

$$\begin{aligned}
& \operatorname{div} \frac{\forall f \exists g \forall a \in \operatorname{Dom} f}{\sqrt{1 + |\partial u|^2}} = f_0 \quad (g(a) = \{g(x) \mid x \in f(a)\}) \\
& \sum_{h,k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_h} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \frac{\operatorname{div} u}{\operatorname{det}(\Gamma_h)} \lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F_h}{|D u|} \frac{F_h}{\operatorname{P}(D) u} = \\
& \forall f \exists g \forall a \in \operatorname{Dom} f \quad (g(a) = \{g(x) \mid x \in f(a) \cap A\} \cup (f(a) \setminus A))
\end{aligned}$$

Colloquio De Giorgi

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Degree Growth

Abstract: Consider a polynomial transformation f of a vector space V and iterate f ; that is, compose f with itself, and then with f again, etc. Doing so, one gets a sequence of polynomial transformations f^n . Computing the degree of the formulas defining f^n , one obtains a sequence of integers $\deg(f^n)$. The problem I will discuss is : what type of sequences do we obtain in this way?

For instance, in dimension 2, the degree of $f(x,y) = (y, xy)$ is 2, then the degree of $f^2(x,y) = (xy, xy^2)$ is 3, then $f^3(x,y) = (xy^2, x^2y^3)$ has degree 5, ... and the degree of f^n is given by a sequence which is well known in Pisa.

The question is related to dynamical systems, basic algebraic geometry, and some number theory.

No previous knowledge will be assumed.

Web site: <https://indico.sns.it/event/120/>

The event will take place in person.