# **Special Issue**

# Polynomials: Special Polynomials and Number-Theoretical Applications

## Message from the Guest Editor

The polynomials play an important role in mathematics and science. We aim to focus on two applications of these well-known mathematical objects in this Issue: special polynomials and number theory. The special polynomials (including Bernoulli and Euler polynomials and their generalizations) possess several applications in many branches of pure and applied mathematics. On the other hand, the nth Bernoulli polynomial Bn(X), for example, is a special bridge between certain mathematical topics; we refer here only to the classical formula by Jacob Bernoulli. 1k+2k+... +(x-1)k=1/(k+1) (Bk+1(x)-Bk+1(0)) The application of polynomials in number theory, especially in the theory of diophantine equations, goes back to the famous result of LeVegue from 1964. Let f(X) be a polynomial with rational coefficients, and let r1,...,rn denote the multiplicities of its zeros. LeVegue's theorem states that for given m>1, the superelliptic equation f(x) = ym in integers x, y has only finitely many solutions, unless {m/(m, r1),..., m/(m, rn)} is a permutation of one of the *n*-tuples  $\{t, 1, ..., 1\}$ , t > 0, and  $\{2, 1, ..., n\}$ 2, 1,..., 1\}.

### **Guest Editor**

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## Deadline for manuscript submissions

closed (31 July 2020)



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### Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Symmetry is ultimately the most important concept in natural sciences. It is not surprising then that very basic and fundamental research achievements are related to symmetry. For instance, the Nobel Prize in Physics 1979 (Glashow, Salam, Weinberg) was received for a unified symmetry description of electromagnetic and weak interactions, while the Nobel Prize in Physics 2008 (Nambu, Kobayashi, Maskawa) was received for the discovery of the mechanism of spontaneous breaking of symmetry, including CP symmetry. Our journal is named *Symmetry* and it manifests its fundamental role in nature.

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