On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple derivation

Iván PAN

Pipa, December 2023

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

<ロト <回 > < 回 > < 回 > .

э

Introduction Some results

Introduction

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > □ = □ つへで

▶ \Bbbk an algebraically closed field, $Char(\Bbbk) = 0$.



▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let D: k[x₁,...,x_n] → k[x₁,...,x_n] be a k-derivation,

▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear

▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □▶ ● □ ● ○ ○ ○

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.

Introduction Some results

Introduction

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- ▶ *D* is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals $I \subset \Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ such that $D(I) \subset I$.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- ▶ *D* is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals $I \subset \Bbbk[x_1, ..., x_n]$ such that $D(I) \subset I$.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult):

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.
- ► Aut(D) =isotropy subgroup in Aut(k[x₁,...,x_n]), for D non necessarily simple

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.
- ► Aut(D) =isotropy subgroup in Aut(k[x₁,...,x_n]), for D non necessarily simple-it is an invariant.

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning (k = C):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field D = ∑_{i=1}ⁿ a_i∂_{x_i} admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.
- ► Aut(D) =isotropy subgroup in Aut(k[x₁,...,x_n]), for D non necessarily simple-it is an invariant.
- Problem 2:

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ● ● ●

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- ▶ *D* is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals $I \subset \Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ such that $D(I) \subset I$.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.
- ► Aut(D) =isotropy subgroup in Aut(k[x₁,...,x_n]), for D non necessarily simple-it is an invariant.
- **Problem 2:** Describe *D* for which Aut(D) is algebraic.

- ▶ k an algebraically closed field, Char(k) = 0. Let $D : k[x_1, ..., x_n] \rightarrow k[x_1, ..., x_n]$ be a k-derivation, i.e. k-linear such that D(fg) = D(f)g + fD(g).
- D is simple if there are no nontrivial ideals *I* ⊂ k[x₁,..., x_n] such that *D*(*I*) ⊂ *I*.
- Geometric meaning ($\mathbb{k} = \mathbb{C}$):The (singular) foliation associated with the vector field $D = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \partial_{x_i}$ admits no algebraic invariant subvarieties.
- Problem 1 (very difficult): Classify simple derivations up to conjugate by an automorphism.
- ► Aut(*D*) =isotropy subgroup in Aut(k[x₁,...,x_n]), for *D* non necessarily simple-it is an invariant.
- Problem 2: Describe D for which Aut(D) is algebraic. What happens when D is simple?

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > □ = □ つへで



◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > ~豆 = ∽ へ ⊙ > ◆



◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□▶

Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, __). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __)

Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□▶

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations,

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).

Remark.

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).
- **Remark.** If *D* simple and Δ loc. nilpotent such that $[D, \Delta] = 0$,

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).
- Remark. If D simple and Δ loc. nilpotent such that [D, Δ] = 0, then Aut(D) contains the exponential automorphisms:

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).
- ▶ **Remark.** If *D* simple and Δ loc. nilpotent such that $[D, \Delta] = 0$, then Aut(*D*) contains the exponential automorphisms: $e^{a\Delta}(x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a\Delta)^k(x_i)}{k!}, i = 1, ..., n, a \in \Bbbk$.

- Assume n = 2: if D is simple, then Aut(D) = 1 (2016, L.G. Mendes, ___). In general, Aut(D) is algebraic if and only if D is not locally nilpotent (2021, __), i.e. for every f there exists n such that Dⁿ(f) = 0.
- If n > 2: Dan Yan gave examples with D simple and Aut(D) = k acting as translations, and conjectured that there is no other possibility (2019).
- ▶ **Remark.** If *D* simple and Δ loc. nilpotent such that $[D, \Delta] = 0$, then Aut(*D*) contains the exponential automorphisms: $e^{a\Delta}(x_i) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a\Delta)^k(x_i)}{k!}, i = 1, ..., n, a \in \Bbbk$.
- Notice: $e^{a\Delta}$ is the translation $x_i + a$ if and only if Δ = the partial derivative $\partial/\partial x_i$.

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ □ ● つく(~



<ロト <回 > < 回 > < 回 > .

æ

• $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \rightarrow B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation.

◆□ ▶ ◆□ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ▶ ◆ □ ● ● ● ●

► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- Example

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$.

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.
- Conjecture:
- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.
- **Conjecture:** If *D* is simple, then Aut(*D*) is algebraic.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.
- **Conjecture:** If *D* is simple, then Aut(*D*) is algebraic.
- Remark.

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.
- **Conjecture:** If *D* is simple, then Aut(*D*) is algebraic.
- **Femark.** Aut(*D*) is closed in Aut($\Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$).

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

- ► $\delta : \mathbb{k}[u, v] = B \to B, \ \delta(u) = 1, \ \delta(v) = 1 + uv$ is a simple derivation. Define $D : A = B[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to A$ as $D = \delta + \sum_{j=1}^n v^j \partial_{x_j}$.
- ▶ **Example** *D* is simple and $[D, \partial_{x_j}] = 0 \forall j$. So Aut $(D) = \mathbb{k}^n$, acting as translations.
- **Conjecture:** If *D* is simple, then Aut(*D*) is algebraic.
- Remark. Aut(D) is closed in Aut(k[x1,...,xn]).
 "Algebraic" means the degree of polynomials defining elements in that subgroup is bounded (Kambayashi, 1979).

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

Introduction Some results

Some new results

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > □ = の へ @

The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard.

・ロ・ ・ 四・ ・ ヨ・ ・ 日・ ・

크

The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.

▲□ → ▲ □ → ▲ □ → □

크

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- Theorem 1.

▲□ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ▲ □ ▶ ...

르

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic,

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- Theorem 2.

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- ▶ **Theorem 2.** Aut(*D*)⁰

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** Aut $(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n 2$.

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ■ つくで

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n-2$.
- Theorem 3.

<□> < => < => < => = - のへで

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n-2$.
- Theorem 3. If n = 3,

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n-2$.
- **Theorem 3.** If n = 3, then $Aut(D)^0 = 1$

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ● 臣 ● の Q @

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n-2$.
- Theorem 3. If n = 3, then Aut(D)⁰ = 1 or Aut(D)⁰ = Aut(D) = k

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ● 臣 ● の Q @

- The results below are in collaboration with A. Rittatore and P.-L. Montagard. Assume D to be simple.
- ▶ **Theorem 1.** If Aut(*D*) is algebraic, then it is unipotent.
- **Theorem 2.** $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0$ is algebraic of dimension $\leq n-2$.
- ▶ **Theorem 3.** If n = 3, then $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0 = 1$ or $\operatorname{Aut}(D)^0 = \operatorname{Aut}(D) = \Bbbk$ (acting as translations).

▲□ ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ● 臣 ● の Q @

Introduction Some results

Sketch

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶





◆□ > ◆□ > ◆豆 > ◆豆 > □ = の へ @

Lemma. If D is simple, then every nontrivial φ ∈ Aut(D) has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on Aⁿ_k).

< 日 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > < 回 > <

크

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- Proof.

・ロト ・四ト ・ヨト ・ヨト

르

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point.

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- Proof. Let p ∈ Aⁿ_k be a point. Consider the solution of x' = D(x) with x(0) = p.

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- Proof. Let p ∈ Aⁿ_k be a point. Consider the solution of x' = D(x) with x(0) = p. It defines a k-algebra homomorphism σ : k[x₁,...,x_n] → k[[t]]

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- Proof. Let *p* ∈ Aⁿ_k be a point. Consider the solution of **x**' = D(**x**) with **x**(0) = *p*. It defines a k-algebra homomorphism σ : k[x₁,...,x_n] → k[[t]] such that ∂_tσ = σD.

- Lemma. If D is simple, then every nontrivial φ ∈ Aut(D) has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on Aⁿ_k).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \Bbbk -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \Bbbk[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \to \Bbbk[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$.

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a k-algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$.

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable we conclude $q \neq p$ unless $\varphi = id$.

- Lemma. If D is simple, then every nontrivial φ ∈ Aut(D) has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on Aⁿ_k).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable we conclude $q \neq p$ unless $\varphi = id$.

- Lemma. If D is simple, then every nontrivial φ ∈ Aut(D) has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on Aⁿ_k).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable we conclude $q \neq p$ unless $\varphi = id$.
- To prove the theorems we use "Ind-varieties Theory"

- Lemma. If D is simple, then every nontrivial φ ∈ Aut(D) has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on Aⁿ_k).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable we conclude $q \neq p$ unless $\varphi = id$.
- To prove the theorems we use "Ind-varieties Theory" (specially Further-Kraft results)

- ▶ **Lemma.** If *D* is simple, then every nontrivial $\varphi \in Aut(D)$ has no fixed points (w.r.t. its induced action on \mathbb{A}^n_{\Bbbk}).
- ▶ **Proof.** Let $p \in \mathbb{A}^n_{\mathbb{k}}$ be a point. Consider the solution of $\mathbf{x}' = D(\mathbf{x})$ with $\mathbf{x}(0) = p$. It defines a \mathbb{k} -algebra homomorphism $\sigma : \mathbb{k}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \to \mathbb{k}[[t]]$ such that $\partial_t \sigma = \sigma D$. Hence $\sigma \varphi$ corresponds to another solution by the point $q = \varphi \cdot p$. Then q = p implies $\sigma \varphi = \sigma$. Since ker σ is *D*-stable we conclude $q \neq p$ unless $\varphi = id$.
- To prove the theorems we use "Ind-varieties Theory" (specially Further-Kraft results) and a result by Derksen, van den Essen, Finston, and Maubach.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

List of references

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆三 > ◆三 > ・三 · のへで

List of references

Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.

J.P. Furter and H. Kraft, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.

- Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
 - J.P. Furter and H. Kraft, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.
- T. Kambayashi, Automorphism Group of a Polynomial Ring and Algebraic Group Action on an Affine Space,
 J. of Algebra, 60 (1979), pp. 439-451.

- Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
- J.P. Furter and H. Kratt, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.
- T. Kambayashi, Automorphism Group of a Polynomial Ring and Algebraic Group Action on an Affine Space,
 J. of Algebra, 60 (1979), pp. 439-451.
- L.G. Mendes and I. Pan, On plane polynomial automorphisms commuting with simple derivations, J. of Pure and Applied Algebra V. 221, Iss. 4 (2017), pp. 875-882.

- Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
- J.P. Furter and H. Kratt, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.
- T. Kambayashi, Automorphism Group of a Polynomial Ring and Algebraic Group Action on an Affine Space,
 J. of Algebra, 60 (1979), pp. 439-451.
- L.G. Mendes and I. Pan, On plane polynomial automorphisms commuting with simple derivations, J. of Pure and Applied Algebra V. 221, Iss. 4 (2017), pp. 875-882.
- I. Pan, A characterization of local nilpotence for dimension two polynomial derivations, Comm. in Algebra, vol. 50 Issue 5 (2022), pp. 1884-1888.

- Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
- J.P. Furter and H. Kratt, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.
- T. Kambayashi, Automorphism Group of a Polynomial Ring and Algebraic Group Action on an Affine Space,
 J. of Algebra, 60 (1979), pp. 439-451.
- L.G. Mendes and I. Pan, On plane polynomial automorphisms commuting with simple derivations, J. of Pure and Applied Algebra V. 221, Iss. 4 (2017), pp. 875-882.
- I. Pan, A characterization of local nilpotence for dimension two polynomial derivations, Comm. in Algebra, vol. 50 Issue 5 (2022), pp. 1884-1888.
 - A. Shamsuddin, Ph.D. thesis, Univesity of Leeds, 1977

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

- Derksen, H., van den Essen, A., Finston, D. R., Maubach, S., Unipotent group actions on affine varieties, J. Algebra 336 (2011), 200–208.
- J.P. Furter and H. Kratt, On the geometry of the automorphism groups of affine varieties, 2018, 179 pages, arXiv:1809.04175.
- T. Kambayashi, Automorphism Group of a Polynomial Ring and Algebraic Group Action on an Affine Space, J. of Algebra, 60 (1979), pp. 439-451.
- L.G. Mendes and I. Pan, On plane polynomial automorphisms commuting with simple derivations, J. of Pure and Applied Algebra V. 221, Iss. 4 (2017), pp. 875-882.
- I. Pan, A characterization of local nilpotence for dimension two polynomial derivations, Comm. in Algebra, vol. 50 Issue 5 (2022), pp. 1884-1888.
 - A. Shamsuddin, Ph.D. thesis, Univesity of Leeds, 1977
 - D. Yan, Simple derivations in two variables, Comm. in Algebra, vol. 47, Issue 9 (2019), pp.3881-3888.

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆ □▶ ◆ □ ● ● の Q @

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

END

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□ > ◆□ > ◆三 > ◆三 > ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆三▶ ◆三▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶

THANKS!

Iván PAN On polynomial automorphisms which commute with a simple

◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ □ のへで