## Mimicking automorphisms over

finite fields by tame automorphisms

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Let $F \in \mathrm{GA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}\right)$. Then we say that $F$ is tamely mimickable if for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $\pi_{q^{m}}(F) \in \pi_{q^{m}}\left(\operatorname{TA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}\right)\right.$.
Hope: Nagata's automorphism is not tamely mimickable, hence not tame.

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Hope: Nagata's automorphism is not tamely mimickable, hence not tame.
Notation: If $F \in \mathrm{GA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}[Z]\right)$ and $c \in \mathbb{F}_{q^{m}}$, then
$F_{c}:=\left.F\right|_{z=c} \in \operatorname{GA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}(c)\right)$.
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$F$ is tamely mimickable if for each $m \in \mathbb{N}: \pi_{q} m(F) \in \pi_{q} m\left(\mathrm{TA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}\right)\right.$. $F_{c}:=\left.F\right|_{Z=c} \in \operatorname{GA}_{n}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}(c)\right)$.

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Then $F$ is tamely mimickable.
Corollary
Let $F \in \mathrm{GA}_{2}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}[Z]\right)$. Then $F$ is tamely mimickable.
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Example: Nagata's automorphism

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N:=\left(X-\frac{1}{Z} Y^{2}, Y\right)\left(X, Y+Z^{2} X\right)\left(X+\frac{1}{Z} Y^{2}, Y\right)
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How to mimick this one? Idea: replace $Z^{-1}$ by $Z^{q^{m}-2}$.

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Let $M:=\left(X-2 Y^{3} f(Z), Y\right)$ where $f(Z):=\lambda\left(Z^{q^{m}-1}-1\right)$.

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Let $D_{i}$ diagonal such that $\operatorname{det}\left(D_{i}\right)=\operatorname{det}\left(A_{i}\right)$. Replace $A_{i}$ by $D_{i}^{-1} A_{i}$ and push $D_{i}$ to the left:
$E_{i-1} D_{i}=D_{i} E_{i-1}^{\prime}$.

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Use Gaussian elimination: $A_{i}=D E_{1} E_{2} \ldots E_{n} P$.

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$D$ diagonal: composition of maps of the form $\left(\lambda^{-1} X_{1}, \lambda X_{2}, X_{3}, \ldots, X_{n}\right)$.
$\left(\begin{array}{c}f^{-1} \\ 0\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}f \\ 1\end{array} f^{-1} \begin{array}{l}0\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & 1-f \\ 0 & 1\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{ll}0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0\end{array}\right)\left(\begin{array}{cc}1 & 1-f^{-1} \\ 0 & 1\end{array}\right)$.

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Replace $\frac{1}{f(Z)}$ by $f(Z)^{q^{m}-2}$.

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Replace $\frac{1}{f(Z)}$ by $f(Z)^{q^{m}-2}$.
$\tilde{E}=I+\tilde{H}$. Then we are left with $G:=\tilde{E}^{-1} E$.
$G_{c}=l$ if $f(c) \neq 0$.

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let $f_{i}(\alpha)=0$. Consider $G_{\alpha}=I+h(\alpha, X)$. Define

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- If $f_{i}(c) \neq 0: g(c)=0$ hence $\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{c}=1$.
- If $f_{i}(c)=0$ then exists $\phi \in \operatorname{Gal}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}: \mathbb{F}_{q}(\alpha)\right)$ such that $\phi(\alpha)=c$.

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- If $f_{i}(c) \neq 0: g(c)=0$ hence $\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{c}=I$.
- If $f_{i}(c)=0$ then exists $\phi \in \operatorname{Gal}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}: \mathbb{F}_{q}(\alpha)\right)$ such that $\phi(\alpha)=c$. Now

$$
\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{c}=\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{\phi(\alpha)}=\phi\left(\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{\alpha}\right)=\phi\left(G_{\alpha}\right)=G_{\phi(\alpha)}=G_{c} .
$$

STEP 3: Mimick strictly triangular.
$G_{c}=I$ if $f(c) \neq 0 . G=I+H$.
$f=f_{1} f_{2} \cdots f_{s}$ decomposition in irreducible factors.
Define $g:=\left(1-f_{i}^{q^{m}-1}\right)$. Then $g(c)=0$ if $f_{i}(c) \neq 0$, and $g(c)=1$ if $f_{i}(c)=0$.
let $f_{i}(\alpha)=0$. Consider $G_{\alpha}=I+h(\alpha, X)$. Define

$$
\tilde{G}_{i}:=I+\operatorname{gh}(Z, X)
$$

- If $f_{i}(c) \neq 0: g(c)=0$ hence $\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{c}=1$.
- If $f_{i}(c)=0$ then exists $\phi \in \operatorname{Gal}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}: \mathbb{F}_{q}(\alpha)\right)$ such that

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \phi(\alpha)=c . \text { Now } \\
& \left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{c}=\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{\phi(\alpha)}=\phi\left(\left(\tilde{G}_{i}\right)_{\alpha}\right)=\phi\left(G_{\alpha}\right)=G_{\phi(\alpha)}=G_{c} .
\end{aligned}
$$

Define $\tilde{G}:=\tilde{G}_{1} \tilde{G}_{2} \cdots \tilde{G}_{s}$.

Result said differently:

$$
\mathrm{GA}_{2}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}[Z]\right) \subseteq \lim _{\rightarrow} \pi_{q^{m}}\left(\mathrm{TA}_{2}\left(\mathbb{F}_{q}[Z]\right)\right)
$$

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Start with $T:=E_{1} A_{1} \cdots E_{s} A_{s}$. If for all high $m, \pi_{q^{m}}(T)$ is "nice" like Nagata, then $T$ is of length one.

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