

On locally nilpotent derivations of polynomial algebra in three variables

Nikhilesh Dasgupta* and Sergey Gaifullin†

**Department of Mathematics,*

Gandhi Institute of Technology and Management (GITAM) University,

Bengaluru, Karnataka 561203, India.

e-mail: its.nikhilesh@gmail.com, ndasgupt@gitam.edu

†Faculty of Computer Science,

HSE University,

Pokrovsky Boulevard 11, Moscow 109028, Russia.

e-mail: sgayf@yandex.ru

Abstract

In this paper we investigate locally nilpotent derivations on the polynomial algebra in three variables over a field of characteristic zero. We introduce an iterating construction giving all locally nilpotent derivations of rank 2. This construction allows to get examples of non-triangularizable locally nilpotent derivations of rank 2. We also show that the well-known example of a locally nilpotent derivation of rank 3, given by Freudenburg, is a member of a large family of new examples of rank 3 locally nilpotent derivations. Our approach is based on considering all locally nilpotent derivations commuting with a given one. We obtain a characterization of locally nilpotent derivations with a given rank in terms of sets of commuting locally nilpotent derivations.

Keywords. Polynomial ring, locally nilpotent derivation, rank, kernel, triangularizable derivation.

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1 Introduction

By a ring, we mean a Noetherian ring with unity. Let k be a field of characteristic zero and B be a k -algebra. We use the notation $B = k^{[n]}$ to denote that B is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra in n variables over k . A k -linear map $\delta : B \rightarrow B$ is said to be a k -derivation if it satisfies the Leibnitz rule: $\delta(ab) = a\delta(b) + b\delta(a)$ for all $a, b \in B$. A k -derivation δ is said to be a *locally nilpotent derivation* (abbrev. LND) if, for each $b \in B$, there exists $n(b) \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\delta^{n(b)}(b) = 0$. The B -subalgebra $A := \{b \in B \mid \delta(b) = 0\}$ is called the *kernel* of δ and denoted by $\text{Ker } \delta$. The set of all LNDs of B is denoted by $\text{LND}(B)$.

When k is algebraically closed, the group of regular automorphisms $\text{Aut}(k^{[n]})$ is a classical object of investigation in affine algebraic geometry. There are a lot of famous long standing problems about $\text{Aut}(k^{[n]})$ such as Jacobian conjecture, Linearization problem, Tameness problem and so on. One of the approaches to study $\text{Aut}(k^{[n]})$ is to study all algebraic subgroups in it. Each connected linear algebraic group is generated by one-dimensional subgroups isomorphic to the additive or the multiplicative group of k . We call such subgroups \mathbb{G}_a and \mathbb{G}_m -subgroups, respectively. The \mathbb{G}_a -subgroups correspond to locally nilpotent derivations of $k^{[n]}$.

LNDs became a powerful tool for investigating k -algebras. In 1996, Makar-Limanov [22] introduced a new invariant of a k -algebra B , which was later named the *Makar-Limanov invariant*. It is the intersection of kernels of all LNDs on B and is denoted by $\text{ML}(B)$. This invariant allows one to prove that the Koras-Russell cubic $\{x + x^2y + z^2 + t^3 = 0\}$ is not isomorphic to the three dimensional affine space. Generalization of this result given by Kaliman and Makar-Limanov in 1997 was the final step in the proof of the Linearization problem for \mathbb{C}^* -action on \mathbb{C}^3 [21]. One can also use $\text{ML}(B)$ for the purpose of describing all automorphisms of a k -algebra B [23, 25, 27, 14]. In [13], characterizations of $k^{[2]}$ and $k^{[3]}$ in terms of the Makar-Limanov invariant are obtained.

Another popular concept based on the concept of LNDs is that of flexibility of an affine algebraic variety. Let $\text{SAut}(X)$ denote the group generated by all \mathbb{G}_a -subgroups in $\text{Aut}(k[X])$, where $k[X]$ is the algebra of regular functions on an affine algebraic variety X . In [1] it is proved that if $\text{SAut}(X)$ acts on the regular locus X^{reg} transitively, then it acts on X^{reg} infinitely transitively, i.e. every m -tuple $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ of distinct points in X^{reg} can be moved to any m -tuple $\{b_1, \dots, b_m\}$ of distinct points in X^{reg} by an element of $\text{SAut}(X)$. Such varieties are called *flexible*. It turns out that many natural classes of varieties including affine spaces are flexible [2, 1, 15, 28].

Although LNDs are popular objects of investigation, even for many well-known algebras it is a complicated problem to describe all LNDs on these algebras. For example, in case of the polynomial algebra $k^{[n]}$, there is no complete description starting from $n = 3$. For $n = 1$, each LND of $k[x]$ has the form $c \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$, where $c \in k$. For $n = 2$, each LND of $k[x, y]$ has the form $f(u) \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$, where $\{u, v\}$ is a coordinate system of $k^{[2]}$, i.e. $k[x, y] = k[u, v]$ (Theorem 2.7). When $n \geq 3$, there is no such explicit description of an arbitrary LND, but there are many known examples. Indeed, each *triangularizable* derivation is an LND. By a triangularizable derivation, we mean a derivation δ on $k^{[n]}$ such that in some coordinate system $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ we have $\delta(x_i) \in k[x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}]$, in particular, $\delta(x_1) \in k$. For $n = 3$, there exists a complete description of LNDs which contain at least one variable in its kernel, given by Daigle and Freudenburg (Theorem 2.17). It seems that starting from $n = 4$ the situation becomes very difficult. An important technique to study an LND is by investigating its kernel. Indeed, it is easy to see that for $n \leq 2$ the kernel of any non-zero LND of $k^{[n]}$ is a polynomial ring. For $n = 3$, this fact is the statement of Miyanishi's theorem [19, Theorem 5.1]. But for $n \geq 5$ the kernel of an LND can be even non finitely generated [11]. For $n = 4$, though it is known that the kernel of an LND is finitely generated if it annihilates a variable [3, Theorem 1] and is also a polynomial ring if in addition, the kernel is regular [4], the question of finite generation of the kernel remains open in general. That is why our paper is devoted to the case $n = 3$. This paper is an attempt to understand how do LNDs on $k[x, y, z]$ look like.

If δ is an LND and $h \in \text{Ker } \delta$, then $h\delta$ is also an LND, which is called a *replica* of δ . So, to investigate all LNDs in some sense it is sufficient to investigate irreducible ones, i.e. LNDs whose image is not contained in any non-trivial principal ideal. Indeed, all LNDs are replicas of irreducible ones. Each derivation of $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ has the form

$$\delta = f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + f_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \quad \text{where } f_i \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n].$$

If we change the system of coordinates, i.e. consider such y_1, \dots, y_n that $k[y_1, \dots, y_n] = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, then δ has the form

$$\tilde{f}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \dots + \tilde{f}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial y_n}, \quad \tilde{f}_i \in k[y_1, \dots, y_n].$$

The minimal number of non-zero $\tilde{f}_1, \dots, \tilde{f}_n$ for various systems of coordinates is called *rank* of the derivation δ , denoted by $\text{rk } \delta$. If $\text{rk } \delta = 0$, then $\delta = 0$. Every LND of rank 1 is a replica of the derivation $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ in some coordinate system $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ of $k^{[n]}$ (Proposition 2.12). It is easy to prove that a replica of a triangularizable derivation has rank at most $n - 1$. But the converse is not true even for $n = 3$. On $k^{[3]}$, there are examples of non-triangularizable irreducible LNDs of rank 2. The first example of a non-triangularizable LND of $k^{[3]}$ was given by Bass [5], which was generalized to $k^{[n]}$ for $n \geq 4$ by Popov [29]. More examples were given by Freudenburg [16, Example 2] and Daigle [8, Example 3.5]. Later, Freudenburg [18] proved that there exist LNDs on $k^{[3]}$ of rank 3. This example of Freudenburg (see Section 5) is given by some rather complicated polynomials. The proof that this LND is of rank 3, is based on the fact that it is homogeneous with respect to a \mathbb{Z} -grading on B . Later, he introduced the technique of local slice constructions [17] to generalize this example and obtained new examples of rank 3 LNDs. Similar examples were also obtained by Daigle, who used a geometric approach. The connection between his geometric approach and local slice constructions is described in [9]. However, the examples of rk 3 derivations obtained by these methods were all homogeneous with respect to some positive \mathbb{Z} gradings.

Our approach to studying LNDs of $k^{[3]}$ is based on investigating all LNDs that commute with a fixed one. It is easy to see that, given any LND δ , all LNDs equivalent to δ commute with δ . Recall that, two LNDs are called *equivalent* if their kernels coincide. We prove the following characterization of irreducible LNDs of rank 3: *an irreducible LND δ of $k^{[3]}$ has rank 3 if and only if every LND commuting with it is equivalent to δ* (see Theorem 4.5). Note that, for a reducible LND, it is not true. We give an explicit criterion for an LND to have a non-equivalent commuting one (see Proposition 4.1). It allows us to construct LNDs even of rank 1 without non-equivalent commuting ones. For example, one can consider the derivation $xy \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ on $k[x, y, z]$. We also prove that each LND of $k^{[3]}$ can be restricted to a canonical (possibly, proper) subalgebra of $k^{[3]}$ isomorphic to $k^{[3]}$, such that the restriction is an LND of rank one. We prove that if a restriction of an irreducible LND has no non-equivalent commuting LNDs then the initial LND δ also has no non-equivalent commuting LNDs and hence has rank 3 (Remark 5.2 and Proposition 5.4). This allows to obtain a new proof that Freudenburg's example is of rank 3 and to construct new non-homogeneous

examples of rank 3 LNDs (Theorem 5.6). In some sense, our approach explains why these LNDs are of rank 3.

In this paper, we develop a new technique to obtain new LNDs via chains of commuting LNDs starting from basic partial derivations. We prove that every irreducible LND on $k^{[n]}$ of rank at most 2 can be obtained by an iterative construction from partial derivations in some coordinate system (Corollary 3.18). We call this construction as the *Modified Commuting LND Construction* (abbrev. MC-construction). It has a close connection with amalgamated product structure of $\text{Aut}(k^{[2]})$. The minimal number of steps of this construction is defined to be the *level* of the LND. This gives a new numerical characteristic, which shows how complicated the LND is. The simplest LNDs of rank at most 2 are LNDs of rank 1, then come the triangularizable LNDs. As the level of an LND depends on the choice of coordinate system, one can take the minimum over a suitable collection of coordinate systems. That minimum number is called the *universal level* of D . We show that an LND has rank 1 if and only if it has universal level 1 and it is triangularizable if and only if it has universal level 3 (Theorem 3.20). In our definition, no LND has universal level 2. Using the MC-construction technique, we construct a new family of non-triangularizable LNDs of rank 2 (Example 4.14). These examples are different from the earlier examples of Freudenburg [16] and Daigle [8]. In a forthcoming paper, we will give a description of the isotropy subgroup of an LND of $k^{[3]}$, i.e. the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(k^{[3]})$ consisting of all automorphisms of $k^{[3]}$ commuting with this LND.

2 Preliminaries

For a ring R , we denote the multiplicative group of units by R^* . Let $k^{[n]}$ be the polynomial ring in n variables over k . We say that $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $x_i \in k^{[n]}$ is a *coordinate system* or *system of variables* if $k^{[n]} = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. By a *coordinate* or a *variable* we mean such an element that it can be included in a coordinate system. If α is an automorphism of $k^{[n]}$ such that $\alpha(x_i) = f_i$, then we use the notation $\alpha = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$.

Definition 2.1. For a coordinate system $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ of $k^{[n]}$, an automorphism $\alpha = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ is said to be *triangular* if $f_i \in k[x_1, \dots, x_i]$ for each i , $1 \leq i \leq n$. We denote the subgroup of triangular automorphisms by $T_n(k; \mathbf{x})$ or more simply by $T_n(k)$ when the coordinate system \mathbf{x} is understood from the context. The subgroup of $\text{Aut}(k^{[n]})$ generated by $\text{GL}_n(k)$ and the triangular automorphisms is called the *tame subgroup* relative to the coordinate system \mathbf{x} , and is denoted by $\text{TA}_n(k; \mathbf{x})$.

It is well-known that every automorphism of $k^{[2]}$ is tame. This result was first proved by Jung [20] for characteristic zero and generalized to arbitrary characteristic by Van der Kulk [31]. The next theorem gives the explicit structure of $\text{Aut}(k^{[2]})$ [19, Theorem 4.2]. Though this result was initially contained in the works of Van der Kulk, it was Nagata who stated and proved it in this exact form [26]. His proof assumed k to be algebraically closed. Later, in his Ph.D. thesis, Wright proved this theorem for the general case [32].

Theorem 2.2. *Let k be any field. Then $\text{Aut}(k^{[2]})$ has the structure of an amalgamated free product. More precisely,*

$$\text{Aut}(k^{[2]}) = \text{Af}_2(k) *_C \text{T}_2(k),$$

where $\text{Af}_2(k)$ is the subgroup of affine automorphisms

$$\text{Af}_2(k) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_{11}x + a_{12}y + b_1 \\ a_{21}x + a_{22}y + b_2 \end{pmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(k) \text{ and } b_1, b_2 \in k \right\}.$$

and $C := \text{Af}_2(k) \cap \text{T}_2(k)$.

Let us recall some basic facts about locally nilpotent derivations. A detailed treatise in this field can be found in the book by Freudenburg [19]. Let B be an affine k -domain. The set of all LNDs of B we denote by $\text{LND}(B)$. Each LND D induces a degree function $\deg_D: B \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, given by

$$\deg_D f := m, \text{ where } D^m(f) \neq 0 \text{ and } D^{m+1}(f) = 0.$$

This degree function satisfies the usual properties of a degree function:

- (i) $\deg_D(f + g) \leq \max\{\deg_D f, \deg_D g\}$;
- (ii) $\deg_D(fg) = \deg_D f + \deg_D g$.

For each non-zero LND D its kernel $A = \text{Ker } D$ is a factorially closed subalgebra such that the transcendence degree of B over A equals 1, see [19, Principle 1]. Recall that, a subalgebra A of an algebra B is said to be factorially closed in B , if for any $a, b \in B$, the condition $ab \in A$ implies that both a and b are in A . If $S \subset A \setminus \{0\}$ is multiplicatively closed, then D induces an LND on $S^{-1}B$ with kernel $S^{-1}A$, see [19, Principle 9].

Definition 2.3. Let B be a k -algebra. We say two locally nilpotent derivations D_1 and D_2 of B to be *equivalent* if $\text{Ker } D_1 = \text{Ker } D_2$.

It is well-known that two non-zero LNDs D_1 and D_2 are equivalent if and only if there exist non-zero $a, b \in B$ such that $aD_1 = bD_2$. It is easy to see that both a and b can be chosen in $\text{Ker } D_1 = \text{Ker } D_2$, see [19, Principle 12].

Definition 2.4. Let $D \in \text{LND}(B)$. An element $s \in B$ is called a *slice* if $Ds = 1$, and a *local slice* if $Ds \in \text{Ker } D$ and $Ds \neq 0$.

A local slice exists for every non-zero LND. But the existence of a slice is a rather strict condition for an LND. The following important result is known as the Slice Theorem, see [19, Corollary 1.26].

Theorem 2.5. *Let B a k -domain. Suppose $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ admits a slice $s \in B$, and let $A = \text{Ker } D$. Then $B = A[s]$ and $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$.*

The following assertion, see [19, Principle 11(d)], is a generalization of the above theorem.

Proposition 2.6. *Let r be a local slice of D . Then the following holds $B \left[\frac{1}{D(r)} \right] = A \left[\frac{1}{D(r)} \right] [r]$.*

Now we assume $B = k^{[n]}$. We start with the result, due to Rentschler [30], which characterizes all locally nilpotent derivations on $k^{[2]}$.

Theorem 2.7. *Let D be a non-zero LND of $k[x, y]$. Then there exists a tame automorphism $\alpha \in TA_2(k; \{x, y\})$ and $p(x) \in k[x]$ such that $\alpha D \alpha^{-1} = p(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$.*

In particular, it follows from this theorem that the kernel of any non-zero LND of $k^{[2]}$ is isomorphic to $k^{[1]}$. The next theorem is a famous result of Miyanishi which gives the structure of the kernel of any non-zero LND on $k^{[3]}$, see [19, Theorem 5.1].

Theorem 2.8. *Let $D (\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(k^{[3]})$. Then $\text{Ker } D \cong k^{[2]}$.*

Definition 2.9. The *rank* of D , denoted by $\text{rk } D$, is defined to be the least integer i for which there exists a coordinate system $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ of B satisfying

$$k[x_{i+1}, \dots, x_n] \subseteq \text{Ker } D.$$

It is easy to see that this definition is equivalent to the definition of rank given in the introduction. If $\text{rk } D = 0$, then $D = 0$. So, for any non-zero LND D , $1 \leq \text{rk } D \leq n$.

Let B be an affine k -domain and $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ with the kernel A and the image DB . It can be proved that the intersection of the kernel and the image $A \cap DB$ is an ideal in A . It is called *plinth* ideal and is denoted by $\text{pl}(D)$. The following result called the Plinth Ideal Theorem follows from the works of Bonnet [7] and Daigle-Kaliman [12].

Theorem 2.10. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$, $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ and $A = \text{Ker } D$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) *B is a faithfully flat A -module;*
- (ii) *the plinth ideal $\text{pl}(D)$ is principal.*

Definition 2.11. Let $B = k^{[3]}$, $D \in \text{LND}(B)$. A local slice r is called a *minimal local slice* of D if $D(r)$ is a generator of the plinth ideal $A \cap DB$.

The following result due to Freudenburg characterizes rank 1 LNDs of $k^{[n]}$, see [16].

Proposition 2.12. *Up to a change of coordinates, every locally nilpotent derivation D of rank 1 on $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ is of the form $D = h \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ where $h \in k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$.*

We next state an important result on the intersection of kernels of LNDs of $k^{[3]}$ [19, Theorem 5.13].

Theorem 2.13. *Let $D_1, D_2 \in \text{LND}(k^{[3]})$. Then exactly one of the following statements holds:*

- (i) $\text{Ker } D_1 \cap \text{Ker } D_2 = k$;

- (ii) *there exist $f, g, h \in B$ such that $\text{Ker } D_1 = k[f, g]$, $\text{Ker } D_2 = k[f, h]$ and $\text{Ker } D_1 \cap \text{Ker } D_2 = k[f]$;*
- (iii) $\text{Ker } D_1 = \text{Ker } D_2$.

We are particularly interested in the case when two LNDs commute. The next result due to Daigle and Kaliman [19, Theorem 3] describes the intersection of kernels of two commuting non-equivalent LNDs of $k^{[3]}$. It was earlier observed by Maubach [24, Theorem 3.6] for $k = \mathbb{C}$.

Proposition 2.14. *If $D, E \in \text{LND}(k^{[3]})$ are non-zero, commuting and have distinct kernels, then there exists a variable $f \in k^{[3]}$ such that $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E = k[f]$.*

The following result involving local slices of LNDs on $k^{[3]}$ is due to Daigle [10, Lemma 2.5].

Lemma 2.15. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$, $D(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(B)$, $A := \text{Ker } D$ and $f \in A$. Then the following hold:*

- (i) *if f is a variable of B , then it is a variable of A ;*
- (ii) *if f is a variable of A and there exists $g \in B$ such that $D(g) \in k[f] \setminus \{0\}$, then f is a variable of B .*

The next result due to Freudenburg [16, Proposition 1] is called the *Restriction /extension* principle.

Proposition 2.16. *Let $D \in \text{LND}(k[x_1, \dots, x_n])$. If D restricts to a derivation on $k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$. Then $Dx_n \in k[x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$.*

Now let us consider the polynomial ring in n variables $R^{[n]}$ over a ring R . By an R -derivation, we mean a derivation vanishing on R . If we are given $n - 1$ polynomials f_1, \dots, f_{n-1} , we can consider the Jacobian derivation $\delta = \text{Jac}(f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}, \cdot)$ such that

$$\delta(h) = \text{Jac}(f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}, h) = \det J(f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}, h),$$

where J is the Jacobian matrix. The Jacobian derivation is always an R -derivation, but it is not always locally nilpotent.

We end this section by stating a theorem of Daigle and Freudenburg which characterizes all R -LNDs of $R^{[2]}$, where R is a UFD containing \mathbb{Q} [11, Theorem 2.4].

Theorem 2.17. *Let R be a UFD containing \mathbb{Q} with field of fractions K and let $B = R[x, y] = R^{[2]}$. For an R -derivation $D \neq 0$ of B , the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *D is locally nilpotent;*
- (ii) *$D = \alpha \text{Jac}(F, \cdot)$, for some $F \in B$ which is a variable of $K[x, y]$ satisfying $\gcd_B(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}) = 1$, and for some $\alpha \in R[F] \setminus \{0\}$.*

Moreover, if the above conditions are satisfied, then $\text{Ker } D = R[F] = R^{[1]}$.

3 Commuting LND Construction

Let B be an affine k -domain and $D_1, D_2 \in \text{LND}(B)$. One may ask whether the derivation $D_1 + D_2$ is also an LND. In general, it is not true but the answer is affirmative when D_1 and D_2 commute. However, this property does not hold for replicas of LNDs, i.e., if we have two commuting LNDs, the sum of their replicas may not be locally nilpotent.

Example 3.1. Consider two commuting LNDs $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ of $k[x, y]$. The sum of their replicas $y\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ is not locally nilpotent.

The following lemma shows that if we take replicas of a special form, then their sum is an LND.

Lemma 3.2. *Let B be an affine k -domain and $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m \in \text{LND}(B)$ be non-zero and pair-wise commuting, i.e., $\delta_i\delta_j = \delta_j\delta_i$ for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$. Suppose*

$$f_k \in \bigcap_{i=k}^m \text{Ker } \delta_i, \quad 1 \leq k \leq m.$$

Then $\Delta = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i\delta_i$ is an LND of B .

Proof. It is easy to see that Δ is a derivation of B . So it is enough to check that it is locally nilpotent. Let us fix $g \in B$. There exist positive integers l_1, \dots, l_m that $\delta_j^{l_j} \left(g \prod_{i=j+1}^m f_i^{l_i} \right) = 0$. Set $e = l_1 + \dots + l_m - m + 1$. Then

$$f_{a_1}\delta_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{a_e}\delta_{a_e}(g) = 0.$$

Indeed, if m occurs among a_1, \dots, a_e at least l_m times, then since δ_m commutes with f_i and δ_i we have for some ψ :

$$f_{a_1}\delta_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{a_e}\delta_{a_e}(g) = \psi \circ \delta_m^{l_m}(g) = 0.$$

Note, that δ_{m-1} commutes with all f_i and δ_i , except f_m . If m occurs among a_1, \dots, a_s less than l_m times and $m-1$ occurs among a_1, \dots, a_s at least l_{m-1} times, then we have for some ψ :

$$f_{a_1}\delta_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{a_e}\delta_{a_e}(g) = \psi \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_1} f_m^{c_1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_t} f_m^{c_t} \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_{t+1}}(g),$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^{t+1} b_i \geq l_{m-1}$, $\sum_{i=1}^t c_i < l_m$. We have

$$\deg_{\delta_{m-1}} \left(\delta_{m-1}^{b_1} f_m^{c_1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_t} f_m^{c_t} \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_{t+1}}(g) \right) < \deg_{\delta_{m-1}} (g f_m^{l_m}) - l_{m-1} < 0.$$

This means that $\delta_{m-1}^{b_1} f_m^{c_1} \circ \dots \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_t} f_m^{c_t} \circ \delta_{m-1}^{b_{t+1}}(g) = 0$.

Similarly we can consider cases when i occurs among a_1, \dots, a_e less than l_i times for all $i > j$ and j occurs among a_1, \dots, a_s at least l_j times. In all these cases we have

$$f_{a_1}\delta_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{a_e}\delta_{a_e}(g) = 0.$$

But since $e > \sum_{i=1}^m (l_i - 1)$, we are in one of these cases.

If we expand $\Delta^e(g)$, we obtain a sum of expressions $f_{a_1}\delta_{a_1} \circ \dots \circ f_{a_e}\delta_{a_e}(g)$. Therefore, $\Delta^e(g) = 0$. \square

Definition 3.3. We say that Δ in Lemma 3.2, is obtained by a *Commuting LND Construction* (denoted by *C-construction*) from $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m$.

Lemma 3.4. *The LNDs Δ and δ_m commute.*

Proof. We have

$$\Delta \circ \delta_m = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta_i \right) \circ \delta_m = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta_i \circ \delta_m = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta_m \circ \delta_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \delta_m \circ f_i \delta_i = \delta_m \circ \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i \delta_i \right) = \delta_m \circ \Delta.$$

\square

Suppose $m = 2$. Starting with two commuting LNDs δ_1 and δ_2 , by C-construction, we obtain two commuting LNDs δ_2 and $\delta_3 = \Delta$. Then we can start with these two commuting LNDs and again obtain by C-construction two commuting LNDs δ_3 and δ_4 . Iterating this procedure, we obtain a chain $\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \dots$, where for each $i \geq 2$, the derivation δ_i commutes with both δ_{i-1} and δ_{i+1} . We call this chain a *C-chain*. A C-chain is called *irreducible* if all the LNDs δ_i are irreducible.

3.1 Two variables

Let $B = k[x, y]$ and δ_1, δ_2 be two commuting non-equivalent LNDs. Then C-construction gives $\delta_3 = \lambda\delta_1 + \sigma\delta_2$, where $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \delta_2$, $\lambda \in k$ and δ_3 commutes with δ_2 . It turns out that in case when δ_2 is irreducible, each LND commuting with δ_2 can be obtained by C-construction from δ_1 and δ_2 .

Lemma 3.5. *Suppose D and E are commuting non-equivalent LNDs of B . Assume D is irreducible. Let E' be an LND of B commuting with D . Then $E' = \lambda E + \sigma D$, where $\sigma \in \text{Ker } D$ and $\lambda \in k^*$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.7, there exist $f, g \in k[x, y]$ such that $k[x, y] = k[f, g]$ and $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}$. Let us consider restrictions ε and ε' of E and E' respectively to $\text{Ker } D = k[g]$. Since $DE = ED$ and $DE' = E'D$, both $\varepsilon, \varepsilon' \in \text{LND}(k[g])$. So we have $\varepsilon = \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$, $\varepsilon' = \mu' \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$, where $\mu, \mu' \in k$. If $\mu = 0$, then $E|_{\text{Ker } D} = 0$ and consequently E and D are equivalent, which is a contradiction. So $\mu \neq 0$. Let $\lambda = \frac{\mu'}{\mu}$ and $F = E' - \lambda E$. Then $FD = DF$ and $F(g) = 0$. Since $F(g) = 0$, we have $F = \sigma \frac{\partial}{\partial f}$ for some $\sigma \in B$. We have $\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial f} = D(\sigma) = DF(f) = FD(f) = F(1) = 0$. So, $E' = \sigma D + \lambda E$, where $\sigma = \sigma(g) \in \text{Ker } D$ and $\lambda \in k^*$. \square

Corollary 3.6. *Let R be an affine k -domain with field of fractions K . Suppose D and E are commuting non-equivalent R -LNDs of $R[x, y]$. Assume D is irreducible. Let E' be an R -LND of $R[x, y]$ commuting with D . Then there exist non-zero elements $s, r \in R$ and $q \in \text{Ker } D$ such that $sE' = rE + qD$.*

Proof. The LNDs D , E , and E' induce LNDs of $K[x, y]$. By Lemma 3.5, $E' = \lambda E + \sigma D$, where $\lambda \in K^*$, $\sigma \in K[x, y]$ and $\sigma \in \text{Ker } D$. There exist non-zero elements $s, r \in R$ such that $r = s\lambda \in R$ and $q = s\sigma \in R[x, y]$. Then $sE' = rE + qD$. \square

Let $\delta \in \text{LND}(k[x, y])$ be irreducible. By Theorem 2.7, there exist $f, g \in k[x, y]$ such that $k[x, y] = k[f, g]$ and $\delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$. Let α be the automorphism of $k[x, y]$ given by $(x, y) \mapsto (f, g)$. Let us denote by $\Psi(\delta)$ the right coset $T_2(k)\alpha$. The *association class* of an LND δ , denoted by $[\delta]$, is defined to be $\{\zeta \in \text{LND}(B) \mid \zeta = \lambda\delta, \lambda \in k^*\}$.

Lemma 3.7. *The mapping Ψ gives a bijection between association classes of irreducible LNDs of $k[x, y]$ and right cosets of $T_2(k)$.*

Proof. Let $\delta \in \text{LND}(k[x, y])$ be irreducible. Suppose $\alpha : (x, y) \mapsto (f, g)$ and $\alpha_1 : (x, y) \mapsto (f_1, g_1)$ be two distinct automorphisms such that $\frac{\partial}{\partial g} = \delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial g_1}$. Then $\text{Ker } \delta = k[f] = k[f_1]$. Therefore, $f_1 = af + b$, where $a \in k^*$ and $b \in k$. Then, we have $g_1 = cg + P(f)$ where $c \in k^*$ and $P(f) \in k[f]$. So, right cosets $T_2(k)\alpha$ and $T_2(k)\alpha_1$ coincide. Now let us consider $\lambda\delta$, $\lambda \in k^*$. It corresponds to the automorphism $\alpha' : (x, y) \mapsto (f, \frac{g}{\lambda})$. Then $\Psi(\delta) = T_2(k)\alpha = T_2(k)\alpha' = \Psi(\lambda\delta)$. Thus Ψ induces a well-defined map from the set of association classes of δ to the set of right cosets of $T_2(k)$. For convenience, we also call that map Ψ .

Suppose $T_2(k)\alpha = T_2(k)\alpha_1$. Then $f_1 = af + b$ and $g_1 = cg + P(f)$, where $a, c \in k^*$, $b \in k$ and $P(f) \in k[f]$. Therefore, $\frac{\partial}{\partial g_1} = \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$. This provides injectivity of Ψ . For each automorphism $\alpha : (x, y) \mapsto (f, g)$ we have $T_2(k)\alpha = \Psi\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial g}\right)$. Therefore, Ψ is surjective. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let $\beta \in \text{Af}_2(k)$ and $\alpha \in \text{Aut}(k^{[2]})$. Let $D, E \in \text{LND}(k^{[2]})$ be such that for the association classes $[D]$ and $[E]$, we have $\Psi([D]) = T_2(k)\alpha$ and $\Psi([E]) = T_2(k)\beta \circ \alpha$. Then D and E commute.*

Proof. Denote $\alpha(x) = f$, $\alpha(y) = g$. We can assume that $D(f) = 0$, $D(g) = 1$. Then

$$\beta \circ \alpha : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} f \\ g \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\begin{pmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix} \in \text{GL}_2(k)$ and $b_1, b_2 \in k$. We can further assume that

$$E(a_{11}f + a_{12}g + b_1) = a_{11}E(f) + a_{12}E(g) = 0 \text{ and } E(a_{21}f + a_{22}g + b_2) = a_{21}E(f) + a_{22}E(g) = 1.$$

Therefore, $E(f), E(g) \in k$. So, we have

$$ED(f) = E(0) = 0 = DE(f), \quad ED(g) = E(1) = 0 = DE(g).$$

Thus, $ED = DE$. \square

Proposition 3.9. *Each irreducible $\delta \in \text{LND}(k^{[2]})$ can be constructed from an irreducible C -chain starting from $\delta_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $\delta_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha \in \Psi(D)$. By Theorem 2.2, we can decompose $\alpha = \xi_m \circ \dots \circ \xi_1$, where each $\xi_j \in \text{Af}_2(k) \cup T_2(k)$. Consider sequence of right cosets

$$T_2(k), T_2(k)\xi_1, T_2(k)\xi_2 \circ \xi_1, \dots, T_2(k)\xi_m \circ \dots \circ \xi_1.$$

If two consecutive cosets in the sequence are equal, we remove one of them. Thus we obtain sequence of right cosets $T_2(k)\gamma_1, \dots, T_2(k)\gamma_l$, where $\gamma_i \in \text{Aut}(k^{[2]})$, $1 \leq i \leq l$. Let us take $\delta_i \in \text{LND}(k^{[2]})$ such that $\Psi(\delta_i) = T_2(k)\gamma_i$. For any i , if $T_2(k)\gamma_i = T_2(k)\xi_s \circ \dots \circ \xi_1$ and $T_2(k)\gamma_{i+1} = T_2(k)\xi_{s+1} \circ \xi_s \circ \dots \circ \xi_1$, then $\xi_{s+1} \in \text{Af}_2(k) \setminus T_2(k)$. By Lemma 3.8, δ_i commutes with δ_{i-1} and δ_{i+1} . Hence, by Lemma 3.5, $\delta_{i+1} = \sigma\delta_i + \lambda\delta_{i-1}$, where $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \delta_i$, $\lambda \in k^*$. Since $\alpha = \xi_m \circ \dots \circ \xi_1$, we can put $\delta_l = \delta$. We start with $\gamma_1 = \text{id}$, $\delta_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ and define $\delta_0 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$. By construction, δ_2 commutes with δ_1 . By Lemma 3.5, δ_2 is obtained by C-construction from δ_0 and δ_1 . Moreover, it is irreducible. So, $\delta_0 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \delta_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \dots, \delta_l = \delta$ is an irreducible C-chain. \square

Definition 3.10. A C-chain, starting from $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ will be called a *full C-chain*.

The next result is a partial converse of Lemma 3.8

Lemma 3.11. Suppose Δ and D are commuting irreducible LNDs of $k^{[2]}$. Then there exist such $\alpha \in \Psi(D)$ and $\beta \in \text{Af}_2(k)$ that $\beta \circ \alpha \in \Psi(\Delta)$.

Proof. It is enough to consider the case when Δ and D are non-equivalent. Indeed, if $\Delta = tD$ for some $t \in k^*$, then $\Psi(\Delta) = \Psi(D)$. Now suppose we have $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$, where $\tau: (x, y) \mapsto (f, g)$ is an automorphism from $\Psi(D)$. Denote $E = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}$. Then $DE = ED$. By Lemma 3.5, $\Delta = \sigma D + \lambda E$, where $\sigma \in \text{Ker } D = k[f]$ and $\lambda \in k^*$. Let $h \in k[f]$ be such that $\frac{dh}{df} = \sigma$. We have $\Delta(f) = \lambda$, $\Delta(g) = \sigma$. Therefore $\Delta(\lambda g - h(f)) = 0$. Consider the automorphism

$$\gamma: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} x \\ \lambda y - h(x) \end{pmatrix}$$

Clearly, $\gamma \in T_2(k)$. Then

$$\alpha = \gamma \circ \tau: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} f \\ \lambda g - h(f) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us put

$$\beta: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix}, \quad \beta \in \text{Af}_2(k).$$

We have $\alpha \in T_2(k)\tau = \Psi(D)$. Choose $\delta \in \text{LND}(k[x, y])$ such that $\Psi([\delta]) = T_2(k)\beta \circ \alpha$. Then $\delta(f) = \mu$, for some $\mu \in k^*$ and $\delta(\lambda g - h(f)) = 0$. Hence, $\delta(g) = \frac{\mu\sigma(f)}{\lambda}$. So, $\Delta = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}\delta$, i.e. $\beta \circ \alpha \in \Psi(\Delta)$. \square

We immediately have the following corollary.

Corollary 3.12. *Let $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_l$ be a full irreducible C-chain in $k^{[2]}$. Then there exists a chain of automorphisms $\alpha_2 = \text{id}, \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_l$ such that $\beta_i = \tau_i \circ \alpha_i$, $\alpha_{i+1} = \gamma_i \circ \beta_i$, where $\gamma_i \in \text{Af}_2(k)$, $\tau_i \in \text{T}_2(k)$, and $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \Psi(\delta_i)$, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$.*

Proof. We have $\alpha_2 = \text{id} \in \Psi(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}) = \Psi(\delta_1)$. For each i , by Lemma 3.11, there exist $\beta_i \in \Psi(\delta_i)$ and $\gamma_i \in \text{Af}_2(k)$ such that $\alpha_{i+1} := \gamma_i \circ \beta_i \in \Psi(\delta_{i+1})$. Since $\alpha_i, \beta_i \in \Psi(\delta_i) = \text{T}_2(k)\alpha_i$, we have $\beta_i = \tau_i \circ \alpha_i$, where $\tau_i \in \text{T}_2(k)$. \square

Next we define the level of an LND.

Definition 3.13. Let δ be an irreducible LND of $k[x, y]$. Assume $\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_l = \delta$ is a full irreducible C-chain with minimal possible l . Let us define the *level* of δ to be this integer l and denote it by $\text{lev}(\delta)_{(x,y)}$.

Remark 3.14. The definition of level depends on the coordinate system chosen for $k^{[2]}$. Indeed, for an irreducible $\delta \in \text{LND}(k^{[2]})$, there exist $f, g \in k^{[2]}$ such that $k[x, y] = k[f, g]$ and $\delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial f}$. Then $\text{lev}(\delta)_{(f,g)} = 1$. So for any irreducible LND of $k^{[2]}$, there exists a coordinate system of $k^{[2]}$ with respect to which the level is one.

Remark 3.15. Let $\varphi \in \Psi(\delta)$. Assume $\delta \notin \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right] \cup \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right]$. Then Corollary 3.12 implies that $\text{lev}(\delta)_{(x,y)} = m + 2$, where m is the number of affine automorphisms in the shortest decomposition

$$\varphi = \tau_m \circ \gamma_m \dots \circ \tau_1 \circ \gamma_1,$$

where each $\gamma_i \in \text{Af}_2(k)$ and $\tau_i \in \text{T}_2(k)$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$). By Theorem 2.2, the condition that this decomposition is shortest is equivalent to saying that $\gamma_i \notin \text{T}_2(k)$, $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $\tau_j \notin \text{Af}_2(k)$, $1 \leq j \leq m - 1$. Note that, each γ_i can be decomposed as $\gamma_i = \tau' \circ \theta \circ \tau''$, where $\tau', \tau'' \in \text{T}_2(k)$ and θ is the swapping

$$\theta: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} y \\ x \end{pmatrix}.$$

Therefore, we can say that $\text{lev}(\delta)_{(x,y)} = m + 2$, where m is the number of swappings in the shortest decomposition $\varphi = \tau_m \circ \theta \dots \circ \tau_1 \circ \theta \circ \tau_0$.

The next proposition shows that given an irreducible $\delta \in \text{LND}(k^{[2]})$ with level l with respect to a fixed coordinate system, the LNDs in a full irreducible minimal C-chain are unique up to multiplication by scalars.

Proposition 3.16. *Let δ be an irreducible LND of $k[x, y]$ with $\text{lev}(\delta)_{(x,y)} = l$. Assume*

$$\delta_1, \delta_2, \dots, \delta_l = \delta \quad \text{and} \quad \rho_1, \rho_2, \dots, \rho_l = \delta$$

are two full irreducible minimal C-chains with length l . Then for each $i \in \{1, \dots, l\}$, we have $\rho_i = \lambda_i \delta_i$ for some non-zero $\lambda_i \in k$.

Proof. From two full irreducible minimal C-chains, by Corollary 3.12, we obtain two sequences of automorphisms: $\alpha_1 = \text{id}, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2, \dots, \alpha_l$ and $\alpha'_1 = \text{id}, \beta'_1, \alpha'_2, \beta'_2, \dots, \alpha'_l$. By construction, we have $\alpha_l, \alpha'_l \in \Psi(\delta)$. Hence, $\alpha'_l \in T_2(k)\alpha_l$. So there exists $\omega \in T_2(k)$ such that $\alpha'_l = \omega \circ \alpha_l$. Note that, $\beta_i = \tau_i \circ \alpha_i$ and $\alpha_{i+1} = \gamma_i \circ \beta_i$, where $\gamma_i \in \text{Af}_2(k)$, $\tau_i \in T_2(k)$. Similarly, $\beta'_i = \tau'_i \circ \alpha'_i$, $\alpha'_{i+1} = \gamma'_i \circ \beta'_i$, where $\gamma'_i \in \text{Af}_2(k)$, $\tau'_i \in T_2(k)$. So, we obtain

$$\gamma'_{l-1} \circ \tau'_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ \gamma'_1 \circ \tau'_1 = \alpha'_l = \omega \circ \alpha_l = \omega \circ \gamma_{l-1} \circ \tau_{l-1} \circ \dots \circ \gamma_1 \circ \tau_1.$$

Since l is minimal possible, we have $\gamma_i, \gamma'_i \notin T_2(k)$ and $\tau_j, \tau'_j \notin \text{Af}_2(k)$. By Theorem 2.2, we then have $\alpha'_j = \eta_j \circ \alpha_j$ for each $j \in \{1, \dots, l\}$, where $\eta_j \in T_2(k) \cap \text{Af}_2(k)$. Therefore, $\Psi^{-1}(\alpha_j) = \Psi^{-1}(\alpha'_j)$. Since $\alpha_j \in \Psi(\delta_j)$, $\alpha'_j \in \Psi(\rho_j)$ and $T_2(k)\alpha_j = T_2(k)\alpha'_j$, by Lemma 3.7, we are done. \square

3.2 LNDs of rank at most 2

This subsection shows that one can apply the C-construction to construct LNDs of $k^{[n]}$ of rank at most 2. Let $B = k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ such that $\text{rk } D \leq 2$. We can choose a system of variables such that $k[x_3, \dots, x_n] \subseteq \text{Ker } D$. Then we can obtain D from partial derivations by a construction similar to the C-construction.

Lemma 3.17. *Let R be an affine k -domain with field of fractions K and D an irreducible R -LND of $R[x_1, x_2](= R^{[2]})$. Then there exists a chain of irreducible LNDs of $R[x_1, x_2]$*

$$\partial_1 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \partial_2 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \partial_3, \dots, \partial_l = D,$$

such that for all i , $1 \leq i \leq l$, $\delta_i(R) = 0$ and

$$h_i \partial_i = \sigma \partial_{i-1} + f_i \partial_{i-1}$$

for some $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \partial_{i-1}$, $f_i, h_i \in R$.

Proof. Since $D(R) = 0$, it induces an LND δ of $K[x_1, x_2]$. Since D is irreducible in $R[x_1, x_2]$, so is δ in $K[x_1, x_2]$. By Proposition 3.9, δ can be constructed by a full irreducible C-chain $\{\delta_i\}_{i=1}^l$ in $K[x_1, x_2]$ starting from $\delta_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$ and $\delta_2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$. For each i , there exists $g_i \in K$ such that $\partial_i = g_i \delta_i$ is an irreducible LND of $R[x_1, x_2]$. Note that ∂_{i-2} and ∂_i commutes with ∂_{i-1} . By Corollary 3.6, we have $h_i \partial_i = \sigma \partial_{i-1} + f_i \partial_{i-1}$ for some $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \partial_{i-1}$, $f_i, h_i \in R$. \square

We immediately have the following corollary.

Corollary 3.18. *Let $D \in \text{LND}(k[x_1, \dots, x_n])$ be irreducible and $D(x_3) = \dots = D(x_n) = 0$. Then there exists a chain of irreducible LNDs of $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$*

$$\partial_1 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}, \partial_2 := \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}, \partial_3, \dots, \partial_l = D,$$

such that for all i , $1 \leq i \leq l$, we have $\partial_i(x_3) = \dots = \partial_i(x_n) = 0$ and

$$h_i \partial_i = \sigma \partial_{i-1} + f_i \partial_{i-1}$$

for some $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \partial_{i-1}$, $f_i, h_i \in k[x_3, \dots, x_n]$.

Proof. The proof follows from Lemma 3.17 by setting $R = k[x_3, \dots, x_n]$. \square

We call this construction a *Modified C-construction* (denoted by *MC-construction*) and the chain $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_l$ a *full irreducible MC-chain*. Like in the case of $k^{[2]}$, one can define the level of an irreducible LND D of rank at most 2, as the length of the shortest full irreducible MC-chain ending at D . As noted earlier, this level depends on the chosen coordinate system. We denote it by $\text{lev}_{\mathbf{x}}(D)$, where $\mathbf{x} = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$. This motivates us to make the following definition. Suppose D is an LND of $k^{[n]}$ with rank at most 2. Let Γ_D denote the collection of all coordinate systems $\mathbf{y} = \{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ of $k^{[n]}$ such that $D(y_i) = 0$ for $i \geq 3$. We would like to define the universal level as minimal possible level among all such coordinate systems \mathbf{y} .

Definition 3.19. For an irreducible $D \in \text{LND}(k^{[n]})$ of rank at most 2, we define the *universal level* of D , denoted by $\text{ulev}(D)$ as

$$\text{ulev}(D) = \min_{\mathbf{y} \in \Gamma_D} \{\text{lev}_{\mathbf{y}}(D) \mid \mathbf{y} \in \Gamma_D\}.$$

It is easy to see that $\text{ulev}(D)$ does not attain the value 2. Using universal level, one can characterize rank 1 LNDs and triangularizable LNDs of $k^{[n]}$.

Theorem 3.20. *Let $D \in \text{LND}(k^{[n]})$ be irreducible of rank at most 2. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) $\text{ulev}(D) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \text{rk } D = 1$;
- (ii) $\text{ulev}(D) = 3 \Leftrightarrow D$ is triangularizable LND of rank 2.

Proof. (i) Suppose $\text{ulev}(D) = 1$. Then there exists a coordinate system $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ of $k^{[n]}$ such that $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}$. Hence, $\text{rk } D = 1$. Conversely, since D is irreducible of rank 1, there exists a coordinate system of $k^{[n]}$ in which D is a partial derivation. Hence, $\text{ulev}(D) = 1$.

(ii) The condition $\text{ulev}(D) = 3$ is equivalent to the fact that there exists a coordinate system $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ of $k^{[n]}$ such that

$$h(y_3, \dots, y_n)D = f(y_3, \dots, y_n)\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \sigma(y_1, y_3, y_4, \dots, y_n)\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2},$$

for some $f \in k[y_3, \dots, y_n]$ and $\sigma \in \text{Ker } \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} = k[y_1, y_3, \dots, y_n]$. Swapping y_1 and y_2 we obtain

$$h(y_3, \dots, y_n)D = f(y_3, \dots, y_n)\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \sigma(y_2, y_3, y_4, \dots, y_n)\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}.$$

So, $D(y_1) = \frac{\sigma(y_2, \dots, y_n)}{h(y_3, \dots, y_n)}$ and $D(y_2) = \frac{f(y_3, \dots, y_n)}{h(y_3, \dots, y_n)}$. Since $D(y_1), D(y_2) \in k^{[n]}$, it follows that $D(y_1) \in k[y_2, \dots, y_n]$ and $D(y_2) \in k[y_3, \dots, y_n]$. Clearly, $D(y_3) = \dots = D(y_n) = 0$. This implies triangularizability of D and since $\text{ulev}(D) \neq 1$, we must have $\text{rk } D = 2$ by part (i).

Conversely, if D is triangularizable of rank 2, then in some coordinate system $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$, we have

$$D(y_3) = \dots = D(y_n) = 0, \quad D(y_2) = f(y_3, \dots, y_n), \quad D(y_1) = h(y_2, \dots, y_n),$$

for suitable non-zero f and h . Then

$$D = h(y_2, \dots, y_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + f(y_3, \dots, y_n) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}.$$

So $\frac{\partial}{\partial y_2}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y_1}, D$ is an irreducible MC-chain. Hence $\text{ulev}(D) \leq 3$. But by (i), $\text{ulev}(D) \neq 1$. Since universal level never equals 2, we have $\text{ulev}(D) = 3$. \square

Remark 3.21. Since there are irreducible LNDs on $k^{[3]}$ with universal level 1 or 3, it is natural to ask whether for an irreducible $D \in \text{LND}(k^{[3]})$, can $\text{ulev}(D) > 3$? In Section 4, we give an example of an LND on $k[x, y, z]$ with universal level 4 (see Example 4.14). But we don't have any example of an LND for which we can prove that the universal level is 5 or more. So we end this section with the following question.

Question 3.22. For an irreducible $D \in \text{LND}(k^{[n]})$, $n \geq 3$, can $\text{ulev}(D) > 4$?

We have an explicit candidate of an LND D of $k^{[3]}$ with $\text{ulev}(D) = 5$, see Remark 4.16 and Question 4.17. If we are given an LND D of $k[x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n]$ with $D(x_3) = \dots = D(x_n) = 0$, we can consider its extension δ to $k(x_3, \dots, x_n)[x_1, x_2]$ and take $\alpha \in \Psi(\delta)$. This automorphism α can be algorithmically decomposed onto a composition of triangular and affine ones. This gives us an algorithm for computing $\text{lev}_{(x_1, \dots, x_n)} D$. This leads to the following question.

Question 3.23. *Is there an algorithm to compute the universal level of a given irreducible LND of $k^{[n]}$ of rank at most 2, where $n \geq 3$?*

4 Rank 2 derivations

In this section, we study locally nilpotent derivations of $B = k^{[3]}$. We first give a necessary and sufficient condition for a locally nilpotent derivation to have a non-equivalent commuting locally nilpotent derivation.

Proposition 4.1. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$ and $D(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(B)$. Then there exists $E(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(B)$ such that $DE = ED$ and $\text{Ker } D \neq \text{Ker } E$ if and only if there exists $g \in B$ such that $D(g) = f(x) \in k[x]$ and x is a variable of $\text{Ker } D$.*

Proof. Suppose $DE = ED$ and $\text{Ker } D \neq \text{Ker } E$. Then, by Proposition 2.14, there exists a variable x of B such that $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E = k[x]$. By Lemma 2.15(i), x is a variable of $\text{Ker } D$. Since $DE = ED$ and $\text{Ker } D \neq \text{Ker } E$, D restricts to $\delta(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(\text{Ker } E)$. Since δ is non-zero, it has a local slice g . Then $D(g) = \delta(g) \in \text{Ker } \delta = k[x]$.

Conversely, suppose that there exists $g \in B$ such that $D(g) = f(x) \in k[x]$ and x is a variable in $\text{Ker } D$. Then, by Lemma 2.15(ii), x is a variable in B such that $D(x) = 0$. Let $B = k[x, y, z]$ and consider the derivation

$$E := \text{Jac}(x, g, \cdot) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

Let $\text{Ker } D = k[x, p]$ for some $p \in B$. By Theorem 2.17, we have

$$D = h \text{ Jac}(x, p, \cdot) = h \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right), \text{ where } h \in k[x, p] \setminus \{0\}.$$

Since $D(g) = f(x) \in k[x]$, we have $h \mid f(x)$. So we also have $h = h(x) \in k[x]$. Note that

$$h(x)E(p) = h(x) \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) = -D(g) = -f(x).$$

Hence $E^2(p) = 0$. Since g is a local slice of D , we have $k[x, y, z, \frac{1}{f(x)}] = k[x, p, \frac{1}{f(x)}][g]$. So any element $s \in B$ can be represented as

$$s = \frac{f_s(x, p, g)}{f^{m_s}}, \text{ where } f_s \in k[x, p, g] \text{ and } m_s \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}.$$

Since $E(x) = E(g) = E^2(p) = 0$, we obtain $E \in \text{LND}(B)$. Now we have

$$ED(x) = DE(x) = 0, \quad ED(g) = E(f(x)) = 0 = DE(g),$$

$$h(x)DE(p) = D(h(x)E(p)) = D(-f(x)) = 0 = h(x)ED(p).$$

Since D and E commute on $k[x, p, g]$ and $D(x) = E(x) = 0$, they also commute on B because of $B[\frac{1}{f(x)}] = k[x, p, g, \frac{1}{f(x)}]$. \square

Remark 4.2. The above proof is similar to the proof given in [6, Lemma 4.1]. The authors prove the existence of a locally nilpotent derivation commuting with D , under the hypothesis that D is *irreducible of rank 2*. The condition that “there exists $g \in B$ such that $D(g) = f(x) \in k[x]$ and x is a variable in $\text{Ker } D$ ” is automatically satisfied if g is a minimal local slice of D [6, Lemma 2.5, Theorem 3.1] under the assumption that $\text{rk } D \neq 1$. Our result holds true for any locally nilpotent derivation of B of rank at most 2 without any assumption on irreducibility.

We next claim an elementary lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$ and $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ be irreducible of rank at most 2. Then there exists a variable x of B and $g \in B$ such that $D(g) = f(x) \in \text{Ker } D$.*

Proof. Since $\text{rk } D \leq 2$, there exists a variable x of B such that $x \in \text{Ker } D$. Then D extends to an irreducible locally nilpotent derivation \tilde{D} on $k(x)[y, z]$. By Theorem 2.7, \tilde{D} has a slice, i.e., there exist $g \in B$ and $f \in k[x] \setminus \{0\}$ such that $\tilde{D}(\frac{g}{f}) = 1$. Hence $D(g) = f(x)$. \square

We immediately have the following corollary.

Corollary 4.4. *Let $B = k[x, y, z]$, $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ be of rank 2 and $A := \text{Ker } D$. Let $x \in A$ and $x' \in A$ be any other variable of B , then there exist $\lambda \in k^*$ and $\mu \in k$ such that $x' = \lambda x + \mu$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume D to be irreducible. By Lemma 4.3, there exist $g, g' \in B$ such that $D(g) = f(x)$ and $D(g') = h(x')$ for some $f \in k[x]$ and $h \in k[x']$. By Theorem 3.11, there exists $v \in A$ such that $A \cap DB = (v)$. Then $v \mid f$ and $v \mid h$. So there exists $a(x) \in k[x]$ and $b(x') \in k[x']$ such that $v = a(x) = b(x')$. Since $\text{rk } D \neq 1$, $v \notin k$. So x and x' are algebraically dependent over k . Since $k[x]$ is algebraically closed in B , we have $x' \in k[x]$. But x' is a variable of B and hence has to be a linear polynomial in x . Thus there exist $\lambda \in k^*$ and $\mu \in k$ such that $x' = \lambda x + \mu$. \square

Let us now describe all LNDs of B commuting with a fixed non-zero irreducible LND D .

Theorem 4.5. *Let $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ be irreducible. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) *if $\text{rk } D = 3$, then all LNDs commuting with D are equivalent to D ;*
- (ii) *if $\text{rk } D = 2$, fix such a variable x of B that $x \in A = \text{Ker } D$. Then there exists $E \in \text{LND}(B)$, non-equivalent to D such that $DE = ED$ and for any $E' \in \text{LND}(B)$ be such that $DE' = E'D$, there exist $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in k[x]$ and $\beta \in \text{Ker } D$ such that*

$$\alpha_1 E' = \alpha_2 E + \beta D.$$

Moreover $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E = \text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E' = k[x]$;

- (iii) *if $\text{rk } D = 1$, then for each variable x of A there exists $E \in \text{LND}(B)$ non-equivalent to D such that $DE = ED$, $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E = k[x]$ and there exists a system of coordinates $\{x, y, z\}$ in B such that E is triangular with respect to this system. If $E' \in \text{LND}(B)$ be such that $DE' = E'D$ and $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E' = k[x]$, then E' is triangular with respect to $\{x, y, z\}$ and there exist $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in k[x]$ and $\beta \in \text{Ker } D$ such that*

$$\alpha_1 E' = \alpha_2 E + \beta D.$$

Proof. Since D is irreducible, if there is a non-equivalent E such that $DE = ED$, then by Proposition 4.1, we can choose $g \in B$ such that $D(g) \in k[x]$, where x is a variable of B contained in $\text{Ker } D$. This proves (i).

If $\text{rk } D = 2$, then such an E exists by Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.1. By Proposition 2.14, $\text{Ker } D \cap \text{Ker } E = k[f]$, where f is a variable of B . By Corollary 4.4, $k[f] = k[x]$. We can say the same about E' . Therefore, D, E and E' are $k[x]$ -LNDs of B . So, we can apply Corollary 3.6, which proves (ii).

If $\text{rk } D = 1$, then there a coordinate system (x, y, z) of B such that $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$ and $A = k[x, y]$. Clearly, such an E exists by Lemma 4.3 and Proposition 4.1. As $ED = DE$, E restricts to an LND on A . Since $E(x) = 0$, by Proposition 2.16, $E(y) \in k[x]$. Again by Proposition 2.16, $E(z) \in A = k[x, y]$. So E is triangular with respect to the coordinate

system (x, y, z) . Similar argument shows that E' is also triangular and the rest of the proof follows from Corollary 3.6. \square

Let us now apply the theory of Section 3 to investigate LNDs of rank 2 of $B = k^{[3]}$.

Proposition 4.6. *Let D be an irreducible LND of $B = k^{[3]}$ of rank at most 2. Suppose $B = k[x, y, z]$ and $x \in A = \text{Ker } D$. Let $\mathbf{x} = \{x, y, z\}$ and let Γ denote the collection of all coordinate systems $\mathbf{x}' = \{x, y', z'\}$, where $y', z' \in B$. Then*

$$\text{ulev}(D) = \min_{\mathbf{x}' \in \Gamma} \{\text{lev}_{\mathbf{x}'}(D) \mid \mathbf{x}' \in \Gamma\}.$$

Proof. Since A contains a variable x of B , the rank of D is at most 2. By Corollary 3.18, D can be obtained by a full MC-chain $\frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \dots, D$. By definition, universal level of D is the minimal level of D with respect to a coordinate system $\{x', y', z'\}$ with $x' \in A$. If $\text{rk } D = 2$, Corollary 4.4 implies $x' = \lambda x + \mu$. So, $\{x, y', z'\}$ is also a system of coordinates and since $k(x') = k(x)$, $\text{lev}_{(x', y', z')}(D) = \text{lev}_{(x, y', z')}(D)$. So, to compute $\text{ulev}(D)$ we need to take minimal $\text{lev}_{(x, y', z')}(D)$. If $\text{rk } D = 1$ and D is irreducible, then by Proposition 2.12, D has a slice, say s . By Theorem 2.17, $A = k[x, f]$, for some $f \in B$. Then, by Theorem 2.5, $B = k[x, f, s]$ and $D = \frac{\partial}{\partial s}$. Therefore, $\text{lev}_{(x, f, s)}(D) = 1$. So, in this case too, $\text{ulev}(D) = \min_{\mathbf{x}' \in \Gamma} \{\text{lev}_{\mathbf{x}'}(D) \mid \mathbf{x}' \in \Gamma\}$. \square

As before, let $D \in \text{LND}(B)$ be irreducible of rank at most 2. Let us also fix a coordinate system $\{x, y, z\}$ of B such that $D(x) = 0$. Let α be a $k(x)$ -automorphism of $k(x)[y, z]$. By θ , we denote the swapping

$$\begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} z \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

Definition 4.7. Let us define the *complexity* of α , denoted by $c(\alpha)$ to be the minimal number m such that there exist $\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_m \in \text{T}_2(k(x))$ with the property that

$$\tau_m \circ \theta \circ \tau_{m-1} \circ \dots \circ \theta \circ \tau_0 \circ \alpha \in \text{Aut}(k[x, y, z]).$$

Remark 4.8. The number m in the previous definition exists. Indeed, it follows from Remark 3.15 that there exists $\eta_0, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_N \in \text{T}_2(k(x))$ that

$$\eta_N \circ \theta \circ \eta_{N-1} \circ \dots \circ \theta \circ \eta_0 \circ \alpha = \text{id}.$$

Let us consider the extension of D as an LND of $k(x)[y, z]$, which we also denote by D and take $\Psi(D)$ as in Section 3.1.

Theorem 4.9. *Suppose D is an irreducible LND of rank 2. Then*

$$\text{ulev}(D) = c(\alpha) + 2, \quad \text{where } \alpha \in \Psi(D).$$

Proof. Let us recall that $\alpha \in \Psi(D)$ takes y to a generator of $\text{Ker } D$ and z to a slice of D . Since the mapping Ψ depends on the coordinate system, let us write $\alpha \in \Psi_{(x,y,z)}(D)$. If we take another coordinate system $\{x, y', z'\}$, then we can consider the automorphism φ of B given by $(x, y', z') \mapsto (x, y, z)$. In this system of variables we also can consider $\Psi_{(x,y',z')}(D)$. It is easy to see that $\alpha \circ \varphi \in \Psi_{(x,y',z')}(D)$. Let us also recall that $\text{lev}_{(x,y,z)}(D) = m + 2$, where m is the number of affine automorphisms in the decomposition of $\alpha = \tau_m \circ \gamma_m \dots \circ \tau_1 \circ \gamma_1$, $\tau_i \in T_2(k(x))$, $\gamma_i \in \text{Af}_2(k(x))$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$), see Remark 3.15. Equivalently, $\text{lev}_{(x,y,z)}(D) = m + 2$, where m is the number of swappings θ in the decomposition $\alpha = \tau_m \circ \theta \dots \circ \tau_1 \circ \theta \circ \tau_0$, $\tau_j \in T_2(k(x))$ ($0 \leq j \leq m$). By Proposition 4.6, $\text{ulev}(D)$ is the minimal $\text{lev}_{(x,y',z')}(D)$, where $k[x, y, z] = k[x, y', z']$. It follows from the definition, that $c(\alpha) = c(\alpha \circ \varphi)$ for any $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(B)$. Thus if we take m to be the minimal number of swappings θ in the decomposition of $\alpha \circ \varphi$ for all $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(B)$, such that $\varphi(x) = x$, then $\text{ulev}(D) = m + 2$. The result follows. \square

Remark 4.10. If $\text{rk } D = 1$, then $\text{ulev } D = 1$ and the complexity of α equals zero.

The following corollary gives a criterion for an irreducible LND of rank at most 2 to be triangularizable.

Corollary 4.11. *Let D be an irreducible LND of $k[x, y, z]$ such that $D(x) = 0$. Consider $\alpha \in \Psi(D)$. Then*

$$D \text{ is triangularizable} \Leftrightarrow c(\alpha) \leq 1.$$

Moreover, if D is triangularizable, then there exist $u_1, v_0 \in k(x)$, $f, g \in k[x, y, z]$, $F_0 \in k(x)^{[1]}$ and $\zeta \in \text{Aut}(k[x, y, z])$ such that

$$\zeta(y) = u_1(v_0g + F_0(f)).$$

Proof. The proof follows from Theorem 3.20, Theorem 4.9 and Remark 4.10. More explicitly, D is triangularizable if and only if there exists a decomposition

$$\varphi = \tau_1 \circ \theta \circ \tau_0 \circ \alpha,$$

where $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(k[x, y, z])$ and $\tau_0, \tau_1 \in T_2(k(x))$. Denote $\alpha(y) = f(y, z)$, $\alpha(z) = g(y, z)$, where $f, g \in k(x)[y, z]$. Let

$$\tau_0: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_0y \\ v_0z + F_0(y) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \tau_1: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_1y \\ v_1z + F_1(y) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Here $u_i, v_i \in k(x)$, $F_i \in k(x)^{[1]}$ for $i = 0, 1$. Then

$$\tau_1 \circ \theta \circ \tau_0 \circ \alpha: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} u_1(v_0g + F_0(f)) \\ v_1u_0f + F_1(v_0g + F_0(f)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

If D is triangularizable, then there exists an $k[x]$ -automorphism of $k[x, y, z]$ of this form. By suitably choosing u_1 and v_0 , one can further assume $f, g \in k[x, y, z]$ in the expression $u_1(v_0g + F_0(f))$. \square

It turns out that in many cases, the polynomial $u_1(v_0g + F_0(f))$ cannot be the image of y under any $k[x]$ -automorphism of $k[x, y, z]$. Let us fix two non-negative integers p and q not both zero. Let us consider the \mathbb{Z} -grading on $k(x)[y, z]$ given by $\deg y = p$, $\deg z = q$. If $h \in k(x)[y, z]$, we denote by \bar{h} the sum of terms with the biggest degree with respect to this grading. Since \bar{h} is homogeneous, by $\deg(\bar{h})$, we mean the degree of any its terms. We denote the sum of linear terms of h by $L(h)$.

Definition 4.12. Let $h \in k[x, y, z]$. Denote the greatest common divisor of all coefficients in $k[x]$ of this polynomial, considered as polynomial in y and z , by $d(h)$. We say that a polynomial h is *primitive* if $d(h) = 1$.

Proposition 4.13. Let $f, g \in k[x, y, z]$. Suppose, $\gcd(d(L(f)), d(L(g))) = r \in k[x] \setminus k$. Let \bar{g} be a primitive polynomial such that $g(x, 0, 0) = 0$. Assume there exist p and q such that \bar{f} is primitive and $\deg(\bar{f}) > \deg(\bar{g})$. Then there does not exist any $k[x]$ -automorphism ζ of $k[x, y, z]$, such that $\zeta(y) = u_1(v_0g + F_0(f))$ for any $u_1, v_0 \in k(x)$ and $F_0 \in k(x)[t] = k(x)^{[1]}$.

Proof. Suppose that, ζ is a $k[x]$ -automorphism of $k[x, y, z]$, such that $\zeta(y) = u_1(v_0g + F_0(f))$ for some $u_1, v_0 \in k(x)$ and $F_0 \in k(x)[t]$. Denote

$$u_1 F_0[t] = a_n t^n + \dots + a_0, \quad \text{where } a_i \in k(x), \quad 0 \leq i \leq n.$$

Let us show that $a_i \in k[x]$ for all $i \geq 0$. Define

$$m := \max \{i \mid a_i \notin k[x]\}.$$

Then terms of degree $m \deg(\bar{f})$ in $\zeta(y)$ coincide with terms of degree $m \deg(\bar{f})$ in $u_1 F_0(f)$. Since for all $j > m$, $a_j \in k[x]$ and \bar{f} is primitive, sum of terms of degree $m \deg(\bar{f})$ in $u_1 F_0(f)$ does not lie in $k[x, y, z]$. Therefore, all a_i are in $k[x]$. So $u_1 v_0 g$ in $k[x, y, z]$. Since g is primitive, $u_1 v_0 \in k[x]$. Hence, $\gcd(d(L(a_1 f)), d(L(u_1 v_0 g))) \notin k$. As a result, the ideal

$$\left(\frac{\partial \zeta(y)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \zeta(y)}{\partial z} \right) \triangleleft k[x, y, z]$$

is proper. So we have a contradiction. \square

Example 4.14. Let us fix non-zero polynomials $r_1, r_2 \in k[x]$ and $h_1, h_2 \in k[x, t]$ such that

- $\gcd(r_1, r_2) = r \in k[x] \setminus k$;
- $h_i = a_i t^{m_i} + b_{i, m_i-1}(x) t^{m_i-1} + \dots + b_{i, 2}(x) t^2$, $i = 1, 2$ and $2 \leq j \leq m_i - 1$, where $a_i \in k \setminus \{0\}$ and $b_{i, j} \in k[x]$.

We consider $h_i = h_i(t)$ as a polynomial in one variable t with coefficients in $k[x]$ and denote its formal derivative by $h'_i = h'_i(t)$.

Consider the following automorphisms from $T_2(k(x))$:

$$\beta_1: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y \\ r_1(x)z - h_1(y) \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_2: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y \\ r_2(x)z - h_2(y) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us denote $\sigma = r_1(x)z - h_1(y)$. Then we consider the composition

$$\alpha = \theta \circ \beta_2 \circ \theta \circ \beta_1: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} r_2(x)y - h_2(\sigma) \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix}.$$

Set $f := r_2(x)y - h_2(\sigma) = r_2(x)y - h_2(r_1(x)z - h_1(y))$ and $g := \sigma = r_1(x)z - h_1(y)$. Let D be the corresponding $k[x]$ -LND of B . According to this decomposition, we obtain a full MC-chain

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, & \delta_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z}, & \delta_3 &: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} r_1(x) \\ h'_1(y) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \delta_4 &= D: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} h'_2(\sigma)r_1(x) \\ r_2(x) + h'_2(\sigma)h'_1(y) \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

So, $\text{lev}_{(x,y,z)} D = 4$ and one can write D explicitly as

$$D = \left(h'_2(r_1(x)z - h_1(y))r_1(x) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \left(r_2(x) + h'_2(r_1(x)z - h_1(y))h'_1(y) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}.$$

Let us prove that $\text{ulev } D = 4$, i.e. that D is non-triangularizable. Take $p = 1, q = 0$. Then $\bar{f} = \overline{h_2(h_1(y))} = a_1 a_2 y^{m_1 m_2}$, $\bar{g} = \overline{h_1(y)} = a_1 y^{m_1}$. Hence, $\deg \bar{f} > \deg \bar{g}$ and polynomials \bar{f} and \bar{g} are primitive. We have $L(f) = r_2(x)y$, $L(g) = r_1(x)z$. Therefore, $\gcd(d(L(f)), d(L(g))) = r(x) \in k[x] \setminus k$. Also we have $g(x, 0, 0) = h_1(0) = 0$. So, all conditions of Proposition 4.13 are satisfied. Hence, by Corollary 4.11, D is non-triangularizable.

Example 4.15. Following the notations of Example 4.14, let us take $r_1(x) = r_2(x) = x$, $h_1(x, t) = h_2(x, t) = t^2$. Then

$$D = 2x(xz - y^2) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \left(x + 4y(xz - y^2) \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

is non-triangularizable.

Remark 4.16. When we put $r_1(x) = r_2(x) = x$, $h_1(x, t) = h_2(x, t) = t^2$ as in Example 4.15, the automorphism α from Example 4.14 equals $\alpha = \theta \circ \beta \circ \theta \circ \beta$, where

$$\beta: \begin{pmatrix} y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} y \\ xz - y^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

If we would like to construct LND with universal level 5, the complexity of the corresponding automorphism should be 3. The natural candidate is $\varphi = \theta \circ \beta \circ \theta \circ \beta \circ \theta \circ \beta$.

This leads to the following question. An affirmative answer to this question will answer Question 3.22 affirmatively.

Question 4.17. Is $c(\varphi) = 3$?

5 Rank 3 derivations

In [18], Freudenburg introduced the following example of a rank 3 derivation Δ of $B = k[x, y, z]$. Denote

$$u = xz - y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad v = zu^2 + 2x^2yu + x^5.$$

Then $\Delta = \text{Jac}(u, v, \cdot)$. The proof that Δ has rank 3 is based on the fact that Δ is homogeneous with respect to the standard \mathbb{Z} -grading. Till now, all known rank 3 derivations are \mathbb{Z} -homogeneous for suitable \mathbb{Z} -gradings. In this section we give a new proof of the fact that Δ has rank 3. This proof does not use homogeneity of Δ . This approach allows us to give new examples of rank 3 LNDs, which are not homogeneous. In particular, we construct a family of rank 3 LNDs, of which Δ is a member.

We begin with an elementary lemma.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$, $D(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(B)$ and $A := \text{Ker } D$. Let g be a local slice of D and let $D(g) = f \in A$. Then $A[g]$ is D -invariant and the restriction of D to $A[g]$ equals $f \frac{\partial}{\partial g} \in \text{LND}(A[g])$.*

Proof. Let $A = k[u, v](= k^{[2]})$. Let $\delta = f \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$. Then $\delta(u) = \delta(v) = 0$ and $\delta(g) = f$. So $D|_{A[g]} = \delta \in \text{LND}(A[g])$. Since g is a local slice of D , we have $k[x, y, z, \frac{1}{f}] = k[u, v, \frac{1}{f}][g]$. So any element $s \in B$ can be represented as

$$s = \frac{f_s(u, v, g)}{f^{m_s}}, \quad \text{where } f_s \in k[u, v, g] = A[g] \text{ and } m_s \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}.$$

One can extend δ to B by defining $\delta(s) := \frac{\delta(f_s)}{f^{m_s}}$. Then

$$f^{m_s} \delta(s) = \delta(f_s(u, v, g)) = f \frac{\partial f_s}{\partial g} = f^{m_s} D(s).$$

So $\delta = D$ in B . □

Remark 5.2. In notations as above, D admits a non-equivalent LND E of B commuting with D if and only if $\delta = D|_{A[g]}$ admits a non-equivalent LND ξ of $A[g]$. Indeed, f generates both plinth ideals $\text{pl}(D)$ and $\text{pl}(\delta)$. Then Lemma 4.1 implies the goal.

Thus we have the following result.

Proposition 5.3. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$, $D(\neq 0) \in \text{LND}(B)$ be of rank 3 and $A := \text{Ker } D$. Then if g is any minimal local slice of D , then $D(g)$ cannot be written as an univariate polynomial in any variable of A .*

Proof. Suppose not. Then there exists $x \in A$ such that $A = k[x]^{[1]}$ and $D(g) \in k[x]$. By Lemma 2.15 (ii), x is a variable in B and since $\text{rk } D = 3$, we have a contradiction. □

Lemma 5.1 and Proposition 5.3 imply that D is an extension of rank 1 derivation $f \frac{\partial}{\partial g}$ on $A[g]$, where $f = D(g) \in A$ cannot be written as an univariate polynomial in any variable of A . Note that similar extension we obtain considering any slice h of D . Indeed, since $D(h)$ is divisible by $f = D(g)$, it cannot be written as an univariate polynomial in any variable of A . If D is irreducible, the converse of Proposition 5.3 is true. So we obtain the following statement.

Proposition 5.4. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$ and D be an irreducible LND of B . Put $A = \text{Ker } D$. Let g be a minimal local slice of D . Suppose $D(g)$ cannot be written as an univariate polynomial in any variable of A . Then $\text{rk } D = 3$.*

Proof. Assume that D is irreducible of rank at most 2, by Lemma 4.3, there exists $\tilde{g} \in B$ and a variable x of B in A such that $D(\tilde{g}) \in k[x]$. Let g be any minimal local slice of D . Then $D(g) \mid D(\tilde{g})$. Hence $D(g)$ is a univariate polynomial in x , which by Lemma 2.15 (i) is also a variable in A . \square

Using the assertions above we obtain the following criterion for an irreducible derivation D of $k^{[3]}$ to be an LND of rank 3.

Theorem 5.5. *Let $B = k^{[3]}$ and D be an irreducible derivation of B . Then D is an LND of rank 3 if and only if there are polynomials $u, v, w \in B$ such that*

- (i) $\text{Ker } D = k[u, v]$;
- (ii) $D(w) = f(u, v)$, where $f(u, v) \in k[u, v]$ is not an univariate polynomial in $k[u, v]$;
- (iii) there are no such $g, h, l \in k[u, v]$ and $s \in B$, that $w - g = sh$, $f = hl$, and $h \notin k$;
- (iv) $x, y, z \in k[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f}]$.

Proof. Suppose that the conditions (i)-(iv) hold. Then D is an LND. Indeed, $D(u) = D(v) = D(f) = 0$ and $D(w) \in k[u, v]$. So D is locally nilpotent on $k[x, y, z, \frac{1}{f}] = k[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f}] \supseteq B$. Hence, D is an LND of B . Let $A = \text{Ker } D = k[u, v]$ and $l \in A$ be the generator of the plinth ideal $\text{pl}(D)$. Then there exists $s \in B$, that $D(s) = l$. Since $f \in \text{pl}(D) = (l)$, there exists $h \in A$, such that $f = hl$. Therefore, $D(w - sh) = f - lh = 0$. So, $w - sh = g \in A$. By (iii), $h \in k^*$. Hence, $l = \frac{f}{h}$ is not a univariate polynomial. So there is no univariate polynomial in $\text{pl}(D) = A \cap \text{Im } D$. By Proposition 5.4, $\text{rk } D = 3$.

Conversely, suppose D is locally nilpotent and $\text{rk } D = 3$. Then there exist $u, v, w, f \in B$ such that $A = \text{Ker } D = k[u, v]$, $\text{pl}(D) = (f)$, and $D(w) = f$. By Proposition 5.3, f is not univariate. If there exist $g, h, l \in k[u, v]$ and $s \in B$, such that $w - g = sh$, $f = hl$ and $h \notin k$, then $D(s) = D(\frac{w-g}{h}) = l \notin (f)$. This contradicts that $l \in \text{pl}(D) = (f)$. By Proposition 2.6, $x, y, z \in k[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f}]$. \square

Now, let us introduce a family of derivations. Let us fix integer numbers $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$ and a polynomial $F \in k[t_1, t_2]$ such that $F(t_1, 0) \notin k$. Consider the polynomials

$$u = xz - y^m \quad \text{and} \quad w = xF(x, u) + yu^n \in k[x, y, z].$$

Denote

$$v = \frac{u^{mn+1} + w^m}{x} \in k[x, x^{-1}, y, z].$$

It is easy to see that $v \in k[x, y, z]$. Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} v &= \frac{u^{mn+1} + w^m}{x} = \frac{u^{mn}(xz - y^m) + (xF(x, u) + yu^n)^m}{x} = \\ &= u^{nm}z + x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) + mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n + \dots + mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n} \in k[x, y, z]. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let us denote

$$D(m, n, F) = \text{Jac}(u, v, \cdot).$$

Then $D(2, 1, t_1^2) = \Delta$. Indeed, in this case $u = xz - y^2$, $w = x^3 + yu$, $v = \frac{u^3 + w^2}{x} = u^2z + x(x^2)^2 + 2x^2yu = zu^2 + 2x^2yu + x^5$. So, $\{D(m, n, F)\}$ is a family of derivations containing Δ . It is interesting to note that the only homogeneous derivations with respect to standard \mathbb{Z} -grading among $D(m, n, F)$ are $D(2, n, S(t_1^2, t_2))$, where S is a homogeneous polynomial in two variables of degree n .

Theorem 5.6. *Let $B = k[x, y, z]$. For each $m \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$ and $F \in k[t_1, t_2]$ such that $F(t_1, 0) \notin k$, the derivation $D = D(m, n, F)$ is an LND of B with $\text{rk } D = 3$.*

Proof. Let us check that all conditions of Theorem 5.5 are satisfied. We have $D(u) = \text{Jac}(u, v, u) = 0$, $D(v) = \text{Jac}(u, v, v) = 0$. So $\text{Ker } D \supseteq k[u, v]$.

Condition (ii). $D(w) = \text{Jac}(u, v, w)$ by definition of D . Let us note that

$$\text{Jac}(u, xv, w) = \text{Jac}(u, u^{mn+1} + w^m, w) = 0.$$

But

$$\text{Jac}(u, xv, w) = x\text{Jac}(u, v, w) + v\text{Jac}(u, x, w).$$

So, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Jac}(u, v, w) &= -\frac{v}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, w) = -\frac{v}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, xF(x, u) + yu^n) = \\ &= -\frac{v}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, xF(x, u)) - \frac{v}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, yu^n) = -\frac{v}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, yu^n) = \\ &= -\frac{vu^n}{x}\text{Jac}(u, x, y) = -\frac{vu^n}{x}\text{Jac}(xz - y^m, x, y) = \\ &= -\frac{vu^n}{x}\text{Jac}(xz, x, y) = -u^n v \text{Jac}(z, x, y) = -u^n v. \end{aligned}$$

The polynomial $f = -u^n v$ is a product of two algebraically independent elements, so it is not univariate in $\text{Ker } D$.

Condition (iv). Since $v = \frac{u^{mn+1} + w^m}{x}$, we have

$$x = \frac{u^{mn+1} + w^m}{v} = \frac{u^n(u^{mn+1} + w^m)}{u^n v} \in k\left[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f}\right].$$

Since $w = xF(x, u) + yu^n$, we have

$$y = \frac{w - xF(x, u)}{u^n} = \frac{v(w - xF(x, u))}{u^n v} \in k \left[x, u, v, w, \frac{1}{f} \right] = k \left[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f} \right].$$

Moreover, since

$$v = u^{mn}z + x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) + mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n + \dots + mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n},$$

we have

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \frac{v - x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) - mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n - \dots - mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n}}{u^{mn}} = \\ &= \frac{v^m(v - x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) - mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n - \dots - mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n})}{(vu^n)^m}. \end{aligned}$$

So, $z \in k \left[u, v, w, x, y, \frac{1}{f} \right] \subseteq k \left[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f} \right]$.

Condition (i). Suppose $\text{Ker } D \supsetneq k[u, v]$. The LND D can be extended to the LND \tilde{D} of

$$k \left[u, v, w, \frac{1}{f} \right] = k \left[u, v, w, \frac{1}{u^n v} \right].$$

We have $\text{Ker } \tilde{D} = k \left[u, v, \frac{1}{u^n v} \right]$. Therefore, $\text{Ker } D = B \cap k \left[u, v, \frac{1}{u^n v} \right]$.

Let us prove that $(u) \cap k[v] = \{0\}$. Consider the natural embedding $\mathbf{i}: k[v] \hookrightarrow B$ and the quotient homomorphism $\pi: B \rightarrow B/(u)$. Then $\text{Ker } \pi \circ \mathbf{i} = (u) \cap k[v]$. We have $\pi \circ \mathbf{i}(v) = \pi(x^{m-1}F(x, 0))$. If $\pi \circ \mathbf{i}(h(v)) = 0$, then $\pi(h(x^{m-1}F(x, 0))) = 0$. Since $F(x, 0) \notin k$, if $h \neq 0$, the polynomial $h(x^{m-1}F(x, 0))$ is a non-zero polynomial in x . But $u \in k[x, y, z] \setminus k[x]$. So u cannot divide a non-zero polynomial in x . So, $(u) \cap k[v] = \{0\}$. Now let us prove that $(v) \cap k[u] = \{0\}$. Let us consider the following grading on $k[x, y, z]$: $\deg x = -1$, $\deg z = 1$, $\deg y = 0$. Then u is a homogeneous element of degree zero. Therefore, each polynomial in u is a homogeneous element of degree zero. But v is not a homogeneous element with respect to this grading. Hence, v does not divide any non-zero polynomial in u , i.e. $(v) \cap k[u] = \{0\}$.

Now suppose $\alpha \in B \cap k \left[u, v, \frac{1}{u^n v} \right]$. Note that, u is irreducible in B , being a linear polynomial in x with mutually co-prime coefficients. Since $u \nmid v$ and u, v are algebraically independent, there exist non-negative integers n_1, n_2 and $g(u, v) \in k[u, v]$ such that $\alpha = \frac{g(u, v)}{u^{n_1}v^{n_2}}$. If both n_1 and n_2 are chosen to be minimal, then such a representation of α is unique. If $n_1 = n_2 = 0$, then $\alpha \in k[u, v]$. Let us assume n_2 to be positive. Let $g(u, v) = g_0(u) + g_1(u)v + \dots + g_p(u)v^r$, where $g_i(u) \in k[u]$ for each $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, r\}$. We have $\alpha u^{n_1}v^{n_2-1} = \frac{g}{v} \in B$. Hence, $\frac{g_0}{v} \in B$. This implies $g_0 \in (v) \cap k[u]$. So $g_0 = 0$ and hence $v \mid g(u, v)$. This contradicts the minimality of n_2 . So $n_2 = 0$. Similarly, we can show that $n_1 = 0$. This implies $B \cap k \left[u, v, \frac{1}{u^n v} \right] = k[u, v]$.

Irreducibility of D . Now we are ready to prove that D is irreducible. Suppose that the image of D is contained in a proper ideal (a) , where $a \in B$. Since $D(w) = -u^n v$, we have $a \mid u^n v$. Now

$$D(y) = D \left(\frac{w - xF(x, u)}{u^n} \right) = -v + \frac{\partial(xF(x, u))}{\partial x} (mw^{m-1}).$$

Let us recall that $v = u^{mn}z + x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) + mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n + \dots + mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n}$. Therefore, $v - x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0)$ is divisible by u . Also $w - xF(x, 0)$ is divisible by u . Hence, there exists $h \in B$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} D(y) &= -x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0) + \frac{\partial(xF(x, 0))}{\partial x}(mx^{m-1}F(x, 0)^{m-1}) + uh = \\ &= (m-1)x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0) + mx^mF(x, 0)^{m-1}\frac{\partial(F(x, 0))}{\partial x} + uh. \end{aligned}$$

A polynomial in x is divisible by u if and only if it is zero. Let αx^k be the leading term of $F(x, 0)$. Then the coefficient in $(m-1)x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0) + mx^mF(x, 0)^{m-1}\frac{\partial(F(x, 0))}{\partial x}$ at x^{mk+m-1} is equal to $(m-1)\alpha^m + mk\alpha^m = (mk+m-1)\alpha^m \neq 0$. Therefore, $u \nmid D(y)$. It implies $u \nmid a$, and hence, $a \mid v$. Let us consider

$$D(x) = D\left(\frac{u^{mn+1} + w^m}{v}\right) = \frac{mw^{m-1}(-u^n v)}{v} = -mw^{m-1}u^n.$$

We obtain $a \mid w^{m-1}u^n$. Since u is irreducible and $u \nmid a$, we have $a \mid w^{m-1}$. So, we have $a \mid v$ and $a \mid w^{m-1}$. This implies $\gcd(v, w) \notin k^*$. Then

$$\gcd(xv, w) = \gcd(u^{mn+1} + w^m, w) = \gcd(u^{mn+1}, w) \notin k^*.$$

Therefore, $u \mid w$. But $w = xF(x, u) + yu^n$. If $u \mid w$, then $u \mid xF(x, 0)$. But $F(x, 0) \notin k$, hence $xF(x, 0)$ is a non-zero polynomial in x . Since u depends on y and z , it cannot divide $xF(x, 0)$. Thus we have a contradiction and hence D is irreducible.

Condition (iii). Assume there exist such $g, h, l \in k[u, v]$ and $s \in B$, that $w - g = sh$, $f = u^n v = hl$, and $h \notin k$. Since $k[u, v] = \text{Ker } D$ is factorially closed, $h \in k[u, v]$. So, $h = u^p v^q$, where $0 \leq p \leq n$, $0 \leq q \leq 1$. Suppose $q = 0$. Then $u \mid (w - g)$ i.e. $u \mid (xF(x, u) + yu^n - g)$. Since $g \in k[u, v]$, we write $g = g(u, v)$. Then $u \mid (xF(x, 0) - g(0, v))$. But

$$\begin{aligned} v &= u^{mn}z + x^{m-1}F^m(x, u) + mx^{m-2}F^{m-1}(x, u)yu^n + \dots + mF(x, u)y^{m-1}u^{mn-n} = \\ &= x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0) + ur, \text{ for some } r \in B. \end{aligned}$$

So, we have $u \mid (xF(x, 0) - G(x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0)))$ for some univariate polynomial G . But

$$xF(x, 0) - G(x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0))$$

is a non-zero polynomial in x , because $m \geq 2$ and $F(x, 0) \notin k$. This is a contradiction as non-zero polynomial in x cannot be divisible by u . Therefore, $w - g$ is not divisible by u . So we can assume $q = 1$. Then $v \mid (w - g)$ i.e. $v \mid (xF(x, u) + yu^n - g)$. Hence $v \mid (xF(x, u) + yu^n - g(u, 0))$. Putting $y = z = 0$, we have $u(x, 0, 0) = 0$, $v(x, 0, 0) = x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0)$ and $w(x, 0, 0) = xF(x, 0)$. Then

$$x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0) \mid (xF(x, 0) - g(0, x^{m-1}F^m(x, 0)))$$

which is again a contradiction as $m \geq 2$ and $F(x, 0) \notin k$. So $w - g$ is not divisible by v . Hence D is irreducible.

Thus, all conditions of Theorem 5.5 are satisfied. Therefore, $D(m, k, F)$ is an LND of rank 3. \square

So we see that Freudenburg's example can be considered as a member of a large family of rank 3 LNDs on $k^{[3]}$.

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