

Growth and Integrability in the Dynamics of Mappings

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Abstract. The growth of some numerical characteristics of the mappings under their iterations in the context of the general problem of integrability is discussed. In the general case such characteristics as complexity by Arnold or the number of the different images for the multiple-valued mappings are growing exponentially. It is shown that the integrability is closely related with the *polynomial* growth. The analogies with quantum integrable systems are discussed.

The goal of this paper is to discuss the growth of some concrete numerical characteristics of the mapping under its iterations in the context of the general problem of integrability for such discrete systems (see e.g. [1]). The results can be summarized in a quite natural way: The *integrability* has an essential correlation with the *weak growth* of certain characteristics. One of them is the *complexity* introduced and investigated by Arnold in the recent papers [2]. In the simplest case for the mappings f of the plane the complexity can be defined as the number of intersection points of the fixed curve Γ_1 with the image of the second curve Γ_2 under the k^{th} iteration of f

$$A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k) = \#\Gamma_1 \cap f^{(k)}(\Gamma_2).$$

If the mapping f is the polynomial one and the curves Γ_1 and Γ_2 are algebraic, then it is easy to see that the growth of $A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k)$ will in general exponential on k , what is in a good agreement with the general Arnold's result [2]. In the first paragraph we will show that for the integrable (in the various senses) polynomial automorphisms of the plane this growth is much weaker

$$A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k) < C(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, f),$$

and this property turns out to be characteristic for the integrable mappings in this case. In the rest of the paper we discuss the dynamics of the multiple-valued mappings (correspondences) Φ and the growth of the numbers $N_x^\Phi(k)$ of the different images

under the k^{th} iteration of Φ

$$N_x^\Phi(k) = \#\Phi^{(k)}(x).$$

The second paragraph is devoted to the symplectic correspondences Φ , which are integrable in the Liouville sense, i.e. have sufficiently many involutive integrals. It is shown that the numbers $N_x^\Phi(k)$ for them grow *polynomially* on k instead of usual exponential growth (see also [3]). In the last paragraph we try to understand what the polynomial growth of $N_x^\Phi(k)$ means for the dynamics of algebraic correspondences $\Phi: \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$. The partial results we present also demonstrate the connection of this property with the integrability. This case is very interesting because of various connections and parallels with the theory of quantum integrable systems and quantum groups. Notice that the role of the well-known Yang-Baxter equation in the approach to the theory of quantum groups developed by Faddeev and his collaborators is to supply a certain growth of some related algebra (analogue of Poincaré-Birkhoff-Witt theorem). We hope that the results about the dynamics of the algebraic correspondences can be used for the construction of the new solutions of Yang-Baxter equation and integrable quantum models.

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1. Integrable Polynomial Automorphisms of the Plane and the Complexity by Arnold

Let $f(x, y) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y))$ be some polynomial mapping $\mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$, the inverse for which also is polynomial one. Such mappings form *affine Cremona group* $GA_2(\mathbb{C})$.

The problem about iterations of such a mapping f can be considered as the solution of the following difference system:

$$\begin{cases} x_{k+1} = P(x_k, y_k) \\ y_{k+1} = Q(x_k, y_k). \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

We will suppose that f as an element of GA_2 has an infinite order otherwise the problem about its dynamics is not arising.

Following [4], let us give the

Definition. The mapping $g \in GA_2$ is called a *symmetry of the dynamical system* (1.1) if g commutes with $f: f \circ g = g \circ f$. We say that symmetry g is *nontrivial*, if g generates with f the subgroup $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z} \subset GA_2$.

If (x_k, y_k) is a solution of the system (1.1), then $(x'_k, y'_k) = g(x_k, y_k)$ is also the solution of (1.1), because of the commutativity f and g . It means that g transforms the set of the solutions of (1.1) into itself. So this definition is in a good agreement with the traditional symmetry approach arising to Lie (modern development and application of this approach for the classification of integrable nonlinear partial differential equations, see in [5]). To the author's opinion this approach to the integrability is the most appropriate for the dynamics of mappings (see [1]).

Now let us consider two algebraic curves Γ_1, Γ_2 in the plane and the intersection of Γ_2 with the image of Γ_1 under the k^{th} iteration of f

$$A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k) = \#\Gamma_2 \cap f^{(k)}(\Gamma_1). \quad (1.2)$$

It is the particular case of the numerical characteristics introduced and investigated by Arnold [2], which he calls *complexity*. It is closely connected with such characteristics as the algebraic degrees of the iterations of f , where an algebraic degree of the polynomial mapping $f = (P, Q)$ is defined as the maximum of the full degrees of its components

$$\deg f = \max(\deg P, \deg Q). \tag{1.3}$$

Theorem 1. *The following 4 conditions are equivalent to each other:*

- 1) *the dynamical system (1.1) has a nontrivial symmetry;*
- 2) *there exists a polynomial change of coordinates transforming the mapping f to the triangular form:*

$$f(x, y) = (ax + P(y), by + c), \tag{1.4}$$

where $P(y)$ is some polynomial of y ;

- 3) *the algebraic degrees of all iterations of the mapping f are bounded:*

$$\deg f^{(k)} < C(f); \tag{1.5}$$

- 4) *the complexity $A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k)$ is bounded:*

$$A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k) < C(\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, f) \tag{1.6}$$

for all Γ_1, Γ_2 being in the general position (such that these intersections consist of the finite numbers of points).

Proof. The equivalence 1) \Leftrightarrow 2) \Leftrightarrow 3) was established in [4] and simply follows from the algebraic results about affine Cremona group GA_2 [6, 7]. The theorem by Jung [6] plays a fundamental role here; it states that this group is the amalgamated free product of the groups of affine and the triangular transformations

$$GA_2 = A \underset{A \cap T}{*} T.$$

Using this theorem Wright gave some description of all abelian subgroups in GA_2 [7]. As follows from his results all subgroups $\mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$ are conjugated in GA_2 to some subgroups of A or T , and therefore the condition (1.5) holds. Moreover he proved that this condition is sufficient to the conjugacy of the element $f \in GA_2$ to some element of A or T . To establish the property 2) notice that over \mathbb{C} any affine transformation can be transformed to the triangular form. It is easy to check that any triangular transformation of infinite order has nontrivial symmetry. It leads to the equivalence of the first three conditions.

Now the boundness of the complexity follows from the inequality

$$A_{\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2}^f(k) \leq \deg P_1 \cdot \deg P_2(\deg f^{(k)}), \tag{1.7}$$

where $P_1 = 0, P_2 = 0$ are the equations of the curves Γ_1 and Γ_2 . Indeed the intersection $\Gamma_1 \cap f^{(k)}(\Gamma_2)$ is described by the system

$$\begin{cases} P_1(x, y) = 0 \\ P_2(f^{(k)}(x, y)) = 0, \end{cases} \tag{1.8}$$

which according to the well-known Bezout theorem has no more than

$$\deg P_1(x, y) \deg P_2(f^{(k)}(x, y)) \leq \deg P_1 \cdot \deg P_2 \cdot \deg f^{(k)}$$

solutions, otherwise we will have the whole common curve and not a general position. The inverse implication $4) \Rightarrow 3)$ follows from the fact that for any mapping $h \in GA_2$ there exists an open by Zariski set of the pairs of the straight lines (l_1, l_2) , such that

$$\#l_2 \cap h(l_1) = \deg h.$$

The proof is finished.

Remark 1. If we add in the condition 2) to the triangular transformations the affine ones then we will have the implications $1) \Leftrightarrow 2) \Leftrightarrow 3) \Rightarrow 4)$ for the *real* affine Cremona group $GA_2(\mathbb{R})$ (see [4, 7]). We think that the implication $4) \Rightarrow 3)$ also holds on the reals but have not now the complete proof.

Remark 2. The mapping $f \in GA_2$ of the finite order: $f^{(N)} \equiv \text{Id}$ for some N , is conjugated to the triangular or affine form, as follows from [7].

Notice that the iterations of affine and triangular transformations can be found explicitly. Thus, the conditions 1), 2), meaning the integrability of the dynamical system (1.1), imply the boundness of the complexity by Arnold for this system instead of usual exponential growth.

It is very interesting to compare these considerations with ones by Moser [8], who analyzed the mapping

$$f : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (x + y^3) \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha \\ (x + y^3) \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \quad \sin \alpha \neq 0.$$

It is easy to see that the algebraic degrees of f grow exponentially

$$\deg f^{(k)} = 3^k,$$

and therefore this f is nonintegrable in our sense. Moser has proved the nonintegrability of this mapping in the Birkhoff sense, i.e. the divergence of the series transforming this mapping to the normal form. His investigation is based on the calculation of the numbers of the periodic points and also uses the algebraic nature of the mapping.

Similar properties have the *quadratic mappings* from GA_2 . By affine change of coordinates such mappings can be reduced to the form

$$f \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x + \alpha_2 y + \alpha x^2 \\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 y + \beta x^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\alpha_1 \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta_1 \neq 0$, $\alpha \beta_2 - \alpha_2 \beta = 0$. It is easy to see that

$$\deg f^{(k)} = 2^k, \quad \text{if } \alpha \neq 0,$$

so the integrability has a place only for $\alpha = 0$. This leads to two cases:

1) $\alpha_2 = 0$; 2) $\beta = 0$. The first case is triangular, in the second we have affine transformation.

In particular, *Henon mapping*

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 + y - ax^2 \\ bx \end{pmatrix}$$

is integrable in our sense only for $a = 0$.

In the symplectic case we can pose another question: whether or not a given polynomial automorphism from GA_2 has a polynomial integral?

Using Theorem 1 and some results of the paper [10] by Friedland and Milnor one can prove (see [4, 11]) that the existence of a nonconstant polynomial integral I for the dynamical system (1.1): $I(x_{k+1}, y_{k+1}) \equiv I(x_k, y_k)$ for the symplectic f is equivalent to every condition from 1)–4) of Theorem 1¹. To replace the polynomial integral by a rational one changes nothing in this statement.

So the situation with polynomial automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}^2(\mathbb{R}^2)$ seems to be clear. To investigate analogous problems for other dimensions $n > 2$ is an interesting open problem. We mention here only the recent paper by Moser [12], where the quadratic symplectic mappings are considered.

2. Multiple-valued Symplectic Mappings: The Growth of the Numbers of Different Images of Their Iterations

We begin with the remark that for the symplectic mappings the multiple-valueness is not exotic but is quite a natural property. Let us consider, for example, the symplectic mapping

$$\Phi: T^*M^n \rightarrow T^*M^n, \quad \Phi(p, q) = (P, Q),$$

determined by the relations

$$P = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial Q}, \quad p = -\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q}, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}(q, Q)$ is the generating function $\mathcal{L} = M^n \times M^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ (see [13]). To find (P, Q) for given (p, q) we need to solve the system (2.1), which in general has no unique solution. Such mappings correspond to the Lagrangian systems with discrete time, where \mathcal{L} plays the role of the Lagrangian (see e.g. [14]).

Let us give some natural definitions. General multiple-valued mapping or correspondence $\Phi: M \rightarrow M$ is determined by its graph $\Gamma_\Phi \subset M \times M$. The point $y \in M$ is called the image of $x \in M$ under the correspondence Φ if $(x, y) \in \Gamma_\Phi$. More generally, y is the image of x under the k^{th} iteration of Φ if there exists a sequence $(x = x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k = y)$, such that $(x_{i-1}, x_i) \in \Gamma_\Phi, i = 1, \dots, k$. If $M = M^{2n}$ is some symplectic manifold with the structure ω , then we will call the correspondence Φ as *symplectic* if its graph Γ_Φ is a Lagrangian submanifold of $M^{2n} \times M^{2n}$ with the induced structure

$$\Omega = \pi_1^* \omega - \pi_2^* \omega,$$

$\pi_i: M^{2n} \times M^{2n} \rightarrow M^{2n}$ are the projections on the first and second factors correspondingly. The function F on the manifold M^{2n} is called *the integral of Φ* if the function $\pi_1^* F - \pi_2^* F$ after the restriction to Γ_Φ becomes zero.

We will say that the symplectic correspondence $\Phi: M^{2n} \rightarrow M^{2n}$ is *integrable* (in Liouville’s sense) if there exist n independent integrals F_1, \dots, F_n being in involution $\{F_i, F_j\} = 0$. The common nondegenerate compact level of these integrals

$$M_c = \{x \in M^{2n} : F_i(x) = c_i\}$$

must be the finite set of the tori T_1^n, \dots, T_p^n for the same reasons as in the usual Liouville theorem (see [13]).

¹ The author is grateful to A. Eremenko, who called his attention to the paper [10] and explained how its results can be used to answer one of the questions posed in [4]

Let us consider the numbers of different images of some point x under the k^{th} iteration of Φ ,

$$N_x^\Phi(k) = \#\Phi^{(k)}(x). \tag{2.2}$$

If $N_x^\Phi(1) = m > 1$ then it is quite natural to expect that these numbers will grow exponentially

$$N_x^\Phi(k) \approx m^k.$$

It turns out that for the integrable correspondences they grow much slower.

Theorem 2. *The numbers of the different images of the point under the k^{th} iteration of the integrable symplectic correspondence are growing no more than some polynomial on k . More precisely, if p is the number of the components of M_c , containing the point x , and m is the maximal number of images of Φ on the level M_c , then there exists some constant C , independent of k , such that*

$$N_x^\Phi(k) < Ck^{mp-1}. \tag{2.3}$$

Proof is based on the corresponding discrete version of Liouville theorem (see [3]). The idea becomes clear already in the case $p = 1$, i.e. when $M_c \approx T^n$. On the level M_c we have the action of the abelian group \mathbb{R}^n , generating by the Hamiltonian flows with the Hamiltonians F_1, \dots, F_n . Our mapping Φ commutes with this action and therefore should determine some set of shifts

$$\Phi(x) = \{x + a\}, \quad a \in A \subset \mathbb{R}^n. \tag{2.4}$$

Such mappings $\Phi: T^n = \mathbb{R}^n/L \rightarrow T^n$ we will call as *multiple-valued shifts* and denote as t_A . Now the numbers $N_x^\Phi(k)$ are easily calculated

$$N_k^\Phi(k) \leq C_{m+k-1}^k = \frac{(k+1)\dots(k+m-1)}{(m-1)!} \leq C(m)k^{m-1},$$

where $m = |A| = N_x^\Phi(1)$.

The following picture demonstrates the difference between integrable and general situations

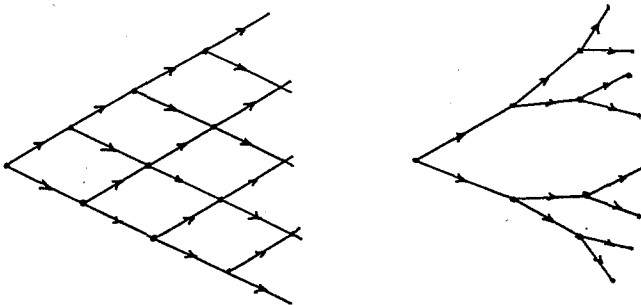


Fig. 1

For the several components of M_c $p > 1$ let us consider two of them, say T_1 and T_2 , connected by correspondence Φ . They can be represented as quotients $T_i = \mathbb{R}^n/L_i$, where the lattices L_i are the corresponding stationary subgroups for the action of \mathbb{R}^n . Let us define also the lattice L_{12} ,

$$L_{12} = \{b \in \mathbb{R}^n : \Phi(x + b) \equiv \Phi(x)\}$$

or, equivalently,

$$L_{12} = \{b \in \mathbb{R}^n : \Phi(x) \equiv \Phi(x) + b\}, \quad x \in T_1, \quad \Phi(x) \in T_2.$$

It contains L_1 and L_2 as a sublattice. Considering corresponding torus $T_{12} = \mathbb{R}^n/L_{12}$ we have the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} T_1 & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & T_2 \\ \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \pi_2 \\ T_{12} & \xrightarrow{t_{12}} & T_{12} \end{array}$$

where t_{12} is some multiple-valued shift, so our correspondence Φ has the form

$$\Phi = \pi_2^{-1} \circ t_A \circ \pi_1.$$

Now let us take all tori of M_c , which are connected with the given torus T_1 , containing the point x , by the correspondence Φ and its iterations, let it be $T_1, \dots, T_q, q \leq p$. There exists the lattice L , which contains the lattices L_{ij} described above for all possible $1 \leq i, j \leq q$. On the corresponding torus $T = \mathbb{R}^n/L$ we have the multiple-valued shift, which is the projection of Φ . It is easy to see that it consists of no more than mq usual shifts. It means that the numbers of the images for the iterations after such a projection grow as

$$N(k) \leq Ck^{mq-1} \leq Ck^{mp-1}.$$

But these numbers differ from ones we need only by some bounded factor. The proof is finished.

In the algebraic situation when the Liouville tori are the real parts of some abelian varieties, the role of the number p plays the number of irreducible components of M_c . In particular, for the irreducible M_c we have the inequality

$$N(2) \leq \frac{m(m+1)}{2} < m^2, \quad \text{if } m > 1.$$

It can be used as an effective test for such integrable systems. The examples of such systems can be found in [14].

3. The Dynamics of the Algebraic Correspondences $\mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$ and Yang-Baxter Equation

Let us consider now the correspondences $\Phi: \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$, determined by the polynomial equation

$$\Phi(x, y) = 0.$$

We say that Φ is $m-n$ correspondence if the degrees of $\Phi(x, y)$ with respect to x and y are n and m correspondingly. It means that in the general case the point has m images and n preimages under the mapping Φ . The composition of two correspondences $\Phi(x, y) = 0$ and $\Psi(x, y) = 0$ can be found with the help of resultant.

Let $N^\Phi(k)$ be the number of the *different* images of k^{th} iteration of Φ for the general point x

$$N^\Phi(k) = \#\Phi^{(k)}(x).$$

The problem we are interested in is how these numbers are growing and when this growth is polynomial on k .

This problem seems to be very difficult but very interesting for many reasons. One follows from the previous discussion of the symplectic case and concerns the general problem of integrability for the multiple-valued mappings. The second motivation goes from the theory of the Yang-Baxter equation and quantum integrable systems (see below).

We begin with the simplest case of 2–2 correspondences, given by the biquadratic equation

$$\Phi(x, y) = \sum_{0 \leq i, j \leq 2} a_{ij} x^i y^j = 0.$$

Some results about the dynamics of these mapping can be found in [15]. The numbers $N^\Phi(k)$ for the general coefficients a_{ij} grow exponentially

$$N^\Phi(k) = 2^k.$$

The reason for the slow growth is the gluing of the images for some iterations of Φ . Let us consider the case when it happens already for the second iteration of Φ : $N^\Phi(2) < 2^2 = 4$. Two possible situations are pictured in Fig. 2.

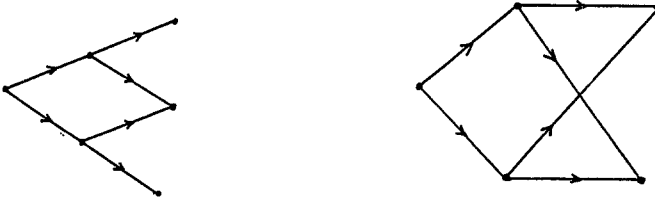


Fig. 2

Theorem 3. *The gluing of the images for the second iteration has a place only for the following 2–2 correspondences:*

- 1) *symmetric correspondence* $\Phi(x, y) = \Phi(y, x)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, y) = a_{22}x^2y^2 + a_{12}xy(x + y) + a_{20}(x^2 + y^2) \\ + a_{11}xy + a_{01}(x + y) + a_{00} = 0; \end{aligned} \tag{3.1}$$

- 2) *reducible correspondence*

$$\Phi(x, y) = (\alpha_1xy + \beta_1x + \gamma_1y + \delta_1)(\alpha_2xy + \beta_2x + \gamma_2y + \delta_2) = 0, \tag{3.2}$$

corresponding to the commuting transformations $x \rightarrow y = -\frac{\beta_i x + \delta_i}{\alpha_i x + \gamma_i}$ ($i = 1, 2$);

- 3) *the correspondence*

$$\Phi(x, y) = xy(x + \varepsilon y) + b = 0, \quad \varepsilon^3 = 1, \quad \varepsilon \neq 1;$$

- 4) *the correspondence* Φ *of the form*

$$\Phi(x, y) = ax^2y^2 + bx^2 + cy^2 + d = 0;$$

and for the correspondences, which are equivalent to these ones up to the projective transformations of the independent variable.

Before the proof let us make some comments.

A symmetric biquadratic relation of the form (3.1) plays an important role in Euler’s proof of the addition law for the elliptic integrals. Chasles was the first who realized it as the multiple-valued mapping in the geometrical situation pictured in Fig. 3 and related it to the “great” Poncelet theorem (see [16])

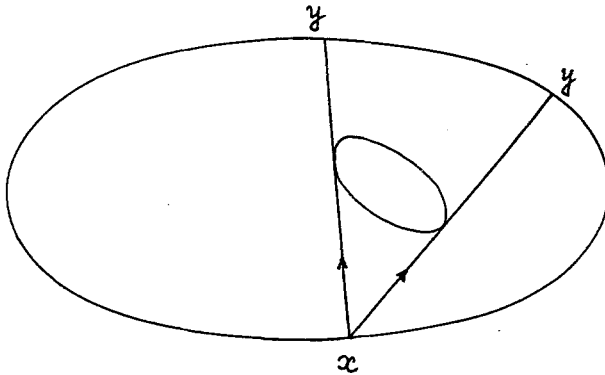


Fig. 3

The curves pictures here are conics, x is the rational parameter on one of them. We will call the correspondence (3.1) a *Euler-Chasles correspondence*. To describe its dynamics notice that Eq. (3.1) determines in general a position on the elliptic curve Γ , which has the symmetry $\sigma : (x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$. There exists also the second involution τ , changing the lists of y , which is a 2-valued function of x . The composition of these involutions $\sigma \circ \tau$ corresponds to the shift of $\Gamma : z \rightarrow z + a$ for some a . So we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \Gamma & \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z+a} & \Gamma \\
 \downarrow x & & \downarrow x \\
 \mathbb{C}P^1 & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{C}P^1
 \end{array}$$

In other words there exists some elliptic function $\varphi(z)$ (the function x on Γ) of the second order, such that if $x = \varphi(z)$, then $y = \varphi(z \pm a)$. This consideration is the slight variation of one from the paper by Griffiths [17], devoted to Poncelet theorem. The decomposition of the mapping into the product of two involutions often happens in the discrete dynamics (see e.g. [12, 14]).

The reducible correspondence needs not any comments.

The mapping (3.3) corresponds to the transformations $z \rightarrow \varepsilon z \pm a$ for the elliptic curves given by (3-3) and having the parameter $\tau = \frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$, $a = \frac{2 + \varepsilon}{3}$. Indeed it follows from the addition theorem for the Weierstrass \mathcal{P} -function that the pairs $(\mathcal{P}(z), \mathcal{P}(\varepsilon z \pm a))$ satisfy the equation

$$x^2 y^2 + g_3(x + \varepsilon y) = 0,$$

which after the change $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$, $y \rightarrow \frac{1}{y}$ goes to the (3.3).

The correspondence (3.4) is semiconjugate to the usual projective mapping: after the noninvertible change $u = x^2$ the relation (3-4) has the form

$$auv + bu + cv + d = 0,$$

which describes the mapping $u \rightarrow -\frac{bu + d}{au + c}$.

Proof of Theorem 3. Let us begin with the case pictured on the left scheme of Fig. 2: $N(2) = 3$. In this case we have the well-defined mapping $x \rightarrow z$ (see Fig. 4)

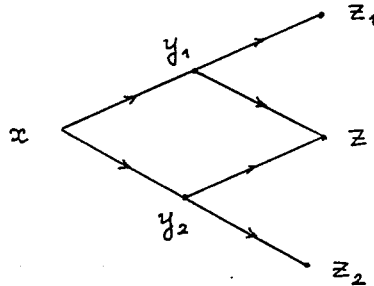


Fig. 4

After appropriate projective transformations we have two possibilities

- 1) $z = x + a;$ 2) $z = \lambda x.$

In the first case the curve Γ_Φ must be invariant under the transformation $\sigma : (x, y) \rightarrow (y, x + a)$, and therefore under $\sigma^2 : (x, y) \rightarrow (x + a, y + a)$. If $a \neq 0$ such a curve has to be a pair of the straight lines of the form $y - x = \text{const}$. So Φ determines two shifts and belongs to the family (2). If $a = 0$ then Γ_Φ has a symmetry $\sigma : (x, y) \rightarrow (y, x)$. It means that $\Phi(x, y) = \pm\Phi(y, x)$. If $\Phi(x, y) = \Phi(y, x)$ we have Euler-Chasles correspondence. Otherwise Φ has the form

$$xy(x - y) + b(x - y) = 0$$

and belongs to the type (3.3).

In the case $z = \lambda x, \lambda \neq 1$ the curve Γ_Φ is invariant under the transformation $\sigma(x, y) = (y, \lambda x)$ and its iterations. In particular, for every point $(x, y) \in \Gamma_\Phi$ the points $\sigma^{2k}(x, y) = (\lambda^k x, \lambda^k y)$ also belong to Γ_Φ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. If $\lambda^k \neq 1$ for $k = 2, 3, 4$ then we have more than four common points of Γ with the corresponding straight line $\alpha x + \beta y = 0$, and therefore Γ must be the union of two such lines

$$(\alpha_1 x + \beta_1 y)(\alpha_2 x + \beta_2 y) = 0.$$

The investigation of the cases $\lambda^k = 1, k = 2, 3, 4$ adds the only new correspondence (3.3) (for $k = 3$).

When $N(2) = 2$ (left diagram of Fig. 2) we have well-defined involution $\sigma : \mathbb{C}P^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}P^1$ (see Fig. 5)

In the appropriate coordinate it has the form $\sigma(x) = -x$ and the correspondence Φ must be the mapping of pairs $\Phi : (\pm x) \rightarrow (\pm y)$ (compare with [15]). All such correspondences have the form (3.4). The proof is finished.

Corollary. *The glueing of the images of the second iteration implies for 2-2 correspondences the explicit description of the dynamics and no more than linear growth of $N^\Phi(k)$.*

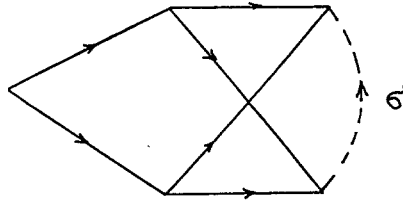


Fig. 5

In the paper [3] the correspondences whose dynamics for the first two iterations has the same scheme as for a multiple-valued shift on some torus, are called *abelian*. If it is true for all iterations we will call such correspondences *abelian in the strong sense*. So among all 2–2 correspondences only those pointed out in the first three cases of Theorem 3 are abelian.

To describe all abelian mapping is an interesting open problem. It is connected with the following problem, investigated by Julia, Fatou, and Ritt [18–20]: to describe all commuting rational (polynomial) mappings of $\mathbb{C}P^1$. Under some assumptions all such mapping turn out to be connected with the transformation law for the elliptic functions and its elementary degenerations (see [18–21, 1]). It is easy to see that the reducible correspondence

$$(y - f(x))(y - g(x)) = 0$$

is abelian if $f \circ g = g \circ f$. One more demonstration of the connection of the problem about commuting mappings and the problem of growth of $N(k)$ is given by the following simple proposition.

Let Φ^{-1} denote the correspondence whose graph is symmetric to Γ_Φ according to the diagonal $x = y$,

$$\Phi^{-1}(x, y) = \Phi(y, x) = 0.$$

Notice that $(\Phi^{-1})^{-1}$ and the composition $\Phi^{-1} \circ \Phi$ as well as $\Phi \circ \Phi^{-1}$ in general is some multiple-valued, but not identical mapping.

Proposition. *The condition*

$$\Phi^{-1} \circ \Phi = \Phi \circ \Phi^{-1}$$

for 2–2 correspondence Φ implies the glueing of the images of the second iteration of Φ and therefore leads to the list of Theorem 3.

The proof follows from the simple analysis of the possible schemes of the dynamics for such mappings.

The general problem about the commuting correspondences is far from the complete investigation in contrast with the case of rational mappings. The following consideration shows that here we have some principally new examples.

Let $\Phi_n^J(x, y) = 0$ be the *modular equation*, which is satisfied by the pairs (x, y) , $x = J(z)$, $y = J(nz)$, $J(z)$ is modular function. This equation plays a very important role in the theory of elliptic curves (see e.g. [21]). In the simplest nontrivial case $n = 2$ it has the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} x^3 + y^3 - x^2y^2 + 2^4 \cdot 3 \cdot 31xy(x + y) - 2^4 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5^3(x^2 + y^2) \\ + 3^4 \cdot 5^3 \cdot 4027xy + 2^8 \cdot 3^7 \cdot 5^6(x + y) - 2^{12} \cdot 3^9 \cdot 5^9 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Using the properties of these equations, it is easy to prove that the correspondences determined by them for the mutually prime m and n commute

$$\Phi_m^J \circ \Phi_n^J = \Phi_n^J \circ \Phi_m^J = \Phi_{mn}^j .$$

The problem about commuting correspondences appeared in the paper by Krichever [22], devoted to the solution of the quantum Yang-Baxter (YB) equation. One of the crucial steps in this paper consists of the construction of some correspondence for the certain solutions of the YB equation. The further investigation shows that only correspondences (3.1) and (3.4) are possible, which leads to the final classification of the considered solutions of the YB equation. Euler-Chasles mapping corresponds to the well-known Baxter solution [23], the correspondence (4) – to the solution found by Felderhof.

It is interesting that the important role of the YB equation in the problem of growth for the related algebraic objects, was underlined by Faddeev and his collaborators from the very beginning of the theory of quantum integrable systems and quantum groups. For example, Sklyanin algebra [24] is the algebra with the quadratic relations, which grows precisely like the commutative algebra of the polynomials. Notice that this growth coincides with the growth of the numbers $N_x(k)$ for the corresponding multiple-valued shift. The analogy with the notion of the abelian correspondence seems to be clear.

From this point of view the following generalizations of Euler-Chasles correspondence seems to be important (see [1]).

Let G be the complex simple Lie algebra of rank n , H is its Cartan subalgebra, L is the lattice in H , dual to the lattice, generated by the fundamental weights $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ (see [25]). Determine the abelian variety M_G as the quotient

$$M_G = H/L + \tau L ,$$

where $\tau \in \mathbb{C}$, $\text{Im } \tau > 0$. It is the product of the elliptic curves with the parameter τ , on which the natural action of Weyl group W is defined. As it was proven by Looijenga [26, 28]. Bernstein and Schwarzman [27] the quotient M_G/W is isomorphic to the “weighted” projective space $\mathbb{C}P^n$. So for any W -invariant finite set A we can determine the correspondences $\Phi_{G,A}$ from the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_G & \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z+A} & M_G \\ \downarrow W & & \downarrow W \\ \mathbb{C}P^n & \xrightarrow{\Phi_{G,A}} & \mathbb{C}P^n . \end{array}$$

For the case $G = A_1$, $A = \{\pm a\}$, $W = \mathbb{Z}_2$ we have a Euler-Chasles correspondence of the form (3.1), so $\Phi_{G,A}$ can be considered as its multidimensional generalizations. Notice that $\Phi_{G,A}$ and $\Phi_{G,B}$ commute

$$\Phi_{G,A} \circ \Phi_{G,B} = \Phi_{G,B} \circ \Phi_{G,A}$$

and the numbers of the images for its iterations $N(k)$ grow polynomially. Their dynamics is clear from the definition. To understand what the quantum analogues of these correspondences are is the problem under investigation.

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