What polynomials \( Q \) have the property that 
\[ Q : \mathbb{Z}/p \to \mathbb{Z}/p \text{ is invertible for \( \infty \text{ many primes } p \).} \]

"\( Q \) is exceptional"

**Question.** Does 
\[ f(x, y) = \frac{Q(x) - Q(y)}{x - y} \]
have zeros in \((\mathbb{Z}/p)^2\) ?

**Theorem (Well).** If \( f(x, y) \) is irreducible over \( \mathbb{C} \),
\[ |\# \{ f(x, y) = 0 \} - p | \leq C \sqrt{p} \]

\[ \Rightarrow \]
\[ \{ (x, y) : Q(x) = Q(y), \ x \neq y \} \]

\[ \Rightarrow \]
\[ Q \]
\[ \mathbb{C}^p \]

We want the monodromy group of \( Q \) to not be \( 2 \)-transitive.
The only exceptional polynomials are \( Z^n \) and Chebyshev polynomials:

\[
T_n(\cos x) = \cos(nx)
\]

or

\[
T_n\left(\frac{z+z^{-1}}{2}\right) = \frac{z^n+z^{-n}}{2} \quad (n \neq 2)
\]