

Some properties concerning derivations of affine domains

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1 Derivations theory and affine algebraic geometry

Affine algebraic geometry mainly studies \mathbb{A}^n . (Mathematics Subject Classification: 14R) relations:

- lnd and \mathbb{G}_a group actions on varieties
- kernel of lnd and Hilbert 14'th problem
- exponential of lnd and automorphism group
- images of derivations and Jacobian conjecture
- ML-inv and cancellation problem for varieties

A derivation D of B is locally nilpotent if for any $a \in b$ there is a integer n_a such that $D^{n_a}(a) = 0$. Then for $\text{char}(k) = 0$, lnd D , then

$$\exp D = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{D^n}{n!}$$

Let X be an affine variety, then there are exponential automorphisms of X .

Conjecture: $\text{Aut } \mathbb{A}^n$ is generated by affine automorphism and exponential automorphism.

Hilbert 14:

a lnd D of $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$$\text{Frac}(\ker D) \cap k[x_1, \dots, x_n] = \ker D$$

Then there are conterexamples for hilbert 14 with $n = 5, 6, 7$

2 image of LND

Jacobson conjecture: $\det JF$ non-zero constant, then F automorphism.

Image conjecture (Zhao,2010) implies Jacobian conjecture.

MWZ problem (Essen-Wright-Zhao, 2011): D derivation of $k[x, y]$, with $\text{div } D = 0$, Is $\text{Im } D$ a MZ subspace.

Theorem 2.1. JC of dimension 2 \implies MWZ holds in the case $1 \in \text{Im } D$

Definition 2.2. A subspace of M of S is MZ subspace if

$$f^m \in M, \forall n \implies \forall g \in B, gf^m \in M, m \gg 0$$

lnd conjecture: Let D be a lnd of $B = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, any idea I of B , then DI is a MZ subspace. Open for $n \geq 2$.

Crucial problem: Describe polynomials f with $f^m \in \text{Im } D \forall m \geq 1$

- polytopes of Laurent polynomial
- Integrals of polynomial functions
- local slices (local slice construction) (Daigle algebraic explains)
- Grobner basis

3 ML-invariant

Cancellation problem: for affine variety X, Y , does $X \times \mathbb{A}^1 \cong Y \times \mathbb{A}^1$ imply $X \cong Y$? Fail for surfaces.

ML-invariant:

$$ML(B) = \cap_{D \in LND(B)} \ker D$$