$; this is a generator of the root space \mathfrak{g}_α associated to α . Because the image of x_α is unipotent, $\text{ad}(e_\alpha)$ is a nilpotent endomorphism of $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{E}_8^m)$, where ad is the adjoint representation at the Lie algebra level (so that $\text{ad}(X)$ maps Y to $[X, Y]$, where $[X, Y]$ is the Lie bracket). Then we have the formula

$$(4.2) \quad \text{Ad}(x_\alpha(u)) = \exp(u \text{ad}(e_\alpha)),$$

where the exponential, which can be interpreted by the usual power series as an exponential of matrix, is in fact a polynomial in $u \text{ad}(e_\alpha)$ since $\text{ad}(e_\alpha)$ is nilpotent (see (4.3) below). (This can be proved purely algebraically, but we may also extend scalars to \mathbf{R} , and see that both sides represent smooth functions of $u \in \mathbf{R}$ into $GL(\text{Lie}(\mathbf{E}_8^m) \otimes \mathbf{R})$ which satisfy the same ordinary differential equation $\frac{dy}{du} = \text{ad}(e_\alpha)y$ and which take the same value at 0).

Thus to compute $\text{Ad}(g)$, it is enough to compute the endomorphisms $\text{ad}(e_\alpha)$ for $\alpha \in R$. But since a basis of the Lie algebra is made of a basis (say h_1, \dots, h_8) of the Lie algebra of the torus \mathbf{T}^m , and the e_α for $\alpha \in R$, this amounts in turn to being able to compute the brackets $[e_\alpha, e_\beta]$ for $\alpha, \beta \in R$ and $[e_\alpha, h_i]$ for all α and i .

It turns out that those brackets are explicitly known and depend only on the ‘‘abstract’’ root system R except for

$$[e_\alpha, e_\beta] = c(\alpha, \beta)e_{\alpha+\beta}$$

where $c(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbf{Q}^\times$. Those $c(\alpha, \beta)$ are known as the structure constants for the Lie algebra; in fact, when the group comes from a group scheme defined over \mathbf{Z} (as is the case of \mathbf{E}_8^m), we have $c(\alpha, \beta) \in \{\pm 1\}$. At the level of the group, the structure constants occur in the commutator relations

$$[x_\alpha(u), x_\beta(v)] = x_{\alpha+\beta}(c(\alpha, \beta)uv)$$

for $\alpha, \beta \in R$ with $\alpha + \beta \in R$ and $u, v \in \mathbf{G}_a$ (the simple form of this relation is due to the fact that the root system of \mathbf{E}_8 is an example of *simply laced* root system, see, e.g., [21, §10.2]).

Note in passing that the other brackets imply in particular that $\text{ad}(e_\alpha)$ is nilpotent of order 2, so that (4.2) becomes

$$(4.3) \quad \text{Ad}(x_\alpha(u)) = \exp(u \text{ad}(e_\alpha)) = \text{Id} + u \text{ad}(e_\alpha) + \frac{u^2}{2} \text{ad}(e_\alpha)^2,$$

see, e.g., [21, 10.2.7] or [11, §3].

So the endomorphism $\text{Ad}(g)$ is easily computable from the knowledge of the structure constants. However, matters are somewhat complicated from then on by the fact that there is no absolutely canonical choice of the $c(\alpha, \beta)$. Still, as described for instance in [11, §2.3, §3], once a certain total order has been put on the root system, there exists a certain set of *extraspecial pairs* (α, β) , precisely 112 of them, for which $c(\alpha, \beta)$ can be chosen arbitrarily in $\{\pm 1\}$, and then all other structure constants are uniquely determined.

Thus to describe unambiguously our endomorphism $\text{Ad}(g)$, it suffices to describe the extraspecial structure constants in $\text{Lie}(\mathbf{E}_8^m)$. *These are defined to all be +1*. This can be checked by the following Magma commands:

```
L := LieAlgebra(GroupOfLieType("E8", RationalField()));
ExtraspecialSigns(RootDatum(L));
```

This already provides a way to construct from scratch, in principle, the polynomial P of Theorem 1.1. However, there is an even stronger “uniqueness” feature, which was explained to us by Skip Garibaldi: for any choice of generators $x_\alpha(1)$ of the unipotent root subgroups (of a split group \mathbf{E}_8 of type E_8 over \mathbf{Z} , with split maximal torus \mathbf{T}/\mathbf{Z} and simple roots $\Delta = \{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_8\}$), determining the generators x_i as above, the element

$$g = x_1 \cdots x_8 x_9 \cdots x_{16}$$

has *the same* characteristic polynomial. The point is that the elements x_i are determined up to sign from the choice of the simple roots, hence the possible changes are determined by a vector $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_8) \in \{\pm 1\}^8$ of signs, and the possible elements g that can be obtained are, relative to a fixed group \mathbf{E}_8/\mathbf{Z} , of the form

$$g_\varepsilon = x_{\alpha_1}(\varepsilon_1) \cdots x_{\alpha_8}(\varepsilon_8) x_{-\alpha_1}(\varepsilon_1) \cdots x_{-\alpha_8}(\varepsilon_8)$$

Now it turns out that there exists an element $t_\varepsilon \in \mathbf{T}$, depending only on those signs, such that

$$x_{\alpha_i}(\varepsilon_i) = t_\varepsilon x_{\alpha_i}(1) t_\varepsilon^{-1}$$

for all simple roots α_i (this follows, e.g., from [7, VIII.5.2, Cor. 3]). Then a simple computation (which can be done in $SL(2)$, because it only concerns a root and its negative) shows that we also have

$$x_{-\alpha_i}(\varepsilon_i) = t_\varepsilon x_{-\alpha_i}(1) t_\varepsilon^{-1}$$

and therefore we also have

$$g_\varepsilon = t_\varepsilon g t_\varepsilon^{-1},$$

so that all $\text{Ad}(g_\varepsilon)$ are conjugate and have the same characteristic polynomial.

We implemented this strategy using the GAP system [12], version 4.4.9, which knows about Lie algebras (but not algebraic groups), and has different structure constants than those of Magma (for instance, there is an extraspecial pair (α_1, α_3) , and $[e_{\alpha_1}, e_{\alpha_3}] = e_{\alpha_1+\alpha_3}$ for Magma, while $[e_{\alpha_1}, e_{\alpha_3}] = -e_{\alpha_1+\alpha_3}$ for GAP). The recipe above, as it should, leads to a matrix with the same polynomial P as in Theorem 1.1 (note that the `CharacteristicPolynomial` function in GAP is not up to the task of computing P from the matrix in a reasonable amount of time, so we did this last check using Magma again, though one could also check modulo sufficiently many small primes to ensure the result by the Chinese Remainder Theorem). Here are the commands to produce this matrix:

```
L:=SimpleLieAlgebra("E",8,Rationals);
d:=[];
for i in [1..248] do
  Append(d,[AdjointMatrix(Basis(L),Basis(L)[i])]);
od;
a:=[];
am:=[];
for i in [1..8] do
  a[i]:=IdentityMat(248)+d[i]+1/2*d[i]*d[i];
  am[i]:=IdentityMat(248)+d[120+i]+1/2*d[120+i]*d[120+i];
od;
m:=a[1]*a[2]*a[3]*a[4]*a[5]*a[6]*a[7]*a[8];
m:=m*am[1]*am[2]*am[3]*am[4]*am[5]*am[6]*am[7]*am[8];
```

Since GAP is Open Source, this computation can (or could) be checked in complete detail, guaranteeing the correctness of Theorem 1.1.

APPENDIX B: COEFFICIENT TABLE

We conclude with an Appendix listing the table of coefficients of the polynomial Q such that $P(T) = T^{120}Q(T + T^{-1})$.

<i>Degree i</i>	<i>Coefficient of Tⁱ</i>
0	365587894983967922854560421106658794835269162025801581455381270108994772086354097689969
1	-11188764671313743052104852260462353867603756780241598167388311775144605678410262867332448
2	169253696238399029559192135798369681596869020592118579039666548219126339368278708130365896
3	-1687159920262524494571824891028833720039695470637056956223462293372163529290126431304585100
4	12466538870569350428117512482674638738192598391028225510113876433671029848121166234252784168
5	-72826947156697363455035723423426971890324922381314772703337692580409097282009564861222315768
6	350331529672673601609711561533019721386090515420775351136161318553244630344247566318282845504
7	-1427238565615616836874966027280849892931467391947083350631098008579547451949365512165445324548
8	5026354438587350042393019188859322619309223067912455590765316222074769006654715395492167534064
9	-1554324269274789003094565195846872879302813842448388052344884541152421476286890160281606087912
10	42727722856586577963125858580310302599252714404522901925297264385654281164703726634073363638112
11	-105456673870095173711703163143669727224697814378273599459423442778596360012854640538260794921080
12	235607817095755199368858190149899878856163978515561431455451403131557914807361950016856603119900
13	-479770149264907609591636867066530148444729317862800608632937138608427032184610743855219428626708
14	895635623173061803600226851312211772312504932418933306086383616156548261949688014524531333153508
15	-1540472555790089754392061652689278932257505758853194366507839523329666453963515188071478275995640
16	2451788710586871745589664228861539890944914421283328064352160762645878635406460765371848464480340
17	-3624640505901638188009697337857954483473385109589930872949558184551987911180781360042790583083604
18	4994024072126951505126399098824620904652453895567294295762673834554854694248727868906577016537540
19	-6431721637672973764253559554028129752608859470080682240640404627541331731173957688036200659035092
20	7763241468623979545008124501105553771540039037756350364261700519310257100760280299151055542732492
21	-8802942880381499388245651070259273872571338870198906824716298766585276914830555824919832373777496
22	9397428905594516743427299464872348062738848222907978714295289389671821494398632421489330984834096
23	-9462921861838231504232648180683566209060687542850222756830572873896415321834823788805352470036944
24	9004042910145318452280462187844950546979429562212010153159452511976316511237893389182144564071816
25	-8108466777447973350625143866020889145905001781484033233303172750662906603502257635040763697120800
26	6920877993691644199503325490868076639226322468228894863452356759758353696538512384603684679212236
27	-5606393286650355050632445312392545648077485412935086399427015013222455115423342550668229228526380
28	4315552971543918712292689802749919612866096319783016002162626109826378082792279094813015908629560
29	-3160147292945573961625584424097717920370225757650282483390682408815821565443532117419343460827840
30	2203660581121260808668034624515265900353324373444058449372337614106044024846226145678411752103944
31	-1464744343303019546273900066171788739473025422537466727740192615776481945774661361874676553542888
32	928837747351900139847510911539219291666880836492600960301761612482212279686785348971171633827678
33	-562380987452023460657841067338702972535374341028182139165378619782789496619429231331416465467136
34	325356235824906304914262446976176796571764856456686279807557436317349277524804415206207943829668
35	-179980581397996318804833400684252642822685183748168637880480218232713417673333008007141832612656
36	95259358673342811962577374968024344116759528191118197330901994055953518185301961938058278687152
37	-48268244673830087725415910980532812904398769665363772047167723957702501678922709545345961314952
38	23427392442378901750354958702292727966207504749183723357421289869802194332649685331485983388676
39	-10897163294836081802023740205919221704582045121673085440709523835797116373484015837949721485760

<i>Degree i</i>	<i>Coefficient of Tⁱ</i>
40	4859945481426652393657932982123404648051819351769400595806382044197187788576701075955522665148
41	-2079041289572381880981851137517243250745330223456680067657643451728129396120093304826885539344
42	853451569340348395409517113261975739247889854460920295141494937564435136719739663763259170648
43	-336306101614439964957860525247000005857956841159545332435837005318322034194039653447757128580
44	127254544703467199806219784585607568957868365018715949880037719179469076397221511835490064520
45	-46251344543607872597100973940088670916183046876614132396624422211322670222925432802603348764
46	16151229449214495754070501316928248080301470592125995573153793317058666430416170267465079692
47	-5420296230053687740961180866132183229319212804267569609857245172190699563010303045911368944
48	1748523996015819207122503672053973801759807116329056619663716454198769892066785902652554878
49	-542294947655157376138526043814456732351589519118047194151659330168304308215153590486208844
50	161729358620880031971279266977475707554378016762290238000893567282554531020744559074376324
51	-46386918898623721747469881003020417214566850265053511450799223706659896381395790959743804
52	12797051499162896398440721779023796724984325295916014796039628931842465948343894845111380
53	-3396073129112728218339337536714697724329251745742194506364950008794369800942410905152136
54	867027209473064571745438316617176614625159965185956598478937806132721701397948869458900
55	-212962875904766156808053958032907333576950046165625774677667251904787655643757505176324
56	50327885532415893880483155785349071253807731172747773207451521031252671732632230388978
57	-11443438667187908543351570986876579176110747490338119245195350888150296055016975582004
58	2503504763126665005017589126659165629183801291281925243578712171462099771849619254744
59	-52695894494490726849363910367787316954184364418982668079438920193188411899643568508
60	106715051592438328930689239004654253545573721719451360040168657740453189940915192314
61	-20790779910335793865471457635357833163154112951516080880730395764735512013025652796
62	3896541990320087145594716450422460409978287599082283693485952309365925318005644500
63	-702441672053715648053554868151235620650214741238958432207947706491608211081312400
64	121790629393362604544357589123597436252606558743434815262003043923897464121167197
65	-20306355805901050837901846972656773418756565045468863673412540172210337271902340
66	3255350507442216588937835814600680908204323769283956961525023238451439544941760
67	-501690059905683053720524741882157670117822132733245580070161190249583644847028
68	74312275258414477271317122327593160444507387370961124773453087824921327894416
69	-10577404455255469741143362965021672227782124046356528509651977109935992639428
70	1446398328284711960698545660047973219044522333438207563556095761539846607256
71	-189965195590509120305163972290005629377791264599483176752468398233763249484
72	23956016062333717865546677021452562824319209365764369018142153751707952028
73	-2899855516264429489706362148867135560476890463566496024776316822467683664
74	336833599313788500559679181776716047210388540402180437654119288339393740
75	-37529836525283747105371855723169247756700129909528157240024250001998788
76	4009530152235809687640827672341358465891595297597478301291898189654876
77	-410569812715360439015853397370594547170545487427635936414500045030652
78	40277795973917435115762646297317343617205272567786230485171910510652
79	-3783768552039089682586618639655876942103322356223597420264279396724
80	340207987956327503878827250457263328265317830300159719894983206382
81	-29261155514270620208017844865051944340304021710386304703117145200
82	2406110405248787166244163214026562342878677865734412916133200336
83	-189038373443757680942334919469355568250711998730640952299841492

Degree i	Coefficient of T^i
84	14181101939087673375192221173276978973988251595771099469911248
85	-1015059691711179211122508131842675818892409168967000131556504
86	69273982784497519473037155287005412956159996851830481504940
87	-4504005163576022050795556544568918073128228705604683414856
88	278744922765563512122592853176105123936966933933756780006
89	-16405810574710923918958669050194823065267996065080494420
90	917373448095043315139701983319126630369060417226308240
91	-48685180731396433963474339952113579549797184903456932
92	2449403736861952764502194313954481630464621913377362
93	-116683889096980060401747351223521809696783299718096
94	5256318681823135646376194757383743386905542401984
95	-223594517259941108513934941256272336603486583080
96	8967837569963007481063656618084357384523513289
97	-338566611781299224336234061335519673555729968
98	12010206026853145744238047620715510383030860
99	-399536336273091783248772485529679824619372
100	12437443190985072692004053616601920326304
101	-361454027338752388080364343617032962704
102	9781270532352502601151919455054150468
103	-245758896101673421544480044149574716
104	5714846913247894902773082359642858
105	-122552946275635592994659815458660
106	2413849634493902632445738578404
107	-43467840407415668458306853984
108	711884504814065975117065754
109	-10538669572997700747046736
110	140021126816597308605612
111	-1655565532193307303324
112	17242140511966984109
113	-156184748605164508
114	1211012431626440
115	-7871527038772
116	41688975082
117	-172657460
118	524076
119	-1036
120	1

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