A Method for Determining the Cardinality of the Set of Solutions to Congruence Equations

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ABSTRACT

The cardinality of the set of solutions to a system of congruence equations modulo a prime power is estimated by applying the Newton polyhedral method. Estimates to this value are obtained for an n-tuple of polynomials \( f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n) \) in coordinates \( x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) with coefficients in \( \mathbb{Z}_p \). The discussion is on the estimates corresponding to the polynomials \( f \) that are linear in \( x \) and a specific pair of quadratics in \( \mathbb{Z}_p[x, y] \).

INTRODUCTION

For each prime \( p \) and \( \mathbb{Z}_p \), the ring of p-adic integers let \( \mathbb{F}_p = (f_1, \ldots, f_n) \) be an n-tuple of polynomials in \( \mathbb{Z}_p[x] \) where \( x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \). We will consider the set

\[
V(f ; p^\alpha) = \left\{ u \mod p^\alpha : f(u) \equiv 0 \mod p^\alpha \right\}
\]

where \( \alpha > 0 \). Let \( N(f ; p^\alpha) = \text{card} \ V(f ; p^\alpha) \).

For a polynomial \( f(x) \) defined over the ring of integers \( \mathbb{Z} \) Sandor showed that

\[
N(f ; p^\alpha) \leq mp^{\frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_p D}
\]

where \( D \neq 0, \alpha > \text{ord}_p D \) and \( D \) is the discriminant of \( f \).

Let \( K \) be the algebraic number field generated by the roots \( \xi_i, 1 \leq i \leq m \) of the polynomial \( f(x) \) with \( m \) distinct zeros. Let \( D(f) \) denote the different of \( f \) the intersection of the fractional ideals of \( K \) generated by the numbers

\[
f^{(e_i)}(\xi_i)
\]

where \( e_i = 1 \) where \( e_i \) is the multiplicity of the root \( \xi_i \).

Loxton and Smith (1982) showed that

\[
N(f ; p^\alpha) \leq mp^{\frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_p D}
\]

where \( D \neq 0, \alpha > \text{ord}_p D \) and \( D \) is the discriminant of \( f \).
where \( \delta = \text{ord}_p D(f) \). With this suitably defined global different of \( f(x) \) Loxton and Smith thus improved on the result of Sandor's. Both results are stated for polynomials defined over \( \mathbb{Z} \). They, however, can be adapted to work over \( \mathbb{Z}_p \).

Chalk and Smith (1982) obtained a result of similar form with \( \delta = \max_i \text{ord}_f a_i \), where \( f \) is the Taylor coefficient \( \frac{f(e_i)}{e_i!} \) at the distinct roots \( e_i \). The proof used a version of Hensel's Lemma.

For \( f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n) \) an \( n \)-tuple of polynomials in \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \), define the discriminant \( D(f) \) of \( f \) as follows. If the resultant of \( f \) and the Jacobian of \( f \) vanishes set \( D(f) = 0 \) otherwise let \( D(f) \) be the smallest positive integer in the ideal in \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \) generated by the Jacobian of \( f \) and the components of \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \). Loxton and Smith (1982) showed that

\[
N(f, p^\alpha) \leq (\text{Deg } f) p^{n\delta} \text{ for } \alpha > 2\delta
\]

where \( \text{Deg } f \) means the product of the degrees of all the components of \( f \).

In this paper we will arrive at an estimate of \( N(f, p^\alpha) \) for certain polynomials \( f \) by using the Newton polyhedral method as described by Mohd Atan (1986). With \( p \) denoting a prime, we define the valuation on \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) the field of \( p \)-adic numbers as usual. That is

\[
|x|_p = \begin{cases} \text{ord}_p x & \text{if } x \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0 \end{cases}
\]

where \( \text{ord}_p x \) denotes the highest power of \( p \) dividing \( x \) and \( \text{ord}_p x = \infty \) if \( x = 0 \). The valuation extends uniquely from \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) to \( \overline{\mathbb{Q}}_p \) the algebraic closure of \( \mathbb{Q}_p \) and to \( \overline{\Omega}_p \) and \( \Omega_p \) is complete and algebraically closed.

2. AN ESTIMATE FOR \( N(f; p^\alpha) \) WITH \( f(x) \) IN \( \mathbb{Z}[x] \)

In this section we will consider a polynomial \( f(x) \) with integer coefficients. Suppose

\[
f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \ldots + a_n = a_0 \pi(x - \xi_j)^{e_j}
\]

where the \( \xi_j \)'s are distinct algebraic numbers with respective multiplicities \( e_j \). Let \( \delta(f) = \text{ord}_p D(f) \) as before and \( e(f) = \max_j \text{ord}_p f(e_j) \) \( (\xi_j) \) at the

Then the following theorem gives an estimate for \( N(f, p^\alpha) \). The proof is a modification of that by Loxton and Smith (1982) illustrating the use of the Newton polygon of \( f \) whose special property is stated in Koblitz (1977) which we rewrite as follows.

**Lemma 2.1**

Let \( p \) be a prime and \( f(x) \) a polynomial with coefficients in the complete field \( \Omega_p \). If a segment of the Newton polygon of \( f \) has slope \( \lambda \), and horizontal length \( N \) (i.e. it extends from \( (i, \text{ord}_p a_i) \) to \( (i + N, \lambda N + \text{ord}_p a_i) \)) then \( f \) has precisely \( N \) root \( \alpha_i \) in \( \Omega_p \) with \( \text{ord}_p \alpha_i = -\lambda \) (counting multiplicities).

**Theorem 2.1**

Let \( p \) be a prime and \( f \) a polynomial with integer coefficients which does not vanish identically modulo \( p \). Set \( e = e(f) \), \( \delta = \delta(f) \) and let \( m \) be the number of distinct zeros of \( f \). Then

\[
N(f, p^\alpha) \leq mp^{\alpha} - (\alpha - \delta)/e
\]

**Proof:**

As above we write

\[
f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \ldots + a_n = a_0 \pi(x - \xi_j)^{e_j}
\]

where the \( \xi_j \)'s are distinct with multiplicities \( e_j \). We may suppose that \( \Omega_p \) contains the number field \( K \) generated by the roots \( \xi_j \). Let \( V_j(f; p^\alpha) \) denote the set of points in \( V(f; p^\alpha) \) which are \( \pi \)-adically closest to \( \xi_j \), that is

\[
V_j(f; p^\alpha) = \{ x \in V(f; p^\alpha) : \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j) = \max \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j) : 1 \leq i \leq m \}
\]
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Then

\[ \text{card } V(f ; p^\alpha) \leq \sum_{j=1}^{m} \text{card } V_j(f ; p^\alpha). \]

To estimate the terms on the right, we introduce the set

\[ D_j(\theta) = \{ x \in \Omega : \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j) = \max \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j) \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq m \} \]

and define

\[ \gamma_j(\theta) = \inf \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j). \]

Since \( V_j(f ; p^\alpha) \) is a subset of \( D_j(\alpha) \), we have

\[ \text{card } V_j(f ; p^\alpha) \leq \text{card} \left\{ x \mod p^\alpha : \text{ord}_p (x - \xi_j) \geq \gamma_j(\alpha) \right\} \]

We now require a lower bound for \( \gamma_j(\alpha) \). For this choose \( \eta \) in \( D_j(\theta) \) and consider the Newton polygon of the polynomial \( f(x + \eta) \). Let \( \mu_j = \text{ord}_p (\eta - \xi_j) \) and let \( \varepsilon_j \) be the total multiplicity of all the roots \( \xi_j \) with

\[ \text{ord}_p (\eta - \xi_j) = \mu_j \text{ and set } \lambda_j = \text{ord}_p \left( \frac{f(\varepsilon_j)(\eta)}{\varepsilon_j!} \right). \]

We have

\[ \frac{f(\varepsilon_j)(\eta)}{\varepsilon_j!} = a_0 \pi(\eta - \xi_j)^\varepsilon_j + \ldots \]

where \( \text{ord}_p (\eta - \xi_j) < \mu_j \) for all \( i \),

and the dots indicate terms with larger p-adic orders than the main term. Thus

\[ \text{ord}_p \left( \frac{f(\varepsilon_j)(\eta)}{\varepsilon_j!} \right) = \lambda_j. \]

In the same way,

\[ \text{ord}_p f(\eta) = \lambda_j + \varepsilon_j \mu_j \geq \theta \]

and for any \( k \geq 0 \)

\[ \text{ord}_p \frac{f(k)(\eta)}{k!} \geq \lambda_j - (i - \varepsilon_j) \mu_j. \]

This shows that the first edge of the Newton polygon of \( f(x + \eta) \) goes from the point \( (0, \text{ord}_p f(\eta)) \) to the point \( (\varepsilon_j, \text{ord}_p \frac{f(\varepsilon_j)(\eta)}{\varepsilon_j!}) \) as required by Lemma 2.1. We can find \( \eta \) so that \( \text{ord}_p f(\eta) = \theta \) and \( \mu_j = \gamma_j(\theta) \) and for this choice of \( \eta \) we have

\[ \gamma_j(\theta) = (\theta - \lambda_j)/\varepsilon_j. \]

Therefore \( \gamma_j(\theta) \) is continuous, increasing and concave away from the origin. Further if \( \theta \) is sufficiently large, \( \xi_j \) is the unique closest root to \( \eta \) and so \( \varepsilon_j = \xi_j \) and

\[ \lambda_j = \text{ord}_p \left( \frac{f(\varepsilon_j)(\xi_j)}{\varepsilon_j!} \right) = \delta_j \text{ (say)}. \]

By considering the graph of \( \gamma_j(\theta) \) we see that

\[ \gamma_j(\theta) \geq (\theta - \delta_j) \varepsilon_j \geq (\theta - \delta)/\varepsilon \]

for \( \theta \geq \delta \).

Finally,

\[ \text{card } V(f ; p^\alpha) \leq \max \text{card } V_j(f ; p^\alpha) \leq m_p^\alpha - (\alpha - \delta)/\varepsilon \]

for \( \alpha \geq \delta \).

This proves the theorem since the required estimate is trivial when \( \alpha > \delta \).

3 ESTIMATE FOR \( N(f ; p^\alpha) \) WITH \( f(x) \) IN \( \mathbb{Z}_p[x] \)

In this section we will consider the set

\[ V(f ; p^\alpha) = \{ x \mod p^\alpha : f(x) \equiv 0 \mod p^\alpha \} \]
where $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ is an $n$-tuple of polynomials in the coordinates $x_\mathbf{r} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_p$. We will consider first polynomials $f_i$, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, n$ that are linear in $(x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ as in the following theorem.

**Theorem 3.1**

Let $p$ be a prime and $\mathbf{f} = (f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ be an $n$-tuple of non-constant linear polynomials in $\mathbb{Z}_p[x]$ where $x_\mathbf{r} = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$. Suppose $r$ is the rank of matrix $A$ representing $\mathbf{f}$. Let $\delta$ be the minimum of the $p$-adic orders of $r \times r$ non-singular submatrices of $A$. If $\alpha > 0$ then

$$N(\mathbf{f}; p^\alpha) \leq p^{(n-r)\alpha + r\delta}$$

if $\alpha \leq \delta$.

$$N(\mathbf{f}; p^\alpha) \leq p^{(n-r)\alpha}$$

if $\alpha > \delta$.

**Proof:**

The assertion is trivial for $\alpha \leq \delta$. Suppose $\alpha > \delta$. Consider the set

$$V(\mathbf{f}; p^\alpha) = \left\{ \mathbf{u} \mod p^\alpha : \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u}) \equiv \mathbf{0} \mod p^\alpha \right\}$$

The equation

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) \equiv \mathbf{0} \mod p^\alpha \tag{1}$$

is equivalent to

$$A \mathbf{x} \equiv \mathbf{0} \mod p^\alpha \tag{2}$$

where $A$ is the matrix representing $\mathbf{f}$. Now, $A$ is equivalent to a matrix $A'$ of the form

$$A' = \begin{bmatrix} B & C \\ O & O \end{bmatrix}$$

where $B$ is an $r \times r$ non-singular matrix and $C$ and $O$ are $x(n-r) \times r$ matrix both with rational entries. Therefore (2) is equivalent to

$$A' \mathbf{x} \equiv \mathbf{0} \mod p^\alpha \tag{3}$$

Write $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}', \mathbf{x}'')^t$ where $\mathbf{x}'$ comprises the first $r$ components of $\mathbf{x}$ and $\mathbf{x}''$ the remainder, and $(a, b)^t$ denotes the transpose of $(a, b)$. Then (3) becomes

$$B \mathbf{x}' \equiv -C \mathbf{x}'' \mod p^\alpha \tag{4}$$

On multiplying both sides of the congruence (4) by the adjoint of $B$, we obtain

$$(\det B) \mathbf{x}' \equiv -(\text{adj } B) C \mathbf{x}'' \mod p^\alpha \tag{5}$$

For a given $\mathbf{x}''$ in (5) the number of solutions for $\mathbf{x}' \mod p^\alpha$ is either $0$ or $p^{r\delta}$ since (5) determines $\mathbf{x}' \mod p^\alpha - \delta$. Thus there are $p^{(n-r)\alpha}$ choices for $\mathbf{x}'' \mod p^\alpha$. It follows that the number of solutions $\mathbf{x} \mod p^\alpha$ to (2) and hence (1) is $p^{(n-r)\alpha + r\delta}$.

In Theorem 3.1 if $n = 2$, $\alpha > \delta$ and rank $A = 2$ then

$$N(\mathbf{f}_1, \mathbf{f}_2; p^\alpha) \leq p^{2\delta}$$

where $\delta$ is the $p$-adic order of the Jacobian of $\mathbf{f}_1$ and $\mathbf{f}_2$. We will give an alternative proof of this assertion using the Newton polyhedral method. First we have the following lemma.

**Lemma 3.1**

Let $p$ be a prime and $f$, $g$ linear functions in the coordinates $\mathbf{x} = (x, y)$ defined over $\mathbb{Z}_p$. Let $J = f_x g_y - f_y g_x$ be their Jacobian. Suppose $\mathbf{x}_0$ in $\Omega_p^2$ satisfies $\text{ord}_p f(\mathbf{x}_0) \geq \alpha$ and $\text{ord}_p g(\mathbf{x}_0) \geq \alpha$. If $\alpha > \text{ord}_p J$ then $f$ and $g$ have a common zero $\xi$ in $\Omega_p^2$ with $\text{ord}_p (\xi - \mathbf{x}_0) \geq \alpha - \text{ord}_p J$.

**Proof:**

Let $X = (\mathbf{x}, Y) = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0$ and write

$$f(X + \mathbf{x}_0) = f_0 + f_x X + f_y Y$$
$$g(X + \mathbf{x}_0) = g_0 + g_x X + g_y Y$$

where $f_0 = f(\mathbf{x}_0)$, $g_0(\mathbf{x}_0)$. Consider the indicator diagrams (as defined by Mohd Atan (1986)) of $f(X + \mathbf{x}_0)$ and $g(X + \mathbf{x}_0)$. If no edges in these diagrams coincide, then by Mohd Atan (1986) there exists a zero common to $f$ and $g$ satisfying $\text{ord}_p X \geq \alpha - \text{ord}_p J$. If some edges coincide but with say $\text{ord}_p f_0/f_x \leq \text{ord}_p g_0/g_x$ we replace $g$ by $g - (g_y/f_y) f$ to eliminate $Y$. This transformation does not change $J$ and the hypothesis of the lemma are satisfied with the
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The above equations can be obtained at once by solving the simultaneous equations \( f(X + x_0) = g(X + x_0) = 0 \) for \( X \). It is to avoid solving the equations and to illustrate the use of Newton polyhedron that we consider the above result.

The following theorem gives an alternative proof using Newton polyhedral method to Theorem 3.1 when \( n = 2, \alpha > \delta \) and rank of matrix representing \( f_1, f_2 \) is equal to 2.

**Theorem 3.2**

Let \( f \) and \( g \) be linear polynomials in \( Z_p[x, y] \). Let \( J_{f, g} \) be the Jacobian of \( f \) and \( g \) and \( \delta = \text{ord}_p J_{f, g} \). Let \( \alpha > 0 \). Then

\[
N(f ; g ; p^\alpha) \leq \begin{cases} p^{2\alpha} & \text{if } \alpha \leq \delta \\ p^{\delta} & \text{if } \alpha > \delta \end{cases}
\]

**Proof:** The result is trivial for \( \alpha \leq \delta \). We assume next \( \alpha > \delta \). As before let

\[
V(f ; g ; p^\alpha) = \{(x, y) \mod p^\alpha : f(x, y),
\]

\[
g(x, y) \equiv 0 \mod p^\alpha \}.
\]

Consider the set

\[
H(\lambda) = \{(x, y) \text{ in } \Omega_p^2 : \text{ord}_p f(x, y),
\]

\[
\text{ord}_p g(x, y) \geq \lambda \}
\]

for any real number \( \lambda \). Define

\[
\gamma(\lambda) = \inf_{\chi \in H(\lambda)} \text{ord}_p (\chi - \xi)
\]

where \( \chi = (x, y) \) and \( \xi \) is the common zero of \( f \) and \( g \).

\[
V(f ; g ; p^\alpha) \subseteq H(\alpha)
\]

for each \( \alpha \geq 1 \), it follows that

\[
\text{card} V(f ; g ; p^\alpha) \leq \text{card}\left\{(x \mod p^\alpha : \text{ord}_p (x - \xi) \geq (\alpha) \right\} < p^{2\alpha - 2 \gamma(\alpha)} (1)
\]

where \( \alpha \geq \gamma(\alpha) \).

The lower bound for the function \( \gamma : R \rightarrow R \) can be found by examining the indicator diagrams associated with the Newton polynomials of \( f(X + x_0) \) and \( g(X + x_0) \) for \( x_0 \) in \( H(\lambda) \). By our hypothesis and Lemma 3.1,

\[
\gamma(\alpha) \geq \alpha - \delta
\]

It follows by (1) that

\[
\text{card} V(f ; g ; p^\alpha) \leq p^{2\delta}
\]

Since \( \text{ord}_p J_{f, g} < \infty \), \( f \) and \( g \) have a unique common zero. Hence

\[
N(f ; g ; p^\alpha) \leq p^{2\delta}
\]

as required.

Next, we will consider a pair of non-linear polynomials \( f \) and \( g \) in coordinates \( (x, y) \) defined
over $\mathbb{Z}_p$ of the form
\[
f(x, y) = 3ax^2 + by^2 + c
\]
\[
g(x, y) = 2bxy + d.
\]

First however we prove the following lemma which gives the estimate to the $p$-adic order of zeros common to $f$ and $g$.

**Lemma 3.2**

Let $f(x, y) = 3ax^2 + by^2 + c$, $g(x, y) = 2bxy + d$ be polynomials with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_p$ and with $p > 2$. Let $\delta = \max \left\{ \operatorname{ord}_p 3a, \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{ord}_p b \right\}$. Suppose $(x_0, y_0)$ is in $\Omega_2^p$ with
\[
\operatorname{ord}_p f(x_0, y_0), \operatorname{ord}_p g(x_0, y_0) \geq \alpha > \delta.
\]

Then, there is a point $(\xi, \eta) \in \Omega_2^p$ with $f(\xi, \eta) = g(\xi, \eta) = 0$ and $\operatorname{ord}_p (\xi - x_0), \operatorname{ord}_p (\eta - y_0) \geq \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \delta)$.

**Proof:**

Write $X = (x, y) \sim x_0$ and set
\[
f(X, Y) = 3aX^2 + bY^2 + 6ax_0 X + 2by_0 Y + f_0
\]
\[
g(X, Y) = 2bXY + 2by_0 X + 2bx_0 Y + g_0
\]

where
\[
f_0 = 3ax_0 + by_0^2 + c
\]
\[
g_0 = 2bx_0 y_0 + d.
\]

With the change of variable
\[
U = \sqrt{3a} X + \sqrt{b} Y
\]
\[
V = \sqrt{3a} X - \sqrt{b} Y
\]
we find that
\[
F(U, V) = \sqrt{b} f(X, Y) + \sqrt{3a} g(X, Y) = \sqrt{b} U^2 + 2\sqrt{b} u_0 U + F_0
\]
and
\[
G(U, V) = \sqrt{b} f(X, Y) + \sqrt{3a} g(X, Y) = \sqrt{b} V^2 + 2\sqrt{b} v_0 V + G_0
\]

where $u_0 = \sqrt{3a} x_0 + \sqrt{b} y_0$, $u_0 = \sqrt{3a} x_0 - \sqrt{b} y_0$, $F_0 = \sqrt{b} f_0 + \sqrt{3a} g_0$ and $G_0 = \sqrt{b} f_0 - \sqrt{3a} g_0$.

We therefore see from the Newton polygon of $F$ that $F$ has a zero satisfying
\[
\operatorname{ord}_p F_0, \operatorname{ord}_p G_0 \geq \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \max \left\{ \operatorname{ord}_p 3a/b, \operatorname{ord}_p 3a/b \right\}.
\]

A similar result holds for $G$. These estimates lead to a zero $(X, Y)$ of $f$ and $g$ satisfying the required inequality.

The following theorem gives the estimate for $N(f; g; \alpha)$ where $f$ and $g$ are quadratics in the above form.

**Theorem 3.3**

Let $f(x, y) = 3ax^2 + by^2 + c$ and $g(x, y) = 2bxy + d$ be polynomials with coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_p$ where $p$ is a prime $> 2$. Let $\alpha > 0$ and
\[
\delta = \max \left\{ \operatorname{ord}_p 3a, \frac{3}{2} \operatorname{ord}_p b \right\}.
\]

Then
\[
N(f; g; \alpha) \leq 2p^{2\alpha} \text{ if } \alpha \leq \delta
\]
\[
N(f; g; \alpha) \leq 4p^{\alpha + \delta} \text{ if } \alpha > \delta
\]

**Proof:**

We consider the case when $\alpha > \delta$. The result is trivial when $\alpha \leq \delta$. As before let
\[
V(f; g; \alpha) = \left\{ (x, y) \mod p^\alpha : f(x, y), g(x, y) \equiv 0 \mod p^\alpha \right\}
\]

Following the method of Loxton and Smith (1982) we take $V_i(f; g; \alpha)$ to indicate the set of points in $V(f; g; \alpha)$ that are $p$-adically close to a common zero $z_i = (z_{i1}, z_{i2})$ of $f$ and $g$. That is
\[
V_i(f; g; \alpha) = \left\{ x \in V(f; g; \alpha) : \operatorname{ord}_p (x - z_{i}) \right\}
\]

and
\[
\max \operatorname{ord}_p (x - z_{i})
\]
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where $x = (x, y)$. Then

$$N(f; g; p^\alpha) \leq \sum_i \text{card } V_i(f; g; p^\alpha) \tag{1}$$

Consider the set

$$H_1(\alpha) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{Z}_p^2 : \text{ord}_p(x - \xi_i) = \max \text{ord}_p(x - \xi_i) \text{ and } \text{ord}_p f(x), \text{ord}_p g(x) \geq \lambda \right\}$$

For any real number $\lambda$, Define

$$\gamma_i(\lambda) = \inf_{x \in H_1(\lambda)} \text{ord}_p(x - \xi_i)$$

for all $i$. Now, for every $\alpha \geq 1$.

$$V_1(f; g; p^\alpha) \subseteq H_1(\alpha).$$

It follows that

$$\text{card } V_1(f; g; p^\alpha) \leq \text{card} \left\{ x \mod p^\alpha : \text{ord}_p(x - \xi_i) \leq p^{2\alpha} - 2\gamma_1(\alpha) \geq \gamma_1(\alpha) \right\}$$

where $\alpha \geq \gamma_1(\alpha)$ for all $i$.

We find the lower bound for the function $\gamma_1 : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ by examining the combination of the indicator diagrams for $f(x + x_0)$ and $g(x + x_0)$ with $(x_0, y_0)$ in $H_1(\lambda)$. By hypothesis and Lemma 3.2

$$\gamma_1(\alpha) \geq \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \delta).$$

Hence, by (2)

$$\text{card } V_1(f; g; p^\alpha) \leq p^{\alpha} + \delta \tag{3}$$

for all $i$. By a theorem of Bezout (see for example Hartshorne (1977) or Shafarevich (1977) the number of common zeros of $f(x + x_0)$ and $g(x + x_0)$ does not exceed the product of the degrees of $f$ and $g$. Hence by (1) and (3) the above assertion holds.

CONCLUSION

In this paper we give estimates for $N(f, p^\alpha)$ where $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ is an n-tuple polynomials in the coordinates $x = (x_1, \ldots, x_n)$ and coefficients in $\mathbb{Z}_p$. We have considered both linear polynomials and a pair of non-linear polynomials of a specific form. Our discussion is centred in the use of Newton polyhedral method to arrive at these estimates. The extension to a more general method to arrive at the estimates for $N(f, p^\alpha)$ where $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ are n-tuple of non-linear polynomials of a more general form will be the subject of our next discussion.

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