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rational functions defined
over a global field in
terms of good reduction**

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PREPERIODIC POINTS FOR RATIONAL FUNCTIONS DEFINED OVER A GLOBAL FIELD IN TERMS OF GOOD REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT. Let ϕ be an endomorphism of the projective line defined over a global field K . We prove a bound for the cardinality of the set of K -rational preperiodic points for ϕ in terms of the number of places of bad reduction. The result is completely new in the function field case and it is an improvement of the number field case.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be a rational function defined over a field K . A point P is said to be *periodic* for ϕ if there exists an integer $n > 0$ such that $\phi^n(P) = P$. We call *minimal period* the minimal number n with the above property. We say that P is a *preperiodic point* for ϕ if its (forward) orbit $O_\phi(P) = \{\phi^n(P) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ contains a periodic point, that is equivalent to say that the orbit $O_\phi(P)$ is finite. The orbit of a periodic point is called a *cycle* and its size is called the *length of the cycle*.

Let K be a global field, i.e. K is either a finite extension of the field \mathbb{Q} or a finite extension of the field $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$, where p is a prime number and \mathbb{F}_p is the field with p elements. Let $\text{PrePer}(\phi, K)$ be the set of K -rational preperiodic points for ϕ . By considering the notion of height, one can verify that the set $\text{PrePer}(\phi, K)$ is finite for any rational map $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ defined over K (see for example [33] or [13]). The finiteness of the set $\text{PrePer}(f, K)$ follows by applying [13, Theorem B.2.5, p.179] and [13, Theorem B.2.3, p.177] (these last theorems are stated in the case of number fields, but with similar proofs one verifies the analogous statements in the function field case). Anyway, from the above two theorems one can deduce a bound that depends strictly on the coefficients of the map ϕ (see also [33, Exercise 3.26 p.99]). In this context there is the so-called Uniform Boundedness Conjecture formulated in [21] by Morton and Silverman. It says that for any number field K , the cardinality of the set $\text{PrePer}(\phi, K)$ of a morphism $\phi: \mathbb{P}_N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_N$ of degree $d \geq 2$, defined over K , is bounded by a number depending only on the integers d, N and on the degree D of the extension K/\mathbb{Q} . It seems very hard to solve this conjecture. An example to give an evidence of the difficulties is provided by the polynomial case, where it is conjectured that a polynomial of degree 2, defined over \mathbb{Q} , admits no rational periodic points of order $n > 3$, see [12, Conjecture 2]. This last conjecture is proved only for $n = 4$ [20, Theorem 4] and $n = 5$ [12, Theorem 1]. Some evidence for $n = 6$ is given in [12, Section 10], [31] and [14]. Furthermore, by considering the Lattès map associated to the multiplication by two map [2] over an elliptic curve E , it is possible to see that the Uniform Boundedness Conjecture for $N = 1$ and $d = 4$ implies Merel's Theorem on torsion points of elliptic curves

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(see [19]). The Lattès map has degree 4 and its preperiodic points are in one-to-one correspondence with the torsion points of $E/\{\pm 1\}$ (see [29]). The aim of our work is to prove a weaker form of the Uniform Boundedness Conjecture, over all global field, where the constant depends on one more parameter, that is the number of primes of bad reduction.

The notion of good (and bad) reduction considered in the present article is the following one: let K be a global field, R its ring of algebraic integers, \mathfrak{p} a non zero prime ideal of R and $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ the local ring at \mathfrak{p} ; we say that an endomorphism ϕ of \mathbb{P}_1 has good reduction at \mathfrak{p} if ϕ can be written in the form $\phi([x : y]) = [F(x, y), G(x, y)]$, where $F(x, y)$ and $G(x, y)$ are homogeneous polynomial of the same degree, with coefficients in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and such that their resultant $\text{Res}(F, G)$ is a \mathfrak{p} -unit. This notion of good reduction was introduced by Morton and Silverman in [22].

The first author already studied some problems linked to the Uniform Boundedness Conjecture. In particular, he studied the case when $N = 1$ in the number field case and he took in consideration families of rational functions characterized in terms of good reduction too. In [6, Theorem 1] he proved the following fact: let K be a number field and S be a finite set of places of K containing all the archimedean ones. Let $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be an endomorphism defined over K with good reduction outside S (i.e. good reduction at each $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$). Then the orbit of a preperiodic point $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ has cardinality bounded by a number $c(|S|)$ which depends only on the number $|S|$ of elements in S . The main aim of our work was to prove a similar result in the function field case. But the techniques that we found work also in the number field case and in that case we obtain a better bound than the one proved in [6]. We resume those results in the following theorem.

Theorem 1. *Let K be a global field. Let S be a finite set of places of K , containing all the archimedean ones, with cardinality $|S| \geq 1$. Let p be the characteristic of K . Let $D = [K : \mathbb{F}_p(t)]$ when $p > 0$, or $D = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$ when $p = 0$. Then there exists a number $\eta(p, D, |S|)$, depending only on p, D and $|S|$, such that if $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ is a preperiodic point for an endomorphism ϕ of \mathbb{P}_1 defined over K with good reduction outside S , then $|O_{\phi}(P)| \leq \eta(p, D, |S|)$. We can choose*

$$\eta(0, D, |S|) = \max \left\{ (2^{16|S|-8} + 3) [12|S| \log(5|S|)]^D, [12(|S| + 2) \log(5|S| + 5)]^{4D} \right\}$$

in zero characteristic and

$$(1) \quad \eta(p, D, |S|) = (p|S|)^{4D} \max \{ (p|S|)^{2D}, p^{4|S|-2} \}.$$

in positive characteristic.

Note that the bound does not depend on the degree of the endomorphism ϕ . The condition $|S| \geq 1$ is only a technical one. In the case of number fields, we require that S contains all archimedean places, then it is clear that the cardinality of S is not zero. In the case of function fields the situation is quite different from the case of number fields. For example, all places are non archimedean. The condition that S is not empty is important in order to have that the ring of S -integers R_S is different from its field of constants. Also the fact that the class number of R_S is finite will play an important role (see Lemma 5.6 and Proposition 14.1 in [28] Proposition 14.1).

The result stated in Theorem 1 extends to all global fields and to preperiodic points the result proved by Morton and Silverman in [21, Corollary B]. They proved the bound $12(r + 2) \log(5(r + 2))^{4[K:\mathbb{Q}]}$ for the length of a cycle of a K -rational periodic point for an endomorphism $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$, defined over a number field K , with at most r primes of bad reduction. Their bound reposes on the result proved in [22, Proposition 3.2(b)]. To produce that bound they considered the reduction modulo two suitable primes in K , i.e. they

considered the reduction to two reduced fields having two different characteristics. Their technique does not work in the function field case. Our proof uses an S -unit equation Theorem in positive characteristic. More precisely, we use a theorem in two S -units (see Theorem 4), that is essentially [32, Theorem 1] where we consider also the case of inseparable extensions. With function fields, a difficulty is that there could be infinitely many solutions in S -units even for an equation in two variables. For example, if we take $K = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$ and $S = \langle t, 1-t \rangle$, then the equation $x + y = 1$ admits the solutions $(x, y) = (t^{p^n}, (1-t)^{p^n})$ for each integer $n > 0$ (see [16] and [17] for a complete description of the solutions of $x + y = 1$ with the above S). For some results in a more general setting see [8]. We shall use some ideas already contained in [5] and [6], but the original idea of using S -unit theorems in Arithemtic of Dynamical System is due to Narkiewicz [23]. As an application of our Theorem 1 we have the following result.

Corollary 1.1. *Let K be a global field. Let S be a finite set of places of K of cardinality $|S| \geq 1$, containing all the archimedean ones. Let p be the characteristic of K . Let $D = [K : \mathbb{F}_p(t)]$ when $p > 0$, or $D = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$ when $p = 0$. For any integer $d \geq 2$, let $\text{Rat}_{d,S}(K)$ be the set of the endomorphisms of \mathbb{P}_1 of degree d , defined over K and with good reduction outside S . Then there exists a number $C = C(p, D, d, |S|)$, depending only on p, D, d and $|S|$, such that for any endomorphism $\phi \in \text{Rat}_{d,S}(K)$, we have $\#\text{PrePer}(\phi, \mathbb{P}_1(K)) \leq C(p, D, d, |S|)$.*

Our Corollary 1.1 is a sort of generalization of the result proved by Benedetto in [2]. He studied dynamics given by the maps induced by polynomials $\phi(z) \in K[z]$. Benedetto's bound is quite sharp, it is of the form $O(|S| \log |S|)$ where the constant in the big O depends only on the degree d of the polynomial ϕ and the degree D of the extension. His proof involves the study of the filled Julia set associated to a polynomial ϕ . We use a completely different approach. Our techniques of proof could give only a very big estimation for the number $C(p, D, d, |S|)$ (for this reason we decided not to give an explicit estimation for $C(p, D, d, |S|)$), but our result holds for any rational map in $K(z)$.

The techniques that we use to prove Theorem 1 can be used to prove small bounds in some particular situations, as in the case of the next corollary.

Corollary 1.2. *Let $\phi : \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be an endomorphism defined over \mathbb{Q} , with good reduction at every non-archimedean place.*

- *If $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{Q})$ is a periodic point for ϕ with minimal period n , then $n \leq 3$.*
- *If $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{Q})$ is a preperiodic point for ϕ , then $|O_\phi(P)| \leq 12$.*

Effective bounds as in Theorem 1 can be also useful to solve problems concerning torsion points of elliptic curves. For instance, in some previous papers, the second author was faced with the local-global divisibility problem on elliptic curves (for example see [25], [26] and see also [9]). If \mathcal{E} is an elliptic curves defined on a number field K that does not contain $\mathbb{Q}(\zeta_p + \zeta_p^{-1})$ (where ζ_p is a p -root of unity) and there exist no K -rational torsion points with exact order a prime p , then the local-global divisibility by p^n holds for every positive integer n [26]. Therefore Theorem 1 gives a bound $C(D, |S|) := \eta(0, D, 4, |S|)$ to the number of primes p for which the local-global divisibility may fail. One knows already some bounds that depend only on the degree D of the extension (e.g. the ones provided by Merel [19, Proposition 2], by Oesterlé [24] and by Parent [27, Corollary 1.8]). Our result provides just another point of view to the above problem and in some particular cases could provide some small bounds.

It could be interesting to study the same problem about preperiodic points of a rational map of $\mathbb{P}^1(K)$ in the situation when K is a function field in zero characteristic. In this case one could apply the Evertse and Zannier's result contained in [11].

Here there is a short overview of the contents of the paper. In section 2 we present the tools that we shall use in our proofs. In section 3, we prove a bound for the minimal periodicity of periodic points in the case of function fields. Section 4 contains the proof of Theorem 1, Corollary 1.1 and Corollary 1.2.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

Throughout the whole paper we shall use the following notation: let K be a global field and \bar{K} its algebraic closure; let $v_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the normalized valuation on K associated to a non archimedean place \mathfrak{p} such that $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(K) = \mathbb{Z}$. Let $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ be the local ring $\{x \in K \mid v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) \geq 1\}$. As usual, we still denote by \mathfrak{p} the maximal ideal in $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$. Let $k(\mathfrak{p})$ be the residue field and p its characteristic. Since $R_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is a principal ideal domain, then there exists a canonical reduction map $\mathbb{P}_1(K) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1(k(\mathfrak{p}))$, that maps a point P to a point $\tilde{P} \in \mathbb{P}_1(k(\mathfrak{p}))$ called the reduction of P modulo \mathfrak{p} .

When $K = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$ all places are exactly the ones associated either to a monic irreducible polynomial in $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$ or to the place at infinity given by the valuation $v_{\infty}(f(x)/g(x)) = \deg(g(x)) - \deg(f(x))$, that is the valuation associated to $1/x$. All these places are non-archimedean, i.e. $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x + y) \geq \min\{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x), v_{\mathfrak{p}}(y)\}$ for each $x, y \in K$. In an arbitrary finite extension K of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$, each valuation of K extends one of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. We have a similar situation in the number field case. The non archimedean places in \mathbb{Q} are the ones associated to the valuations at any prime p of \mathbb{Z} . But there is also a place that is not non-archimedean. It is the one associated to the usual absolute value on \mathbb{Q} . With an arbitrary number field K the archimedean places are the ones that extend the usual absolute value on \mathbb{Q} .

For every finite set S of places of K , containing all the archimedean ones, we shall denote by $R_S := \{x \in K \mid v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) \geq 0 \text{ for every prime } \mathfrak{p} \notin S\}$ the ring of S -integers and by $R_S^* := \{x \in K^* \mid v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x) = 0 \text{ for every prime } \mathfrak{p} \notin S\}$ the group of S -units.

2.1. Reduction of cycles. We shall use the notion of good reduction already given in the introduction. In other words we say that a morphism $\phi : \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ has good reduction at \mathfrak{p} if there exist $F, G \in R_{\mathfrak{p}}[X, Y]$ homogeneous polynomials of the same degree, such that $\phi[X : Y] = [F(X, Y) : G(X, Y)]$ and the reduced map $\phi_{\mathfrak{p}}$, obtained by reducing the coefficients of F and G modulo \mathfrak{p} , has the same degree of ϕ . Otherwise we say that it has bad reduction. Given a set S of places of K containing all the archimedean ones, we say that ϕ has good reduction outside S if it has good reduction at any place $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$.

If an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 has good reduction, then we have some important information on the length of a cycle. In this direction an important tool in our proof is the next result, proved by Morton and Silverman in [21], or independently by Zieve in his PhD thesis [34] (here we state a version adapted to our setting).

Theorem 2 (Morton and Silverman [21], Zieve [34]). *Let K, \mathfrak{p}, p be as above. Let ϕ be an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 of degree at least two defined over K with good reduction at \mathfrak{p} . Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point for ϕ with minimal period n . Let \tilde{P} be the reduction of P modulo \mathfrak{p} , m the minimal period of \tilde{P} for the map $\phi_{\mathfrak{p}}$ and r the multiplicative period of $(\phi^m)^{\vee}(P)$ in $k(\mathfrak{p}) \setminus \{0\}$. Then one of the following three conditions holds*

- (i) $n = m$;
- (ii) $n = mr$;
- (iii) $n = p^e mr$, for some $e \geq 1$.

In the notation of Theorem 2, if $(\phi^m)'(P) = 0$ modulo \mathfrak{p} , then we set $r = \infty$. If P is a periodic point, then (ii) and (iii) are not possible with $r = \infty$. The above theorem will be useful to bound the length of a cycle in terms of primes of bad reduction. In particular, it will be useful to apply some divisibility arguments contained in the following subsection.

2.2. Divisibility arguments. First of all we fix some notation.

Let $P_1 = [x_1 : y_1]$, $P_2 = [x_2 : y_2]$ be two distinct points in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$. By using the notation of [22] we shall denote by

$$\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1) - \min\{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1), v_{\mathfrak{p}}(y_1)\} - \min\{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_2), v_{\mathfrak{p}}(y_2)\}$$

the \mathfrak{p} -adic logarithmic distance; $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2)$ is independent of the choice of the homogeneous coordinates, i.e. it is well defined. The logarithmic distance is always non negative and $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2) > 0$ if and only if P_1 and P_2 have the same reduction modulo \mathfrak{p} .

The divisibility arguments, that we shall use to produce the S -unit equations useful to prove our bounds, are obtained starting from the following two facts:

Proposition 2.1. [22, Proposition 5.1] *For all $P_1, P_2, P_3 \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$, we have*

$$\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_3) \geq \min\{\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2), \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_2, P_3)\}.$$

Proposition 2.2. [22, Proposition 5.2] *Let $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be a morphism defined over K with good reduction at \mathfrak{p} . Then for any $P, Q \in \mathbb{P}(K)$ we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi(P), \phi(Q)) \geq \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P, Q)$.*

As a direct application of the previous propositions we have the next proposition.

Proposition 2.3. [22, Proposition 6.1] *Let $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be a morphism defined over K with good reduction at \mathfrak{p} . Let $P \in \mathbb{P}(K)$ be a periodic point for ϕ with minimal period n . Then*

- $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi^i(P), \phi^j(P)) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi^{i+k}(P), \phi^{j+k}(P))$ for every $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}$.
- Let $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $\gcd(i - j, n) = 1$. Then $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi^i(P), \phi^j(P)) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi(P), P)$.

2.3. $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime coordinates. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ where K is an arbitrary global field. Let S be a finite non empty set of places containing all the archimedean ones. There exist $a, b \in R_S$ such that $P = [a : b]$. We say that $[a : b]$ are S -coprime coordinates for P if $\min\{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(a), v_{\mathfrak{p}}(b)\} = 0$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$. If the ring R_S is not a principal ideal domain, there exist points in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ that does not have S -coprime coordinates. We could avoid that problem by taking an enlarged set \mathbb{S} of places of K containing S , such that the ring $R_{\mathbb{S}}$ is a principal ideal domain. Indeed the class number of R_S (i.e. the order of the fractional ideal class group) is finite (see Corollary in Chapter 5 in [18] for number fields and both Lemma 5.6 and Proposition 14.1 in [28] for function fields). We denote by h the class number of R_S . By a simple inductive argument, we can choose \mathbb{S} such that $|\mathbb{S}| \leq s + h - 1$. But working with \mathbb{S} , we will obtain a bound in Theorem 1 depending also on h . We use the same argument as in [6] to avoid the presence on h in our bounds. For the reader convenience we write below this argument.

Let $\mathfrak{a}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{a}_h$ be ideals of R_S that form a full system of representatives for the ideal classes of R_S . For each $i \in \{1, \dots, h\}$ there is an S -integer $\alpha_i \in R_S$ such that $\mathfrak{a}_i^h = \alpha_i R_S$. Let $L = K(\zeta, \sqrt[h]{\alpha_1}, \dots, \sqrt[h]{\alpha_h})$, where ζ is a primitive h -th root of unity and $\sqrt[h]{\alpha_1}$ is a chosen h -th root of α_1 .

Let \hat{S} be the set of places of L lying above the places in S . Let $R_{\hat{S}}$ and $R_{\hat{S}}^*$ be respectively the ring of \hat{S} -integers and the group of \hat{S} -units in L . We denote by $\sqrt{R_{\hat{S}}^*}$, $\sqrt{R_S}$ and

\sqrt{K} the radical in L^* of the groups R_S^* , the ring R_S and K respectively. It turns out that $\sqrt{R_S^*} = R_S^* \cap \sqrt{K^*}$ and $\sqrt{R_S} = R_S \cap \sqrt{K}$; furthermore $\sqrt{R_S^*}$ is a subgroup of L^* of rank $|S| - 1$ in the case of number field (see [6]). In the case of function field we have that the group $R_S^* / (K^* \cap \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p)$ has finite rank equal to $|S| - 1$ (e.g. see [28, Proposition 14.2 p. 243]). Thus, since $K \cap \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ is a finite field, we have that R_S^* has rank $|S|$ and then also the group $\sqrt{R_S^*}$ has rank $|S|$. For each $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$, there exist two $x, y \in R_S$ such that $P = [x : y]$. Let \mathbf{a}_i be the representatives in the same ideal class of $xR_S + yR_S$. Let $\alpha_i \in R_S$ be such that $\mathbf{a}_i^h = \alpha_i R_S$. Hence there exists $\lambda_i \in K$ such that $(xR_S + yR_S)^h = \lambda_i^h \alpha_i R_S$. Let $x' = x/(\lambda_i \sqrt[h]{\alpha_i})$ and $y' = y/(\lambda_i \sqrt[h]{\alpha_i})$. Then $x'R_S + y'R_S = R_S$ and so $x', y' \in \sqrt{K^*} \cap R_S = \sqrt{R_S}$. More precisely, it is possible to see that there exist two elements $a, b \in \sqrt{R_S}$ such that $x'a + y'b = 1$. Of course $P = [x' : y']$. In this case we say that P is written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates. We shall use the divisibility arguments contained in Subsection 2.2 for points in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime coordinates, instead of S -coprime coordinates. Therefore the results contained in Subsection 2.2 will be applied with L instead of K and \hat{S} instead of S . We will always assume that the points in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ are written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates.

2.4. On the equation $ax + by = 1$ in function fields. Let K be a global function field. Let S be a finite fixed set of places of K . Let $L, \sqrt{R_S}, \sqrt{R_S^*}$ be defined as in the previous Subsection 2.3. We use the classical notation $\overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$ for the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F}_p . The case when $S = \emptyset$ is trivial, because the ring of S -integers is already finite; more precisely $R_S = R_S^* = K^* \cap \overline{\mathbb{F}}_p$. Then in what follows we assume $S \neq \emptyset$.

Definition 3. An equation $ax + by = 1$, with $a, b \in L^*$, is called S -trivial if there exists an integer n , coprime with p , such that $a^n, b^n \in R_S^*$ (see [32]).

Recall that if L is a separable extension of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$, then the standard derivation of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ extends uniquely to L (see e.g. [30]). If L is not a separable extension of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$, we could have some technical problems; for example it is not clear how to extend the standard derivation of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ on L . Anyway, a field extension $L/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ splits in the composition of two extensions L/L_s and $L_s/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$, where $L_s/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ is separable and L/L_s is purely inseparable (see for example [30, §3.10 and App. A] or see [16] and [17] for a summary of these arguments). This composition of extensions will be useful in the proof of the following statement.

Theorem 4. Let K be a finite extension of the field $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. Let S be a finite set of places of K with cardinality $|S| \geq 1$. Let L and $\sqrt{R_S^*}$ as defined in Subsection 2.3. For any fixed $a, b \in L^*$, if the equation

$$(2) \quad ax + by = 1$$

is not S -trivial, then it has at most $r(p, |S|) = p^{2|S|-2}(p^{2|S|-2} + p - 2)/(p - 1)$ solutions $(x, y) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$.

Proof. Case L separable over $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. In this case Theorem 4 is just [32, Theorem 1] adapted to our situation. Note that $\sqrt{R_S^*} = R_S^*$ and $|(R_S^*)^2/H| = p^{2|S|-2}$, where $H = \{(x, y) \in (R_S^*)^2 \mid Dx = Dy = 0\}$.

Case L inseparable over $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. Let L_s be the subfield of L such that $L/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ splits in the composition of two extensions L/L_s and $L_s/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ where $L_s/\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ is separable and L/L_s is purely inseparable. Recall that every prime in L_s extends to a unique prime in L (see [30]). Thus the group $\widetilde{\sqrt{R_S^*}} := \sqrt{R_S^*} \cap L_s$ has rank $|S|$. Let k be the integer such that $[K : K_s] = p^k$. The existence of such a number k follows from the structure of the purely inseparable extensions; e.g. see [15, Corollary 6.8 p.250]. If we take the p^k -power of both sides in (2),

we get $1 = (ax + by)^{p^k} = a^{p^k} x^{p^k} + b^{p^k} y^{p^k}$. Therefore if $(x, y) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ is a solution of (2), then $(X, Y) = (x^{p^k}, y^{p^k}) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ is a solution of $AX + BY = 1$, where $A = a^{p^k}$, $B = b^{p^k}$ belong to K_S . Hence the problem reduces to the study of the solutions of $AX + BY = 1$, with $(X, Y) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$, in the separable case. Indeed any solution $(x, y) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ for the equation (2) corresponds to a solution $(X, Y) = (x^{p^k}, y^{p^k}) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ for $AX + BY = 1$. Note that the correspondence $(x, y) \rightarrow (x^{p^k}, y^{p^k})$ is injective. \square

2.5. On the equation $ax + by = 1$ in number fields. Let K be a number field and let S be a finite fixed set of places of K , containing all the archimedean ones.

Theorem 5 ([4]). *Let L be a number field and let Γ be a subgroup of $(L^*)^2$ of rank r . Then the equation $x + y = 1$ has at most $2^{8(r+1)}$ solutions with $(x, y) \in \Gamma$.*

In the following we shall use Theorem 5 with $\Gamma = (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$.

3. BOUND FOR THE LENGTH OF A CYCLE

The aim of this section is to prove a result, in positive characteristic, similar to the following one, proved by Morton and Silverman for number fields. Here we present the statement of [21, Corollary B] adapted to our notation.

Theorem 6. ([21, Corollary B]) *Let K be a number field. Let S be a finite set of places of K . Let ϕ be an endomorphisms of \mathbb{P}_1 of degree $d \geq 2$ defined over K with good reduction outside S . Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point for ϕ with minimal period n , then*

$$(3) \quad n \leq [12(|S| + 1) \log(5(|S| + 1))]^{4[K:\mathbb{Q}]}$$

Because of Theorem 6, in what follows we assume that K is a global function field with degree D over $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$. As usual S is a finite non empty set of places of K . Let $L, \hat{S}, \sqrt{R_S}$ and $\sqrt{R_S^*}$ be as defined in Subsection 2.3.

If we take two points $P_1 = [x_1 : y_1]$ and $P_2 = [x_2 : y_2]$ written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates, we have that $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1 y_2 - x_2 y_1)$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$.

To bound the length of the cycle of a preperiodic point of a rational map of \mathbb{P}_1 in terms of p, D and $|S|$, we first need to prove the existence of a prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that $|k(\mathfrak{p})|$ is bounded in terms of p, D and $|S|$.

Lemma 3.1. *Let K, p, D be as above. There exists a number $i(p, D, |S|)$, that depends only on p, D and $|S|$, and a prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that the corresponding residue field $k(\mathfrak{p})$ has cardinality bounded by $i(p, D, |S|)$. We can take $i(p, D, |S|) = (p|S|)^{2D} - 1$.*

Proof. Suppose that $D = 1$ (i.e. $K = \mathbb{F}_p(t)$). We claim that there is a prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that

$$(4) \quad |k(\mathfrak{p})| < (p|S|)^2.$$

Recall that the number of monic irreducible polynomials in $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$ of degree n is given by $I(n) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{d|n} \mu(n/d) p^d$, where μ denotes the Möbius function (e.g. see [28, Corollary at p.13]). Let N be such that

$$(5) \quad \sum_{n \leq N} I(n) > |S|.$$

Thus there is a finite prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$, whose associated monic irreducible polynomial is π , with $\deg \pi \leq N$. Hence $|k(\mathfrak{p})| \leq p^N$.

Note that for $n \leq 3$ we easily see that $I(n) \geq \frac{p^n}{2n}$. We want to show that the inequality holds for any n . Indeed for $n \geq 4$

$$(6) \quad I(n) \geq \frac{1}{n} \left(p^n - \sum_{d \leq n/2} p^d \right) \geq \frac{1}{n} \left(p^n - \frac{p^{n/2+1}-1}{p-1} \right) \geq \frac{1}{n} \left(p^n - 2p^{n/2} \right) \geq \frac{p^n}{2n}.$$

Suppose that S and p are such that $|S| > 1$ and $\frac{p^{|S|-1}}{2(|S|-1)} > |S|$. We are excluding the three cases when i) $|S| = 1$; ii) $p = 2$ and $|S| \leq 7$; iii) $p = 3$ and $|S| \leq 3$. Let N be the smallest integral number such that $\frac{p^N}{2N} > |S| > N$. Such a number N exists because of our assumption on $|S|$ and p . By (6) and $\frac{p^N}{2N} > |S|$, there exists $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ of degree N such that (5) holds. Indeed, if $p^N \geq (p|S|)^2$ we would have $p^{N-1} > 2(N-1)|S|$, that contradicts the minimality of N . If $|S| = 1$, it is clear that there is a prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that (4) holds. Let $p = 2$ and $|S| = 2$. We have that there exists a monic irreducible polynomial $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ of degree 2. Thus we have $4 = |k(\mathfrak{p})| < 8 = (p|S|)^2$. When $p = 2$ and $3 \leq |S| \leq 7$, take $N = 4$. The sum in (5) is 8, then there is a monic polynomial $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ of degree 4. So $|k(\mathfrak{p})| = 16 < 36 \leq (2|S|)^2$. Similar arguments work when $p = 3$ and $|S| \leq 3$.

For arbitrary finite extension of $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ of degree $D \geq 1$, it suffices to remark that $\mathfrak{p} \cap \mathbb{F}_p(t)$ is generated by a monic irreducible polynomial π in $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$, for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of R . The prime \mathfrak{p} is said a prime above π or equivalently that π is below \mathfrak{p} . The cardinality of the set of primes π that are below the primes in S is bounded by $|S|$. Thus, there exists a prime $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ above a prime π in $\mathbb{F}_p[t]$, such that $|k(\mathfrak{p})| \leq |\mathbb{F}_p(t)(\pi)|^D$. By applying the inequality (4), we have $|k(\mathfrak{p})| \leq |\mathbb{F}_p(t)(\pi)|^D < (p|S|)^{2D}$. Hence we can take $i(p, D, |S|) = (p|S|)^{2D} - 1$. \square

The following lemma is an elementary application of the previous result, that will be useful in the rest of the paper.

Lemma 3.2. *Let K be a function field of degree D over $\mathbb{F}_p(t)$ and S a non empty finite set of places of K . Let $P_i \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ with $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$ be n distinct points such that*

$$(7) \quad \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_1) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_i, P_j), \text{ for each distinct } 0 \leq i, j \leq n-1 \text{ and for each } \mathfrak{p} \notin S, \\ \text{then } n \leq (p|S|)^{2D}.$$

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that the residue field at \mathfrak{p} has cardinality bounded by $i(p, D, |S|) = (p|S|)^{2D} - 1$. We know that such a \mathfrak{p} exists by Lemma 3.1. We may assume that for each $i \in \{0, \dots, n-1\}$, the point $P_i = [x_i : y_i]$ is written in \mathfrak{p} -coprime integral coordinates, i.e. $\min\{v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_i), v_{\mathfrak{p}}(y_i)\} = 0$. Let $x'_i, y'_i \in K$ such that

$$\begin{pmatrix} y_0 & -x_0 \\ y_1 & -x_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x'_i \\ y'_i \end{pmatrix},$$

for each $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$. Let us denote by P'_i the point $[x'_i : y'_i]$. For all distinct $i, j \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$, we have

$$\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}([x'_i : y'_i], [x'_j : y'_j]) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}((x_0 y_1 - x_0 y_1)^{-1} (x_i y_j - x_j y_i)) = 0$$

Thus P'_0, \dots, P'_{n-1} are n points whose reductions in $\mathbb{P}_1(k(\mathfrak{p}))$ are pairwise distinct for each $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$. Then $n \leq |k(\mathfrak{p})| + 1 \leq (p|S|)^{2D}$. \square

Suppose that ϕ is an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 with good reduction outside S . Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point for ϕ . According to Lemma 3.1 we can take $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$ such that $|k(\mathfrak{p})| \leq i(p, D, |S|)$. By Theorem 2, there exists a number $a \leq i(p, D, |S|)^2 - 1$ such that P is a periodic point for the a -th iterate ϕ^a with minimal period p^e , where e is a non negative integer. The point P admits $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime coordinates. Then there is an automorphism

$\alpha \in \mathrm{PGL}_2(K)$, with coefficients in $\sqrt{R_S}$ and inverse having elements in $\sqrt{R_S}$, such that $\alpha(P) = [0 : 1]$ is a periodic point for the map $\alpha \circ \phi \circ \alpha^{-1}$, which has good reduction outside \hat{S} too. Then we may assume that P is the zero point $[0 : 1]$ and the cycle is the following

$$(8) \quad [0 : 1] \mapsto P_1 \mapsto P_2 \mapsto \dots \mapsto P_i \mapsto \dots \mapsto P_{p^e-1} \mapsto [0 : 1].$$

and we may suppose that $P_i = [x_i : y_i]$ is written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, p^e - 1\}$. As a direct application of Proposition 2.1 and Proposition 2.3, we have

$$(9) \quad \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi^i(P), P) \geq \min\{\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi^i(P), \phi^{i-1}(P)), \dots, \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi(P), P)\} = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(\phi(P), P), \quad \text{for all } \mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}.$$

Thus, for each positive integer i , there exists $A_i \in \sqrt{R_S}$ such that $P_i = [A_i x_1 : y_i]$. Furthermore, by Proposition 2.3, for every k coprime with p , we have that $A_k \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ and it can be taken equal to 1. So $P_k = [x_1 : y_k]$ is still written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates.

The next lemma is a trivial application of Proposition 2.3 to an iterate of shape ϕ^k .

Lemma 3.3. *Let K and S be as above. Suppose that ϕ is an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 defined over K with good reduction outside S . Let $P_0 \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point of minimal period p^e and $P_i = \phi^i(P_0)$. Then, for any integer of the form $p^k \cdot n$, with n not divisible by p and smaller than p^{e-k} , we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_{p^k}) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_{p^k \cdot n})$, for every $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$.*

We are ready to prove our main result about periodic points.

Theorem 7. *Let K be a global function field. Let S be non empty finite set of places of K of cardinality $|S|$. Let p be the characteristic of K . Let $D = [K : \mathbb{F}_p(t)]$. Then there exists a number $n(p, D, |S|)$, which depends only on D, p and $|S|$, such that if $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ is a periodic point for an endomorphism ϕ of \mathbb{P}_1 defined over K with good reduction outside S , then the minimal period of P is bounded by $n(p, D, |S|)$. We can take*

$$(10) \quad n(p, D, |S|) = [(p|S|)^{4D} - 1] \max\{(p|S|)^{2D}, p^{4|S|-2}\}.$$

Proof. At first let $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ be as in the statement and with degree $d = 1$ (i.e. it is an automorphism). If a point of $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ is periodic for ϕ with period $n \geq 3$, then ϕ^n is the identity map of $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$. Hence ϕ is given by a matrix in $\mathrm{PGL}_2(R_S)$, with two eigenvalues whose quotient is a primitive n -th root of unity ζ . The degree of the n -cyclotomic polynomial $\varphi(n)$ is such that $\varphi(n)^2 \geq n - 2$, for each positive integer n . That inequality follows from some elementary computations involving the Euler totient function (e.g. see [1] for definition and properties of this function). Since ζ has degree at most $2[K : \mathbb{F}_p(t)]$, then $n \leq 2 + 4[K : \mathbb{F}_p(t)]^2$ and the last value is smaller than the one in (10).

We now assume that $\phi: \mathbb{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ is an endomorphism as in the statement, that has degree $d \geq 2$. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point for ϕ . Let $L, \hat{S}, \sqrt{R_S}, \sqrt{R_S^*}$ be the ones defined in Subsection 2.3. We denote by P_i the point $P_i = \phi^i(P)$. As already remarked (see a few lines before (8)), we may assume that the minimal period of P is of the shape p^e , up to taking a suitable iterate ϕ^a of ϕ , and that $P = [0 : 1]$. By applying the divisibility arguments contained in Subsection 2.2, with L and \hat{S} instead of respectively K and S , we may assume that the cycle has the form as in (8), with $P_i = [A_i \cdot x_1 : y_i]$ written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime integral coordinates, where $A_i, x_1, y_i \in \sqrt{R_S}$ and $A_1 = 1$. Furthermore, by Proposition 2.3, for any integer k coprime with p , we may take $A_k = 1$.

If $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(A_k) = 0$ for each $k \in \{2, \dots, p^e - 2\}$ and $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$, by Proposition 2.3 and Lemma 3.2 we have $p^e \leq (p|S|)^{2D}$. Recall that the number a , providing the above iterate ϕ^a , is such that $n = a \cdot p^e$ and $a \leq i(p, D, |S|)^2 - 1 \leq (p|S|)^{4D} - 1$ (this last inequality is not the sharpest

one, but it will be useful to get some nice form for our bounds in what follows). Hence $n = a \cdot p^e \leq [(p|S|)^{4D} - 1] (p|S|)^{2D}$.

Otherwise there exists an index α with $0 < \alpha < e$ such that the $A_{p^\alpha} \in \sqrt{R_S} \setminus \sqrt{R_S^*}$. We consider two cases.

Case $p = 2$. Assume that α is the smallest integer k such that A_{2^k} is not an \hat{S} -unit. Let $i \equiv 3 \pmod{4}$. If $\alpha > 1$, by Lemma 3.3 we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_i) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_1) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_{2^\alpha})$, for all $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. Then there exist $u_i, u_{2^\alpha} \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that $P_i = [x_1 : y_1 + u_i]$ and $P_{2^\alpha} = [A_{2^\alpha} : A_{2^\alpha} y_1 + u_{2^\alpha}]$. Furthermore, by $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_1) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_i, P_{2^\alpha})$, there exists $u_{i,\alpha} \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that $A_{2^\alpha} \frac{u_i}{u_{2^\alpha}} - \frac{u_{i,\alpha}}{u_{2^\alpha}} = 1$. By Theorem 4 there are at most $r(p, |S|)$ different possible values for u_i . If $\alpha = 1$, we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_i) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_2)$ and $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_1) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_2)$. Then there exist two S -units u_i, u_2 such that $P_i = [x_1 : y_1 + A_2 u_i]$ and $P_2 = [A_2 : A_2 y_1 + u_2]$. As before, we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_1) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_i, P_2)$. Hence there exists an $u_{i,2} \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that $A_2^2 \frac{u_i}{u_2} - \frac{u_{i,2}}{u_2} = 1$. Again, by Theorem 4, there exist at most $r(p, |S|)$ different possible values for u_i . Note that the positive odd integer i such that $i - 1 < 2^e$ and $4 \nmid i - 1$ is equal to 2^{e-2} . Therefore $2^e \leq 4r(p, |S|)$, i. e. $p^e \leq p^2 r(p, |S|)$ with $p = 2$. Since $r(p, |S|) \leq p^{4|S|-4}$, then it is enough to take $n(p, D, |S|, d) \leq (i(p, D, |S|)^2 - 1)(p^2 \cdot r(p, |S|)) \leq [(p|S|)^{4D} - 1] p^{4|S|-2}$.

Case $p > 2$. Let b be of the shape $b = k \cdot p + i$ with $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, p^{e-2}\}$ and $i \in \{2, 3, \dots, p-1\}$. Because of our assumption on p and Proposition 2.3, we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_b) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_b) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1)$, for any $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. Then there exists an element $u_b \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that

$$(11) \quad P_b = [x_1 : y_1 + u_b].$$

By $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_1, P_{p^\alpha}) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1)$, we deduce that there exist $u_{p^\alpha} \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that $P_{p^\alpha} = [A_{p^\alpha} x_1 : A_{p^\alpha} y_1 + u_{p^\alpha}]$. Again by Proposition 2.3 we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{p^\alpha}, P_b) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1)$, for every $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. By identity (11), there exists $u_{\alpha,b} \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that $A_{p^\alpha} u_b - u_{p^\alpha} = u_{\alpha,b}$. Observe that there are exactly $(p^{e-2} + 1)(p - 2)$ of such integers b . We have that the pair $(u_b/u_{p^\alpha}, u_{\alpha,b}/u_{p^\alpha}) \in (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ is a solution of $A_{p^\alpha} X - Y = 1$, where $A_{p^\alpha} \notin \sqrt{R_S^*}$. By Theorem 4, there are only $r(p, |S|)$ possible values for u_b/u_{p^α} . Hence $(p^{e-2} + 1)(p - 2) \leq r(p, |S|)$, i. e. $p^e \leq p^2 \left(\frac{r(p, |S|)}{p-2} - 1 \right)$. Thus $n \leq [(p|S|)^{4D} - 1] p^{4|S|-2}$, since $r(p, |S|) \leq p^{4|S|-4}$. \square

4. BOUND FOR THE CARDINALITY OF A FINITE ORBIT

We start by giving some general results that hold for each global field K .

The following lemma is a direct application of Proposition 2.1 and Proposition 2.2.

Lemma 4.1. *Let*

$$(12) \quad P = P_{-m+1} \mapsto P_{-m+2} \mapsto \dots \mapsto P_{-1} \mapsto P_0 = [0 : 1] \mapsto [0 : 1]$$

be an orbit for an endomorphism ϕ defined over K , with good reduction outside S . For any a, b integers such that $0 < a < b \leq m - 1$ and $\mathfrak{p} \notin S$, we have

$$(13) \quad \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_{-a}) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_0) \leq \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-a}, P_0).$$

Proof. The inequality in (13) follows directly from Proposition 2.2. By Proposition 2.1 and the inequality in (13) we have $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_{-a}) \geq \min\{\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_0), \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-a}, P_0)\} = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_0)$. Let r be the largest positive integer such that $-b + r(b - a) < 0$. Then $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_0) \geq \min\{\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_{-a}), \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-a}, P_{b-2a}), \dots, \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b+r(b-a)}, P_0)\} = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-b}, P_{-a})$. \square

We are going to recall some well-known results in the general setting of non-archimedean dynamics, first the notion of *multiplier*. To ease notation, we use the affine model for endomorphisms of $\mathbb{P}_1(\bar{K})$, that we consider as the set $\bar{K} \cup \{\infty\}$. To any endomorphism ϕ of $\mathbb{P}_1(\bar{K})$ we associate the usual rational function defined by ϕ on $\bar{K} \cup \{\infty\}$, that, with abuse of

notation, we denote with the same symbol. Let ϕ' be the usual derivative of ϕ . We assume that the non-archimedean valuation v_p is extended to the whole algebraic closure \bar{K} .

Definition 8. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(\bar{K})$ be a periodic point with minimal periodicity n for the rational function ϕ . We define $\lambda_P(\phi)$ the multiplier of P as

$$\lambda_P(\phi) = \begin{cases} (\phi^n)'(P) & \text{if } P \in \bar{K} \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2(\phi^n)'(z^{-1})}{(\phi^n(z^{-1}))^2} & \text{if } P = \infty \end{cases}.$$

We say that P is *attracting* if $v_p(\lambda_P(\phi)) > 0$, *indifferent* if $v_p(\lambda_P(\phi)) = 0$ and *repelling* if $v_p(\lambda_P(\phi)) < 0$.

The limit in the above definition exists in \bar{K} (see [29, Exercise 1.13]).

When ϕ has good reduction at v_p , we have the following lemma, that is a trivial application of [3, Lemma 2.1] to a suitable iterate of ϕ .

Lemma 4.2. *Let ϕ be an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 defined over K with good reduction at p . Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a periodic point. Then P is attracting or indifferent.*

The next lemma contains some trivial generalizations of [3, Lemma 2.2] and [3, Lemma 2.3]. Roughly speaking, [3, Lemma 2.2] says that if $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ is an attracting fixed point for a rational function with good reduction at p , then for any other fixed point $Q \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ the reductions of P and Q are distinct in the reduced field $k(p)$. If P is an indifferent fixed point, then by [3, Lemma 2.3], for each preperiodic point $Q \in \mathbb{P}_1(K) \setminus \{P\}$ whose orbit contains P , we have that P and Q have distinct reductions \tilde{P} and \tilde{Q} in $\mathbb{P}_1(k(p))$.

Let us call *strictly preperiodic* a point that is preperiodic and not periodic. Furthermore, for any periodic point $P \in \mathbb{P}_1$, we say that two points $Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{P}_1$ are in a same *tail* of P if Q_1 and Q_2 belong to a same orbit containing P and are strictly preperiodic.

Lemma 4.3. *Let ϕ be an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 defined over K with good reduction at p .*

- a) *Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be an attracting periodic point. Then for every Q different from P in the cycle of P for ϕ , the reductions \tilde{P} and \tilde{Q} in $\mathbb{P}_1(k(p))$ are distinct.*
- b) *Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be an indifferent periodic point. Let $Q_1, Q_2 \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be in the same tail of P . Then the reductions \tilde{Q}_1 and \tilde{Q}_2 in $\mathbb{P}_1(k(p))$ are distinct.*

Proof. a) It is sufficient to apply [3, Lemma 2.2] to a suitable iterate of ϕ .

b) As above, for each $Q \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ we denote by \tilde{Q} its reduction in $k(p)$. Since ϕ has good reduction at p , then $\phi_p(\tilde{Q}) = \widetilde{\phi(Q)}$ (e.g. see Theorem 2.18 in [29] p.59). Suppose $\tilde{Q}_1 = \tilde{Q}_2$, then \tilde{Q}_1 is a periodic point for the reduced map ϕ_p and the orbit of \tilde{Q}_1 for ϕ_p coincides with the cycle of \tilde{P} . This contradicts [3, Lemma 2.3], by considering a suitable iterate of ϕ instead of ϕ . \square

Now we are ready to prove Theorem 1.

Proof of Theorem 1. Let $L, \hat{S}, \sqrt{R_S}, \sqrt{R_S^*}$ the ones defined in Subsection 2.3.

Case K function field Let d denote the degree of an endomorphism ϕ as in the statement of Theorem 1. First suppose $d = 1$. So ϕ is bijective. Thus, every preperiodic point is periodic; so it suffices to apply Theorem 7.

Now assume $d \geq 2$. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(K)$ be a preperiodic point for ϕ . We take a fixed $p_0 \notin S$ such that the cardinality $|k(p_0)|$ is minimal among the prime not in S . By Lemma 3.1, we have $|k(p_0)| \leq (p|S|)^{2D} - 1$. By Lemma 4.2, each periodic point for ϕ is either indifferent or attracting with respect to the valuation v_p . Let P_0 be such that $\phi^m(P) = P_0$ is periodic, where m is the minimum integer such that the point $\phi^m(P)$ is periodic.

If P_0 is indifferent with respect \mathfrak{p}_0 , by Lemma 4.3, the reductions modulo \mathfrak{p} of the strictly preperiodic points in the orbit of P are pairwise distinct and all different from the reduction of P_0 . Therefore we have that

$$(14) \quad |O_\phi(P)| \leq |k(\mathfrak{p}_0)| + n(p, D, |S|) \leq (p|S|)^{4D} \max \{ (p|S|)^{2D}, p^{4|S|-2} \},$$

where the number $n(p, D, |S|)$ is the one in Theorem 7.

If P_0 is attracting with respect \mathfrak{p}_0 , then by Lemma 4.3 we have that the cycle of P_0 contains at most $(p|S|)^{2D}$ points. Then, up to taking a suitable conjugate of an N -th iterate of ϕ , by an automorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 associated to a matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}(\sqrt{R_S})$, we can assume that the finite orbit of P is the one in (12), with $N \leq (p|S|)^{2D}$ and each point $P_{-r} = [x_r : y_r]$ is written in $\sqrt{R_S}$ -coprime coordinates. By Lemma 4.1, for every $1 \leq i < j \leq m-1$ there exists $T_{i,j} \in \sqrt{R_S}$ such that $x_i = T_{i,j}x_j$. Consider the \mathfrak{p} -adic distance between the points P_{-1} and P_{-j} . Again by Lemma 4.1, we have

$$(15) \quad \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-1}, P_{-j}) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1y_j - x_1y_1/T_{1,j}) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1/T_{1,j}),$$

for all $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. Then, there exists $u_j \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that

$$(16) \quad y_j = (y_1 + u_j) / T_{1,j}.$$

Note that by Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 3.2, the number of consecutive points P_{-i} ($i \geq 0$) in (12), such that $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_{-i}) = \delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_0, P_{-1})$ for each $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$, is bounded by the number given in Lemma 3.2, because the conjugation of ϕ considered before was made with an automorphism of \mathbb{P}_1 associated to a matrix $A \in \mathrm{SL}(\sqrt{R_S})$.

Suppose that there exists a point P_{-a} of the orbit in (12) such that $v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_a) < v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1)$ for a $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. By the previous argument that involves Lemma 3.2, we can assume that $a \leq (p|S|)^{2D} - 1$.

Consider the \mathfrak{p} -adic distance between the points P_{-a} and P_{-b} for any $b > a$. By Lemma 4.1 and (16) with $j = b$, we have: $\delta_{\mathfrak{p}}(P_{-a}, P_{-b}) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_a((y_1 + u_b)/T_{1,b}) - (x_1/T_{1,b})y_a) = v_{\mathfrak{p}}(x_1/T_{1,b})$, for all $\mathfrak{p} \notin \hat{S}$. Then there exists $v_b \in \sqrt{R_S^*}$ such that

$$(17) \quad \frac{x_1}{x_a y_1 - x_1 y_a} v_b - \frac{x_a}{x_a y_1 - x_1 y_a} u_b = 1.$$

For our assumption on x_a , we have that the above equation (17) is not S -trivial. Therefore, by Theorem 4, there are only $r(p, |S|)$ possible values for u_b . So we have that the number m of points as in (12) verifies $m \leq a + 1 + r(p, |S|) \leq (p|S|)^{2D} + r(p, |S|)$. As before we can take $r(p, |S|) \leq p^{4|S|-4}$, then

$$|O_\phi(P)| = N \cdot m \leq (p|S|)^{2D} ((p|S|)^{2D} + p^{4|S|-4})$$

and so it is bounded by the number in (1).

Case K number field. The proof of Theorem 1 with K a number field is almost the same as the one in the case of function fields. We take a fixed $\mathfrak{p}_0 \notin S$ such that the cardinality $|k(\mathfrak{p}_0)|$ is minimal among the prime not in S . Let p_0 be the characteristic of $k(\mathfrak{p}_0)$. By taking the bound in [1, Theorem 4.7] we have that $p_0 < 12(|S| \log |S| + |S| \log(12/e)) < 12|S| \log(5|S|)$, because S contains at most $|S| - 1$ non archimedean valuations. Then

$$(18) \quad |k(\mathfrak{p}_0)| + 1 \leq (12|S| \log(5|S|))^D.$$

As in the case of function field, we first assume that P_0 is an indifferent periodic point with respect to \mathfrak{p}_0 . By applying Theorem 6 and Lemma 4.3, we have

$$|O_\phi(P)| \leq |k(\mathfrak{p}_0)| + (12(|S| + 1) \log(5(|S| + 1)))^{4D} \leq (12(|S| + 2) \log(5(|S| + 1)))^{4D}.$$

Assume that P_0 is attractive, with respect to the prime \mathfrak{p}_0 . The proof uses the same arguments as in the case of function fields. But here it is enough to take $a = 2$ and apply Theorem 4 with $\Gamma = (\sqrt{R_S^*})^2$ for the equation (17). Since Γ has rank $2|S| - 2$, then the units u_j assume at most $2^{16|S|-8}$ values. Therefore $m \leq 2^{16|S|-8} + 3$ and by applying Theorem 6 we obtain $|\mathcal{O}_\phi(P)| \leq (2^{16|S|-8} + 3) (12|S| \log(5|S|))^D$. \square

4.1. Proof of Corollary 1.1. Let C be an upperbound for the minimal periodicity of a point in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ for an endomorphism ϕ defined over K of degree $d \geq 2$. More generally, let B be an upper bound for the cardinality of a finite orbit in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ for ϕ . One can prove a bound $b(B, C, d)$, that depends only on B, C and d , for the cardinality of the set $\text{PrePer}(\phi, K)$. For example, take \mathcal{P} the set of all primes in \mathbb{Z} and

$$n = \prod_{p \in \mathcal{P}} p^{m_p(C)}$$

where $m_p(C) = \max\{\text{ord}_p(z) \mid z \in \mathbb{N}, z \leq C\}$. Each periodic point is either a solution of $\phi^n(P) - P = 0$ or the point at infinity. Then ϕ has at most $d^n + 1$ finite orbits in $\mathbb{P}_1(K)$ (this is a very rude upperbound). Thus a bound for the cardinality of $\text{PrePer}(\phi, K)$ is $d^B \cdot (d^n + 1)$.

4.2. Proof of Corollary 1.2. Since S contains only the archimedean place, then $R_S^* = \{1, -1\}$. Let P be a periodic point for ϕ of minimal period n . As usual we may assume that $P = [0 : 1]$. Let p be a prime dividing n . Then $n = p^e m$, for some positive integers e and m , where m is coprime with p . Thus, the iterate ϕ^m has the following cycle of length p^e

$$(19) \quad [0 : 1] \mapsto P_1 \mapsto \dots \mapsto P_{p^e-1} \mapsto [0 : 1].$$

We may assume that the point $P_i = [x_i : y_i]$ is written in integral coprime coordinates for each index i . By Proposition 2.3, for each $2 \leq i \leq p-1$, there exists $u_i \in R_S^*$ such that $[x_i : y_i] = [x_1 : y_1 + u_i]$. If $p \notin \{2, 3\}$, then the beginning of the cycle (19) is

$$[0 : 1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + u_2] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + u_3] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + u_4] \mapsto \dots$$

for some $u_2, u_3, u_4 \in R_S^*$. Since $R_S^* = \{1, -1\}$, we have $|\{P_2, P_3, P_4\}| \leq 2$. Then $n = 2^\alpha 3^\beta$ for some integers α and β . Up to taking a suitable iterate of the map ϕ , we may treat separately the cases when $n = 2^\alpha$ and when $n = 3^\beta$. Assume that $n = 2^\alpha$. We are going to prove that $\alpha \leq 1$. Suppose that $\alpha \geq 2$. By considering the p -adic distances $\delta_p(P_1, P_i)$ with $2 \leq i \leq 4$, by Proposition 2.3, we get that the beginning of the cycle is

$$[0 : 1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1] \mapsto [A_1 x_1 : A_1 y_1 + u_2] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + A_1 u_3] \mapsto \dots$$

where $A_1 \in R_S$, $u_2, u_3 \in R_S^*$ and everything is written in coprime integral coordinates.

Again by Proposition 2.3 we have $\delta_p(P_2, P_3) = \delta_p(P_0, P_1)$ for every prime p ; then there exists an S -unit $u_{2,3}$ such that $A_1^2 u_3 = u_2 + u_{2,3}$. Since $R_S^* = \{1, -1\}$, we have $A_1^2 \in \{0, 2, -2\}$, then $A_1 = 0$, that contradicts $\alpha \geq 2$. Then $\alpha \leq 1$.

Assume that $n = 3^\beta$. We are going to prove that $\beta \leq 1$. Assume that $\beta \geq 2$. As before, by the divisibility properties listed in Proposition 2.3 and by considering the p -adic distances $\delta_p(P_1, P_i)$ with $2 \leq i \leq 4$, we have that the beginning of the cycle is

$$[0 : 1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + u_2] \mapsto [A_1 x_1 : A_1 y_1 + u_3] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1 + A_1 u_4] \mapsto \dots$$

where $A_1 \in R_S$ and $u_2, u_3, u_4 \in R_S^*$ and everything is written in coprime integral coordinates. By the second part of Proposition 2.3, we have $\delta_p(P_4, P_3) = \delta_p(P_0, P_1)$ for every prime p . Then there exists an S -unit $u_{3,4}$ such that $A_1^2 u_4 = u_3 + u_{3,4}$. Since $R_S^* = \{1, -1\}$, we have $A_1^2 \in \{0, 2, -2\}$, that contradicts $\beta \geq 2$; so $\beta \leq 1$.

Thus we have proved that $n \in \{1, 2, 3, 6\}$. If $n = 6$, with few calculations we see that the cycle has the form

$$[0 : 1] \mapsto [x_1 : y_1] \mapsto [A_2 x_1 : y_2] \mapsto [A_3 x_1 : y_3] \mapsto [A_2 x_1 : y_4] \mapsto [x_1 : y_5] \mapsto [0 : 1]$$

where $A_2, A_3 \in R_S$ and everything is written in coprime integral coordinates. We may apply Proposition 2.3. Then, by considering the p -adic distances $\delta_p(P_1, P_i)$ for all indexes $2 \leq i \leq 5$ for every prime p , we get that there exists an S -units u_i such that

$$(20) \quad y_2 = A_2y_1 + u_2; \quad y_3 = A_3y_1 + A_2u_3; \quad y_4 = A_2y_1 + A_3u_4; \quad y_5 = y_1 + A_2u_5.$$

Furthermore $\delta_p(P_2, P_4) = \delta_p(P_0, P_2)$ for every prime p . Thus there exists $u_{2,4} \in R_S^*$ such that $y_4 = y_2 + u_{2,4}$ and by (20) one sees that $A_2y_1 + A_3u_4 = A_2y_1 + u_2 + u_{2,4}$. Since $R_S^* = \{1, -1\}$, then the equality $A_3u_4 = u_2 + u_{2,4}$ implies $A_3 \in \{2, -2\}$. By $\delta_p(P_2, P_5) = \delta_p(P_0, P_3)$, we have that there exists $u_{2,5} \in R_S^*$ such that $A_2y_5 = y_2 + A_3u_{2,5}$. By substituting in the last equality the expressions of y_2 and y_5 appearing in (20), we have $A_2^2u_5 = u_2 + A_3u_{2,5}$. Since A_2^2 is a square and $A_3 \in \{-2, 2\}$, then the only possibility is $A_2^2 = 1$. Without loss of generality we may assume $A_2 = 1$. In particular, we have $y_3 = A_3y_1 + u_3$ and $y_4 = y_1 + A_3u_4$. By considering $\delta_p(P_3, P_4) = \delta_p(P_0, P_1)$, we obtain that there exists $u_{3,4} \in R_S^*$ such that $A_3^2u_4 = u_3 + u_{3,4}$. As above we have a contradiction with $n = 6$, so we conclude that $n \leq 3$.

Suppose now that $P \in \mathbb{P}_1(\mathbb{Q})$ is a preperiodic point for ϕ . Let k be the cardinality of the cycle in the orbit of P , so $k \leq 3$. At first we assume that the orbit of P contains an indifferent periodic point P_0 with respect the prime 2. By Lemma 4.3 we have that the strictly preperiodic points in the orbit of P are at most 2. Hence $|O_\phi(P)| \leq 5$. Assume now that the orbit of P contains only attractive periodic points. Let m be the minimum integer such that $\phi^{m-k}(P)$ is a fixed point for ϕ^k and denote it with P_0 . Without loss of generality, we can assume $P_0 = [0 : 1]$. Furthermore, we may assume that the orbit is as in (12), with $P_{-j} = [x_j : y_j]$, written in coprime integral coordinates, for all integer j with $m > j > 0$. By using the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 1, we see that also in this case the identities as in (16) hold. Then, for each j with $m > j > 0$, there exists an integer $T_{1,j}$ such that $x_1 = T_{1,j}x_j$ and (16) holds. We have $P_{-j} = [x_j : y_j] = [x_1 : y_1 + u_j]$, for a suitable S -unit u_j . Since $|R_S^*| = 2$, we conclude $m \leq 4$. Thus, there are at most 4 preperiodic points in the orbit of P for ϕ^k . Since $k \leq 3$, we have $|O_\phi(P)| \leq 3 \cdot 4 = 12$.

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