



Dynamical Systems

On the flat remainder in normal forms of families of analytic planar saddles

Patrick Bonckaert, Freek Verstringe

Hasselt University, Agoralaan, B-3590 Diepenbeek, Belgium

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Abstract

We give an explicit expression for the (finitely) flat remainder after analytic normal form reduction of a family of planar saddles of diffeomorphisms or vector fields. We distinguish between a rational or irrational ratio of the moduli of the eigenvalues at the saddle for a certain value of the parameter. *To cite this article: P. Bonckaert, F. Verstringe, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 346 (2008).*

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Résumé

Sur le reste plat de la forme normale d'une famille de points de selle analytiques dans le plan. Nous donnons une expression explicite du reste plat d'ordre fini, obtenue après une réduction analytique en forme normale, pour une famille de difféomorphismes ou de champs de vecteurs du plan ayant un point de selle à l'origine. Nous faisons la distinction entre un rapport rationnel ou irrationnel des modules des valeurs propres pour une certaine valeur du paramètre. *Pour citer cet article : P. Bonckaert, F. Verstringe, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 346 (2008).*

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On considère des familles de difféomorphismes ou de champs de vecteurs analytiques du plan ayant un point de selle à l'origine 0. Pour les sources ou les puits il n'y a qu'un nombre fini de résonances, même en dimension arbitraire, et même si on varie le paramètre λ de la famille; il est connu, déjà par H. Poincaré, que le système peut être mis en forme polynomiale par conjugaison analytique; cette conjugaison dépend en plus analytiquement du paramètre λ [3,5].

Pour un point de selle dans le plan, la question de réduction analytique a déjà été étudiée dans une mémoire de H. Dulac [4]. Le système est analytiquement conjugué à une forme normale à un reste R plat d'ordre fini près. Cette forme dépend du rapport entre les valeurs propres à l'origine. Si ce rapport est rationnel pour une certaine valeur du paramètre, disons $-q/p$, on considère le monome $u = x_1^p x_2^q$; la forme normale est une fonction de u . L'élimination

E-mail addresses: patrick.bonckaert@uhasselt.be (P. Bonckaert), freek.verstringe@uhasselt.be (F. Verstringe).

du reste R est un autre type de problème, et en général on ne peut que le faire en classe de différentiabilité finie [6], surtout quand il y a des paramètres, ce que nous admettrons dans cette note. Quand on veut faire cette réduction par des séries formelles, alors elles sont divergentes en général, voir [9] pour une explication géométrique de ce phénomène. D'autre part on peut faire cette réduction en classe Gevrey-1 [1]. Dans les deux cas on perd l'information de l'analyticité.

Nous résumons que l'élimination du reste R pourrait éliminer des caractéristiques importantes. Dans cette note nous donnerons une expression plus précise de ce reste plat d'ordre fini.

Quand il n'y a pas de rapport rationnel entre les valeurs propres, alors il existe des conditions suffisantes pour linéariser le système [10], mais dans le cas où il y a des paramètres, c'est à dire quand les valeurs propres varient, ces conditions ne sont plus satisfaites en général. Aussi dans ce cas il faut tolérer un reste plat pour la réduction analytique d'une famille.

Dans cette Note nous étudions des familles analytiques dans le voisinage de l'origine, donc nous pouvons les considérer comme des sommes de séries convergentes sur un polydisque. Les coefficients sont des fonctions analytiques du paramètre λ dans le voisinage d'une valeur λ_0 . Bien que les systèmes sont alors considérés dans \mathbf{C}^2 , tous les résultats restent valables dans le réel, en complexifiant.

Nous considérons une famille f_λ de difféomorphismes de la forme (1) et nous supposons que cette série converge absolument sur un polydisque $D \subset \mathbf{C}^2$ à l'origine.

Nous dirons que f_λ a une résonance en module $q : -p$ pour $\lambda = \lambda_0$ si $|\mu_1(\lambda_0)|^p = |\mu_2(\lambda_0)|^{-q}$. Nous pouvons alors prouver les théorèmes suivants :

Théorème 0.1. *Supposons que f_λ a un point fixe hyperbolique ayant une résonance en module $q : -p$ pour $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Pour $N \in \mathbf{N}$ quelconque il existe un changement analytique de variables local h_λ tel que $g_\lambda = h_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda h_\lambda$ prend la forme (2), où $u = x_1^p x_2^q$. En plus, tous les fonctions dans (2) sont localement analytiques.*

Théorème 0.2. *Supposons (12) avec $R > 0$ irrationnel et f_λ hyperbolique en 0. Considérons les convergents de la fraction continue de R comme dans (15). Pour $k \in \mathbf{N}$ donné quelconque nous notons $q = q_{2k+1}$, $p = p_{2k+1}$, $\tilde{q} = q_{2k+2}$, $\tilde{p} = p_{2k+2}$, $u = x_1^p x_2^q$ et $\tilde{u} = x_1^{\tilde{p}} x_2^{\tilde{q}}$. Alors il existe un changement analytique de variables local h_λ tel que $g_\lambda = h_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda h_\lambda$ prend la forme (17). En plus, tous les fonctions dans (17) sont localement analytiques.*

Remarque 1. Il est bien possible qu'il y a une résonance en modules même si les valeurs propres sont non-résonants ; dans ce cas on peut évidemment éliminer un nombre fini de monomes non-résonants par un changement polynomial des variables. Cependant, pour les Théorèmes 0.1 et 0.2 la relation entre les modules des valeurs propres est importante.

Remarque 2. On peut démontrer des résultats analogues pour des familles de type selle de champs de vecteurs du plan.

1. Introduction

We consider analytic diffeomorphisms or vector fields depending on a parameter λ and having a hyperbolic stationary point, say the origin 0, of saddle type. For sinks or sources we only have finitely many resonances and this is a stable phenomenon when varying the parameter λ ; the system can be analytically reduced to a polynomial, and this reduction depends analytically on λ if the diffeomorphism or vector field does [3,5]. This holds in any dimension.

The question of analytic reduction, for planar one-forms of saddle type, was studied in H. Dulac's memoir [4]. The system is analytically equivalent to a normal form up to a remainder of some finite order of flatness. This form depends on the ratio of the eigenvalues at 0. If this ratio is rational, say $-q/p$, one considers the resonant monomial $u = x_1^p x_2^q$. The normal form is a function of u . The further elimination of the (finitely) flat remainder is of a different nature; it can, in general, only be done in a finitely smooth way [6], especially in the presence of parameters, which we shall allow in this Note. If one tries reduction by means of a formal power series, then this will generically diverge; quoting C. Rousseau: "It is very exceptional that the change of coordinates to normal form converges". For a geometric explanation of this phenomenon see [9]. On the other hand it can be done Gevrey-one [1]. So in both cases we loose the information about the analyticity.

We summarise that eliminating the flat remainder can remove some essential information. In this paper we give a more explicit structure for that analytic flat remainder.

When there is no rational relation between the eigenvalues there are conditions allowing one to linearize the system [10], but in case that there are parameters, i.e. when the eigenvalues vary, these conditions can be destroyed, so also here a flat remainder R must be allowed for analytic reduction of families.

In this paper we study planar analytic systems locally near the origin and can consider them to be sums of convergent power series on some polydisk. Although, since it is more convenient, we work in the complex, all the results remain valid if we work over \mathbf{R} , by complexifying the system. The property ‘complexified system coming from a real system’ is preserved at each step of the reduction below. The coefficients of the power series are functions of the parameter λ . Throughout this note they will all be defined on some sufficiently small neighbourhood Λ of a given value λ_0 . In fact one considers these functions in a space endowed with some supremum norm. One can for example think of the space of functions that are analytic inside a polydisk and continuous on the boundary.

In the sequel we will use the multi-index conventions i.e. for $k = (k_1, k_2) \in \mathbf{N}^2$ and $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbf{C}^2$ we write $x^k = x_1^{k_1} x_2^{k_2}$ and $|k| = k_1 + k_2$.

We consider planar local analytic diffeomorphisms near $0 \in \mathbf{C}^2$ fixing 0 . Since we will be interested in hyperbolic saddles we assume that the linear part at 0 has eigenvalues μ_1, μ_2 with $\mu_1 \neq \mu_2$. More explicitly let $D \subset \mathbf{C}^2$ be a polydisk at 0 and let

$$f_\lambda(x_1, x_2) = (\mu_1(\lambda)x_1, \mu_2(\lambda)x_2) + \sum_{|k|=2}^{\infty} a_k(\lambda)x^k \tag{1}$$

be absolutely convergent on D where $a_k(\lambda) \in \mathbf{C}^2$.

For a certain value $\lambda = \lambda_0$ of the parameter we shall distinguish between the cases that $\log |\mu_1(\lambda_0)| / \log |\mu_2(\lambda_0)|$ is rational or not. Note that this ratio can be rational, say $-q/p$, even if the eigenvalues $\mu_1(\lambda_0)$ and $\mu_2(\lambda_0)$ are nonresonant; in the real case this is equivalent with the resonance (in the usual sense) $\mu_1(\lambda_0)^{2p} = \mu_2(\lambda_0)^{-2q}$. It is standard to eliminate a finite number of nonresonant monomials by a polynomial change of variables [6]. For the Theorems 2.1 and 3.1 below, however, we must consider the relation between the moduli of the eigenvalues.

2. $q : -p$ resonance in modulus

We say that f_λ in (1) has a $q : -p$ resonance in modulus at $\lambda = \lambda_0$ if $|\mu_1(\lambda_0)|^p = |\mu_2(\lambda_0)|^{-q}$, where p and q are positive integers that are relatively prime. It is known from Euclid’s division algorithm and from number theory [8] that the integer equation $qr - ps = 1$ has one solution $(r, s) = (r_0, s_0)$ with $0 \leq r_0 \leq p$ and $0 \leq s_0 \leq q$. We define $\alpha_0 = (r_0, s_0)$ and $\alpha_1 = -(r_0, s_0) + (p, q) =: (r_1, s_1)$. Observe that $qr_1 - ps_1 = -1$ and that also $0 \leq r_1 \leq p$ and $0 \leq s_1 \leq q$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let f_λ be as in (1) and have a hyperbolic fixed point at 0 with a $q : -p$ resonance in modulus at $\lambda = \lambda_0$. Let $N \in \mathbf{N}$ be given. Then there is an analytic change of variables h_λ near 0 such that $g_\lambda = h_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda h_\lambda$ takes the following form, where $u = x_1^p x_2^q$:*

$$g_\lambda(x_1, x_2) = \left(x_1 \left[\mu_1(\lambda) + b_1^0(u, \lambda) + u \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u^{Nk} (x^{k\alpha_0} b_1^{0k}(u, \lambda) + x^{k\alpha_1} b_1^{1k}(u, \lambda)) \right], \right. \\ \left. x_2 \left[\mu_2(\lambda) + b_2^0(u, \lambda) + u \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u^{Nk} (x^{k\alpha_0} b_2^{0k}(u, \lambda) + x^{k\alpha_1} b_2^{1k}(u, \lambda)) \right] \right) \tag{2}$$

where moreover:

- (i) the functions $b_i^0, b_i^{0k}, b_i^{1k}$ are locally analytic in $u, i = 1, 2$;
- (ii) all the occurring power series expressed in the variables x_1, x_2 converge on some polydisk at 0 ;
- (iii) if the family f_λ depends analytically on λ near λ_0 then this is also the case for $h_\lambda, g_\lambda, b_i^0, b_i^{0k}$ and b_i^{1k} .

Example 1. For $p = 3$ and $q = 2$ we take $\alpha_0 = (2, 1)$ and $\alpha_1 = (1, 1)$.

Sketch of the proof. We consider the case $|\mu_1(\lambda_0)| < 1$, the other case being similar. We denote $G_0 = \{k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q) \mid k_1 \geq 1 \text{ and } -\infty < k_2 \leq (N + 1)k_1\} \cap \mathbf{N}^2$ and $B_0 = \mathbf{N}^2 \setminus G_0$. Let us define $D_0 = |\mu_1(\lambda_0)|^{1/(q(r_0+s_0+N(p+q)))}$ then $D_0 < 1$. For an element $m = (m_1, m_2) = k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q)$ of G_0 we have (skipping some straightforward calculations):

$$\begin{aligned} |(\mu_1(\lambda_0), \mu_2(\lambda_0))^m| &= |\mu_1(\lambda_0)|^{r_0k_1 - \frac{p}{q}s_0k_1} \\ &= D_0^{(r_0+s_0+(N+1)(p+q))k_1} \\ &\leq D_0^{|m|}. \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

Because of (3) we can apply the results in [2] and infer that there exists a local analytic change of variables, which we shall denote by \tilde{h}_λ , with $\tilde{h}_\lambda(0) = 0$ and tangent to the identity such that $\tilde{h}_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda \tilde{h}_\lambda =: \tilde{g}_\lambda$ takes the form

$$\tilde{g}_\lambda(x_1, x_2) = \left(x_1 \left(\mu_1(\lambda) + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in B_0}^\infty a_{m1}(\lambda)x^m \right), x_2 \left(\mu_2(\lambda) + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in B_0}^\infty a_{m2}(\lambda)x^m \right) \right) \tag{4}$$

where $\tilde{h}_\lambda, \tilde{g}_\lambda$ depend analytically on λ if the family f_λ does so. All the involved power series converge absolutely on some polydisk at the origin. We can write $B_0 = B_1 \cup B_2$ where $B_2 = \{k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q) \mid k_1 \leq 0 \text{ and } k_2 \in \mathbf{Z}\} \cap \mathbf{N}^2$ and $B_1 = \{k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q) \mid k_1 \geq 1 \text{ and } k_2 \geq (N + 1)k_1 + 1\}$. If $m \in B_1$ then $m = k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q)$ where $k_2 = (N + 1)k_1 + 1 + \tilde{k}_2$ for some $\tilde{k}_2 \geq 0$. Hence, for such an m :

$$x^m = x^{k_1\alpha_0} u \cdot u^{(N+1)k_1} u^{\tilde{k}_2}. \tag{5}$$

Observe that monomials in (5) are of the type of the first term of the summation $\sum_{k=1}^\infty$ in (2).

The next step consists in considering the inverse \tilde{g}_λ^{-1} . Remark that B_0 is a subset of

$$\tilde{B} = \left\{ (m_1, m_2) \in \mathbf{N}^2 \mid \frac{m_2}{m_1} \geq \frac{s_0 + (N + 1)q}{r_0 + (N + 1)p} \right\}. \tag{6}$$

Furthermore if $m = (m_1, m_2) = k_1(r_0, s_0) + k_2(p, q)$ with $k_2 \leq Nk_1$ then

$$\frac{m_2}{m_1} < \frac{s_0 + (N + 1)q}{r_0 + (N + 1)p}. \tag{7}$$

Hence for such an m we have $m \in \tilde{G} := \mathbf{N}^2 \setminus \tilde{B}$. So since $B_0 \subset \tilde{B}$ we have on the formal level for the inverse \tilde{g}_λ^{-1} the following expansion (see [2]):

$$\tilde{g}_\lambda^{-1}(x_1, x_2) = \left(x_1 \left(\mu_1(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \tilde{B}}^\infty \hat{a}_{1,m}(\lambda)x^m \right), x_2 \left(\mu_2(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \tilde{B}}^\infty \hat{a}_{2,m}(\lambda)x^m \right) \right). \tag{8}$$

Now we can reverse the role of x_1 and x_2 and observe that $|\mu_2(\lambda_0)^{-1}| < 1$. Let us denote $G_1 = \{k_1(r_1, s_1) + k_2(p, q) \mid k_1 \geq 1 \text{ and } -\infty < k_2 \leq (N + 1)k_1\}$ and we put $D_1 = |\mu_2(\lambda_0)^{-1}|^{1/(p(r_1+s_1+(N+1)(p+q)))}$; observe that $D_1 < 1$. In a similar way as above we estimate that $|(\mu_1(\lambda_0)^{-1}, \mu_2(\lambda_0)^{-1})^m| \leq D_1^{|m|}$ for $m \in G_1$. Hence, using once again [2], there exists a local analytic change of variables \hat{h}_λ , with $\hat{h}_\lambda(0) = 0$ and tangent to the identity, such that $\hat{h}_\lambda^{-1} \tilde{g}_\lambda^{-1} \hat{h}_\lambda = \hat{g}_\lambda$ takes the form

$$\hat{g}_\lambda(x_1, x_2) = \left(x_1 \left(\mu_1(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \hat{B}}^\infty \hat{b}_{1,m}(\lambda)x^m \right), x_2 \left(\mu_2(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \hat{B}}^\infty \hat{b}_{2,m}(\lambda)x^m \right) \right) \tag{9}$$

where

$$\hat{B} := \left\{ (m_1, m_2) \in \mathbf{N}^2 \mid \frac{s_0 + (N + 1)q}{r_0 + (N + 1)p} \leq \frac{m_2}{m_1} \leq \frac{s_1 + (N + 1)q}{r_1 + (N + 1)p} \right\}. \tag{10}$$

Moreover also \hat{g}_λ^{-1} takes the form

$$\hat{g}_\lambda^{-1}(x_1, x_2) = \left(x_1 \left(\mu_1(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \hat{B}}^\infty b_{1,m}(\lambda)x^m \right), x_2 \left(\mu_2(\lambda)^{-1} + \sum_{|m|=2, m \in \hat{B}}^\infty b_{2,m}(\lambda)x^m \right) \right). \tag{11}$$

Obviously, $\hat{h}_\lambda^{-1} \tilde{h}_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda \tilde{h}_\lambda \hat{h}_\lambda = \hat{g}_\lambda^{-1}$, which means that f_λ is conjugate to \hat{g}_λ^{-1} by $\tilde{h}_\lambda \circ \hat{h}_\lambda$. We put $g_\lambda = \hat{g}_\lambda^{-1}$. It is not hard to see that g_λ has the aimed form (2), because of the choice of (r_0, s_0) .

3. Nonresonance

Let f_λ be as in (1) with

$$\frac{\log |\mu_1(\lambda_0)|}{\log |\mu_2(\lambda_0)|} = -R \tag{12}$$

with $R > 0$. If R is irrational we consider the continued fraction expansion

$$R = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n \ \dots] \tag{13}$$

of R (see for instance [7], also for the statements (15) and (16) made below). Let

$$\frac{q_n}{p_n} = [a_1 \ a_2 \ \dots \ a_n] \tag{14}$$

denote the convergents of R . One has:

$$\frac{q_1}{p_1} < \frac{q_3}{p_3} < \dots < \frac{q_{2k+1}}{p_{2k+1}} < \dots < R < \dots < \frac{q_{2k+2}}{p_{2k+2}} < \dots < \frac{q_2}{p_2}. \tag{15}$$

The sequences $(p_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ and $(q_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ tend to infinity at least as fast as the Fibonacci numbers. Our intention is to take p_n and q_n ‘as large as desired’. We will crucially make use of the known fact that

$$q_n p_{n+1} - q_{n+1} p_n = (-1)^{n+1}. \tag{16}$$

Theorem 3.1. *Let f_λ and R be as in (1) respectively (12), and suppose that 0 is a hyperbolic fixed point of f_λ . Let $k \in \mathbb{N}$ be given and denote $q = q_{2k+1}$ and $p = p_{2k+1}$, using the notation from (13) and (14). Denote $\tilde{q} = q_{2k+2}$ and $\tilde{p} = p_{2k+2}$. Then there is an analytic change of variables h_λ near 0 such that $g_\lambda = h_\lambda^{-1} f_\lambda h_\lambda$ takes the following form, where $u = x_1^p x_2^q$ and $\tilde{u} = x_1^{\tilde{p}} x_2^{\tilde{q}}$:*

$$g_\lambda(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 [\mu_1(\lambda) + ub_1^1(u, \tilde{u}, \lambda) + \tilde{u}b_1^2(u, \tilde{u}, \lambda)], x_2 [\mu_2(\lambda) + ub_2^1(u, \tilde{u}, \lambda) + \tilde{u}b_2^2(u, \tilde{u}, \lambda)]) \tag{17}$$

where moreover:

- (i) the functions b_j^i are locally analytic near $(u, \tilde{u}) = (0, 0)$, $i, j = 1, 2$;
- (ii) if the family f_λ depends analytically on λ near λ_0 then this is also the case for $h_\lambda, g_\lambda, b_j^i, i, j = 1, 2$.

The proof of this theorem follows similar lines as in Section 2; here we take $D_0 = |\mu_1(\lambda_0)|^{(Rp-q)/(R(p+q))}$ and $D_1 = |\mu_2(\lambda_0)^{-1}|^{(\tilde{q}-R\tilde{p})/(\tilde{p}+\tilde{q})}$.

Example 2. Let $R = \phi = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$ be the golden ratio and $(F_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ the Fibonacci sequence. Then we take $u = x_1^{F_{2k+1}} x_2^{F_{2k+2}}$ and $\tilde{u} = u x_1^{F_{2k}} x_2^{F_{2k+1}}$ in expression (17).

4. Final remarks

Remark 1. In Theorems 2.1 and 3.1 we have that the axes $\{x_1 = 0\}$ and $\{x_2 = 0\}$ are invariant for g_λ . This implies the classical fact that a hyperbolic analytic (family-) germ has analytic stable and unstable manifolds. Moreover, from formulas (2) and (17) we see that the flat remainder of these normal forms g_λ is as (finitely) flat as desired along both $\{x_1 = 0\}$ and $\{x_2 = 0\}$. In fact this holds in any dimension.

Remark 2. Using the results in [1] we can formulate analogous theorems for saddle singularities of planar vector fields.

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