



A Galois–Dynamics Correspondence for Unicritical Polynomials

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Abstract

In an analogy with the Galois homothety property for torsion points of abelian varieties that was used in the proof of the Mordell–Lang conjecture, we describe a correspondence between the action of a Galois group and the dynamical action of a rational map. For nonlinear polynomials with rational coefficients, the irreducibility of the associated dynatomic polynomial serves as a convenient criterion, although we also verify that the correspondence occurs in several cases when the dynatomic polynomial is reducible. The work of Morton, Morton–Patel, and Vivaldi–Hatjisspyros in the early 1990s connected the irreducibility and Galois-theoretic properties of dynatomic polynomials to rational periodic points; from the Galois–dynamics correspondence, we derive similar consequences for quadratic periodic points of unicritical polynomials. This is sufficient to deduce the non-existence of quadratic periodic points of quadratic polynomials with exact period 5 and 6, outside of a specified finite set from Morton and Krumm’s work in explicit Hilbert irreducibility.

Keywords Arithmetic dynamics · Galois theory · Quadratic points · Unicritical polynomials · Quadratic polynomials · Hilbert irreducibility

1 Introduction

1.1 A General Definition

In arithmetic geometry, it is natural to consider the action of Galois groups on torsion points of abelian varieties. The proof of the Mordell–Lang conjecture crucially uses the fact that torsion points of abelian varieties always satisfy the following Galois homothety property (cf. [17], [29, Théorème 2], [12, Lemme 12], [19, Theorem 2.1.6], [28, Section 1]): for an abelian variety A defined over a number field k , there exists an $i \geq 1$ such that for all positive integers m , there is a $\sigma_m \in \text{Gal}(\bar{k}/k)$ such that

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$$\sigma_m(x) = m^i x$$

for all \bar{k} -rational points x on A of finite order coprime to m .

For arithmetic dynamical systems, we introduce an analogous correspondence with two goals in mind. First, we establish a “dynamical Galois homothety property”, designated the *Galois–dynamics correspondence*, as a weaker and slightly more prevalent condition than the irreducibility of dynatomic polynomials studied in the work of Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32]. Second, we explore the connections between the Galois–dynamics correspondence and quadratic periodic points.

Let $\phi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ be a rational map over a field k and let ϕ^N denote the N th iterate of ϕ , so $\phi^N := \phi \circ \phi^{N-1}$. For S a subset of an algebraic closure \bar{k} of k , let $\text{Per}_{N,S}(\phi)$ denote the periodic points in S of ϕ of exact period N .

Definition 1.1 Let $\phi : \mathbf{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbf{P}^1$ be a rational map over a field k , N be an integer greater than 1, and K/k be a nontrivial Galois extension. For a periodic point $z \in \text{Per}_{N,K-k}(\phi)$, the tuple $(\phi, N, K/k, z)$ satisfies the *Galois–dynamics correspondence* (GDC) if and only if there is a positive integer $i < N$ and a nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/k)$ such that

$$\sigma(z) = \phi^i(z).$$

Furthermore, we say that the triple $(\phi, N, K/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence if and only if $(\phi, N, K/k, z)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for every $z \in \text{Per}_{N,K-k}(\phi)$.

Unlike the Galois homothety property, which always holds in the setting of abelian varieties, the Galois–dynamics correspondence is not always satisfied for dynamical systems. Even if we restrict our attention to unicritical polynomials, which can be written as $\phi_{d,c}(z) := z^d + c$, there are instances in which the Galois–dynamics correspondence might not be satisfied.

Example 1.2 If K is the splitting field of $\phi_{2,t}^3(z) - z$ over the rational function field $k = \mathbf{C}(t)$, then the directed graph of periodic points of $\phi_{2,t}$ of exact period $N = 3$ consists of two disjoint 3-cycles. A result of Bousch [3, Chapter 3, Theorem 3] implies that the Galois group $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{C}(t))$ properly contains the full automorphism group of this graph and, in particular, contains an element σ of order 2 that interchanges the two 3-cycles. If k is the fixed field K^σ , then $[K : k] = 2$. For any $z \in \text{Per}_{N,K-k}(\phi)$ of exact period 3, the $\text{Gal}(K/k)$ -orbit of z is $\{z, \sigma(z)\}$, but $\sigma(z)$ is not in the forward orbit of z with respect to $\phi_{2,t}$. Hence, $(\phi_{2,t}, 3, K/K^\sigma)$ does not satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

Remark 1.3 The definition of the Galois–dynamics correspondence can be naturally generalized by allowing ϕ to be any endomorphism on an algebraic variety. If A is an abelian variety and $[m]$ denotes its multiplication-by- m endomorphism, then the Galois homothety property due to Faltings and Serre (cf. [19, Theorem 2.1.6]) implies that for all integers m and N greater than 1, $([m], N, \bar{k}/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

Remark 1.4 If ϕ is a polynomial with coefficients in k , then its iterative action commutes with the action of $\text{Gal}(K/k)$. In particular, $(\phi, N, K/k, z)$ satisfies the

Galois–dynamics correspondence if and only if the N -cycle of z is not disjoint from its conjugates by some element of the Galois group, i.e.,

$$\{z, \dots, \phi^{N-1}(z)\} \cap \{\sigma(z), \dots, \sigma(\phi^{N-1}(z))\} \neq \emptyset,$$

for some nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/k)$.

1.2 Irreducibility and the Main Theorem

We will focus on the classical case when $k = \mathbf{Q}$ and ϕ is a nonlinear polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$. First, we recall the definition of dynatomic polynomials. An N -periodic point z of ϕ is always a root of the polynomial $\phi^n(z) - z$ for all multiples n of N . By the Möbius inversion formula, we have a factorization of $\phi^n(z) - z$ in terms of the N th dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z)$

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^n(z) - z &= \prod_{N|n} \Phi_N(z) \in \mathbf{Q}[z] \\ \Phi_N(z) &:= \prod_{m|N} (\phi^m(z) - z)^{\mu(N/m)} \in \mathbf{Q}[z], \end{aligned}$$

where μ is the Möbius function. The roots of $\Phi_N(z)$ are called the periodic points of ϕ of formal period N , which generically are the periodic points of ϕ of exact period N . When we study the family of unicritical polynomials, with $\phi = \phi_{d,t}$, we can consider the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z, t)$ as an element of $\mathbf{Q}[z, t]$. The zero locus of $\Phi_N(z)$ defines an affine curve with a smooth projective model denoted $C_1(N)$ that carries an action of $\mathbf{Z}/N\mathbf{Z}$ induced by the iteration of ϕ . We can then define the quotient $C_0(N)$ of $C_1(N)$ by this action.

The Galois–dynamics correspondence holds in the case considered by Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32], namely when ϕ is any nonlinear polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ and its associated dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$. In Sect. 2.1, we slightly modify a result of Vivaldi–Hatjispyros to obtain the following irreducibility criterion for the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

Proposition 1.5 (Proposition 2.2). *Let ϕ be any nonlinear polynomial and let N be an integer greater than 1. If the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, then $(\phi, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois extensions K/\mathbf{Q} .*

Therefore, the Galois–dynamics correspondence can be viewed as a weaker notion than the irreducibility of $\Phi_N(z)$. Irreducibility is sufficient to provide most of the cases of the Galois–dynamics correspondence, since it is often the “typical” situation. For ϕ belonging to certain families of polynomials in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, including the unicritical polynomials $\phi_{d,c}$, the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z, t)$ is known to be irreducible in $\mathbf{C}(t)[z]$ by the work of Bousch [3, Chapitre 3, Théorème 1], Lau–Schleicher [18, Theorem 4.1], and Morton [21, Theorem B]. Therefore, for these families of polynomials,

we apply Hilbert’s irreducibility theorem in Sect. 2.2 to show that $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all Galois extensions K/\mathbf{Q} so long as c lies outside of a subset of \mathbf{Q} of asymptotic density 0, called the *exceptional set* $\Sigma_{d,N}$.

The main theorem of this paper establishes cases of the Galois–dynamics correspondence for quadratic polynomials with various N , even when Φ_N is reducible and c is in the exceptional set $\Sigma_{2,N}$. Its proof in Sect. 4 combines the irreducibility criterion of Proposition 1.5 with descriptions of the exceptional sets $\Sigma_{2,N}$ due to Morton [20] and Krumm [14,15] to establish the Galois–dynamics correspondence when $c \in \mathbf{Q} - \Sigma_{2,N}$. For the exceptional cases $c \in \Sigma_{2,N}$, an explicit understanding of how $\Phi_N(z, c)$ factors for fixed specializations $t = c$ is used to check the Galois–dynamics correspondence directly on a case-by-case basis.

Theorem 1.6 *For the quadratic polynomial $\phi_{2,c}(z) = z^2 + c$ with rational coefficients and all nontrivial Galois extensions K/\mathbf{Q} , $(\phi_{2,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence in the following cases:*

- $N = 2$: all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$;
- $N = 3$: all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$;
- $N = 4$:
 - $[K : \mathbf{Q}] = 2$: all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$;
 - $[K : \mathbf{Q}] > 2$: all $c \notin \left\{ \frac{-s^3 - 2s + 4}{4s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\}$;
- $N = 5, 6, 7, \text{ or } 9$: all but finitely many $c \in \mathbf{Q}$.

1.3 Quadratic Points and Periodic Points

Theorem 1.6 has a nice consequence in the dynamics of quadratic polynomials over quadratic number fields. For periods 5 and 6, no periodic points of $\phi_{2,c}$ are believed to exist in quadratic number fields besides the single known 6-cycle, as suggested by extensive numerical evidence by Doyle–Faber–Krumm [4], Hutz–Ingram [11], and Wang–Zhang [34, Section 5], in addition to the theoretical results of Doyle [5–7] and Krumm [13].

Conjecture 1.7 *Let K be a quadratic number field.*

- (a) *If $c \in \mathbf{Q}$, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 5 in K .*
- (b) *If $c \in \mathbf{Q} - \{-\frac{71}{48}\}$, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 6 in K .*

Let $C_1(N)$ denote the dynatomic modular curve parametrizing pairs $(\phi_{d,c}, z_0)$ of unicritical polynomials and periodic points of period N , and let $C_0(N)$ denote the dynatomic modular curve parametrizing pairs $(\phi_{d,c}, \mathcal{O})$ of unicritical polynomials and N -cycles. There is a pair of projections

$$C_1(N) \longrightarrow C_0(N) \longrightarrow \mathbf{P}^1.$$

In Sect. 3, we show that if K is a quadratic number field and $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then the fiber above $c \in \mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ on $C_1(N)(K)$ maps

to a point in $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$. Therefore, if the points of $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$ are completely known for a fixed N and $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K)$ is known to satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$, then one would be able to completely determine the periodic points of $\phi_{d,c}$ in K of period N . In this fashion, the Galois–dynamics correspondence acts as a bridge between the \mathbf{Q} -rational points of $C_0(N)$ and the K -rational points of $C_1(N)$. Since the points of $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$ are well understood for $N = 5$ and $N = 6$ due to Flynn–Poonen–Schaefer [9] and Stoll [31], the possible counterexamples to Conjecture 1.7 are constrained by the finite sets $\Sigma_{2,5}$ and $\Sigma_{2,6}$.

Corollary 1.8 *Let K be a quadratic number field. If $c \in \mathbf{Q} - \Sigma_{2,5}$, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 5 in K .*

Corollary 1.9 *Let K be a quadratic number field and let J be the Jacobian of $C_0(6)$. Assume that the L -series $L(J, s)$ extends to an entire function, $L(J, s)$ satisfies the standard functional equation, and the weak Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture is valid for J . If $c \in \mathbf{Q} - (\Sigma_{2,6} \cup \{-\frac{71}{48}\})$, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 6 in K .*

Remark 1.10 *A priori*, the finiteness statement of Corollary 1.8 can be recovered from the finiteness of the exceptional set $\Sigma_{2,5}$ from Krumm [15], since the 30 periodic points of exact period 5 must then be conjugate (and therefore not quadratic) for all but finitely many rational c . For Corollary 1.9, Doyle–Faber–Krumm [4, Section 1.4] observed that the results of Stoll [31] actually imply that there are only finitely many pairs (K, c) of quadratic number fields K and $c \in K$ such that $\phi_{2,c}$ has a periodic point of exact period 6 in K .

1.4 Future Directions

If the Galois–dynamics correspondence can be established for all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$ for given pairs (d, N) , then future developments in determining the structure of $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$ and $C_1(N)(\mathbf{Q})$ could lead to more general statements of Poonen’s conjecture (cf. [27]) for number fields. It is not known if there are any tuples $(\phi_{2,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ that do not satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence, but we show that c must lie in the density 0 subset $\Sigma_{2,N}$ of the rationals for any such tuple. There are two parallel directions that would directly extend Theorem 1.6 and provide more cases of the Galois–dynamics correspondence: further identifying the exceptional sets $\Sigma_{d,N}$ and direct verification of the Galois–dynamics correspondence for the exceptional cases $c \in \Sigma_{d,N}$.

In the first direction (for $d = 2$), the program of Krumm [14, 15] in extending the results of Morton [20] has yielded significant progress in determining the exceptional sets $\Sigma_{2,N}$ for small N . The finiteness methods developed by Krumm are constrained by computational limitations for larger N (cf. [15, Section 9]). However, further calculation of the exceptional sets $\Sigma_{2,N}$ (“explicit Hilbert irreducibility”) would yield immediate extensions of Theorem 1.6 for $N > 4$. In particular, Corollaries 1.8 and 1.9 would be immediately refined by the explicit determination of $\Sigma_{2,5}$ and $\Sigma_{2,6}$.

In the second direction, the techniques in Sect. 4 for checking the exceptional cases of $c \in \Sigma_{2,N}$ when $N \leq 4$ have been ad-hoc and depend on explicit factorizations of $\Phi_N(z, c)$ in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$. Any case-by-case approach for the exception cases may depend on

progress in the first direction, since an explicit description for the exceptional set $\Sigma_{d,N}$ is not known if $N > 4$ or $d > 2$. However, it is worth pointing out that if $(\phi_{2,c}, 5, K/\mathbf{Q})$ and $(\phi_{2,c}, 6, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all $c \in \Sigma_{2,5}$ and $\Sigma_{2,6}$, respectively, then Conjecture 1.7 would be affirmatively resolved (assuming the standard conjectures for $N = 6$).

Outside of those two directions, the Galois–dynamics correspondence can also be considered for broader classes of functions ϕ . For instance, the results of Sect. 2.2 for unicritical polynomials $\phi_{d,c}$ and their consequences would also extend to any nonlinear polynomial $\phi(z)$ whose associated dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z, t)$ is known to be irreducible over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$. Furthermore, Definition 1.1 of the Galois–dynamics correspondence is made in sufficiently generality that this program can also be considered for dynamical systems over finite fields, dynamical systems over function fields, and more general dynamical systems on algebraic varieties. There are, for instance, interesting calculations done by Bridy–Garton [1] and Krumm–Sutherland [16] that could be used for such analogues.

2 Irreducibility

2.1 An Irreducibility Criterion

The dynamical mimicry of the action of the Galois group of Φ_N was previously considered by Vivaldi–Hatjispyros for any nonlinear polynomial ϕ . They established that if the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible as a polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ for a given N , then for each orbit \mathcal{O} , there is a nontrivial subgroup $H_{\mathcal{O}}$ of the Galois group of $\Phi_N(z)$ that acts on \mathcal{O} in the same way as iterates of ϕ [32, Section 3]. As a consequence of the work of Vivaldi–Hatjispyros and the following general fact, there is an irreducibility criterion for the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

Lemma 2.1 *Let ϕ be a polynomial in $k[z]$, N be an integer greater than 1, and K' be the splitting field of the dynatomic polynomial Φ_N over k . If $(\phi, N, K'/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then $(\phi, N, K/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois extensions K/k .*

Proof First, we show that $(\phi, N, L/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for any nontrivial intermediate Galois extension L of K'/k . If $\text{Per}_{N,L-k}(\phi)$ is empty, then $(\phi, N, L/k)$ vacuously satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, so we may assume that $\text{Per}_{N,L-k}(\phi)$ is nonempty. Let $z_0 \in \text{Per}_{N,L-k}(\phi) \subset \text{Per}_{N,K'-k}(\phi)$. By the definition of the Galois–dynamics correspondence for $(\phi, N, K'/k, z_0)$, there is a positive integer $i < N$ and a nontrivial $\tau' \in \text{Gal}(K'/k)$ such that $\phi^i(z_0) = \tau'(z_0)$. Notice that τ' cannot be in the subgroup $\text{Gal}(K'/L)$, since τ' does not fix z_0 , which is an element of K . Then, τ' corresponds to a nontrivial element τ of the quotient group $\text{Gal}(L/k)$ such that $\phi^i(z_0) = \tau(z_0)$. Therefore $(\phi, N, L/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for any nontrivial intermediate Galois extension L/k of K'/k .

Now, consider the arbitrary nontrivial Galois extension K/k , for which we can similarly assume that $\text{Per}_{N,K-k}(\phi)$ is nonempty. Let $z_0 \in \text{Per}_{N,K-k}(\phi)$. Since z_0 is

a root of $\Phi_N(z)$, it is also contained in $\text{Per}_{N, K'-k}(\phi)$. For the intermediate Galois extension $(K \cap K')/k$, the triple $(\phi, N, (K \cap K')/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence and $z_0 \in \text{Per}_{N, (K \cap K')-k}(\phi)$. Then, there is a positive integer $i < N$ and a nontrivial $\sigma' \in \text{Gal}((K \cap K')/k)$ such that $\phi^i(z_0) = \sigma'(z_0)$. By taking a lift $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/k)$ of σ' , $(\phi, N, K/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

Proposition 2.2 (Irreducibility criterion) *Let ϕ be any nonlinear polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, N be an integer greater than 1, and K/\mathbf{Q} be a nontrivial Galois number field. If the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, then $(\phi, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence.*

Proof Let K' be the splitting field of Φ_N over \mathbf{Q} . Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32, Section 3] proved that if $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, then for each orbit \mathcal{O} , there is a nontrivial subgroup $H_{\mathcal{O}}$ of the Galois group of $\Phi_N(z)$ that acts on \mathcal{O} in the same way as iterates of ϕ . Consider any periodic point $z_0 \in \text{Per}_{N, K'-\mathbf{Q}}(\phi)$ and its orbit \mathcal{O} . Then, there is a nontrivial $\sigma \in H_{\mathcal{O}} \subset \text{Gal}(K'/\mathbf{Q})$ such that $\sigma(z) = \phi^i(z)$ for some positive integer $i < N$, so $(\phi, N, K'/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence. By Lemma 2.1, $(\phi, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence as well.

Remark 2.3 The notion of an automorphism polynomial, which was defined by the contemporaneous study of Morton–Patel [24] for non-constant polynomials $\phi \in k[z]$, is also closely related to the Galois–dynamics correspondence when $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $k[z]$. If $\Phi_N(z)$ is irreducible in $k[z]$ and ϕ is an automorphism polynomial of $\Phi_N(z)$, then for K' , the splitting field of Φ_N over k , $(\phi, N, K'/k)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence with $i = 1$ for each periodic point z_0 of exact period N . By Lemma 2.1, this is actually sufficient for $(\phi, N, K/k)$ to satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence for any nontrivial Galois extension K/k .

2.2 Hilbert Irreducibility and the Exceptional Set for Unicritical Polynomials

For unicritical polynomials $\phi_{d,c}$, Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32, Section 3] remarked that the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z, c)$ being irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ “appears to be the typical situation”, meaning that it is reducible for c in a density 0 subset of \mathbf{Q} . They proved their hypothesis for $d = 2$ and $N \leq 3$, but nevertheless $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is not irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ in general. Even for $d = 2$, Vivaldi–Hatjispyros demonstrated that $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is never irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ for an infinite family of c when $N = 3$, for $c = -2$ when $N \geq 3$, and for $c = 0$ when $2^N - 1$ is not a Mersenne prime.

To study the irreducibility of $\Phi_N(z, c) \in \mathbf{Q}[z]$ for $c \in \mathbf{Q}$, we can view it as a specialization of $\Phi_N(z, t) \in \mathbf{Q}[z, t]$. By the later results of Bousch [3, Chapitre 3, Théorème 1] and Lau–Schleicher [18, Theorem 4.1] (cf. Morton [21, Corollary 1], Buff–Lei [2, Theorem 1.2], Gao–Ou [10, Theorem 1.2]), it is known that $\Phi_N(z, t)$ is irreducible as a polynomial in $\mathbf{C}(t)[z]$. Let G_N denote the Galois group of $\Phi_N(z, t)$ over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ and let $G_{N,c}$ denote the Galois group of its specialization $\Phi_N(z, c)$ over \mathbf{Q} . Define $\Sigma_{d,N}$ to be the locus of $c \in \mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ such that $G_N \cong G_{N,c}$. The thinness (in the sense of Serre) of $\Sigma_{d,N}$ follows immediately from an application of Hilbert’s irreducibility theorem.

Corollary 2.4 For each integer d and N greater than 1, $\Sigma_{d,N}$ is a thin subset (in the sense of Serre) of $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ such that for all rational c not in $\Sigma_{d,N}$,

- (a) $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, and
- (b) $G_N \cong G_{N,c}$.

Remark 2.5 Thin sets (in the sense of Serre) in $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ have density 0, as the number of points of a thin set in $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ with naive height at most H is $O(H)$ (cf. Serre [30, Proposition 3.4.2]). Corollary 2.4 implies that, for all N , the set of rational c such that $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is reducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ is a density 0 subset of \mathbf{Q} .

When $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, the Galois group $G_{N,c}$ acts transitively on the periodic points of $\phi_{d,c}$ of period N . We obtain the following useful statement as a consequence of Proposition 2.2 and Corollary 2.4.

Proposition 2.6 For each integer d and N greater than 1, there exists a thin set (in the sense of Serre) $\Sigma_{d,N}$ in $\mathbf{P}^1(\mathbf{Q})$ such that for all rational c not in $\Sigma_{d,N}$,

- (a) the triple $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois extensions K/\mathbf{Q} , and
- (b) $G_N \cong G_{N,c}$.

Remark 2.7 In fact, Corollary 2.4 (and therefore Proposition 2.6) is true for a larger class of polynomials than the unicritical polynomials $\phi_{d,c}$. By Morton [21, Theorem B] (cf. Morton [23, Theorem B]), the associated dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_N(z, t)$ is also irreducible in $\mathbf{C}(t)[z]$ for polynomials $\phi \in \mathbf{Z}[z, t]$ of degree $d \geq 2$ satisfying

- (a) $\phi(z, t^i)$ is homogeneous for some integer $i \geq 1$,
- (b) $\phi(z, 0) = z^d$,
- (c) $\phi(z, 1)$ has distinct roots, and
- (d) the primitive N -bifurcation points of ϕ are distinct.

This class of polynomials includes $\phi_{d,c} = z^d + c$ (by setting $c = -t^d$).

Understanding when $G_N \cong G_{N,c}$ determines the exceptional set $\Sigma_{d,N}$. On one hand, the structure of the Galois group G_N of $\Phi_N(z, t)$ over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ is well understood. Bousch [3, Chapitre 3] (c.f. [24, Theorem 4.2]) showed that the Galois group G_N of $\Phi_N(z, t)$ over $\mathbf{Q}(t)$ is isomorphic to a wreath product

$$G_N \cong (\mathbf{Z}/N\mathbf{Z}) \wr S_r,$$

where r is an integer such that $rN = \deg \Phi_N$, for $\phi_{2,c}$. This result was extended by Lau–Schleicher [18] (cf. Morton [23]) for $\phi_{d,c}$ to all $d \geq 2$.

However, the structure of the Galois group $G_{N,c}$ of the specialization $\Phi_N(z, c)$ over \mathbf{Q} is not known in general. For $d = 2$, one can show that $G_{N,c}$ is not isomorphic to G_N for any integer $N > 1$ if $c = 0$ or -2 (i.e., that $0, -2 \in \Sigma_{2,N}$ for all $N > 1$), since the Galois group $G_{N,c}$ is abelian for those values of c . Otherwise, there are only explicit descriptions of $\Sigma_{2,N}$ for small N due to Morton [20] and Krumm [14, 15]

3 Quadratic Points on Dynatomic Curves

The study of periodic points of exact period N in a number field K is related to the study of K -points on the curves $C_1(N)$ and $C_0(N)$: a pair $(z_0, \phi_{d,c})$ of a map $\phi_{d,c}(z) = z^d + c$ with $c \in K$ and a periodic point $z_0 \in K$ of exact period N of $\phi_{d,c}$ gives rise to a K -point on $C_1(N)$, and a pair $(\mathcal{O}, \phi_{d,c})$ of a map $\phi_{d,c}(z) = z^d + c$ with $c \in K$ and a $\text{Gal}(\overline{K}/K)$ -stable N -cycle \mathcal{O} gives rise to a K -point on $C_0(N)$. The K -points on these curves contain full information about periodic points in K .

The first observation about the Galois–dynamics correspondence is that we can specify the dynamical indices corresponding to the Galois action. The following elementary lemma is true in greater generality for any rational map ϕ and any nontrivial finite Galois extension K/k , but we state it in the unicritical polynomial and number field setting.

Lemma 3.1 *Let K be a nontrivial finite Galois extension of \mathbf{Q} of degree D , let d and N be integers greater than 1, let $c \in \mathbf{Q}$, and denote $g := \text{gcd}(N, D)$. Let $z_0 \in K - \mathbf{Q}$ be a periodic point of $\phi_{d,c}$ with exact period N .*

If there exists a nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ and a positive integer $i < N$ such that

$$\sigma z_0 = \phi_{d,c}^i(z_0),$$

then $g > 1$ and $i = \frac{mN}{g}$ for some integer m such that $1 \leq m \leq g - 1$.

Proof Suppose that there exists a nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ such that $\phi_{d,c}^i(z_0) = \sigma(z_0)$ for some $i \in \{1, \dots, N - 1\}$. Since σ commutes with $\phi_{d,c}$ and the action of $\phi_{d,c}$ is transitive on the N -cycle, we have that $\sigma \equiv \phi_{d,c}^i$ on the entire cycle.

Since K is Galois, the order of the Galois group $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ is D . Thus,

$$z_0 = \sigma^D(z_0) = (\phi_{d,c}^i)^D(z_0) = \phi_{d,c}^{iD}(z_0).$$

Since z_0 has exact period N , it follows that N divides iD and i is a multiple of $\frac{N}{g}$. In particular, there is a contradiction if $g = 1$, since $0 < i < N$ by assumption.

Remark 3.2 In other words, $\phi_{d,c}$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for N, K , and $z_0 \in K - \mathbf{Q}$ if and only if there exists a nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$ and $m \in \{1, \dots, g - 1\}$ such that $\phi_{d,c}^{\frac{mN}{g}}(z_0) = \sigma z_0$ (this fact becomes convenient for showing Lemma 4.5). In particular, a necessary condition for $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q}, z_0)$ to satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence is that N and $[K : \mathbf{Q}]$ are not coprime.

If K is a quadratic number field, then we can use Lemma 3.1 to make the following observation.

Lemma 3.3 *Let K be a quadratic number field, c be a rational number, and d and N be integers greater than 1. If $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then*

- (a) *For any N -cycle $\{z_0, \dots, z_{N-1}\}$ of $\phi_{d,c}$ in $K - \mathbf{Q}$, its trace $\sum z_i$ is rational;*

(b) Furthermore, each N -periodic point z_i is rational if N is odd.

Proof (a) If N is even, the N -cycle consists of pairs of Galois conjugates $(z_i, z_{i+\frac{N}{2}})$ by Lemma 3.1. Then, the trace $\sum_{i=0}^{N-1} z_i$ must lie in \mathbf{Q} .
 (b) If N is odd, then the set of periodic points $\text{Per}_{N,K-\mathbf{Q}}(\phi_{d,c})$ must be empty, because otherwise, $i \in \{1, \dots, N - 1\}$ would be a multiple of N by virtue of the fact that $g = \text{gcd}(N, 2) = 1$. Hence, any periodic point of $\phi_{d,c}$ of odd exact period N contained in K must itself be rational.

Remark 3.4 Effectively, Lemma 3.3 is the observation that when K is a quadratic extension, the Galois–dynamics correspondence says that the nontrivial automorphism of K setwise fixes N -cycles in K . This forces the trace to be rational and induces an involution on each N -cycle in K , which must have a fixed point when N is odd.

Remark 3.5 Lemma 3.3(a) can be restated as saying that if c is rational and $(\phi_{d,c}, N, K)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then the fiber above c on $C_1(N)(K)$ maps to a point in $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$. Lemma 3.3(b) can be restated as saying that if furthermore N is odd, then the fiber above c on $C_1(N)(K)$ is actually contained in $C_1(N)(\mathbf{Q})$.

Combined with existing results on the rational points of dynatomic curves, Lemma 3.3 immediately yields the connection between the Galois–dynamics correspondence and Conjecture 1.7.

Corollary 3.6 *Let K be a quadratic number field and c be a rational number. If $(\phi_{2,c}, 5, K)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 5 in K .*

Proof The parameter c and the trace of an N -cycle give coordinates on $C_0(N)$. Since we assume that c is a rational number, it is sufficient to show that the trace of an N -cycle is rational to demonstrate that an N -cycle corresponds to a point in $C_0(N)(\mathbf{Q})$.

By Lemma 3.3, a 5-cycle of $\phi_{2,c}$ necessarily has rational trace and corresponds to a \mathbf{Q} -point on $C_0(5)$. By the work of Flynn–Poonen–Schaefer [9], the genus 2 dynatomic curve $C_0(5)$ has only six rational points, three of which correspond to $c = \infty$ and three of which ultimately correspond to 5-cycles in quintic cyclic extensions of \mathbf{Q} .

Corollary 3.7 *Let J be the Jacobian of $C_0(6)$. Suppose that the L -series $L(J, s)$ extends to an entire function, $L(J, s)$ satisfies the standard functional equation, and the weak Birch and Swinnerton–Dyer conjecture is valid for J .*

Let K be a quadratic number field and c be a rational number. If $(\phi_{2,c}, 6, K)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence, then $\phi_{2,c}$ has no periodic points of exact period 6 in K , unless $K = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{33})$ and $c = -\frac{71}{48}$ in which case there is exactly one 6-cycle

$$z_0 = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{12}, z_1 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{33}}{6}, z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{12}, z_{i+3} = \sigma(z_i),$$

where σ is the nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$.

Proof By Lemma 3.3, the trace of a 6-cycle of $\phi_{2,c}$ in a quadratic number field K is rational, so it would necessarily correspond to a point in $C_0(6)(\mathbf{Q})$. By the work of Stoll [31], which is dependent on the usual conjectures for $L(J, s)$, there are only ten points in $C_0(6)(\mathbf{Q})$. Five of the points correspond to cusps on $C_1(6)$ and the other five points correspond to explicitly described 6-cycles; the following cycle with $c = -\frac{71}{48}$ and $K = \mathbf{Q}(\sqrt{33})$ is the only one defined over a quadratic field:

$$z_0 = -1 + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{12}, z_1 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{33}}{6}, z_2 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{33}}{12}, z_{i+3} = \sigma(z_i),$$

where σ is the nontrivial element of $\text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$.

Remark 3.8 In the situations of Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7, the irreducibility criterion of Proposition 1.5 is not sufficient. For example, $\Phi_6(z, c)$ is reducible as a polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$ when $c = -2$.

Remark 3.9 Corollaries 1.8 and 1.9 follow immediately from the application of Theorem 1.6 to Corollaries 3.6 and 3.7

4 The Proof of Theorem 1.6

In Theorem 1.6, we want to show that the quadratic polynomial $(\phi_{2,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois extensions K/\mathbf{Q} with various $N \leq 9$ and $c \in \mathbf{Q}$. For the proof, we proceed case-by-case for varying N . For each N , we first use Proposition 2.6 and descriptions of $\Sigma_{2,N}$ to show that $(\phi_{2,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence when $c \in \mathbf{Q} - \Sigma_{2,N}$, before then directly checking the $c \in \Sigma_{2,N}$.

4.1 Period 2

Lemma 4.1 *The tuple $(\phi_{2,c}, 2, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois number fields K/\mathbf{Q} and all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$.*

Proof For $N = 2$, there can only be at most one 2-cycle of $\phi_{2,c}$ for a given $c \in \mathbf{Q}$, since $\Phi_2(z, c)$ is a degree 2 polynomial in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$. Therefore, either $\Phi_2(z, c)$ is irreducible or the periodic points are rational.

4.2 Period 3

Lemma 4.2 *The tuple $(\phi_{2,c}, 3, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois number fields K/\mathbf{Q} and all $c \in \mathbf{Q}$.*

Proof The dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_3(z, c) \in \mathbf{Q}[z]$ for a given $c \in \mathbf{Q}$ can either be irreducible or factor into two (possibly reducible) cubic factors (cf. Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32, Section 2] and Morton [20, Theorem 3]). By Proposition 1.5,

$(\phi_{2,c}, 3, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for any Galois number field K/\mathbf{Q} if $\Phi_3(z, c)$ is irreducible in $\mathbf{Q}[z]$, so we can assume that $\Phi_3(z, c)$ factors into two cubic factors.

Any linear factor of $\Phi_3(z, c)$ corresponds to a periodic point in \mathbf{Q} . A 3-cycle of $\phi_{2,c}$ containing a rational number must necessarily be entirely contained in \mathbf{Q} , so $\phi_{2,c}$ has a 3-cycle entirely contained in \mathbf{Q} . We can disregard such a 3-cycle, since the Galois–dynamics correspondence only concerns irrational periodic points.

For any irreducible cubic factor of $\Phi_3(z, c)$, two of its roots must lie in the same 3-cycle. Then, $\phi_{2,c}$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for that 3-cycle and any Galois number field K/\mathbf{Q} containing it, since the 3-cycle is not disjoint from its σ -conjugates for some nontrivial $\sigma \in \text{Gal}(K/\mathbf{Q})$. Alternatively, observe that if $\phi_{2,c}(z) = \sigma(z)$, then

$$\phi_{2,c}^2(z) = \phi_{2,c}(\sigma(z)) = \sigma\phi_{2,c}(z) = \sigma^2(z).$$

Remark 4.3 Walde–Russo [33, Corollary 2] and Vivaldi–Hatjispyros [32, Section 5] showed that the Galois group of any irreducible cubic factor of $\Phi_3(z, c)$ is isomorphic to A_3 .

Remark 4.4 Morton [20, Theorem 8] showed that

$$\Sigma_{2,3} = \left\{ 0, -\frac{7}{2} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{r^3 + 29r^2 + 243r + 559}{16(r+7)(r+11)} \mid r \in \mathbf{Q} - \{-7, -11\} \right\} \cup \left\{ -\frac{s^2 + 7}{4} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q} \right\}.$$

In fact, Morton showed that while $G_{N,c}$ is not isomorphic to the full wreath product when $c = 0, -\frac{7}{2}$, or $-\frac{r^3+29r^2+243r+559}{16(r+7)(r+11)}$ for any $r \in \mathbf{Q} - \{-7, -11\}$, the dynatomic polynomial $\Phi_3(z, c)$ is still irreducible in these cases. This demonstrates that $G_{N,c} \cong G_N$ is not a necessary condition for $(\phi_{2,c}, 3, K/\mathbf{Q})$ to satisfy the Galois–dynamics correspondence. In fact, we did not need to know anything about $\Sigma_{2,3}$ to prove Lemma 4.2

4.3 Period 4

Lemma 4.5 *The tuple $(\phi_{2,c}, 4, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for Galois number fields K and $c \in \mathbf{Q}$ in the following cases:*

- (a) if $[K : \mathbf{Q}] = 2$, or
- (b) if $[K : \mathbf{Q}] > 2$ and $c \notin \left\{ \frac{-s^3 - 2s + 4}{4s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\}$.

Proof (a) There is an explicit complex parametrization of 4-cycles of $\phi_{2,c}$ due to Netto [25], Morton [22], and Erkama [8]. Panraksa [26, Theorem 1.5.1.] used this parametrization to study the factorization of $\Phi_4(z, c)$ and prove that for a quadratic number field $K, c \in \mathbf{Q}$, and a 4-cycle $\{z_0, z_1, z_2, z_3\} \subset K$ of $\phi_{2,c}$, z_0 and z_2 are Galois conjugates. Therefore, $(\phi_{2,c}, 4, K/\mathbf{Q}, z_0)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence. However, z_0 is an arbitrary member of an arbitrary 4-cycle, so $(\phi_{2,c}, 4, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence.

(b) Krumm [14, Proposition 4.8] showed that

$$\Sigma_{2,4} = \left\{ -\frac{5}{2} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{s^2 + 2s - 4}{8s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{-s^3 - 3s + 4}{4s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\},$$

with explicit presentations of the exceptional Galois groups as subgroups of S_{12} . In fact, $\Phi_4(z, c)$ is still irreducible when $c \in \left\{ -\frac{5}{2} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{s^2 + 2s - 4}{8s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\}$, even though it generates a different Galois group. By Proposition 1.5, $(\phi_{2,c}, 4, K/\mathbf{Q})$ still satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence in those cases.

Remark 4.6 The factorization types of $\Phi_4(z, c)$ with $c \in \mathbf{Q}$ are explicitly known due to Morton [22, Theorem 4], Panraksa [26, Theorem 2.3.5.], and Krumm [14, Theorem 1.2]. In particular, if $c \in \left\{ \frac{-s^3 - 3s + 4}{4s} \mid s \in \mathbf{Q}^\times \right\}$, then $\Phi_4(z, c)$ factors either into an irreducible degree 8 polynomial and an irreducible degree 4 polynomial, or an irreducible degree 8 polynomial and two irreducible quadratic polynomials.

4.4 Period 5, 6, 7, and 9

Lemma 4.7 *The tuple $(\phi_{2,c}, N, K/\mathbf{Q})$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence for all nontrivial Galois number fields K and for all but finitely many $c \in \mathbf{Q}$.*

Proof For $N \in \{5, 6, 7, 9\}$, the exceptional set $\Sigma_{2,N}$ is finite due to Krumm [15]. Since $\Phi_N(z, c)$ is necessarily irreducible for $c \notin \Sigma_{2,N}$, we are done by Proposition 1.5.

Remark 4.8 While an explicit description of $\Sigma_{2,N}$ is not yet known, Krumm [15, Section 9] provides an algorithm for computing the elements of $\Sigma_{2,N}$ of bounded naive height.

Remark 4.9 For $d = 2$ and $N \geq 5$, it is not known whether any class of pairs $(\phi_{2,c}, N)$ satisfies the Galois–dynamics correspondence besides those satisfying the irreducibility criteria and those explicitly found by computational searches for periodic points of exact period 5 and 6 [9,11]. Even when K/\mathbf{Q} is required to be quadratic, there is an active field of research on understanding the structure of the dynamics of $\phi_{2,c}$ (cf. [4–7,11,13]).

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