

解析系统初等奇点逆积分因子的存在性

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摘要:由于逆积分因子的存在性与平面解析系统的可积性之间存在密切联系,因此它是研究平面解析系统可积性的重要工具。对于含初等奇点的平面解析系统,证明了它相应的正规形系统总存在逆积分因子,并求出其逆积分因子的具体表达式;利用坐标变换下两个平面系统逆积分因子之间的关系,证明了在初等奇点总存在逆积分因子。

关键词:逆积分因子;初等奇点;正规形

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0 引言

考虑平面自治微分系统

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = P(x, y), \frac{dy}{dt} = Q(x, y) \quad (1)$$

其中: P 和 Q 是一个从 \mathbf{R}^2 的一个开集 U 到 \mathbf{R} 的 C^r 映射, $r = 1, 2, \dots, \infty, \omega$ (C^ω 映射表示解析映射)。为表示方便,也常把系统(1)写成向量场形式:

$$X(x, y) = P(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \quad (2)$$

令 W 是 U 的一个开子集。如果 $V \in C^1(W)$ 在 W 上不恒为零且满足下面的一阶线性偏微分方程

$$P(x, y) \frac{\partial V(x, y)}{\partial x} + Q(x, y) \frac{\partial V(x, y)}{\partial y} = \\ \left(\frac{\partial P(x, y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q(x, y)}{\partial y} \right) V(x, y) \quad (3)$$

则称 V 为系统(1)定义在 W 上的一个逆积分因子^[1]。

因为逆积分因子可以给出系统(1)的首次积分非常有用的信息,因此它是研究平面解析系统的可积性问题^[1-4]、中心问题^[5-7]以及平面多项式系统的极限环个数及其分布问题^[8-13]的重要工具之一。然而,对于一个给定的微分系统,要判断它是否存在逆积分因子以及如何求出它的逆积分因子十分困

难^[14]。已有研究仅对一些特殊形式的微分系统给出了逆积分因子的求法^[15-19]。另外,逆积分因子与微分系统的李对称性有密切的联系^[14,20],因此研究微分系统逆积分因子的存在性很重要。

设原点 $O(0,0)$ 是系统(1)的一个孤立奇点。如果系统(1)在奇点 O 的线性化矩阵的两个特征值非零,则称 O 是一个非退化奇点(进一步,如果特征值具有非零实部,称为双曲奇点),否则称为退化奇点。对于退化奇点,如果两个特征值中恰有一个为零,则称之为初等退化奇点(或半双曲奇点)。双曲奇点与初等退化奇点(即半双曲奇点)统称为初等奇点^[21]。

Chavarriga等^[1]利用平面解析系统的正规形理论,证明了粗焦点、非共振双曲结点以及Siegel双曲鞍点这些特殊类型初等奇点解析逆积分因子的存在性与唯一性。本文证明其它类型初等奇点形式逆积分因子的存在性,从而完全地解决初等奇点形式逆积分因子的存在性问题。具体地说,通过研究共轭系统逆积分因子之间的关系,利用平面光滑系统初等奇点的共轭正规形,研究其存在具有形如 $V(\varphi(x, y))$ 逆积分因子的条件,并给出逆积分因子具体表达式,从而证明平面光滑系统初等奇点的形式逆积分因子存在性。

1 主要结论及证明

在非线性微分方程定性研究中,利用坐标变换把系统约化为简单形式而保持定性性质不变是一种重要的研究思路^[21-23]。下面给出系统(1)在可微坐标变换下逆积分因子之间的关系。

对于系统(1),考虑一个坐标变换

$$x = \varphi(X, Y), y = \psi(X, Y) \quad (4)$$

它把系统(1)变成

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = P_1(X, Y), \frac{dY}{dt} = Q_1(X, Y) \quad (5)$$

如果变换(4)在原点附近是微分同胚,从而存在逆的微分同胚

$$X = \varphi_1(x, y), Y = \psi_1(x, y) \quad (6)$$

且

$$\mathbf{D}(\varphi_1, \psi_1) \Big|_{(0,0)} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{(0,0)}$$

是可逆矩阵,则系统(1)和(5)是共轭等价的,且

$$\begin{pmatrix} P(x, y) \\ Q(x, y) \end{pmatrix} = [\mathbf{D}(\varphi_1, \psi_1)]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} P_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)) \\ Q_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

关于共轭等价系统(1)与(5)的逆积分因子之间有如下关系:

引理1 令坐标变换(4)是定义在开集 $\mathbf{U} \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 上的 C^{r+1} - 微分同胚。如果 $V_1 \in C^k(\mathbf{U})$ 是系统(5)的一个逆积分因子,则

$$V(x, y) := \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \times V_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)) \quad (7)$$

是系统(1)的一个 $C^{\min(r, k)}$ - 逆积分因子。

证明:令

$$\Phi(x, y) = (\varphi_1(x, y), (\psi_1(x, y))^T,$$

则

$$\mathbf{D}\Phi(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix},$$

从而有

$$\det \mathbf{D}\Phi(x, y) = \frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \psi_1(x, y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \frac{\partial \psi_1(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \neq 0, (x, y) \in \mathbf{U},$$

且

$$[\mathbf{D}\Phi(x, y)]^{-1} =$$

$$\frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi(x, y)} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \psi_1(x, y)}{\partial y} & -\frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, y)}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial \psi_1(x, y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1(x, y)}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix},$$

则

$$\begin{pmatrix} P(x, y) \\ Q(x, y) \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$[\mathbf{D}(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y))]^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} P_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)) \\ Q_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)) \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

$$V(x, y) := \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \times V_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y)),$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^2} \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial x} V_1(\varphi_1, \psi_1) + \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^2} \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial y} V_1(\varphi_1, \psi_1) + \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left(\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \right),$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} Q &= \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left[\frac{\partial V_1}{\partial X} P_1 + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial Y} Q_1 \right] - \frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^3} \left[\frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} P_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} Q_1 \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} P_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} Q_1 \right) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

又因为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^2} \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} P_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} Q_1 \right] + \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left[\frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial y \partial x} P_1 + \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial y \partial x} Q_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^2} \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial x} \left[-\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} P_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} Q_1 \right] + \frac{1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left[-\frac{\partial^2 \psi_1}{\partial y \partial x} P_1 - \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi_1}{\partial y \partial x} Q_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial X} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \right], \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) V = \frac{V_1}{\det \mathbf{D}\Phi} \left(\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} \right) -$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)^3} \left[\frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} P_1 - \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} Q_1 \right) + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{\partial(\det \mathbf{D}\Phi)}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} P_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} Q_1 \right) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

由假设, V_1 为系统(5)的一个逆积分因子, 从而有

$$\left(\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} \right) V_1 = \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial X} P_1 + \frac{\partial V_1}{\partial Y} Q_1,$$

代入(8)立即得到

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) V = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} Q,$$

所以

$$V(x, y) := \left(\det \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \right)^{-1} \times$$

$$V_1(\varphi_1(x, y), \psi_1(x, y))$$

为系统(1)的一个逆积分因子, 证毕。

为了给出初等奇点附近形式逆积分因子的存在性, 还需要下面的结果:

引理 2 设 $\varphi(x, y)$ 是一个给定的可微函数, 则系统(1)具有形如 $V(\varphi(x, y))$ 逆积分因子的充分必要条件是

$$\left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) \left[P \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right]^{-1} = G(\varphi(x, y)),$$

其中 $G(\varphi(x, y))$ 仅为 $\varphi(x, y)$ 的函数, 并且

$$V(\varphi(x, y)) = e^{\int G(\varphi(x, y)) d\varphi} = \left[\exp \left(\int G(\varphi) d\varphi \right) \right]_{\varphi=\varphi(x, y)}$$

是(1)的一个逆积分因子。

证明:首先证明必要性。设 $V(\varphi(x, y))$ 为系统(1)的一个逆积分因子, 则

$$\frac{dV}{d\varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} P + \frac{dV}{d\varphi} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} Q = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) V(\varphi),$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} &= \frac{dV}{d\varphi} \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} Q &= \frac{dV}{V(\varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

是仅为 $\varphi(x, y)$ 的函数 $G(\varphi(x, y))$ 。

其次证明充分性。由于

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} &= G(\varphi(x, y)), \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} Q &= \frac{dV}{V(\varphi)} \end{aligned}$$

因此要使得 $V(\varphi(x, y))$ 为系统(1)的逆积分因子, 应该有

$$\frac{1}{V} \frac{dV}{d\varphi} = \frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} Q} = G(\varphi(x, y)),$$

两边积分得

$$\ln |V(\varphi)| = \int G(\varphi(x, y)) d\varphi + C,$$

$$V(\varphi) = C_1 e^{\int G(\varphi) d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi(x, y)},$$

取 $C_1 = 1$, 证毕。

现设原点 $O(0, 0)$ 是解析系统(1)的一个初等孤立奇点, 则存在可逆线性变换, 使得系统(1)变成

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = ax + by + g_1(x, y), \frac{dy}{dt} = cx + dy + g_2(x, y) \quad (9)$$

其中 g_1 和 g_2 的最低次数至少是 2 次的解析函数, a, b, c, d 均为实数, 线性化矩阵 $\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$ 取下面的五种 Jordan 标准形之一^[21]:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & 1 \\ 0 & \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ -\beta & \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \beta \\ -\beta & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中 $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 \neq 0, \alpha \neq 0, \beta > 0$ 。通常前三种标准形对应的奇点称为双曲奇点, 第四种称为线性中心奇点, 第五种称为半双曲奇点。由于 Chavarriga 等^[1] 中已经证明的结果, 为证明任何初等奇点都存在逆积分因子, 只需研究共振结点、共振鞍点(即非 Siegel 双曲鞍点)、线性中心以及半双曲奇点的逆积分因子的存在性即可。

命题 1^[4] 对于系统(9), 如果 $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 > 0$, 且 $\lambda_2/\lambda_1 = m \in \mathbb{N}$ (即系统(9)的原点是共振结点), 则存在一个 C^∞ 坐标变换

$$(x, y) = (X, Y) + F(X, Y), (X, Y) \in \Omega \quad (10)$$

其中 F 的最低次数至少是 2 次的 C^∞ 向量值函数, 并且 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是原点 O 的一个邻域, 它把系统(9) 变换为下面的正规形

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dX}{dt} &= P_1(X, Y) = \lambda_1 X, \\ \frac{dY}{dt} &= Q_1(X, Y) = \lambda_2 Y + \delta X^m \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

其中 $\delta = 0$ 或者 1。

推论 1 系统(11)存在一个逆积分因子

$$V_1(X, Y) = X^{m+1} \quad (12)$$

证明:令 $\varphi(X, Y) = X^{m+1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} &= \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{(m+1)X^{m+1}\lambda_1}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial X} P_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial Y} Q_1 &= \end{aligned}$$

由引理 2 知, 系统(11)有逆积分因子:

$$V(\varphi(X, Y)) = e^{\int \frac{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}{(m+1)\varphi(X, Y)} d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi=X^{m+1}} = X^{m+1}.$$

证毕。

命题2^[4] 对于解析系统(9),如果 $\lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 < 0$,且 $\lambda_2/\lambda_1 = -p/q \in \mathbf{Q}$,其中 p 和 q 是自然数(即系统(9)的原点是 $-p:q$ 型共振鞍点),则存在一个 C^∞ 坐标变换

$$(x, y) = (X, Y) + F(X, Y), (X, Y) \in \Omega,$$

其中 F 的最低次数至少是2次的 C^∞ 向量值函数,并且 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 是原点 O 的一个邻域,它把系统(9)变换成下面的正规形:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dX}{dt} &= P_1(X, Y) = X(\lambda_1 + f_1(X^p Y^q)), \\ \frac{dY}{dt} &= Q_1(X, Y) = Y(\lambda_2 + f_2(X^p Y^q))\end{aligned}\quad (13)$$

其中 f_1 和 f_2 是仅为 $X^p Y^q$ 的 C^∞ 函数。

推论2 系统(13)存在一个逆积分因子

$$V_2(X, Y) = H(X^p Y^q) \quad (14)$$

其中 H 是仅为 $X^p Y^q$ 的 C^∞ 函数。

证明:令 $\varphi(X, Y) = X^p Y^q$,因为

$$\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} = \lambda_1 + f_1(X^p Y^q) + pX^p Y^q f_1'(X^p Y^q),$$

$$\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} = \lambda_2 + f_2(X^p Y^q) + qX^p Y^q f_2'(X^p Y^q),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial X} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial Y} &= \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial X} P_1 + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial Y} Q_1 &= \\ \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + f_1(\varphi) + f_2(\varphi) + \varphi [pf_1'(\varphi) + qf_2'(\varphi)] &= \\ \varphi [p\lambda_1 + pf_1(X^p Y^q) + q\lambda_2 + qf_2(X^p Y^q)] &= \\ := G(\varphi(x, y)).\end{aligned}$$

由引理2知,系统(13)有逆积分因子:

$$V_2(X, Y) = e^{\int G(\varphi) d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi=X^p Y^q} := H(X^p Y^q),$$

其中 H 是仅为 $X^p Y^q$ 的 C^∞ 函数。

命题3^[4] 对于解析系统(9),如果原点是线性中心,则 $O(0,0)$ 或者是系统(9)的中心,或者是系统(9)的(细)焦点。具体地,存在一个 C^∞ 坐标变换

$$(x, y) = (X, Y) + F(X, Y), (X, Y) \in \Omega,$$

其中 F 的最低次数至少是2次的 C^∞ 向量值函数,并且 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 是原点 O 的一个邻域,它把系统(9)变换成下面的正规形

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dX}{dt} &= -Y + X \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} a_l (X^2 + Y^2)^l = -Y + X h(X^2 + Y^2) \\ \frac{dY}{dt} &= X + Y \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} a_l (X^2 + Y^2)^l = X + Y h(X^2 + Y^2)\end{aligned}\quad (15)$$

其中 h 是仅为 $X^2 + Y^2$ 并且满足 $h(0) = 0$ 的 C^∞ 函

数。特别地,如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \equiv 0$,则原点是中心;如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \not\equiv 0$,则原点是细焦点。

推论3 如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \equiv 0$,则系统(15)存在一个逆积分因子 $V_3(X, Y) = 1$;如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \not\equiv 0$,则系统(15)存在一个逆积分因子

$$V_4(X, Y) = (X^2 + Y^2)h(X^2 + Y^2) \quad (16)$$

证明:如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \equiv 0$,结论显然成立;如果 $h(X^2 + Y^2) \not\equiv 0$,令 $\varphi(X, Y) = X^2 + Y^2$,则

$$\frac{\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} P + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} Q} = \frac{\varphi h' + h}{\varphi h}.$$

由引理2知,系统(15)有逆积分因子:

$$\begin{aligned}V_3(\varphi(X, Y)) &= e^{\int \frac{\varphi h' + h}{\varphi h} d\varphi} \Big|_{\varphi=X^2+Y^2} \\ &= (X^2 + Y^2)h(X^2 + Y^2).\end{aligned}$$

证毕。

最后,设 $\lambda_1 = 0$ 和 $\lambda_2 = \lambda > 0$ (如果 $\lambda < 0$ 只需把 t 换成 $-t$),即 $O(0,0)$ 是系统(1)的一个退化初等孤立奇点,此时系统(9)可以写成

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = g_1(x, y), \frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda y + g_2(x, y) \quad (17)$$

令 $y = \varphi(x)$ 是方程 $\lambda y + g_2(x, y) = 0$ 在原点 $O(0,0)$ 的一个邻域中的解,并且假设函数 $\psi(x) := g_1(x, \varphi(x))$ 可以表示为 $\psi(x) = a_m x^m + o(x^m)$,其中 $m \geq 2$ 且 $a_m \neq 0$ 。则总存在一条在原点切于 y -轴的解析不变曲线(称之为强不稳定流形),使得在这条曲线上,系统(9)解析共轭于

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \lambda y \quad (18)$$

命题4^[4] 存在一个 C^∞ 坐标变换

$$(x, y) = (X, Y) + F(X, Y), (X, Y) \in \Omega,$$

其中 F 的最低次数至少是2次的光滑向量值函数,并且 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 是原点 O 的一个邻域。具体地,存在一个实 C^∞ 变量变换

$$x = X + F_1(X, Y),$$

$$y = Y + F_2(X, Y), (X, Y) \in \Omega \quad (19)$$

其中 F_1 和 F_2 的最低次数至少是2次的 C^∞ 函数,并且 $\Omega \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 是原点 O 的一个邻域。它把系统(17)变换成下面的正规形

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = -X^m (1 + aX^{m-1}), \frac{dY}{dt} = \lambda Y \quad (20)$$

其中 $a \in \mathbf{R}$ 。

推论4 系统(20)存在一个逆积分因子:

$$V_5(X, Y) = YX^m (1 + aX^{m-1}) \quad (21)$$

证明:由于

$$\frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{\lambda Y}{X^m(1+aX^{m-1})},$$

从而得到 $\lambda Y dX + X^m(1+aX^{m-1})dY = 0$, 显然 $u(X,Y) = \frac{1}{\lambda Y X^m(1+aX^{m-1})}$ 为系统(20)的积分因子, 从而 $V_5(X,Y) = YX^m(1+aX^{m-1})$ 为系统(20)的一个逆积分因子。证毕。

根据上面的分析, 结合文献[1]中已经得到的粗焦点、非共振双曲结点以及 Siegel 双曲鞍点这些特殊类型初等奇点解析逆积分因子的存在性与唯一性, 可以给出下面的结果:

定理 1 如果原点 O 是解析系统(1)的初等奇点, 则在该奇点的某个邻域内总存在 C^∞ 的逆积分因子。

2 结 语

微分方程的奇点可以分为初等奇点、幂零奇点(即线性化矩阵为非零矩阵但它的两个特征值均为零)与线性零奇点(即线性化矩阵为零矩阵)。对于初等奇点, Chavarriga 等^[1]已给出微分方程的粗焦点、非共振结点及 Siegel 双曲鞍点的邻域中解析逆积分因子的存在唯一性, 而对细焦点、共振结点、共振鞍点以及初等退化奇点附近的逆积分因子存在性问题没有涉及。本文利用初等奇点的正规形结合坐标变换前后微分方程逆积分因子之间的关系, 证明了在解析微分方程的所有初等奇点(包括双曲奇点与半双曲奇点)的某个邻域中总存在光滑逆积分因子, 这完整地解决了初等奇点逆积分因子的存在性问题。至于幂零奇点与线性零奇点的邻域中是否存在逆积分因子有待后期研究。

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Existence of Inverse Integrating Factors at Elementary Singular Point

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Abstract: Since there exists closely relationship between the existence of inverse integrating factors and the integrability of analytic planar system, it is an important tool to study the integrability problem of analytic planar system. For an analytic planar system with an elementary singular point, the existence of the inverse integrating factor for its associated normal form is proved, and the expression of the inverse integrating factor is given. Then by using the relationship between inverse integrating factors of the original system and the transformed system by a coordinate transformation, the result that there is always an inverse integrating factors at an elementary singular point is proved.

Key words: inverse integrating factor; elementary singular point; normal form

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