

13/ (12) Bach to UBC.

$K$  # field  $v \in \mathbb{N}_K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_v =$  Complete Alg. closure of  $K_v$   
Thm of Serre  $K$  a # field  $P \in K[T]$  of degree  $d \geq 2$

$s =$  # places of  $K$  s.t.  $P$  has no potential good reduction  
in  $\mathbb{C}_v$ .

$$\text{Card } \text{Lieber} (P, K) \leq G(d)(s \log s + 1)$$

$$N = [K : \mathbb{Q}]$$

no not particularly difficult but the proof is very clever and technical.

To give a flavor of it only consider the quadratic case.

obs.  $s \geq$  # archimedean places.

Thm  $N$  fixed  $\exists G(N) > 0$  For any # field  $[K : \mathbb{Q}] \leq N$

for any  $c \in K$   $P_c(T) = T^2 + c$

$$\text{Card } \text{Lieber} (P_c, K) \leq G^s$$

$s =$  # bad reductions

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Analysis of the geometry of  $L_c(x) = x^2 + c$  in  $\mathbb{C}P^1$  via  $\mathbb{R}P^3$

$$Fix = \{c_+, c_-\} \quad c_{\pm} = \frac{1}{2} (1 \pm \sqrt{1-4c})$$

Given  $\mathbb{C}P^1$   $p \geq 3$

$|c| \leq 1$   $\Rightarrow$  good reduction  $K(p) = \overline{B}(c, 1)$ .

$|c|_p > 1$   $\Rightarrow$  bad reduction

Lemma  $K(p) \subseteq \overline{B}(c_+, 1) \cup \overline{B}(c_-, 1)$ .

proof  $|c_+| = |c_-| = |c|^{1/2} > 1$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\overline{B}(T+c)) &= T^2 + 2c_+T + c_+^2 + c \\ &= T^2 + 2c_+T + c_+ \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow P(\overline{B}(c_+, 1)) &= \overline{B}(c_+, \max\{1, |2c_+|, |c_+|\}) \\ &= \overline{B}(c_+, |c|^{1/2}) \end{aligned}$$

idem for  $P(\overline{B}(c_-, 1)) = \overline{B}(c_-, |c|^{1/2})$

obs.  $\overline{B} = \overline{B}(c_-, |c|^{1/2}) = \overline{B}(c_+, |c|^{1/2})$  since

$$|c_+ - c_-| = |\sqrt{1-4c}| = |c|^{1/2}$$

Now  $P^{-1}(\overline{B}) \supseteq \overline{B}(c_+, 1) \cup \overline{B}(c_-, 1)$

since any point in  $\overline{B}$  has only 2 preimages

we get equality ///

Given  $\mathbb{C}P^2$  same analysis prev

$|c|_2 \leq 4 \Rightarrow$  potential good reduction  $K(p) \subseteq \overline{B}(c_+, 1)$ .

$|c|_2 > 4 \Rightarrow K(p) \subseteq \overline{B}(c_+, 1) \cup \overline{B}(c_-, 1)$



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Case 4

Lemma either  $|c| \leq 5$  and  $K(P) \subseteq \mathbb{D}(\frac{c+2}{2}, 3)$

or  $|c| \geq 5$   $K(P) \subseteq \mathbb{D}(c+2) \cup \mathbb{D}(c-2)$

proof

choose  $w \in \mathbb{D}(c+2)$  we prove  $P^{-1}(w) \subseteq \mathbb{D}(c+2) \cup \mathbb{D}(c-2)$

$$\begin{cases} z^2 + c = w & |(z-c)(z+c)| = |w-c| \leq 2 \\ z^2 + c = \bar{c} & c+\bar{c} = 1 \end{cases}$$

either  $|z-c| \leq 2$

or  $|z+c| \leq 1$  and  $|z-c| \leq |z+c| + 1 \leq 2$

$\Rightarrow P^{-1}(\mathbb{D}(c+2) \cup \mathbb{D}(c-2)) \subseteq \mathbb{D}(c+2) \cup \mathbb{D}(c-2)$

$$|c-2| = \sqrt{|1-4c|} \geq 4$$

$$\Leftrightarrow |1-4c| \geq 16$$

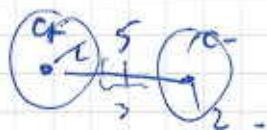
$$\Leftrightarrow |c - \frac{1}{4}| \geq 4 \quad \Rightarrow$$

if  $|c| \geq 5$  we are in case 3

if  $|c| \leq 5$  we have

$$|c-2| \leq \sqrt{21} \leq 5$$

$$K(P) \subseteq \mathbb{D}(\frac{c+2}{2}, \frac{5}{2})$$



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The proof  $\mathcal{N}_1$  -  $\mathcal{N}_\infty$  preperiodic points for  $f_c$

$\mathcal{G} = \{ P \text{ has potential good reduction at } v \}$

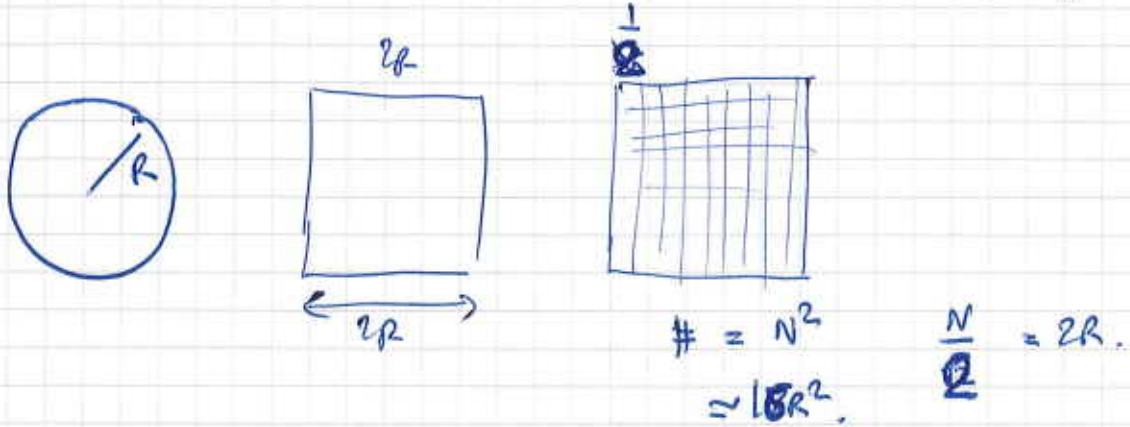
$\mathcal{B}_{na} = \{ P \text{ has bad reduction and } v \notin \mathcal{N}_{K, \infty} \}$

$$\mathcal{N}_K = \mathcal{N}_{K, \infty} \cup \mathcal{B}_{na} \cup \mathcal{G}$$

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 $v \in \mathcal{O} \quad K_v = B_v \quad \text{diam}(B_v) = 1$

$v \in \mathcal{O}_{na} \quad K_v \subseteq B_v^+ \cup B_v^- \quad \text{diam}(B_v^\pm) \leq 1.$

$v \in \prod_{K_{v \in \mathcal{O}}} \text{ we can cover } K_v \text{ by } A \text{ disks } B_v^{(i)}$  of diam 1



$A \leq \max \left\{ \underbrace{16}_{72} \cdot \underbrace{9}_{64}, 2 \cdot \underbrace{864}_{64} \right\} = 144.$

Suppose

$n \geq \frac{144}{2} \cdot 2^{msaa}$

$\infty = \# \mathcal{M}_{K_{v \in \mathcal{O}}}$

$\infty_{na} = \# \mathcal{B}$

$\infty = \infty + \infty_{na}$

⇒ pigeonhole principle

get  $x_i \neq x_j$  s.t. at each place  $v$

~~$x_i$~~   $x_i$  &  $x_j$  fall into the same disk.

of diameter  $\leq 1$  at a finite place

diameter  $\leq \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} < 1$  at an archimedean place

$1 = \prod |x_i - x_j|^{m_v} \leq \prod_{K_{v \in \mathcal{O}}} |x_i - x_j|^m < 1$

Abstand

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