

# Equations for the K3-Lehmer map

Simon Brandhorst,  
joint work with Noam D. Elkies

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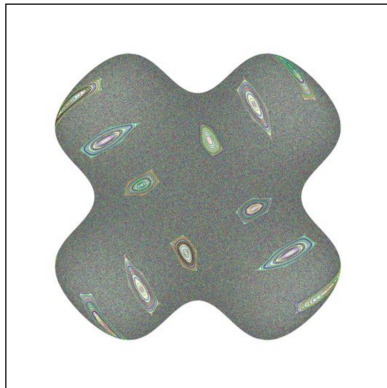
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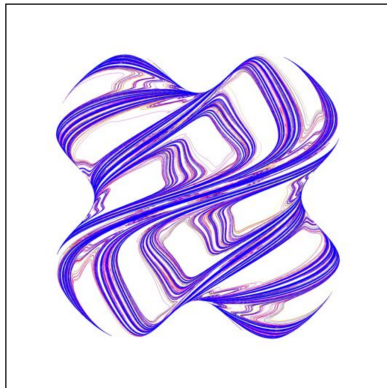
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A real (K3) surface of bidegree  $(2, 2, 2)$  in  $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$



Left: some orbits



Right: a stable manifold <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cantat, Dynamics of automorphisms of compact complex surfaces, *Frontiers in Complex Dynamics*, Princeton University Press, pp. 463-514.

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- $\Rightarrow \lambda(f)$  a Salem number (an algebraic integer)

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If equality holds, then  $X$  must be rational or a K3 surface.

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$$x(t) = t^4 + 7t^3 + 7t^2 + 27t + 16$$

$$y(t) = t^6 + 25t^5 + 18t^4 + 25t^3 + 15t^2 + 20t + 23$$

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Practical problem: ill suited coordinates!

What about the Lehmer map  $f_{10}$ ? At this point we know only  $f_{10}^*$ .

Theoretical idea:

- $F = \{t = 0\} \subseteq X_{10}$  a fiber
- $f^*F$  is the fiber of another elliptic fibration  $E_2$
- linear system  $|f^*F|$  gives new coordinates,  
i.e. a Weiterstraß equation for  $E_2 \cong E_1$
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## Solution

Let  $F'$  be the fiber of another fibration with  $F' \cdot F = 2$ . Then  $F'^{\perp}/F'$  and  $F^{\perp}/F$  are neighboring lattices in the sense of Kneser.  $\rightarrow$  Kneser's neighbor method gives elliptic fibrations