

DEGREE ESTIMATE FOR COMMUTATORS

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ABSTRACT. Let $K\langle X \rangle$ be a free associative algebra over a field K of characteristic 0 and let each of the noncommuting polynomials $f, g \in K\langle X \rangle$ generate its centralizer. Assume that the leading homogeneous components of f and g are algebraically dependent with degrees which do not divide each other. We give a counterexample to the recent conjecture of Jie-Tai Yu that

$$\deg([f, g]) = \deg(fg - gf) > \min\{\deg(f), \deg(g)\}.$$

Our example satisfies

$$\frac{1}{2}\deg(g) < \deg([f, g]) < \deg(g) < \deg(f)$$

and $\deg([f, g])$ can be made as close to $\deg(g)/2$ as we want. We obtain also a counterexample to another related conjecture of Makar-Limanov and Jie-Tai Yu stated in terms of Malcev – Neumann formal power series. These counterexamples are found using the description of the free algebra $K\langle X \rangle$ considered as a bimodule of $K[u]$ where u is a monomial which is not a power of another monomial and then solving the equation $[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$ with unknowns $r, s \in K\langle X \rangle$.

INTRODUCTION

Let K be a field of characteristic zero and let $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_d\}$ be a finite set of variables. Let $K[X]$ and $K\langle X \rangle$ be, respectively, the polynomial algebra and the free associative K -algebra generated by X . If f, g are two polynomials in $K[X]$ or $K\langle X \rangle$, we want to estimate the minimal degree of the elements of the subalgebra generated by them. This problem is important in the study of tame automorphisms of $K[X]$ and $K\langle X \rangle$.

If f and g are algebraically dependent in $f, g \in K[X]$, then the theorem of Zaks [Z], see also Eakin [E] for a simple proof and generalizations, gives that their integral closure in $K[X]$ is a polynomial subalgebra $K[h]$. If f and g are algebraically dependent in $K\langle X \rangle$, then

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they commute, see Cohn [C], and the theorem of Bergman [B1] gives that the centralizer of f is an algebra of the form $K[h]$, $h \in K\langle X \rangle$. In both the cases not too much is known for the minimal degree of the elements of the subalgebra generated by f and g . For example, the famous Abhyankar – Moh – Suzuki theorem [AM, Su] gives that if $f, g \in K[x]$ generate the whole algebra $K[x]$, then $\deg(f)$ divides $\deg(g)$ or vice versa. Also, if $\varphi = (f, g)$ is an automorphism of $K[x, y]$ or $K\langle x, y \rangle$ (i.e., $\varphi(x) = f$, $\varphi(y) = g$), then f and g may be of arbitrary high degrees. Then one of the degrees $\deg(f)$ and $\deg(g)$ divides the other and one of the leading homogeneous components of f and g is a power of the other. Clearly f and g generate the whole algebra $K[x, y]$ or $K\langle x, y \rangle$. Hence there is no useful estimate of the minimal degree of the subalgebra generated by f and g if there are no restrictions on their properties. Several recent results have shown that the natural statement of the problem is the following:

Problem 0.1. *Let f and g be algebraically independent polynomials in $K[X]$ or $K\langle X \rangle$ such that the homogeneous components of maximal degree of f and g are algebraically dependent. If the degrees of f and g do not divide each other, find an estimate of the minimal degree of the nonconstant elements of the subalgebra generated by f and g .*

Using Poisson brackets, Shestakov and Umirbaev [SU1] gave an estimate for the polynomial case in terms of the degree of the commutator $[f, g]$ considered as an element of the free Poisson algebra generated by X . This allowed them [SU2] to discover an algorithm which decides whether an automorphism of the polynomial algebra $K[x, y, z]$ is tame and to solve the famous Nagata Conjecture [N] that the Nagata automorphism is wild. As a byproduct of their approach, Shestakov and Umirbaev obtained also a new proof of the Jung – van der Kulk theorem [J, K] that the automorphisms of $K[x, y]$ are tame. Later, the estimate was used by Umirbaev and Yu [UY] to solve a stronger version of the Nagata Conjecture concerning the wildness of the coordinates of a wild automorphism of $K[x, y, z]$.

Recently Makar-Limanov and Yu [MLY] have developed a new method based on the Lemma on radicals in the Malcev – Neumann algebra of formal power series and have obtained an estimate for the minimal degree of the elements of the subalgebra generated by f, g in $K\langle X \rangle$ depending on the degree of the commutator $[f, g]$: If f and g are as in Problem 0.1 and $p(x, y) \in K\langle x, y \rangle$, then

$$\deg(p(f, g)) \geq D(f, g)w_{\deg(f), \deg(g)}(p),$$

where

$$D(f, g) = \frac{\deg([f, g])}{\deg(fg)}$$

and $w_{\deg(f), \deg(g)}(p)$ is the weighted degree of $p(x, y)$, defined by

$$w_{\deg(f), \deg(g)}(x) = \deg(f), \quad w_{\deg(f), \deg(g)}(y) = \deg(g).$$

The application of the Lemma on radicals to the commutative case gives the estimate

$$\deg(p(f, g)) \geq D(f, g)w_{\deg(f), \deg(g)}(p),$$

where $p(x, y) \in K[x, y]$,

$$D(f, g) = \left[1 - \frac{(\deg(f), \deg(g))(\deg(fg) - \deg(df \wedge dg))}{\deg(f)\deg(g)} \right],$$

(m, n) is the greatest common divisor of m, n and

$$df \wedge dg = \sum \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_j} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x_i} \right) (dx_i \wedge dx_j)$$

is the corresponding differential 2-form.

It is easy to see that in principal case (when p has outer rank two), in noncommutative case we have $\deg(p(f, g)) \geq \deg([f, g])$ and in commutative case $\deg(p(f, g)) \geq \deg(J(f, g)) + 2$. See, for instance, Gong and Yu [GY2].

These estimates have been used by Jie-Tai Yu [Y1] and Gong and Yu [GY1, GY2], to obtain new results on retracts and test elements of $K[x, y]$ and $K\langle x, y \rangle$ as well as a new proof of the theorem of Czerniakiewicz and Makar-Limanov [Cz, ML] for the tameness of the automorphisms of $K\langle x, y \rangle$.

Umirbaev [U1] described the group of tame automorphisms of $K[x, y, z]$ in terms of generators and defining relations. As a consequence, in [U2] he developed a method to recognize wild automorphisms of special kind of the free algebra $K\langle x, y, z \rangle$. In particular, he solved the well known conjecture that the Anick automorphism of $K\langle x, y, z \rangle$ is wild. The method of Umirbaev [U2] was further developed by the authors [DY] in the spirit of the results in [UY]. But up till now, there is no algorithm which decides whether a given automorphism of $K\langle x, y, z \rangle$ is tame or wild. A serious obstacle to the solution of this problem is that there is no estimate for the degree of the commutator $[f, g]$ for $f, g \in K\langle X \rangle$ being as in Problem 0.1.

In his survey [Y2] Jie-Tai Yu raised the following

Conjecture 0.2. (Jie-Tai Yu) *Let f and g be algebraically independent polynomials in $K\langle X \rangle$ such that the homogeneous components of maximal degree of f and g are algebraically dependent. Let f and g generate their centralizers $C(f)$ and $C(g)$ in $K\langle X \rangle$, respectively. If neither of the degrees of f and g divides the other, then*

$$\deg([f, g]) > \min\{\deg(f), \deg(g)\}.$$

The condition that the degrees of f and g do not divide each other is essential. It does not hold when $\varphi = (f, g)$ is an automorphism of $K\langle x, y \rangle$ when the commutator test of Dicks [D] gives that $[f, g] = \alpha[x, y]$, $0 \neq \alpha \in K$. The condition that f and g generate their centralizers is also necessary. For example, if

$$f = y + (x + y^k)^m, \quad g = (x + y^k)^n, \quad m > n, \quad k > 2,$$

then

$$[f, g] = [y, (x + y^k)^n].$$

The homogeneous component of maximal degree of $[f, g]$ is equal to

$$[y, xy^{k(n-1)} + y^2xy^{k(n-2)} + \dots + y^{k(n-1)}x],$$

$$\deg([f, g]) = k(n-1) + 2 < kn = \deg(g) < km = \deg(f).$$

If this conjecture were true, it would give a nice description of the group of tame automorphisms of $K\langle x, y, z \rangle$, much better than the description of the group of tame automorphisms of $K[x, y, z]$. In the approach of Makar-Limanov and Yu [MLY], they work in the Malcev – Neumann algebra $\mathcal{A}(X)$ of formal power series with monomials from the free group generated by X , allowing infinite sums of homogeneous components of negative degree and only finite number of homogeneous components of positive degree. Conjecture 0.2 would follow from the following conjecture that was formulated by Makar-Limanov and Jie-Tai Yu during their attempt to solve Conjecture 0.2.

Conjecture 0.3. (Makar-Limanov and Jie-Tai Yu) *Let $g \in K\langle X \rangle$ generate its centralizer and let the homogeneous component of maximal degree of g is an n -th power of an element of $K\langle X \rangle$. Then, for every $m > n$ which is not divisible by n , the formal power series $g^{m/n} \in \mathcal{A}(X)$ has a monomial of positive degree containing a negative power of a generator.*

The analogue of Conjecture 0.2 for polynomial algebras is: *If f and g are algebraically independent polynomials in $K[X]$ such that the homogeneous components of maximal degree of f and g are algebraically dependent, f and g generate their integral closures $C(f)$ and $C(g)$ in*

$K[X]$, respectively, and neither of the degrees of f and g divides the other, then

$$\deg(df \wedge dg) > \min\{\deg(f), \deg(g)\}.$$

Note that in the case of $K[x, y]$

$$\deg(df \wedge dg) = \deg(J(f, g)) + 2 = \deg\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}\right) + 2.$$

Recently, Makar-Limanov has found a simple example of $f, g \in K[x, y]$ such that f and g may be of arbitrary high degree but

$$\deg(df \wedge dg) = 3.$$

It is easy to see that the analogue of Conjecture 0.3 does not hold in the commutative case.

In the present paper we present a counterexample to Conjectures 0.2 and 0.3. The polynomials f and g in Conjecture 0.2 are of degree $3(2k + 1)$ and $2(2k + 1)$, respectively, where $k \geq 2$, and the degree of the commutator $[f, g]$ is equal to $2k + 5 < \deg(g) < \deg(f)$. The same element g serves as a counterexample to Conjecture 0.3. Comparing with the commutative example of Makar-Limanov, we see that in the commutative case the quotient

$$\frac{\deg(df \wedge dg)}{\deg(fg)}$$

can be very small. In our example, we have that

$$\frac{\deg([f, g])}{\deg(g)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2k + 1}$$

which can be very close to $1/2$. We do not know how far is this quotient from the minimal possible value of the fraction.

Problem 0.4. *If $f, g \in K\langle X \rangle$ are as in Conjecture 0.2, does there exist a positive constant a such that*

$$\deg([f, g]) > a \deg(g)?$$

If the answer to this problem is affirmative, this still would simplify the study of the group of tame automorphisms of $K\langle x, y, z \rangle$.

Although our counterexample is quite simple, in order to find it we have studied the structure of the free algebra $K\langle X \rangle$ as a bimodule of $K[u]$, where u is a monomial which is not a proper power. It has turned out that $K\langle X \rangle$ is a direct sum of three types of bimodules: the polynomial algebra $K[u]$, free bimodules generated by a single monomial,

and two-generated bimodules with a nontrivial defining relation. Then we have solved the equation

$$[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$$

with unknowns $r, s \in K\langle X \rangle$. Due to the existence of the $K[u]$ -bimodules of the third kind in $K\langle X \rangle$, we have succeeded to construct the counterexample.

An essential part of the combinatorial theory of free associative algebras is based on the FIR (free ideal ring) property and the weak Euclidian algorithm [C]. Also, the theory of equations in $K\langle X \rangle$ may be considered in the framework of the recently developed universal algebraic geometry, see the survey by Plotkin [P], and in the spirit of algebraic geometry over groups, see [BMR, MR]. Another possibility to consider equations in $K\langle X \rangle$ is from algorithmic point of view. For example Gupta and Umirbaev [GU] proved the algorithmic solvability of the problem whether or not a given system of linear equations with coefficients in $K\langle X \rangle$ is consistent. But very little is known about the concrete form of the solutions of an explicitly given equation. For example, recently Remeslennikov and Stöhr [RS] studied the equation $[x, a] + [y, b] = 0$ with unknowns x, y in the free Lie algebra $L(X)$ where a, b are free generators of $L(X)$. Hence the description of $K\langle X \rangle$ as a $K[u]$ -bimodule and the solution of the equation $[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$ are naturally related with the combinatorial and algorithmic properties of free algebras.

1. THE EXAMPLE OF MAKAR-LIMANOV

In this section we present the example of Makar-Limanov of two polynomials $f, g \in K[x, y]$ such that the degrees of f and g are arbitrary high, do not divide each other and the degree of the Jacobian of f and g is equal to 1, that answered the commutative version of Conjecture 0.3 negatively. It shows that it is unlikely to solve the famous Jacobian conjecture by degree estimate, as suggested in [SU1]. The example was communicated by Makar-Limanov to Jie-Tai Yu in August 2007 when they were trying to attack Conjecture 0.2 and Conjecture 0.3.

Example 1.1. Let $a > b$ be positive integers such that $a - b > 1$ and $a - b$ divides $a + 1$. Let

$$c = a - b, \quad k = \frac{a + 1}{c},$$

$$f(x, y) = yp(x^a y^b), \quad g(x, y) = xy(1 + x^a y^b),$$

where $p(z) \in K[z]$ is a polynomial of degree k . Then

$$\deg(f) = (a+b)k+1 = (a+b)\frac{a+1}{a-b}+1 = \frac{(a+b+2)a}{a-b} = \frac{(a+b+2)a}{c},$$

$$\deg(g) = a+b+2 < (a+b+2)\frac{a}{a-b} = \deg(f).$$

Clearly, $a-b$ cannot divide a because divides $a+1$ and $a-b > 1$. Also, the degree of f and g can be made as large as we want. Since f cannot be presented in the form $q(h)$ for a polynomial h of lower degree, it generates its integral closure in $K[x, y]$, and similarly for g .

Direct computations show that

$$J(f, g) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x}$$

$$= y \left[-(1 + (a+1)x^a y^b) p(x^a y^b) + (a-b)x^a y^b (1 + x^a y^b) p'(x^a y^b) \right],$$

where $p'(z)$ is the derivative of $p(z)$. We want to choose $p(z)$ in such a way that $J(f, g) = y$. This is equivalent to the condition

$$-(1 + kc z)p(z) + cz(1 + z)p'(z) = 1.$$

Let

$$p(z) = -1 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + \dots + p_{k-1} z^{k-1} + p_k z^k, \quad p_i \in K.$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= -(1 + kc z)p(z) + cz(1 + z)p'(z) \\ &= -(1 + kc z)(-1 + p_1 z + p_2 z^2 + \dots + p_k z^k) + cz(1 + z)(p_1 + 2p_2 z + \dots + kp_k z^{k-1}) \\ &= 1 - (p_1 - kc)z - (p_2 + kcp_1)z^2 - \dots - (p_k + kcp_{k-1})z^k - kcp_k z^{k+1} \\ &\quad + cp_1 z + c(2p_2 + p_1)z^2 + \dots + c(kp_k + (k-1)p_{k-1})z^k + kcp_k z^{k+1} \\ &= 1 + ((c-1)p_1 + kc)z + ((2c-1)p_2 + c(1-k)p_1)z^2 + ((3c-1)p_3 + c(2-k)p_2)z^3 \\ &\quad + \dots + ((kc-1)p_k - cp_{k-1})z^k. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$p_1 = -\frac{kc}{c-1}, \quad p_2 = \frac{(k-1)c}{2c-1}p_1, \quad p_3 = \frac{(k-2)c}{3c-1}p_2, \quad \dots, \quad p_k = \frac{c}{kc-1}p_{k-1}.$$

Since $p_1 \neq 0$, we obtain that $p_i \neq 0$ for all i . Hence the degree of f is really equal to the prescribed

$$\deg(f) = \frac{(a+b+2)a}{c}$$

and

$$\deg(J(f, g)) = \deg(y) = 1.$$

2. THE FREE ALGEBRA AS A BIMODULE

Let $\langle X \rangle$ be the free semigroup generated by X . In this section we fix a monomial $u \in \langle X \rangle$ of positive degree which is not a proper power of another monomial. We consider the algebra $K\langle X \rangle$ as a $K[u]$ -bimodule. Equivalently, $K\langle X \rangle$ is a $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module with action of u_1 and u_2 defined by

$$u_1 w = u w, \quad u_2 w = w u, \quad w \in \langle X \rangle.$$

Clearly, $K\langle X \rangle$ decomposes as a $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module as

$$K[u] \oplus \left(\sum K[u_1, u_2] v \right),$$

where the inner sum runs on all $v \in \langle X \rangle$ which do not commute with u . We want to find the complete description of the $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module $K\langle X \rangle$. If $v_1, v_2 \in \langle X \rangle$, we call v_1 a beginning, respectively a tail of v_2 if there exists $w \in \langle X \rangle$ such that $v_2 = v_1 w$, respectively $v_2 = w v_1$.

Theorem 2.1. *As a $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module, $K\langle X \rangle$ is a direct sum of three types of submodules: (i) $K[u]$; (ii) $K[u_1, u_2]t$; (iii) $K[u_1, u_2]t_1 + K[u_1, u_2]t_2$, where:*

(i) $K[u]$ is generated as a $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module by 1, and $u^p = u_1^p \cdot 1$. The defining relation for this submodule is $u_1 \cdot 1 = u_2 \cdot 1$;

(ii) $K[u_1, u_2]t$ is a free $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module and u is neither a beginning nor a tail of t . If t is a beginning, respectively a tail of u , and t' is the tail, respectively the beginning of u of the same degree as t , then $tu \neq ut'$, respectively $ut \neq t'u$;

(iii) t_1 and t_2 are of the same degree and are, respectively, a proper beginning and a proper tail of u such that $t_1 u = u t_2$. The defining relation of this submodule is $u_2 t_1 = u_1 t_2$. There exist $v_1, v_2 \in \langle X \rangle$ with $v_1 v_2 \neq v_2 v_1$ and a positive integer k such that

$$u = (v_1 v_2)^k v_1, \quad t_1 = v_1 v_2, \quad t_2 = v_2 v_1.$$

Proof. The statement (i) is obvious so we only concentrate on (ii) and (iii). Each $v \in \langle X \rangle$ has the form $v = u^a v'$, where u is not a beginning of v' . Similarly, $v' = t u^b$, where u is not a tail of t . Hence, by the property that u is not a proper power of another monomial, we conclude that $K\langle X \rangle$ is generated as a $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module by 1 and monomials t which do not commute with u and u is neither a beginning nor a tail of t . Let

$$(1) \quad \sum_{i=1}^p \gamma_i u^{a_i} t_i u^{b_i} = 0, \quad 0 \neq \gamma_i \in K,$$

be a relation between such t_i , where the triples (a_i, b_i, t_i) are pairwise different, with possible $t_i = t_j$ for some $i \neq j$. We may assume that this

relation is homogeneous, i.e., $(a_i + b_i)\deg(u) + \deg(t_i)$ is the same for all monomials. For each t_i there exists a t_j such that $u^{a_i}t_i u^{b_i} = u^{a_j}t_j u^{b_j}$. Let $u^{a_1}t_1 u^{b_1} = u^{a_2}t_2 u^{b_2}$. We may assume that $a_1 \leq a_2$. We cancel u^{a_1} and obtain that $t_1 u^{b_1} = u^{a_2 - a_1} t_2 u^{b_2}$, $a = a_2 - a_1$. Similarly, if $b_1 \leq b_2$, then $t_1 = u^a t_2 u^b$, $b = b_2 - b_1$. By the choice of t_1, t_2 we derive that $t_1 = t_2$, $a = b = 0$, which contradicts with $(a_1, b_1, t_1) \neq (a_2, b_2, t_2)$. If $b_1 > b_2$, then for $b = b_1 - b_2$

$$t_1 u^b = u^a t_2, \quad a, b > 0.$$

If $\deg(t_1) \geq \deg(u)$, then u is a beginning of t_1 which is impossible. Hence t_1 is a beginning of u . Similarly if $\deg(t_2) \geq \deg(u)$, then u is a tail of t_2 which is also impossible. Hence t_2 is a tail of u . In this way, in the relation (1) all t_i are beginnings or tails of u . Since (1) is homogeneous, the degree of t_i is equal to the residue of the division of the degree of the relation by the degree of u . Hence all t_i are of the same degree smaller than the degree of u . Since the beginnings and the tails of u are determined by their degrees, we obtain that in (1) $p = 2$ and t_1 is a beginning and t_2 is a tail of u . Let $u = t_1 w_1 = w_2 t_2$, $w_1, w_2 \in \langle X \rangle$. Since $\deg(t_1) = \deg(t_2) < \deg(u)$,

$$\deg(w_1) = \deg(u) - \deg(t_1) = \deg(u) - \deg(t_2) = \deg(w_2).$$

Replacing $u = t_1 w_1 = w_2 t_2$ in $t_1 u^b = u^a t_2$, we obtain

$$t_1 u^b = t_1 (w_2 t_2) \cdots (w_2 t_2) = (t_1 w_1) \cdots (t_1 w_1) t_2 = u^a t_2.$$

Both sides of this equality start with $t_1 w_2$ and $t_1 w_1$, respectively. Since w_1 and w_2 are of the same degree, this implies that $w_1 = w_2 = w$ and $u = t_1 w = w t_2$. Hence

$$t_1 u = t_1 (w t_2) = (t_1 w) t_2 = u t_2.$$

If $t_1 = t_2$, then $t_1 u = u t_1$ which is impossible because u is not a proper power and generates its centralizer. Hence $t_1 \neq t_2$. Using the relation $t_1 u = u t_2$ we present the elements of $K[u_1, u_2]t_1 + K[u_1, u_2]t_2$ as linear combinations of $u_1^a t_1 = u^a t_1$ and $u_1^b u_2^c t_2 = u^b t_2 u^c$. It is easy to see that $u^{b_1} t_2 u^{c_1} \neq u^{b_2} t_2 u^{c_2}$, because $t_2 u \neq u t_2$ and $(b_1, c_1) \neq (b_2, c_2)$. Similarly $u^a t_1 = u^b t_2 u^c$ is also impossible, because t_1 is not a tail of u (hence $c = 0$) and $\deg(t_1) = \deg(t_2)$, $t_1 \neq t_2$. Hence all relations in the $K[u_1, u_2]$ -module generated by t_1 and t_2 follow from $t_1 u = u t_2$. Let $u = t_1^k v_1$, where k is maximal with this property. Then $t_1 u = u t_2$ implies that

$$t_1^{k+1} v_1 = t_1^k v_1 t_2, \quad t_1 v_1 = v_1 t_2.$$

Since t_1 is not a beginning of v_1 (otherwise $u = t_1^{k+1} v_1'$), we obtain that v_1 is a beginning of t_1 and $t_1 = v_1 v_2$ for some $v_2 \in \langle X \rangle$. Now $t_1 v_1 = v_1 t_2$

gives $v_1v_2v_1 = v_1t_2$ and $t_2 = v_2v_1$. Hence

$$u = (v_1v_2)^k v_1, \quad t_1 = v_1v_2, \quad t_2 = v_2v_1$$

and $v_1v_2 \neq v_2v_1$ because u is not a proper power. \square

Remark 2.2. For a fixed $u \in \langle X \rangle$ there may be several pairs (t_1, t_2) satisfying the condition (iii) of Theorem 2.1 but all of them have to be of different degree. For example, if $u = (xy)^k x$, $k > 1$, then for any positive $\ell \leq k$ the monomials $t_{1\ell} = (xy)^\ell$, $t_{2\ell} = (yx)^\ell$ satisfy $t_{1\ell}u = ut_{2\ell}$.

Now we are going to solve the equation $[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$. It is more convenient to replace m and n with ℓm and ℓn , respectively, where m and n are coprime.

Example 2.3. Let $u \in \langle X \rangle$ be a monomial of positive degree which is not a power of another polynomial. Let ℓ, m, n be positive integers such that $m > n$ and m, n are coprime. We consider the equation

$$(2) \quad [u^{\ell m}, s] = [u^{\ell n}, r].$$

Applying Theorem 2.1, we write r and s in the form

$$r = r_1(u) + \sum pt + \sum (p_1t_1 + p_2t_2), \quad r_1 \in K[u], \quad p, p_1, p_2 \in K[u_1, u_2],$$

$$s = s_1(u) + \sum qt + \sum (q_1t_1 + q_2t_2), \quad s_1 \in K[u], \quad q, q_1, q_2 \in K[u_1, u_2],$$

where the sums run, respectively, on all monomials t and t_1, t_2 described in parts (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 2.1. Clearly, $r_1(u)$ and $s_1(u)$ may be arbitrary polynomials and we have to solve the following systems for each t and t_1, t_2 :

$$(3) \quad [u^{\ell m}, q(u_1, u_2)t] = [u^{\ell n}, p(u_1, u_2)t],$$

$$(4) \quad [u^{\ell m}, q_1t_1 + q_2t_2] = [u^{\ell n}, p_1t_1 + p_2t_2].$$

We rewrite (3) in the form

$$(u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})q(u_1, u_2) = (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})p(u_1, u_2).$$

Since m and n are coprime, the greatest common divisor of the polynomials $u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m}$ and $u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n}$ is equal to $u_1^\ell - u_2^\ell$ and we obtain that

$$p(u_1, u_2) = \frac{u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m}}{u_1^\ell - u_2^\ell} r_2(u_1, u_2), \quad q(u_1, u_2) = \frac{u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n}}{u_1^\ell - u_2^\ell} r_2(u_1, u_2),$$

where $r_2(u_1, u_2) \in K[u_1, u_2]$ is an arbitrary polynomial.

Now we assume that $\deg(t_1) = \deg(t_2) < \deg(u)$ and u, t_1, t_2 satisfy the condition $t_1u = ut_2$. Using this relation we present $p_1t_1 + p_2t_2$ and $q_1t_1 + q_2t_2$ in (4) in the form

$$p_1t_1 + p_2t_2 = p_1(u_1)t_1 + p_2(u_1, u_2)t_2, \quad q_1t_1 + q_2t_2 = q_1(u_1)t_1 + q_2(u_1, u_2)t_2$$

and rewrite (4) as

$$(u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})(q_1(u_1)t_1 + q_2(u_1, u_2)t_2) = (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})(p_1(u_1)t_1 + p_2(u_1, u_2)t_2).$$

We replace u_2t_1 with u_1t_2 and obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & u_1^{\ell m}q_1t_1 - u_1u_2^{\ell m-1}q_1t_2 + (u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})q_2t_2 \\ &= u_1^{\ell n}p_1t_1 - u_1u_2^{\ell n-1}p_1t_2 + (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})p_2t_2. \end{aligned}$$

Comparing the coefficients of t_1 and t_2 , we derive

$$\begin{aligned} u_1^{\ell m}q_1(u_1) &= u_1^{\ell n}p_1(u_1), \\ -u_1u_2^{\ell m-1}q_1 + (u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})q_2 &= -u_1u_2^{\ell n-1}p_1 + (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})p_2. \end{aligned}$$

It is sufficient to solve these equations when p_i, q_i are homogeneous. We may assume that $\deg(q_1) = \deg(q_2) = a$, $\deg(p_1) = \deg(p_2) = a + \ell(m - n)$. Hence

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(u_1) &= \xi u_1^{a+\ell(m-n)}, \quad q_1(u_1) = \xi u_1^a, \quad \xi \in K, \\ -\xi u_1^{a+1}u_2^{\ell m-1} + (u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})q_2 &= -\xi u_1^{a+\ell(m-n)+1}u_2^{\ell n-1} + (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})p_2, \\ (u_1^{\ell m} - u_2^{\ell m})q_2 + \xi u_1^{a+1}u_2^{\ell n-1}(u_1^{\ell(m-n)} - u_2^{\ell(m-n)}) &= (u_1^{\ell n} - u_2^{\ell n})p_2. \end{aligned}$$

Defining the polynomial

$$\Phi_b(u_1, u_2) = \frac{u_1^{\ell b} - u_2^{\ell b}}{u_1^{\ell} - u_2^{\ell}} = u_1^{\ell(b-1)} + u_1^{\ell(b-2)}u_2^{\ell} + \cdots + u_2^{\ell(b-1)}, \quad b \geq 1,$$

and using that

$$\Phi_m(u_1, u_2) = u_1^{\ell(m-n)}\Phi_n(u_1, u_2) + u_2^{\ell n}\Phi_{m-n}(u_1, u_2),$$

the equation for ξ, p_2, q_2 becomes

$$\begin{aligned} (u_1^{\ell(m-n)}\Phi_n + u_2^{\ell n}\Phi_{m-n})q_2 + \xi u_1^{a+1}u_2^{\ell n-1}\Phi_{m-n} &= \Phi_n p_2, \\ (p_2 - u_1^{\ell(m-n)}q_2)\Phi_n &= u_2^{\ell n-1}(u_2q_2 + \xi u_1^{a+1})\Phi_{m-n}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the polynomials $\Phi_n(u_1, u_2)$ and $u_2^{\ell n-1}\Phi_{m-n}(u_1, u_2)$ are coprime, we obtain

$$p_2 - u_1^{\ell(m-n)}q_2 = u_2^{\ell n-1}\Phi_{m-n}r_3, \quad u_2q_2 + \xi u_1^{a+1} = \Phi_n r_3,$$

where $r_3(u_1, u_2) \in K[u_1, u_2]$. Hence it is sufficient to solve the equation

$$u_2q_2(u_1, u_2) + \xi u_1^{a+1} = \Phi_n(u_1, u_2)r_3(u_1, u_2)$$

for $\xi \in K$ and for homogeneous $q_2, r_3 \in K[u_1, u_2]$. Comparing the coefficients of u_1^{a+1} and using that $\Phi_n = u_1^{\ell(n-1)} + u_2^\ell \Phi_{n-1}$, we obtain

$$a + 1 \geq \deg(\Phi_n) = \ell(n - 1),$$

$$r_3(u_1, u_2) = \xi u_1^{a-\ell(n-1)+1} + u_2 s_3(u_1, u_2), \quad s_3 \in K[u_1, u_2],$$

$$q_2(u_1, u_2) = (u_1^{\ell(n-1)} + u_2^\ell \Phi_{n-1}) s_3 + \xi u_1^{a-\ell(n-1)+1} u_2^{\ell-1} \Phi_{n-1},$$

for any $\xi \in K$ and arbitrary homogeneous polynomial $s_3(u_1, u_2) \in K[u_1, u_2]$ of degree $a - \ell(n - 1)$.

It is naturally to ask whether the structure of $K\langle X \rangle$ considered as a bimodule of $K[f]$, when $f \in K\langle X \rangle$ is an arbitrary polynomial, is similar to that in Theorem 2.1. The following example shows that in this case some phenomena appear similar to those in the Buchberger algorithm for the Gröbner basis of an ideal. We do not expect a nice bimodule structure of $K\langle X \rangle$ in the general case.

Example 2.4. Let us order the monomials of $\langle x, y \rangle$ first by degree and then lexicographically, assuming that $x > y$. Let

$$f = xyx + yxx, \quad u = xyx, \quad t_1 = xy, \quad t_2 = yx.$$

The leading monomial of f is u and we have $t_1 u = u t_2$. Direct computation gives that

$$f t_1 - f t_2 + t_2 f = (xy + yx) yxx$$

belongs to the $K[f]$ -bimodule generated by t_1 and t_2 but its leading monomial $xyyxx$ neither starts or ends with u .

3. THE COUNTEREXAMPLE TO CONJECTURE 0.2

The following result presents a counterexample to Conjecture 0.2.

Theorem 3.1. *Let $X = \{x, y\}$, $k \geq 2$, and let*

$$u = (xy)^k x, \quad v = xy, \quad w = yx,$$

$$f = u^3 + r, \quad r = uv + uw + wu,$$

$$g = u^2 + s, \quad s = v + w.$$

Then f and g are algebraically independent polynomials which generate their centralizers $C(f)$ and $C(g)$ in $K\langle x, y \rangle$. The homogeneous components of maximal degree of f and g are algebraically dependent and neither of the degrees of f and g divides the other. Then

$$\deg([f, g]) < \deg(g) < \deg(f).$$

The quotient

$$\frac{\deg([f, g])}{\deg(g)} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{2k+1}$$

is bigger than $1/2$ but can be made as close to $1/2$ as we want by increasing k .

Proof. Since $[f, g] \neq 0$, we derive that f and g are algebraically independent. The homogeneous components of maximal degree of f and g are u^3 and u^2 , respectively, and are algebraically dependent. Their degrees $6k+3$ and $4k+2$ do not divide each other. Direct computations give

$$[f, g] = [u^3, s] + [r, u^2] + [r, s].$$

Since, as in Theorem 2.1 (iii)

$$vu = (xy)(xy)^k x = (xyx)^k (yx) = uw,$$

we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} [u^3, s] &= [u^3, v+w] = u^3(v+w) - (v+w)u^3 \\ &= u^3v + u^3w - vu^3 - wu^3 = u^3v + u^3w - u^3v - u^3w \\ &= 0, \\ [r, u^2] &= (uv + uw + wu)u^2 - u^2(uv + uw + wu) \\ &= uvu^2 + u^2uw + u^2wu - u^3v - u^3w - u^2wu \\ &= u^2wu + u^2uw + u^2wu - u^3v - u^3w - u^2wu = u^2uw + u^2wu - u^3v - u^3w, \\ [u^3, s] + [r, u^2] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} [f, g] &= [r, s] = uvv + uvw + wuv + uvw + uww + wuw \\ &\quad - vuv - vvw - vwu - wuv - wuw - wwu \\ &= uvv + uvw + uvw + uww - vuv - vvw - vwu - wwu \\ &= uvv + uvw + uvw + uww - uvv - uvw - vwu - wwu \\ &= uvv + uvw - vwu - wwu \\ &= (xy)^k x(xy)(xy) + (xy)^k x(xy)(yx) - (xy)(yx)(xy)^k x - (yx)(yx)(xy)^k x \neq 0, \\ \deg([f, g]) &= \deg(r) + \deg(s) = 4 + \deg(u) = 2k + 5 < 4k + 2 = \deg(g). \end{aligned}$$

Clearly, for k sufficiently large, we can make the quotient of the degrees of $[f, g]$ and g as close to $1/2$ as we want. \square

The counterexample of Theorem 3.1 has been found applying Theorem 2.1 and Example 2.3. We start with

$$u = (xy)^k x, \quad v = t_1 = xy, \quad w = t_2 = yx.$$

Hence $vu = uw$. Working in the $K[u]$ -subbimodule of $K\langle x, y \rangle$ generated by t_1 and t_2 , we search for r and s such that $[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$. Then for

$$f = u^m + r, \quad g = u^n + s,$$

where $m > n > 1$ and n does not divide m , we obtain

$$[f, g] = [u^m, s] + [r, u^n] + [r, s] = [r, s].$$

By Example 2.3 the equation $[u^m, s] = [u^n, r]$ has a partial solution

$$r = ut_1 + ut_2 + t_2u, \quad s = t_1 + t_2$$

obtained for

$$m = 3, n = 2, \quad p_1 = u_1, p_2 = u_1 + u_2, \quad q_1 = q_2 = 1.$$

But this approach does not allow to find a solution with $\deg([f, g]) \leq \deg(g)/2$.

Trying to decrease the degree of $[f, g]$ further, as in the example of Makar-Limanov, we may add new homogeneous summands to f , e.g.

$$f = u^m + r + r_1, \quad \deg(r_1) < \deg(r),$$

such that $[r, s] + [r_1, u^n] = 0$. But we face computational (and maybe principal) difficulties: The monomials of $[r, s]$ are of the form $u^a t_i u^b t_j u^c$, $t_i, t_j = v, w$. Using the relation $vu = uw$, we may assume that $b = 0$ if $t_i = v$ or $t_j = w$. Hence

$$[r, s] = \sum h_b w u^b v + h_{11} v v + h_{12} v w + h_{22} w w, \quad h_b, h_{ij} \in K[u_1, u_2].$$

Since the monomials $wu^b v, v v, v w, w w$ are neither beginnings nor tails of u , we have to work in a free $K[u]$ -bimodule and do not know how to find r, s, r_1 of sufficiently small degree such that $[f, g] = [r_1, s]$ and $\deg([f, g]) \leq \deg(g)/2$. The computations become even worst if we try to add one more component to g :

$$f = u^m + r + r_1, \quad \deg(r_1) < \deg(r), \quad g = u^n + s + s_1, \quad \deg(s_1) < \deg(s).$$

4. WORKING IN THE MALCEV – NEUMANN ALGEBRA

Let $F(X)$ be the free group generated by X . We define the total degree of $u = x_{i_1}^{\pm 1} \cdots x_{i_k}^{\pm 1} \in F(X)$ in the usual way, assuming that $\deg(x_i^{\pm 1}) = \pm 1$. By the theorem of Neumann – Shimbireva [N1, S], the group $F(X)$ can be ordered linearly in many ways. In particular, see Theorem 2.3 in [N1], if H is a linearly ordered factor group of $F(X)$,

then the order of H can be lifted to a linear order of $F(X)$. Defining a partial order on the free abelian group generated by X by total degree and then refining it in an arbitrary way, e.g. lexicographically, we obtain a linear order on $F(X)$ such that if $\deg(u_1) < \deg(u_2)$, then $u_1 < u_2$. Since $\langle X \rangle \subset F(X)$, we assume that the elements of $\langle X \rangle$ are linearly ordered in the same way. If

$$g = g(X) = \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i u_i, \quad 0 \neq \alpha_i \in K, \quad u_i \in \langle X \rangle, \quad u_1 > u_2 > \cdots > u_p,$$

we denote by $\nu(g)$ the leading monomial $\alpha_1 u_1$ of g . We denote by $\mathcal{A}(X)$ the Malcev – Neumann algebra of formal power series used by Malcev and Neumann [M, N2] to show that the group algebra of an ordered group can be embedded into a division ring. The algebra $\mathcal{A}(X)$ consists of all formal sums

$$\tau = \sum_{u \in \Delta} \alpha_u u, \quad \alpha_u \in K,$$

where Δ is a well ordered subset of $F(X)$. (For commutative objects this construction was used by Hahn [H].) We shall use $\mathcal{A}(X)$ in the spirit of Makar-Limanov and Yu [MLY] and shall assume that Δ is well ordered relative to the opposite ordering, i.e., any nonempty subset of Δ has a largest element. Again, if $0 \neq \tau \in \mathcal{A}(X)$, we denote by $\nu(\tau)$ its leading monomial $\alpha_1 u_1$, $\alpha_1 \in K$, $u_1 \in F(X)$. The following Lemma on radicals of Bergman [B2, B3] plays a crucial role in [MLY].

Lemma 4.1. *If $0 \neq \tau \in \mathcal{A}(X)$ and $\nu(\tau) = (\beta u)^n$, $\beta \in K$, $u \in F(X)$, is an n -th root, then there exists a $\rho \in \mathcal{A}(X)$ such that $\tau = \rho^n$.*

Now we shall show that the polynomial g from the counterexample to Conjecture 0.2 serves as a counterexample also to Conjecture 0.3.

Theorem 4.2. *Let $X = \{x, y\}$, $k \geq 2$, and let*

$$\begin{aligned} u &= (xy)^k x, & v &= xy, & w &= yx, \\ g &= u^2 + s, & s &= v + w. \end{aligned}$$

Then g generates its centralizer $C(g)$ in $K\langle x, y \rangle$ and its homogeneous component of maximal degree is a square in $K\langle x, y \rangle$. If $\rho \in \mathcal{A}(x, y)$ is such that $g = \rho^2$, then ρ^3 has no monomial of positive degree containing a negative power of x or y .

Proof. We may assume that

$$\rho = g^{1/2} = u + a_1 + a_2 + \cdots,$$

where a_i are homogeneous polynomials such that

$$2k + 1 = \deg(u) > \deg(a_1) > \deg(a_2) > \cdots.$$

These polynomials are determined step-by-step in a unique way from the condition

$$g = u^2 + s = \rho^2 = u^2 + (ua_1 + a_1u) + (a_1^2 + ua_2 + a_2u) + \cdots .$$

Comparing the homogeneous components of g and ρ^2 and their degrees, we obtain

$$ua_1 + a_1u = s, \quad \deg(a_1) = \deg(s) - \deg(u) = 1 - 2k,$$

$$a_1^2 + ua_2 + a_2u = 0, \quad \deg(a_2) = 2\deg(a_1) - \deg(u) = 1 - 6k,$$

$$\deg(a_i) = \deg(a_1) + \deg(a_{i-1}) - \deg(u) = 1 - 2(2i - 1)k.$$

As in the proof of Theorem 3.1, we have $vu = uw$. Hence wu^{-1} satisfies

$$u(wu^{-1}) + (wu^{-1})u = (uw)u^{-1} + w = (vu)u^{-1} + w = v + w = s,$$

we conclude that $a_1 = wu^{-1}$. Now

$$\rho^3 = u^3 + \sum (u^2a_i + ua_iu + a_iu^2) + \sum (ua_ia_j + a_ia_ju + a_ja_iu) + \sum a_ia_ja_l,$$

$$\deg(u^2a_1) = 2(2k + 1) + (1 - 2k) = 2k + 3,$$

$$\deg(u^2a_i) \leq \deg(u^2a_2) = 2(2k + 1) + (1 - 6k) = 3 - 2k < 0, \quad i \geq 2,$$

$$\deg(ua_ia_j) \leq \deg(ua_1^2) = \deg(u^2a_2) < 0, \quad i, j \geq 1,$$

$$\deg(a_ia_ja_k) < 0,$$

and we obtain that the component of positive degree of ρ^3 is

$$\begin{aligned} u^3 + (u^2a_i + ua_iu + a_iu^2) &= u^3 + (u^2(wu^{-1}) + u(wu^{-1})u + (wu^{-1})u^2) \\ &= u^3 + (u(uw)u^{-1} + (uw)(u^{-1}u) + w(u^{-1}u)u) \\ &= u^3 + (uv + uw + wu) = u^3 + r = f, \end{aligned}$$

where $f = u^3 + r$ is the other polynomial from Theorem 3.1. Hence ρ^3 does not contain monomials of positive degree with negative powers of variables x and y . \square

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