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**Classifying Galois groups of small iterates via rational points.** (English) Zbl 1441.11281  
Int. J. Number Theory 14, No. 5, 1403-1426 (2018).

Let  $\phi(x)$  be a monic quadratic polynomial over  $Z$  and put  $\phi^0(x) = x$  and  $\phi^n(x) = \phi(\phi^{n-1}(x))$  for  $n \geq 1$ . The paper deals with Galois group  $G_n(\phi, b)$  of the polynomial  $\phi^n(x) - b$ , where  $b \in Z$  is generic for  $\phi$ , i.e. for all  $n$  the equation  $\phi^n(x) = b$  has  $2^n$  distinct solutions. Moreover let  $T_{2,n}(\phi)$  be the graph whose set of vertices equals  $\bigcup_{m=0}^n \{z : \phi^m(z) = b\}$ , and two elements  $z_1, z_2$  are joined by an edge if  $z_2 = \phi(z_1)$ . If  $T_{2,n}$  is the binary rooted tree with  $n$  levels, then the graphs  $T_{2,n}(\phi)$  and  $T_{2,n}$  are isomorphic. Since  $G_n(\phi, b)$  acts on  $T_{2,n}(\phi)$ , it is a subgroup of  $\text{Aut}(T_{2,n})$ . Therefore the inverse limit  $G(\phi, b) = \varprojlim G_n(\phi, b)$  is a subgroup of the group of automorphisms  $\text{Aut}(T_2)$  of the full binary rooted tree  $T_2$ .

It has been conjectured (see [N. Boston and R. Jones, Pure Appl. Math. Q. 5, No. 1, 213–225 (2009; Zbl 1167.11011)]) that if  $\phi(x) = x^2 + c \in Z[x]$ , all its iterates are irreducible and  $c \neq -2$ , then the index of  $G(\phi, 0)$  in  $\text{Aut}(T_2)$  is finite, and this has been shown to be true for certain large families of polynomials (see [M. Stoll, Arch. Math. 59, No. 3, 239–244 (1992; Zbl 0758.11045)] and [H.-C. Li, Arch. Math. 114, No. 3, 265–269 (2020; Zbl 1435.37108)]). C. Gratton et al. [Bull. Lond. Math. Soc. 45, No. 6, 1194–1208 (2013; Zbl 1291.37121)] and the author [Acta Arith. 159, 149–197 (2013; Zbl.1296.14017)] showed that the conjecture follows from the ABC conjecture.

The author established earlier [Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. 144, 1931–1939 (2016; Zbl.1338.14026)] that if the Vojta conjecture holds [P. Vojta, Lect. Notes Math. 2009, 111–224 (2011; Zbl 1258.11076)], then there exist an integer  $n = n(\phi)$  such that if  $G_n(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_n(\phi))$ , then  $G(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_2)$ . He showed also (J. Number Th. 148, 372–383 (2015); Zbl.1391.37090) that for a large class of quadratic polynomials over the field of rational functions over a field of zero characteristics the analogous assertion holds with  $n = 17$  without any unproved assumptions.

In this paper the implications

$$G_3(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_{2,3}) \longrightarrow G_5(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_{2,5})$$

and, if  $c \neq 3$  also

$$G_2(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_{2,2}) \longrightarrow G_5(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_{2,5})$$

are established (Theorem 1.3), and this implies that if  $c \neq 3$  and neither  $-c$  nor  $-(c+1)$  is a square, then one has  $G_5(\phi, 0) = \text{Aut}(T_{2,5})$ . Theorem 1.6 gives similar implications in case  $b = 1$ . The proofs are based on the determination of all rational points on hyperelliptic curves

$$C_\varepsilon : y^2 = -x^{\varepsilon_0} \phi^1(x)^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots \phi^n(x)^{\varepsilon_n},$$

with  $\varepsilon_i \in \{0, 1\}$ , which is performed using the Chabauty-Coleman method (see e.g. [W. McCallum and B. Poonen, Panor. Synth. 36, 99–117 (2012; Zbl 1377.11077)]) and the Mordell-Weil sieve (see [N. Bruin and M. Stoll, LMS J. Comput. Math. 13, 272–306 (2010; Zbl 1278.11069)]).

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#### MSC:

- 11R32 Galois theory
- 11G30 Curves of arbitrary genus or genus  $\neq 1$  over global fields
- 14G05 Rational points
- 37P15 Dynamical systems over global ground fields

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Galois groups; arithmetical dynamics; rational points on curves; quadratic polynomials; preimage tree;

**Software:**

SageMath; Magma

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