

RIGIDITY OF PERIODIC POINTS FOR LOXODROMIC AUTOMORPHISMS OF AFFINE SURFACES

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1. Dynamical degree

Let X_0 be an affine surface over a field \mathbf{K} and let $f \in \text{Aut}(X_0)$. A completion X of X_0 is a projective surface with an open embedding $X_0 \hookrightarrow X$. Let H be an ample divisor over X . The *dynamical degree* of f is defined as the following limit

$$\lambda(f) := \lim_n ((f^n)^* H \cdot H)^{1/n}. \quad (1)$$

It does not depend on X nor on H .

An automorphism is called *loxodromic* if $\lambda(f) > 1$.

2. Rigidity of periodic points

Main theorem

Theorem 1 ([Abb24a]) Let X_0 be a normal affine surface over a field \mathbf{K} and let $f, g \in \text{Aut}(X_0)$ be loxodromic automorphisms, then

$$\text{Per}(f) \cap \text{Per}(g) \text{ Zariski dense} \Leftrightarrow \text{Per}(f) = \text{Per}(g). \quad (2)$$

3. Dynamics of a loxodromic automorphism

Theorem 2 ([Abb23]) If f is a loxodromic automorphisms of X_0 , there exists a completion X of X_0 and $p_+, p_- \in X \setminus X_0(\mathbf{K})$ such that

1. $p_+ \neq p_-$.
2. $f(p_+) = p_+, f^{-1}(p_-) = p_-$.
3. There exists $N_0 \geq 1$, $f^{\pm N_0}(X \setminus X_0) = p_{\pm}$.
4. $f^{\pm 1}$ at p_{\pm} is locally attracting for any absolute value over \mathbf{K} for the Euclidian topology.

If v is an absolute value on \mathbf{K} , write \mathbf{C}_v is the completion of the algebraic closure of \mathbf{K} with respect to v .

4. Construction of dynamical Green functions

Theorem 3 Let v be an absolute value over \mathbf{K} with an embedding $X_0 \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}_v^n$. The functions

$$\forall p \in X_0(\mathbf{C}_v), \quad G_v^{\pm} = \lim_N \frac{1}{\lambda(f)^N} \log^+ \|f^{\pm N}(p)\| \quad (3)$$

are well defined over $X_0(\mathbf{C}_v)$ and satisfy the following properties:

1. G_v^{\pm} is continuous, ≥ 0 , plurisubharmonic and pluriharmonic over the set $\{G_v^{\pm} > 0\}$.
2. $G_v^{\pm}(p) = 0$ if and only if $\{f^{\pm n}(p)\}_{n \geq 0}$ is bounded.
3. $G_v^{\pm}(f^{\pm 1}(p)) = \lambda(f)p$.

The measure $\mu_v := \text{dd}^c G_v^+ \wedge \text{dd}^c G_v^-$ is called the *equilibrium measure* of f at v .

5. Equidistribution of periodic points

Theorem 4 ([YZ23]) Suppose \mathbf{K} is a number field. Let (p_n) be a generic sequence of periodic points of f , then for every absolute value v of \mathbf{K} ,

$$\frac{1}{\#\text{Gal}(p_n)} \sum_{q \in \text{Gal}(p_n)} \delta_q \rightarrow \mu_v. \quad (4)$$

This implies $\text{Per}(f) \cap \text{Per}(g)$ Zariski dense $\Rightarrow \forall v, \mu_{f,v} = \mu_{g,v}$.

6. Canonical heights

Theorem 5 Suppose \mathbf{K} is a number field and $\mathcal{M}(\mathbf{K})$ is the set of (normalised) absolute values of \mathbf{K} . The canonical height of f is defined as

$$\forall p \in X_0(\overline{\mathbf{K}}), \quad h_f(p) = \frac{1}{\#\text{Gal}(p)} \sum_{v \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{K})} \sum_{q \in \text{Gal}(p)} G_v(q) \quad (5)$$

where $G_v := G_v^+ + G_v^-$. And we have $p \in \text{Per}(f) \Leftrightarrow h_f(p) = 0$.

Plan of proof in the number field case

$$\text{Per}(f) \cap \text{Per}(g) \text{ Zariski dense} \Rightarrow \forall v \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{K}), \mu_{f,v} = \mu_{g,v} \Rightarrow \forall v \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbf{K}), \{G_{v,f} = 0\} = \{G_{v,g} = 0\} \Rightarrow \text{Per}(f) = \text{Per}(g).$$

7. The character variety of the punctured torus

Let \mathbb{T}_1 be the once punctured torus, we have $\pi_1(\mathbb{T}_1) = F_2 = \langle a, b \rangle$. Let X be the character variety

$$X := \text{Hom}(\pi_1(\mathbb{T}_1), \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})) // \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C}). \quad (6)$$

By a theorem of Fricke and Klein, we have the following isomorphism

$$[\rho] \in X \mapsto (\text{Tr} \rho(a), \text{Tr} \rho(b), \text{Tr} \rho(ab)) =: (x, y, z) \in \mathbf{C}^3. \quad (7)$$

And we have the following relation in $\text{SL}_2(\mathbf{C})$:

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz + \text{Tr} \rho(aba^{-1}b^{-1}) + 2. \quad (8)$$

The generalised Mapping class group $\text{Mod}(\mathbb{T}_1)^* = \text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$ acts on X and preserves the regular function $\text{Tr} \rho(aba^{-1}b^{-1})$.

8. The family of Markov surfaces

Let $D \in \mathbf{C}$, the Markov surface M_D of parameter D is the hypersurface in \mathbf{C}^3 defined by the equation

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = xyz + D. \quad (11)$$

The group homomorphism

$$\text{Mod}(\mathbb{T}_1^*) \supset \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(M_D) \quad (12)$$

is with finite kernel and the image is of finite index.

10. Strong rigidity of periodic points

Theorem 6 ([DF17; Abb24b; Abb24a]) If $X_0 = \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{C}}^2$ or $X_0 = M_D$ with D transcendental or $D = 0, \cos \frac{2\pi}{q}, q \geq 2$, then

$$\text{Per}(f) \cap \text{Per}(g) \text{ Zariski dense} \Leftrightarrow \exists N, M \in \mathbf{Z} \setminus \{0\}, f^N = g^M. \quad (13)$$

11. Counterexamples and Conjecture

If $A, B \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$, then they induce automorphisms f_A, f_B over \mathbb{G}_m^2 and we have

$$\text{Per}(f_A) = \mathbb{U} \times \mathbb{U} = \text{Per}(f_B) \quad (14)$$

and this also holds over M_4 .

Conjecture 7 If $\text{char} \mathbf{K} = 0$ and X_0 is a normal affine surface over \mathbf{K} , then for $f, g \in \text{Aut}(X_0)$ loxodromic one has

$$\text{Per}(f) = \text{Per}(g) \Leftrightarrow \exists N, M \in \mathbf{Z} \setminus \{0\}, f^N = g^M \quad (15)$$

unless $X_0 = \mathbb{G}_m^2$ or M_4 .

References

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