

ON CLASS NUMBER OF
QUADRATIC FUNCTION FIELDS

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by

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Abstract

A table of class number of quadratic function field $K = \mathbb{F}_p(T, \sqrt{P})$ is presented for $p = 3$, $3 \leq \deg P \leq 8$; $p = 5$, $3 \leq \deg P \leq 5$; $p = 7, 11$, $3 \leq \deg P \leq 4$ and $P = P(T)$ is an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$. The data are intended to verify the Friedman–Washington conjecture. A version of a S. Chowla conjecture for real quadratic function field is proved.

1. Introduction

Researching on ideal class number of quadratic function fields was initiated by E. Artin's thesis [1] at 1924. By using Gauss classical method, Artin worked on binary quadratic forms over $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$ ($p \geq 3$) and gave the class number formula of quadratic function fields. The problem on divisor class number of quadratic function fields (elliptic and hyperelliptic curves) is a special case of arithmetic theory of general algebraic curves on which there are huge contributions. Among them, for instance, MacRae [7], Madan, Leitzel and Queen [6, 9, 10] find several kind of quadratic function fields with small class number, Hayes [5] establishes a relation of ideal class numbers between real and

imaginary quadratic function fields as an analogue of D. Zagier's formula for quadratic number fields, Datskovsky and Wright [2] calculate the average value of ideal 3-class number of quadratic function fields, Friedman and Washington [4] raise a conjecture on divisor class number of quadratic function fields as an analogue of Cohen–Lenstra conjecture for number field case.

Concerning on calculating data on class number of quadratic function fields, there is, by authors knowledge, only Artin's small table [1] for $K = \mathbb{F}_p(T, \sqrt{f(T)})$ with $p = 3$, $\deg f = 3, 4$; $p = 5, 7$, $\deg f = 3$. In this paper we present further data on class number of K for all irreducible polynomials $f(T)$ in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$ with $p = 3$, $5 \leq \deg f \leq 8$, $p = 5$, $\deg f = 4, 5$; $p = 7$, $\deg f = 4$ and $p = 11$, $\deg f = 3, 4$ by using MACINTOSH SE Computer at Max–Planck–Institut für Mathematik in Bonn. We thank MPI für Mathematik for its warmful hospitality and offering facilities. We also thank Eduardo Friedman for introducing their conjecture and useful discussions.

2. Computing method

2.1. class number formula

Let p be an odd prime number, $P(T)$ an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$, $k = \mathbb{F}_p[T]$, $K = k(\sqrt{P})$, $\deg P = d \geq 3$, $\text{sgn } P$ the coefficient of leading term of P . Without lossing of generality we assume $\text{sgn } P = 1$ or g where g is a primitive element of \mathbb{F}_p .

According to Artin [1], K is called real if $2 \nmid d$ and $\text{sgn } P = 1$ (Namely, $\sqrt{P} \in k_{\mathfrak{m}}$, where $k_{\mathfrak{m}}$ is the completion of k at the infinite divisor $\mathfrak{m} = (\frac{1}{T})$). Otherwise K is called imaginary.

Let $H(P)$ and $h(P)$ denote the class number of $K = k(\sqrt{P})$ for divisor and ideal class group respectively. It is well-known that ([7] p. 247)

(1) For real K ,

$$H(P) = h(P)R(P)$$

where $R = R(P) = \log_p |\varepsilon|_p = V_p(\varepsilon)$ is the regulator of K , ε is the fundamental unit of K and p is arbitrary infinite prime of K .

(2) For imaginary K ,

$$H(P) = \begin{cases} h(P), & \text{if } 2 \nmid d \\ h(P)/2, & \text{if } 2 \mid d \text{ and } \text{sgn } P = g. \end{cases}$$

We calculated $h(P)$ for imaginary K and $H(P) = h(P)R$ for real K without computing fundamental unit ϵ and regular R . Our computation is based on the class number formula presented by Artin [1].

From now on, let $P = P(T)$ be a monic irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_p[r]$. For each $Q = Q(T) \in \mathbb{F}_p[r]$, $P \nmid Q$, the Legendre symbol means

$$\left[\frac{Q}{P} \right] = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } Q \text{ is a square mod } P \\ -1, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

And the Jacobi symbol is also defined in usual way. We have the reciprocity law [1] : for monic polynomials M and N in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$, $(M, N) = 1$, $|M| = p^{\deg M}$,

$$\left[\frac{M}{N} \right] \left[\frac{N}{M} \right] = (-1)^{\frac{|M|-1}{2} \cdot \frac{|N|-1}{2}} = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \deg M \cdot \deg N}$$

Let

$$\sigma_i(P) = \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathbb{F}_p[T] \\ \text{monic} \\ \deg A = i}} \left[\frac{P}{A} \right] \quad (1)$$

The Artin's class number formulas are as following

- (1) If $\deg P = 2m$, the class number of real field $K = k(\sqrt{P})$ is

$$H(P) = h(P)R = - \sum_{i=1}^{2m-1} i\sigma_i(P).$$

And the class number for imaginary field $K = k(\sqrt{gP})$ is

$$h(gP) = \sum_{i=0}^{2m-1} \sigma_i(gP).$$

The quadratic reciprocity law implies that ([1], p. 210)

$$\sigma_i(gP) = (-1)^i \sigma_i(P), \quad (2)$$

thus we need to compute $\sigma_i(P)$ ($0 \leq i \leq 2m-1$) only. Moreover, we have ([1], p. 227)

$$\sigma_{2m-i} = p^{m-i} [-\sigma_{i-1} + (p-1)(\sigma_{i-2} + \dots + \sigma_1 + \sigma_0)] \quad (2 \leq i \leq 2m)$$

and $\sigma_0 = 1$, $\sigma_{2m-1} = -p^{m-1}$. Therefore it is enough to compute $\sigma_i(P)$ for $2 \leq i \leq m-1$ only.

(2) If $\deg P = 2m+1$, the class number for imaginary field $k(\sqrt{P})$ and $k(\sqrt{gP})$ are

$$h(P) = (1 + p^m) + (1 + p^{m-1})\sigma_1(P) + \dots + (1 + p)\sigma_{m-1}(P) + \sigma_m(P)$$

$$h(gP) = (1 + p^m) + (1 + p^{m-1})\sigma_1(gP) + \dots + (1 + p)\sigma_{m-1}(gP) + \sigma_m(gP)$$

From formula (2) we know that it is enough to compute $\sigma_i(P)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$) only.

2.2. computation of $\sigma_i(P)$

For each $d \geq 3$ we choose a fixed primitive polynomial $P_0(T)$ in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$, $\deg P_0 = d$. Let α be a root of $P_0(T)$. Compute the multiplication law (index-vector correspondance):

$$\alpha^i = a_{d-1} \alpha^{d-1} + \dots + a_1 \alpha + a_0 = (a_{d-1}, \dots, a_1, a_0) \quad (3)$$

$$(a_i \in \mathbb{F}_p, 0 \leq i \leq d-2).$$

For each polynomial $A(T) = T^i + c_1 T^{i-1} + \dots + c_i \in \mathbb{F}_p[T]$, find the value of t in the above multiplicative law (3) such that $\alpha^i + c_1 \alpha^{i-1} + \dots + c_i = \alpha^t$. Then

$$\left[\frac{A}{P_0} \right] = (-1)^t.$$

In this way we can compute

$$\tau_i(P_0) = \sum_{\substack{A \in \mathbb{F}_p[r] \\ \text{monic} \\ \deg A = i}} \left[\frac{A}{P_0} \right]$$

and $\sigma_i(P_0) = (-1)^{\frac{p-1}{2} \cdot i \cdot d} \tau_i(P_0)$ by reciprocity law.

Now suppose that $P = P(T)$ is arbitrary monic irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$ with degree d and $\beta = \alpha^n$ is a root of $P[T]$. For each $A = A(T) = T^i + c_1 T^{i-1} + \dots + c_i \in \mathbb{F}_p[T]$, let

$$\beta^i + c_1 \beta^{i-1} + \dots + c_i = \alpha^{ni} + c_1 \alpha^{n(i-1)} + \dots + c_i = \alpha^s$$

and compute the value of s by using multiplicative law (3). It is easy to see that

$$\left[\frac{A}{P} \right] = (-1)^s.$$

Therefore we can compute $h(P)$ and $h(gP)$ for all monic irreducible polynomials P with degree d by using multiplicative law (3) for just one polynomial P_0 .

2.3. Specification of tables

A polynomial $P(T) = T^d + a_1 T^{d-1} + \dots + a_d (a_i \in \mathbb{F}_p)$ is denoted by $(1a_1 \dots a_d)$ in the tables and listed with lexicography order.

For each $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$, let $Q(T) = P(T + a)$. It is easy to see that $h(Q) = h(P)$, $H(Q) = H(P)$. Therefore we list the "minimal" (by lexicograph order) polynomial from each class $\{P(T + a) \mid a \in \mathbb{F}_p\}$. Particularly, if $p \mid d$ we list the irreducible polynomials with $a_1 = 0$. The polynomial $P(T) = (1a_1 \dots a_d)$ with $(*)$ means that $P(T + a) = P(T)$ for all $a \in \mathbb{F}_p$.

3. On the Friedman-Washington conjecture

Let ℓ be an odd prime number, $\ell \neq p$, H a finite abelian ℓ -group, $\gamma = \gamma(H) = \dim_{\mathbb{Z}/\ell\mathbb{Z}}(H/\ell H)$ the ℓ -rank of H , $k = \mathbb{F}_p(T)$, $N(g)$ the number of quadratic function fields $K = k(\sqrt{f(T)})$ with $\deg f = 2g + 1$ and $2g + 2$ (so the genus of K is g), $N(H, g)$ the number of this kind of K such that the ℓ -primary part of divisor class group of K is isomorphic to H . Thus

$$N(g) = 2(M(2g + 1) + M(2g + 2))$$

where $M(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{d|n} \mu(d)p^{n/d}$ is the number of monic irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_p[T]$.

Friedman and Washington raise a conjecture in [4] that the ratio $N(H, g)/N(g)$ is expected to close with

$$\mu(H, g) = \frac{1}{|\text{Aut}(H)|} \left[\prod_{j=1}^{2g} (1 - \ell^{-j}) \right] \prod_{j=2g-r+1}^{2g} (1 - \ell^{-j}).$$

for big g .

The following data for $p = 3$ and $g = 2, 3$ taken from our tables is intended to check this conjecture (Note, C_n^ℓ denotes the product of ℓ copies of cyclic group with order n , $N(C_5^2 + C_{25}, g) = N(C_5^2, g) + N(C_{25}, g)$, $\mu(C_5^2 + C_{25}, g) = \mu(C_5^2, g) + \mu(C_{25}, g)$).

(I) $p = 3, g = 2, N(2) = 2(48 + 116) = 328$

H	C_5	C_7
$N(H,2)$	84	72
$N(H,2)/N(2)$	0.2561	0.2195
$\mu(H,2)$	0.1899	0.1394

(II) $p = 3, g = 3, N(3) = 2(312 + 810) = 2244$

H	C_5	C_7	C_{11}	C_{13}	C_{17}	$C_5^2 + C_{25}$
$N(H,3)$	432	276	210	150	132	72
$N(H,3)/N(3)$	0.1925	0.1230	0.0936	0.0668	0.0588	0.0321
$\mu(H,3)$	0.1901	0.1395	0.0901	0.0764	0.0586	0.0396

The situation for the case $g = 3$ is better than the case $g = 2$ even though $g = 3$ is still too small and our average is taken on irreducible polynomials only.

4. A version of a S. Chowla's conjecture

Let p, q be odd prime numbers and $p = 4q^2 + 1$. From Brauer-Siegel Theorem we know that there are only finitely many of such p such that the class number $h(p)$ of real quadratic field $\mathbb{Q}(\sqrt{p})$ is one, S. Chowla's conjecture says that:

$$h(p) = 1 \text{ for such } p \Leftrightarrow (p,q) = (37,3), (101,5), (197,7) \text{ and } (677,13).$$

The conjecture has not been proved without a suitable Riemann hypothesis (see note at the end of [8]). Now we can prove a version of this conjecture for real quadratic function field as an application of our tables.

Theorem. Suppose $2 \nmid q$, $k = \mathbb{F}_q(T)$, $P = P(T)$ an irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_q[T]$ and $P(T) = A(T)^2 + a$ where $a \in \mathbb{F}_q$, $A(T)$ is monic polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_q[T]$ and $D = \deg A \geq 2$. For this kind of $P(T)$, there are exact six real quadratic function fields $K = k(\sqrt{P})$ such that the ideal class number $h(P)$ of K is one. They are

$$\begin{aligned} q = 3, \quad (P,A) = & (T^6 + T^4 + T^3 + T^2 - T - 1, T^3 - T - 1) \\ & (T^6 + T^4 - T^3 + T^2 + T - 1, T^3 - T + 1) \\ & (T^4 - T^2 - 1, T^2 + 1) \\ & (T^4 - T^3 - T^2 + T - 1, T^2 + T - 1) \\ & (T^4 + T^3 - T^2 - T - 1, T^2 - T - 1) \\ q = 5, \quad (P,A) = & (T^4 + 2, T^2) \end{aligned}$$

(We exclude the case $D = 1$ since the genus of $K = k(\sqrt{P})$ is $D - 1 = 0$ and $h(P) = 0$ is always one in this case.)

Proof. Since $\varepsilon = A + \sqrt{A^2 + a}$ is the fundamental unit of K and the regulator of K is $R = \deg A = D$, we need to determine all $K = k(\sqrt{P})$ with $H(P) = Rh(P) = D$.

Following argument is taken from [9], p. 424. Let $\overline{K}/\overline{k}$ be the constant extension of K/k of degree $2g_k - 1$. The genus of \overline{K} is $g = g_k = D - 1$. Applying the Weil theorem to $\overline{K}/\overline{k}$ we obtain

$$\overline{N}_1 \geq q^{2g-1} + 1 - 2g \cdot q^{(2g-1)/2} = q^{2D-3} + 1 - 2(D-1)q^{(2D-3)/2}$$

where \overline{N}_1 denotes the number of primes with degree one in \overline{K} .

A prime of degree e of K decomposes in K as product of $(e, 2g - 1)$ primes of degree $e/(e, 2g - 1)$ (see [3], p. 164). Therefore, by choosing $e = 2g - 1$, K has at least $(q^{2D-3} + 1 - 2(D-1)q^{(2D-3)/2}) / (2g - 1)$ integral divisors of degree $2g - 1 = 2D - 3$. On the other hand, the Riemann-Roch theorem implies that a divisor class of degree $2g - 1$ has dimension g . There are precisely $(q^g - 1)/(q - 1)$ integral divisors in such a class ([2], p. 64). Therefore

$$\frac{H(P)(q^{D-1} - 1)}{q - 1} \geq \frac{q^{2D-3} + 1 - 2(D-1)q^{(2D-3)/2}}{2D - 3}$$

Namely,

$$h(P) \geq \frac{(q-1)(q^{2D-3} + 1 - 2(D-1)q^{(2D-3)/2})}{D(2D-3)(q^{D-1} - 1)} \quad (4)$$

It is easy to see that the right side of (4) is > 1 if $q \geq 7$, $D \geq 2$; $q = 5$, $D \geq 3$; or $q = 3$, $D \geq 5$. For $q = 5$, $D = 2$ ($d = \deg P = 2D = 4$) and $q = 3$, $D = 2, 3, 4$ ($d = \deg P = 4, 6, 8$), we get the six fields in theorem by checking $H(P) = Rh(P) = D$ in our tables.

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TABLES ON CLASS NUMBER OF QUADRATIC FUNCTION FIELDS

p=3 d=3				p=3 d=6			
P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	H(p)	h(-p)		
* 1021	7	1	1000012	13	26		
* 1022	1	7	1000022	13	26		
1102	3	5	1000111	21	10		
1201	5	3	1000121	21	10		
			1000201	35	6		
			1010201	15	30		
			1011001	21	10		
			* 1011122	3	38		
			1012001	21	10		
			* 1012112	3	38		
			1020001	35	6		
			1020101	15	30		
			1020112	9	18		
			1020122	9	18		
			1100002	13	26		
			1100012	9	18		
			1100111	23	14		
			1101002	13	26		
			1101011	15	30		
			1101101	21	10		
			1101112	23	14		
			1101212	7	46		
			1102001	13	26		
			1102111	23	14		
			1102121	19	6		
			1102201	35	6		
			1102202	5	42		
			1200002	13	26		
			1200022	9	18		
			1200121	23	14		
			1201001	13	26		
			1201111	19	6		
			1201121	23	14		
			1201201	35	6		
			1201202	5	42		
			1202002	13	26		
			1202021	15	30		
			1202101	21	10		
			1202122	23	14		
			1202222	7	46		

p=3		d=7			
P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)
10000102	27	53	10101202	61	35
10000121	21	59	10101211	43	21
10000201	53	27	10102102	25	39
10000222	59	21	10102201	39	25
10001011	87	9	10110022	23	41
10001012	9	87	10110101	41	23
10001102	15	33	10110211	97	15
10001111	33	63	10111001	19	29
10001201	33	15	10111102	55	25
10001212	63	33	10111121	45	19
10002112	21	43	10111201	99	13
10002122	21	43	10112002	23	41
10002211	43	21	10112012	31	49
10002221	43	21	10112021	31	65
10010122	45	19	10112111	37	27
10010222	9	87	10112122	53	27
10011002	35	61	10120021	41	23
10011101	57	23	10120112	15	97
10011211	97	15	10120202	23	41
10012001	19	45	10121002	29	19
10012022	19	45	10121102	13	99
10012111	27	21	10121201	25	55
10012202	17	111	10121222	19	45
10020121	87	9	10122001	41	23
10020221	19	45	10122011	49	31
10021001	61	35	10122022	65	31
10021112	15	97	10122212	27	37
10021202	23	57	10122221	27	53
10022002	45	19	10200001	71	9
10022021	45	19	10200002	9	71
10022101	111	17	10200101	25	55
10022212	21	27	10200112	21	43
10100011	83	13	10200202	55	25
10100012	13	83	10200211	43	21
10100102	25	55	10201021	99	13
10100122	17	47	10201022	13	99
10100201	55	25	10201121	15	49
10100221	47	17	10201222	49	15
10101101	35	61	10202011	85	11
10101112	21	43	10202012	11	85

p=3	d=7		p=3	d=8	
P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	H(p)	h(-p)
10210001	31	49	100000102	88	48
10210121	57	23	100000202	24	176
10210202	11	85	100001002	26	76
10211101	49	31	100001101	74	44
10211111	47	17	100001221	134	20
10211122	31	17	100002002	26	76
10211221	109	19	100002101	74	44
10212011	33	63	100002211	134	20
10212022	29	51	100010002	84	56
10212101	31	17	100010212	42	76
10212112	51	29	100010222	42	76
10212212	11	101	100011001	78	36
10220002	49	31	100011022	52	24
10220101	85	11	100011122	22	148
10220222	23	57	100011212	38	84
10221122	19	109	100011221	28	72
10221202	31	49	100012001	78	36
10221212	17	47	100012012	52	24
10221222	17	31	100012112	22	148
10222012	63	33	100012211	28	72
10222021	51	29	100012222	38	84
10222111	101	11	100020002	28	168
10222202	17	31	100020112	28	84
10222211	29	51	100020122	38	84
			100021022	14	100
			100021201	68	24
			100022012	14	100
			100022201	68	24
			100100002	38	52
			100100021	40	80
			100100111	52	24
			100100122	80	32
			100101011	28	72
			100101112	62	36
			100101121	64	32
			100102022	50	92
			100102102	52	24
			100102111	86	52
			100110001	78	36
			100110011	86	52
			100110202	42	76
			100110212	20	56
			100111012	64	32
			100111222	26	76
			100112021	66	28
			100112101	120	16
			100112102	18	156
			100112201	36	56
			100112222	36	56
			100120102	44	72

p=3		d=8			
P(T)	H(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	H(P)	h(-p)
100120112	28	40	101010122	30	68
100120201	62	36	101010202	60	40
100121011	106	12	101011022	16	160
100121012	14	132	101011121	28	40
100121102	44	72	101012012	16	160
100121111	38	84	101012111	28	40
100121212	88	48	101020202	20	120
100122001	132	24	101021002	38	84
100122101	34	60	101021012	40	80
100200002	38	52	101021111	84	56
100200011	40	80	101021122	66	28
100200012	80	32	101021222	18	124
100200121	52	24	101022002	38	84
100201012	50	92	101022022	40	80
100201102	52	24	101022112	66	28
100201121	86	52	101022121	84	56
100202021	28	72	101022212	18	124
100202111	64	32	101100001	74	44
100202122	62	36	101100011	50	28
100210001	78	36	101100022	76	40
100210021	86	52	101100122	16	128
100210202	42	76	101100212	46	100
100210222	20	56	101101012	60	40
100211011	66	28	101101211	40	80
100211101	120	16	101101222	38	52
100211102	18	156	101102021	64	32
100211201	36	56	101102102	16	160
100211212	36	56	101110121	42	76
100212022	64	32	101110211	66	28
100212212	26	76	101111011	134	20
100220102	44	72	101111102	30	68
100220122	28	40	101111212	74	44
100220201	62	36	101112001	120	16
100221001	132	24	101112112	40	80
100221101	34	60	101112122	20	56
100222021	106	12	101112202	66	28
100222022	14	132	101112221	80	32
100222102	44	72	101120221	136	16
100222121	38	84	101120222	26	172
100222222	88	48	101121011	36	88
101000002	88	48	101121101	88	48
101000011	80	32	101121121	80	32
101000021	80	32	101122001	34	60
101000212	40	80	101122022	28	72
101000222	40	80	101122121	78	36
101001121	120	16	101122201	106	12
101001221	30	68	101122202	14	132
101002111	120	16	101200001	74	44
101002211	30	68	101200012	76	40
101010112	30	68	101200021	50	28

p=3		d=8			
P(T)	H(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	H(P)	h(-p)
101200112	16	128	102012112	64	32
101200222	46	100	102012211	106	12
101201011	64	32	102012212	16	128
101201102	16	160	102020011	68	24
101202022	60	40	102020021	68	24
101202212	38	52	102020102	20	120
101202221	40	80	102020212	28	72
101210111	42	76	102020222	28	72
101210221	66	28	102021001	62	36
101211001	120	16	102021011	64	32
101211112	20	56	102021221	46	100
101211122	40	80	102022001	62	36
101211202	66	28	102022021	64	32
101211211	80	32	102022211	46	100
101212021	134	20	102100022	20	152
101212102	30	68	102100102	40	80
101212222	74	44	102100112	50	92
101220211	136	16	102100201	66	28
101220212	26	172	102100211	76	40
101221001	34	60	102101012	12	136
101221012	28	72	102101201	60	40
101221111	78	36	102101212	50	28
101221201	106	12	102102002	12	104
101221202	14	132	102102202	80	32
101222021	36	88	102102211	80	32
101222101	88	48	102110111	64	32
101222111	80	32	102110122	86	52
102000002	14	176	102110221	134	20
102000112	40	80	102111002	36	88
102000122	40	80	102111211	120	16
102001021	134	20	102111212	18	156
102001102	40	80	102112001	36	56
102001121	36	56	102120001	68	24
102001201	66	28	102120011	78	36
102001222	78	36	102120121	132	24
102002011	134	20	102121021	50	28
102002102	40	80	102121202	34	60
102002111	36	56	102121211	30	68
102002201	66	28	102122002	78	36
102002212	78	36	102122011	76	40
102010102	60	40	102122101	106	12
102011002	36	88	102122212	42	76
102011012	44	72			
102011021	34	60			
102011122	64	32			
102011221	106	12			
102011222	16	128			
102012002	36	88			
102012011	34	60			
102012022	44	72			

$p=3$	$d=8$		
$P(T)$		$H(p)$	$h(-p)$
102200012		20	152
102200102		40	80
102200122		50	92
102200201		66	28
102200221		76	40
102201002		12	104
102201202		80	32
102201221		80	32
102202022		12	136
102202201		60	40
102202222		50	28
102210112		86	52
102210121		64	32
102210211		134	20
102211001		36	56
102212002		36	88
102212221		120	16
102212222		18	156
102220001		68	24
102220021		78	36
102220111		132	24
102221002		78	36
102221021		76	40
102221101		106	12
102221222		42	76
102222011		50	28
102222202		34	60
102222221		30	68

p=5 d=3			p=5 d=5		
P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)
1011	9	3	* 100041	71	11
1014	9	3	* 100042	11	71
1021	7	5	* 100043	11	71
1024	7	5	* 100044	71	11
1032	5	7	100102	25	37
1033	5	7	100201	37	25
1042	3	9	100304	37	25
1043	3	9	100403	25	37
			101022	23	35
			101023	23	35
			101032	15	51
			101033	15	51
			102001	37	25
			102004	37	25
			102012	19	55
			102013	19	55
			102021	51	15
			102024	51	15
			103002	25	37
			103003	25	37
			103011	55	19
			103014	55	19
			103022	15	51
			103023	15	51
			104021	35	23
			104024	35	23
			104031	51	15
			104034	51	15
			110004	35	23
			110014	35	23
			110041	15	51
			110123	17	53
			110131	33	21
			110142	29	41
			110144	69	9
			110202	35	23
			110213	27	39
			110232	31	19
			110243	23	35
			110244	13	49
			110301	55	19
			110303	15	27
			110322	31	19
			110331	49	13
			110333	29	41
			110343	27	39
			110403	15	51
			110411	39	27
			110421	33	21
			110432	17	29
			110441	31	19
			110442	21	33
			110444	71	11

p=5 d=4		
P(T)	H(p)	h(-p)
10002	2	20
10003	10	4
10014	8	8
10024	8	8
10034	8	8
10044	8	8
10102	6	12
10111	8	8
10122	6	12
10123	4	16
10132	6	12
10133	4	16
10141	8	8
10203	6	12
10221	10	4
10223	6	12
10231	10	4
10233	6	12
10303	6	12
10311	10	4
10313	6	12
10341	10	4
10343	6	12
10402	6	12
10412	6	12
10413	4	16
10421	8	8
10431	8	8
10442	6	12
10443	4	16

p=5		d=5			
P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)	h(p)	h(-p)
120003	23	35	130002	23	35
120013	23	35	130012	23	35
120042	51	15	130043	51	15
120104	23	35	130103	19	55
120111	39	27	130104	27	15
120134	19	31	130121	19	31
120141	35	23	130133	13	49
120143	49	13	130134	41	29
120201	51	15	130144	39	27
120212	27	39	130224	53	17
120222	21	33	130233	21	33
120234	29	17	130241	41	29
120242	19	31	130242	9	69
120243	11	71	130304	51	15
120244	33	21	130313	27	39
120321	53	17	130323	21	33
120332	21	33	130331	29	17
120343	9	69	130341	33	21
120344	41	29	130342	11	71
120401	27	15	130343	19	31
120402	19	55	130401	23	35
120424	19	31	130414	39	27
120431	41	29	130431	19	31
120432	13	49	130442	49	13
120441	39	27	130444	35	23
			140001	35	23
			140011	35	23
			140044	15	51
			140102	15	51
			140114	39	27
			140124	33	21
			140133	17	29
			140141	71	11
			140143	21	33
			140144	31	19
			140202	15	27
			140204	55	19
			140223	31	19
			140232	29	41
			140234	49	13
			140242	27	39
			140303	35	23
			140312	27	39
			140333	31	19
			140341	13	49
			140342	23	35
			140422	17	53
			140434	33	21
			140441	69	9
			140443	29	41

p=7	d=3			p=7	d=4		
P(T)		h(p)	h(-p)	P(T)		H(p)	h(-p)
1002		9	7	10261		6	20
1003		13	3	10264		12	8
1004		3	13	10305		10	12
1005		7	9	10306		6	20
1011		5	11	10316		10	12
1016		11	5	10322		10	12
1021		5	11	10326		8	16
1026		11	5	10333		12	8
1032		9	7	10334		8	16
1035		7	9	10335		4	24
1041		5	11	10343		12	8
1046		11	5	10344		8	16
1052		9	7	10345		4	24
1055		7	9	10352		10	12
1062		9	7	10356		8	16
1065		7	9	10366		10	12
				10405		6	20
				10406		10	12
				10412		12	8
				10414		6	20
				10422		10	12
				10433		6	20
				10443		6	20
				10452		10	12
				10462		12	8
				10464		6	20
				10503		10	12
				10505		6	20
				10515		10	12
				10524		10	12
				10525		8	16
				10531		8	16
				10533		4	24
				10536		12	8
				10541		8	16
				10543		4	24
				10546		12	8
				10554		10	12
				10555		8	16
				10565		10	12
				10603		6	20
				10606		10	12
				10613		10	12
				10621		10	12
				10623		8	16
				10632		8	16
				10635		12	8
				10636		4	24
				10642		8	16
				10645		12	8
				10646		4	24
				10651		10	12
				10653		8	16
				10663		10	12

p=7	d=4		
P(T)		H(p)	h(-p)
10011		12	8
10012		12	8
10014		12	8
10023		10	12
10025		10	12
10026		10	12
10053		10	12
10055		10	12
10056		10	12
10061		12	8
10062		12	8
10064		12	8
10103		10	12
10106		6	20
10111		12	8
10112		6	20
10121		10	12
10135		6	20
10145		6	20
10151		10	12
10161		12	8
10162		6	20
10203		6	20
10205		10	12
10211		6	20
10214		12	8
10224		10	12
10236		6	20
10246		6	20
10254		10	12

p=11				d=3		p=11				d=4		
P(T)				h(p)	h(2p)	P(T)				H(p)	h(2p)	
1	0	1	4	9	15	1	0	0	1	2	18	12
1	0	1	5	11	13	1	0	0	1	3	10	28
1	0	1	6	13	11	1	0	0	1	5	16	16
1	0	1	7	15	9	1	0	0	2	4	16	16
1	0	2	2	9	15	1	0	0	2	6	18	12
1	0	2	4	17	7	1	0	0	2	9	10	28
1	0	2	7	7	17	1	0	0	3	3	16	16
1	0	2	9	15	9	1	0	0	3	4	10	28
1	0	3	2	13	11	1	0	0	3	10	18	12
1	0	3	5	9	15	1	0	0	4	1	16	16
1	0	3	6	15	9	1	0	0	4	5	10	28
1	0	3	9	11	13	1	0	0	4	7	18	12
1	0	4	1	9	15	1	0	0	5	1	10	28
1	0	4	4	11	13	1	0	0	5	8	18	12
1	0	4	7	13	11	1	0	0	5	9	16	16
1	0	4	10	15	9	1	0	0	6	1	10	28
1	0	5	1	11	13	1	0	0	6	8	18	12
1	0	5	3	9	15	1	0	0	6	9	16	16
1	0	5	8	15	9	1	0	0	7	1	16	16
1	0	5	10	13	11	1	0	0	7	5	10	28
1	0	6	3	15	9	1	0	0	7	7	18	12
1	0	6	5	17	7	1	0	0	8	3	16	16
1	0	6	6	7	17	1	0	0	8	4	10	28
1	0	6	8	9	15	1	0	0	8	10	18	12
1	0	7	1	15	9	1	0	0	9	4	16	16
1	0	7	2	7	17	1	0	0	9	6	18	12
1	0	7	9	17	7	1	0	0	9	9	10	28
1	0	7	10	9	15	1	0	0	10	2	18	12
1	0	8	1	17	7	1	0	0	10	3	10	28
1	0	8	5	15	9	1	0	0	10	5	16	16
1	0	8	6	9	15	1	0	1	0	6	10	28
1	0	8	10	7	17	1	0	1	0	7	18	12
1	0	9	2	15	9	1	0	1	0	8	10	28
1	0	9	3	11	13	1	0	1	1	2	14	20
1	0	9	8	13	11	1	0	1	2	1	18	12
1	0	9	9	9	15	1	0	1	2	2	8	32
1	0	10	3	17	7	1	0	1	2	5	14	20
1	0	10	4	15	9	1	0	1	2	8	8	32
1	0	10	7	9	15	1	0	1	2	10	12	24
1	0	10	8	7	17	1	0	1	3	9	14	20
						1	0	1	3	10	12	24
						1	0	1	4	3	16	16
						1	0	1	4	4	10	28
						1	0	1	4	7	6	36
						1	0	1	5	6	18	12
						1	0	1	5	8	14	20
						1	0	1	5	9	10	28
						1	0	1	5	10	12	24
						1	0	1	6	6	18	12
						1	0	1	6	8	14	20

p=11					d=4								
P(T)					H(p)	h(2p)	P(T)					H(p)	h(2p)
1	0	1	6	9	10	28	1	0	3	5	3	10	28
1	0	1	6	10	12	24	1	0	3	5	5	16	16
1	0	1	7	3	16	16	1	0	3	5	8	6	36
1	0	1	7	4	10	28	1	0	3	6	3	10	28
1	0	1	7	7	6	36	1	0	3	6	5	16	16
1	0	1	8	9	14	20	1	0	3	6	8	6	36
1	0	1	8	10	12	24	1	0	3	7	7	14	20
1	0	1	9	1	18	12	1	0	3	8	1	14	20
1	0	1	9	2	8	32	1	0	3	8	2	12	24
1	0	1	9	5	14	20	1	0	3	8	6	8	32
1	0	1	9	8	8	32	1	0	3	8	7	8	32
1	0	1	9	10	12	24	1	0	3	8	9	18	12
1	0	1	10	2	14	20	1	0	3	9	2	12	24
1	0	2	0	2	14	20	1	0	3	9	4	10	28
1	0	2	0	6	6	36	1	0	3	9	6	14	20
1	0	2	0	10	14	20	1	0	3	9	10	18	12
1	0	2	1	4	10	28	1	0	3	10	2	12	24
1	0	2	1	6	14	20	1	0	3	10	4	14	20
1	0	2	2	3	12	24	1	0	4	0	2	18	12
1	0	2	2	7	12	24	1	0	4	0	7	10	28
1	0	2	2	9	18	12	1	0	4	0	8	10	28
1	0	2	3	1	16	16	1	0	4	1	2	6	36
1	0	2	3	6	12	24	1	0	4	1	4	16	16
1	0	2	3	7	12	24	1	0	4	1	9	10	28
1	0	2	4	7	12	24	1	0	4	2	1	14	20
1	0	2	5	1	14	20	1	0	4	2	6	12	24
1	0	2	5	5	16	16	1	0	4	3	10	14	20
1	0	2	5	9	12	24	1	0	4	4	1	10	28
1	0	2	6	1	14	20	1	0	4	4	6	12	24
1	0	2	6	5	16	16	1	0	4	4	7	14	20
1	0	2	6	9	12	24	1	0	4	4	8	18	12
1	0	2	7	7	12	24	1	0	4	5	3	14	20
1	0	2	8	1	16	16	1	0	4	5	5	18	12
1	0	2	8	6	12	24	1	0	4	5	6	12	24
1	0	2	8	7	12	24	1	0	4	5	7	8	32
1	0	2	9	3	12	24	1	0	4	5	10	8	32
1	0	2	9	7	12	24	1	0	4	6	3	14	20
1	0	2	9	9	18	12	1	0	4	6	5	18	12
1	0	2	10	4	10	28	1	0	4	6	6	12	24
1	0	2	10	6	14	20	1	0	4	6	7	8	32
1	0	3	0	6	10	28	1	0	4	6	10	8	32
1	0	3	0	8	18	12	1	0	4	7	1	10	28
1	0	3	0	10	10	28	1	0	4	7	6	12	24
1	0	3	1	2	12	24	1	0	4	7	7	14	20
1	0	3	1	4	14	20	1	0	4	7	8	18	12
1	0	3	2	2	12	24	1	0	4	8	10	14	20
1	0	3	2	4	10	28	1	0	4	9	1	14	20
1	0	3	2	6	14	20	1	0	4	9	6	12	24
1	0	3	2	10	18	12	1	0	4	10	2	6	36
1	0	3	3	1	14	20	1	0	4	10	4	16	16
1	0	3	3	2	12	24	1	0	4	10	9	10	28
1	0	3	3	6	8	32	1	0	5	0	2	10	28
1	0	3	3	7	8	32	1	0	5	0	7	10	28
1	0	3	3	9	18	12	1	0	5	0	10	18	12
1	0	3	4	7	14	20	1	0	5	1	2	14	20

p=11					d=4												
P(T)					H(P)		h(2p)		P(T)					H(p)		h(2p)	
1	0	5	1	5	10	28	1	0	6	10	10	12	24				
1	0	5	1	7	18	12	1	0	7	0	2	6	36				
1	0	5	1	8	12	24	1	0	7	0	7	14	20				
1	0	5	2	6	14	20	1	0	7	0	8	14	20				
1	0	5	3	1	10	28	1	0	7	1	1	12	24				
1	0	5	3	9	16	16	1	0	7	1	3	18	12				
1	0	5	3	10	6	36	1	0	7	1	6	12	24				
1	0	5	4	2	8	32	1	0	7	2	6	12	24				
1	0	5	4	3	18	12	1	0	7	3	3	12	24				
1	0	5	4	4	14	20	1	0	7	3	4	14	20				
1	0	5	4	6	8	32	1	0	7	3	9	16	16				
1	0	5	4	8	12	24	1	0	7	4	2	12	24				
1	0	5	5	5	14	20	1	0	7	4	4	16	16				
1	0	5	5	8	12	24	1	0	7	4	6	12	24				
1	0	5	6	5	14	20	1	0	7	5	2	14	20				
1	0	5	6	8	12	24	1	0	7	5	5	10	28				
1	0	5	7	2	8	32	1	0	7	6	2	14	20				
1	0	5	7	3	18	12	1	0	7	6	5	10	28				
1	0	5	7	4	14	20	1	0	7	7	2	12	24				
1	0	5	7	6	8	32	1	0	7	7	4	16	16				
1	0	5	7	8	12	24	1	0	7	7	6	12	24				
1	0	5	8	1	10	28	1	0	7	8	3	12	24				
1	0	5	8	9	16	16	1	0	7	8	4	14	20				
1	0	5	8	10	6	36	1	0	7	8	9	16	16				
1	0	5	9	6	14	20	1	0	7	9	6	12	24				
1	0	5	10	2	14	20	1	0	7	10	1	12	24				
1	0	5	10	5	10	28	1	0	7	10	3	18	12				
1	0	5	10	7	18	12	1	0	7	10	6	12	24				
1	0	5	10	8	12	24	1	0	8	0	6	14	20				
1	0	6	0	2	14	20	1	0	8	0	8	6	36				
1	0	6	0	7	14	20	1	0	8	0	10	14	20				
1	0	6	0	10	6	36	1	0	8	1	2	12	24				
1	0	6	1	8	12	24	1	0	8	2	2	12	24				
1	0	6	1	9	16	16	1	0	8	2	5	16	16				
1	0	6	1	10	12	24	1	0	8	2	8	12	24				
1	0	6	2	1	16	16	1	0	8	3	8	14	20				
1	0	6	2	4	12	24	1	0	8	3	9	10	28				
1	0	6	2	9	14	20	1	0	8	4	1	12	24				
1	0	6	3	4	18	12	1	0	8	4	3	16	16				
1	0	6	3	5	12	24	1	0	8	4	5	14	20				
1	0	6	3	8	12	24	1	0	8	5	1	18	12				
1	0	6	4	3	10	28	1	0	8	5	2	12	24				
1	0	6	4	10	14	20	1	0	8	5	4	12	24				
1	0	6	5	8	12	24	1	0	8	6	1	18	12				
1	0	6	6	8	12	24	1	0	8	6	2	12	24				
1	0	6	7	3	10	28	1	0	8	6	4	12	24				
1	0	6	7	10	14	20	1	0	8	7	1	12	24				
1	0	6	8	4	18	12	1	0	8	7	3	16	16				
1	0	6	8	5	12	24	1	0	8	7	5	14	20				
1	0	6	8	8	12	24	1	0	8	8	8	14	20				
1	0	6	9	1	16	16	1	0	8	8	9	10	28				
1	0	6	9	4	12	24	1	0	8	9	2	12	24				
1	0	6	9	9	14	20	1	0	8	9	5	16	16				
1	0	6	10	8	12	24	1	0	8	9	8	12	24				
1	0	6	10	9	16	16	1	0	8	10	2	12	24				

p=11					d=4								
P(T)					H(p)	h(2p)	P(T)					H(P)	h(2p)
1	0	9	0	2	10	28	1	0	10	4	5	18	12
1	0	9	0	6	18	12	1	0	10	4	9	12	24
1	0	9	0	10	10	28	1	0	10	4	10	12	24
1	0	9	1	4	18	12	1	0	10	5	3	16	16
1	0	9	1	7	12	24	1	0	10	5	7	12	24
1	0	9	1	8	8	32	1	0	10	5	10	12	24
1	0	9	1	9	14	20	1	0	10	6	3	16	16
1	0	9	1	10	8	32	1	0	10	6	7	12	24
1	0	9	2	1	16	16	1	0	10	6	10	12	24
1	0	9	2	5	10	28	1	0	10	7	5	18	12
1	0	9	2	6	6	36	1	0	10	7	9	12	24
1	0	9	3	2	18	12	1	0	10	7	10	12	24
1	0	9	3	3	10	28	1	0	10	8	10	12	24
1	0	9	3	7	12	24	1	0	10	9	1	10	28
1	0	9	3	10	14	20	1	0	10	9	7	14	20
1	0	9	4	3	14	20	1	0	10	10	3	14	20
1	0	9	4	7	12	24	1	0	10	10	4	16	16
1	0	9	5	8	14	20	1	0	10	10	5	12	24
1	0	9	6	8	14	20							
1	0	9	7	3	14	20							
1	0	9	7	7	12	24							
1	0	9	8	2	18	12							
1	0	9	8	3	10	28							
1	0	9	8	7	12	24							
1	0	9	8	10	14	20							
1	0	9	9	1	16	16							
1	0	9	9	5	10	28							
1	0	9	9	6	6	36							
1	0	9	10	4	18	12							
1	0	9	10	7	12	24							
1	0	9	10	8	8	32							
1	0	9	10	9	14	20							
1	0	9	10	10	8	32							
1	0	10	0	6	14	20							
1	0	10	0	7	6	36							
1	0	10	0	8	14	20							
1	0	10	1	3	14	20							
1	0	10	1	4	16	16							
1	0	10	1	5	12	24							
1	0	10	2	1	10	28							
1	0	10	2	7	14	20							
1	0	10	3	10	12	24							