Let $A=(a_0,a_1,\cdots,a_{n-1})$ be a finite sequence of complex numbers with modulus 1 of length n. Let

$$A(z):=a_0+a_1z+\cdots+a_{n-1}z^{n-1}$$

be the unimodular polynomial associated with the sequence A and $z:=e^{2\pi i/n}$. In this talk, we give an exact formula of the L_4 norm for A over the unit circle, namely, if n is an odd positive integer, then

$$\|A\|_4^4=\frac{1}{n}\sum_{a=0}^{n-1}|A(\zeta^a)|^4-\frac{4}{n^3}\sum_{a=0}^{n-1}|A(\zeta^a)|^2\Re\left(A(\zeta^a)\overline{A_2(\zeta^a)}\right)$$
$$-\frac{4}{n^3}\sum_{a=0}^{n-1}\Re\left(A(\zeta^a)^2\overline{A_1(\zeta^a)}^2\right)+\frac{8}{n^3}\sum_{a=0}^{n-1}|A(\zeta^a)A_1(\zeta^a)|^2,$$

where

$$A_1(z):=\sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1}\ell a_\ell z^\ell \quad \text{and} \quad A_2(z):=\sum_{\ell=0}^{n-1}\ell^2 a_\ell z^\ell.$$

Using this formula, we are able to prove that if $\overline{a_{n-\ell}}=\varepsilon a_\ell$ for all $1\le\ell<n$ for some fixed complex number ε with $|\varepsilon|=1$ and $a_0:=\varepsilon^{-1/2}$, then we have

$$\|A\|_4^4\ge\frac{5}{3}n^2-2n+\frac{4}{3}.$$

The main term of lower bound is the best possible and is attained by $A(z):=1+\sum_{a=1}^{p-1}\left(\frac{a}{p}\right)z^a$, where $\left(\frac{\cdot}{p}\right)$ is the Legendre symbol and p is a prime $\equiv 1 \pmod 4$. As a corollary, we can show that if $A(z)$ is a reciprocal polynomial of even degree $n-1$, then $\|A\|_4^4\ge\frac{5}{3}n^2+O(n^{3/2})$. Also, our result shows that the largest asymptotic merit factor for reciprocal Littlewood polynomials of even degree is $3/2$.