

Ekedes-Szabó

T_n^m [Ekedes-Szabó, 1d version]:

C alg^s curve, $\Gamma \subseteq \mathbb{C}^3$ ~~smooth~~ alg^s surface
 $\dim(\pi_i^{-1}(\Gamma)) = 2$ $\pi_i: \begin{matrix} \mathbb{C}^3 \times \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}^3 \end{matrix}$ (i.e. no order)
 $\text{char } 0, \mathbb{C} \Gamma / \mathbb{Q} \leq \mathbb{C}$

Suppose $\forall \epsilon, \eta > 0, \exists X \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q})$ $|X^3 \cap \Gamma| > \epsilon |X|^{2-\eta}$

(e.g. $\Gamma = \{x+y=z\}, X = \{-N, \dots, N\}$)

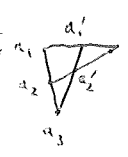
Then $\exists (G, \tau)$ alg^s grp $\exists \alpha_i: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow G$ alg^s correspondences (i/\mathbb{Q})
 st. $\Gamma \sim \{\alpha_1(x) + \alpha_2(y) = \alpha_3(z)\}$

Psf v1: $\circledast \iff \circledast$: \exists psf $X \subseteq \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q})$ $\delta_i(X^3 \cap \Gamma) = 2$ \forall non-prime $u, v, \text{tr} \in \mathbb{N}$
 where $\delta_i(Y) = \text{st}(\log_3 |Y|) \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$
 (for Y psf)
 i.e. $\delta_i(Y_i) / v_i = \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} \log_3 |Y_i|$
 $\in \mathbb{R}$

Psf v2: C alg^s curve, let $\delta_i \in \mathbb{N}^0 \cup \mathbb{N}$ "adequate language"
 $\exists a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{Q})$ yes (i.e. $\dim(a_i) = \dim C = 1$) where $d(a_i/C) = \text{tr} d(\bar{a}_i/\bar{C})$
 $a_i \downarrow a_j$ i.e. $\dim(a_i/a_j) = \dim(a_i) - \dim(a_j)$ where $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$
 $a_i \in \text{acl}(a_j, a_k)$
 $0 < \delta(a_i) < \infty$ where $\delta(a_i/C) = \inf_{\text{psf } X \ni a} \delta_i(X)$
 X indep^{alg} / \mathbb{C} \mathbb{N}

Fact: For any psf $\mathbb{N}_3 \mathbb{N}_2$ $(x_i)_{i \in \omega}$
 exists adequate $\mathbb{Z} = \{t, (x_i)_{i \in \omega}\}$

Then $\exists a'_i \in G$ alg^s grp $\dim G = 1$
 $a'_i \sim a_i$ (i.e. $\text{acl}(a'_i) = \text{acl}(a_i)$)
 $a'_1 + a'_2 = a'_3$

psf idea: a_1, a_2, a_3 
 $\text{cb}(a_2, a_3 / a_1, a'_1) = e$ $\dim(e) = 1$ by $S_2 = T$
 grp conf \rightarrow result. \square

Fact/Def: sps $x \sim y$ and $x \text{ alg } y$
 Then $\text{acl}(\text{cb}(xy/y))$ is smallest $A = \text{acl}(A) \subseteq \text{acl}(y)$
 st. $x \sim_A y$

Higher dim version:
 MKQA Replace $\dim C = 1$ with a_i is in coarse general posⁿ (cgp)
 meaning $\delta(a_i/C) = 0$ if $d(a_i/C) < d(a_i)$

2. Recognising actions

Sps (G, X) is a faithful connected algebraic homogeneous space (f.c.a.h.s)
 i.e. (G, X) connected alg' grp, X var'y
 $\ast: G \times X \rightarrow X$ morphism faithful transitive grp action.
 (e.g. (GL_n, \mathbb{A}^n)) (Rem^k: $G \text{ ab}^n \Rightarrow X \cong G$)

Let $(g, x) \in G \times X$ gen^s. Set $y := g \ast x$.

Then (i) $x \sim_g y$, $x \perp g \perp y$ ($d(y/g) = d(x/g) = d(x) = \dim G \geq d(y) \geq d(y/g)$)

(ii) $x \perp y$ (by trans^v)

(iii) $cb(xy/g) \sim g$ (by faithfulness)

(iv) Let $x'g' \stackrel{d}{=} xy$, let $h := cb(xx'/gg')$ ($h = g'g$)



Then $d(h) = d(g)$.

[Equip $g \perp h \perp g'$]

G grp conf th^m \rightarrow (i)-(iv) $\Rightarrow \exists (G, X) \ni (g', x')$ as above, $g \sim g', x \sim x'$

3. (f.1.+2.) A grp action ES th^m

TK^m [BZ '23]: ~~MMMM~~ $\delta = \delta_y^d$, $y \in \mathbb{N}^d \setminus \mathbb{N}$, δ adequate

- Sps x, y cgp
- g cgp (or just fLgrp & ugp)
- $x \sim_g y$ ~~MMMM~~ $cb(xy/g) \sim g$
- $x \perp_g y$ ($\Rightarrow \delta(y) = \delta(x)$) ~~MM~~
- $acl(x) \cap acl(y) \neq \emptyset = acl(g)$ (else work over it)

Examples: $X = \{-N^2, \dots, N^2\}$
 $H = \{-N, \dots, N\}$
 $\delta_N(X \times H \times \mathbb{N}_+^d) = \{ \delta(x) + \delta(H) \}$
 $\rightarrow (x, g, y) \begin{cases} \delta(x) = 2 = \delta(y), \delta(g) = 1 \\ \delta(x, g, y) = 3 \end{cases} \quad x \perp_g y$
 - Same with $X = \{-N, \dots, N\} \times \{-\pi N, \dots, \pi N\}$
 $H = \{-N, \dots, N\} \cup \{-\pi N, \dots, \pi N\}$

Then: (I) exists (G, X) f.c.a.h.s

$$x \sim_{g'} x', y \sim_{g'} y'$$

(II) moreover, $G \text{ ab}^n$

\rightarrow (III) moreover, same conclusion as in ES.

This week!

$$x \sim x', g \sim g', y \sim y', (g', g', y') \in \Gamma_{g'}$$

Cor^y: In ES, can weaken $\textcircled{1}$ to:

$$\textcircled{1} \forall \epsilon, \eta > 0 \exists X, H \subseteq c(\mathcal{C}), |X \times H \times \mathbb{N}_+^d| > c(|X| |H|)^\eta$$

Note: old case already improved on (with explicit η) by Raz-Shorin-de Zeeuw 2015.

Higher dim case (with cgp o.d. Lgrp) appears to be new.

Def: g is ~~WYP~~ WYP if $0 < \delta(g) < \infty$ and $\delta(a/c) < \delta(a)$ if $d(a/c) < d(a)$ i.e. $a/c \in \text{acc}$.
~~MM~~ g is fLgrp if $\delta(h) \geq d(h) \cdot \frac{\delta(g)}{d(g)}$ whenever $h \in \text{acl}(g_1, \dots, g_n)$
 $g_i \stackrel{d}{=} g, g_i \perp g_i$

Fact: cgp \Rightarrow fLgrp & ugp

pd of Thⁿ: wlog $\delta(y) = d(y)$

~~(I)~~ $g = \sqrt{x}$ $h := b(x x' / y y')$
 $d(y) \leq d(h) \leq \delta(h) \leq \delta(x)$
 \uparrow $\geq T + \epsilon$ w.p.

replace $g \rightsquigarrow h$
 $y \rightsquigarrow x'$
 assumptions preserved

After finitely many iterations, $d(h) = d(y)$
 Also $x \perp y$
 so grp conf $\rightsquigarrow (G, x)$



(II) follows from:

Thⁿ[0Z]: $(g, x) \in (G, X)$ fca.h.s, g wgp, x wgp
 $x \perp y \perp g^k x$

(x wgp $\Rightarrow G$ nilp
 was in BPTZ 22)

Then G is abⁿ. (so (G, X) is PHS)

Pf: For some n , G on X^n diag action has trivial stabs
 $\bar{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ δ -ind. $\bar{x} \perp g \perp g^k \bar{x}$
 $\delta(g) = \delta(g/g^k \bar{x}) = \delta(\bar{x}/g^k \bar{x}) \leq \delta(\bar{x}) = \delta(x)$
 \uparrow $\text{stab}_G(x) = \{1\}$

Iterate as ~~above~~ in (I) ($g \rightsquigarrow g^{-1} \cdot g \dots$)
 and "take limit"
 $\rightsquigarrow \delta(g) = \delta(g^{-1} \cdot g) \leq \delta(x)$
 $\rightsquigarrow \delta = 0$ -approx subgroup
 $\rightsquigarrow G$ nilp
 BGT

e.g. 2-step nilp

$t := [g_1^{-1} g_2, g_3^{-1} g_4] \in Z(G)$ (g_i : δ -inde x)
 "action BSG" $\rightsquigarrow \delta(t * x) \leq \delta(x)$ $\leftarrow G_{x, n}(Z) = 1$
 Then $\delta(x/t * x) \geq \delta(t * x/x) = \delta(t/x) = \delta(t) > 0$
 but $d(x/t * x) \leq \dots$
 $\dim(Z(G) * x) < \dim(X) = d(x)$ \bar{x} wgp \square

(III) After iterating, $g \rightsquigarrow x$

follows: also originally
 Then $x \perp y$: else, $\delta(g) = \delta(g/y) \stackrel{=}{=} \delta(x/y) = 0$ w.p.
 Then $d(g) = d(g/y) = d(x/y) = d(x) = \dim G$
 so $d(h) = d(y) \rightsquigarrow$ grp conf immediately

(Note: too long for 1h, didn't get to pd...
 If doing again: start with (III) stated, find way \rightsquigarrow psf 1 \rightsquigarrow psf 2, then pd?)