

TWO REMARKS ON POLYNOMIALS IN TWO VARIABLES

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Let X be a compactification of \mathbf{C}^2 such that a polynomial p can be extended to a regular mapping $\bar{p}: X \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$. If generic fibers of p are irreducible, then we show that the number of reducible fibers is less than the number of horizontal components of the curve $X - \mathbf{C}^2$. If p is rational, then the restriction of \bar{p} to every horizontal component except one is a one-to-one mapping.

Introduction. Let $p \in \mathbf{C}[x, y]$ be a polynomial in two complex variables. Recall that a polynomial fiber is a set

$$\Gamma_c = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{C}^2 \mid p(x, y) = c\},$$

where $c \in \mathbf{C}$, i.e., every polynomial fiber is an affine algebraic curve. There is a finite set $S \subset \mathbf{C}$ such that for every $c, c' \in \mathbf{C} - S$ the fibers Γ_c and $\Gamma_{c'}$ are homeomorphic. If $c \in \mathbf{C} - S$, then the fiber is called generic (the definition of the generic fibers of a polynomial is a little different, but we can use this one according to [LZ]). A polynomial is called primitive if its generic fibers are connected. For every non-primitive polynomial $q(x, y)$ there exist a primitive polynomial $p(x, y)$ and a polynomial $h(z)$ in one variable such that $q(x, y) = h(p(x, y))$ [LZ], [F]. This fact reduces the study of polynomials in two variables to the case of primitive polynomials. From now on we shall restrict ourselves to primitive polynomials only. If a fiber of p is not homeomorphic to a generic fiber, it is called a degenerate fiber. A degenerate fiber can be reducible even when p is primitive, in other words this fiber can consist of more than one irreducible component. Let k be the degree of a primitive polynomial p . Then the number r of reducible fibers is less than $k - 1$ [St]. V. Ya. Lin knew, but never published a theorem from which a stronger statement follows: if the polynomial p has type (g, m) (i.e., its generic fibers are m -punctured Riemann surfaces of genus g), then the number of reducible fibers is less than $m - 1$, and it is easy to check that $m \leq k$. Our first aim is to improve these estimates.

Standard results of the theory of resolution of singularities guarantee the existence of a smooth compactification \bar{X} of \mathbf{C}^2 such that the

mapping $p: \mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ can be extended to a regular mapping $\bar{p}: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$. Then $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ is an algebraic curve, every component of which is isomorphic to \mathbf{CP}^1 . A component E of \mathcal{D} is called horizontal if the restriction of \bar{p} to E is not a constant mapping. Of course, the number n of horizontal components is less than m . We shall prove that $r \leq n - 1$. In the case when p is a rational polynomial (i.e., its generic fibers are m -punctured Riemann spheres) we have a more exact estimate (this case was considered also in [Sa]). These results are contained in the first section. A component E of the curve $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ is called a section if the restriction of \bar{p} to E is a one-to-one mapping.

In some cases every horizontal component of \mathcal{D} is a section. It is so, for instance, when the leading terms of the polynomial p form a homogeneous polynomial without multiple roots. Another example is the Abhyankar-Singh theorem [AS]. This theorem says that if a polynomial fiber is a once-punctured Riemann surface and, therefore, there is only one horizontal component, then this component is a section. This fact plays a very important role in such classification theorems about smooth polynomial embeddings of once-punctured Riemann surfaces into \mathbf{C}^2 as the Abhyankar-Moh-Suzuki theorem [AM] and Neumann's theorem [N].

In the general case there exist polynomials with horizontal components different from sections. Nevertheless for rational polynomials there is a weaker analog of the Abhyankar-Singh theorem. The result of the second section is the following assertion (Theorem 5), which first was conjectured by Bogomolov.

If p is a rational polynomial, then at most one horizontal component of the curve $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ is not a section.

Theorem 5 enables us to use the technique of [Z2] and [S] in the study of rational polynomials. In particular we have obtained the classification of rational polynomials with a \mathbf{C}^* -fiber [K] due to this approach.

1. Reducible fibers. Let $\bar{p}: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$ be a regular extension of a primitive polynomial $p: \mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ and $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$. Using the blow-up process, if necessary, one may suppose that \bar{X} is smooth (note that this blow-up process does not change the number of horizontal components of \mathcal{D}). Let $F_c = \bar{p}^{-1}(c)$ for $c \in \mathbf{CP}^1$. Suppose that $S \subset \mathbf{C}$ is the set of degenerations of p , i.e., a fiber $\Gamma_c = \{(x, y) \in \mathbf{C}^2 \mid p(x, y) = c\}$ is degenerate iff $c \in S$. Then one may suppose [Z1, Proposition 3.6] that F_c is a degenerate fiber of \bar{p} , iff $c \in \bar{S} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} S \cup \infty$.

THEOREM 1. *Let F be a generic fiber of \bar{p} , g be the genus of F , $k_s = \dim H_1(F) - \dim H_1(F_s)$ for $s \in \bar{S}$, r_s be the number of irreducible components of components of the fiber Γ_s (in other words Γ_s consists of r_s different algebraic curves), and n be the number of horizontal components of \mathcal{D} . Then*

$$\sum_{s \in S} k_s = 2g + n - 1 - \sum_{s \in S} (r_s - 1).$$

Proof. Let m be the number of components of \mathcal{D} . Note that the Euler characteristics $\chi(\bar{X})$ of \bar{X} is $2 + m$. We shall denote the Euler characteristics of F and F_s by $\chi(F)$ and $\chi(F_s)$ respectively. Then the following formula holds [Sh]:

$$(1) \quad \sum_{s \in \bar{S}} \chi(F_s) - \chi(F) = \chi(\bar{X}) - 2\chi(F).$$

Let m_∞ be the number of irreducible components of $F_\infty = \bar{p}^{-1}(\infty)$ (each of them is isomorphic to \mathbf{CP}^1), and let m_s be the number of irreducible components of F_s such that these components belong to \mathcal{D} . Then $\chi(F_\infty) - \chi(F) = 1 + m_\infty - (2 - 2g)$, $m = \sum_{s \in \bar{S}} m_s + n$, and $r_s + m_s$ is the number of irreducible components of F_s . Now we can rewrite (1) in the following way

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{s \in S} (\chi(F_s) - \chi(F)) + 1 + m_\infty - (2 - 2g) \\ = 2 + m_\infty + \sum_{s \in S} m_s + n - 2(2 - 2g). \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(2) \quad \sum_{s \in S} (\chi(F_s) - \chi(F)) = 2g - 1 + \sum_{s \in S} m_s + n.$$

Since the fiber F_s is connected, we have

$$\chi(F_s) - \chi(F) = -1 + k_s + r_s + m_s.$$

Thus (2) implies

$$\sum_{s \in S} k_s + \sum_{s \in S} (r_s - 1) + \sum_{s \in S} m_s = 2g - 1 + n + \sum_{s \in S} m_s.$$

And finally we have

$$\sum_{s \in S} k_s = 2g - 1 + n - \sum_{s \in S} (r_s - 1). \quad \square$$

We would like to emphasize that the formulation and the proof of this theorem does not depend on whether or not the irreducible components of the degenerate fibers are multiple.

COROLLARY 2. *Under the assumptions of Theorem 1 the following inequality holds $n - 1 \geq \sum_{s \in S} (r_s - 1)$. If p is a rational polynomial, then $n - 1 = \sum_{s \in S} (r_s - 1)$.*

Proof. Since (\bar{X}, F_s) is a polyhedral pair [L], F_s is a strong deformation retract of its sufficiently small neighborhood U [Sp]. Choose small closed discs $\Delta'_s \subset \Delta_s$ around $s \in S$ so that for $K_s = \bar{p}^{-1}(\Delta_s)$ and $K'_s = \bar{p}^{-1}(\Delta'_s)$ we have $K_s \supset U \supset K'_s$. One may suppose that $\Delta_s \cap S = s$. Then $K_{s'}$ is a strong deformation retract of K_s . Hence one can easily check that F_s is a strong deformation retract of K_s as well. The imbedding of a generic fiber $F \hookrightarrow K_s$ induces the mapping $\rho_s: H_1(F) \rightarrow H_1(K_s) = H_1(F_s)$. Clearly, $H_1(F_s)$ contains no element of finite order. Thus $k_s = \dim \ker \rho_s = \dim H_1(F) - \dim H_1(F_s)$. Let $X^* = \bar{X} - F_\infty$. Then $\bar{p}(X^*) = \mathbf{C}$ and $H_1(X^*) = 0$, since \mathbf{C}^2 is dense in X^* . Let V be a disjoint union of sets $\{K_s = \bar{p}^{-1}(\Delta_s) | s \in S\}$ so that F_s is a strong deformation retract of K_s for each $s \in S$. Let A be a closed connected simply connected subset of \mathbf{C} such that the set $A \cap \Delta_s$ consists of one point for each $s \in S$. Then $A \cup \bigcup_{s \in S} \Delta_s$ is a strong deformation retract of \mathbf{C} . Put $W = \bar{p}^{-1}(A)$. Obviously $W \cup V$ is a strong deformation retract of X^* , and $H_1(V \cap W) = \bigoplus_{s \in S} H_1(F)$, $H_1(W) = H_1(F)$, $H_1(V) = \bigoplus_{s \in S} \rho_s(H_1(F))$. It follows from the Mayer-Vietoris sequences

$$\bigoplus_{s \in S} H_1(F) \xrightarrow{j} H_1(F) \bigoplus_{s \in S} \rho_s(H_1(F)) \rightarrow 0.$$

Thus $j(\bigoplus_{s \in S} H_1(F))$ contains the subgroup $G = H_1(F) \oplus 0 \oplus \dots \oplus 0$. Clearly $j^{-1}(G) \subset \bigoplus_{s \in S} \ker \rho_s$. Since j is surjective, this implies $\bigoplus_{s \in S} \dim \ker \rho_s = \sum_{s \in S} k_s \geq 2g$. If $g = 0$, then $\bigoplus_{s \in S} \dim \ker \rho_s = 2g = 0$. Now Theorem 1 implies the desired conclusion. \square

REMARK. Let X be an acyclic surface (i.e., $H_k(X) = 0$ whenever $k > 0$ and X is connected), and let $p: X \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be a regular mapping. Then again there exists a smooth compactification \bar{X} of X such that p extends to a regular mapping. We can define in the same way primitive mappings, reducible fibers of p , the curve $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - X$, its horizontal components and sections. Then it is easy to see that the formulation and the proof of Theorem 1 and Corollary 2 can be carried over completely to this case as well.

2. Rational polynomials. First we recall some terminology. If G is a connected graph and e is a vertex of G , then connected components of the graph obtained by removing e from the vertices of G and deleting the links at e are called branches of G at e . The vertex e is a branch point, if the number of branches at e is at least three, otherwise e is a linear point. If a connected graph has no branch points we call it linear. Let \mathcal{D} be a complete algebraic curve in a compact algebraic surface \bar{X} . As usual the weighted graph $G(\mathcal{D})$ corresponds to \mathcal{D} . Each vertex $G(\mathcal{D})$ corresponds to an irreducible component of \mathcal{D} ; if an irreducible component meets another one, then the corresponding vertices are connected by the edge, and the weight of any vertex coincides with the intersection number of the corresponding component of \mathcal{D} . We say that the curve \mathcal{D} has simple normal points of selfintersection, if every point of selfintersection of \mathcal{D} belongs to two components of \mathcal{D} only, and these components meet normally at this point. It is well known that every smooth compactification \bar{X} of \mathbf{C}^2 is an algebraic surface and \bar{X} can be chosen in such a way that the curve $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ has simple normal points of selfintersection. Every component of $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ is isomorphic to \mathbf{CP}^1 . The Castelnuovo theorem [GH] implies that a component of \mathcal{D} can be contracted if its selfintersection number is -1 . We shall need the following fact.

THEOREM (Ramanujam-Morrow [R], [M]). *Let \bar{X} be an algebraic nonsingular complete surface. Let \mathcal{D} be an algebraic curve in \bar{X} with simple normal points of selfintersection. Suppose that $\bar{X} - \mathcal{D}$ is isomorphic to \mathbf{C}^2 . Then successively contracting components corresponding to linear points of weight -1 one can reduce the curve \mathcal{D} to a curve, whose weighted graph has one of the following representations where $l_i \leq -2, t_j \leq -2, n > 0$.*

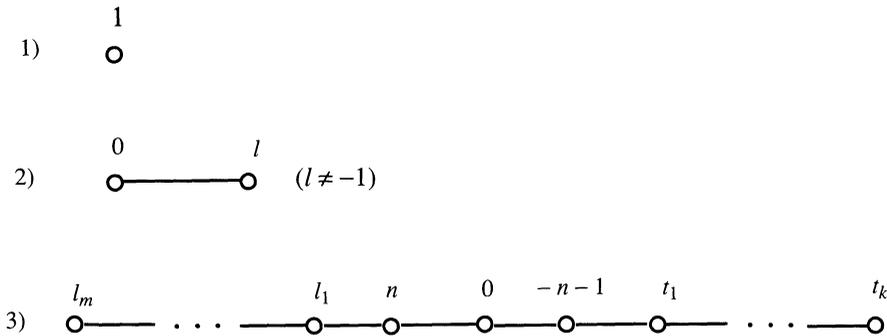


FIGURE 1

COROLLARY 3. *Let \overline{X} be a smooth compactification of \mathbf{C}^2 such that $\mathcal{D} = \overline{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$ has simple normal points of selfintersection. Then the weighted graph $G(\mathcal{D})$ of \mathcal{D} cannot have the following representation where each subgraph G_i is nonempty and the weights of vertices e and f are -1 .*

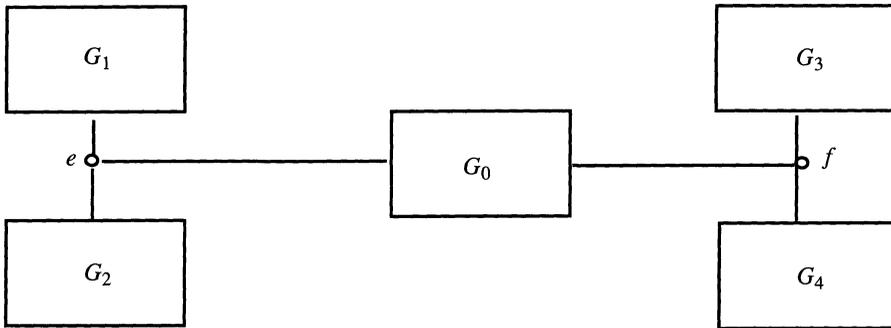


FIGURE 2

Proof. By the Ramanujam-Morrow theorem successively contracting components of \mathcal{D} corresponding to linear points of weight -1 on each step we can obtain a linear graph. Assume that we contract all the components corresponding to the vertices of the subgraph G_0 before we can remove the branch points e and f . Then the weights of these branch points become nonnegative, since we have to contract components with selfintersection -1 that meet the two curves corresponding to these two branch points. Thus we cannot contract these two curves further, for their selfintersection numbers can only increase during the next blow-up processes. Hence in order to obtain a linear graph we have to contract all components corresponding to the vertices of either the subgraph G_1 or the subgraph G_2 , and all components corresponding to the vertices of either the subgraph G_3 or the subgraph G_4 . Then the weights of the vertices e and f in the new graph become positive, and this contradicts the Ramanujam-Morrow theorem. Hence we cannot contract all the components of \mathcal{D} that correspond to the vertices of the subgraph G_0 , before we shrink one of the curves corresponding to e or f . In order to obtain a linear graph we have to contract all components of \mathcal{D} corresponding to the vertices of one of the subgraphs G_1 , G_2 , G_3 , or G_4 (say G_1). Then the weight of e in the new graph is nonnegative and the corresponding curve cannot be shrunk during the following blow-up processes. In the same way weight of f becomes nonnegative, and finally we ob-

tain two vertices with nonnegative weights, which are not neighboring, since the subgraph G_0 cannot be removed completely. This yields the desired contradiction with the Ramanujam-Morrow theorem. \square

LEMMA 4 (Zaidenberg). *Let p be a rational polynomial and \bar{X} be a compactification of \mathbf{C}^2 such that the mapping $p: \mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ can be extended to a regular mapping $\bar{p}: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$. Let H_1 and H_2 be horizontal components of the curve $\mathcal{D} = \bar{X} - \mathbf{C}^2$. There is a commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{X} & \xrightarrow{\tilde{\varphi}} & \tilde{X} \\ \bar{p} \searrow & & \swarrow \tilde{p} \\ & \mathbf{CP}^1 & \end{array}$$

where

- (1) \tilde{X} is a compact surface and $\tilde{\varphi}$ is a birational isomorphism;
- (2) if $\mathbf{CP}^1 = \mathbf{C} \cup \infty$, $X^* = \bar{p}^{-1}(\mathbf{C})$, and $\tilde{X}^* = \tilde{p}^{-1}(\mathbf{C})$, then $\tilde{\varphi}|_{X^*}: X^* \rightarrow \tilde{X}^*$ is a regular isomorphism;
- (3) the fiber $\tilde{p}^{-1}(\infty)$ is irreducible;
- (4) if \tilde{H}_k is the closure of $\tilde{\varphi}(H_k \cap X^*)$ in \tilde{X} , then $\tilde{H}_1 \cap \tilde{H}_2 \cap \tilde{p}^{-1}(\infty) = \emptyset$.

Proof. Since the generic fiber of $\bar{p}: \bar{X} \rightarrow \mathbf{CP}^1$ is \mathbf{CP}^1 , then \bar{X} is a blow-up of a rational ruled surface S_n and there is a commutative diagram [GH]

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bar{X} & \xrightarrow{f} & S_n \\ \bar{p} \searrow & & \swarrow q \\ & \mathbf{CP}^1 & \end{array}$$

In particular all components of the fiber $\bar{p}^{-1}(\infty)$ except one can be contracted, and we obtain a new surface X_1 and the commutative

diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bar{X} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & X_1 \\
 \bar{p} \searrow & & \nearrow p_1 \\
 & \text{CP}^1 &
 \end{array}$$

with irreducible fiber $E_1 = p_1^{-1}(\infty)$. Moreover φ_1 is a regular morphism and the restriction of φ_1 to X^* is a regular isomorphism between X^* and $p_1^{-1}(\mathbb{C})$. Put $H_k^1 = \varphi_1(H_k)$. If $H_1^1 \cap H_2^1 \cap E_1 = \emptyset$ then the lemma is proved. Assume that $H_1^1 \cap H_2^1 \cap E_1 \neq \emptyset$. Note that the Ramanujam-Morrow theorem easily implies that the curve \mathcal{D} is simply connected. Thus $H_k^1 \cap E_1$ consists of one point (say a). Blow up the surface X_1 at the point a and then blow down the proper transform of E_1 (it is possible, since the selfintersection number of the fiber E_1 is 0, and thus the selfintersection number of the proper transform of E_1 is -1). After this procedure we obtain a new surface X_2 such that there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bar{X} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} & X_2 \\
 \bar{p} \searrow & & \nearrow p_2 \\
 & \text{CP}^1 &
 \end{array}$$

satisfying

- (1) φ_2 is a birational isomorphism;
- (2) $\varphi_2|_{X^*}: X^* \rightarrow p_2^{-1}(\mathbb{C})$ is a regular isomorphism;
- (3) $E_2 = p_2^{-1}(\infty)$ is irreducible.

Let H_k^2 be the closure of $\varphi_2(H_k \cap X^*)$ in X_2 . If $H_1^2 \cap H_2^2 \cap E_2 = \emptyset$, then the lemma is proved. Otherwise it is easy to see that the contact order of the curves H_1^2 and H_2^2 at the point $H_1^2 \cap H_2^2 \cap E_2$ is less than the contact order of the curves H_1^1 and H_2^1 at the point a . Repeating the above procedure, one can reduce this contact order and finally obtain the desired commutative diagram. □

Let $\tilde{H}_1, \tilde{H}_2, \tilde{X}$ be as in Lemma 4. Standard results of the theory of resolution of singularities enable us to find such a blow-up $h: \hat{X} \rightarrow \tilde{X}$

that the curve $\widehat{\mathcal{D}} = h^{-1}(\widetilde{\mathcal{D}})$ has simple normal points of selfintersection. Moreover we can do it in such a way that the curve $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ is minimal in the following meaning: if we shrink a contractable component of $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$, then the new curve contains selfintersection points that are not simple normal.

LEMMA 5. *Let \widetilde{H}_1 and \widetilde{H}_2 not be sections. Then the weighted graph $G(\widehat{\mathcal{D}})$ of the curve $\widehat{\mathcal{D}}$ looks like in Corollary 3.*

Proof. Put $\widetilde{E} = \widetilde{p}^{-1}(\infty)$. Let $\widetilde{H}_k \cap \widetilde{E} = a_k$. By Lemma 4 $a_1 \neq a_2$. Note that, since \widetilde{H}_k is not a section, \widetilde{H}_k does not meet \widetilde{E} normally at a_k (indeed, $\widetilde{p}^{-1}(c) \cdot \widetilde{H}_k \geq 2$ for every $c \in \mathbb{C}P^1$, since \widetilde{H}_k is not a section, and, in particular, $\widetilde{H}_k \cdot \widetilde{E} \geq 2$). Thus in order to obtain \widehat{X} we must make blow-ups of \widetilde{X} at both the points a_1 and a_2 , and at infinitely near points. Note then $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}} \setminus \widetilde{E}$ consists at least of two connected components, since $\widetilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is simply connected. Hence, if g is the vertex of $G(\widehat{\mathcal{D}})$ that corresponds to the proper transform of \widetilde{E} , then the graph obtained by removing g from the vertices of $G(\widehat{\mathcal{D}})$ and deleting the links at g contains at least two components C_1 and C_2 . Each of these components C_k contains a vertex f_k with the weight -1 (this vertex is the result of the last blow-up in this component). Remark that vertex f_k is not a linear point. Otherwise we can contract the curve corresponding to f_k and all points of selfintersection remain simple normal. The vertices f_1 and f_2 are not neighboring, since there is at least the vertex g between them. The lemma is proved. □

Corollary 3, Lemmas 4 and 5 immediately imply the following theorem.

THEOREM 5. *Let $p: \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a rational polynomial and $\overline{p}: \overline{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ be the regular extension of p to a compactification \overline{X} of \mathbb{C}^2 . Then, at most one horizontal component of the curve $\mathcal{D} = \overline{X} - \mathbb{C}^2$ is not a section.*

EXAMPLE. Rational polynomials with a horizontal component different from a section do exist, but they are not simple. They were first found among polynomials with generic fiber isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{**} = \mathbb{C} - \{0, 1\}$ (we shall refer to these polynomials as \mathbb{C}^{**} polynomials). An algebraic curve is a \mathbb{C}^* -curve if it is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^* .

We say that a C^{**} -polynomial is a Saito polynomial if its degenerate fibers contains at least one component different from a C^* -curve. One can find the list of these polynomials up to a polynomial automorphism of C^2 in [S]. There is also a wrong assertion in [S] that every C^{**} -polynomial is a Saito polynomial. Recently M. G. Zaidenberg [Z2] found all C^{**} -polynomials whose degenerate fibers consist of C^* -curves only. We shall call them Zaidenberg's polynomials. Every Zaidenberg's polynomial has two degenerate fibers. One of them (say Γ_0) is a C^* -curve and another is the disjoint union of two C^* -curves. Since Γ_0 is a twice-punctured Riemann surface, every Zaidenberg's polynomial has at most two horizontal components (in fact it has exactly two horizontal components, because every rational polynomial with one horizontal component is equivalent to a linear polynomial up to a polynomial automorphism of C^2 [S]). On the other hand one of these horizontal components must be different from a section (otherwise the generic fiber must be a C^* -curve as well). For the sake of completeness we shall present the simplest Zaidenberg polynomial and repeat some arguments from [Z2]. Let $\sigma(x, y) = xy + 1$; then $p(x, y) = 4(\sigma^2 + y)(x\sigma + 1)^2 + 1$ is a Zaidenberg polynomial.

Put $\Gamma_c = \{(x, y) | p(x, y) = c\}$. It is easy to check that Γ_1 consists of two disjoint C^* -curves. In order to prove that the generic fiber of p is C^{**} , consider $\rho(x, y) = x\sigma + 1$. Then $\rho(x, y) \neq 0$ when $(x, y) \notin \Gamma_1$, and one can rewrite the equation for Γ_c with $c \neq 1$ in the following form:

$$c'x^2 - \rho^2x + \rho^2(\rho - 1) = 0,$$

where $c' = (c - 1)/4$. Consider the mapping $\rho|_{\Gamma_c} : \Gamma_c \rightarrow C^*$. If $c \neq 0, 1$, then for every $s \in C^*$ the inverse image $(\rho|_{\Gamma_c})^{-1}(s)$ consists of two points with $x = (1/2c')(-s^2 \pm s\sqrt{cs(s - s_0)})$, where $s_0 = 1 - 1/c$ is the only branch point in C^* . Study of monodromy implies that there are two punctures on Γ_c over $s = \infty$ and one puncture over $s = 0$. It follows from the Riemann-Gurwith formula that Γ_c is isomorphic to C^{**} . The same argument shows that $\rho|_{\Gamma_0} : \Gamma_0 \rightarrow C^*$ is an unramified covering and, therefore, Γ_0 is a C^* -curve. Every Zaidenberg polynomial is isotrivial, i.e., its generic fibers are isomorphic. More complicated examples of nonisotrivial rational polynomials with a C^* -fiber (and, thus, with a horizontal component different from a section) are presented in [K].

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