what polynomials Q have the property the $Q: \mathbb{Z}/p \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}/p$ is invariable for many primes P . Q is exception. Does Question. Does $P(x,y) = \frac{Q(x) - Q(y)}{x - y} = 0$ Solution Then (Weil) If $P(x,y) = 0$ If $P(x$	at
Q: $Z/p \rightarrow Z/p$ is invortible for many primes p . "Q is exception. Question. Dels $f(x,y) = Q(x) - Q(y) = 0$ $f(x,y) = Q(x) - Q(y) = Q(x) = 0$ $f(x,y) = Q(x) - Q(y) $	at
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$F(x,y) = \frac{\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)}{x - y} = 0$ Solution $\text{Inn (Weil) If } F(x,y) \text{ is irred over}$ $\left[\# [F(x,y) = 0] - P \right] \leq C \sqrt{P}$	listicaly,
Thm (Weil) If $f(x,y)$ is irred over $\left[\#[F(x,y)=0]-P\right] \leq C \sqrt{P}$	ns
$\left \# \left[F(x,y) = 0 \right] - P \right \leq C \sqrt{P}$	
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So Q(x)-Q(y)-0 must have	
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Savard Components.	
$\frac{1}{(1-1)}, \frac{1}{(1-1)}, \frac{1}{(1-1)}$	
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We went the monodromy group of not be 2-transting.	Q +

The only exceptional polynomials are Znk
Chebyshur polynomials:

$$T_n(cosx) = cos(nx)$$

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$$T_n\left(\frac{2+2^{-1}}{2}\right) = \frac{2^n+2^{-n}}{2} \qquad (p \neq 2)$$