On a bizarre geometric property of a counterexample to the Jacobian conjecture

Abstract:

If \( f, g \) are two polynomials in \( \mathbb{C}[x,y] \) such that \( J(f,g)=1 \), but \( \mathbb{C}[f,g] \) does not coincide with \( \mathbb{C}[x,y] \), then the mapping \((x,y)\) maps to \((f(x,y), g(x,y))\) has a rather unexpected property which will be discussed in the talk.