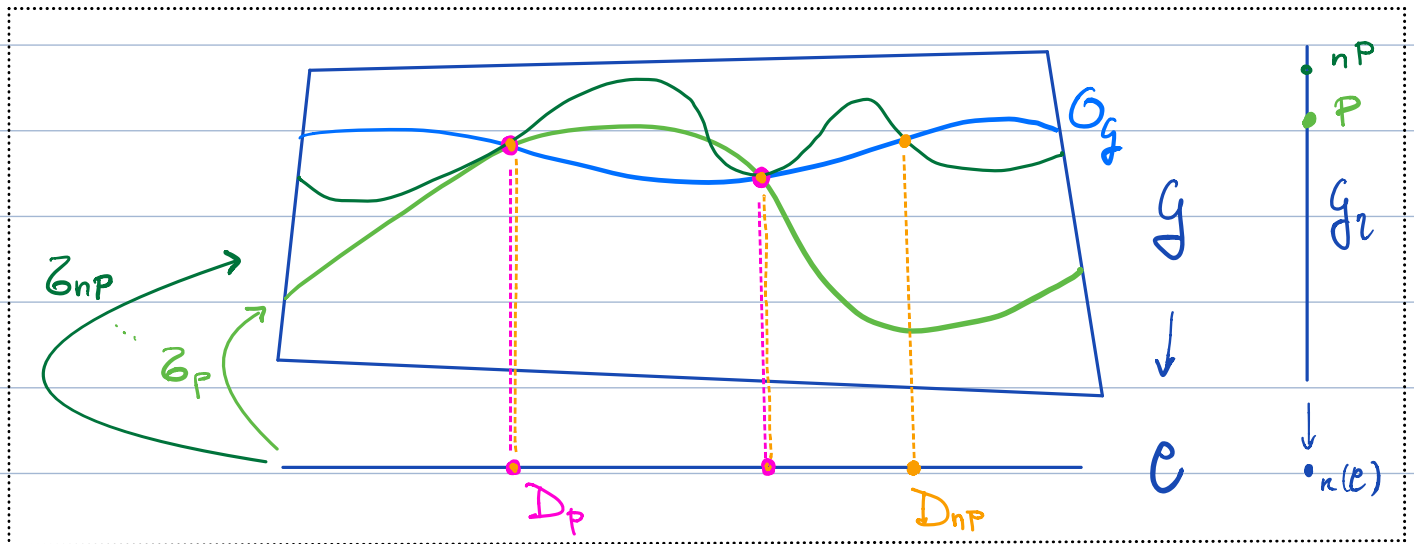


# GCD RESULTS ON SEMIABELIAN VARIETIES AND A CONJECTURE OF SILVERMAN

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## GEOMETRIC DIVISIBILITY SEQUENCE

[Silverman]  $k = \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$

$G \rightarrow C$  group scheme over non-sing. proj. curve  $C/k$

$G/k(C)$  generic fiber of  $G$

Assume  $G$  is IRREDUCIBLE, COMMUTATIVE, no UNIPOTENT PART

$z_P: C \rightarrow G$  section corresponding to  $P \in G$

$G: C \rightarrow G$  identity section

def:  $D_P$  divisor on  $C$  associated to  $z_P^* z_0$

A geometric divisibility sequence is a seq. of divisor  $(D_{nP})_{n \geq 1}$

$\hookrightarrow n|m \Rightarrow D_{nP} \preceq D_{mP}$

## EXAMPLES

①  $G = G_m \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$   $P = \frac{a(t)}{b(t)} \in G = G_m(k(T)) = k(T)^\times$

$$\text{supp } D_P = \{t : a(t) = b(t)\}$$

$$\text{supp } D_{nP} = \{t : a^n(t) = b^n(t)\}$$

$$m | n \Rightarrow D_{mP} \leq D_{nP} \quad \text{in general } \text{supp } D_{nP} \text{ NOT BOUNDED}$$

②  $G = E \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  elliptic scheme over  $\mathbb{P}^1$

$$P \in G = E/k(T) \longleftrightarrow (x_P, y_P) \quad x_P, y_P \in k(T)$$

$$x_P = \frac{A_P}{D_P^2} \quad A_P, D_P \in k[T]$$

$$D_P = \frac{1}{2} d_P(x_P)_\infty = \text{div}(D_P)_0$$

$$m | n \Rightarrow D_{mP} \mid D_{nP} \text{ as polynomials}$$

oss:  $P$  not torsion  $\text{supp } D_{nP}$  not bounded

# SILVERMAN CONJECTURE (function field version)

Assume

(a)  $G$  has dimension  $\dim_{k(t)} G \geq 2$

(b) The subgroup generated by  $P$  is  $\mathbb{Z}$ -dense in  $G$

Then:

$$D_{np} = D_p \quad \text{for infinitely many } n$$

MOTIVATION: result of Bugeaud-Görzycki-Zimmer in  $\mathbb{G}_m^2 / \mathbb{Z}$

•  $G = \mathbb{G}_m^2$  Ailon-Rudnick '04  $\leftrightarrow \gcd(a^n-1, b^n-1) \mid c$   
OSTAFE '16 general case INDP. OF  $n$  ↑

•  $G = E_1 \times E_2$  ell curves

$E_1, E_2$  ISOTRIVIAL  $\rightarrow$  Silverman '04

general case  $\rightarrow$  Ghioca-Xia-Tucker '18

**THEOREM** (Barroero - Capuano - T.)

Conjecture holds for  $G = A \times G_m^e$ ,  $A$  ab variety  
i.e. for every  $P \in G/k(c)$  s.t.  $\overline{\langle P \rangle}^{2g} = G$   
 $D_{np} = D_p$  for infinitely many  $n \geq 1$

Moreover

$\exists$  effective divisor  $D$  on  $C$  s.t.  
 $D_{np} \prec D$  for every  $n \geq 1$

**EXAMPLE**

$$g = \mathbb{E} \times G_m \rightarrow C = \mathbb{P}^1$$

$$P = (Q, f) \in \mathbb{E} \times G_m / k(c) = G$$

$$D_p = \text{GCD}(D_Q, D_f)$$

$$\exists D \in \text{Div}(C) \text{ s.t. } D_{np} = \text{GCD}(D_{nQ}, D_{nf}) \prec D \quad \forall n \geq 1$$