

A Parametric Family of Subalgebras of the Weyl Algebra

I. Structure and Automorphisms

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Abstract

An Ore extension over a polynomial algebra $\mathbb{F}[x]$ is either a quantum plane, a quantum Weyl algebra, or an infinite-dimensional unital associative algebra \mathbf{A}_h generated by elements x, y , which satisfy $yx - xy = h$, where $h \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. We investigate the family of algebras \mathbf{A}_h as h ranges over all the polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$. When $h \neq 0$, these algebras are subalgebras of the Weyl algebra \mathbf{A}_1 and can be viewed as differential operators with polynomial coefficients. We give an exact description of the automorphisms of \mathbf{A}_h over arbitrary fields \mathbb{F} and describe the invariants in \mathbf{A}_h under the automorphisms. We determine the center, normal elements, and height one prime ideals of \mathbf{A}_h , localizations and Ore sets for \mathbf{A}_h , and the Lie ideal $[\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h]$. We also show that \mathbf{A}_h cannot be realized as a generalized Weyl algebra over $\mathbb{F}[x]$, except when $h \in \mathbb{F}$. In two sequels to this work, we completely describe the derivations and irreducible modules of \mathbf{A}_h over any field.

1 Introduction

The focus of this paper is on a family of infinite-dimensional unital associative algebras \mathbf{A}_h parametrized by a polynomial $h = h(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, where \mathbb{F} is an arbitrary field. The algebra \mathbf{A}_h has generators x, y , which satisfy the defining relation $yx = xy + h$, or equivalently, $[y, x] = h$, where $[y, x] = yx - xy$. The Ore extensions whose underlying ring is $\mathbb{F}[x]$ fall into three specific types. They are quantum planes, quantum Weyl algebras, or one of the algebras \mathbf{A}_h (compare Lemma 2.2 below). Quantum planes and quantum Weyl algebras are examples of generalized Weyl algebras, and as such, have been studied extensively. It is the aim of our work to investigate the family of algebras \mathbf{A}_h as h ranges over all the polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$. The algebras \mathbf{A}_h are left and right Noetherian domains. As modules over $\mathbb{F}[x]$, they are free with basis $\{y^n \mid n \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$. Each algebra \mathbf{A}_h with $h \neq 0$ can be viewed as subalgebra of the Weyl algebra \mathbf{A}_1 and thus has a representation as differential operators on $\mathbb{F}[x]$, where x acts by multiplication and y by $h \frac{d}{dx}$, so that $[h \frac{d}{dx}, x] = h$ holds.

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There are several widely-studied examples of algebras in this family. The algebra A_0 is the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{F}[x, y]$; A_1 is the Weyl algebra; and A_x is the universal enveloping algebra of the two-dimensional non-abelian Lie algebra (there is only one such Lie algebra up to isomorphism). The algebra A_{x^2} is often referred to as the Jordan plane. It arises in noncommutative algebraic geometry (see for example, [SZ] and [AS]) and exhibits many interesting features such as being Artin-Schelter regular of dimension 2. In a series of articles [S1]–[S3], Shirikov has undertaken an extensive study of the derivations, prime ideals, and modules of the algebra A_{x^2} . These investigations have been extended by Iyudu [I] in recent work to include results on finite-dimensional modules and automorphisms of A_{x^2} over algebraically closed fields of characteristic zero. Cibils, Lauve, and Witherspoon [CLW] have used quotients of the algebra A_{x^2} and cyclic subgroups of their automorphism groups to construct new examples of finite-dimensional Hopf algebras in prime characteristic which are Nichols algebras.

There are striking similarities in the behavior of the algebras A_h as h ranges over the polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$. For that reason, we believe that studying them as one family provides much insight into their structure, derivations, automorphisms, and modules. In this paper, we determine the following:

- embeddings of A_g into A_f (Section 3)
- localizations and Ore sets for A_h (Section 4)
- the center of A_h (Section 5)
- the Lie ideal $[A_h, A_h]$ of A_h (Section 6)
- the normal elements and the prime ideals of A_h (Section 7)
- the automorphism group $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$ and its center, and the subalgebra $A_h^{\mathfrak{A}}$ of \mathfrak{A} -invariants in A_h (Section 8)
- the relationship of A_h to generalized Weyl algebras (Section 9).

In the sequel [BLO1], we completely describe the Lie algebra $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$ of \mathbb{F} -linear derivations and the first Hochschild cohomology $\text{HH}^1(A_h) = \text{Der}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)/\text{Inder}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$ of A_h over arbitrary fields \mathbb{F} . Our investigations extend earlier results of Nowicki [N]. In particular, we determine the Lie bracket in $\text{HH}^1(A_h) := \text{Der}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)/\text{Inder}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$, construct a maximal nilpotent ideal of $\text{HH}^1(A_h)$, and explicitly describe the structure of the corresponding quotient in terms of the Witt algebra (centreless Virasoro algebra) of vector fields on the unit circle when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. In further work [BLO2], we determine the irreducible modules for A_h in arbitrary characteristic.

2 Ore Extensions

2.1 Generalities

An Ore extension $A = R[y, \sigma, \delta]$ is built from a unital associative (not necessarily commutative) algebra R over a field \mathbb{F} , an \mathbb{F} -algebra endomorphism σ of R , and a σ -derivation of R , where by a σ -derivation δ , we mean that δ is \mathbb{F} -linear and $\delta(rs) = \delta(r)s + \sigma(r)\delta(s)$ holds for all $r, s \in R$. Then $A = R[y, \sigma, \delta]$ is the algebra generated by y over R subject to the relation

$$yr = \sigma(r)y + \delta(r) \quad \text{for all } r \in R.$$

The endomorphisms σ considered in this paper will be automorphisms of R . The following are standard facts about Ore extensions.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $A = R[y, \sigma, \delta]$ be an Ore extension over a unital associative algebra R over a field \mathbb{F} such that σ is an automorphism.*

- (1) *A is a free left and right R -module with basis $\{y^n \mid n \geq 0\}$.*
- (2) *If R is left (resp. right) Noetherian, then A is left (resp. right) Noetherian.*
- (3) *If R is a domain, then A is a domain.*
- (4) *The units of A are the units of R .*

2.2 Ore Extensions with Polynomial Coefficients

We are concerned with Ore extensions $A = R[y, \sigma, \delta]$ with $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$, a polynomial algebra in the indeterminate x , and σ an automorphism of R . In this case, σ has the form $\sigma(x) = \alpha x + \beta$ for some $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$ with $\alpha \neq 0$. Hence, A is isomorphic to the unital associative algebra over \mathbb{F} with generators x, y subject to the defining relation $yx = (\alpha x + \beta)y + h$, where h is the polynomial given by $h(x) = \delta(x)$. The next lemma reduces the study of such Ore extensions to three specific types of algebras. This result is essentially contained in Observation 2.1 of the paper [AVV] by Awami, Van den Bergh, and Van Oystaeyen (compare also [AD2, Prop. 3.2]), although the division into cases here is somewhat different from that given in those papers.

Lemma 2.2. *Assume $A = R[y, \sigma, \delta]$ is an Ore extension with $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$, a polynomial algebra over a field \mathbb{F} of arbitrary characteristic, and σ an automorphism of R . Then A is isomorphic to one of the following:*

- (a) *a quantum plane*
- (b) *a quantum Weyl algebra*
- (c) *a unital associative algebra A_h with generators x, y and defining relation $yx = xy + h$ for some polynomial $h = h(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$.*

Quantum planes and quantum Weyl algebras are generalized Weyl algebras in the sense of [B, 1.1] and their structure and irreducible modules have been studied extensively in that context.

Our aim in this paper is to give a detailed investigation of the algebras that arise in (c) of Lemma 2.2. The algebra A_h is the Ore extension $R[y, \text{id}_R, \delta]$ obtained from the polynomial algebra $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$ over the field \mathbb{F} by taking $h \in R$, σ to be the identity automorphism id_R on R , and $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ to be the \mathbb{F} -linear derivation with $\delta(f) = f'h$ for all $f \in R$, where f' denotes the usual derivative of f with respect to x .

It is convenient to adopt the commutator notation $[a, b] = ab - ba$ and to regard A_h as the unital associative algebra over \mathbb{F} with generators x, y and defining relation $[y, x] = h$. Then $[y, f] = \delta(f) = f'h$ holds in A_h for all $f \in R$. Theorem 2.1 implies that A_h is both a left and right Noetherian domain with units \mathbb{F}^*1 and that

$$A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R y^i,$$

where $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$. Hence, $\{x^j y^i \mid j, i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\}$ is a basis for A_h over \mathbb{F} , and A_h has Gelfand-Kirillov (GK) dimension 2 by [McR, Cor. 8.2.11].

3 The Embeddings $A_g \subseteq A_f$

Fix nonzero $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. In order to distinguish generators for the algebras A_f and A_g , we will assume those for A_f are $x, y, 1$, and those for A_g are $x, \tilde{y}, 1$.

Lemma 3.1. *Suppose that $f \mid g$ and $g = fr$. Then the map $\psi : A_g \rightarrow A_f$ with*

$$x \mapsto x, \quad \tilde{y} \mapsto yr$$

gives an embedding of A_g into A_f .

Proof. This follows directly from the observation that $[yr, x] = [y, x]r = fr = g$. \square

Corollary 3.2. *For all nonzero $h \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, there is an embedding of the algebra A_h into the Weyl algebra A_1 .*

Because we often use the embedding in Corollary 3.2 as a mechanism for proving results, and because the structure of $A_0 = \mathbb{F}[x, y]$ is very well understood, for the remainder of this paper we adopt the following conventions:

Conventions 3.3.

- $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$, and the polynomial $h \in R$ is nonzero;
- the generators of the Weyl algebra A_1 are $x, y, 1$;
- the generators of the algebra A_h are $x, \hat{y}, 1$;

- when A_h is viewed as a subalgebra of A_1 , then $\hat{y} = yh$.

The following result provides an important tool for recognizing elements of A_h inside of A_1 .

Lemma 3.4. *Regard $A_h \subseteq A_1$ as in Conventions 3.3. Then*

$$A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R h^i y^i = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} y^i h^i R.$$

Proof. We show that $\bigoplus_{i=0}^n \hat{y}^i R = \bigoplus_{i=0}^n y^i h^i R$ for all $n \geq 0$, and from that we can immediately conclude $A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} y^i h^i R$. Observe for $j \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$(\hat{y} + j h') h = h(\hat{y} + (j + 1) h'). \quad (3.5)$$

Also note that $yh = \hat{y}$ and $y^2 h^2 = y \hat{y} h = yh(\hat{y} + h') = \hat{y}(\hat{y} + h')$ hold. It follows easily from (3.5) and induction that

$$y^i h^i = \hat{y}(\hat{y} + h')(\hat{y} + 2h') \cdots (\hat{y} + (i - 1)h') \in A_h. \quad (3.6)$$

This implies that $y^i h^i R \subseteq \bigoplus_{j=0}^n \hat{y}^j R$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$. For the other containment, we argue that $\hat{y}^n \in \bigoplus_{i \geq 0}^n y^i h^i R$ by induction on n , with the $n = 1$ case simply being the definition, $\hat{y} = yh$. Now from (3.6) with $i = n$, we have that $y^n h^n = \hat{y}^n + a$, where $a \in \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \hat{y}^j R$. Thus, by induction, $\hat{y}^n = y^n h^n - a$ where $a \in \bigoplus_{i=0}^{n-1} y^i h^i R$, and the containment $\bigoplus_{i=0}^n \hat{y}^i R \subseteq \bigoplus_{i=0}^n y^i h^i R$ holds.

The anti-automorphism of A_1 with $x \mapsto x$ and $y \mapsto -y$ sends \hat{y} to $-\hat{y} + h'$. Hence, it restricts to an anti-automorphism of A_h . When applied to $A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} y^i h^i R$, it gives $A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R h^i y^i$ and shows that

$$h^i y^i = (\hat{y} - i h')(\hat{y} - (i - 1) h') \cdots (\hat{y} - h') \in A_h. \quad (3.7)$$

□

4 Localizations and Ore Sets

The embedding $A_h \subseteq A_1$ suggests that there is a strong relationship between the skew fields of fractions of A_h and A_1 . In this section, we will see that in fact these skew fields are identical. To show this result, we describe certain Ore sets in A_1 and A_h . Our starting point is a computational lemma.

Lemma 4.1. *Fix $f, h \in R$, with $f \neq 0$. If $0 \leq j \leq m$, then $\hat{y}^j f^m \in f^{m-j} A_h$.*

Proof. Observe that

$$\hat{y} f^m = f^m \hat{y} + (f^m)' h \in f^{m-1} A_h.$$

Repeated application of this gives the claim. □

Lemma 4.2. Fix $f, h \in \mathbb{R}$, with $f \neq 0$. Then the set $\Sigma = \{f^n \mid n \geq 0\}$ is a left and right Ore set of regular elements in A_h .

Proof. That Σ consists of regular elements follows from the fact that A_h is a domain. Let $a \in A_h$ and $s \in \Sigma$. We must show that there exist $a_1 \in A_h$ and $s_1 \in \Sigma$ such that $as_1 = sa_1$. It is enough to consider the case $s = f$. Write $a = \sum_{i=0}^k r_i \hat{y}^i$ and set $s_1 = f^{k+1}$. By Lemma 4.1, we see that

$$as_1 = \sum_{i=0}^k r_i \hat{y}^i f^{k+1} \in \sum_{i=0}^k r_i f A_h \subseteq f A_h = s A_h.$$

A similar argument shows that Σ is a left Ore set. □

Corollary 4.3. Regard A_h as a subalgebra of A_1 as in Conventions 3.3. Let $\Sigma = \{h^n \mid n \geq 0\}$. Then Σ is a left and right Ore set of regular elements in both A_1 and A_h , and the corresponding localizations are equal:

$$A_1 \Sigma^{-1} = A_h \Sigma^{-1}.$$

Proof. By applying Lemma 4.2 to A_1 with $\Sigma = \{h^n \mid n \geq 0\}$, and then to A_h with $f = h$, we see that Σ is a left and right Ore set in both A_1 and A_h . Clearly $A_h \Sigma^{-1} \subseteq A_1 \Sigma^{-1}$ since $A_h \subseteq A_1$. That $A_1 \Sigma^{-1} \subseteq A_h \Sigma^{-1}$ follows from the fact that $A_h \Sigma^{-1}$ contains the element $\hat{y} h^{-1} = y h h^{-1} = y$. □

Corollary 4.4. The skew field of fractions of A_h is isomorphic to the skew field of fractions of the Weyl algebra A_1 (commonly referred to as the Weyl field).

Corollary 4.5. Assume $A_h \subseteq A_1$ as in Conventions 3.3. Then the following are equivalent:

- (1) $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$.
- (2) A_1 is a Noetherian (left or right) A_h -module.
- (3) A_1 is a free (left or right) A_h -module.

Proof. If $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then the embedding $A_h \subseteq A_1$ considered in this section is an equality. Thus as an A_h -module, A_1 is free of rank one, and it is Noetherian.

Now assume $h \notin \mathbb{F}$. For each $k \geq 0$, consider the right A_h -submodule

$$\mathcal{Y}_k = A_h + y A_h + \cdots + y^k A_h \subseteq A_1.$$

If $\sum_{i \geq 0} r_i y^i \in \mathcal{Y}_k$, with $r_i \in \mathbb{R}$, it is easy to conclude that h divides r_i for all $i \geq k+1$. Thus, $y^{k+1} \in \mathcal{Y}_{k+1} \setminus \mathcal{Y}_k$ and the chain of submodules

$$(0) \subset A_h = \mathcal{Y}_0 \subset \mathcal{Y}_1 \subset \mathcal{Y}_2 \subset \cdots$$

does not terminate. In particular, A_1 is not a Noetherian A_h -module. Since A_h is a Noetherian ring, it follows that A_1 is not a finitely generated A_h -module either. Assume there exist elements $0 \neq t_i \in A_1$, $i \in I$, such that

$$A_1 = \bigoplus_{i \in I} t_i A_h.$$

Consider the Ore set $\Sigma = \{h^n \mid n \geq 0\}$. It follows that $A_1 \Sigma^{-1} = \bigoplus_{i \in I} t_i A_h \Sigma^{-1}$. By Corollary 4.3 we have $A_1 \Sigma^{-1} = A_h \Sigma^{-1} =: B$ and thus $B = \bigoplus_{i \in I} t_i B$. This implies that I must be finite, as the decomposition of $1 \in B$ uses only finitely many summands. This contradicts the fact that A_1 is not a finitely generated A_h -module. Hence, A_1 is not a free right A_h -module. This proves the corollary for when A_1 is considered as a right A_h -module. The left-hand version is analogous. \square

5 The Center of A_h

In this section, we describe the center $Z(A_h)$ of A_h and show in Proposition 5.9 that A_h is free over $Z(A_h)$. In the case of the Weyl algebra, the center is $\mathbb{F}1$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, the center has been described by Revoy in [R] (see also [ML]).

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$. Then the center of A_1 is the unital subalgebra generated by the elements x^p and y^p .*

In determining $Z(A_h)$ for arbitrary h , we will use the following result which can be shown by a straightforward inductive argument.

Lemma 5.2. *Regard $A_h \subseteq A_1$ as in Conventions 3.3. Let $\delta : R \rightarrow R$ be the derivation with $\delta(f) = hf'$ for all $f \in R$. Then*

$$[\hat{y}^n, f] = \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} \delta^j(f) \hat{y}^{n-j} \quad \text{in } A_h, \quad (5.3)$$

$$[y^n, f] = \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} f^{(j)} y^{n-j} \quad \text{in } A_1, \quad (5.4)$$

where $f^{(j)} = \left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)^j(f)$.

Theorem 5.5. *Regard $A_h \subseteq A_1$ as in Conventions 3.3.*

- (1) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then the center of A_h is $\mathbb{F}1$.*
- (2) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, then the center of A_h is isomorphic to the polynomial algebra $\mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p]$, where*

$$h^p y^p = y^p h^p = \hat{y}(\hat{y} + h')(\hat{y} + 2h') \cdots (\hat{y} + (p-1)h') = \hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y}. \quad (5.6)$$

Proof. We first observe that $Z(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap \mathbf{A}_h \subseteq Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$, as $\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq \mathbf{A}_1$. Conversely, given $z \in Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$, then $[x, z] = 0$ and $0 = [\hat{y}, z] = [yh, z] = [y, z]h + y[h, z] = [y, z]h$. Since $h \neq 0$ it follows that $[y, z] = 0$ and $z \in Z(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap \mathbf{A}_h$. Hence

$$Z(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap \mathbf{A}_h = Z(\mathbf{A}_h). \quad (5.7)$$

If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ then $Z(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}1$.

Now suppose that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$. Then $x^p, h^p y^p \in Z(\mathbf{A}_1) \cap \mathbf{A}_h$. For every $k \geq 0$, $h^{kp} y^{kp} = (h^p)^k (y^p)^k = (h^p y^p)^k$, thus the elements x^p and $h^p y^p$ are algebraically independent, and it follows that $\mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p] \subseteq Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Let $z \in Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$. By (5.7), Lemma 3.4, and Lemma 5.1, we can write $z = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} r_i y^i$ with $r_i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ such that $h^i \mid r_i$ for all $i \equiv 0 \pmod p$. Since $h^i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ for $i \equiv 0 \pmod p$, there exist $c_i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ so that $z = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} c_i h^i y^i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p]$, and therefore $Z(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p]$.

The relation $h^p y^p = y^p h^p = \hat{y}(\hat{y} + h')(\hat{y} + 2h') \cdots (\hat{y} + (p-1)h')$ is just (3.6) with $i = p$. To show this expression equals $\hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y}$, use Lemma 3.4 to write $h^p y^p = \sum_{n=0}^p f_n \hat{y}^n$, where $f_n \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ for all n and $f_p = 1$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= [h^p y^p, x] = \sum_{n=1}^p f_n [\hat{y}^n, x] = \sum_{n=1}^p f_n \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} \delta^j(x) \hat{y}^{n-j} && \text{by (5.3)} \\ &= f_p \delta^p(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{p-1} f_n \sum_{j=1}^n \binom{n}{j} \delta^j(x) \hat{y}^{n-j} \\ &= \delta^p(x) + \binom{p-1}{1} f_{p-1} \delta(x) \hat{y}^{p-2} + \text{lower terms.} \end{aligned}$$

Since $\delta(x) = h \neq 0$, we see that $f_{p-1} = 0$. Then the above gives

$$0 = \delta^p(x) + \binom{p-2}{1} f_{p-2} \delta(x) \hat{y}^{p-3} + \text{lower terms.}$$

Proceeding in this way, we obtain $f_n = 0$ for all $n = p-1, p-2, \dots, 2$. As a result, we have $0 = \delta^p(x) + f_1 \delta(x)$ or $f_1 = -\frac{\delta^p(x)}{h}$, since h always divides $\delta^k(x)$ for $k \geq 1$. Consequently, $h^p y^p = \hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y} + f_0$. Then

$$0 = [\hat{y}, \hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y} + f_0] = [\hat{y}, -\frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y}] + [\hat{y}, f_0] = -[\hat{y}, \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h}] \hat{y} + h f_0',$$

and it follows that $[\hat{y}, \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h}] = 0$. But then

$$\hat{y}^p - \hat{y} \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} + f_0 = \hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y} + f_0 = h^p y^p = \hat{y}(\hat{y} + h') \cdots (\hat{y} + (p-1)h') \in \hat{y} \mathbf{A}_h,$$

and hence $f_0 \in \hat{y} \mathbf{A}_h$. The only way that can happen is if $f_0 = 0$ and $h^p y^p = \hat{y}^p - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \hat{y}$. \square

Example 5.8. Assume $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and $h(x) = x^n$ for some $n \geq 1$. Then it is easy to verify that

$$\delta^p(x) = \left(\prod_{k=1}^{p-1} k(n-1) + 1 \right) x^{np-p+1}.$$

Hence, if $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$, we can find $1 \leq k < p$ with $k(n-1) \equiv -1 \pmod{p}$ so that $\delta^p(x) = 0$. This implies that when $h(x) = x^n$,

$$\frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p} \\ x^{(n-1)(p-1)} & \text{if } n \equiv 1 \pmod{p}. \end{cases}$$

In particular, $Z(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x^p, \hat{y}^p]$ whenever $h(x) = x^n$ and $n \not\equiv 1 \pmod{p}$. When $n = 2$, this was shown by Shirikov in [S3].

Proposition 5.9. Assume $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and regard $\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq \mathbf{A}_1$ as in Conventions 3.3. Then \mathbf{A}_h is a free module over $Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$, and the set $\{x^i h^j y^j \mid 0 \leq i, j < p\}$ is a basis.

Proof. Suppose that

$$0 = \sum_{0 \leq i, j < p} c_{i,j} x^i h^j y^j, \quad (5.10)$$

where $c_{i,j} \in Z(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p]$. For $0 \leq j < p$,

$$\sum_{0 \leq i < p} c_{i,j} x^i h^j y^j \in \bigoplus_{k \equiv j \pmod{p}} \mathbf{R}y^k.$$

Thus, (5.10) and Theorem 2.1 imply that $\sum_{0 \leq i < p} c_{i,j} x^i h^j y^j = 0$. As $h \neq 0$, it follows that $\sum_{0 \leq i < p} c_{i,j} x^i = 0$ for every $0 \leq j < p$. The direct sum decomposition $\mathbb{F}[x, h^p y^p] = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-1} \mathbb{F}[x^p, h^p y^p] x^i$ then implies $c_{i,j} = 0$ for all i, j .

It remains to show that $\{x^i h^j y^j \mid 0 \leq i, j < p\}$ generates \mathbf{A}_h over $Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Let $a, b \geq 0$ and write

$$a = \tilde{a}p + i, \quad b = \tilde{b}p + j,$$

for some nonnegative integers \tilde{a}, \tilde{b} and $0 \leq i, j < p$. Then,

$$x^a h^b y^b = (x^p)^{\tilde{a}} (h^p y^p)^{\tilde{b}} x^i h^j y^j \in Z(\mathbf{A}_h) x^i h^j y^j.$$

As $\{x^a h^b y^b \mid a, b \geq 0\}$ is a basis for \mathbf{A}_h , by Lemma 3.4 the result is established. \square

Remark 5.11.

- (i) The algebra anti-automorphism $x \mapsto x, y \mapsto -y$ of \mathbf{A}_1 can be applied to the basis above to show that $\{y^j h^j x^i \mid 0 \leq i, j < p\}$ is a basis for \mathbf{A}_h over $Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$.
- (ii) A standard inductive argument can be used to prove that $\{x^i y^j h^j \mid 0 \leq i, j < p\}$ is also a basis for \mathbf{A}_h over $Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$.

6 The Lie Ideal $[\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h]$

Lemma 6.1. *Let $h \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. Then $[\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h] \subseteq h\mathbf{A}_h$.*

Proof. Recall that \mathbf{A}_h is spanned by elements of the form $a\hat{y}^\ell$ for $\ell \geq 0$ and $a \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus it suffices to show that $[a\hat{y}^\ell, b\hat{y}^m] \in h\mathbf{A}_h$ for all $\ell, m \geq 0$ and $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Observe that

$$[a\hat{y}^\ell, b\hat{y}^m] = [a\hat{y}^\ell, b]\hat{y}^m + b[a\hat{y}^\ell, \hat{y}^m] = a[\hat{y}^\ell, b]\hat{y}^m - b[\hat{y}^m, a]\hat{y}^\ell,$$

so it is enough to show that $[\hat{y}^n, f] \in h\mathbf{A}_h$ for all $n \geq 0$ and $f \in \mathbb{R}$. This follows directly from (5.3) as $\delta^j(f) \in h\mathbb{R}$ for all $j \geq 1$. \square

We have the following simple description of $[\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h]$ for fields of characteristic 0.

Proposition 6.2. *Suppose that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. Then $h\mathbf{A}_h = [x, \mathbf{A}_h] = [\hat{y}, \mathbf{A}_h] = [\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h]$.*

Proof. By Lemma 6.1, it suffices to prove that $h\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq [\hat{y}, \mathbf{A}_h]$. Note that $h\mathbf{A}_h = h\left(\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathbb{R}\hat{y}^i\right)$, and by the linearity of the adjoint map $\text{ad}_{\hat{y}}$ (where $\text{ad}_{\hat{y}}(a) = [\hat{y}, a]$), it is enough to show that $hg\hat{y}^i \in [\hat{y}, \mathbf{A}_h]$ for every $i \geq 0$ and $g \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, the element $g \in \mathbb{R}$ has the form f' for some $f \in \mathbb{R}$, and therefore

$$[\hat{y}, f\hat{y}^i] = [\hat{y}, f]\hat{y}^i = hf'\hat{y}^i = hg\hat{y}^i.$$

It remains to show that $h\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq [x, \mathbf{A}_h]$. It will be more convenient to work inside \mathbf{A}_1 , where $h\mathbf{A}_h = h\left(\bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \mathbb{R}h^i y^i\right)$. Then, for $i \geq 0$ and $g \in \mathbb{R}$ we have $\frac{1}{i+1}gh^{i+1}y^{i+1} \in \mathbf{A}_h$ and

$$\left[\frac{1}{i+1}gh^{i+1}y^{i+1}, x\right] = \frac{1}{i+1}gh^{i+1}[y^{i+1}, x] = hgh^i y^i.$$

The linearity of ad_x implies that $h\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq [\mathbf{A}_h, x] = [x, \mathbf{A}_h]$. \square

In the next result, we determine the *centralizer* $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{A}_h}(x) = \{a \in \mathbf{A}_h \mid [a, x] = 0\}$ of x in \mathbf{A}_h and then use that to describe the commutator $[\mathbf{A}_h, \mathbf{A}_h]$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$.

Lemma 6.3. *Regard $\mathbf{A}_h \subseteq \mathbf{A}_1$ as in Conventions 3.3.*

(i) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{A}_h}(x) = \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{F}[x]$.*

(ii) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, then the following hold:*

$$(a) \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{A}_h}(x) = \mathbb{F}[x, h^p y^p] = \bigoplus_{i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}} \mathbb{R}h^i y^i.$$

$$(b) [x, \mathbf{A}_h] = \bigoplus_{i \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} h\mathbb{R}h^i y^i = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-2} h\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{A}_h}(x)h^i y^i.$$

$$(c) [\hat{y}, \mathbf{A}_h] = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{im}\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right) h\hat{y}^i = \bigoplus_{j \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} hx^j \mathbb{F}[\hat{y}].$$

Proof. We first determine the centralizer $C_{A_1}(x)$. Suppose $a = \sum_{i=0}^n r_i y^i \in C_{A_1}(x)$, where $r_i \in R$ for all i . Then $0 = [a, x] = \sum_{i=1}^n i r_i y^{i-1}$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, this forces $r_i = 0$ for all $i \geq 1$, so that $a = r_0 \in R$. Since $R \subseteq C_{A_1}(x)$ is clear, we have $C_{A_1}(x) = R$. But then $C_{A_h}(x) = C_{A_1}(x) \cap A_h = R$ to give (i). When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, we deduce from this calculation that $r_i = 0$ for all $i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Then $a = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}} r_i y^i \in \mathbb{F}[x, y^p]$, so $C_{A_1}(x) \subseteq \mathbb{F}[x, y^p]$. The reverse containment $\mathbb{F}[x, y^p] \subseteq C_{A_1}(x)$ holds trivially, so $C_{A_1}(x) = \mathbb{F}[x, y^p]$ (compare [KA, Proof of Prop. 1]). Now since $C_{A_1}(x) = \bigoplus_{i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}} R y^i$, it follows that

$$C_{A_h}(x) = C_{A_1}(x) \cap A_h = \left\{ \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}} r_i y^i \mid r_i \in R h^i \right\}.$$

This establishes (a) of part (ii).

(b) To describe $[x, A_h] = [A_h, x]$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, note that for $a = \sum_{i \geq 0} r_i h^i y^i \in A_h$, we can compute in A_1 that

$$[a, x] = \sum_{i \geq 0} [r_i h^i y^i, x] = \sum_{i \geq 0} r_i h^i [y^i, x] = \sum_{i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}} i r_i h^i y^{i-1} = \sum_{i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}} i h r_i h^{i-1} y^{i-1}.$$

Since $i \neq 0$ in \mathbb{F} as long as $i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$, we see that $\text{im}(\text{ad}_x)$ is $\sum_{i \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} h R h^i y^i$, and this sum is evidently direct. The fact that

$$\bigoplus_{i \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} h R h^i y^i = \bigoplus_{i=0}^{p-2} h C_{A_h}(x) h^i y^i$$

follows since $C_{A_h}(x) = \mathbb{F}[x, h^p y^p]$.

(c) For $a = \sum_{i \geq 0} r_i \hat{y}^i \in A_h$, we have

$$[\hat{y}, a] = \sum_{i \geq 0} [\hat{y}, r_i] \hat{y}^i = \sum_{i \geq 0} h r_i' \hat{y}^i,$$

and thus $\text{im}(\text{ad}_{\hat{y}}) = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} \text{im} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right) h \hat{y}^i$. Since $\text{im} \left(\frac{d}{dx} \right) = \bigoplus_{j \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} \mathbb{F} x^j$, it follows that $\text{im}(\text{ad}_{\hat{y}}) = \bigoplus_{j \not\equiv -1 \pmod{p}} h x^j \mathbb{F}[\hat{y}]$. \square

7 The Normal Elements of A_h

Recall that an element $v \in A_h$ is *normal* if $v A_h = A_h v$. In the polynomial algebra $A_0 = \mathbb{F}[x, y]$ every element of A_0 is normal. Similarly, the normal elements of the Weyl algebra A_1 are precisely the central elements (compare Theorem 7.3). In general, for $h \notin \mathbb{F}$, there are non-central normal elements in A_h . In this section, we determine the normal elements of A_h for arbitrary $h \neq 0$. Our starting point is

Lemma 7.1. *Let g be a factor of h in $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$. Then g is a normal element of A_h .*

Proof. Write $h = gf$ for $f \in R$. Then

$$\hat{y}g = g\hat{y} + hg' = g\hat{y} + gf g' = g(\hat{y} + fg') \in gA_h$$

and $g\hat{y} = (\hat{y} - fg')g \in A_h g$. As $A_h = \bigoplus_{i \geq 0} R\hat{y}^i$, it follows that $A_h g \subseteq gA_h$ and $gA_h \subseteq A_h g$, and so $gA_h = A_h g$. \square

Since the product of two normal elements is normal, it is clear at this stage that products of powers of the prime factors of h are normal elements of A_h .

Suppose

$$h = \lambda u_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots u_t^{\alpha_t}, \quad (7.2)$$

where $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^*$, $\alpha_i \geq 1$ for all i , and the $u_i \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ are distinct monic prime polynomials. We can assume that the factors have been ordered so that the first ones u_i , for $i \leq \ell \leq t$, are the non-central prime divisors of h . Our aim is to establish the following which generalizes (and includes) the result for the Weyl algebra.

Theorem 7.3. *Let u_1, \dots, u_ℓ be the distinct monic prime factors of h in $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$ that are not central in A_h . Then the normal elements of A_h are the elements of the form $u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell} z$, where $z \in Z(A_h)$. If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, then the β_i may be taken so that $0 \leq \beta_i < p$ for all i .*

The proof will use the next lemma.

Lemma 7.4. *Let u_1, \dots, u_ℓ be the distinct monic prime factors of h in R that are not central in A_h . If f divides $\delta(f) = hf'$ for $f \in R$, then there exist $w \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ and $\beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for $i = 1, \dots, \ell$ so that $f = u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell} w$. If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, the β_i may be chosen so that $0 \leq \beta_i < p$ for all i .*

Proof. The result is clear if $f \in \mathbb{F}$, so assume $\deg f \geq 1$ and write $f = \mu q_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots q_n^{\gamma_n}$ where $\mu \in \mathbb{F}^*$, $\gamma_i \geq 1$ for all i , and q_1, \dots, q_n are distinct monic prime polynomials in $\mathbb{F}[x]$. Then f divides

$$hf' = \mu h \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i q_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots q_i^{\gamma_i - 1} \cdots q_n^{\gamma_n} q_i'.$$

If $q_j^{\gamma_j} \notin \mathbb{F}[x^p]$, this implies that q_j divides $\gamma_j q_j' h \neq 0$, which forces q_j to divide h . Thus, $q_j = u_k$ for some non-central prime factor of h . The last assertion in the lemma follows from the observation that when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, then $r^p \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ for all $r \in R$. \square

Proof of Theorem 7.3. Assume $v \neq 0$ is normal in A_h , and write $v = \sum_{i=0}^n f_i h^i y^i$, where $f_i \in R$ and $f_n \neq 0$. Then there exists $a \in A_h$ so that $vx = av$, and from considering the coefficient of y^n , we see that $a \in R$, and in fact $a = x$. Thus $vx = xv$, and $v \in C_{A_h}(x)$. Since $hy \in A_h$ by Lemma 3.4, there exists $b \in A_h$ so that

$v(hy) = bv$ and, as above, we conclude that $b = hy - r$, for some $r \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. The latter says $[hy, v] = rv$.

Recall that $\mathbf{C}_{A_h}(x) = \mathbf{R} = \mathbb{F}[x]$ if $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. Hence, in this case $v \in \mathbf{R}$, and $rv = [hy, v] = hv'$, which implies by Lemma 7.4 that $v = \zeta u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell}$, where $\zeta \in \mathbf{Z}(A_h) = \mathbb{F}1$ and $\beta_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ for all i .

Thus, for the remainder of the proof, we assume that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, and because $v \in \mathbf{C}_{A_h}(x)$, we can write $v = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} f_i h^i y^i$. We now know that

$$0 = [hy, v] - rv = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} ([hy, f_i] - r f_i) h^i y^i = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} (h f'_i - r f_i) h^i y^i,$$

which forces $r f_i = h f'_i$ for all $i \equiv 0 \pmod p$. This implies that f_i divides $h f'_i$ for all such i , so by Lemma 7.4, there exist $w_i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ and integers $\beta_{1i}, \dots, \beta_{\ell i} \in \{0, 1, \dots, p-1\}$ such that

$$f_i = u_1^{\beta_{1i}} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_{\ell i}} w_i.$$

Fix i, j and note $h f'_i f_j = r f_i f_j = h f'_j f_i$ holds, so that $f'_i f_j = f'_j f_i$ since $h \neq 0$. Now

$$0 = f'_i f_j - f'_j f_i = w_i w_j \sum_{k=1}^{\ell} (\beta_{ki} - \beta_{kj}) u_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots u_{k-1}^{\varepsilon_{k-1}} u_k^{\varepsilon_k - 1} u_{k+1}^{\varepsilon_{k+1}} \cdots u_\ell^{\varepsilon_\ell} u'_k,$$

where $\varepsilon_k = \beta_{ki} + \beta_{kj}$ for $k \in \{1, \dots, \ell\}$. If $f_i, f_j \neq 0$, then $w_i w_j \neq 0$, and as a result we have

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\ell} (\beta_{ki} - \beta_{kj}) u_1^{\varepsilon_1} \cdots u_{k-1}^{\varepsilon_{k-1}} u_k^{\varepsilon_k - 1} u_{k+1}^{\varepsilon_{k+1}} \cdots u_\ell^{\varepsilon_\ell} u'_k = 0,$$

which implies that $(\beta_{ki} - \beta_{kj}) u'_k$ is divisible by u_k for each k . Since u_k is not central, $u'_k \neq 0$, and thus $\beta_{ki} = \beta_{kj}$ for all k and all i, j . Letting β_k be that common exponent, we have $f_i = u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell} w_i$ for each i , which says

$$v = \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} f_i h^i y^i = u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell} \sum_{i \equiv 0 \pmod p} w_i h^i y^i \in u_1^{\beta_1} \cdots u_\ell^{\beta_\ell} \mathbf{Z}(A_h).$$

□

Several authors have studied the problem of determining simplicity criteria for Ore extensions $\mathbf{R}[y, \text{id}_R, \delta]$, and it is possible to address the simplicity of the algebras A_h by using the results of [J] or [CF, Thms. 3.2 and 3.2a] for example. Instead, we apply our results on normal and central elements of A_h to determine when an algebra A_h is simple.

Corollary 7.5. *The algebra A_h is simple if and only if $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ and $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$.*

Proof. Suppose A_h is simple. If $b \neq 0$ is a normal element of A_h , then $bA_h = A_hb = A_h$ by simplicity, so b is a unit. Since the units of A_h are the elements of \mathbb{F}^* , we see that $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$ by Lemma 7.1, and also $Z(A_h) = \mathbb{F}1$. But then $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, by Lemma 5.5. Conversely, if $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ and $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then A_h is isomorphic to the Weyl algebra, and it is well known that A_1 is simple. \square

A (noncommutative) Noetherian domain is said to be a *unique factorization ring* (Noetherian UFR for short), if every nonzero prime ideal contains a nonzero prime ideal generated by a normal element. The *height* of a prime ideal is the largest length of a chain of prime ideals contained in it (or is ∞ if no bound exists). A Noetherian UFR is said to be a *unique factorization domain* (Noetherian UFD for short) if every height one prime factor is a domain. These notions were introduced by Chatters and Jordan in [C, CJ]. If a Noetherian domain satisfies the descending chain condition on prime ideals (e.g. if it has finite Gelfand-Kirillov dimension [McR, Cor. 8.3.6]), then it is a Noetherian UFR if and only if every height one prime ideal is generated by a normal element. Recently, Goodearl and Yakimov [GY] have used the properties of noncommutative Noetherian UFDs to construct initial clusters for defining quantum cluster algebra structures on a noncommutative domain.

Since $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$ is a principal ideal domain, [CJ, Thm. 5.5] trivially implies the first part of the following observation. The second part follows by [GW, Thm. 9.24].

Lemma 7.6. *A_h is a Noetherian UFR. If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then A_h is a Noetherian UFD.*

The algebra $A_0 = \mathbb{F}[x, y]$ is a Noetherian UFD for any field \mathbb{F} . We will see shortly that A_h is not a Noetherian UFD when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and $h \neq 0$.

The next result describes the height one prime ideals of A_h . It is known that over a field of prime characteristic the Weyl algebra A_1 is Azumaya over its center (see [R, Thé. 2]), so in this case the prime ideals of A_1 are in bijection with the prime ideals of $Z(A_1)$. If $\deg h \geq 1$, there may be prime ideals of A_h which are not centrally generated.

Theorem 7.7. *Let u_1, \dots, u_t be the distinct monic prime factors of h in R , as in (7.2). For every $1 \leq i \leq t$, the normal element u_i generates a height one prime ideal of A_h , and the corresponding quotient algebra is a domain.*

- (i) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, these are all the height one prime ideals.*
- (ii) *If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, then any nonzero irreducible polynomial in $Z(A_h)$ that (up to associates) is not of the form u_i^p for any $1 \leq i \leq t$ generates a height one prime ideal. These, along with the ideals generated by some u_i , constitute all the height one prime ideals.*

Proof. First notice that each u_i generates a prime ideal of A_h , as the quotient algebra A_h/u_iA_h is isomorphic to the commutative polynomial algebra $(R/u_iR)[y]$ over the

field R/u_iR . In particular, A_h/u_iA_h is a domain, and the prime ideal u_iA_h has height one by the Principal Ideal Theorem (see [McR, Thm. 4.1.11]).

Let P be a height one prime ideal. Since A_h is a Noetherian UFR, it follows that $P = vA_h$ for some normal element $v \neq 0$. Moreover, the primality of P implies that v is not a (non-trivial) product of normal elements. Thus, Theorem 7.3 implies that either v is an irreducible factor of h or a central element which is irreducible as an element in $Z(A_h)$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then v must be an irreducible factor of h , as $Z(A_h) = \mathbb{F}1$, which proves (i).

For the remainder of the proof assume $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$. Note that if $z \in Z(A_h)$ is of the form ξu_i^p for some i and some $\xi \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then zA_h is not a prime ideal. So it remains to show that if z is an irreducible polynomial in $Z(A_h)$, which is not of the form ξu_i^p for $1 \leq i \leq t$ and $\xi \in \mathbb{F}^*$, then zA_h is a height one prime ideal. We can further assume z is not an irreducible factor of h , as this case has already been considered. Let $P \supseteq zA_h$ be a minimal prime over zA_h . By the Principal Ideal Theorem, P has height one, and thus $P = vA_h$ for some normal element v .

Suppose first that v is an irreducible factor of h , say $v = u_n$. Then $z \in P = vA_h$, so $z = u_n a$ for some $a \in A_h$. Write $a = \sum_{i \geq 0} r_i h^i y^i$ with $r_i \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, so that $z = u_n a = \sum_{i \geq 0} u_n r_i h^i y^i$. As z is central, we must have $r_i = 0$ if $i \not\equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ and $u_n r_i \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ for all $i \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. Fix j with $j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ and $r_j \neq 0$. Let $q_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots q_m^{\gamma_m}$ be the prime decomposition of $u_n r_j$ in $\mathbb{F}[x]$, with $q_1 = u_n$. Then $\gamma_1 \geq 1$ and since $u_n r_j \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$, it follows that $q_i^{\gamma_i} \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. In particular, $u_n^{\gamma_1} \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$, so that either $\gamma_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ or $u_n \in \mathbb{F}[x^p]$. If the latter holds, then $z = u_n a$ implies that $a \in Z(A_h)$. The irreducibility of z in $Z(A_h)$ implies that $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$, and thus z is an irreducible factor of h , which contradicts our previous assumption. So it must be that $\gamma_1 \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$. As $\gamma_1 \geq 1$, it follows that $\gamma_1 \geq p$ and u_n^p divides $u_n r_j$. Since $j \equiv 0 \pmod{p}$ was arbitrary subject to the restriction that $r_j \neq 0$, we deduce that $z = u_n^p a'$ for some $a' \in Z(A_h)$. The irreducibility of z in $Z(A_h)$ again implies that z is a scalar multiple of u_n^p , which violates our assumptions on z .

It follows from the arguments in the preceding paragraph that v is not an irreducible factor of h . Hence $v \in Z(A_h)$, and again we deduce that $z = va$ for some $a \in Z(A_h)$. Thus, as z is irreducible in $Z(A_h)$, it must be that $a \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $zA_h = vA_h = P$ is a height one prime ideal. \square

Corollary 7.8. *Assume $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$. Then A_h is not a Noetherian UFD.*

Proof. By Theorems 5.5 and 7.7, the element $h^p y^p$ generates a height one prime ideal of A_h , as it is irreducible in $Z(A_h)$ and it is not a power of a factor of h . However, by (5.6) we have $h^p y^p = \left(\hat{y}^{p-1} - \frac{\delta^p(x)}{h} \right) \hat{y}$. Yet neither one of these two factors is in $h^p y^p A_h$, by considering the degree in y of an element in $h^p y^p A_h$. Thus, the prime ring $A_h/h^p y^p A_h$ is not a domain. \square

Remark 7.9. Since A_h has Gelfand-Kirillov dimension 2, it follows from [McR, Cor. 8.3.6] that the possible values for the height of a prime ideal P of A_h are 0, 1, and

2. The zero ideal is prime and is thus the unique prime ideal of height zero. The height one prime ideals are given in Theorem 7.7. The height two prime ideals of A_h must be maximal, and no height one prime ideal of A_h can be maximal. Indeed, for the height one prime ideals of the form $u_i A_h$, $1 \leq i \leq t$, the quotient $A_h/u_i A_h$ is a commutative polynomial algebra. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, the center $Z(A_h)$ is a polynomial algebra in two variables, so if v is an irreducible polynomial in $Z(A_h)$ as in Theorem 7.7 (ii) above, it follows that any maximal ideal of $Z(A_h)$ containing v induces a maximal ideal of A_h strictly containing $v A_h$.

Hence, the height two prime ideals of A_h are precisely the maximal ideals of A_h , and can be identified with the maximal ideals of A_h/P , as P ranges through the height one prime ideals. In particular, if $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ and the prime factors of h in $\mathbb{F}[x]$ are linear, then the height two prime ideals of A_h are the ideals generated by $x - \lambda$ and $q(\hat{y})$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ is a root of h and $q(\hat{y}) \in \mathbb{F}[\hat{y}]$ is an irreducible polynomial.

8 Automorphisms of A_h

Extending results of Dixmier [D] on the automorphisms of the Weyl algebra A_1 , Bavula and Jordan [BJ] considered isomorphisms and automorphisms of generalized Weyl algebras over polynomial algebras of characteristic 0. Alev and Dumas [AD2] initiated the study of automorphisms of Ore extensions over the polynomial algebra $R = \mathbb{F}[x]$, and the results in [AD2] have been further developed in the recent work [G] of Gaddis. In Theorem 8.2, we summarize results from [AD2] that pertain to the algebras A_h studied here, but suitably interpreted in the notation of the present paper. Since one of those results assumes that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, we first prove Lemma 8.1, which can be used to remove that characteristic assumption. This will enable us to prove our main results, Theorems 8.7 and 8.13, which give a complete description of the automorphisms of A_h over arbitrary fields.

Lemma 8.1. *If $\theta : A_h \rightarrow A_g$ is an isomorphism, then $\theta(h) = \lambda g$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^*$.*

Proof. Let B_h be the ideal of A_h minimal with the property that A_h/B_h is commutative. Then $[y, x] = 0$ in the quotient A_h/B_h , so it follows that $h \in B_h$. The element h is normal in A_h and $hA_h \subseteq B_h$, so the minimality of B_h , with the fact that A_h/hA_h is commutative, implies that $hA_h = B_h$. Similar reasoning shows that $B_g = gA_g$ is the ideal of A_g minimal with the property that A_g/B_g is commutative. As B_h and B_g are obviously characteristic ideals, it follows that $\theta(B_h) = B_g$. Since A_g is a domain and $gA_g = B_g = \theta(B_h) = \theta(h)A_g$, we have that $\theta(h) = \lambda g$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^*$. \square

Now with Lemma 8.1, the argument in the proof [AD2, Prop. 3.6] can be extended to arbitrary fields, and as a result, we have the following.

Theorem 8.2. *Let $g, h \in \mathbb{F}[x]$.*

- (i) A_h is isomorphic to A_g if and only if there exist $\alpha, \beta, \nu \in \mathbb{F}$, with $\alpha\nu \neq 0$ such that $\nu g(x) = h(\alpha x + \beta)$. In particular, if A_h is isomorphic to A_g , then g and h have the same degree.
- (ii) Suppose $\deg h \geq 1$. Let ω be an automorphism of A_h . Then there exist $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$, with $\alpha \neq 0$, and $f(x) \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ such that

$$\omega(x) = \alpha x + \beta, \quad \omega(\hat{y}) = \alpha^{\deg h - 1} \hat{y} + f(x), \quad \text{and} \quad h(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg h} h(x).$$

8.1 Automorphisms of A_h Definitions and the Decomposition

If $h \in \mathbb{F}$, the automorphism group of A_h is known [VDK, D, ML] (see also the discussion in Sec. 8.5), so in what follows, we assume $\deg h \geq 1$. In view of Theorem 8.2, we introduce the following definitions. Let

$$\mathbb{P} = \{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{F}^* \times \mathbb{F} \mid h(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg h} h(x)\}. \quad (8.3)$$

It is easy to verify that each pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ determines an automorphism $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}$ of A_h whose values on x and \hat{y} are given by

$$\tau_{\alpha, \beta}(x) = \alpha x + \beta, \quad \tau_{\alpha, \beta}(\hat{y}) = \alpha^{\deg h - 1} \hat{y}. \quad (8.4)$$

The pair $(\alpha^{-1}, -\beta\alpha^{-1})$ belongs to \mathbb{P} whenever (α, β) does, and $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} = \tau_{\alpha^{-1}, -\beta\alpha^{-1}}$.

Each $f \in \mathbb{F}[x] \subseteq A_h$ determines an automorphism ϕ_f of A_h defined by

$$\phi_f(x) = x, \quad \phi_f(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + f \quad (8.5)$$

and having inverse ϕ_{-f} . Furthermore, $\{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$, isomorphic to the additive group $\mathbb{F}[x]$. One important example is the automorphism $\phi_{h'}$ with $\phi_{h'}(x) = x$ and $\phi_{h'}(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + h'$. The normality of the element $h \in A_h$ (see Lemma 7.1) implies that this automorphism has the property that

$$ah = h\phi_{h'}(a) \quad (8.6)$$

for all $a \in A_h$ (compare (3.5)).

Theorem 8.7. *Suppose $\deg h \geq 1$, and let the set \mathbb{P} and the automorphisms $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}$ for $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ be as in (8.3) and (8.4).*

- (i) *If ω is an automorphism of A_h , then there exist $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ such that $\omega = \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta}$.*
- (ii) *$\tau_{\alpha, \beta} = \phi_f$ for some $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ if and only if $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0$ and $f = 0$.*
- (iii) *If $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$, $\alpha \neq 1$, and $\alpha^\ell = 1$, then $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^\ell = \text{id}_{A_h}$.*

(iv) The abelian subgroup $\{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$, which we identify with $(\mathbb{F}[x], +)$, is normal in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$.

(v) $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{\mathbb{P}}$, where $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} := \{\tau_{\alpha,\beta} \mid (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}\}$ and $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$.

Proof. Part (i) is immediate from Theorem 8.2. If $\tau_{\alpha,\beta} = \phi_f$ for some $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, then $\alpha x + \beta = \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = \phi_f(x) = x$, which implies $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$. Then, $\hat{y} = \alpha^{\deg h - 1} \hat{y} = \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(\hat{y}) = \phi_f(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + f(x)$, to force $f = 0$. The converse is clear, since $\tau_{1,0} = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}_h} = \phi_0$.

Suppose $(\alpha, \beta), (\gamma, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$. Then $(\alpha\gamma, \beta\gamma + \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$, as

$$h(\alpha\gamma x + \beta\gamma + \varepsilon) = h(\gamma(\alpha x + \beta) + \varepsilon) = \gamma^{\deg h} h(\alpha x + \beta) = (\alpha\gamma)^{\deg h} h(x).$$

Moreover,

$$\tau_{\alpha,\beta} \circ \tau_{\gamma,\varepsilon} = \tau_{\alpha\gamma, \beta\gamma + \varepsilon}. \quad (8.8)$$

Consequently, $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \{\tau_{\alpha,\beta} \mid (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}\}$ is a subgroup of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Now (8.8) implies $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^{\ell} = \tau_{\alpha^{\ell}, (1+\alpha+\dots+\alpha^{\ell-1})\beta}$ for all $\ell \geq 1$. Hence, if $\alpha^{\ell} = 1$ and $\alpha \neq 1$, then $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^{\ell} = \tau_{1,0} = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}_h}$.

Direct calculation shows that

$$\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(x) = x, \quad \tau_{\alpha,\beta}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + \alpha^{\deg h - 1} f(\alpha^{-1}(x - \beta)). \quad (8.9)$$

Thus, $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha,\beta} = \phi_g$, where $g(x) = \alpha^{\deg h - 1} f(\alpha^{-1}(x - \beta))$. Since every automorphism is a product of automorphisms in the subgroups $\mathbb{F}[x]$ and $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$, we have that the subgroup $\mathbb{F}[x]$ is normal in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Part (v) follows then, since the two subgroups have trivial intersection by (ii). \square

The automorphism group $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ will be completely determined once we establish conditions for a pair (α, β) to belong to \mathbb{P} . This will of course depend on the polynomial h .

8.2 The Subgroup $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$

In the following, we adopt the notation

$$\mathbb{G} = \{\nu \in \mathbb{F} \mid (1, \nu) \in \mathbb{P}\} \quad \text{and} \quad \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}} = \{\tau_{1,\nu} \mid \nu \in \mathbb{G}\}. \quad (8.10)$$

Lemma 8.11. *Suppose $\deg h \geq 1$. Let the set \mathbb{P} and the automorphisms $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}$ for $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ be as in (8.3) and (8.4).*

- (1) \mathbb{G} is a finite subgroup of $(\mathbb{F}, +)$, which is equal to $\{0\}$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$.
- (2) If $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $(\alpha, \tilde{\beta}) \in \mathbb{P}$, then $\tau_{\alpha,\tilde{\beta}} = \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \circ \tau_{1,\nu}$ where $\nu = \tilde{\beta} - \beta \in \mathbb{G}$. In particular, $\tilde{\beta} = \beta$ must hold when $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$.

(3) If $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$, then

$$\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \circ \tau_{1, \nu} \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} = \tau_{1, \alpha\nu},$$

so $\alpha\nu \in \mathbb{G}$.

(4) $\mathbf{N} := \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ is a normal subgroup of $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$, which equals $\mathbb{F}[x]$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$.

Proof. (1) It follows from (8.8) that $\tau_{1, \nu} \circ \tau_{1, \tilde{\nu}} = \tau_{1, \nu + \tilde{\nu}}$ whenever $\nu, \tilde{\nu} \in \mathbb{G}$, so \mathbb{G} is a subgroup of $(\mathbb{F}, +)$. Let $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ denote the algebraic closure of \mathbb{F} , and let $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}$ be a root of $h(x)$. Then $\{\lambda + \nu \mid \nu \in \mathbb{G}\}$ consists of roots of $h(x)$, so it is evident that \mathbb{G} is finite provided $h \notin \mathbb{F}$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ as this is the only finite subgroup of $(\mathbb{F}, +)$.

(2) Assume $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $(\alpha, \tilde{\beta}) \in \mathbb{P}$. Because $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ is a group,

$$\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \circ \tau_{\alpha, \tilde{\beta}} = \tau_{\alpha^{-1}, -\alpha^{-1}\beta} \circ \tau_{\alpha, \tilde{\beta}} = \tau_{1, \tilde{\beta} - \beta} \in \tau_{\mathbb{P}}.$$

Thus $\nu := \tilde{\beta} - \beta \in \mathbb{G}$.

(3) Suppose $(\alpha, \beta), (1, \nu) \in \mathbb{P}$. Then since $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} = \tau_{\alpha^{-1}, -\alpha^{-1}\beta}$, (8.8) gives that

$$\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \circ \tau_{1, \nu} \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} = \tau_{1, \alpha\nu},$$

as desired.

(4) From (8.9) we know that

$$\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} = \phi_g,$$

where $g = \alpha^{\deg h - 1} f(\alpha^{-1}(x - \beta))$, which implied the normality of the subgroup $\{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$ in $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. (We identified this subgroup with $\mathbb{F}[x]$.) Part (3) shows that conjugation by the elements $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}$ for $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ leaves $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}} = \{\tau_{1, \nu} \mid \nu \in \mathbb{G}\}$ invariant. Hence, $\mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ a normal subgroup of $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Since $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ just consists of $\tau_{1, 0} = \text{id}_{\mathbf{A}_h}$ whenever $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$, this normal subgroup equals $\mathbb{F}[x]$ when $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ (for example, when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$). \square

Remark 8.12. From (3) of Lemma 8.11, it follows that $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ is a normal subgroup of $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ and that $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ acts on \mathbb{G} via $(\tau_{\alpha, \beta}/\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}) \cdot \nu = \alpha\nu$. If $\mathbb{G} \setminus \{0\}$ is nonempty, then this formula shows that $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ acts faithfully on $\mathbb{G} \setminus \{0\}$, and therefore $|\mathbb{G}| - 1$ is divisible by $|\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}|$.

The group $\mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ may not be all of $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$, and in that situation, there exists some $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ with $\alpha \neq 1$ so that $\tau_{\alpha, \beta} \in \mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. The next result draws conclusions in that case.

Theorem 8.13. *Assume h has k distinct roots in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ for $k \geq 1$.*

(Case $k = 1$) *Let λ be the unique root of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$.*

- (a) *If $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, then $\mathbb{P} = \{(\alpha, (1-\alpha)\lambda) \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$, $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} \cong \mathbb{F}^*$, and $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$, where for all $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$,*

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\alpha, (1-\alpha)\lambda}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\alpha, (1-\alpha)\lambda} &= \phi_g \quad \text{with} \\ g(x) &= \alpha^{\deg h - 1} f(\alpha^{-1}x - (\alpha^{-1} - 1)\lambda). \end{aligned}$$

- (b) *If $\lambda \notin \mathbb{F}$, then $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x]$.*

(Case $k \geq 2$) *The group $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ is a finite cyclic group. In particular, when $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} \neq \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$, then $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \rangle$, for some $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ with $\alpha \neq 1$ such that either $\alpha^{k-1} = 1$ or $\alpha^k = 1$, and $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}^{-1} \circ \tau_{1, \nu} \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} = \tau_{1, \alpha\nu}$ for all $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$. Thus, $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) \cong \mathbf{N} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \rangle$ where $\mathbf{N} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$.*

Proof. Assume $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$. By the definition of \mathbb{P} , the affine bijection $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}$ of $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ given by $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) = \alpha\lambda + \beta$ permutes the roots of $h(x)$ in such a way that the corresponding multiplicities are preserved. Thus $\lambda + \nu$ is a root of $h(x)$ whenever λ is a root of $h(x)$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$, so it follows that $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ when $k = 1$.

When $h(x)$ has the form $h(x) = \gamma(x - \lambda)^n$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, then $(\alpha, (1 - \alpha)\lambda) \in \mathbb{P}$ for any $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$, as $h(\alpha x + (1 - \alpha)\lambda) = \gamma(\alpha x - \alpha\lambda)^n = \alpha^n \gamma(x - \lambda)^n = \alpha^n h(x)$. Conversely, if $(\alpha, \xi) \in \mathbb{P}$, for some ξ , then $\xi = (1 - \alpha)\lambda$ must hold because $(\alpha, (1 - \alpha)\lambda) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$. Since $\tau_{\alpha, (1-\alpha)\lambda} \circ \tau_{\mu, (1-\mu)\lambda} = \tau_{\alpha\mu, (1-\alpha\mu)\lambda}$, we may identify the group $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ with \mathbb{F}^* in this case. Thus, $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$. The product formula appearing in (a) follows from (8.9). Hence, the theorem holds when $k = 1$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$.

Suppose now that $k = 1$ and $\lambda \notin \mathbb{F}$. Then $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}(\lambda) = \lambda$ whenever $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$, so that $(1 - \alpha)\lambda = \beta$. If $\alpha \neq 1$ then $\lambda = \beta/(1 - \alpha) \in \mathbb{F}$, which contradicts our hypothesis. Thus, $\alpha = 1$ and $\beta = 0$, which proves that $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ is trivial and $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x]$ in this case.

We now assume $k \geq 2$. Suppose $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}$ is a root of $h(x)$. Since orbits under the $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}$ are finite, there must be a minimal $j \geq 1$ so that $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}^j(\lambda) = \lambda$. It follows that $\lambda = \alpha^j \lambda + (1 + \alpha + \cdots + \alpha^{j-1})\beta$; that is, $(1 - \alpha^j)\lambda = (1 + \alpha + \cdots + \alpha^{j-1})\beta$. If α is not a j th root of 1, then we obtain $\lambda = \beta/(1 - \alpha)$. Since the root λ was chosen arbitrarily, this shows that if $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ for some α which is not a root of unity, then $h(x)$ has a unique root $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, and $h(x) = \gamma(x - \lambda)^n$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $n \geq 1$.

Assume that $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} \neq \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$ and that $\alpha \neq 1$ is a primitive ℓ th root of unity. We want to show that ℓ divides k or $k - 1$. As before, let $\lambda \in \overline{\mathbb{F}}$ be a root of h , and suppose the orbit of λ under the action of the cyclic group $\langle \sigma_{\alpha, \beta} \rangle$ generated by $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}$ has cardinality j . We will argue that $j \in \{1, \ell\}$. The integer $j \geq 1$ is the smallest positive integer such that $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}^j(\lambda) = \lambda$, which is equivalent to

$$(\alpha^j - 1)\lambda + \beta(1 + \alpha + \cdots + \alpha^{j-1}) = 0,$$

as we have seen above. If $j < \ell$, then $\alpha^j \neq 1$, so we can divide by $\alpha^j - 1$ and get $\lambda = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}$ and $j = 1$. Now notice that $\sigma_{\alpha,\beta}^\ell(\lambda) = \alpha^\ell \lambda + \left(\frac{1-\alpha^\ell}{1-\alpha}\right)\beta = \lambda$, so $j \leq \ell$. Thus $j \in \{1, \ell\}$.

Hence, the orbits of this action of $\langle \sigma_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$ on the roots of $h(x)$ have size either 1 or ℓ . Let r be the number of orbits of size 1 and q the number of orbits of size ℓ . It follows that $k = r + q\ell$, so ℓ divides $k - r$. If the orbits of two roots λ and $\tilde{\lambda}$ have size 1, then $\lambda = \frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} = \tilde{\lambda}$, so $r \leq 1$. Thus, either $r = 0$ and ℓ divides k or $r = 1$ and ℓ divides $k - 1$.

By (8.8), the projection map $\psi : \tau_{\mathbb{P}} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}^*$ given by $\psi(\tau_{\mu,\nu}) = \mu$ is a group homomorphism with kernel $\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$. The image is a finite subgroup of \mathbb{F}^* , since \mathbb{F}^* has only finitely many k and $k - 1$ roots of unity. As finite subgroups of \mathbb{F}^* are cyclic, we have that $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$ is generated by a coset $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$ for some $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ such that $\alpha^{k-1} = 1$ or $\alpha^k = 1$ (but not both). The rest of the statements follow from Lemma 8.11 and Theorem 8.7. \square

In the next result, we will use the notation $\sigma_{\mathbb{P}} = \{\sigma_{\zeta,\varepsilon} \mid (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}$ for the group of affine maps on $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ determined by \mathbb{P} , and $\sigma_{1,\mathbb{G}}$ for the subgroup determined by \mathbb{G} , along with the fact that these groups act on the set of roots of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$.

Corollary 8.14. *Assume h has k distinct roots in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ for $k \geq 1$.*

(Case $k = 1$) *Let λ be the unique root of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$.*

(a) *If $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, then $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$, where \mathbb{F}^* is identified with the group $\{\tau_{\alpha,(1-\alpha)\lambda} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$.*

(b) *If $\lambda \notin \mathbb{F}$, then $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x]$.*

(Case $k \geq 2$) *Either*

(a) *$\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) \cong \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, and there exist orbit representatives $\lambda_i, i \in \mathbf{I}$, for the action of $\sigma_{1,\mathbb{G}}$ on the roots of h , so that $h = \gamma \prod_{i \in \mathbf{I}} h_i^{n_i}$, where $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$, $n_i \geq 1$, and $h_i(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x - \sigma_{1,\nu}(\lambda_i)) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x - (\lambda_i + \nu))$ for all $i \in \mathbf{I}$;*

or there exists $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$, where α is a primitive ℓ th root of unity for some $\ell > 1$ such that ℓ divides $k - 1$ or k , and $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) \cong (\mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}) \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$.

(b) *If ℓ divides $k - 1$, then $\lambda_0 := \beta/(1 - \alpha)$ is a root of $h(x)$ in \mathbb{F} . There are roots $\lambda_i, i \in \mathbf{I}$, of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ so that $\{\lambda_i \mid i \in \mathbf{I}\} \cup \{\lambda_0\}$ are orbit representatives for the action of $\sigma_{\mathbb{P}}$ on the roots of h ; integers $n_i \geq 1$ for $i \in \mathbf{I} \cup \{0\}$; and $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$ so that $h = \gamma h_0^{n_0} \prod_{i \in \mathbf{I}} h_i^{n_i}$, where*

$$h_0(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x - \sigma_{1,\nu}(\lambda_0)) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x - (\lambda_0 + \nu)) \quad (8.15)$$

$$h_i(x) = \prod_{(\zeta,\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}} (x - \sigma_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(\lambda_i)) = \left(\prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} (x - (\alpha^j \lambda_i + \nu + (1 - \alpha^j)\lambda_0)) \right)^{n_i}. \quad (8.16)$$

(c) If ℓ divides k , then there are orbit representatives λ_i , $i \in \mathbf{I}$, for the action of $\sigma_{\mathbb{F}}$ on the roots of h so that $h = \gamma \prod_{i \in \mathbf{I}} h_i^{n_i}$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and integers $n_i \geq 1$, where

$$h_i(x) = \prod_{(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{F}} (x - \sigma_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(\lambda_i)) = \left(\prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \left(x - \left(\alpha^j \lambda_i + \nu + (1 - \alpha^j) \frac{\beta}{1 - \alpha} \right) \right) \right)^{n_i}. \quad (8.17)$$

If $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$, then $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$, and $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}} = \{\text{id}_{A_h}\}$.

Proof. We may assume $k \geq 2$, since the first case follows directly from Theorem 8.13.

Recall that \mathbb{G} is a finite subgroup of $(\mathbb{F}, +)$ and $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$ by (1) of Lemma 8.11. Thus, whenever $\mathbb{G} \neq \{0\}$, we can suppose $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$.

Now if (a) holds, then either $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ and $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h) \cong \mathbb{F}[x]$, or else $\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{F}_p \nu_1 + \cdots + \mathbb{F}_p \nu_d$ for some d . Assume $\lambda_i, i \in \mathbf{I}$, are roots of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$, which are representatives for the orbits of roots of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$ under the affine bijections $\sigma_{1, \nu}$ for $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$. Since each orbit is of size p^d , we have $k = qp^d$. Then h has the form displayed in (a). When $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$, then $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h) \cong \mathbb{F}[x]$, $\lambda_i, i \in \mathbf{I}$, are the distinct roots of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$, and $k = |\mathbf{I}|$ in this case.

Now suppose that $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h) \not\cong \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}$. By Theorem 8.13, $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h) \cong (\mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1, \mathbb{G}}) \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \rangle$, where α is primitive ℓ th root of unity for some $\ell > 1$ that divides k or $k - 1$.

When ℓ divides $k - 1$, then as we have seen previously, there is one orbit of size one under the action of $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}$ generated by the root $\lambda_0 := \beta/(1 - \alpha) \in \mathbb{F}$. Either the group $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$, or $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and \mathbb{G} has order p^d for some $d \geq 1$, and \mathbb{G} is invariant under multiplication by the cyclic group generated by α by (3) of Lemma 8.11. Under this action of the group $\langle \alpha \rangle$, there is one orbit of size 1 (namely $\{0\}$), and all the other orbits have size ℓ . Thus, $r\ell + 1 = p^d$ for some $r \geq 0$.

Consider the orbits of roots under the group generated by the maps $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}$ and $\sigma_{1, \nu}$ as ν ranges over the elements of \mathbb{G} . One such orbit is $\{\lambda_0 + \nu \mid \nu \in \mathbb{G}\}$. Assume λ_i for $i \in \mathbf{I}$ are the representatives for the other orbits. Then h has the factorization into linear factors given in (8.15) for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$, and $n_i \geq 1$. Counting roots of h in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$, we have $q\ell + 1 = k$ when $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$, and $q\ell p^d + p^d = (r\ell + 1)(q\ell + 1) = \ell(r + q + r q \ell) + 1 = k$, when $\mathbb{G} \neq \{0\}$ and $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$.

The case when ℓ divides k is similar and follows the same line of reasoning - just omit the factors of h involving λ_0 , and use the fact that $\sigma_{\alpha, \beta}^j(\lambda_i + \nu) = \alpha^j(\lambda_i + \nu) + (1 + \alpha + \cdots + \alpha^{j-1})\beta$. In this case, counting roots gives either $q\ell = k$ ($\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$) or $qp^d \ell = q(r\ell + 1)\ell = k$ ($\mathbb{G} \neq \{0\}$, $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$). \square

Remark 8.18. Suppose $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$ is an ℓ th root of unity for $\ell > 1$. Let \mathbb{G} be a finite subgroup of $(\mathbb{F}, +)$ invariant under multiplication by α (necessarily $\mathbb{G} = \{0\}$ when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$). By choosing λ_i for i in some index set \mathbf{I} so that $\lambda_0 + \nu, \alpha^j(\lambda_i + \nu) + \lambda_0(1 - \alpha^j)$ are distinct for $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$, $i \in \mathbf{I} \cup \{0\}$, and $j = 0, 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, and

taking arbitrary $n_i \geq 1$ for $i \in \mathbf{I} \cup \{0\}$, we can construct h as in (8.15) with $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha, \lambda_0(1-\alpha)} \rangle \subset \mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Similarly, if we choose β arbitrarily, \mathbb{G} as above, and λ_i for $i \in \mathbf{I}$ so that $\alpha^j(\lambda_i + \nu) + \beta(1 - \alpha^j)/(1 - \alpha)$ are all distinct for $\nu \in \mathbb{G}$, $i \in \mathbf{I}$, and $j = 0, 1, \dots, \ell - 1$, and take arbitrary $n_i \geq 1$, we can construct h as in (8.17) with $\tau_{1, \mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \rangle \subset \mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$.

Example 8.19. In this example, we compute $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ for any monic quadratic polynomial $h(x) = x^2 - \zeta_1 x + \zeta_0 \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. Recall that $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ if and only if $h(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg h} h(x)$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P} &\iff (\alpha x + \beta)^2 - \zeta_1(\alpha x + \beta) + \zeta_0 = \alpha^2(x^2 - \zeta_1 x + \zeta_0) \\ &\iff 2\beta - \zeta_1 = -\alpha\zeta_1 \text{ and } \beta^2 - \zeta_1\beta + \zeta_0 = \alpha^2\zeta_0 \\ &\iff \beta = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)\zeta_1 \text{ and } \frac{1}{4}(1 - \alpha)^2\zeta_1^2 - \frac{1}{2}(1 - \alpha)\zeta_1^2 + (1 - \alpha^2)\zeta_0 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$, then either $(\alpha, \beta) = (1, 0)$, or $\alpha \neq 1$ and $(1 - \alpha)\zeta_1^2 - 2\zeta_1^2 + 4(1 + \alpha)\zeta_0 = (1 + \alpha)(4\zeta_0 - \zeta_1^2) = 0$. In the second event, either $\zeta_1^2 \neq 4\zeta_0$ and $(\alpha, \beta) = (-1, \zeta_1)$, or $\zeta_0 = \frac{1}{4}\zeta_1^2$ so that $h(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2}\zeta_1)^2$. We conclude that there are two possibilities: either $\mathbb{P} = \{(1, 0), (-1, \zeta_1)\}$ which happens when $h(x)$ has two distinct roots, or $h(x) = (x - \frac{1}{2}\zeta_1)^2$ and $\mathbb{P} = \{(\alpha, (1 - \alpha)\frac{1}{2}\zeta_1)\}$. In the first situation, $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \langle \tau_{-1, \zeta_1} \rangle$ so that $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)/\mathbb{F}[x]$ is a cyclic group of order two; in the second, $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$.

In this calculation, we have tacitly assumed that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) \neq 2$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 2$, then $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ if and only if $\zeta_1 = \alpha\zeta_1$ and $\beta^2 - \zeta_1\beta + \zeta_0 = \alpha^2\zeta_0$. Either $\zeta_1 \neq 0$ and $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{\mathbb{P}}$, where $\mathbb{P} = \{(1, 0), (1, \zeta_1)\}$, or else $\zeta_1 = 0$ and $h(x) = x^2 + \zeta_0$. If $\zeta_0 = \lambda^2$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, then $h(x) = (x + \lambda)^2$ and $(\alpha, (1 - \alpha)\lambda) \in \mathbb{P}$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$, so that $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$. If no such λ exists, then $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x]$.

8.3 The $\mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ Invariants

Throughout this section and the next, we let $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbf{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$. In this section, we determine the invariants under \mathfrak{A} in \mathbf{A}_h :

$$\mathbf{A}_h^{\mathfrak{A}} = \{a \in \mathbf{A}_h \mid \omega(a) = a \quad \forall \omega \in \mathfrak{A}\}.$$

Lemma 8.20. *For any $h \in \mathbf{R}$, $\mathbf{A}_h^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbf{R}^{\mathbb{P}} = \{r \in \mathbf{R} \mid \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = r \quad \forall (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}$.*

Proof. Let $\mathbb{F}[x] \subseteq \mathfrak{A}$ be the subgroup of automorphisms of \mathbf{A}_h of the form ϕ_r , for $r \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. We will first show that $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{A}_h^{\mathbb{F}[x]}$. The inclusion $\mathbf{R} \subseteq \mathbf{A}_h^{\mathbb{F}[x]}$ is clear, since $\phi_r(x) = x$ for all $r \in \mathbf{R}$. We will prove that the reverse inclusion holds as well.

Assume, by contradiction, that there is $a \in \mathbf{A}_h^{\mathfrak{A}} \setminus \mathbf{R}$, say $a = \sum_{i=0}^m f_i(x)\hat{y}^i$ with $f_i(x) \in \mathbf{R}$, $m \geq 1$, and $f_m \neq 0$. We can further assume $f_0 = 0$, so $a = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x)\hat{y}^i$. Take $g \in \mathbf{R} \cap Z(\mathbf{A}_h)$. Then

$$0 = \phi_g(a) - a = \sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x) ((\hat{y} + g)^i - \hat{y}^i).$$

For $0 \leq k \leq m-1$, the coefficient of \hat{y}^k in the sum above is $\sum_{i=1}^m c_{i,k} f_i(x) g^{i-k}$, where $c_{i,k} = \binom{i}{k}$ if $k < i$ and $c_{i,k} = 0$ otherwise.

Assume first that $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. Take $g = 1$ and $k = m-1$ above. Then we get $m f_m(x) = 0$, which is a contradiction. Now suppose $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and take $g = x^{mp}$, where m is chosen so that $mp > \max\{\deg f_i \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\}$, and $k = 0$. We have $\sum_{i=1}^m f_i(x) g^i = 0$. For every i , either $f_i(x) = 0$ or

$$imp \leq \deg f_i(x) g^i < (i+1)mp.$$

This implies that $f_m(x) g^m = 0$, so $f_m(x) = 0$, which is a contradiction. Thus $A_h^{\mathbb{F}[x]} \subseteq R$, and equality is proved.

The above shows that $A_h^{\mathfrak{A}} \subseteq R^{\mathfrak{A}} \subseteq R^{\mathbb{P}}$. However, since $\phi_r(x) = x$ for all $r \in R$, $R^{\mathfrak{A}} = R^{\mathbb{P}}$, and the rest follows. \square

Next we determine the invariants under \mathfrak{A} in R :

$$R^{\mathfrak{A}} = \{r \in R \mid \omega(r) = r \quad \forall \omega \in \mathfrak{A}\} = R^{\mathbb{P}} = \{r \in R \mid \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(r) = r \quad \forall (\alpha,\beta) \in \mathbb{P}\}.$$

Lemma 8.21. *Suppose $R^{\mathfrak{A}} \neq \mathbb{F}$. Then there exists a unique monic polynomial s of minimal degree in $R^{\mathfrak{A}} \setminus \mathbb{F}$ with zero constant term such that $R^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[s]$.*

Proof. Let s be a monic polynomial of minimal degree in $R^{\mathbb{P}} \setminus \mathbb{F}$. We may assume that s has zero constant term. Now for every $r \in R^{\mathbb{P}}$, $r = sf + g$ for some $f, g \in R$ with $\deg g < \deg s$. Applying $\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}$ to that relation gives

$$r = s\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(f) + \tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(g),$$

and subtracting that from the above gives $0 = s(f - \tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(f)) + g - \tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(g)$. Since this is true for all $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$, and since $\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}$ preserves degree, we have that $f \in R^{\mathbb{P}}$ and $g \in \mathbb{F}$. Thus $R^{\mathbb{P}} = sR^{\mathbb{P}} \oplus \mathbb{F}$.

Clearly $\mathbb{F}[s] \subseteq R^{\mathfrak{A}} = R^{\mathbb{P}}$. For the other direction, we proceed by induction on the degree of an element of $R^{\mathfrak{A}}$; the case of degree 0 being obvious. Assuming the result for degree $< n$, we suppose $r \in R^{\mathfrak{A}}$ has degree n where $n \geq 1$. Then there exist $f \in R^{\mathfrak{A}}$ and $\xi_r \in \mathbb{F}$ such that $r = sf + \xi_r$. By induction, $f \in \mathbb{F}[s]$. Hence so is r , and $R^{\mathfrak{A}} \subseteq \mathbb{F}[s]$. The uniqueness of such an s is clear. \square

Theorem 8.22. *Suppose $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_h)$. Then*

- (i) $R^{\mathfrak{A}} = R$ if $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x]$, and $R^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}$ if $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$ and $|\mathbb{F}| = \infty$.
- (ii) $R^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[t]$, where the polynomial $t \in R$ can be taken as follows:
 - (a) If $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, then $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x + \nu)$.
 - (b) If $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$, where α is a primitive ℓ th root of unity for some $\ell > 1$, then $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu\right)^{\ell}$.

Proof. Assume $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ and $\deg r \geq 1$, and let Λ be the set of roots of r in $\overline{\mathbb{F}}$. Since every automorphism of the form ϕ_f leaves \mathbb{R} pointwise fixed, the first part of (i) is clear. We will assume we have nontrivial automorphisms in $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$. For any $\tau_{1,\nu} \in \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, the equality $r(x + \nu) = \tau_{1,\nu}(r) = r(x)$ implies that $\mu + \nu \in \Lambda$ for all $\mu \in \Lambda$. Thus \mathbb{G} acts faithfully on Λ , and roots of r in the same \mathbb{G} -orbit have the same multiplicity. This implies that $\deg r$ is divisible by $|\mathbb{G}|$.

In particular, if $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, then we claim that the polynomial s in Lemma 8.21 is given by $s(x) = t(x) - t(0)$, where $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x + \nu)$. Indeed, it is easy to see that the polynomial t belongs to $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ in case (a) of (ii). Moreover, $t(x) - t(0)$ is a monic polynomial of degree $|\mathbb{G}|$ in $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ with zero constant term. Since every $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} \setminus \mathbb{F}$ has $\deg r \geq |\mathbb{G}|$, $t(x) - t(0)$ is the polynomial s in Lemma 8.21. Finally, $\mathbb{F}[t] = \mathbb{F}[s] = \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ to give (ii)(a).

In all the remaining possibilities for $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_h)$, coming from Theorem 8.13, there exists an automorphism of the form $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}$, with $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\alpha \neq 1$. Since $\deg r \geq 1$, it follows from considering the leading coefficient of $r = \tau_{\alpha,\beta}(r)$ that $\alpha^{\deg r} = 1$, and thus when $r \notin \mathbb{F}$, $\deg r$ is at least the multiplicative order of any $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$ with $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{P}$ for some $\beta \in \mathbb{F}$.

Now when $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$ in Theorem 8.13, \mathbb{F}^* is identified with $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \{\tau_{\alpha,(1-\alpha)\lambda} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$ is the unique root of h . If $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ with $\deg r \geq 1$, then by the previous paragraph $\deg r$ is greater than or equal to the multiplicative order of every $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$. If \mathbb{F} is infinite, there is no upper bound on the order of elements of \mathbb{F}^* , so no such r can exist. Hence, we have the second part of (i).

Assume now $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$, where α is a primitive ℓ th root of unity for some $\ell > 1$. It can be further assumed that $\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha}$ is not a root of r (if necessary, replace r by $r + 1$). Recall from the proof of Theorem 8.7 that $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^i = \tau_{\alpha^i, \frac{1-\alpha^i}{1-\alpha}\beta}$ for all $i \geq 0$, so $|\langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle| = \ell$. Since $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$, we have $r(x) = r(\alpha x + \beta)$ and $\alpha\mu + \beta \in \Lambda$ for all $\mu \in \Lambda$. Thus, we have an action of $\langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$ on Λ , defined by $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}^i \cdot \mu := \alpha^i \mu + \frac{1-\alpha^i}{1-\alpha}\beta$. Given our assumption that $\frac{\beta}{1-\alpha} \notin \Lambda$, this is a faithful action. Furthermore, the multiplicity is constant within each \mathbb{G} -orbit. The above shows that $\deg r$ is divisible by ℓ .

Finally, note that $|\mathbb{G}|$ and $\ell = |\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}|$ are coprime by Remark 8.12. Therefore, in case (ii)(b) the degree of the polynomial r is divisible by the coprime integers $|\mathbb{G}|$ and ℓ , so $\deg r \geq \ell|\mathbb{G}|$. Observe that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu \right) &= \alpha x + \beta + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu \\ &= \alpha x + \frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu = \alpha \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \alpha^{-1}\nu \right). \end{aligned}$$

From Lemma 8.11, we know that $\alpha\mathbb{G} = \mathbb{G}$, hence $\alpha^{-1}\nu \in \mathbb{G}$. Thus the polynomial $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu \right)^\ell$ in (ii)(b) is invariant under the automorphisms in $\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$ and also under $\tau_{\alpha,\beta}$, so $t(x)$ is invariant under \mathfrak{A} . As above, since $\deg t = \ell|\mathbb{G}|$ and any non-constant $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ has $\deg r \geq \ell|\mathbb{G}|$, we deduce that $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[t]$. \square

8.4 The Center of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$

The explicit description of the automorphism group $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ in Theorem 8.7 enables us to determine the center of this group.

Proposition 8.23. *Assume $\deg h \geq 1$. Then the center of $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ is*

$$Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in \mathbf{R}_Z\} \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{R}_Z = \{r \in \mathbf{R} \mid \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} r \quad \forall (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}.$$

In particular, $\mathbb{F}h'$ is a subgroup of $Z(\mathfrak{A})$ (under our usual identification of $r \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ with the automorphism ϕ_r).

Proof. We first argue that the centralizer of the normal subgroup $\mathbb{F}[x]$ in \mathfrak{A} is $\mathbb{F}[x]$ itself, so $Z(\mathfrak{A})$ is a subgroup of $\mathbb{F}[x]$. Take $\omega \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\omega^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \omega = \phi_f$ for all $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, and write $\omega = \phi_r \circ \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{\mathbb{P}}$. Then by (8.9),

$$\phi_f = \omega^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \omega = \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}^{-1} \circ \phi_r^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \phi_r \circ \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon} = \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}^{-1} \circ \phi_f \circ \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon} = \phi_{\tilde{r}},$$

where $\tilde{r}(x) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} f(\zeta^{-1}(x - \varepsilon))$. This implies that $f(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} f(x)$ for all $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. Setting $f = h$ gives $\zeta^{\deg h - 1} h = h(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h} h$, which implies $\zeta = 1$. Now set $f(x) = x$ to get $x + \varepsilon = x$, so $\varepsilon = 0$. It follows that $\psi = \phi_r \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. This shows that the centralizer $\mathbf{C}_{\mathfrak{A}}(\mathbb{F}[x]) \subseteq \mathbb{F}[x]$, and the other containment is trivial, so we have equality.

Now $\omega = \phi_r \in Z(\mathfrak{A})$ if and only if ϕ_r commutes with $\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}$, for every $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$. Equation (8.9) gives that $\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}^{-1} \circ \phi_r \circ \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon} = \phi_{\tilde{r}}$, where $\tilde{r}(x) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} r(\zeta^{-1}(x - \varepsilon))$. Thus the condition that $\phi_r = \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}^{-1} \circ \phi_r \circ \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}$ is equivalent to the condition that $r(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} r(x)$, from which follows the desired result,

$$Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in \mathbf{R}_Z\}, \quad \text{where} \quad \mathbf{R}_Z = \{r \in \mathbf{R} \mid \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} r \quad \forall (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}.$$

Let $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$. Then, by definition, $h(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h} h(x)$. Taking the derivative of both sides shows that $\zeta h'(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h} h'(x)$, so $h'(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} h'(x)$. If we multiply both sides of this equation by an arbitrary $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, we see that $\mathbb{F}h' \subseteq \mathbf{R}_Z$. Under our identifications $\mathbb{F}h' \subseteq Z(\mathfrak{A})$, and it is clearly a subgroup under addition. \square

Lemma 8.24. *Assume $\deg h \geq 1$ and $\mathbf{R}_Z \neq \{0\}$, where $\mathbf{R}_Z = \{r \in \mathbf{R} \mid \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} r \quad \forall (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}$. Suppose $q \neq 0$ is the monic polynomial in $\mathbf{R} = \mathbb{F}[x]$ of minimal degree such that $q \in \mathbf{R}_Z$. Then $\mathbf{R}_Z = q\mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$.*

Proof. If $f = qr$, where $r \in \mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$, then for all $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$, $\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = r$, and we have $\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(f) = \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(q)\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} qr = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} f$, so $f \in \mathbf{R}_Z$.

For the other containment, assume $f \in \mathbf{R}_Z$, and use the division algorithm to write $f = qr + g$ with $r, g \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ and $\deg g < \deg q$. Then for $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$, we have

$$\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(f) = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} f = \zeta^{\deg h - 1} q\tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(r) + \tau_{\zeta, \varepsilon}(g),$$

so that $f = q\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(r) + \zeta^{-\deg h+1}\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(g)$. Subtracting $f = qr + g$ from this expression gives $0 = q(\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(r) - r) + \zeta^{-\deg h+1}\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(g) - g$. Since $\deg \tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(g) = \deg g < \deg q$, this forces $\tau_{\zeta,\varepsilon}(r) = r$, that is $r \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$, and $g = 0$ by the minimality of $\deg q$. Thus, we have $f \in q\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$. \square

Combining these results with the description of the invariants $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ in Theorem 8.22, we obtain the main result of this section – a description of the center of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_h)$.

Theorem 8.25. *Assume $\deg h \geq 1$. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_h)$, the automorphism group of \mathbb{A}_h . The center $Z(\mathfrak{A})$ of \mathfrak{A} is $Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in \mathbb{R}_Z\}$, where $\mathbb{R}_Z = \{r \in \mathbb{R} \mid r(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h-1}r(x) \forall (\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}\}$, and $Z(\mathfrak{A})$ and \mathbb{R}_Z are as follows:*

- (1) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x]$, then $\mathbb{R}_Z = \mathbb{R}$ and $Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \mathbb{F}[x] = \mathfrak{A}$.*
- (2) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, then $\mathbb{R}_Z = \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[t]$ where $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} (x + \nu)$. Hence $Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in \mathbb{F}[t]\}$.*
- (3) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$ and $|\mathbb{F}| = \infty$, then $h = \gamma(x - \lambda)^n$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, and $\mathbb{R}_Z = (x - \lambda)^{n-1}\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}(x - \lambda)^{n-1}$. Hence $Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in \mathbb{F}(x - \lambda)^{n-1}\}$.*
- (4) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{\mathbb{P}}$, where $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$ and α is a primitive ℓ th root of unity for some $\ell > 1$, then $\mathbb{R}_Z = q\mathbb{F}[t]$, where*

$$q(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu\right)^n, \quad t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu\right)^\ell$$

and $0 \leq n < \ell$ is such that $n|\mathbb{G}| \equiv \deg h - 1 \pmod{\ell}$. Hence, $Z(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_r \mid r \in q\mathbb{F}[t]\}$.

Proof. It will be seen in the course of the proof that in all cases $\mathbb{R}_Z \neq \{0\}$, so from Lemma 8.24, we know that $\mathbb{R}_Z = q\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$, where q is the monic polynomial of minimal degree in \mathbb{R}_Z . Since we have determined $\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$ in Theorem 8.22, we need to find the polynomial q . For all $(\zeta, \varepsilon) \in \mathbb{P}$ we have from $q(\zeta x + \varepsilon) = \zeta^{\deg h-1}q(x)$ that $\zeta^{\deg q} = \zeta^{\deg h-1}$.

Let's consider the various cases arising from Theorem 8.13 and Corollary 8.14:

- (i) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x]$ or $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}$, then $\mathbb{R}_Z = \mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{A}_h^{\mathfrak{A}}$ (and $q = 1$).*
- (ii) *If $\mathfrak{A} = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$, where $|\mathbb{F}| = \infty$ and \mathbb{F}^* is identified with the group $\{\tau_{\alpha,(1-\alpha)\lambda} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$, then by the above, $\alpha^{\deg q} = \alpha^{\deg h-1}$ for all $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$, which forces $\deg q = \deg h - 1$. Recall that this case occurs when $h(x) = \gamma(x - \lambda)^n$ for some $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}^*$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$, and $n \geq 1$. The monic polynomial $(x - \lambda)^{n-1}$ has degree equal to $\deg h - 1$, and it is in \mathbb{R}_Z . Thus, $q(x) = (x - \lambda)^{n-1}$, and $\mathbb{R}_Z = (x - \lambda)^{n-1}\mathbb{R}^{\mathfrak{A}}$.*

(iii) In all the remaining cases, the group $\tau_{\mathbb{P}}$ is finite. We may assume $|\tau_{\mathbb{P}}/\tau_{1,\mathbb{G}}| = \ell > 1$ or else we are in case (2). Write $\tau_{\mathbb{P}} = \tau_{1,\mathbb{G}} \rtimes \langle \tau_{\alpha,\beta} \rangle$ where α is a primitive ℓ th root of 1. Note that ℓ and $|\mathbb{G}|$ are coprime by Remark 8.12.

We have shown that $\mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[t]$ where $t(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu\right)^{\ell}$. Since $|\mathbb{G}|$ is invertible mod ℓ we can find n so $0 \leq n < \ell$ and $n|\mathbb{G}| \equiv \deg h - 1 \pmod{\ell}$. Set $u(x) = \prod_{\nu \in \mathbb{G}} \left(x + \frac{\beta}{\alpha-1} + \nu\right)^n$. Now $u(x + \xi) = u(x)$ for all $\xi \in \mathbb{G}$, and $u(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{n|\mathbb{G}|}u(x) = \alpha^{\deg h - 1}u(x)$. These expressions show that $u \in \mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Z}}$. Hence, there exists a polynomial $f(t) \in \mathbb{F}[t]$ so that $u = qf(t)$. However, since the degree of t in x is $\ell|\mathbb{G}|$ and the degree of u in x is $n|\mathbb{G}|$ and $n < \ell$, it must be that $f(t) \in \mathbb{F}$. But since both q and u are monic, this says $q = u$.

□

Example 8.26. Assume $h(x) = x^n$ for some $n \geq 1$. Then by Theorem 8.13, $\mathfrak{A} = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x] \rtimes \mathbb{F}^*$, where \mathbb{F}^* is identified with the automorphisms $\{\tau_{\alpha,0} \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*\}$. If \mathbb{F} is infinite, the monic polynomial generator of $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ is $q(x) = x^{n-1}$ by Theorem 8.25, and according to Theorem 8.22 the invariants are given by $\mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}$. Thus, in this case $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Z}} = \mathbb{F}x^{n-1}$ and $\mathbf{Z}(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}x^{n-1}\}$. If $|\mathbb{F}^*| = \ell < \infty$, then part (4) of Theorem 8.25 shows that the monic polynomial generator of $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Z}}$ is $q(x) = x^m$, where $0 \leq m < \ell$ and $m \equiv n - 1 \pmod{\ell}$. Now Theorem 8.22 asserts that $\mathbf{R}^{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{F}[t]$, where $t(x) = x^{\ell}$, thus $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{Z}} = x^m \mathbb{F}[x^{\ell}]$ and $\mathbf{Z}(\mathfrak{A}) = \{\phi_f \mid f \in x^m \mathbb{F}[x^{\ell}]\}$.

Remark 8.27. In the case of the Weyl algebra, the center of $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_1)$ is trivial by [KA, Prop. 3]. However, when $h \notin \mathbb{F}^*$, we can have the opposite extreme. For example, if $h = x^2(x-1)$, then $\mathbb{P} = \{(1,0)\}$, as any permutation of the roots of h has to fix 0 and 1 (since they have different multiplicities), and the affine permutations determined by elements of \mathbb{P} can have at most 1 fixed point, except for the identity map. So $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbb{F}[x]$ is commutative, and its center is the entire automorphism group in this case.

8.5 Automorphisms of the Weyl Algebra

In this section we contrast the previous results on automorphisms of \mathbf{A}_h for $h \notin \mathbb{F}$, with known results on the automorphisms of the Weyl algebra \mathbf{A}_1 . The Weyl algebra has more automorphisms because of its high degree of symmetry.

Let $\text{SL}_2(\mathbb{F})$ denote the special linear group of 2×2 matrices over \mathbb{F} of determinant 1. Each matrix $\mathbf{S} = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \gamma \\ \beta & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{F})$ determines an automorphism $\varphi_{\mathbf{S}}$ of \mathbf{A}_1 given by

$$x \mapsto \alpha x + \beta y, \quad y \mapsto \gamma x + \varepsilon y. \quad (8.28)$$

The matrix $\mathbf{T} := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{F})$ corresponds to the automorphism $\tau := \varphi_{\mathbf{T}}$ of \mathbf{A}_1 given by $x \mapsto -y$, $y \mapsto x$. And τ^{-1} corresponds to the automorphism with $x \mapsto y$, $y \mapsto -x$. Note that $\tau^2 = -1$, $\tau^4 = 1$, and $\tau^3 = \tau^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

For each $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, there is an automorphism ϕ_f with $\phi_f(x) = x$ and $\phi_f(y) = y + f$, just as for the algebras A_h . However, in the A_1 case, observe that

$$\begin{aligned}(\tau^{-1} \circ \phi_{-f} \circ \tau)(x) &= x + f(y) \\(\tau^{-1} \circ \phi_{-f} \circ \tau)(y) &= y.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, the automorphisms $\psi_f := \tau^{-1} \circ \phi_{-f} \circ \tau$ for $f \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ give the analogues of the maps ϕ_f but with the roles of x and y interchanged.

Remark 8.29. Unlike the situation for A_h , with $\deg h \geq 1$, the subgroup $\mathbb{F}[x]$ fails to be normal in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_1)$, which can be seen from the above calculation.

The following provide generating sets of automorphisms for $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_1)$. (Compare [ML] and [S], and see also [KA] for part (iii).)

Theorem 8.30. *Each of the following sets gives a generating set for the automorphism group $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(A_1)$:*

- (i) $\{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\} \cup \{\psi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$,
- (ii) $\{\varphi_{\mathbf{S}} \mid \mathbf{S} \in \text{SL}_2(\mathbb{F})\} \cup \{\phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$,
- (iii) $\{\tau, \phi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$,
- (iv) $\{\tau, \psi_f \mid f \in \mathbb{F}[x]\}$.

8.6 Dixmier's Conjecture

In [D, Problem 1], Dixmier asked if every algebra endomorphism of the n th Weyl algebra must be an automorphism when $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = 0$. This conjecture was shown to be equivalent to the longstanding Jacobian conjecture (see [T] and [BK]). In this section, we explore whether monomorphisms for the algebra A_h with $\deg h \geq 1$ necessarily are automorphisms.

Proposition 8.31. *Assume $h = x^n$ for some $n \geq 1$, and fix $k \geq 1$. When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ assume further that p does not divide k . Then there is an algebra monomorphism $\eta_k : A_h \rightarrow A_h$ such that $\eta_k(x) = x^k$ and $\eta_k(\hat{y}) = \frac{1}{k}x^{(k-1)(n-1)}\hat{y}$. If $k \geq 2$, then η_k is not an automorphism.*

Proof. Note that

$$\begin{aligned}[\eta_k(\hat{y}), \eta_k(x)] &= \left[\frac{1}{k}x^{(k-1)(n-1)}\hat{y}, x^k\right] = \frac{1}{k}x^{(k-1)(n-1)}[\hat{y}, x^k] \\ &= \frac{1}{k}x^{(k-1)(n-1)}kx^{k-1+n} = x^{kn} = \eta_k(x^n),\end{aligned}$$

so there is an endomorphism η_k as stated. This endomorphism is injective because

$$\begin{aligned}\eta_k(x^i \hat{y}^j) &= \frac{1}{k^j}x^{ik} \left(x^{(k-1)(n-1)}\hat{y}\right)^j \\ &= \frac{1}{k^j}x^{j(k-1)(n-1)+ik} \hat{y}^j + \text{lower order terms in } \hat{y}.\end{aligned}$$

The above also shows that $\text{im}(\eta_k) \cap \mathbb{R} = \eta_k(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{F}[x^k]$. If $k \geq 2$, then $x \notin \text{im}(\eta_k)$. Thus η_k fails to be surjective and consequently is not an automorphism. \square

When $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$, it is known (e.g. Sec. 3.1 of [KA]) that Dixmier's conjecture fails to hold for \mathbb{A}_1 . The next result shows that the analogue of Dixmier's conjecture fails to hold for \mathbb{A}_h for any h with $\deg h \geq 1$.

Proposition 8.32. *Assume $\text{char}(\mathbb{F}) = p > 0$ and $\deg h \geq 1$. Let $c \in \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{A}_h}(x) = \mathbb{F}[x, h^p y^p]$. Then there is an algebra monomorphism $\kappa_c : \mathbb{A}_h \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_h$ such that $\kappa_c(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + c$ and $\kappa_c(r) = r$ for all $r \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. If $c \notin \mathbb{F}[x]$, then κ_c is not an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_h .*

Proof. Note that

$$[\kappa_c(\hat{y}), \kappa_c(x)] = [\hat{y} + c, x] = [\hat{y}, x] = h = \kappa_c(h),$$

so $\kappa_c : \mathbb{A}_h \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_h$ defines an algebra homomorphism. That κ_c is injective follows from the fact that $(\hat{y} + c)^i = \hat{y}^i + b$ for $b \in \bigoplus_{0 \leq j < i} \mathbb{R}\hat{y}^j$.

Since κ_c is an algebra monomorphism of \mathbb{A}_h , it follows that $\kappa_c \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_h)$ if and only if κ_c is surjective. If $\kappa_c \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_h)$, then by Theorem 8.2, $\kappa_c(\hat{y}) \in \mathbb{F}^*\hat{y} + \mathbb{F}[x]$. But since $\kappa_c(\hat{y}) = \hat{y} + c$, which is not in $\mathbb{F}^*\hat{y} + \mathbb{F}[x]$ whenever $c \notin \mathbb{F}[x]$, it follows that κ_c cannot be surjective if $c \notin \mathbb{F}[x]$. \square

8.7 Restriction and Extension of Automorphisms

We assume here that there is an embedding of \mathbb{A}_g into \mathbb{A}_f where $f, g \in \mathbb{F}[x]$. We determine when an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_g extends to one of \mathbb{A}_f , and in the opposite direction, when an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_f restricts to one of \mathbb{A}_g .

Theorem 8.33. *Assume $\deg f \geq 0$, $\deg g \geq 1$, and $g = rf$. Regard $\mathbb{A}_g = \langle x, \tilde{y}, 1 \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{A}_f = \langle x, y, 1 \rangle$ with $\tilde{y} = yr$.*

(i) *Suppose that $\omega = \phi_q \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_g)$ so that*

$$\omega(x) = \alpha x + \beta, \quad \omega(\tilde{y}) = \alpha^{\deg g - 1}(\tilde{y} + q(x)), \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha^{\deg g} g(x) = g(\alpha x + \beta),$$

as in Theorem 8.7. Then $\omega \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_g)$ extends to an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_f if and only if $\omega(f) = \alpha^{\deg f} f$ and q is divisible by r .

(ii) *Suppose that $\psi \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_f)$. Then ψ restricts to an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_g if and only if $\psi(g) = \lambda g$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^*$.*

Proof. (i) Suppose that $\omega = \phi_q \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbb{A}_g)$ extends to an automorphism of \mathbb{A}_f . Then since ω restricted to $\mathbb{F}[x]$ is $\tau_{\alpha, \beta}$, it must be that $f(\alpha x + \beta) = \omega(f(x)) = \alpha^{\deg f} f(x)$ (compare Theorem 8.2). Applying ω to the equation $g = rf$, we have

$$\alpha^{\deg g} g = \omega(g) = \omega(rf) = \omega(r)\omega(f) = \omega(r)\alpha^{\deg f} f,$$

and therefore $\omega(r) = \alpha^{\deg g - \deg f} r$. Moreover,

$$\alpha^{\deg g - 1}(yr + q) = \omega(yr) = \omega(y)\omega(r) = \omega(y)(\alpha^{\deg g - \deg f} r). \quad (8.34)$$

Hence, $\omega(y) = \alpha^{\deg f - 1}y + s$ for some $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and $q = \alpha^{1 - \deg f}rs$, so r divides q .

Conversely, suppose that $\omega = \phi_q \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_g)$, $\omega(f) = \alpha^{\deg f}f$, and q is divisible by r . Write $q = rs$ for some $s \in \mathbb{R}$. Since $f(\alpha x + \beta) = \omega(f) = \alpha^{\deg f}f(x)$ and $\omega(g) = g(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg g}g(x)$, it follows that $r(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg g - \deg f}r(x)$. We claim that ω agrees with the restriction of the automorphism $\varphi = \phi_s \circ \tau_{\alpha, \beta} \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_f)$ to the subalgebra \mathbf{A}_g . Indeed, $\varphi(y) = \alpha^{\deg f - 1}(y + s)$, and $\varphi(\tilde{y}) = \varphi(y)\varphi(r) = \alpha^{\deg f - 1}(y + s)(\alpha^{\deg g - \deg f}r) = \alpha^{\deg g - 1}(\tilde{y} + rs) = \alpha^{\deg g - 1}(\tilde{y} + q) = \omega(\tilde{y})$. Therefore, φ and ω agree on the generators x, \tilde{y} of \mathbf{A}_g , and ω extends to the automorphism φ of \mathbf{A}_f .

For (ii), assume $\psi \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_f)$. If ψ restricts to an automorphism of \mathbf{A}_g , then by Theorem 8.2, there is $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*$ so that $\psi(g) = \alpha^{\deg g}g$. Conversely, suppose that ψ satisfies $\psi(g) = \lambda g$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}^*$. As $\deg g \geq 1$, it follows from $g(\psi(x)) = \lambda g(x)$ that there are $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}^*, \beta \in \mathbb{F}$ with $\psi(x) = \alpha x + \beta \in \mathbf{A}_g$, and therefore $\psi^{-1}(x) = \alpha^{-1}(x - \beta) \in \mathbf{A}_g$. Then it is easy to conclude that there exist $\mu \in \mathbb{F}^*$ and $q \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ so that $\psi(y) = \mu y + q$. If we apply ψ to the defining relation of \mathbf{A}_f , we further deduce that $f(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha \mu f(x)$, so in fact $\mu = \alpha^{\deg f - 1}$ and $f(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg f}f(x)$. Then $\lambda g(x) = g(\alpha x + \beta)$ implies that $\lambda = \alpha^{\deg g}$. From this we deduce that $\psi(r(x)) = r(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg g - \deg f}r(x) = \alpha^{\deg r}r(x)$. It remains to prove that $\psi(\tilde{y}) \in \mathbf{A}_g$ and $\psi(\mathbf{A}_g) \supseteq \mathbf{A}_g$. Observe that

$$\psi(\tilde{y}) = \psi(y)\psi(r) = (\alpha^{\deg f - 1}y + q)(\alpha^{\deg g - \deg f}r) = \alpha^{\deg g - 1}\tilde{y} + \alpha^{\deg r}rq \in \mathbf{A}_g.$$

Now if we let $s \in \mathbb{F}[x]$ such that $s(\alpha x + \beta) = \alpha^{\deg r}rq$, it is straightforward to see that $\psi(\alpha^{1 - \deg g}(\tilde{y} - s)) = \tilde{y}$, and thus the image of the restriction of ψ to \mathbf{A}_g contains the generators x and \tilde{y} . □

Proposition 8.35. *For $0 \neq h \in \mathbb{F}[x]$, the subgroup $\mathbf{H}_h = \{\omega \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_1) \mid \omega(\mathbf{A}_h) = \mathbf{A}_h\}$ is normal if and only if $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$.*

Proof. That \mathbf{H}_h is a subgroup is clear. Suppose $\omega \in \mathbf{H}_h$ is defined by $\omega(x) = x$ and $\omega(y) = y + x$. Recall the automorphism $\tau \in \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_1)$ defined by $\tau(x) = -y$ and $\tau(y) = x$, and observe that $\tau \notin \mathbf{H}_h$. Then

$$(\tau \circ \omega \circ \tau^{-1})(x) = \tau(y + x) = x - y.$$

If \mathbf{H}_h is normal in $\text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_1)$, then $\tau \circ \omega \circ \tau^{-1}$ restricts to an automorphism of \mathbf{A}_h , which is impossible unless $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$, since automorphisms of \mathbf{A}_h must map $\mathbb{F}[x]$ to itself when $h \notin \mathbb{F}^*$. The converse is clear, as $\mathbf{H}_h = \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{F}}(\mathbf{A}_h)$ if $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$. □

9 Relationship of the Algebras A_h to Generalized Weyl Algebras

Given a ring D , an automorphism σ of D , and a central element $a \in D$, the *generalized Weyl algebra* $D(\sigma, a)$ is the ring extension of D generated by u and d , subject to the relations:

$$ub = \sigma(b)u, \quad bd = d\sigma(b), \quad \text{for all } b \in D; \quad (9.1)$$

$$du = a, \quad ud = \sigma(a). \quad (9.2)$$

Generalized Weyl algebras were introduced by Bavula [B], who showed that if D is a Noetherian \mathbb{F} -algebra which is a domain, the automorphism σ is \mathbb{F} -linear, and $a \neq 0$, then $D(\sigma, a)$ is a Noetherian domain.

Lemma 9.3. [cf. Lemma 2.2] *The following are generalized Weyl algebras over $D = \mathbb{F}[t]$:*

- (i) *a quantum plane*
- (ii) *a quantum Weyl algebra*
- (iii) *the polynomial algebra in two variables*
- (iv) *the Weyl algebra.*

Proof. Cases (i), (ii), and (iv) follow from Examples 2, 4, and 1, respectively of [BO]. The remaining case can be seen by letting σ be the identity automorphism of D and $a = t$, so that $D(\sigma, a) \cong \mathbb{F}[d, u]$. \square

In view of Lemma 2.2 and the preceding result, it is natural to inquire whether the algebras A_h , for $h \notin \mathbb{F}$, are generalized Weyl algebras. Theorem 9.5 gives an answer to this question (in the negative) when D is a polynomial ring in one variable.

Lemma 9.4. *Assume D is a domain with $0 \neq a \in D$ central, and let $\sigma : D \rightarrow D$ be an automorphism of D . If $a \notin D^\times$, then the only principal ideal of the generalized Weyl algebra $D(\sigma, a)$ containing both u and d is $D(\sigma, a)$.*

Proof. Consider the natural \mathbb{Z} -grading on $D(\sigma, a)$ where the elements of D have degree 0, d has degree -1 and u has degree 1.

Assume $vD(\sigma, a)$ is a principal ideal of $D(\sigma, a)$ generated by v and containing u . Then, the equation $vb = u$, for $b \in D(\sigma, a)$, implies that both v and b must be homogeneous with respect to the \mathbb{Z} -grading. Assume v has degree $n < 0$. Then we can write $v = cd^{-n}$ and $b = \tilde{c}u^{1-n}$, for some $c, \tilde{c} \in D$. We have:

$$u = (cd^{-n})(\tilde{c}u^{1-n}) = (c\sigma^n(\tilde{c})d^{-n}u^{-n})u.$$

The above equation implies that $du = a$ is a unit in D , which is a contradiction. Hence, v has degree $n \geq 0$. Similarly, assuming that $d \in vD(\sigma, a)$, we conclude that v has degree $n \leq 0$. It follows that if $vD(\sigma, a)$ contains both u and d , then $v \in D$. But then the equation $v\tilde{c}u = u$, for $\tilde{c} \in D$, implies that $vD(\sigma, a) = D(\sigma, a)$. \square

Theorem 9.5. *Assume $h \notin \mathbb{F}$. Then the algebra A_h is not a generalized Weyl algebra over a polynomial ring in one variable.*

Proof. Assume $h \neq 0$ and $A_h \cong D(\sigma, a)$, for $D = \mathbb{F}[t]$. First, notice that $a \notin \mathbb{F}$, as otherwise we would have $ud = 0 = du$, and A_h would not be a domain, or else $u = d^{-1}$ and A_h would have nontrivial units. By [RS, Prop. 2.1.1] we need only consider three possibilities for σ :

- (A) σ is the identity automorphism;
- (B) $\sigma(t) = t - 1$;
- (C) $\sigma(t) = \xi t$, for some $\xi \in \mathbb{F}^*$, with $\xi \neq 1$.

Notice that if σ is the identity then $D(\sigma, a)$ must be commutative and thus $h = 0$, so case (A) above does not occur. Cases (B) and (C) are usually referred to as the *classical* and *quantum* cases, respectively.

Let $\text{Frac}(A_h)$ be the skew field of fractions of A_h . By Corollary 4.4, $\text{Frac}(A_h)$ is the (first) Weyl field, i.e., the field of fractions of the Weyl algebra. It follows thus by [RS, Prop. 2.1.1] and [AD1, Thé. 3.10] that $D(\sigma, a)$ must be of classical type, i.e., $\sigma(t) = t - 1$.

Let the ideal B_h of A_h (resp. J of $D(\sigma, a)$) be minimal with the property that A_h/B_h (resp. $D(\sigma, a)/J$) is commutative. Then, by the defining relations of A_h and the fact that h is normal, we have $B_h = hA_h$. In particular, B_h is a principal ideal, and it follows that J is also principal. In $D(\sigma, a)$, the relations $u = [t, u]$ and $d = [d, t]$ show that $u, d \in J$. But Lemma 9.4 implies that $J = D(\sigma, a)$, and thus $hA_h = A_h$, so $h \in \mathbb{F}^*$. \square

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