

THREE CHAPTERS ON CREMONA GROUPS

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This article is made of three independent parts, the three of them concerning the Cremona group in 2 variables, which can be read almost independently. It contains in particular the following results:

1.– In the first part, we answer a question of Igor Dolgachev, which is related to the following problem: *given a birational transformation $f: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$, and a linear projective transformation $A \in \mathrm{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$, when is $A \circ f$ regularizable?* In other words, when do there exist a variety X and a birational map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ such that $\varphi^{-1} \circ (A \circ f) \circ \varphi$ is regular? Dolgachev's initial question is whether this may happen for all A in $\mathrm{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$, and the answer is negative in all dimensions $m \geq 2$ (Theorem 1.5).

2.– In the second part, we look at the degree $\deg(f)$ of the formulas defining $f \in \mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, and at the sequence $n \mapsto \deg(f^n)$. We show that there is no constraint on the oscillations of this function, that is on the sequence

$$n \mapsto \deg(f^n) - \deg(f^{n-1}) \tag{0.1}$$

for *small* values of n : given any bounded interval $[0, N]$, the oscillations on that interval are arbitrary (see Theorem 2.1).

3.– The third part studies the degree of pencils of curves which are invariant by a birational transformation. In the most interesting case (i.e. when f is a Halphen or Jonquières twist), we prove that this degree is bounded by a function of $\deg(f)$. We derive corollaries on the structure of conjugacy classes, and their properties with respect to the Zariski topology of $\mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ (see Theorems 4.2 and 4.5 for instance, and § 4.6).

These three themes are related together by the properties of degrees of birational maps and their iterates and in particular to the question: how do the sequence $(\deg(f^n))_{n \geq 0}$ and its asymptotic behavior vary when f moves in a family

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of birational transformations of the plane ? A second feature of this article is that we address the problem of finding examples which are defined over number fields (i.e. over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$) instead of \mathbf{C} (see Theorems 1.9 and 2.11 for instance).

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– Part A. –

Introduction. Fix a degree $d \geq 2$, and denote by $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$ the variety of birational maps of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ of degree d . An element f of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$ is regularizable if there is a smooth variety V and a birational map $\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ such that $\varphi^{-1} \circ f \circ \varphi$ is an automorphism of V ; it is algebraically stable if $\deg(f^n) = \deg(f)^n$ for all $n \geq 0$. As we shall see, regularizability and algebraic stability are not compatible: regularizable maps form a set of *special points* in $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$, which does not intersect the set of algebraically stable maps. It would be interesting to classify the density loci of regularizable maps: for instance, what are the irreducible algebraic curves in $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ containing an infinite set of regularizable maps ? Are regularizable maps everywhere dense in $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ for the Zariski topology ? In this first part, we address this type of questions by looking at regularizable maps in orbits $A \circ f$, for $A \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$. In particular, we prove (see Theorems 1.5 and 1.9)

Theorem. *Let f be a birational transformation of \mathbb{P}^m which is defined over a field \mathbf{k} , i.e. the formulas defining f have coefficients in \mathbf{k} , and assume that \mathbf{k} is uncountable, or that its characteristic is zero. Then, there exists an element A of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $\deg((A \circ f)^n) = \deg(f)^n$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

1. DEGREES AND REGULARIZATION

1.1. Regularization and degree growth. Let M be a smooth, irreducible projective variety of dimension m , defined over an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} . A birational transformation $f: M \dashrightarrow M$ is **regularizable** if there exist a smooth projective variety V and a birational map $\varphi: V \dashrightarrow M$ such that

$$f_V := \varphi^{-1} \circ f \circ \varphi \tag{1.1}$$

is an automorphism of V .

Let H be a polarization of M . Let k be an integer between 0 and m . The degree of f in codimension k with respect to H is the positive integer given by

the intersection product

$$\deg_{H,k}(f) = (f^*(H^k)) \cdot (H^{m-k}). \quad (1.2)$$

When M is the projective space $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$, we shall choose the polarization $O(1)$ given by hyperplanes. For simplicity, we denote by $\deg_k(f)$ the degree when the polarization is clear or irrelevant, and by $\deg(f)$ the degree in codimension 1.

Say that the sequence (u_n) dominates (v_n) if $|v_n| \leq A|u_n| + B$ for some constants A and B , and that (u_n) and (v_n) have the same growth type if each one dominates the other: this defines an equivalence relation on sequences of real numbers. Then, the growth type of the sequence $(\deg_k(f^n))_{n \geq 0}$ is a conjugacy invariant and does not depend on the polarization: $(\deg_{H,k}(f^n))$ and $(\deg_{H',k}(f_V^n))$ are equivalent sequences if f_V is conjugate to f via a birational map $\varphi: V \dashrightarrow M$ and H' is a polarization of V . In particular, the k -th dynamical degree

$$\lambda_k(f) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \deg_{H,k}(f^n)^{1/n} \quad (1.3)$$

is invariant under conjugacy and change of polarization (see [21, 46]).

1.1.1. *Bounded degrees.* The degree sequence $(\deg_{H,k}(f^n))_{n \geq 0}$ is bounded for at least one codimension $1 \leq k \leq m-1$ if and only if it is bounded for all of them; in that case, a theorem of Weil asserts that f is regularizable ([48, 26, 35, 51]). For instance, automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}^{m_1} \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^{m_k}$ have bounded degree sequences.

1.1.2. *Exponential degree growth.* There are also birational transformations of the projective space $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ which are regularizable and have an exponential degree growth (see [24] for instance). Such a transformation is not conjugate to an automorphism of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ because the growth type is a conjugacy invariant.

Proposition 1.1. *Let f be a birational transformation of a smooth, irreducible, projective variety M . If, for some $1 \leq k \leq \dim(M) - 1$, the dynamical degree $\lambda_k(f)$ is an integer > 1 , then f is not regularizable.*

Proof. If f_V is an automorphism of a smooth projective variety which is conjugate to f via a birational map $\varphi: V \dashrightarrow M$, then $\lambda_k(f) = \lambda_k(f_V)$ is the largest eigenvalue of $(f_V)^*$ on the space $N^k(X)$ of numerical classes of codimension k cycles. This follows from the invariance of λ_k under conjugacy, the existence of a salient, convex and $(f_V)^*$ -invariant cone in $N^k(V; \mathbf{R})$, and the Perron-Frobenius theorem (see [21]). The abelian group $N^k(V; \mathbf{Z})$ determines an $(f_V)^*$ -invariant lattice in $N^k(V; \mathbf{R})$. On the other hand, if g is an isomorphism of a lattice \mathbf{Z}^ℓ and λ is an eigenvalue of g , then either $\lambda = \pm 1$ or λ is not an integer; indeed, if $\lambda \in \mathbf{Z}$, the eigenspace corresponding to the eigenvalue λ is defined over \mathbf{Q} , hence

it intersects \mathbf{Z}^ℓ on a submodule $L \simeq \mathbf{Z}^r$ with $1 \leq r \leq \ell$: since $g|_L: L \rightarrow L$ is at the same time an invertible endomorphism and the multiplication by λ , we obtain $\lambda^r = \det(g|_L) = \pm 1$. These two remarks conclude the proof. \square

As a corollary, *if f is a birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ with (i) $\deg(f) > 1$ and (ii) $\deg(f^n) = \deg(f)^n$ for all $n \geq 1$, then f is not regularizable.*

1.1.3. *Polynomial degree growth.* Another example is given by Halphen and Jonquière's twists of surfaces. If X is a surface, and f is a birational transformation of X such that $\deg(f^n) \simeq \alpha n^2$ for some constant $\alpha > 0$ (i.e. f is a Halphen twist), then f is regularizable on a surface $Y \dashrightarrow X$ which supports an f_Y -invariant genus 1 fibration (see [24, 29, 17], and Section 4.1 below). If f is a birational transformation of a surface X , and $\deg(f^n) \simeq \alpha n$ for some constant $\alpha > 0$ (i.e. f is a Jonquière's twist), then f preserves a unique pencil of rational curves, but f is not regularizable (see [24, 9], and Section 4.1 below). Here is a statement that generalizes this last remark.

Proposition 1.2. *Let f be a birational transformation of a variety M with*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^\ell} \deg_k(f^n) = \alpha$$

for some $1 \leq k \leq \dim(M)$, some $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}_+^$ and some odd integer ℓ . Then, f is not regularizable.*

Before proving this result, note that there are examples of such birational transformations in all dimensions $m \geq 2$ (see [24, 23]).

Proof. If f were regularizable, there would be an automorphism f_V of a projective variety V whose action on $N^k(V)$ would satisfy $\limsup n^{-\ell} \| (f_V^*)^n \| = \alpha$, where $\| \cdot \|$ is any norm on $\text{End}_{\mathbf{R}}(N^k(V))$. On the other hand f_V^* preserves the integral structure of $N^k(V)$; it is given by an element of $\text{GL}_r(\mathbf{Z})$ if r is the rank of $N^k(V)$. So, all eigenvalues of f_V^* are algebraic integers, and since the growth property implies that the spectral radius of f_V^* is 1, we deduce from Kronecker's theorem that its eigenvalues are roots of 1. Thus some iterate $(f_V^*)^s$ is a non-trivial unipotent matrix. Now, the growth property shows that the largest Jordan block of $(f_V^*)^s$ has size $\ell + 1$. But f_V^* and its inverse $(f_V^{-1})^*$ preserve a salient, open, convex cone (see [21]), and the existence of such an invariant cone is not compatible with a maximal Jordan block of even size, because if one takes a generic vector u in the interior of such a cone, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |n|^{-\ell} (f_V^*)^n(u)$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow -\infty} |n|^{-\ell} (f_V^*)^n(u)$ would be non-zero opposite vectors of that cone ([39], Proposition 2.2). \square

1.2. Semi-continuity and dimension 2. Let $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$ be the algebraic variety of all birational transformations of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ of degree d (with respect to the polarization $O(1)$). When d is large these varieties have many distinct components, of various dimensions. This is shown in [2] when $m = 2$; in dimension $m \geq 3$ it is better to look at the subvarieties obtained by fixing the $m - 1$ degrees $\deg_1(f), \dots, \deg_{m-1}(f)$, but even these varieties may have many components.

The group $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m) = \text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ acts by left translations, by right translations, and by conjugacy on $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$. Since this group is connected, these actions preserve each connected component.

Theorem 1.3 (Junyi Xie, [49]). *Let \mathbf{k} be a field, and let d be a positive integer.*

- (1) *In $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ the subsets $Z(d; \lambda) = \{f \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) \mid \lambda_1(f) \leq \lambda\}$ are Zariski closed.*
- (2) *For every $f \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, the set $B(f; \lambda) = \{A \in \text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k}) \mid \lambda_1(A \circ f) \leq \lambda\}$ is a Zariski closed subset of $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$.*
- (3) *When $\lambda < d$, $Z(d; \lambda)$ is a nowhere dense subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ and $B(f; \lambda)$ is a proper subset of $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$ (for every $d > 1$ and $f \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$).*

Note that the first assertion says that λ_1 is a lower-semicontinuous function for the Zariski topology.

Proof. The first statement follows from the semi-continuity result obtained in [49], Theorem 1.5. The second is a direct consequence of the first, because the action of $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$ on $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is algebraic. The third assertion is a consequence of Theorem 1.5 below and of its proof (see also the pages 917-918 of [49]). \square

Fix $d \geq 2$, and list the dynamical degrees $\delta_1(d) < \delta_2(d) < \dots < \delta_j(d) \dots \leq d$ which are realized by birational maps of the plane of degree d ; this is, indeed, the union of $\{d\}$ and of an increasing sequence $(\delta_i(d))$ (see [47, 8]). Choose an element g of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$. The Zariski closed subsets $B(g; \delta_i(d))$ form a countable family of proper Zariski closed subsets of $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$. Thus, Theorem 1.3 and Proposition 1.1 provide the following result.

Corollary 1.4. *Assume that \mathbf{k} is not countable. If f is a birational map of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree $d \geq 2$, then there exists an automorphism A of the plane such that $\lambda_1(A \circ f) = d$ (and $A \circ f$ is 1-stable, see [24]). In particular, $A \circ f$ is not regularizable.*

1.3. Dolgachev's question. This is related to the following question, asked by Dolgachev to the second author of this paper for $m = 2$:

Dolgachev's question.– Set

$$\text{Reg}(f) := \{A \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m) \mid A \circ f \text{ is regularizable}\}. \quad (1.4)$$

Does there exist a birational transformation f of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ such that $\deg(f) > 1$ and $\text{Reg}(f)$ is equal to $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$?

This question depends on m and \mathbf{k} . Corollary 1.4 provides a negative answer for $m = 2$, at least if \mathbf{k} is uncountable. We progressively extend the range of application of this argument in higher dimension: in § 1.4 we consider any uncountable field \mathbf{k} , and in § 1.5 we consider any field \mathbf{k} of characteristic zero.

1.4. Higher dimensions over uncountable fields. If f is a birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$, we denote by $\text{Ind}(f)$ its indeterminacy set, and by $\text{Exc}(f)$ its exceptional locus: it is the union of the Zariski closures of all proper Zariski closed subsets W of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m \setminus \text{Ind}(f)$ whose strict transform $f_{\circ}(W)$ satisfies $\dim(f_{\circ}(W)) < \dim(W)$. The exceptional locus is a non-empty union of hypersurfaces, except when f is in $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$.

Consider two birational transformations f and g of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$. Then, $\deg(f \circ g) \leq \deg(f) \deg(g)$ and this inequality is strict if and only if one can find a hypersurface $W \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ which is contracted by f into the indeterminacy locus $\text{Ind}(g)$. Thus, $\deg(f^n) = \deg(f)^n$, unless there is an hypersurface in the exceptional locus $\text{Exc}(f)$ which is ultimately mapped in $\text{Ind}(f)$ by some positive iterate f^n .

Theorem 1.5. *Let f be a birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ of degree $d \geq 2$. The set of automorphisms A in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $\deg((A \circ f)^n) \neq (\deg(A \circ f))^n$ for some $n > 0$ is a countable union of proper Zariski closed subsets of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$.*

To prove this result, we present a simple variation on Xie's argument for the third assertion of Theorem 1.3.

Proof. Let D_1, \dots, D_{ℓ} be the irreducible components of codimension 1 in $\text{Exc}(f)$. Let $C_{j,0} = f_{\circ}D_j$ be the strict transform of D_j . The subsets $C_{j,0}$ are Zariski closed, of codimension ≥ 2 . For A in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$, set $g_A = A \circ f$. Then, the exceptional and indeterminacy loci satisfy $\text{Exc}(g_A) = \text{Exc}(f)$, $\text{Exc}(g_A^{-1}) = A(\text{Exc}(f^{-1}))$, $\text{Ind}(g_A) = \text{Ind}(f)$, and $\text{Ind}(g_A^{-1}) = A(\text{Ind}(f^{-1}))$. For every index $1 \leq j \leq \ell$, and every integer $n \geq 0$, consider the subset $F(j;n) \subset \text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ of automorphisms A such that $A(C_{j,0})$ is not contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$, and then $g_A(A(C_{j,0}))$ is not contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$, up to $g_A^n(A(C_{j,0}))$ which is not contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$ either. This set $F(j,n)$ is Zariski open in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$, and to prove the theorem our goal is to show that all these Zariski open subsets are non-empty. This follows from Lemma 1.6 below. \square

Lemma 1.6. *Let W and Q be non-empty, irreducible, Zariski closed subsets of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$, with $\text{Ind}(f) \subset W \neq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$. Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer. There exists an element A of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $A(Q)$ is not contained in W , $(A \circ f)(A(Q))$ is not contained in W , \dots , $(A \circ f)^n(A(Q))$ is not contained in W .*

Proof. Pick a nonzero homogeneous polynomial P which vanishes on W . After replacing W by an irreducible component of $\{P = 0\}$, we assume that W is a hypersurface. Start with $n = 0$. We look for A such that $A(Q)$ is not contained in W . The set of such matrices A is Zariski open and non-empty, because W has codimension 1 and the action of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ is transitive.

Now, assume that the property is not satisfied for $n = 1$. This means that among the elements A in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $A(Q)$ is not contained in W , all of them satisfy $(A \circ f)(A(Q)) \subset W$; fixing an equation P of W , we obtain

$$P((A \circ f)A(z)) = 0 \quad (\forall z \in Q \setminus A^{-1}\text{Ind}(f)). \quad (1.5)$$

This equation makes sense on the set of points (z, A) in $Q \times \text{GL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $A(z) \notin \text{Ind}(f)$ and, more generally, on the set of points (z, A) in $Q \times \text{Mat}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that z is not in the kernel of the linear map A and $A(z)$ is not in $\text{Ind}(f)$. Now, take such a pair (z, A) with A of rank one. We choose A such that

- (1) the image of A projects to a point q_A of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ which is not contained in W (in particular, q_A is not in $\text{Ind}(f)$);
- (2) the projection $K_A \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ of its kernel does not contain $f(q_A)$ and does not contain Q .

Then, for every point $z \in Q \setminus K_A$ we obtain $(A \circ f)(A(z)) = A(f(q_A)) = q_A \notin W$ and $P(A \circ f)(A(z)) \neq 0$. This provides a contradiction with Equation (1.5).

Thus, the set of automorphisms A for which $A(Q)$ and $(A \circ f)(A(Q))$ are not contained in W is generic in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$. The same argument proves the lemma by recursion (choosing the same matrix of rank one). \square

Corollary 1.7. *Let \mathbf{k} be an uncountable, algebraically closed field. Let f be a birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ of degree $d \geq 2$. There exists an automorphism A in $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $A \circ f$ is not regularizable.*

Remark 1.8. Let f be a birational transformation of a projective variety M . Assume that f contracts an irreducible subvariety D_0 of V onto a Zariski closed subset C_0 (i.e. $C_0 = f_\circ(D_0)$ and $\dim(C_0) < \dim(D_0)$). Then, assume that the positive orbit of C_0 , namely $C_1 = f_\circ(C_0)$, \dots , $C_{n+1} = f_\circ(C_n)$ is made of subsets which are never contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$. Suppose, in the opposite time direction, that the preimages $D_{-n-1} = f^\circ(D_{-n})$ are never contracted. Then, the C_n and the D_{-n}

form two sequences of pairwise distinct algebraic subsets; and if the union of the D_{-n} is Zariski dense in M (this is automatic if they have codimension 1), the transformation f is not regularizable. Indeed, if $\varphi: V \dashrightarrow M$ is a birational map, one can find large integers $N > 1$ such that D_{-N} is not contracted and C_N is not blown-up by φ^{-1} . Then, $f_V = \varphi \circ f \circ \varphi^{-1}$ cannot be an automorphism because f_V^{2N} contracts $\varphi^{-1}(D_{-N})$ onto $\varphi^{-1}(C_N)$.

This argument provides the following extension of Corollary 1.7: *Let \mathbf{k} be an uncountable, algebraically closed field. Let f be a birational transformation of a homogeneous variety $M = G/H$. Assume that $\text{Exc}(f)$ is not empty. Then there is an element A of G such that $A \circ f$ is not regularizable.*

1.5. Dolgachev's question in characteristic zero.

Theorem 1.9. *Let \mathbf{k} be a field of characteristic zero. Let f be a birational transformation of \mathbb{P}^m which is defined over the field \mathbf{k} , i.e. the formulas defining f have coefficients in \mathbf{k} . Then, there exists an element A of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $\deg((A \circ f)^n) = \deg(f)^n$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

Theorem 1.5 does not imply directly this result: a countable union of proper Zariski closed subsets of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{C})$ can contain $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ if \mathbf{k} is countable.

Proof. Write the formulas for f and f^{-1} in homogeneous coordinates, and list the coefficients of these formulas: $c_1, \dots, c_N \in \mathbf{k}$. They generate a ring $R = \mathbf{Z}[c_1, \dots, c_N]$, and we can find a number field K and a homomorphism of rings $\iota: R \rightarrow K$ such that

- (1) the fraction field of $\iota(R)$ coincides with K : $\text{Frac}(\iota(R)) = K$;
- (2) when ι is applied to the coefficients of the formulas defining f and f^{-1} , one gets birational maps f_ι and f_ι^{-1} such that $\deg(f) = \deg(f_\iota)$, $\deg(f^{-1}) = \deg(f_\iota^{-1})$, and $f_\iota \circ f_\iota^{-1} = \text{Id}$.

If we prove the result for f_ι , over the number field K in place of \mathbf{k} , one gets a matrix $A_\iota \in \text{GL}_{m+1}(K)$ such that $\deg(A_\iota \circ f_\iota)^n = \deg(f)^n$. The coefficients a_{ij} of A_ι being in $K = \text{Frac}(\iota(R))$, there is a matrix $A = [a_{ij}]$ with coefficients in $\text{Frac}(R)$ such that $\iota(A) := [\iota(a_{ij})]$ is equal to A_ι . Then, $A \circ f$ satisfies the desired conclusion. So, from now on, we assume that \mathbf{k} is a number field, and we denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{k}}$ its ring of integers. We are going to use the theorem of Chebotarev and the weak approximation theorem for such rings of integers (see [41, Theorems 1.2 and 7.7]).

If $\deg(f) = 1$, we can just take $A = \text{Id}$, so we assume $\deg(f) \geq 2$.

The exceptional locus of $\text{Exc}(f)$ is a non-empty hypersurface, defined by an equation $J(x_0, \dots, x_m) = 0$ with coefficients in $O_{\mathbf{k}}$; let $J = \prod_{i=1}^s J_i$ be the decomposition of J into irreducible factors over \mathbf{k} , i.e. as elements of $\mathbf{k}[x_0, \dots, x_m]$, and let $(W_i)_{i=1}^s$ be the corresponding irreducible components of $\text{Exc}(f)$. We are looking for an element A of $\text{PGL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{k})$ such that $A \circ f$ and its iterates $(A \circ f)^n$ do not map W_i into $\text{Ind}(f)$, for all $i = 1, \dots, s$ and all $n \geq 1$. Note that the W_i may be reducible over $\overline{\mathbf{k}}$; but if the strict transform of W_i by $(A \circ f)^n$ is not contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$, then none of its irreducible components is mapped into $\text{Ind}(f)$ (because $A \circ f$, $\text{Ind}(f)$, and W_i are all defined over \mathbf{k}).

Let D_i be the intersection of $\text{Ind}(f)$ with W_i : it is a Zariski closed subset of positive codimension in W_i . There exists a line L_i , defined over \mathbf{k} , such that $(L_i \cap W_i)(\overline{\mathbf{k}})$ is non-empty and L_i does not intersect $\text{Ind}(f)^{(1)}$; in particular, L_i does not intersect D_i . Restricting J_i to the line L_i , we get a homogeneous polynomial in one variable, with integer coefficients, that we denote P_i . By the theorem of Chebotarev, there are infinitely many maximal ideals \mathfrak{p} of $O_{\mathbf{k}}$ such that P_i splits into linear factors in the finite field $O_{\mathbf{k}}/\mathfrak{p}$ (see [45] and [34]); set $\mathbf{F} = O_{\mathbf{k}}/\mathfrak{p}$.

We shall now work modulo such an ideal. Write f and its inverse f^{-1} in homogeneous coordinates, with homogeneous formulas whose coefficients are in $O_{\mathbf{k}}$. Denote by \overline{f} the reduction of (the formulas defining) f modulo \mathfrak{p} ; we choose \mathfrak{p} large enough to be sure that \overline{f} is a birational map, of degree equal to the degree of f , and with inverse equal to $\overline{f^{-1}}$. We denote by \overline{L}_i the reduction of L_i modulo \mathfrak{p} , etc. For \mathfrak{p} large, the line \overline{L}_i does not intersect $\text{Ind}(\overline{f})$. So, fix such an ideal, and pick an \mathbf{F} -point x of $\overline{L}_i \cap \overline{W}_i$, corresponding to one of the roots of \overline{P}_i . This point is not in $\text{Ind}(f)$, hence \overline{f} is regular on an open neighborhood \overline{U} of x ; set $\overline{U}_i = \overline{U} \cap \overline{W}_i$. Since $\text{SL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{F})$ acts transitively on $\mathbb{P}^m(\mathbf{F})$ there is an element $A_i \in \text{SL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{F})$ such that $A_i(\overline{f}(x)) = x$. Then $A_i \circ \overline{f}$ satisfies the following property: for every integer $n \geq 0$, $(A_i \circ \overline{f})^n$ is regular at x and $(A_i \circ \overline{f})^n(x) = x$. This implies that *the strict transform of \overline{W}_i by $(A_i \circ \overline{f})^n$ is not contained in $\text{Ind}(f)$* .

We do such a construction for each of the s irreducible components W_i of $\text{Exc}(f)$. This gives a finite sequence of ideals \mathfrak{p}_i and matrices $A_i \in \text{SL}_{m+1}(\mathbf{F}_i)$, with $\mathbf{F}_i = O_{\mathbf{k}}/\mathfrak{p}_i$; since for each i we have infinitely many possible choices for \mathfrak{p}_i , we can choose them pairwise distinct. By the weak approximation theorem, there

¹Take a point $a \in \mathbb{P}^m(\mathbf{k})$ outside $W_i \cup \text{Ind}(f)$, and consider the projective space \mathbb{P}^{m-1} of lines through a ; the linear projection that maps a point $b \neq a$ to the line (ab) provides a ramified cover $\pi: W_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{m-1}$. The codimension of $\pi(\text{Ind}(f))$ is positive because $\dim(\text{Ind}(f)) \leq m-2$, and this implies that there are points of $\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbf{k})$ in the complement of $\pi(\text{Ind}(f))$. This corresponds to a line L_i with the desired properties.

is a matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}_{m+1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbf{k}})$ such that $A \equiv A_i \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_i}$ for every $i = 1, \dots, s$. Set $g_A = A \circ f$, and pick an irreducible component W_i of $\mathrm{Exc}(f)$. Then, $(g_A)^n$ never maps W_i into $\mathrm{Ind}(g_A) = \mathrm{Ind}(f)$, because otherwise its reduction modulo \mathfrak{p}_i would map \overline{W}_i into $\mathrm{Ind}(\overline{f})$. This shows that no component of $\mathrm{Exc}(g_A)$ is mapped into $\mathrm{Ind}(g_A)$ and, according to [44, § 1.4] this implies $\deg(g_A^n) = \deg(g_A)^n = \deg(f)^n$ for all $n \geq 0$. \square

– Part B. –

Introduction. Possible sequences of degrees $(\deg(f^n))$, say for rational transformations of \mathbb{P}^m and for the polarization $\mathcal{O}(1)$, are hard to describe (see [23, 47]). For instance, let (u_n) be a sequence of positive integers that satisfy a linear recurrence relation. Does there exist a dimension d and a monomial map f_A of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^d$, given by some $d \times d$ matrix with integer coefficients, such that $\deg(f_A^n) = u_n$ for every $n \geq 1$. A similar question can be asked for endomorphisms of abelian varieties instead of monomial maps. Fixing the dimension, one expects important constraints on such sequences. For instance, there are strong constraints on $(\deg(f^n))_{n \geq 0}$ when $f \in \mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$:

- (a) if $\deg(f^2) > 3^{19} \deg(f)$ then $\lambda_1(f) > 1$ (see [49]), and if $\lambda_1(f) > 1$ then it is a Pisot or Salem number, larger than the Lehmer number (see [24, 8]);
- (b) if $\deg(f^n)_{n \geq 0}$ does not grow exponentially fast, then asymptotically we have $\deg(f^n) \simeq \alpha(f)n^2$ or $\alpha(f)n$ for some $\alpha(f) \in \mathbf{Q}_+^*$. If the growth is linear, $\alpha = m/2$ for some integer $m \leq |\mathrm{Ind}(f)| \leq 3 \deg(f) - 3$ (see [9]).

In higher dimension, we refer to [22] for a recent breakthrough. Here, we consider the case of bounded degree sequences, and show that, already in dimension 2, there is no constraint on their initial oscillation:

Theorem. (see Theorems 2.1 and 2.11) *Let $D: \mathbf{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be a function which vanishes identically on the complement of a finite set. There exist a birational transformation $h: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{Q}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{Q}}^2$ and an integer $d \geq 1$ such that $\deg(h^n) = d - D(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

Here, \mathbf{N} denotes the set of non-negative integers, and \mathbf{N}^* the set of positive integers. This theorem shows that there is no constraint on the initial additive oscillations $\deg(f^{n+1}) - \deg(f^n)$, for $n \geq 1$, even if we look for birational transformations defined over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. The above Assertion (a) gives a strong constraint on the initial multiplicative oscillations $\deg(f^{n+1})/\deg(f^n)$.

This theorem is obtained in two steps. First, we prove it over an uncountable field instead of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ (see Theorem 2.1). Then, we show that bounded degree sequences realized by elements of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^m)$ are also realized by elements of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}^2)$; we suspect that such a result holds for all degree sequences: see § 2.5.4.

2. OSCILLATIONS

Theorem 2.1. *Let $D: \mathbf{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ be a function which vanishes identically on the complement of a finite set. Let \mathbf{k} be an uncountable, algebraically closed field. There exist a birational transformation $h: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ and an integer $d \geq 1$ such that $\deg(h^n) = d - D(n)$ for all $n \geq 1$. When \mathbf{k} has characteristic 0, one may find h in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\overline{\mathbf{Q}}}^2)$.*

This means that $\deg(h^n)$ oscillates arbitrarily around its asymptotic value d , at least on the support of D . Since $\deg(h^n) = d$ for large values of n , h is an elliptic transformation; in fact, we shall construct h as a conjugate $g \circ A \circ g^{-1}$ of a linear projective transformation $A \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ by a Jonquières transformation g .

The first part of this theorem is proved in Sections 2.1 to 2.4; the last assertion is a corollary of Theorem 2.11 from Section 2.5.

2.1. Preliminaries (see [13, 15, 27, 38]). Recall that the Picard-Manin space is generated by the class \mathbf{e}_0 of the polarization $O(1)$ (i.e. the class of a line in \mathbb{P}^2) and by the classes $\mathbf{e}(p)$ of the exceptional divisors E_p which are obtained by blowing up proper or infinitely near points p of the plane.

Let A be an element of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) = \text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$. It acts by automorphisms on $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$; for every point $p \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$, A lifts to an isomorphism from the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 at p to the blow-up at $A(p)$, sending the exceptional divisor E_p to $E_{A(p)}$. Thus, its action on the Picard-Manin space satisfies

$$A \bullet \mathbf{e}_0 = \mathbf{e}_0 \quad \text{and} \quad A \bullet \mathbf{e}(p) = \mathbf{e}(A(p)) \quad (2.1)$$

for every proper or infinitely near point p of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$ (see [15]).

Let g be a birational transformation of the plane, and let h be the birational transformation $h = g \circ A \circ g^{-1}$. The sequence of degrees $(\deg(h^n))_n$ is given by

$$\deg(h^n) = \langle (g \circ A^n \circ g^{-1}) \bullet \mathbf{e}_0 | \mathbf{e}_0 \rangle = \langle A^n \bullet ((g^{-1}) \bullet \mathbf{e}_0) | g \bullet^{-1} \mathbf{e}_0 \rangle. \quad (2.2)$$

Write

$$g \bullet^{-1} \mathbf{e}_0 = \deg(g) \mathbf{e}_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i \mathbf{e}(p_i) \quad (2.3)$$

for a finite set of base points p_i and multiplicities $a_i > 0$; we assume for simplicity that there is no infinitely near point involved in this formula:

(Hyp. 1) Each $\mathbf{e}(p_i)$ is the class of a proper point $p_i \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$.

In particular, the p_i are exactly the indeterminacy points of g , and the a_i are their multiplicities. Then, $(A^n \circ g^{-1}) \bullet \mathbf{e}_0 = \deg(g) \mathbf{e}_0 - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i \mathbf{e}(A(p_i))$ and we obtain

$$\deg(h^n) = \deg(g)^2 - \sum_{i,j=1}^{\ell} a_i a_j \delta(A^n(p_i), p_j) \quad (2.4)$$

where $\delta(\cdot, \cdot)$ is the Kronecker symbol. For instance, if $A^n(p_i) \neq p_j$ for all i, j , and $n \geq 1$, then $\deg(h^n) = \deg(g)^2$ for all $n \geq 1$.

Now, let us organize the points p_i with respect to the different orbits of A . This means that we index the points p_i in such a way that there exist a sequence of integers $k_0 = 0 < k_1 < \dots < k_m = \ell$ and a sequence of points $q_1, q_2, \dots, q_m \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$ satisfying

(Orb. 1) the points $p_{k_{j-1}+1}, \dots, p_{k_j}$ lie on the orbit of q_j under the action of A ($\forall j \in \{1, \dots, m\}$).

(Orb. 2) the points q_j are in pairwise distinct orbits.

The subset $F_j := \{p_{k_{j-1}+1}, \dots, p_{k_j}\}$ is therefore a finite part of the orbit $A^{\mathbf{Z}}(q_j)$; it coincides with the intersection of $A^{\mathbf{Z}}(q_j)$ with $\text{Ind}(g)$. Now, assume that

(Hyp. 2) The multiplicity function $p_i \mapsto a_i$ is constant, and equal to some positive integer \overline{a}_j , on each F_j .

Then, the formula for the degree of h^n reads

$$\deg(h^n) = \deg(g)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^m \overline{a}_j^2 |A^n(F_j) \cap F_j|. \quad (2.5)$$

To describe the sequence $n \mapsto |A^n(F_j) \cap F_j|$, assume that

(Hyp. 3) None of the q_j is a periodic point of A .

Parameterizing each of those orbits by $\varphi_j: n \mapsto A^n(q_j)$, F_j corresponds to a finite subset $G_j = \varphi_j^{-1}(F_j)$ of \mathbf{Z} , and A is conjugate to the translation $T: n \mapsto n + 1$ along the orbit of q_j . Then,

$$|A^n(F_j) \cap F_j| = |T^n(G_j) \cap G_j| =: ol_j(n) \quad (2.6)$$

where $ol_j(n)$ is, by definition, the overlapping length of G_j and $T^n(G_j)$. For instance, if $|G_j| = 1$, then $ol_j(n)$ is equal to 1 if $n = 0$ and vanishes for $n \neq 0$. If $G_j = \{a, b\}$ and $b - a = s > 0$, then $ol_j(n)$ is equal to 2 when $n = 0$, to 1 when $n = s$, and vanishes on $\mathbf{Z} \setminus \{0, s\}$; in that case, the restriction of ol_j to \mathbf{N}^* is the Dirac mass on s . Thus, we obtain

Lemma 2.2. *Every function $D: \mathbf{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ with finite support S is a sum of $|S|$ functions $ol_j(\cdot)$ for subsets $G_j \subset \mathbf{N}^*$ with exactly two elements each.*

Now, adding the assumption

(Hyp. 4) If $|F_j| \geq 2$, then $\bar{a}_j = 1$,

one gets

$$\deg(h^n) = \deg(g)^2 - \sum_{j=1}^m ol_j(n) \quad (2.7)$$

and $ol_j(n) = 0$ when $\bar{a}_j \neq 1$ (resp. when $|F_j| = 1$).

To prove Theorem 2.1, we first apply Lemma 2.2 to write $D = \sum_{j=1}^m ol_j(n)$ for some finite subsets $G_j \subset \mathbf{N}^*$ with exactly two elements each. Then, we shall construct an element $g \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ with a unique indeterminacy point q_0 of multiplicity > 1 , and m indeterminacy points p_j of multiplicity 1. All we have to do is to choose g in such a way that the four hypotheses (Hyp. 1) to (Hyp. 4) are satisfied.

2.2. Jonquière's transformations. Let N be a positive integer. Given a distinguished point $p_0 \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$ (also denoted q_0 in what follows), and $2N$ points $p_1, \dots, p_{2N} \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{k})$, we consider the following incidence properties.

- (Jon. 1) The finite set $\{p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{2N}\}$ does not contain three colinear points.
 (Jon. k) A plane curve of degree k which contains q_0 with multiplicity $k - 1$ contains at most $2k$ of the remaining points p_i ($1 \leq i \leq 2N$).

Note that in the second property, we denote p_0 by q_0 to distinguish it from the other points. For example, condition (Jon. 3) means that there is no cubic curve which passes through q_0 with multiplicity 2 and contains 7 of the remaining points p_1, \dots, p_{2N} . As we shall see, this is a generic property on the points p_i . Condition (Jon. k) is empty when $k > N$.

Theorem 2.3 (see [8]). *If the conditions (Jon. 1) and (Jon. k) are satisfied for all $2 \leq k \leq N$, there exists a birational transformation $g: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ such that*

- (1) g preserves the pencil of lines through q_0 ;
- (2) g has degree $N + 1$;
- (3) the base points of g are $p_0 = q_0$, with multiplicity N , and the points p_1, \dots, p_{2N} , all with multiplicity 1;
- (4) $g_{\bullet}^{-1} \mathbf{e}_0 = (N + 1) \mathbf{e}_0 - N \mathbf{e}(q_0) - \sum_{j=1}^{2N} \mathbf{e}(p_j)$.

The transformations provided by this theorem are ‘‘Jonquière's transformations’’, because they preserve a pencil of lines.

Remark 2.4. In what follows, we shall repeatedly use that the vector space of polynomial functions of degree k in 3 variables has dimension

$$\text{Dim}(k) = \binom{k+2}{2} = \frac{(k+2)(k+1)}{2} = \text{Dim}(k-1) + k + 1, \quad (2.8)$$

and that the polynomial equations corresponding to curves passing through a given point q_0 with multiplicity $(k-1)$ form a subspace of dimension

$$\text{dim}(k) = 2k + 1. \quad (2.9)$$

Also, note that two curves C and D in this system intersect in q_0 with multiplicity $(k-1)^2$, and in $2k-1$ extra points (counted with multiplicity).

2.3. The construction. To prove Theorem 2.1 directly, we adopt the strategy developed in Section 2.1. First write $D = \sum_{j=1}^m ol_j$ for some subsets $G_j = \{a, a + s_j\}$ of \mathbf{N}^* with 2 elements each. Fix an algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} and an infinite order element A in $\text{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$. We want to construct $m+1$ points q_0, q_1, \dots, q_m such that

- (Prop. 1) the points q_0, q_1, \dots, q_m are on infinite, pairwise distinct orbits of A ;
- (Prop. 2) the $(2m+1)$ points $p_0 = q_0$ and $p_{2j-j} = q_j, p_{2j} = A^{s_j}(q_j)$ for $1 \leq j \leq m$ satisfy the conditions (Jon. 1) and (Jon. k) for all $2 \leq k \leq m$.

Then, Theorem 2.3 provides a Jonquières transformation g of degree $m+1$ with base points $p_0 = q_0$ of multiplicity m and p_j of multiplicity 1 for $1 \leq j \leq 2m$. And the birational transformation $h = g \circ A \circ g^{-1}$ satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 2.1 (with $d = (m+1)^2$).

In what follows, A is fixed; the point q_0 is also fixed, and is chosen so that its orbit is infinite. We shall prove that a generic choice of the points q_j satisfy (Prop. 1), and (Prop. 2).

A word of warning: we use the word "generic" in an unconventional way. We say that the q_j are **generic** if $(q_j)_{j=0}^m$ is chosen in the complement of countably many proper, Zariski closed subsets of $(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)^{m+1}$ that depend only on A . A more appropriate terminology would be "very general", but we use "generic" and "generically" for short.

A generic choice of the $q_i, i \geq 1$, satisfies (Prop. 1), so we analyze only (Prop. 2). For that purpose, we prove recursively that a generic choice satisfies (Jon. k), adding progressively new points q_m ; the recursion is on m (for each k). We start with condition (Jon. 1).

2.3.1. *Condition (Jon. 1)*. Here, we prove that a generic choice of the q_i , $i \geq 1$ satisfies (Jon. 1).

First, choose q_1 in such a way that its orbit (under the action of A) is infinite and does not contain q_0 ; a generic choice of q_1 works. The extra condition imposed by (Jon.1) is that q_0 , q_1 , and $A^{s_1}(q_1)$ are not colinear. But if those three points were colinear for a generic choice of q_1 , A^{s_1} would preserve the pencil of lines through q_0 , $A^{s_1}(q_0)$ would be equal to q_0 , and q_0 would have a finite orbit. Thus, (Jon. 1) is satisfied for $p_0 = q_0$, $p_1 = q_1$, and $p_2 = A^{s_1}(q_1)$ as soon as q_1 is chosen generically.

Choosing q_2 generically, its orbit is infinite, and disjoint from the orbits of q_0 and q_1 . We want to show that no three of the points $p_0 = q_0$, $p_1 = q_1$, $p_2 = A^{s_1}(q_1)$, $p_3 = q_2$, $p_4 = A^{s_2}(q_2)$ are colinear. First, we choose q_2 in the complement of the lines connecting two of the points p_0, p_1, p_2 and their images by A^{-s_2} . Then, if three of those points are colinear, this means that there is a point p_j with $0 \leq j \leq 2$ such that p_j, q_2 , and $A^{s_2}(q_2)$ are colinear. Since q_2 is generic, this would imply that A^{s_2} preserves the pencil of lines through p_j . But then p_j would have a finite orbit, in contradiction with the choice of q_0 and q_1 .

The same argument works for the points q_j , $j \geq 3$: one just needs to choose q_j generically in order to have an infinite orbit, to avoid the orbits of the previous points p_i ($0 \leq i \leq 2j - 2$), and to avoid the lines connected two of the p_i ($0 \leq i \leq 2j - 2$) and their images by A^{-s_j} . This proves that (Jon. 1) is satisfied for a generic choice. Thus, we may assume that it is satisfied in what follows.

2.3.2. *Condition (Jon. 2)*. To warm up, we prove that a generic choice of the q_i satisfies (Jon. 2), i.e. for conic curves. We already know it satisfies (Jon. 1). Thus, we want to prove that, for a generic choice of the q_i , a conic that contains q_0 with multiplicity 1 does not contain more than 4 of the p_i . First, we show that the following property is generic:

(Uniq. 2) Five points $(q_0, p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_4})$ with $i_j \in \{1, \dots, 2m\}$ are always contained in a unique conic curve, and this curve is irreducible.

Proof. Fix four indices i_j , and consider a conic curve C containing q_0, p_{i_1}, \dots , and p_{i_4} . From Remark 2.4, $\text{Dim}(2) = 6$ and there is at least one such curve C . If there is a second one D , we get two distinct conics with at least 5 common points, so that C and D share a common irreducible component. But a reducible conic containing $(q_0, p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_4})$ is made of two lines, and we obtain a contradiction with (Jon. 1). \square

Now, let us prove that (Jon. 2) is generically satisfied. As in Section 2.3.1, we do a recursion on the number m of points q_i . This condition is obviously satisfied for $m \leq 2$, since then at most five points are involved. Assume now that property (Jon. 2) is satisfied for a generic choice of $(m - 1)$ points. Let q_m be an extra generic point. Consider the set of conics C containing q_0 and four points among the p_i , for $i \leq 2(m - 1)$, and their images by $A^{-sm}(C)$. By (Uniq. 2) this set is finite; since q_m is generic, we may assume that it is not on one of these conics. It remains to show that, for any choice of three indices $i_1, i_2, i_3 \leq 2(m - 1)$, the unique conic through $(q_0, p_{i_1}, p_{i_2}, p_{i_3}, q_m)$ does not contain $A^{sm}(q_m)$. Assume the contrary. Since q_m is chosen generically, then A^{sm} would fix the pencil of conics through the base points $(q_0, p_{i_1}, p_{i_2}, p_{i_3})$; it would permute these base-points, and the orbit of q_0 would not be infinite, a contradiction.

To sum up, properties (Jon. 1), (Jon. 2) and (Uniq. 2) are satisfied for a generic choice of the points q_i .

2.3.3. *Condition (Jon. k).* Now, we prove by induction that (Jon. k) is generically satisfied for all $k \leq m$. As above, the points p_i will be $p_0 = q_0$, and $p_{2i-1} = q_i$, $p_{2i} = A^{si}(q_{i+1})$ for $i \geq 1$. Our recursion will simultaneously prove that (Jon. k) and the following condition (Uniq. k) are satisfied for a generic choice of the q_i .

(Uniq. k) For every choice of $2k$ points $(p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_{2k}})$ with $i_j \in \{1, \dots, 2m\}$, there is a unique plane curve of degree k containing q_0 with multiplicity $k - 1$ and $(p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_{2k}})$ with multiplicity ≥ 1 , and this curve is irreducible.

First, we show that *the properties (Jon. ℓ) for $\ell \leq k$ imply (Uniq. $k + 1$).*

For this, consider the system of curves of degree $k + 1$ with multiplicity k at q_0 . By Remark 2.4, their equations form a vector space of dimension $\dim(k + 1) = 2k + 3$. Now, fix a finite subset P of the p_i with $2(k + 1)$ elements, and consider the subsystem of curves containing P . There is at least one such curve C because $2k + 3 - 2(k + 1) = 1$. If there were a second curve C' of this type, then, counted with multiplicities, $C \cap C'$ would contain at least $k^2 + 2(k + 1) = (k + 1)^2 + 1$ points. This is larger than $\deg(C) \deg(C')$. So, either C is unique, or C is a reducible curve containing P and passing through q_0 with multiplicity k . Then, one of the connected components would contradict (Jon. ℓ), for some $\ell \leq k$. Indeed, decompose C into connected components $C = C_1 + \dots + C_s$ of degree d_i , with $d_1 + \dots + d_s = k + 1$. If C_i is not a line, its multiplicity in q_0 is bounded by $\text{mult}(C_i; q_0) \leq d_i - 1$. Thus, at most one of these components has degree ≥ 2 . If C is a union of $k + 1$ lines, we obtain a contradiction with (Jon. 1).

If $C = L_1 + \cdots + L_{s-1} + C_s$ with $\deg(C_s) \geq 2$, and none of the lines L_i contains three points of P , then C_s has degree $d_s = k + 1 - s$, contains q_0 with multiplicity $d_s - 1 = k - s$, and contains $2k + 2 - s$ points $p_i \in P$. From (Jon. $k + 1 - s$) we know that such a curve does not exist.

Now, we derive (Jon. $k + 1$) from (Uniq. $k + 1$). We do a recursion on the number m of points. There is nothing to prove for $m \leq k$. Now, assume that (Jon. $k + 1$) is generically satisfied for m points; the problem is to add one more point q_{m+1} and verify that (Jon. $k + 1$) is satisfied. Apply (Uniq. $k + 1$): if P is a finite subset of the p_i with $|P| = 2(k + 1)$, there is a unique curve C_P of degree $k + 1$ containing P and passing through q_0 with multiplicity $k + 1$. Since q_{m+1} is chosen generically, we may assume that it is not on one of the curves C_P or $A^{-s_{m+1}}(C_P)$ for any $P \subset \{p_1, \dots, p_{2m}\}$ with $|P| = 2(k + 1)$. Now, (Jon. $k + 1$) fails if and only if there is a finite subset $Q \subset \{p_0, \dots, p_{2m}\}$ with $2k + 1$ elements such that the linear system of curves of degree $k + 1$ containing q_0 with multiplicity k and Q with multiplicity 1 is $A^{s_{m+1}}$ -invariant. By (Uniq. $k + 1$), this linear system is a pencil with a finite set of base points containing Q ; then, the orbit of the points $p_j \in Q$ would be finite, contradicting (Jon. 1).

2.4. Conclusion. Let us come back to the proof of Theorem 2.1. What did we do in Section 2.3 ? We fixed the function D . Then we proved that, if \mathbf{k} is an algebraically closed field, and if A is an element of $\mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbf{k})$ of infinite order, a very general choice of the points q_0, q_1, \dots, q_m satisfy (Prop. 1) and (Prop. 2). As a consequence, if \mathbf{k} is uncountable, such a $(m + 1)$ -tuple does exist, and there is a Jonquières transformation g such that the birational transformation $h = g \circ A \circ g^{-1}$ satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 2.1.

2.5. On the realization of bounded degree sequences. In this section, our main goal is to prove that a bounded sequence of degrees $(\deg(f^n))_{n \geq 0}$ which is realizable by at least one birational map $f \in \mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2)$ is also realizable by some birational map $g \in \mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{Q}}^2)$; we also use this opportunity to show how to combine the adelic topology with p -adic arguments.

2.5.1. The adelic topology. Here we gather some of the properties satisfied by the **adelic topology**, which was introduced in Section 3 of [50]. Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed extension of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ of finite transcendence degree. Let X be a variety over \mathbf{k} . The adelic topology is a topology on $X(\mathbf{k})$, which is defined by considering all possible embeddings of \mathbf{k} in \mathbf{C} and the \mathbf{C}_p , for all primes p . Assume, for instance, that X is defined over the prime field \mathbf{Q} . If $\iota: \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_p$

(resp. \mathbf{C}) is an embedding, it induces an embedding $\Phi_{\iota}: X(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow X(\mathbf{C}_p)$ (resp. $X(\mathbf{C})$); then, given any open subset U of $X(\mathbf{C}_p)$ for the p -adic (resp. euclidean) topology, the union $\cup_{\iota} \Phi_{\iota}^{-1}(U)$ for all embeddings $\iota: \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_p$ is, by definition, an open subset of $X(\mathbf{k})$ in the adelic topology (see [50]). The adelic topology has the following basic properties.

- (1) It is stronger than the Zariski topology. If $\dim(X) \geq 1$, there are non-empty, adelic, open subsets \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{U}' of $X(\mathbf{k})$ such that $\mathcal{U} \setminus \mathcal{U}'$ is Zariski dense in X .
- (2) It is T_1 , that is for every pair of distinct points $x, y \in X(\mathbf{k})$ there are adelic open subsets \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} of $X(\mathbf{k})$ such that $x \in \mathcal{U}, y \notin \mathcal{U}$ and $y \in \mathcal{V}, x \notin \mathcal{V}$.
- (3) Morphisms between algebraic varieties over \mathbf{k} are continuous in the adelic topology.
- (4) Étale morphisms are open with respect to the adelic topology.
- (5) The irreducible components of $X(\mathbf{k})$ in the Zariski topology coincide with the irreducible components of $X(\mathbf{k})$ in the adelic topology.
- (6) Let K be a subfield of \mathbf{k} such that (a) its algebraic closure \overline{K} is equal to \mathbf{k} , (b) K is finitely generated over \mathbf{Q} , and (c) X is defined over K . Endow the Galois group $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}/K)$ with its profinite topology. Then the action $\text{Gal}(\mathbf{k}/K) \times X(\mathbf{k}) \rightarrow X(\mathbf{k})$ is continuous for the adelic topology.

From (5), when X is irreducible, *the intersection of finitely many nonempty adelic open subsets of $X(\mathbf{k})$ is nonempty*. We say that a property P holds for an **adelic general point** if there exists an adelic dense open subset \mathcal{U} of $X(\mathbf{k})$, such that P holds for all points in \mathcal{U} .

2.5.2. Sequences of incidence times. Let \mathbf{k} be a field. Let X be a variety, $f: X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism, and $Z \subset X$ be a subvariety, all of them defined over \mathbf{k} . For $x \in X$, the set of times $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ for which the incidence $f^n(x) \in Z$ occurs is

$$N(x, f, Z) = \{ n \in \mathbf{Z}; f^n(x) \in Z \}. \quad (2.10)$$

Theorem 2.5. *Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed extension of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ of finite transcendence degree. Let X be a variety, $f: X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism, and $Z \subset X$ be a subvariety, all three defined over \mathbf{k} . Let V be any irreducible subvariety of X and let η be the generic point of V . Then $N(x, f, Z) = N(\eta, f, Z)$ holds for an adelic general point $x \in V(\mathbf{k})$.*

In the following corollary, we keep the notations and hypotheses of this theorem. Recall that the **constructible topology** on X is a topology for which constructible sets form a basis of open sets; for instance, if η is the generic point of an

irreducible subvariety V of X , any open set containing η contains a dense Zariski open subset of V ; and any constructible set is both open and closed (see [31], Section (1.9) and in particular (1.9.13)).

Corollary 2.6. *Let $\chi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be a function which is continuous with respect to the constructible topology of X . Then the property “ $\chi(f^n(x)) = \chi(f^n(\eta))$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$ ” holds for an adelic general point x of $V(\mathbf{k})$.*

Proof. Since X is compact with respect to the constructible topology, $\chi(X)$ is compact and therefore finite. For $r \in \chi(X)$, $\chi^{-1}(r)$ is both open and closed in the constructible topology; since it is compact, it is a finite union

$$\chi^{-1}(r) = \bigcup_{i=1}^{m_r} (Z_i^r \setminus S_i^r) \quad (2.11)$$

where the Z_i^r and S_i^r are closed subvarieties of X . Let B be the set of subvarieties $\{Z_i^r, S_i^r; r \in \chi(X), i = 1, \dots, m_r\}$. For every $x \in X$, the sequence $(\chi(f^n(x)))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is determined by the sets $N(x, f, Z)$, for $Z \in B$. By Theorem 2.5, for every $Z \in B$, there exists a dense adelic open subset \mathcal{U}_Z of $V(\mathbf{k})$ such that for every $x \in \mathcal{U}_Z$, $N(x, f, Z) = N(\eta, f, Z)$. By Property (5) of §2.5.1, $\bigcap_{Z \in B} \mathcal{U}_Z$ is nonempty, and every x in this intersection satisfies $N(x, f, Z) = N(\eta, f, Z)$ for each $Z \in B$. For such a point, $\chi(f^n(x)) = \chi(f^n(\eta))$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. \square

Corollary 2.7. *Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero. Let X be a variety and $f : X \rightarrow X$ be an automorphism of X , both defined over \mathbf{k} . Let $\chi : X \rightarrow \mathbf{Z}$ be a function which is continuous with respect to the constructible topology of X . Let V be an irreducible subvariety of X and η be its generic point. Then there exists a point $x \in V(\mathbf{k})$ such that $\chi(f^n(x)) = \chi(f^n(\eta))$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.*

Proof. There exists a subfield \mathbf{k}_0 of \mathbf{k} which is algebraically closed and of finite transcendence degree over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ such that X , f , χ and V are defined over \mathbf{k}_0 . Replacing \mathbf{k} by \mathbf{k}_0 , the conclusion follows from Corollary 2.6. \square

Remark 2.8. The proofs of Theorem 2.5 and its corollaries hold when f is a non-ramified endomorphism, if we consider only the forward orbit of x .

2.5.3. *Proof of Theorem 2.5.* After replacing X by the Zariski closure of the set $\{f^n(\eta)\}_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$, we may assume that X is smooth at η . We leave the proof of the following lemma to the reader.

Lemma 2.9. *Let Z and Z' be subvarieties of X and let ℓ be a nonzero integer. Then for every $x \in X$,*

- (1) $N(x, f, Z \cap Z') = N(x, f, Z) \cap N(x, f, Z')$;
- (2) $N(x, f, Z \cup Z') = N(x, f, Z) \cup N(x, f, Z')$;
- (3) $N(x, f^\ell, Z) = -N(x, f^{-\ell}, Z)$;
- (4) $N(x, f, Z) = \cup_{i=1}^{|\ell|-1} (i + |\ell| \times N(x, f^{|\ell|}, f^{-i}(Z)))$;
- (5) $N(f^\ell(x), f, Z) = N(x, f, Z) - \ell$.

By (4) of Lemma 2.9, we may assume X to be irreducible, and by (1) and (2), we only need to treat the case where Z is an irreducible hypersurface. Since X is smooth at η , we can pick a point $b \in V(\mathbf{k})$ such that X and V are smooth at b . Let K be a finitely generated extension of \mathbf{Q} such that $\overline{K} = \mathbf{k}$ and X, Z, V, f , and b are all defined over K . There exists a projective variety $X_K \rightarrow \text{Spec}(K)$ such that $X = X_K \times_{\text{Spec}(K)} \text{Spec}(\mathbf{k})$ and $f_K : X_K \rightarrow X_K$ such that $f = f_K \times_{\text{Spec}(K)} \text{Id}$. There exists a subring R of K that is finitely generated over \mathbf{Z} such that $\text{Frac}(R) = K$, and a model $\pi : X_R \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$ which is projective over $\text{Spec}(R)$ and whose generic fiber is X_K . Shrinking $\text{Spec} R$, we may assume that

- (i) all fibers of X_R are absolutely irreducible of dimension $d = \dim X$,
- (ii) f extends to an automorphism $f_R : X_R \rightarrow X_R$ over R ,

and, denoting by Z_R, V_R, b_R the Zariski closures of Z, V, b in X_R ,

- (iii) all fibers of Z_R and V_R are absolutely irreducible,
- (iv) b_R is a section of $V_R \rightarrow \text{Spec} R$,
- (v) $\text{Spec} R$ is smooth, and Z_R and X_R are smooth along b_R .

Lemma 2.10 (see [36], or Lemma 3.2 in [1]). *Let L be a finitely generated extension of \mathbf{Q} and let B be any finite subset of L . The set of primes p for which there is an embedding $L \rightarrow \mathbf{Q}_p$ that maps B into \mathbf{Z}_p has positive density among the set of all primes.*

By **positive density**, we mean that the proportion of primes p that satisfy the statement among the first N primes is bounded from below by a positive number if N is large enough; we shall only use that this set is infinite.

Denote by \mathbf{C}_p° the closed unit ball in \mathbf{C}_p , and by $\mathbf{C}_p^{\circ\circ}$ the open unit ball. Since R is integral and finitely generated over \mathbf{Z} , Lemma 2.10 provides infinitely many primes $p \geq 3$ such that R embeds into $\mathbf{Z}_p \subseteq \mathbf{C}_p^\circ$. This induces an embedding $\text{Spec}(\mathbf{Z}_p) \rightarrow \text{Spec}(R)$. Set $X_{\mathbf{C}_p} := X_R \times_{\text{Spec}(R)} \text{Spec}(\mathbf{C}_p)$, and $f_{\mathbf{C}_p} := f_R \times_{\text{Spec}(R)} \text{Id}$. All fibers X_y , for $y \in \text{Spec}(R)$, are absolutely irreducible and of dimension d ; hence, the special fiber $X_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}^\circ$ of $X_{\mathbf{C}_p}^\circ \rightarrow \text{Spec}(\mathbf{C}_p^\circ)$ is absolutely irreducible. Denote by $b_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p} \in X_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}^\circ$ the specialization of b_R . It is a smooth point of $X_{\mathbf{C}_p}^\circ$.

There exists $m \geq 1$ such that $(f|_{X_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}})^m(b_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}) = b_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}$ and $(df^m|_{X_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}})_{b_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}} = \text{Id}$. (Here we just used that f is not ramified, see Remark 2.8.) Let U be the open subset of $X(\mathbf{C}_p)$ consisting of points whose specialization is $b_{\overline{\mathbf{F}}_p}$; then $U \simeq (\mathbf{C}_p^{\circ\circ})^d$. We have $f^m(U) = U$, and the orbit of every point of U is well-defined. The restriction of f^m to U is an analytic automorphism

$$f^m|_U : (x_1, \dots, x_d) \mapsto (F_1, \dots, F_d) \quad (2.12)$$

where the F_n are analytic functions on U ; more precisely, $F_n(x) = x_n + \sum_I a_I^n x^I$ with coefficients $a_I^n \in \mathbf{C}_p^{\circ\circ} \cap \mathbf{Z}_p$. We may assume that the coordinate of $b \in U$ is $(0, \dots, 0)$. Then, there exists $\ell \in \mathbf{Q}^+$, such that

$$f^m|_U = \text{Id} \pmod{p^{2/\ell}}, \quad (2.13)$$

where by definition $f|_U = \text{Id} \pmod{p^\alpha}$ if $|a_I^n| \leq |p|^\alpha$ for all multi-indices I . Set $W = \{(x_1, \dots, x_d) \in U; |x_i| \leq |p|^{1/\ell}\} \simeq (\mathbf{C}_p^\circ)^d$; it is f^m -invariant and

$$f^m|_W = \text{Id} \pmod{p^{1/\ell}}. \quad (2.14)$$

After replacing m by some of its multiples km , we get

$$f^m|_W = \text{Id} \pmod{p}. \quad (2.15)$$

By Lemma 2.9(4), we may replace f by f^m and suppose $m = 1$; doing so, Z must be replaced by the union of the irreducible hypersurfaces $f^{-1}(Z), f^{-2}(Z), \dots$, up to $f^{-m+1}(Z)$. For simplicity, in the rest of the proof, we only consider Z , but the same argument applies to any irreducible hypersurface, hence to each $f^{-j}(Z)$.

By [42, Theorem 1], there exists an analytic action $\Phi : \mathbf{C}_p^\circ \times W \rightarrow W$ of $(\mathbf{C}_p^\circ, +)$ on W such that for every $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $\Phi(n, \cdot) = f^n|_W(\cdot)$. Denote by $\pi_1 : \mathbf{C}_p^\circ \times W \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_p^\circ$ and $\pi_2 : \mathbf{C}_p^\circ \times W \rightarrow W$ the projections onto the first and second factors. Observe that $Y := \Phi^{-1}(Z)$ is an analytic hypersurface of $\mathbf{C}_p^\circ \times W$.

Replacing f by a suitable iterate and W by a smaller polydisc meeting V , we may assume that every irreducible component $Y_i, i = 1, \dots, \ell$, of Y is smooth and $\pi_2|_{Y_i} : Y_i \rightarrow W$ is surjective; for otherwise Z is f -invariant, and then $N(\eta, f, Z)$ is non-empty if and only if $V \subset Z$, if and only if every $x \in V$ satisfies $N(x, f, Z) = \mathbf{Z}$. Shrinking W again, we may assume that all restrictions $\pi_2|_{Y_i} : Y_i \rightarrow W$ are isomorphisms. Define $\tau_i : W \rightarrow \mathbf{C}_p^\circ$ by $\tau_i := \pi_1 \circ \pi_2|_{Y_i}^{-1}$. Permuting the indices, we suppose that $\tau_i|_V$ is non-constant for $1 \leq i \leq s$ and $\tau_i|_V$ is constant for $s+1 \leq i \leq \ell$. If x is a point of $W \cap V(\mathbf{k})$, then

$$N(x, f, Z) = \{\tau_i(x) \mid i = 1, \dots, \ell\} \cap \mathbf{Z} \subseteq \{\tau_i(x) \mid i = 1, \dots, \ell\} \cap \mathbf{Z}_p \quad (2.16)$$

and for the generic point,

$$N(\eta, f, Z) = \{\tau_i \mid i = s+1, \dots, \ell\} \cap \mathbf{Z}, \quad (2.17)$$

because τ_i is a constant (an element of \mathbf{C}_p°) if and only if $i \geq s+1$.

Now, note the following: if $i \leq s$, τ_i is not constant and is therefore an open mapping; since \mathbf{Z}_p is a nowhere dense and closed subset of \mathbf{C}_p° , $\tau_i^{-1}(\mathbf{C}_p^\circ \setminus \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is open and dense in W . Thus, $U' := \bigcap_{i=1}^s \tau_i^{-1}(\mathbf{C}_p^\circ \setminus \mathbf{Z}_p)$ is open and dense in W , and for $x \in U' \cap V(\mathbf{k})$ we get $N(x, f, Z) = N(\eta, f, Z)$. By [50, Remark 3.11], this equality holds for an adelic general point $x \in V(\mathbf{k})$. This concludes the proof.

2.5.4. Bounded degree sequences. Let $m \geq \ell \geq 0$ be integers, and \mathbf{k} be a field. Denote by $R(\mathbf{k}, m) \subset (\mathbf{N})^{\mathbf{Z}}$ (resp. $\Lambda_\ell(\mathbf{k}, m) \subset \mathbf{R}$) the set of sequences $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ (resp. dynamical degrees $\lambda_\ell(f)$) for $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m)$.

Question.- Do we have $\Lambda_\ell(\mathbf{k}, m) = \Lambda_\ell(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}, m)$, or even $R(\mathbf{k}, m) = R(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}, m)$, for every algebraically closed field \mathbf{k} of characteristic zero ?

Here, we answer positively this question for the subset $R^b(\mathbf{k}, m) \subset R(\mathbf{k}, m)$ of sequences $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ which are *bounded*. Note that $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is bounded if and only if $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}}$ is bounded. The last assertion of Theorem 2.1 follows from the following statement.

Theorem 2.11. *If \mathbf{k} is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, then*

$$R^b(\mathbf{k}, m) = R^b(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}, m).$$

Proof of Theorem 2.11. Since \mathbf{k} has characteristic zero and is algebraically closed, we may view it as an extension of $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. In particular, $R^b(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}, m) \subset R^b(\mathbf{k}, m)$. Let $f: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^m$ be a birational transformation for which the degree sequence $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is bounded. We want to show that this sequence is in $R^b(\overline{\mathbf{Q}}, m)$.

There exists a $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ -subalgebra A of \mathbf{k} such that A is finitely generated over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$ and f is defined over A . Then we may assume $\mathbf{k} = \overline{\text{Frac} A}$. We view

$$B := \text{Spec} A \quad (2.18)$$

as a variety over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$, and we denote by η its generic point. There is a birational transformation $F: \mathbb{P}_B^m \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_B^m$ over B whose restriction to the generic fiber is f . For every point $b \in B$, denote by F_b the restriction of F to the special fiber at b . All we need to show is the existence of a point $b \in B(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ such that $\deg(F_b^n) = \deg(f^n)$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$.

Since $(\deg f^n)$ is bounded, we may apply Weil's regularization theorem (see [48, 32, 51, 35] for proofs, and [11, § 2] or [14, Theorem 2.5] for further references).

$$H_X := \pi^{-1} \circ F \circ \pi: X \rightarrow X \quad (2.19)$$

is an automorphism on the generic fiber $X := X_\eta$, where η denotes the generic point of B . After shrinking B , we may assume that B is smooth, π is birational on all fibers and H_X is an automorphism over B .

Denote by $\text{Aut}_B(X)$ the automorphism group scheme of X over B . Then H_X can be viewed as a section of $\text{Aut}_B(X)(B)$. We view $\text{Aut}(X)$ as the generic fiber of $\text{Aut}_B(X)$ and denote by H the element of $\text{Aut}(X)$ induced by H_X .

Since $(\deg(f^n))_{n \in \mathbf{Z}}$ is bounded, the closure G of $\{H^n; n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$ in $\text{Aut}(X)$ is a commutative subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$ of finite type. After shrinking B , we may assume that the closure \mathcal{G} of G in $\text{Aut}_B(X)$ is a group scheme of finite type. We have $H \in \mathcal{G}(B)$.

Denote by $\phi: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow B$ the structure morphism. Denote by $L_H: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ the automorphism $g \mapsto H_{\phi(g)} \cdot g$, where \cdot is the product for the group structure. View \mathcal{G} as a variety over $\overline{\mathbf{Q}}$. The function $\delta: \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathbf{N}$ defined by

$$\delta: g \mapsto \deg(F_{\phi(g)}) = \deg((\pi \circ H_X \circ \pi^{-1})_{\phi(g)})$$

is lower-semi continuous with respect to the Zariski topology; in particular, δ is continuous with respect to the constructible topology. View (the image of the section) H as a subvariety of \mathcal{G} over B and denote by α its generic point. Then, by construction, $\deg(f^n) = \delta(L_H^n(\alpha))$ for all $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. All we need to show is the existence of a point $x \in F(\overline{\mathbf{Q}})$ such that $\delta(L_F^n(\alpha)) = \delta(L_F^n(x))$ for all n : this follows from Corollary 2.7. \square

– Part C. –

Introduction. Recall that there are three types (or classes) of birational transformations of \mathbb{P}^2 : elliptic, parabolic, and loxodromic; and the parabolic class splits into the disjoint union of Jonquières twists and Halphen twists (see § 4.1.1, or [15]). These transformations can be characterized by their degree growth, $\deg(f^n)$ being bounded when f is elliptic, or growing polynomially with n when f is parabolic (the growth is linear for Jonquières twists and quadratic for Halphen twists), or growing exponentially fast (like $\lambda_1(f)^n$) when f is loxodromic. Also, loxodromic transformations do not preserve any pencil of curves, while parabolic ones preserve a unique pencil (of genus 0 or 1 for Jonquières and Halphen twists respectively), and elliptic ones preserve infinitely many pencils.

Fix a degree $d \geq 1$, and consider the algebraic variety $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ of birational transformations of degree d . Set

$$\text{Lox}(d) = \{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; g \text{ is loxodromic} \},$$

and define similarly the subsets $\text{Hal}(d)$, $\text{Jon}(d)$, and $\text{Ell}(d)$ (see Equations (4.4) to (4.6) below). Then, $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is the disjoint union $\text{Ell}(d) \sqcup \text{Jon}(d) \sqcup \text{Hal}(d) \sqcup \text{Lox}(d)$, $\text{Bir}_1(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ coincides with $\text{Ell}(1)$, and by Theorem 1.3, $\text{Lox}(d)$ is a dense open subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ for every $d \geq 2$. The next sections study the structure of these subsets, the degrees of invariant pencils when such a pencil exists, i.e. for $f \notin \text{Lox}(d)$, and the intersections of conjugacy classes of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ with $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$. Most of these questions were given a complete answer in [8] for loxodromic transformations; so, here we focus on elliptic and parabolic ones.

The first result we shall prove says that $\text{Hal}(d)$ is a constructible subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}^2)$ (see Corollary 4.4), while in Examples 4.8 and 4.9, we show that $\text{Ell}(d)$ and $\text{Jon}(d)$ are not constructible in general for $d \geq 2$. Then, we obtain the following bound for degrees of invariant pencils (See Theorem 4.2, 4.7, and 4.13).

Theorem. *For $d \geq 1$, there is a positive integer $\text{pen}(d)$, such every $f \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ which is not loxodromic preserves a pencil of degree $\leq \text{pen}(d)$. So, if f is parabolic the degree of its unique invariant pencil is bounded by $\text{pen}(\deg(f))$, and if f is elliptic it preserves at least one pencil of degree $\leq \text{pen}(\deg(f))$.*

This result may be considered as a positive answer to the Poincaré problem of bounding the degree of first integrals, but for birational transformations of the plane instead of algebraic foliations (see [19, 37, 40]).

Example. For $a, b \in \mathbf{k}^*$, set $f : (x, y) \mapsto (ax, by)$. Then, for every pair of coprime integers (c, d) , the pencil $x^c y^d = t, t \in \mathbf{k}$, is preserved by f , so f preserves pencils of arbitrary large degrees. If f is an element of finite order, one can pull back pencils from $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 / \langle f \rangle$ to $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ to construct invariant pencils of arbitrary high degree. Now, consider $f_a(ax, y) = (ax, x + y)$, for some $a \in \mathbf{k}^*$, then it preserves the pencil of affine lines through $(0, b)$ for any $b \in \mathbf{k}$. Over an algebraically closed field, any elliptic element of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is conjugate to one of these three examples, so all of them preserve infinitely many pencils (see [9]).

Then, we study conjugacy classes in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2)$. What can be said of the elements g which are in the closure of the conjugacy class of an element f ? How does it depend on the topology that one considers? These questions are related to the following problem: *if f and g are conjugate, can we find a birational conjugacy $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} = g$ whose degree $\deg(h)$ is controlled by $\max(\deg(f), \deg(g))$? This*

last question has a positive answer when f is loxodromic, this is one of the main results of [8]; here, we answer this problem for the remaining classes.

Theorem. *For every $d \geq 1$, there is an integer $\text{HalCo}(d)$ such that, if f and g are Halphen twists of degree $\leq d$, and if f is conjugate to g in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, then there is a birational map h of degree $\leq \text{HalCo}(d)$ such that $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} = g$. The conjugacy class of any Halphen twist is a constructible subset of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$.*

As a consequence, for every Halphen twist f and degree $d \geq 1$, the set

$$\{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}^2) \mid g \text{ is conjugate to } f \text{ in } \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2)\}$$

is a constructible subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}^2)$. By the main results of [8], this property is also satisfied when f is loxodromic, but as we shall see, it is not satisfied by Jonquières twists; we illustrate this in Theorem 4.10. It is not satisfied by elliptic elements either (for instance, the conjugacy class of $(x, y) \mapsto (ax, by)$ contains $(x, y) \mapsto (ux, vy)$ for every point $(u, v) \in \mathbf{k}^\times \times \mathbf{k}^\times$ in the orbit of (a, b) under the group of monomial transformations $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z})$).

Section 4.6 studies conjugacy classes but with respect to the euclidean topology, when the field is a local field. We provide an almost complete description of elements $g \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ of a given type (elliptic, parabolic, loxodromic) which are in the closure of the conjugacy class of an element of another type. The only remaining case is the one of finite order elements of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ which are not conjugate to elements of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$: for instance, can one write a Bertini involution as a limit of Jonquières or Halphen twists ?

All results mentioned so far will be proved in Section 4, but to reach them, we need a detailed understanding of the automorphism groups $\text{Aut}(X)$ of Halphen surfaces, and in particular some quantitative estimate regarding their conjugacy classes. This is done in Section 3, the goal of which is the following:

Theorem. (See Theorem 3.14) *Let X be a Halphen surface of index m . Let f and g be two automorphisms of X . If f and g are in the same conjugacy class of $\text{Aut}(X)$, there exists an element h of $\text{Aut}(X)$ such that $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} = g$ and $\deg(h) := (\mathbf{e}_0 \cdot h^* \mathbf{e}_0) \leq A(m)(\deg(f) + \deg(g))$, for some constant $A(m)$ that depends only on m .*

3. AUTOMORPHISMS OF HALPHEN SURFACES

Sections 3.1 and 3.2 summarize and rephrase classical results concerning Halphen surfaces, their Néron-Severi lattice, and their group of automorphisms: we

refer to [25, 17, 29, 30, 33] for proofs of these results. This is applied in Sections 3.3 and 3.4 to control conjugacy classes and prove Theorem 3.14.

3.1. Halphen pencils and Halphen surfaces.

3.1.1. *Halphen pencils* (see [25, 17]). A Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p} of index m is a pencil of plane curves of degree $3m$, with 9 base points of multiplicity $\geq m$ and no fixed component. We shall denote by p_1, p_2, \dots, p_9 the nine base points (some of the p_i may be infinitely near). Blowing up them, we get a rational surface X with Picard number 10, together with a birational morphism $\varepsilon: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$; the pencil \mathfrak{p} determines a fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1$, with fibers of arithmetic genus 1. Going back to $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$, π corresponds to a rational function $\bar{\pi} = \pi \circ \varepsilon^{-1}: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1$ whose fibers are the members of the pencil \mathfrak{p} . When $m > 1$, π has a unique multiple fiber, of multiplicity m ; it corresponds to a cubic curve with multiplicity m in the pencil \mathfrak{p} (see [29]). In what follows, \mathfrak{p} will always denote a Halphen pencil, and X the associated Halphen surface.

Warning. In characteristic 2 or 3, the fibration π may be quasi-elliptic, all fibers being singular curves with a node or a cusp. *By convention*, we shall always assume that the general fibers are smooth (so π is a genus 1 fibration whose generic fiber is smooth; we exclude quasi-elliptic fibrations: see Section 4.1.1 which explains why we do so).

3.1.2. *Automorphisms of the pencil* (see [29, 30, 33]). Let $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p})$ be the group of birational transformations of the plane preserving the pencil \mathfrak{p} . After conjugacy by the blow-up $\varepsilon: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$, $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p})$ becomes a group of birational transformations of X that permutes the fibers of π . The fibration π is relatively minimal, which amounts to say that there is no exceptional divisor of the first kind in the fibers of π ; this implies that $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p})$ is contained in $\text{Aut}(X)$. Moreover, the members of the linear system $| -mK_X |$ are given by the fibers of π ; hence, $\text{Aut}(X)$ permutes the fibers of π , and we conclude that

$$\varepsilon^{-1} \circ \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p}) \circ \varepsilon = \text{Aut}(X) \quad (3.1)$$

and there is a homomorphism $\tau: \text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1)$ such that

$$\pi \circ f = \tau(f) \circ \pi \quad (\forall f \in \text{Aut}(X)). \quad (3.2)$$

Equivalently, there is a homomorphism $\tau: \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1)$ such that $\bar{\pi} \circ f = \tau(f) \circ \bar{\pi}$ for every $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2; \mathfrak{p})$.

3.2. The Néron-Severi group and its geometry.

3.2.1. *Picard group* (see [15, 17, 30]). The Picard group of X is discrete, and coincides with the Néron-Severi group $\text{NS}(X)$. A basis is given by the class \mathbf{e}_0 of a line (pulled back to X by ε) and the nine classes \mathbf{e}_i corresponding to the (total transform of the) exceptional divisors of the blow-ups of the p_i . The intersection form satisfies $\mathbf{e}_0^2 = 1$, $\mathbf{e}_i \cdot \mathbf{e}_j = 0$ if $i \neq j$, and $\mathbf{e}_i^2 = -1$ if $i \geq 1$. So, with this basis, the lattice $\text{NS}(X)$ is isometric to $\mathbf{Z}^{1,9}$. We set $\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}) := \text{NS}(X) \otimes_{\mathbf{Z}} \mathbf{R}$ and view $\text{NS}(X)$ as a lattice of $\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R})$. The canonical class of X is the vector $k_X = -3\mathbf{e}_0 + \mathbf{e}_1 + \cdots + \mathbf{e}_9$. The anticanonical class

$$\xi := -k_X = 3\mathbf{e}_0 - \mathbf{e}_1 - \cdots - \mathbf{e}_9 \quad (3.3)$$

will play an important role; the class of a general fiber of π is equal to $m\xi$.

3.2.2. *The spaces ξ^\perp , P and Q* . The orthogonal complement ξ^\perp of ξ for the intersection form is a subgroup of $\text{NS}(X)$ of rank 9 that contains ξ ; we denote by $\xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp$ the real vector subspace of dimension 9 in $\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R})$ spanned by ξ^\perp . Denote by P the quotient space $\xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp / \langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}$, where $\langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{R} \cdot \xi$ is the subspace of $\xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp$ spanned by ξ , and by $q_P: \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp \rightarrow P$ the projection. The intersection form induces a negative definite quadratic form on P ; since ξ is primitive, ξ^\perp / ξ is isomorphic to a lattice $P(\mathbf{Z}) \subset P$. We denote by $\|\cdot\|_P$ the euclidean norm given by this quadratic form:

$$\|q_P(w)\|_P = (-w \cdot w)^{1/2}, \quad \forall w \in \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp. \quad (3.4)$$

Let Q_0 be the affine space

$$Q_0 = \mathbf{e}_0 + \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp \subset \text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}); \quad (3.5)$$

then $Q_0(\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{e}_0 + \xi^\perp = Q_0 \cap \text{NS}(X)$ is a lattice in Q_0 . Denote by Q the quotient of Q_0 by the $(\mathbf{R}, +)$ -action $x \mapsto x + t\xi$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$, and by $q_Q: Q_0 \rightarrow Q$ the quotient morphism; set

$$\mathbf{e} = q_Q(\mathbf{e}_0) \quad \text{and} \quad Q(\mathbf{Z}) = q_Q(Q_0(\mathbf{Z})). \quad (3.6)$$

Then $Q(\mathbf{Z}) = \mathbf{e} + \xi^\perp / \xi$ is a lattice of Q . Observe that the composition of the translation $w \in \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp \mapsto w + \mathbf{e}_0$ and the projection q_Q induces a natural isomorphism $w \in P \mapsto w + \mathbf{e} \in Q$. Using this isomorphism to transport the metric $\|\cdot\|_P$ on Q , we get a natural metric $\|\cdot\|_Q$: for $v_1, v_2 \in Q$ and $w_i \in q_Q^{-1}(v_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, we have

$$\|v_1 - v_2\|_Q^2 = -(w_1 - w_2)^2 \quad (3.7)$$

where the square, on the right hand side, denotes self-intersection.

3.2.3. *Horospheres* (see [15, 18]). Let \mathbb{H} denote the half-hyperboloid

$$\mathbb{H} = \{u \in \text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}) ; u^2 = 1 \text{ and } u \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 > 0\}. \quad (3.8)$$

With the riemannian metric induced by (the opposite of) the intersection form, \mathbb{H} is a model of the hyperbolic space of dimension 9. The isotropic vector ξ determines a point of the boundary $\partial\mathbb{H}$. By definition, the set

$$\text{Hor} = \{u \in \mathbb{H} ; u \cdot \xi = 3\} = \{u \in Q_0 ; u^2 = 1\} \quad (3.9)$$

is the **horosphere** centered at ξ that contains \mathbf{e}_0 . We have

$$\text{Hor} = \{u = \mathbf{e}_0 + v \in \text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}) ; 2\mathbf{e}_0 \cdot v + v^2 = 0, \text{ and } v \cdot \xi = 0\}. \quad (3.10)$$

Observe that the restriction $q_Q|_{\text{Hor}} : \text{Hor} \rightarrow Q$ is a homeomorphism. In what follows, we denote its inverse by

$$\text{hor} := (q_Q|_{\text{Hor}})^{-1}. \quad (3.11)$$

Remark 3.1. The projection q_P induces a linear isometry $\xi^\perp \cap \mathbf{e}_0^\perp \rightarrow P$. If we compose it with the isomorphism $w \mapsto \mathbf{e} + w$ from P to Q , and then apply hor , we get the following parametrization of the horosphere Hor :

$$w \in \xi^\perp \cap \mathbf{e}_0^\perp \mapsto \text{hor}(\mathbf{e} + q_P(w)) = \mathbf{e}_0 + w - \frac{w^2}{6}\xi. \quad (3.12)$$

3.2.4. *Isometries fixing ξ* . If φ is an isometry of $\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R})$ we set

$$\text{deg}(\varphi) = \mathbf{e}_0 \cdot \varphi(\mathbf{e}_0) \quad (3.13)$$

and call it the **degree** of φ . When $\varphi = f_*$ for some $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$, then $\text{deg}(\varphi)$ coincides with the degree of the birational transformation $\varepsilon \circ f \circ \varepsilon^{-1}$; we denote this number by $\text{deg}(f)$ or by $\text{deg}(f_*)$ and call it the degree of f .

If φ fixes ξ , then φ preserves \mathbb{H} , the horosphere Hor , and the affine subspace Q_0 ; it induces an affine isometry φ_Q of Q such that

$$\text{hor}^{-1} \circ \varphi|_{\text{Hor}} \circ \text{hor} = \varphi_Q. \quad (3.14)$$

Since Hor generates $\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R})$, the isometry φ_Q determines φ uniquely:

Lemma 3.2. *The homomorphism $\varphi \mapsto \varphi_Q$, from the stabilizer of ξ in the group $\text{Isom}(\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}))$ to the group of affine isometries of Q , is faithful.*

The group $\text{Aut}(X)$ preserves the anti-canonical class ξ , so every element $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$ determines such an affine isometry f_Q of Q as well as a linear isometry f_P of P . The lattices $Q(\mathbf{Z})$ and $P(\mathbf{Z})$ are invariant by these isometries. Hence, $\text{Aut}(X)$ is an extension of a discrete group of affine isometries of Q by the kernel of the representation $f \mapsto f_*$ of $\text{Aut}(X)$ on $\text{NS}(X)$.

For every $v \in Q$, set $d(v) = \mathbf{e}_0 \cdot \mathfrak{h}\sigma\tau(v)$. Equations (3.7) and (3.12) imply

$$d(v) = \mathbf{e}_0 \cdot \mathfrak{h}\sigma\tau(v) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \|v - \mathbf{e}\|_Q^2. \quad (3.15)$$

Then for every $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$, we get $\deg(f) = d(f_Q(\mathbf{e}))$.

3.2.5. *Reducible fibers, and the subspace $R(X)$* (see [29, 30]). Consider the finite set $\text{Irr}(X) \subset \text{NS}(X)$ of classes $[C_i]$ of irreducible components of fibers of π ; for instance, $m\xi \in \text{Irr}(X)$ (take a regular fiber); if $m > 1$ and $F = mF_0$ is the unique multiple fiber, we get $[F_0] = \xi \in \text{Irr}(X)$, so $\xi \in \text{Irr}(X)$ whatever the value of m . Taking two disjoint fibers, we obtain $[C_i] \cdot \xi = 0$ for every $[C_i] \in \text{Irr}(X)$.

Let $R(X) \subset \text{NS}(X)$ (resp. $R(X)_{\mathbf{R}} \subset \text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R})$) be the linear span of $\text{Irr}(X)$.

If F is a fiber, and $F = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu(F)} a_i C_i$ is its decomposition into irreducible components – with $\mu(F)$ the number of such components –, then there is a linear relation with positive coefficients

$$[F] = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu(F)} a_i [C_i] = m\xi \quad (3.16)$$

between the elements ξ and $[C_i]$ of $\text{Irr}(X)$. It turns out that all linear relations between the elements of $\text{Irr}(X)$ are linear combinations of the relations given in Equation (3.16), as F describes the set of reducible fibers. So,

- (1) $R(X)$ is a free abelian group; its rank is equal to $1 + \sum_F (\mu(F) - 1)$, where the sum is over all reducible fibers;
- (2) $\xi \in R(X) \subseteq \xi^\perp$.

The genus formula and the equality $\xi = -k_X$ show that there are only three possibilities for the elements c of $\text{Irr}(X)$: either $c = \xi$, or $c = m\xi$ (in these cases $c^2 = 0$), or c is the class of a smooth rational curve of self-intersection $c^2 = -2$. In fact, by the Hodge index theorem, an element v of $R(X)$ satisfies $v^2 = 0$ if and only if it is contained in $\mathbf{Z}\xi$. This gives

- (3) every class $c \in \text{Irr}(X)$ satisfies $c^2 \in \{0, -2\}$, with $c^2 = 0$ if and only if $c = \xi$ or $m\xi$.

Then, using an Euler characteristic argument and Kodaira's classification of singular fibers, one can show that there are at most 12 singular fibers, each of them containing at most 10 irreducible components (see [20]). If C_i is such an irreducible component, either C_i comes from a component of the pencil \mathfrak{p} , and $1 \leq \deg([C_i]) := [C_i] \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 \leq 3m$, or C_i comes from the blow-up of an infinitely near point, and $\deg([C_i]) := [C_i] \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 = 0$. So, we obtain the existence of an integer

$B_1(m)$, that depends only on the index m of the Halphen pencil, and an integer B_0 (that does not depend on X or m) such that

- (4) the set $\text{Irr}(X)$ has at most B_0 elements;
- (5) every class $c \in \text{Irr}(X)$ has degree at most $B_1(m)$, i.e. $0 \leq c \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 \leq B_1(m)$.

Lemma 3.3. *Let m be a positive integer. Consider the set of all Halphen surfaces X of index m : there are only finitely many possibilities for the subset $\text{Irr}(X) \subset \mathbf{Z}^{1,9} = \text{NS}(X)$ and for its linear spans $R(X)$ and $R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}$.*

Here, $\text{NS}(X)$ is identified with $\mathbf{Z}^{1,9}$ by our choice of basis $\mathbf{e}_0, \dots, \mathbf{e}_9$, as in Section 3.2.1.

Proof. According to Properties (2) and (4),

$$\text{Irr}(X) \subset \{\xi, m\xi\} \cup \{v \in \text{NS}(X) ; v^2 = -2 \text{ and } v \cdot \mathbf{e}_0 \leq B_1(m)\}. \quad (3.17)$$

This set is finite, bounded by a uniform constant that depends on m but not on X (or \mathfrak{p}). The lemma follows. \square

3.2.6. *The cylinder Q^+ .* Now, let c be an element of $\text{Irr}(X) \subseteq \xi^\perp$. Since $c \cdot \xi = 0$, the linear map $w \in \text{NS}(X; \mathbf{R}) \mapsto w \cdot c \in \mathbf{R}$ induces an affine function on Q : if $v = q_Q(w)$ for some w in Q_0 , then we set $v \cdot c = w \cdot c$ and this does not depend on the choice of w . Set

$$Q(c^\perp) = \{u \in Q ; u \cdot c = 0\} \text{ and } Q(c^+) = \{u \in Q ; u \cdot c \geq 0\}. \quad (3.18)$$

If $c \in \mathbf{Z}_{>0}\xi$ then $Q(c^\perp) = \emptyset$ and $Q(c^+) = Q$. If $c \in \text{Irr}(X)$ satisfies $c^2 = -2$, then $Q(c^\perp)$ is a hyperplane of Q and $Q(c^+)$ is one of the two closed half-spaces bounded by $Q(c^\perp)$.

We want to describe

$$Q^+ = \bigcap_{c \in \text{Irr}(X)} Q(c^+). \quad (3.19)$$

Since c is represented by an effective curve, the point $\mathbf{e} = q_Q(\mathbf{e}_0)$ is in Q^+ .

Consider the spaces $A_0 \subset \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp$ and $A \subset P$ defined by

$$A_0 = R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp \text{ and } A = A_0 / \langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}. \quad (3.20)$$

They act respectively by translations on Q_0 and Q , and we denote by $q_{Q/A} : Q \rightarrow Q/A$ the affine quotient map associated to this action. Note that every fiber of π is irreducible if and only if $R(X)_{\mathbf{R}} = \langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}$, if and only if $A = \xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp / \langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}$, if and only if A acts transitively on Q , if and only if $Q/A = 0$.

Lemma 3.4. *The set Q^+ contains \mathbf{e} and is invariant under the action of A by translations. Its projection $q_{Q/A}(Q^+)$ is a compact polytope $D(X)$ in Q/A ; the number of faces of $D(X)$ is uniformly bounded (by a constant B_0 that does not depend on X and m).*

Proof. The first assertion follows from the inclusion $A_0 \subset R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}^{\perp}$.

For the second, we shall use the following fact. Let E be a finite dimensional vector space, and let $(L_i)_{1 \leq i \leq s}$ be a finite generating subset of the dual space E^{\vee} . Let A_i , $1 \leq i \leq s$, be real numbers, and let $C \subset E$ be the convex set determined by the affine inequalities

$$\ell_i(x) := L_i(x) + A_i \geq 0. \quad (3.21)$$

Assume that $\sum_i a_i \ell_i = 0$ for some positive real numbers a_i . Then C is compact or empty. In our case, the ℓ_i are given by the inequalities $[C_i] \cdot x \geq 0$ in Q/A . Consider a reducible fiber F of π , and decompose it into irreducible components $F = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu(F)} a_i C_i$, with $[C_i] \in R(X)$. All a_i are > 0 , and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\mu(F)} a_i ([C_i] \cdot v) = m\xi \cdot v = 0 \quad (3.22)$$

for every v in Q . Since $D(X)$ contains \mathbf{e} it is not empty, and we conclude that $D(X)$ is compact.

Since Q^+ is the intersection of the half spaces $Q(c^+)$ and $\#\text{Irr}(X) \leq B_0$ is uniformly bounded (see § 3.2.5, Property (4)), $D(X)$ has at most B_0 faces. \square

Denote by $\text{Cent}(D(X))$ the center of mass of $D(X)$ (for the Lebesgue measure on Q/A): $\text{Cent}(D(X))$ depends only on the affine structure of Q/A . Set

$$Ax = q_{Q/A}^{-1}(\text{Cent}(D(X))) \subset Q; \quad (3.23)$$

it is an affine subspace of Q of dimension $\dim Ax = \dim A = 9 - \text{rank}(R(X))$.

Proposition 3.5. *The convex set Q^+ is a cylinder with base $D(X)$ and axis Ax . The action of $\text{Aut}(X)$ on Q preserves Q^+ and Ax .*

Proof. The group $\text{Aut}(X)$ permutes the elements of $\text{Irr}(X)$, so it preserves Q^+ , and on Q/A it preserves the polytope $D(X)$; since it acts by affine automorphisms, it preserves its center of mass. \square

For every $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$, denote by $f_{Q/A}$ its action on Q/A and by f_{Ax} its action on Ax . Denote by $p_{Ax} : Q \rightarrow Ax$ the orthogonal projection. Since f_Q is an isometry, we have $p_{Ax} \circ f_A = f_{Ax} \circ p_{Ax}$.

Since $D(X)$ is compact, there exists $r \geq 0$, such that $\|p_{Ax}(x) - x\|_Q \leq r$ for every $x \in Q^+$. This r only depends on $\text{Irr}(X)$. Then for every $x, y \in Q^+$, we have

$$\|x - y\|_Q^2 \leq \|p_{Ax}(x) - p_{Ax}(y)\|_Q^2 + 4r^2. \quad (3.24)$$

3.3. The subgroup $\text{Aut}^t(X)$.

3.3.1. *Vertical translations* (see [17, 30]). The generic fiber \mathfrak{X} of π is a genus 1 curve over the field $\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1)$. If we take an element u in $\text{Pic}(X) = \text{NS}(X)$ and restrict it to the generic fiber, we get an element of $\text{Pic}(\mathfrak{X})$; this restriction has degree 0 if and only if u is in ξ^\perp . This defines a homomorphism $\text{Tr}: \xi^\perp \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1))$. It is surjective, and its kernel coincides with the subgroup $R(X)$ of $\text{NS}(X)$. So, we get an isomorphism of abelian groups

$$\text{tr}: \xi^\perp / R(X) \rightarrow \text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1)) \quad (3.25)$$

(we use the notation tr after taking the quotient by $R(X)$). Now, start with an element q of $\text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1))$. On a general fiber X_t of X , with $t \in \mathbb{P}_k^1$, we get a point $q(t) \in \text{Pic}^0(X_t)$, and then a translation $z \mapsto z + q(t)$ of the elliptic curve X_t . This gives a birational map $T(q)$ of X acting by translations along the general fibers; since the fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_k^1$ is relatively minimal, this birational map is in fact an automorphism (see § 3.1.2). So, we obtain a homomorphism

$$T: \text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1)) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(X). \quad (3.26)$$

In what follows, $\iota: \xi^\perp / R(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}^t(X)$ will denote the composition $T \circ \text{tr}$, as well as $T \circ \text{Tr}$, with the same notation since this should not induce any confusion. Also, recall that $\tau: \text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_k^1)$ is defined in § 3.1.2.

Proposition 3.6. *The homomorphism T satisfies the following properties.*

- (1) T is injective.
- (2) Its image is the normal subgroup $\text{Aut}^t(X) \subset \text{Aut}(X)$ of automorphisms f such that
 - (i) f preserves each fiber of π , i.e. $\tau(f) = \text{Id}_{\mathbb{P}_k^1}$;
 - (ii) if X_t is a smooth fiber, then f acts as a translation on it.
- (3) If $\alpha \in \text{NS}(X)$ and $\gamma \in \xi^\perp$, then $\iota(\gamma)_* \alpha = \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \xi) \gamma \pmod{R(X)}$ (i.e. $(T(\text{Tr}(\gamma)))_* \alpha = \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \xi) \gamma \pmod{R(X)}$).

Proof. The homomorphism T is injective because $q(t) \neq 0$ for at least one t if $q \in \text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_k^1)) \setminus \{0\}$. Its image is contained in the normal subgroup $\text{Aut}^t(X)$; it coincides with it, because if f is an element of $\text{Aut}^t(X)$, and X_t is any smooth

fiber, one can set $q(t) = f(x) - x$ for any $x \in X_t$, and this defines an element of $\text{Pic}^0(\mathfrak{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}^1_{\mathbf{k}}))$ for which $T(q) = f$.

So, we only need to prove (3). By linearity, we may assume that α is represented by an irreducible curve $V \subset X$. Denote by V_η the fiber of V at the generic point η of \mathbb{P}^1 . Observe that V_η is a zero cycle in \mathfrak{X} of degree $(\alpha \cdot \xi)$. Since $\iota(\gamma)$ is an element of $\text{Aut}^f(X)$, it fixes every fiber X_t of π and permutes its irreducible components. We can therefore assume $V_\eta \neq \emptyset$; then $\iota(\gamma)_*V$ is the Zariski closure of $(\iota(\gamma)|_{\mathfrak{X}})_*V_\eta$.

Pick a divisor D on X which represents γ and denote by D_η its generic fiber. Then $\text{Tr}(\gamma)$ is represented by D_η . On X_η , $\iota(\gamma)|_{X_\eta}$ is the translation by $\text{Tr}(\gamma)$; thus, $(\iota(\gamma)|_{X_\eta})_*V_\eta$ and $V_\eta + (\alpha \cdot \xi)D_\eta$ are linearly equivalent as divisors of $\text{Pic}(X_\eta)$, and of $\text{Pic}(\mathfrak{X})$. In other words, there exists a rational function h in $\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}^1)(\mathfrak{X}) = \mathbf{k}(X)$ such that

$$\text{Div}(h)|_{\mathfrak{X}} = (V_\eta + (\alpha \cdot \xi)D_\eta) - (\iota(\gamma)|_{\mathfrak{X}})_*V_\eta, \quad (3.27)$$

where $\text{Div}(h)$ is the divisor associated to h . Taking Zariski closures in X , we get

$$\text{Div}(h) = (V + (\alpha \cdot \xi)\gamma) - (\iota(\gamma)|_{\mathfrak{X}})_*V + W \quad (3.28)$$

where W is a vertical divisor i.e. $W \cap \mathfrak{X} = \emptyset$. It follows that $\iota(\gamma)_*\alpha = \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \xi)\gamma \pmod{R(X)}$, which concludes the proof. \square

3.3.2. *Action of ξ^\perp on Ax .* Denote by $\bar{\iota}: \xi^\perp/R(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{NS}(X)/R(X))$ the induced action.

Lemma 3.7. *The homomorphism $\bar{\iota}$ is injective. For every $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$ and γ in ξ^\perp (resp. in $\xi^\perp/R(X)$), we have $\iota(f^*\gamma) = f^{-1} \circ \iota(\gamma) \circ f$.*

Proof. Let γ be in the kernel of $\bar{\iota}$. Apply Property (3) of Proposition 3.6 to the class $\alpha = \mathbf{e}_0 - \mathbf{e}_1 - \mathbf{e}_2$; since $\alpha \cdot \xi = 1$, we obtain $\gamma = 0 \pmod{R(X)}$. This proves that $\bar{\iota}$ is injective. If f is an element of $\text{Aut}(X)$, then f^* fixes ξ and it stabilizes ξ^\perp and $R(X)$. Denote by $\overline{f^*}$ the action of f on $\text{NS}(X)/R(X)$. For all $\gamma \in \xi^\perp/R(X)$ and $\alpha \in \text{NS}(X)/R(X)$, we obtain the following equalities in $\text{NS}(X)/R(X)$

$$\bar{\iota}(f^*\gamma)(\alpha) = \alpha + (\alpha \cdot \xi)f^*\gamma \quad (3.29)$$

$$= \overline{f^*} \left((\overline{f^*})^{-1} \alpha + ((\overline{f^*})^{-1} \alpha \cdot \xi) \gamma \right) \quad (3.30)$$

$$= (\overline{f^*} \circ \bar{\iota}(\gamma))((\overline{f^*})^{-1} \alpha) \quad (3.31)$$

because f^* preserves intersections and fixes ξ . Thus, $\bar{\iota}(f^*\gamma) = \overline{f^*} \circ \bar{\iota}(\gamma) \circ (\overline{f^*})^{-1}$. Then $\iota(f^*\gamma) = f^{-1} \circ \iota(\gamma) \circ f$, $\text{Aut}^f(X)$ is a normal subgroup, and $\bar{\iota}$ is injective. \square

Denote by q^P the quotient map $P \rightarrow \xi^\perp/R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}$, and by $q^A: A \rightarrow \xi^\perp/R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}$ its restriction to $A = R(X)^\perp/\langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}$. By the Hodge index theorem,

$$R(X)_{\mathbf{R}} \cap R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp = \langle \xi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}. \quad (3.32)$$

So q^A is an isomorphism. For $\gamma \in \xi^\perp$, denote by $a(\gamma)$ the unique element of A such that $q^A(a(\gamma)) = q^P(q_P(\gamma))$. Alternatively $a(\gamma)$ is the orthogonal projection of $q_P(\gamma)$ onto $A \subset P$. The image of the linear map a is $A(\mathbf{Z})$, a lattice in A .

We want to understand the action of ξ^\perp on Ax given by $\gamma \mapsto \mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_{Ax}$. Set $Ax_0 = q_Q^{-1}(Ax) \subset Q_0$. Since every element α of Ax_0 satisfies $\alpha \cdot \xi = 3$, the third property of Proposition 3.6 gives

$$\mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_* \alpha \in (\alpha + 3\gamma + R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}) \cap Ax_0 \quad (\forall \alpha \in Ax_0, \forall \gamma \in \xi^\perp); \quad (3.33)$$

since $Ax_0 = \alpha + R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp$, we get

$$\mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_* \alpha - \alpha \in (3\gamma + R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}) \cap R(X)_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp \quad (\forall \alpha \in Ax_0, \forall \gamma \in \xi^\perp). \quad (3.34)$$

Lemma 3.8.

- (1) for $\gamma \in \xi^\perp$, $\mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_{Ax}: Ax \rightarrow Ax$ is the translation $v \mapsto v + 3a(\gamma)$;
- (2) $\mathfrak{t}(\xi^\perp)_{Ax}$ is a discrete and co-compact group of translations of Ax ;
- (3) this group $\mathfrak{t}(\xi^\perp)_{Ax}$ depends only on $\text{Irr}(X) \subset \xi^\perp$ (it does not depend on other geometric features of X .)

Proof. Pick any α in Ax_0 . The Equation (3.34) gives $q^A(q_P(\mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_* \alpha - \alpha)) = 3q^P(q_P(\gamma))$. Thus, $\mathfrak{t}(\gamma)_* \alpha - \alpha = 3a(\gamma)$ modulo $\mathbf{Z}\xi$. The three properties follow from this equation. \square

3.4. Automorphisms and conjugation. On Q , $\text{Aut}(X)$ acts by affine isometries for the (euclidean) metric induced by the intersection form. In Q , we have

- the axis Ax , an affine subspace of dimension $\dim R(X)^\perp$;
- the convex cylinder Q^+ : it is equal to the pre-image of the compact polytope $D(X) \subset Q/Ax$ by $q_{Q/A}$. The diameter of $D(X)$ is bounded by some constant $r > 0$ that depends only on m (not on the geometry of X , see Equation (3.24)).
- the projection \mathbf{e} of \mathbf{e}_0 , an element of Q^+ ; we shall denote by \mathbf{o} the orthogonal projection of \mathbf{e} on Ax (the projection of \mathbf{o} in $D(X)$ coincides with the center of mass of $D(X)$, see Section 3.2.6).

The group $\text{Aut}(X)$ preserves Q^+ and Ax . In what follows, we view Q as a vector space, whose origin is \mathbf{o} ; then, every element f of $\text{Aut}(X)$ gives rise to an affine

isometry

$$f_Q(v) = L_f(v) + t(f) \quad (3.35)$$

where L_f is the linear part of f (fixing \mathbf{o}) and $t(f)$ is the translation part. Note that $t(f) = f_Q(\mathbf{o})$ is an element of the lattice $Ax \cap Q(\mathbf{Z}) \subset Ax$. Since f_Q is an isometry and preserves the lattice $Q(\mathbf{Z})$, we have $L_f \in O(Q(\mathbf{Z})) := O(Q) \cap \text{GL}(Q(\mathbf{Z}))$, where $O(Q)$ is the orthogonal group of $(Q, \|\cdot\|_Q)$ and $\text{GL}(Q(\mathbf{Z}))$ is the subgroup of $\text{GL}(Q)$ that preserves $Q(\mathbf{Z})$. Since $O(Q(\mathbf{Z}))$ is a finite subgroup of $\text{GL}(Q(\mathbf{Z}))$ and the rank of $Q(\mathbf{Z})$ is 9, independently of m and X , we get the following lemma.

Lemma 3.9. *The group of all linear parts $\{L_f ; f \in \text{Aut}(X)\}$ is finite: its cardinality is uniformly bounded, by an integer that does not depend on X .*

Moreover, denote by $O(Q(\mathbf{Z}); Ax)$ the subgroup of $O(Q(\mathbf{Z}))$ that preserves Ax and $O(Q(\mathbf{Z}); Ax)|_{Ax} \subseteq O(Ax)$ the image of $O(Q(\mathbf{Z}); Ax)$ under the restriction to Ax . Denote by f_{Ax} the restriction of f to Ax . We have $f_{Ax}(v) = L_f|_{Ax}(v) + t(f)$ where $L_f|_{Ax}$ is the restriction of L_f to Ax . Then $L_f|_{Ax} \in O(Q(\mathbf{Z}); Ax)|_{Ax}$.

Lemma 3.10. *There is a constant $B_2(m) \geq 1$ such that*

$$-B_2(m)(1 + \|t(f)\|_Q) \leq \deg(f) - \frac{1}{2} \|t(f)\|_Q^2 \leq B_2(m)(1 + \|t(f)\|_Q)$$

for all $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$. In particular, there is a constant $B_3(m) \geq 1$ such that

$$B_3(m)^{-1} \deg(f) \leq (\|t(f)\|_Q + 1)^2 \leq B_3(m) \deg(f).$$

Proof. The degree $\deg(f)$ is equal to the intersection number $\mathbf{e}_0 \cdot f^* \mathbf{e}_0$. Since $f^* \mathbf{e} = L_f(\mathbf{e}) + t(f)$, Equation (3.15) gives

$$\deg(f) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \|(L_f - \text{Id}_Q)(\mathbf{e}) + t(f)\|_Q^2. \quad (3.36)$$

The first estimate follows because L_f is an isometry, and the length of \mathbf{e} (i.e. the length $\|\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{o}\|_Q$ in Q) is bounded by a constant that depends only on m . To derive the second inequalities from the first, we set

$$C_1(m) = \sup_{x \geq 0} \frac{(x+1)^2}{\max\{1, \frac{1}{2}x^2 - B_2(m)(1+x)\}} \geq 1. \quad (3.37)$$

Then

$$C_1(m) \deg(f) \geq C_1(m) \max\{1, \frac{1}{2} \|t(f)\|_Q^2 - B_2(m)(1 + \|t(f)\|_Q)\} \quad (3.38)$$

$$\geq (\|t(f)\|_Q + 1)^2. \quad (3.39)$$

And with $C_2(m) = \max\{B_2(m), 1/2\}$, we get

$$\deg(f) \leq \frac{1}{2} \|t(f)\|_{\mathcal{Q}}^2 + B_2(m)(1 + \|t(f)\|_{\mathcal{Q}}) \leq C_2(m)(1 + \|t(f)\|_{\mathcal{Q}})^2. \quad (3.40)$$

Setting $B_3(m) := \max\{C_1(m), C_2(m)\}$, we conclude the proof. \square

The group $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ is a finitely generated abelian group. Denote by $\text{Aut}_{\text{tor}}^t(X)$ its torsion subgroup and set $\text{Aut}_{\text{fr}}^t(X) := \text{Aut}^t(X)/\text{Aut}_{\text{tor}}^t(X)$. Then $\text{Aut}_{\text{fr}}^t(X)$ is isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}^d for $d = \dim_{\mathbf{R}}(\xi_{\mathbf{R}}^{\perp}/R(X)_{\mathbf{R}})$.

Example 3.11. Consider the elliptic curve $E = \mathbf{C}/\mathbf{Z}[j]$, where j is a primitive cubic root of unity, and then the abelian surface $A = E \times E$. The group $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[j])$ induces a group of automorphisms of A ; let η be the automorphism defined by $\eta(x, y) = (jx, jy)$, and let $G \simeq \mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}$ be the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(A)$ generated by η . Let X be a minimal resolution of $X_0 = A/G$. Then X is a smooth rational surface. Since G is contained in the center of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[j])$, the group $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[j])$ acts on X_0 and on X by automorphisms. The singularities of X_0 correspond to the points of A which are fixed by some non-trivial element in G ; the fixed points of G form a subgroup K of A and the action of K on A/G by translations induces an action on X by automorphisms of finite order. Now, consider the fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1$ induced by the first projection $\pi_1: A \rightarrow E$. This is an example of a (blow up of a) Halphen fibration. With respect to this fibration, elements of K of type $(x, y) \mapsto (x, y + s)$ determine elements of $\text{Aut}_{\text{tor}}^t(X)$ and elements of $\text{GL}_2(\mathbf{Z}[j])$ acting by $(x, y) \mapsto (x, y + ax)$ determine elements of $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ of infinite order.

Remark 3.12. Let $\rho_3: \text{GL}(\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{Z})) \rightarrow \text{GL}(\text{NS}(X; \mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z}))$ be the homomorphism given by reduction modulo 3. Its kernel is a torsion free subgroup of index $\leq |\text{GL}_{10}(\mathbf{Z}/3\mathbf{Z})| = (3^{10} - 1)(3^{10} - 3) \cdots (3^{10} - 3^9)$. So, if $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$ is elliptic, $(f^*)^k = \text{Id}$ for some $k \leq 3^{100}$. Now, assume that $f \in \text{Aut}^t(X)$ has finite order, choose such a power k , and pick a multisection E of π with negative self-intersection; such a curve exists, for instance among the 9 exceptional divisors blown-down by $\varepsilon: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$, and we may even assume that E intersects a general fiber of π in at most m points. Since E is determined by its class $[E]$, f^k fixes E and $f^{km!}$ fixes each of the points given by E in the general fibers of π . Since a general fiber is an elliptic curve in which $f^{km!}$ has a fixed point, we conclude that the order of f is at most $24 \times 3^{100} \times m!$. Of course, a more detailed analysis would give a much better uniform upper bound.

By Lemma 3.9, there is a constant $N \geq 1$ that does not depend on X , such that for every $h \in \text{Aut}^t(X)$, $L_h^N = \text{Id}$. Set

$$\text{Aut}_N^t(X) := \iota(N\xi^\perp) \subset \text{Aut}^t(X). \quad (3.41)$$

The group $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ has finite index in $\text{Aut}^t(X)$. By Lemma 3.7, the action of $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ on $\text{NS}(X)$ is faithful, hence so is its action on Q . This implies that $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ is torsion free, because $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ acts by translation on Q , and a translation of finite order is the identity. So $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ is isomorphic to \mathbf{Z}^d for $d = \dim_{\mathbf{R}}(\xi_{\mathbf{R}}^\perp/R(X)_{\mathbf{R}})$. Since $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$, $\text{Aut}_N^t(X) = \{h^N; h \in \text{Aut}^t(X)\}$ is also normal in $\text{Aut}(X)$.

Lemma 3.13. *There is a constant $B_4(m) \geq 1$ such that, for every $f \in \text{Aut}(X)$, there exists $h \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ with $L_h = \text{Id}$ and $\deg(h \circ f) \leq B_4(m)$.*

Proof. The action of $\text{Aut}^t(X) = \iota(\xi^\perp)$ on Ax is co-compact. Since $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ is of finite index in $\text{Aut}^t(X)$, the action of $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ is also co-compact. So the Voronoi cell $\{u \in \text{Ax}; \text{dist}_Q(u, \mathbf{o}) \leq \text{dist}(u, \iota(\gamma)_Q \mathbf{o}), \forall \gamma \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)\}$ is a compact fundamental domain; let $r(m)$ be the radius of this domain. There is an h in $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ such that $t(h \circ f) = h(f(\mathbf{o}))$ has length at most $r(m)$. The conclusion follows from Lemma 3.10. \square

Theorem 3.14. *Let X be a Halphen surface of index m . Let f and g be two automorphisms of X . If f and g are in the same conjugacy class of $\text{Aut}(X)$, there exists an element h of $\text{Aut}(X)$ such that*

$$h \circ f \circ h^{-1} = g \quad \text{and} \quad \deg(h) := (\mathbf{e}_0 \cdot h^* \mathbf{e}_0) \leq A(m)(\deg(f) + \deg(g)),$$

for some constant $A(m)$ that depends only on m .

Proof. The group $\text{Aut}(X)$ acts by conjugacy on $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ and on $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$; if g is in $\text{Aut}(X)$, we denote by A_g the endomorphism $t \mapsto g \circ t \circ g^{-1}$ of $\text{Aut}^t(X)$.

Start with a conjugacy $c_0 \circ f \circ c_0^{-1} = g$, for some $c_0 \in \text{Aut}(X)$. According to Lemma 3.13 there is an element $s_0 \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ such that $c_0 = s_0 \circ c_1$ with $\deg(c_1) \leq B_4(m)$. Then $c_1 \circ f \circ c_1^{-1}$ and g have the same class in the quotient $\text{Aut}(X)/\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$, so that $c_1 \circ f \circ c_1^{-1} = s' \circ g$ for some $s' \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ (indeed for $s' = [s_0^{-1}, g]$).

Let us use additive notations for $\text{Aut}^t(X)$. The conjugacy equation $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} = g$, with $h = s \circ c_1$, is now equivalent to $s' = (A_g - \text{Id})(s)$, and we know that there is at least one solution s_0 .

Lemma 3.15. *There is $s \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ such that $s' = (A_g - \text{Id})(s)$ and*

$$\|t(s)\|_Q \leq B_5(m)\|t(s')\|_Q$$

for some constant $B_5(m)$ that depends only on m .

Note that the translation part $s'_Q(\mathbf{o}) = t(s') = t(c_1 \circ f \circ c_1^{-1} \circ g^{-1})$ satisfies

$$\|t(s')\|_Q \leq A_1(m)(\|t(g)\|_Q + \|t(f)\|_Q) + A_2(m) \quad (3.42)$$

for some constants $A_1(m)$ and $A_2(m)$ that depend only on m ; one can take $A_1(m) = M^4$ with $M = \max\{\|L_h\|; h \in \text{Aut}(X)\}$ and $A_2(m) = 2A_1(m)\|t(c_1)\|_Q$. Then by Lemma 3.15, we have $\|t(s)\|_Q + 1 \leq A_3(m)(\|t(f)\|_Q + \|t(g)\|_Q + 2)$ where $A_3(m) = B_5(m)(A_1(m) + A_2(m)) + 1$. By Lemma 3.10,

$$\deg(h) \leq \deg(c_1) \deg(s) \quad (3.43)$$

$$\leq B_4(m) \deg(s) \quad (3.44)$$

$$\leq B_4(m)A_3(m)^2(\|t(f)\|_Q + 1) + (\|t(g')\|_Q + 1)^2 \quad (3.45)$$

$$\leq 2B_4(m)A_3(m)B_3(m)(\deg(f) + \deg(g)), \quad (3.46)$$

which concludes the proof. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.15. Lemma 3.8 shows that $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ acts on Ax faithfully by translations. We may identify $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ to the orbit of \mathbf{o} in Ax via the map $h \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X) \mapsto h_Q(\mathbf{o}) = t(h)$. The automorphism g acts also on Ax , by $g_Q(v) = L_g(v) + t(g)$, and the equation $(A_g - \text{Id})(s) = s'$ corresponds to the equivalent equation

$$(L_g|_{\text{Ax}} - \text{Id})t(s) = t(s'). \quad (3.47)$$

If $E = (e_1, \dots, e_d)$ is a basis of $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$, denote by $\|\cdot\|_E$ the euclidean norm

$$\left\| \sum_{i=1}^d a_i e_i \right\|_E = \left(\sum_{i=1}^d a_i^2 \right)^{1/2}. \quad (3.48)$$

There is a constant $C(E) \geq 1$ such that for every $s \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$, we have

$$C(E)^{-1}\|t(s)\|_Q \leq \|s\|_E \leq C(E)\|t(s)\|_Q. \quad (3.49)$$

For every endomorphism $\Phi: \text{Aut}_N^t(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$, there are two basis $E_1(\Phi) = (u_1, \dots, u_d)$, $E_2(\Phi) = (v_1, \dots, v_d)$ of $\text{Aut}_N^t(X)$, a sequence of integers $(a_1, \dots, a_d) \in \mathbf{Z}^d$ and an index $\ell \leq d$ such that

- $\Phi(u_i) = a_i v_i$ for all $1 \leq i \leq d$;
- $a_i = 0$ if and only if $i > \ell$.

Then for every $v \in \Phi(\text{Aut}_N^t(X))$, we may write $v = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} a_i x_i v_i$, where $x_i \in \mathbf{Z}$; equivalently, $v = \Phi(\sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_i u_i)$. This shows that for every $v \in \Phi(\text{Aut}_N^t(X))$, there is $u \in \Phi^{-1}(v)$ such that $\|u\|_{E_1(\Phi)} \leq \|v\|_{E_2(\Phi)}$. Setting $C(\Phi) := C(E_1)C(E_2)$, every $v \in \Phi(\text{Aut}_N^t(X))$ is the image of an element $u \in \text{Aut}_N^t(X)$ such that

$$\|t(u)\|_Q \leq C(\Phi)\|t(v)\|_Q. \quad (3.50)$$

We apply this remark to $\Phi_g := A_g - \text{Id}$. For every m , there are only finitely many possibilities for Ax and L_g , so there are only finitely many possible $L_g|_{Ax} \in O(Q(\mathbf{Z}); Ax)|_{Ax}$. Thus, there are only finitely many possible values for the constant $C(\Phi_g)$, and the proof follows from Inequality 3.50. \square

4. INVARIANT PENCILS, CONJUGACY CLASSES, AND LIMITS

4.1. Halphen and Jonquières twists.

4.1.1. *Halphen twists.* A birational transformation f of the plane is a Halphen twist if and only if $(\deg(f^m))_{m \geq 0}$ grows quadratically, like $c(f)m^2$ for some constant $c(f) > 0$ (see [13, 12, 9]). It is a Jonquières twist if and only if $(\deg(f^m))_{m \geq 0}$ grows like $c(f)m$ for some $c(f) > 0$. And it is elliptic if $(\deg(f^m))_{m \geq 0}$ is bounded. If f is not a twist or an elliptic element, then its dynamical degree

$$\lambda(f) := \lim_{m \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\deg(f^m)^{1/m} \right) \quad (4.1)$$

is larger than 1 and, in fact, larger than the Lehmer number (see [24], and [13, 8]). Halphen twists have been studied by Gizatullin in [29]. He proved the following result, for which we also refer to [18, Theorem 4.6],

Theorem 4.1. *There is an integer $B_H \leq 8!$ with the following property. Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed field. Let $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ be a Halphen twist. Then, up to conjugacy, f preserves a Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p} (of some index $m \geq 1$), and:*

- (H.1) *this Halphen pencil provides an elliptic fibration of the corresponding Halphen surface X ,*
- (H.2) *the kernel of the homomorphism $\text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow \text{GL}(\text{NS}(X))$ is finite, of order $\leq B_H$,*
- (H.3) *f does not preserve any other pencil of curves.*

“Up to conjugacy” means that there is a birational map $\alpha: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ such that $\alpha^{-1} \circ f \circ \alpha$ preserves such a Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p} ; of course, f preserves the pencil $\alpha(\mathfrak{p})$, and Property (H.3) means that there is no other invariant pencil. The first item means that the fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1$ induced by \mathfrak{p} is not quasi-elliptic (see

Section 3.1.1 above and [18]). Of course, \mathfrak{p} , its index m , and the conjugacy α depend on f .

Fix such a Halphen twist f , and after conjugacy, assume that f preserves a Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p} , as in Theorem 4.1. We can now apply the results of Section 3 to \mathfrak{p} . First, the group $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2; \mathfrak{p})$ is conjugate to $\text{Aut}(X)$ by the birational morphism $\varepsilon: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$; in particular f is conjugate to an automorphism of X . Second, Lemma 3.10 and Property (H.2) imply that

- (H.4) The group of vertical translations $\text{Aut}^t(X)$ is a normal subgroup of $\text{Aut}(X)$ of index $\leq I(m)$ for some positive integer $I(m)$ that depends only on m . Some positive iterate of f is contained in this group.

The fifth property we shall need is the existence of an integer $J(m)$ (depending only on m) such that:

- (H.5) If h is an element of $\text{Aut}(X)$ of finite order, then its order divides $J(m)$. If $h \in \text{Aut}(X)$ is elliptic, then it has finite order (and thus $h^{J(m)} = \text{Id}$).

To prove this last fact, we first apply (H.4): $h^{I(m)}$ is a vertical translation of X . From Section 3.3.1, the order of the torsion part of $\text{Pic}^0(\mathcal{X})(\mathbf{k}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1))$, hence of $\text{Aut}^t(X)$, is bounded by some constant $J_0(m)$, because there are only finitely many possibilities for $\xi^\perp/R(X)$. Thus if h has finite order, its order divides $J(m) = I(m) \times J_0(m)$. If h is elliptic, $h^* \in \text{GL}(\text{NS}(X))$ is an element of finite order. By (H.2), h itself has finite order and we conclude with the first assertion.

4.1.2. *Jonquières twists.* Similarly,

- (J.1) a Jonquières twist preserves a unique pencil of curves, and it is a pencil of rational curves;
(J.2) after conjugacy, we can take this pencil to be given by the lines through the point $[0 : 1 : 0] \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$.

With coordinates $(x, y) = [x : y : 1]$ on the affine part $z \neq 0$, any birational transformation f preserving this pencil can be written $f(x, y) = (A(x), B_x(y))$ where $A \in \text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{k})$ and $B_x \in \text{PGL}_2(\mathbf{k}(x))$ (note that such a transformation can be either elliptic or a Jonquières twist).

4.1.3. *The set $\text{Pog}(d)$.* Let \mathbf{k} be an algebraically closed field. For every integer $d \geq 1$, denote by $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ the algebraic variety of birational transformations of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree d . Recall Theorem 1.3: for every $m \geq 0$, the function

$$f \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) \mapsto \deg(f^m) \in \mathbf{Z}_+ \quad (4.2)$$

is lower semi-continuous for the Zariski topology; in other words, the sets $\{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; \deg(g^m) \leq D\}$ are Zariski closed: degrees of iterates can only decrease under specialization (see [49, Lemma 4.1]). The dynamical degree $f \mapsto \lambda(f)$ is also lower semi-continuous (see [49, Theorem 4.3]). In particular, the set $Pog(d) \subset \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ defined by

$$Pog(d) = \{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; \lambda(g) = 1\} \quad (4.3)$$

is a Zariski closed subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$; here, Pog stands for “polynomial growth”, because an element of Pog has bounded, linear, or quadratic degree growth: $Pog(d)$ is the disjoint union of the three subsets

$$Hal(d) = \{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; g \text{ is a Halphen twist}\}, \quad (4.4)$$

$$Jon(d) = \{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; g \text{ is a Jonquière's twist}\}, \quad (4.5)$$

$$Ell(d) = \{g \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) ; g \text{ is elliptic}\}. \quad (4.6)$$

If X is a Zariski closed subset of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, we denote by $Hal^X(d)$, $Jon^X(d)$, and $Ell^X(d)$ the respective intersections of X with these three sets.

4.2. Invariant pencils of Halphen twists.

Theorem 4.2. *Let W be an irreducible subvariety of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$. If $Hal^W(d)$ is Zariski dense in W , then there is an integer d_W and a proper Zariski closed subset $Z_W \subset W$ such that every element $g \in W \setminus Z_W$ is a Halphen twist and*

- (1) *the unique g -invariant pencil has degree $\leq d_W$;*
- (2) *there is a birational map $\alpha_g : \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree $\leq d_W$ that maps this pencil to a Halphen pencil of degree at most d_W .*

Proof. First, we view the generic element of W as a birational transformation f of \mathbb{P}^2 defined over the function field $K = \mathbf{k}(W)$; for every $t \in W$, the specialization f_t of f is a birational map of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree d .

Lemma 4.3. *The birational transformation f of \mathbb{P}_K^2 is a Halphen twist.*

Proof of Lemma 4.3. If $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_K^2)$ were loxodromic, with first dynamical degree λ , then by the semi-continuity Theorem 4.3 of [49] there would exist a Zariski dense open subset $W' \subset W$ such that for every $t \in W'$, f_t would be loxodromic with $\lambda(f_t) > (\lambda + 1)/2 > 1$, and this would contradict our assumption.

So, f is either elliptic, or a Jonquière's twist, or a Halphen twist. If it were elliptic, the degrees of its iterates would be bounded, and by semi-continuity of the degrees every specialization f_t would be elliptic, contradicting the existence of Halphen twists f_t in W .

Suppose now that f is a Jonquières twist. By semi-continuity of the degrees, for every $t \in B, n \geq 0, \deg f_t^n \leq \deg f^n \leq Cn + D$ for some $C, D > 0$, contradicting the existence of Halphen twists f_t in W . \square

Thus, $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_K^2)$ is a Halphen twist. Replacing K by some finite extension K' , there is a rational function $\pi: \mathbb{P}_{K'}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{K'}^1$ and a birational map $\alpha: \mathbb{P}_{K'}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{K'}^2$ such that f preserves the pencil defined by π , and α maps this pencil to some Halphen pencil. According to Property (H.4), $\pi \circ f^\ell = \pi$ for some integer $\ell \geq 1$ (with $\ell \leq I(m)$, m being the index of the f -invariant pencil). Write $K' = \mathbf{k}(W')$, for some finite base change $\tau: W' \rightarrow W$. Let $\deg(\pi)$, $\deg(\alpha)$, and δ be the degrees of π , α , and the Halphen pencil respectively. For s in the complement of a divisor D' of W' , π specializes to a rational function π_s of degree $\deg(\pi)$ defining a pencil of genus 1, and the specialization α_s is a birational transformation of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree $\deg(\alpha)$ that maps the $f_{\tau(s)}$ -invariant pencil to a Halphen pencil of degree δ . Thus, for $t \in W \setminus \tau(D')$, the birational transformation f_t preserves a pencil of degree $\deg(\pi)$ by curves of genus 1. Since Jonquières twists preserve a unique pencil, made of rational curves (see § 4.1.2), f_t can not be such a twist. If f_t were elliptic, $f_t^k = \text{Id}$ for some integer $k \leq 24 \times 3^{100} \times m!$ (see Remark 3.12). But the subset of birational maps $g \in W$ of order $\leq 24 \times 3^{100} \times m!$ is a Zariski closed subset, and is a proper subset because W contains Halphen twists. Thus, for t in the complement of a proper Zariski closed subset of W , f_t is a Halphen twist preserving a pencil of degree $d_W := \deg(\pi)$. \square

Note that Theorem 4.2 can also be obtained by looking at the action of Halphen twists on the Picard-Manin space, with the help of hyperbolic geometry (instead of algebraic geometry as done in the previous proof). This is presented in the appendix to this paper, on the arXiv version of it (see [16]).

Corollary 4.4. *The set $\text{Hal}(d) \subset \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is constructible in the Zariski topology, and one can find a finite stratification of $\text{Hal}(d)$ such that, on each stratum, the degree of the f -invariant pencil is constant and there is a birational map α_f of fixed degree mapping this pencil to some Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p}_f of fixed degree.*

Note that \mathfrak{p}_f and α_f depend on f and are not canonically defined; for instance α_f can be composed with a birational transformation preserving \mathfrak{p}_f , and \mathfrak{p}_f can be changed into a projectively equivalent Halphen pencil.

Proof. Set $V_0 = \text{Pog}(d)$, and consider the Zariski closure $\overline{\text{Hal}(d)}$ of $\text{Hal}(d)$ in V_0 . Let $(W_i)_{i=1}^k$ denote the irreducible components of maximal dimension of $\overline{\text{Hal}(d)}$. For each $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$, Theorem 4.2 provides an effective divisor $D_i \subset W_i$ and a

positive integer d_i such that all elements of $W_i \setminus D_i$ are Halphen twists preserving a pencil of degree d_i . Let V_1 be the union of all D_i , together with all the irreducible components of $\overline{\text{Hal}(d)}$ of dimension $< \dim(W_i)$. The same argument applies to the closure of $\text{Hal}^{V_1}(d)$ in V_1 . Thus, in at most $\dim \overline{\text{Hal}(d)}$ steps, we obtain: $\text{Hal}(d)$ is constructible and there is a stratification of $\text{Hal}(d)$ in locally closed sets on which the degree of the invariant pencil is piecewise constant. The same argument, together with the construction of α given in the proof of Theorem 4.2, gives the last assertion of the corollary. \square

4.3. Conjugacy classes of Halphen twists.

Theorem 4.5. *For every integer $d \geq 1$, there is a positive integer $\text{HalCo}(d)$ that satisfies the following property. Let f and g be Halphen twists of degree $\leq d$. If f is conjugate to g in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, then there is a birational map ψ of degree $\leq \text{HalCo}(d)$ such that $\psi \circ f \circ \psi^{-1} = g$.*

Proof. Since f and g are conjugate, their invariant pencils are birationally equivalent to the same Halphen pencil \mathfrak{p} , the index of which will be denoted by m . From Corollary 4.4, there exist an integer $hal(d)$ and two birational maps α and β in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ such that

- $\deg(\alpha)$, $\deg(\beta)$, and $\deg(\mathfrak{p}) = 3m$ are bounded from above by $hal(d)$;
- $f_0 = \alpha \circ f \circ \alpha^{-1}$ and $g_0 = \beta \circ g \circ \beta^{-1}$ are Halphen twists preserving \mathfrak{p} .

Note that f_0 and g_0 have degree at most $d \times hal(d)^2$ and are conjugate by a birational map of the plane preserving the pencil \mathfrak{p} . Since $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}^2; \mathfrak{p})$ coincides with $\text{Aut}(X; \pi)$, where X is the Halphen surface obtained by blowing up the 9 base points of \mathfrak{p} , the birational transformations f_0 and g_0 can be seen as automorphisms of X which are conjugate by an element h of $\text{Aut}(X)$. Then, the conclusion follows from Theorem 3.14, with $\text{HalCo}(d) = 2 \times A(m) \times d \times hal(d)^2$. \square

Corollary 4.6. *The conjugacy class of a Halphen twist $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is a constructible subset of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ (endowed with its Zariski topology, as in [43], §1.6).*

Proof. Let d be the degree of f . Theorem 4.5 implies that the intersection of the conjugacy class of f with $\text{Bir}_e(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ is equal to

$$\text{Bir}_e(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) \cap \{ \psi \circ f \circ \psi^{-1} ; \psi \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2) \text{ and } \deg(\psi) \leq \text{HalCo}(\max\{d, e\}) \}$$

and this is a constructible set because the group law is continuous for the Zariski topology (see [43, 10]). \square

4.4. Jonquières twists. We now consider the Poincaré and conjugacy problems for Jonquières twists.

Theorem 4.7. *Let W be an irreducible subvariety of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$. If $\text{Jon}^W(d)$ is dense in W , then every element of W is either elliptic or a Jonquières twist. Moreover, there is an integer $d_W \geq 1$ and a proper Zariski closed subset $Z_W \subset W$ such that if $g \in W \setminus Z_W$ is a Jonquières twist, then*

- (1) *the unique g -invariant pencil has degree $\leq d_W$;*
- (2) *there is a birational map $\alpha_g: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$ of degree $\leq d_W$ that maps this pencil to the pencil of lines through a given point of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$.*

The proof is the same as for Theorem 4.2, the main remark being that the generic element f of W , viewed as a birational transformation of \mathbb{P}_K^2 which is defined over the function field $K = \mathbf{k}(W)$, is a Jonquières twist. Indeed, by lower semi-continuity of λ_1 , $\lambda_1(f) = 1$; by Theorem 4.2, it cannot be a Halphen twist; and if f were elliptic, every element in W would be elliptic by lower semi-continuity of degrees.

As a consequence, the degree of f^n is bounded by $bn + o(n)$ for some real number $b > 0$. Then, to prove that no element of W is a Halphen twist, assume by contradiction that f_t is a Halphen twist for some parameter $t \in W$. By definition, $\deg(f_t^n) \geq an^2 - o(n^2)$ for some real number $a > 0$. Taking m large enough we get $\deg(f^m) < \deg(f_t^m)$, and this contradicts the semi-continuity of the degree map $g \mapsto \deg(g^m)$.

On the other hand, the following examples show that $\text{Jon}(d)$ does not behave as well as $\text{Hal}(d)$. These examples, and those in § 4.6.1, are variations on examples given in [5, 7, 9, 10].

Example 4.8. Consider the birational map $f_a(x, y) = (x + a, y \frac{x}{x+1})$, where $a \in \mathbf{k}$ is a parameter. In homogeneous coordinates, $f_a[x : y : z] = [(x + az)(x + z) : xy : (x + z)z]$, so $\deg(f_a) = 2$ for every parameter a . The n -th iterate of f_a is

$$f_a^n(x, y) = \left(x + na, y \frac{x}{x+1} \frac{x+a}{x+a+1} \cdots \frac{x+(n-1)a}{x+(n-1)a+1} \right). \quad (4.7)$$

It follows that f_a is a Jonquières twist except if some multiple of a is equal to 1. Thus, if the characteristic of \mathbf{k} is 0, the set of parameters a such that f_a is elliptic is a countable Zariski dense subset of \mathbf{k} .

Example 4.9. Set $f_\alpha(x, y) = (\alpha x, q(x)y)$ where $q \in \mathbf{k}(x)$ and $\alpha \in \mathbf{k}^*$. If $q(x) = (x-1)/(x-\beta)$, then f_α is a Jonquières twist if and only if $\beta \notin \alpha^{\mathbf{Z}}$.

Theorem 4.10. *Let f_α be the birational transformation of the plane defined by $f_\alpha(x, y) = (\alpha x, q(x)y)$ where $\alpha \in \mathbf{k}^*$ is not a root of unity and $q \in \mathbf{k}(x)$ is not constant. Assume that the set $\alpha^{\mathbf{Q}} \setminus \{1\}$ does not contain any zero, pole or ratio z/z' of zeroes and/or poles of q . Then, for every integer $m > 1$ we have:*

- (1) f_α is a Jonquière's twist;
- (2) f_α is conjugate to $g_{\alpha, m} = (\alpha x, \alpha^m(\alpha x - 1)(x - \alpha^m)^{-1}q(x)y)$;
- (3) there is no conjugacy between f_α and $g_{\alpha, m}$ of degree $< m$.

Note that the degrees of f_α and $g_{\alpha, m}$ are bounded by $\deg(q) + 1$; so Theorem 4.5 has no analogue for Jonquière's twists.

Let us prove Theorem 4.10. The n -th iterate of f_α is the birational transformation $f_\alpha^n(x, y) = (\alpha^n x, q_n(x)y)$ with

$$q_n(x) = \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} q(\alpha^j x). \quad (4.8)$$

The degree of q_n is $n \deg(q)$ except if there is a zero z_1 of q , a pole z_2 of q , and integers $0 \leq j, k \leq n$ such that $(\alpha^j x - z_1)(\alpha^k x - z_2)^{-1}$ is a constant. This happens if, and only if z_1/α^j is equal to z_2/α^k or, equivalently, if z_1/z_2 is in $\alpha^{\mathbf{Z}}$, which is excluded by hypothesis. Thus, f_α is a Jonquière's twist.

Remark 4.11. We shall work in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1 \times \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^1$ and use affine coordinates (x, y) . The indeterminacy points of f_α are the points (x, y) such that $q(x) = 0$ and $y = \infty$ or $q(x) = \infty$ and $y = 0$; they are located at the intersection of the horizontal lines $y = 0$ or ∞ and vertical lines $x = z$ where z is a zero or a pole of q .

Let z be a zero of q . Then, f contracts the vertical line $\{x = z\}$ onto the point $(\alpha z, 0)$. The forward orbit of this point is the sequence $f^n(\alpha z, 0) = (\alpha^{n+1}z, 0)$: since $\alpha^n z \neq z'$ for all zeros and poles of f , the positive iterates of f are well defined along the orbit of $(\alpha z, 0)$. This remark holds also for poles of q and negative orbits of indeterminacy points. In particular, f is algebraically stable, as a birational map of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

To conjugate f to $g_{\alpha, m}$, consider a birational map $h_m(x, y) = (x, s_m(x)y)$, where s_m will be specified soon. Then,

$$h_m \circ f \circ h_m^{-1}(x, y) = \left(\alpha x, q(x) \frac{s_m(\alpha x)}{s_m(x)} y \right) \quad (4.9)$$

and to obtain $g_{\alpha, m}$ it suffices to choose $s_m(x) = (x - 1)(x - \alpha) \cdots (x - \alpha^m)$. For the third assertion of the theorem, we start with the following lemma.

Lemma 4.12. *Let u be a birational transformation of the plane that commutes to f_α . There exists $\ell \in \mathbf{Z}$ and $\beta \in \mathbf{k}^*$ such that $u \circ f_\alpha^\ell(x, y) = (x, \beta y)$. In other words, the centralizer of f_α is the direct product of $(f_\alpha)^\mathbf{Z}$ and the multiplicative group, acting on the second factor by $(x, y) \mapsto (x, \beta y)$ for $\beta \in \mathbf{k}^*$.*

Proof. Let u be an element of the centralizer of f_α . Since f_α preserves a unique pencil of curves, u is an element of the Jonquières group, and since its action on the x -variable must commute to $x \mapsto \alpha x$, we deduce that $u(x, y) = (\varepsilon x, B_x(y))$ for some $\varepsilon \in \mathbf{k}^*$ and $B_x \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(\mathbf{k}(x))$. Moreover, the sections $y = 0$ and $y = \infty$ of the fibration are f_α -invariant, and every invariant section coincides with one of these two sections; indeed, if $S(x) = (x, s(x))$ is an f_α -invariant section, then $s(\alpha^n x) = q_n(x)s(x)$, and if s is not one of the constants 0 or ∞ this contradicts $\deg(q_n) = n \deg(q)$. Thus, u fixes or permutes those two sections, and we obtain

$$u(x, y) = (\varepsilon x, r(x)y^{\pm 1}) \quad (4.10)$$

for some rational function r . Since u commutes to f_α^n , we obtain

$$r(\alpha^n x)q_n(x) = r(x)q_n(\varepsilon x) \quad \text{or} \quad r(\alpha^n x)q_n(x)^{-1} = r(x)q_n(\varepsilon x). \quad (4.11)$$

In both cases, we see that $q_n(x)$ and $q_n(\varepsilon x)$ share many zeros and/or poles; in other words, we get equalities of type $z/\alpha^m = z'/(\varepsilon\alpha^\ell)$ where z and z' are pairs of zeros and/or poles. Iterating u , i.e. changing ε into ε^k we can choose $z = z'$ and we see that there are integers $k \geq 1$ and $\ell \in \mathbf{Z}$ such that $\varepsilon^k = \alpha^\ell$ (with $k \leq 2 \deg(q)$). Then, we get a relation $z/z' \in \alpha^\mathbf{Q}$, unless ε is an integral power of α . Thus, changing u into $u \circ f_\alpha^\ell$ for some $\ell \in \mathbf{Z}$, we may assume that $\varepsilon = 1$. Now, writing $u \circ f_\alpha^\ell(x, y) = (x, r'(x)u)$, the commutation reads

$$r'(\alpha^n x) = r'(x) \quad \text{or} \quad r'(\alpha^n x) = r'(x)q_n(x)^2. \quad (4.12)$$

In the left-hand case, r' must be a constant because α is not a root of unity. And the right-hand case is excluded because the degree of q_n is not bounded. \square

We can now conclude the proof of the theorem. Let h be a conjugacy between f_α and $g_{\alpha, m}$, then $h \circ h_m^{-1}$ is an element of the centralizer of f_α . Thus, there is an integer n and an element β of \mathbf{k}^* such that $h = f_\alpha^n \circ \beta \circ h_m = (x, y) \mapsto (\alpha^n x, q_n(x)\beta s_m(x)y)$. The degree of $q_n s_m$ is equal to the sum $\deg(q_n) + \deg(s_m)$ because the poles of q are distinct from the zeroes of s_m (otherwise $z/\alpha^k = \alpha^j$ for some pair of integers). Thus, the degree of h is larger than m .

4.5. Invariant pencils for elliptic.

Theorem 4.13. *There is an integer $\text{ell}(d)$ such that every elliptic element of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ preserves a pencil of degree at most $\text{ell}(d)$.*

Proof. If f is an elliptic element of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$, denote by $\text{minv}(f)$ the minimum degree of an f -invariant pencil. By contradiction, consider a sequence of elliptic elements $f_m \in \text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$ for which $\text{minv}(f_m)$ increases to $+\infty$ with $m \in \mathbf{N}$. Let W be the Zariski closure of $\{f_m ; m \in \mathbf{N}\}$ in $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2)$; extracting a subsequence if necessary, we assume that W is irreducible. Let $K = \mathbf{k}(W)$ be the function field of W ; the elements of W define an element f of $\text{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_K^2)$. If f is a Halphen or Jonquières twist it preserves a pencil of some degree d_W , and the proofs of Theorems 4.2 and 4.7 show that on a dense open subset of W , every element preserves a pencil of degree $\leq d_W$, so we get a contradiction. It follows that f must be elliptic; as such it preserves some pencil say of degree δ . But then, on a dense open subset of W , this pencil specializes into an invariant pencil of degree δ and, again, we get a contradiction. \square

4.6. Limits. Working over \mathbf{C} , we endow the Cremona group $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2)$ with the euclidean topology introduced in [10]. A sequence of birational transformations $f_n : \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2$ of degree at most D converges towards a birational transformation h if and only if the following equivalent properties are satisfied:

(A) One can find homogeneous polynomials (P, Q, R) and (P_n, Q_n, R_n) of the same degree $d \leq D$ such that $h = [P : Q : R]$, $f_n = [P_n : Q_n : R_n]$, and (P_n, Q_n, R_n) converges towards (P, Q, R) in the vector space of triples of homogeneous polynomials (note that (P, Q, R) , or the (P_n, Q_n, R_n) may have common factors);

(B) The graph of f_n in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{C}) \times \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{C})$ converges towards the union of the graph of h and a residual algebraic subset whose projection on each factor has codimension ≥ 1 ;

(C) There is a non-empty open subset \mathcal{U} of $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbf{C})$ (in the euclidean topology) on which h and the f_n are regular and f_n converges to h uniformly.

Our goal is to understand the possible changes of types that occur when taking limits; for instance, can we obtain any elliptic element h as a limit of loxodromic (resp. parabolic) elements f_n ? More generally, \mathbf{C} will be replaced by any local field of \mathbf{K} of characteristic zero, as in [10].

Example 4.14. By analogy with the Picard-Manin space, consider a finite dimensional hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}_m \subset \mathbf{R}^{1+m}$ and its group of isometries $\text{PSO}_{1,m}(\mathbf{R})$. There are three types of isometries, elliptic, parabolic, and loxodromic ones, and in the Lie group $\text{PSO}_{1,m}(\mathbf{R})$

- (1) every parabolic element is a limit of loxodromic elements; if m is odd, every elliptic element is a limit of loxodromic element;
- (2) every parabolic element is a limit of elliptic elements;
- (3) there are elliptic elements which are not limits of parabolic elements (resp. of loxodromic elements if m is odd).

For sequences of pairwise conjugate isometries, the only possible change of type is a sequence of parabolic elements converging to an elliptic one; elliptic and loxodromic isometries have closed conjugacy classes, but parabolics don't.

4.6.1. *Limits and types.* Let (f_n) be a sequence of elements of $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2)$ that converges towards $f \in \text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2)$. Theorem 1.3 and Section 4.2 imply: (1) if $\lambda(f_n) = 1$ for all n , then $\lambda(f) = 1$; (2) if all f_n are Jonquières twists or elliptic transformations, then f is not a Halphen twist.

Example 4.15. Consider the birational transformation $f_b(x, y) = (x + 1, \frac{xy}{x+b})$. It is elliptic if and only if $b \in \mathbf{Z}$; moreover, f_b is conjugate to $f_{b'}$ for any pair of integers $(b, b') \in \mathbf{Z}^2$ (take a conjugacy $h(x, y) = (x + b - b', ys(x))$ with $s(x) = x(x+1) \cdots (x+b-b'-1)$). If $\mathbf{K} = \mathbf{Q}_p$, then we can take a sequence of integers $a_n \in \mathbf{Z}$ that converges towards a limit $a_\infty \in \mathbf{Z}_p \setminus \mathbf{Z}$; this gives a sequence of pairwise conjugate elliptic elements that converges towards a Jonquières twist, a phenomenon which is not possible in the group of isometries of \mathbb{H}_m . Starting with the family f_α from Theorem 4.10, but with α_n a sequence of well chosen roots of unity, one observes a similar phenomenon in $\text{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2)$.

4.6.2. *Limits of Halphen twists.*

Theorem 4.16. *There is a sequence of positive integers $\text{hal}(d)$ with the following property. Let h be a birational transformation of the plane $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2$ which is a limit of Halphen twists of degree $\leq d$. Then h preserves a pencil of curves of degree $\leq \text{hal}(d)$, and the action of h on the base of the pencil has order ≤ 60 .*

Proof. The field \mathbf{K} has characteristic zero. So, if X is a Halphen surface with a Halphen twist, the image of $\tau: \text{Aut}(X) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^1)$ contains at most 60 elements; this follows from the fact that the invariant fibration $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^1$ has at least 3 and at most 12 singular fibers (see [30, Pro. 7.10] and [29, Pro. B]). Now, assume that the twists f_n converge toward h , and apply Theorem 4.2: along a subsequence, the f_n all have degree $d_0 \leq d$, their invariant pencils \mathfrak{p}_n have degree $D_0 \leq \text{Hal}(d_0)$, and f_n^k preserves every member of \mathfrak{p}_n for some positive integer $k \leq 60$. In other words, the linear system \mathfrak{p}_n is the level set of a rational function $\bar{\pi}_n: \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$ of degree D_0 and $\bar{\pi}_n \circ f_n^k = \bar{\pi}_n$. Each linear system \mathfrak{p}_n corresponds to a line in

the projective space $\mathbb{P}(H^0(\mathbb{P}^2, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(D_0)))$; thus, taking a further subsequence the \mathfrak{p}_n converge towards a linear system \mathfrak{p}_∞ . The line \mathfrak{p}_∞ determines a pencil of plane curves of degree D_0 , but this linear system may have fixed components; removing them, we get a pencil \mathfrak{p}'_∞ of degree $\leq D_0$. One can find a non-empty open subset $U \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{C})$ in the euclidean topology such that on U , and along a subsequence, the pencils \mathfrak{p}_n converge towards \mathfrak{p}'_∞ and f_n^k converges towards h^k . Since f_n^k preserves every curve of the pencil \mathfrak{p}_n , we deduce that h^k preserves every member of the pencil \mathfrak{p}'_∞ . \square

Example 4.17. The construction by renormalization described in the next subsection provides examples of Halphen twists converging to elliptic transformations (for instance, every element of $\mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbb{C})$ preserving every member of a pencil of plane curves is a limit of pairwise conjugate Halphen twists).

Example 4.18. Consider a pencil of cubic curves with nine distinct base points p_i in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$. Given a point m in $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{k}}^2$, draw the line $(p_1 m)$ and denote by m' the third intersection point of this line with the cubic of our pencil that contains m : the map $m \mapsto \sigma_1(m) = m'$ is a birational involution. Replacing p_1 by p_2 , we get a second involution and, for a very general pencil, $\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2$ is a Halphen twist that preserves our cubic pencil. At the opposite range, consider the degenerate cubic pencil, the members of which are the union of a line through the origin and the circle $C = \{x^2 + y^2 = z^2\}$. Choose $p_1 = [1 : 0 : 1]$ and $p_2 = [0 : 1 : 1]$ as our distinguished base points. Then, $\sigma_1 \circ \sigma_2$ is a Jonquières twist preserving the pencil of lines through the origin; if the plane is parameterized by $(s, t) \mapsto (st, t)$, this Jonquières twist is conjugate to $(s, t) \mapsto \left(s, \frac{(s-1)t+1}{(s^2+1)t+s-1}\right)$. Now, if we consider a family of general cubic pencils converging towards this degenerate pencil, we obtain a sequence of Halphen twists converging to a Jonquières twist. As noted above, the opposite change of type –from Jonquières to Halphen– is not possible.

4.6.3. Renormalization. This section adapts an argument already used (at least by Blanc, Furter, and Maubach (see [4, 6, 28])). Consider an element f of $\mathrm{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2)$ with a non-degenerate fixed point q : this means that f and f^{-1} are well defined at q and $f(q) = q$. After a linear change of coordinates, we may assume that q is the origin of the affine plane $\mathbb{A}_{\mathbf{K}}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2$. Conjugating f by $m(x, y) = (tx, ty)$ with $t \in \mathbf{K}$, and letting t go to 0, we obtain a family of conjugates of f that converges towards the linear transformation $Df_{(0,0)}$ in $\mathrm{Bir}_d(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2)$.

Every element of $\mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbf{K})$ is conjugate in $\mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2)$ to one of the following transformations of the affine plane (see [3, 9]):

- (a) $g(x, y) = (ax, by)$ for some non-zero complex numbers a and b in $\overline{\mathbf{K}}$;
 (b) $h(x, y) = (bx + b, by)$ for some non-zero complex number $b \in \overline{\mathbf{K}}$.²

Both are in the closure of the conjugacy class of a loxodromic element. Indeed, in case (a), consider the following automorphism of the plane:

$$f(x, y) = (ax + (y + x^2)^2, by + bx^2). \quad (4.13)$$

It is loxodromic, it fixes the origin, and $Df_{(0,0)}$ coincides with $g(x, y) = (ax, by)$. In case (b), consider $f'(x, y) = (b^{-1}(x + y + (y + (x + y)^2)^2), b^{-1}(y + (x + y)^2))$.

Theorem 4.19. *Let g be any element of $\mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbf{K})$, or any elliptic element of $\mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}}^2)$ of infinite order. Then, g is a limit of pairwise conjugate loxodromic elements (resp. Jonquières twists) in the Cremona group $\mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{K}'}^2)$, for some finite extension \mathbf{K}' of \mathbf{K} .*

Unfortunately, this does not say anything for finite order elements of $\mathrm{Bir}(\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2)$ which are not conjugate to automorphisms of $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbf{C}}^2$, such as Bertini involutions.

Proof. If g is elliptic and of infinite order, its conjugacy class intersects $\mathrm{PGL}_3(\overline{\mathbf{K}})$, so we assume $g \in \mathrm{PGL}_3(\mathbf{K}')$ for some finite extension of \mathbf{K} . We already explained how the renormalization argument shows that g is a limit of pairwise conjugate loxodromic elements. To show that g is a limit of conjugate Jonquières twists, we need to construct, for every $(a, b) \in (\mathbf{K}^\times)^2$, a Jonquières twist f fixing a point q , whose linear part $Df_q \in \mathrm{GL}_2(\mathbf{C})$ is conjugate to

$$\begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix} \text{ or } \begin{pmatrix} b & b \\ 0 & b \end{pmatrix}. \quad (4.14)$$

The birational transformations $f(x, y) = (a(1 + y)x, by)$ and $f'(x, y) = (b(1 + y)(x + y), by)$ satisfy these properties at $q = (0, 0)$. \square

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²Note that $h(x, y) = (x + 1, y/b)$ is conjugate in the Cremona group to $h'(x, y) = (b(x + y), by)$.

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