Tiling the integers with translates of one tile: the Coven-Meyerowitz tiling conditions for three prime factors

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joint with Itay Londner

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Tiling the integers: an introduction

Tiling the integers with a finite set

Let $A \subset \mathbb{Z}$ be a finite set. We say that A *tiles* $\mathbb{Z}$ *by translations* if $\mathbb{Z}$ can be covered by a union of disjoint translates of A. (There is an infinite set $T \subset \mathbb{Z}$ such that every $x \in \mathbb{Z}$ can be uniquely represented as $x = a + t$, with $a \in A$, $t \in T$.)

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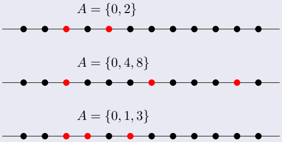

$A = \{0, 2\}$ and $A = \{0, 4, 8\}$ tile $\mathbb{Z}$; $A = \{0, 1, 3\}$ does not.

How to determine whether a given A tiles the integers?

Periodicity and reductions

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- We may assume that M has the same prime factors as $|A|$. (Coven and Meyerowitz 1998, based on a theorem of Tijdeman)
- Sands (1979): Let $A, B \subset \mathbb{Z}_M$. Then $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$ if and only if $|A|\,|B| = M$ and

$$\mathrm{Div}(A) \cap \mathrm{Div}(B) = \{M\},$$

where $\mathrm{Div}(A) = \{(a - a', M) : \ a, a' \in A\}$.

Geometric representation of tilings

Suppose that $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$, with $M = \prod_{i=1}^K p_i^{n_i}$, p_i distinct primes, $n_i \geq 1$. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem, we have

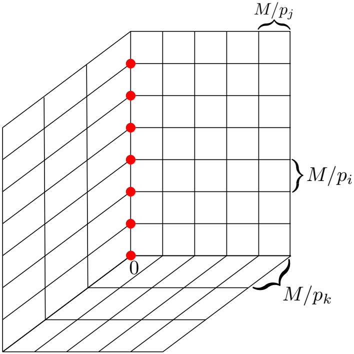
$$\mathbb{Z}_M = \mathbb{Z}_{p_1^{n_1}} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{Z}_{p_K{}^{n_K}},$$

which we can represent geometrically as a K-dimensional lattice. Then $A \oplus B$ can be interpreted as a tiling of that lattice.

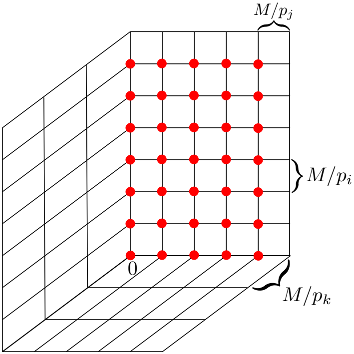
(However, this is more than just a multidimensional tiling. It will be important that the side lengths in different dimensions are powers of distinct primes.)

Geometric representation of sets

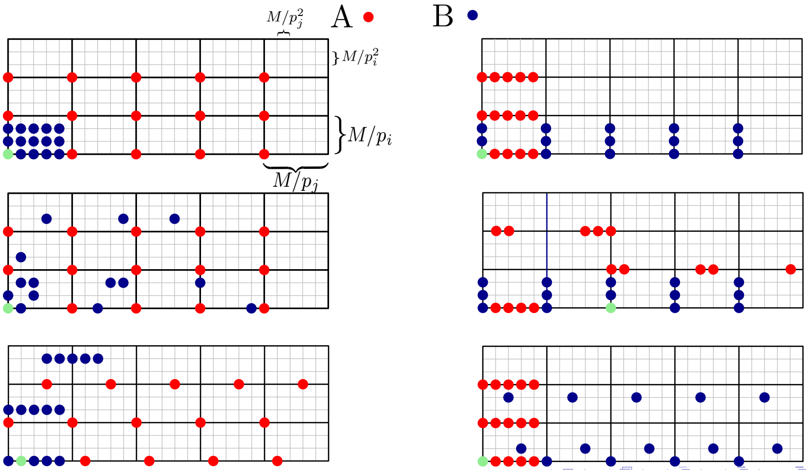
$A = \{0, M/p_i, 2M/p_i, \ldots, (p_i - 1)M/p_i\}$



$A = \{x \in \mathbb{Z}_M : M/p_ip_j | x\}$



Examples of tilings



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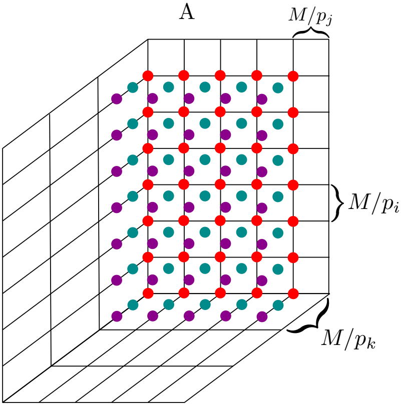

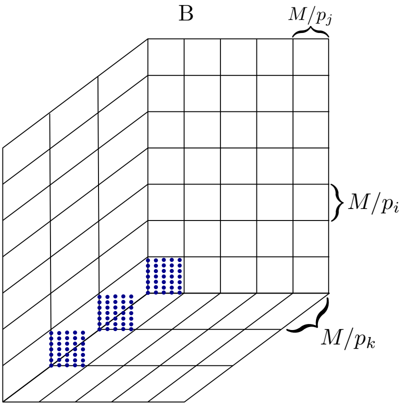

The Coven-Meyerowitz tiling conditions

Polynomial formulation

By translational invariance, we may assume that $A, B \subset \{0, 1, \dots\}$ and that $0 \in A \cap B$. The *characteristic polynomials* (aka *mask polynomials*) of A and B are

$$A(X) = \sum_{a \in A} X^a, \; B(X) = \sum_{b \in B} X^b.$$

Then $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$ is equivalent to

$$A(X)B(X) = 1 + X + \cdots + X^{M-1} \mod (X^M - 1).$$

Now use factorization of polynomials.

Cyclotomic polynomials

The s-th *cyclotomic polynomial* is the unique monic, irreducible polynomial $\Phi_s(X)$ whose roots are the primitive s-th roots of unity. Alternatively, Φ_s can be defined inductively via

$$X^n - 1 = \prod_{s|n} \Phi_s(X).$$

Then the tiling condition $A(X)B(X) = 1 + X + \cdots + X^{M-1} \mod (X^M - 1)$ is equivalent to

$$|A||B| = M \text{ and } \Phi_s(X) \mid A(X)B(X) \text{ for all } s|M,\ s \neq 1.$$

Since Φ_s are irreducible, each $\Phi_s(X)$ with $s|M$, $s \neq 1$, must divide at least one of $A(X)$ and $B(X)$.

Tiling equivalences

To summarize, the following are equivalent:

- $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$
- $|A||B| = M$ and $\mathrm{Div}(A) \cap \mathrm{Div}(B) = \{M\}$
- $A(X) \cdot B(X) = 1 + X + \ldots + X^{M-1} \mod X^M - 1$
- $A(1) \cdot B(1) = M$ and each $\Phi_s(X)$ with $s|M$, $s \neq 1$, must divide at least one of $A(X)$ and $B(X)$

The Coven-Meyerowitz Theorem (1998)

Let $S_A = \{p^\alpha : \ \Phi_{p^\alpha}(X) | A(X)\}$. Consider the following conditions.

(T1) $A(1) = \prod_{s \in S_A} \Phi_s(1)$,

(T2) if $s_1, \dots, s_k \in S_A$ *are powers of different primes, then* $\Phi_{s_1 \dots s_k}(X)$ *divides* $A(X)$.

Then:

- if A satisfies (T1), (T2), then A tiles $\mathbb{Z}$;
- if A tiles $\mathbb{Z}$ then (T1) holds;
- if A tiles $\mathbb{Z}$ and $|A|$ has *at most two prime factors*, then (T2) holds.

Cyclotomic polynomials and distribution

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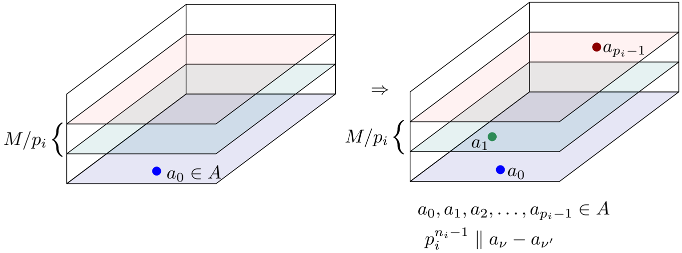
- $\Phi_{p_i}|A \Leftrightarrow A$ is equidistributed mod p_i,
- $\Phi_{p_i^{n_i}}|A \Leftrightarrow A$ is equidistributed mod $p_i^{n_i}$ within residue classes mod $p_i^{n_i-1}$.



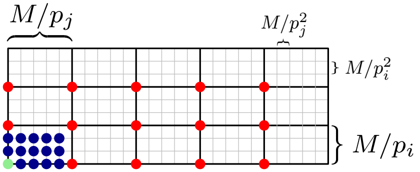
Alternative formulation of T2

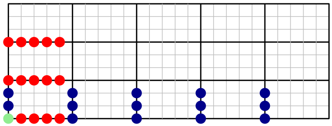
Assume $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$, with $M = \prod_i p_i^{n_i}$. Let $M_i = M/p_i^{n_i}$. Define the *standard tiling set*

$$A^\flat(X) = \prod_i \prod_{\alpha : \Phi_{p_i^\alpha} | A} \Phi_{p_i}\left(X^{M_i p_i^{\alpha-1}}\right).$$

This has the same prime power cyclotomic divisors as A, but also has a "lattice structure".

$$A = A^\flat, B = B^\flat$$





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- C-M used this set to prove T2 $\Rightarrow$ tiling.
- *Converse:* B satisfies T2 if and only if

$$A^\flat \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$$

  is also a tiling. (Similar to replacement of factors in the theory of group factorization (Hajós, Rédei, Szabó, etc.))

Connection to Fuglede's spectral set conjecture

Conjecture (Fuglede, 1974): A set $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ tiles $\mathbb{R}^n$ by translations if and only if $L^2(\Omega)$ admits an orthogonal basis of exponential functions.

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- Łaba (2001): T2 implies spectrality (finite groups, unions of finitely many unit intervals in $\mathbb{R}$).

Main result

Main result (Łaba-Londner 2021)

Theorem. Suppose that $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$, with $M = \prod_{i=1}^{3} p_i^2$. (This is the simplest case that cannot be reduced to two prime factors.) Assume that $p_i \neq 2$ for all i. Then A and B satisfy T2.

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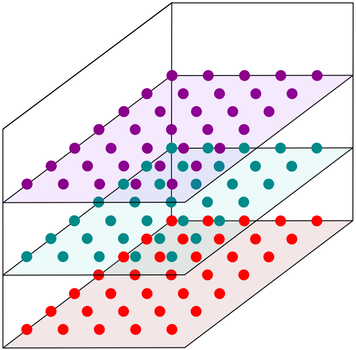
Additionally:

- The proof essentially provides a classification of all tilings of period $M = \prod_{i=1}^{3} p_i^2$. (It does not get much more complicated than Szabó-type examples on next slide.)
- Even case almost done.
- Methods and some intermediate results extend to more general M.

Why are 3 prime factors more difficult?

Example due to Szabó (1985)



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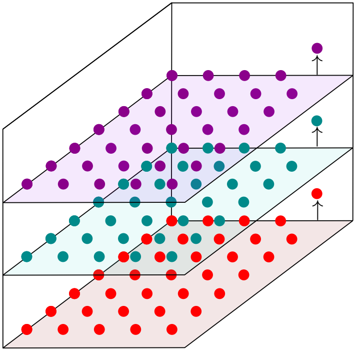

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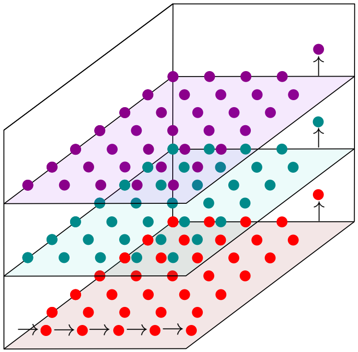

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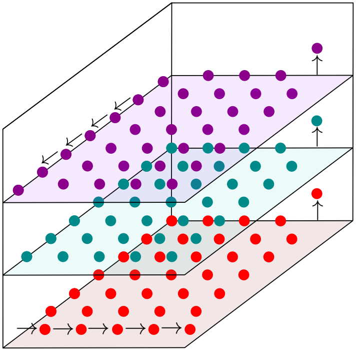


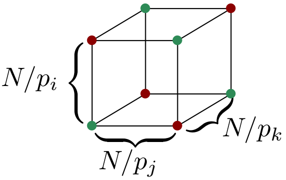
Main ingredients of the proof

Cuboids

Let $N = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_K^{\alpha_K}$, where $p_1, \dots, p_K$ are distinct primes. An N-cuboid in $\mathbb{Z}_N$ is a weighed set with the mask polynomial

$$\Delta(X) = X^a \prod_{i=1}^{K} (1 - X^{d_i}) \mod (X^N - 1)$$

where $a \in \mathbb{Z}_N$ and $(d_i, N) = N/p_i$.



● -1 *weighted*

● $+1$ *weighted*

Cuboids and cyclotomic divisibility

For $A \subset \mathbb{Z}_M$, and $\Delta(X) = X^a \prod_{i=1}^{K}(1 - X^{d_i})$ as above, define

$$\mathbb{A}^M[\Delta] := \sum_{(\epsilon_1,\dots,\epsilon_K)\in\{0,1\}^K} (-1)^{\sum \epsilon_i} \mathbb{1}_A \left(a + \sum \epsilon_i d_i\right).$$

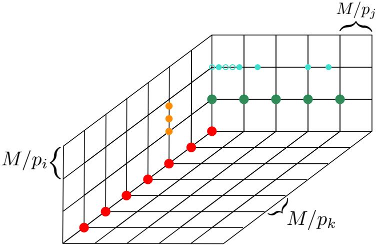
Then $\Phi_M | A$ if and only if $\mathbb{A}^M[\Delta] = 0$ for every such Δ.

This follows from structure results for vanishing sums of roots of unity (Rédei, de Bruijn, Schoenberg, Mann, Lam-Leung, ...), and has been used in the literature on that subject (Steinberger) and on Fuglede's conjecture (Malikiosis et al). We use this on various scales $N|M$.

Fibering

Let $N = p_1^{\alpha_1} \dots p_K^{\alpha_K}$. An *$N$-fiber in the p_i direction* is a set

$$\{a, a + N/p_i, a + 2N/p_i, \dots, a + (p_i - 1)N/p_i\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_N.$$



- A set $A \subset \mathbb{Z}_N$ is fibered in the p_i direction if it is a union of disjoint fibers in that direction.
- We use this on various scales $N|M$ (also for multisets, restricted to grids, etc).
- We use cuboids to get fibering results.

Plane bound: example of a counting argument

Let $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$, where $M = (p_i p_j p_k)^2$, $|A| = p_i p_j p_k$, and p_i, p_j, p_k are distinct primes. Then for every $x \in \mathbb{Z}_M$ we have

$$|A \cap \Pi(x, p_i^2)| \leq p_j p_k,$$

where $\Pi(x, p_i^2)$ is the plane $\{x' \in \mathbb{Z}_M : \ p_i^2 \mid (x - x')\}$.

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This follows from the equidistribution property associated with prime power cyclotomic divisors.

Box product

For $m|M$ and $x \in \mathbb{Z}_M$, define

$$\mathbb{A}_m^M[x] = \#\{a \in A : \ (x-a, M) = m\},$$

and similarly for B. Define also the *box product*

$$\langle \mathbb{A}[x], \mathbb{B}[y] \rangle := \sum_{m|M} \frac{1}{\phi(M/m)} \mathbb{A}_m^M[x] \mathbb{B}_m^M[y].$$

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Theorem. $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$ if and only if $|A||B| = M$ and

$$\langle \mathbb{A}[x], \mathbb{B}[y] \rangle = 1 \ \ \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}_M.$$

(From an unpublished 2001 preprint by Granville-Łaba-Wang.)

Saturating sets

For $x \in \mathbb{Z}_M$, let

$$A_x = \{a \in A : \ (x - a, M) = (b - b', M) \text{ for some } b, b' \in B\}$$

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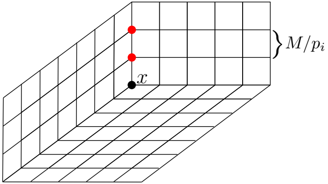
- If $x = a \in A$, then $A_a = \{a\}$. (Divisor exclusion.)
- If $x \notin A$, then $(x-a', M) \neq (a-a', M)$ for all $a \in A$ and $a' \in A_x$. This leads to geometric restrictions on A_x.



$A_x \subset \Pi(x, p_i^2)$

Cofibered structures and fiber shifting

Lemma (special case). Let $M = (p_i p_j p_k)^2$, and assume that $A \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$. Suppose that A and B have the following *cofibered structure*:

- A contains an M-fiber in the p_i direction,
- B is fibered in the p_i direction on the scale M/p_i.

Let A' be the set obtained from A by shifting the M-fiber by M/p_i^2 in the p_i-direction. Then $A' \oplus B = \mathbb{Z}_M$, and A' satisfies T2 if and only if A does.

We use this to reduce our original tiling to simpler ones.

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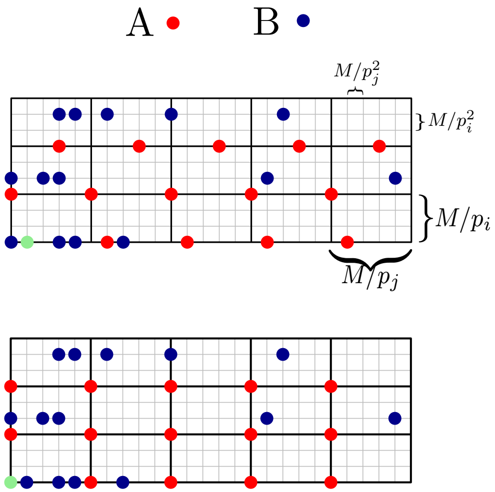

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But how do we get such structure?

One-dimensional saturating spaces

If there is an $x \in \mathbb{Z}_M \setminus A$ such that A_x is contained in the line in the p_i direction through x, then A, B have a cofibered structure similar to that in the lemma.

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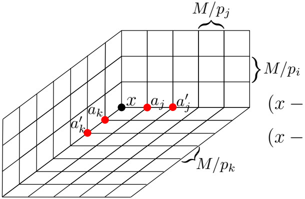
This is implied for example by the following configuration.



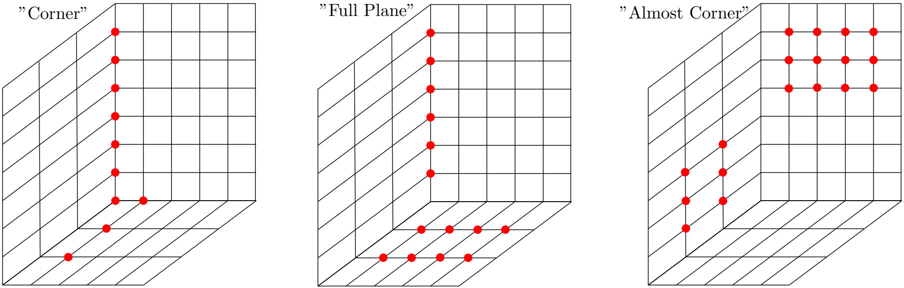
$$(x - a_j, M) = (x - a_j', M) = (a_j - a_j', M) = M/p_j$$

$$(x - a_k, M) = (x - a_k', M) = (a_k - a_k', M) = M/p_k$$

Putting it together

Let $M=(p_ip_jp_k)^2$, $|A|=|B|=p_ip_jp_k$. Assume $\Phi_M|A$.

- If A is not fibered on a $p_ip_jp_k$-grid Λ, then $A\cap\Lambda$ has one of the "special structures" we can classify.



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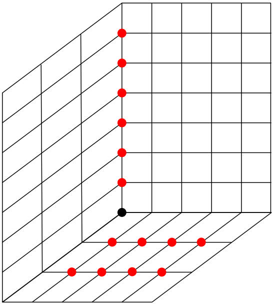
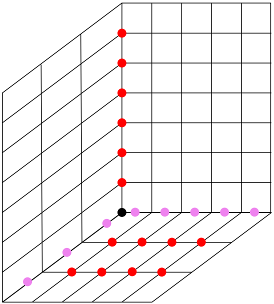
- If A is not fibered on a $p_i p_j p_k$-grid Λ, then $A \cap \Lambda$ has one of the "special structures" we can classify.
- For each special structure, we use saturating spaces and fiber shifting to reconstruct the rest of the tiling. If we can reduce to the case where one of the sets is the standard tiling complement, we are done.
- If A is fibered on all $p_i p_j p_k$-grids, try to go down to a lower scale and use tiling reductions. (Caution: different grids may be fibered in different directions.)

Resolving a special structure: an example



Start with geometric restrictions on the saturating set at the indicated point x.

Resolving a special structure: an example

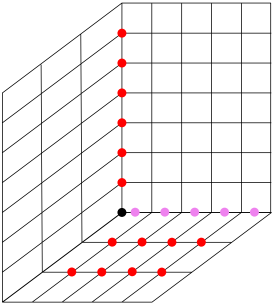


Start with geometric restrictions on the saturating set at the indicated point x.

$\langle \mathbb{A}[x], \mathbb{B}[b] \rangle$ with $b \in B$ could be saturated by one of two possible *cofiber pairs*:

- an M-fiber in A,
- a fiber in B in the same direction on a lower scale.

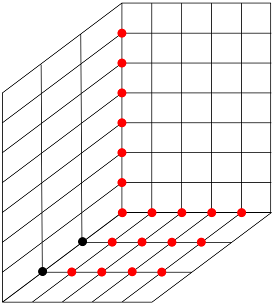
Resolving a special structure: an example



By the plane bound, only one of these M-fibers in A can actually occur. This implies a *cofibered structure*:

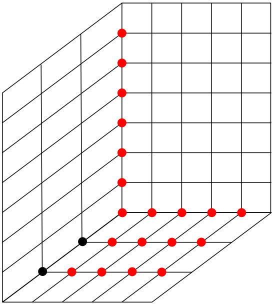
- A contains an M fiber in the p_j direction,
- B is M/p_j fibered in the p_j direction.

Resolving a special structure: an example



We can shift the cofiber in A (this preserves both the tiling property and T2). Now consider saturating sets at the new indicated points.

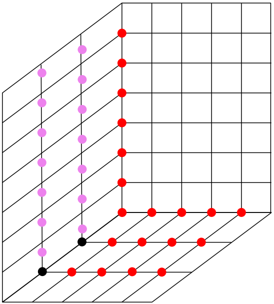
Resolving a special structure: an example



We can shift the cofiber in A (this preserves both the tiling property and T2). Now consider saturating sets at the new indicated points.

Continue the procedure until A is replaced by the standard set $A^\flat$. This implies T2 for both A and B.

Resolving a special structure: an example



We can shift the cofiber in A (this preserves both the tiling property and T2). Now consider saturating sets at the new indicated points.

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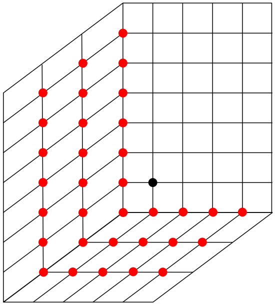

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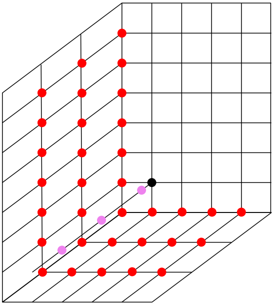

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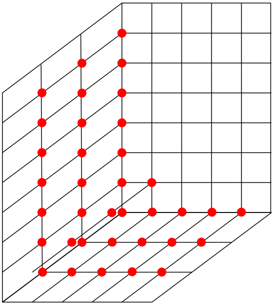

We can shift the cofiber in A (this preserves both the tiling property and T2). Now consider saturating sets at the new indicated points.

Continue the procedure until A is replaced by the standard set $A^\flat$. This implies T2 for both A and B.

Thank you!