

一类退化非线性微分方程的正规形计算

张 晶,黄土森

(浙江理工大学理学院,杭州 310018)

摘 要: 对于退化非线性微分方程,给出了其主微分方程的保守-耗散分解,并证明了这种分解的几个性质。利用这些性质,把求定义在齐次向量场空间上的同调算子值域补空间,转化为求定义在齐次多项式空间上李导数算子值域补空间。在主微分方程是哈密尔顿的并且哈密尔顿函数在复多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ 上的因式仅为单因式的假设下,为求得系统的正规形,只需求有限个定义在齐次多项式空间上的李导数算子值域补空间,并给出递推公式。用该方法可求出一类具有广义 Hopf 奇点的正规形,并利用李三角形方法给出正规形与原微分方程系数之间的关系。

关键词: 退化非线性微分方程;正规形;保守-耗散分解

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0 引 言

在非线性微分方程(或向量场)孤立奇点的局部定性分析中,正规形方法是一个重要的分析工具。它的基本思想是寻找合适的近恒等变量变换,把所给的非线性微分方程在形式上尽可能的简化(即尽可能多地消去方程中的参数),以便最大程度地简化在其奇点邻域中的局部动力学分析^[1]。该方法已经广泛应用于一些应用学科^[2-6]。

在正规形理论中,首要的问题是如何计算给定的非线性微分方程的正规形。众所周知,给定一个非线性微分系统,要计算它的正规形十分困难,并且由于正规形一般是不唯一的,这导致计算正规形更加复杂^[1]。目前已找到一些计算线性化矩阵不是零矩阵的非线性微分方程正规形(非退化微分方程)的有效方法^[3,7-11]。直到本世纪初,由于受到应用学科中提出的非线性微分方程模型驱动,国内外数学工作者开始研究计算线性化矩阵为零矩阵的非线性微分方程(退化微分方程)正规形的方法,如:Algaba 等^[12]利用李括号方法建立了拟齐次共轭等价与轨道等价正规形理论的一般框架;Algaba 等^[13]利用

李三角形方法给出了拟齐次共轭等价与轨道等价正规形的算法。如同经典正规形理论,用这种方法计算正规形,困难在于需要确定无穷多个定义在拟齐次向量场空间上同调算子值域的补空间,目前仅能计算一些特殊形式的退化微分方程的正规形。Algaba 等^[14-17]利用这种方法计算了几类特殊平面退化微分方程正规形,并用来解决它们的解析可积性、中心与细焦点的判别以及逆积分因子存在性问题。李梦晓等^[18-19]利用 Carleman 线性化方法计算了几类广义鞍结微分方程的正规形。

本文首先把非线性微分方程按齐次方式展开,给出主微分方程进行保守-耗散分解,并给出这种分解的几个性质。然后利用这些性质,把求定义在齐次向量场空间上同调算子值域的补空间化为求定义在齐次多项式空间上李导数算子值域的补空间。一般而言,确定这样的无穷多个补空间是困难的。本文在主微分方程是哈密尔顿系统并且哈密尔顿函数在复多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ 上的分解式都是单因式的假设下,给出确定补空间的递推公式,从而只需计算有限多个这样的补空间。最后把这些结论应用到一类广义 Hopf 奇点情形,并利用 Algaba 等^[13]中的李三

角形方法确定正规形系数与原微分方程系数之间的关系,为这类非线性微分方程的进一步定性分析提供基础。

1 二维微分方程的正规形

考虑微分方程

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= \dot{x} = F(x) = F_r(x) + F_{r+1}(x) + \cdots \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} F_{r+j}(x) \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

或相应的向量场 $F(x)$, 其中 $x = (x, y)^T \in \mathbf{R}^2$, $F_r(x) \neq 0, r \in \mathbf{N}, F_{r+j} \in \mathcal{H}_{r+j}, j \in \mathbf{N}_0$. 在本文中, \mathbf{N}_0 表示包含数零的自然数集合, \mathbf{N} 表示正整数集合, \mathbf{C} 表示复数集合, \mathcal{P}_j 表示由 j 次齐次多项式构成的向量空间, \mathcal{H}_j 表示由 j 次齐次多项式向量场构成的向量空间。假设原点 $O(0, 0)$ 是(1)的孤立奇点。方程(1)的主微分方程为

$$\dot{x} = F_r(x) \quad (2)$$

在正规形的经典理论中, 对于一个线性部分的系数矩阵 $A = DF(0)$ 为非零矩阵的微分方程(即对应于(1)中 $r = 1$ 的情形), 求其正规形的通常做法是: 首先假设已经求得阶数小于或等于 $k-1$ 的正规形, 然后去求 k 阶的正规形^[1]。类似地, 对于 $r > 1$ 的一般情形, 假设已经求得阶数小于或等于 $r+k-2$ 的正规形, 为求方程(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶正规形, 令近恒等变量变换

$$x = y + P_k(y) \quad (3)$$

其中 $y = (x_1, y_1)^T \in \mathbf{R}^2, P_k \in \mathcal{H}_k, k \geq 1$, 则(1)变成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= \dot{y} = G(y) \\ &= [I + DP_k(y)]^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} F_{r+j}(y + P_k(y)) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

可以证明(4)与(1)的前 $r+k-2$ 次多项式向量场是相同的, 记为 $\mathcal{T}^{r+k-2}(G) = \mathcal{T}^{r+k-2}(F)$, 但 $G_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1} - [P_k, F_r]$, 其中 $[P_k, F_r] = DP_k \cdot F_r - DF_r \cdot P_k$ 是向量场 P_k 与 F_r 的李括号, 容易证明 $[P_k, F_r] \in \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1}$. 引进仅依赖于 F_r 的同调线性算子:

$$L_{r+k-1}: \mathcal{H}_k \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1}$$

$$P_k \mapsto L_k(P_k) = [P_k, F_r],$$

则 $G_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1} - L_{r+k-1}(P_k)$. 记 L_{r+k-1} 值域为 $\text{Range}(L_{r+k-1})$, 并取 $\text{Range}(L_{r+k-1})$ 在 \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1} 的一个补空间为 $\text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$, 于是有分解式 $F_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1}^r + F_{r+k-1}^c$, 其中 $F_{r+k-1}^r \in \text{Range}(L_{r+k-1}), F_{r+k-1}^c \in \text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$. 虽然当取定 $\text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$ 后此分解式是唯一的, 但由于 $\text{Range}(L_{r+k-1})$ 在 \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1} 的一个补空

间的取法一般不唯一, 所以此分解式依赖于补空间 $\text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$ 的取法。类似于经典正规形理论的思想, 对每个 $k \geq 2$, 为求得方程(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶共轭等价正规形, 只需选取合适的 P_k 使得 $L_{r+k-1}(P_k) = F_{r+k-1}^r$, 从而 $G_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1}^c$, 并且称方程(4)为方程(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶共轭等价正规形。从 $k = 2$ 开始做变量变换(3)求得方程(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶共轭等价正规形, 然后把变量 y 换回到原变量 x , 继续这个步骤就得到共轭等价正规形定理:

定理 1 微分方程(1)共轭等价于

$$\dot{y} = G(y) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} G_{r+j}(y) \quad (5)$$

其中 $G_r = F_r$, 且 $G_{r+j} \in \text{Cor}(L_{r+j}), j \geq 1$.

注意到在求得共轭等价正规形定理 1 过程中, 还可以先做时间变换以便求得改进型的拓扑等价(也称轨道等价)正规形定理: 对 $k \geq 2$, 先令 $\frac{dt}{dT} = 1 + \mu_{k-1}(x)$, 其中 $\mu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k-1}$, 则方程(1)变成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dT} &= \dot{x} = F_r(x) + F_{r+1}(x) + \cdots + F_{r+k-2}(x) + \\ &\quad [F_{r+k-1}(x) + \mu_{k-1}(x)F_r(x)] + \cdots \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

接下来令近恒等变量变换(3), 则方程(1)变成

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dT} &= \dot{y} = G(y) \\ &= [1 + \mu_{k-1}(y + P_k(y))] \cdot \\ &\quad [I + DP_k(y)]^{-1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} F_{r+j}(y + P_k(y)) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

可以证明方程(7)与方程(6)的前 $r+k-2$ 次多项式向量场是相同的, 记为 $\mathcal{T}^{r+k-2}(G) = \mathcal{T}^{r+k-2}(F)$, 但 $G_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1} + \mu_{k-1}F_r - L_{r+k-1}(P_k)$. 引进仅依赖于 F_r 的同调线性算子:

$$L_{r+k-1}: \mathcal{H}_k \times \mathcal{P}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1}$$

$$(P_k, \mu_{k-1}) \mapsto L_{r+k-1}(P_k, \mu_{k-1}) = [P_k, F_r] - \mu_{k-1}F_r,$$

则 $G_{r+k-1} = F_{r+k-1} - L_{r+k-1}(P_k, \mu_{k-1})$. 记 L_{r+k-1} 值域为 $\text{Range}(L_{r+k-1})$, 并取 $\text{Range}(L_{r+k-1})$ 在 \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1} 的一个补空间为 $\text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$, 于是 $F_{r+k-1} = \hat{F}_{r+k-1}^r + \hat{F}_{r+k-1}^c$, 其中 $\hat{F}_{r+k-1}^r \in \text{Range}(L_{r+k-1}), \hat{F}_{r+k-1}^c \in \text{Cor}(L_{r+k-1})$. 对每个 $k \geq 2$, 为求得(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶轨道等价正规形, 只需选取 (P_k, μ_{k-1}) 使得 $L_{r+k-1}(P_k, \mu_{k-1}) = \hat{F}_{r+k-1}^r$, 从而 $G_{r+k-1} = \hat{F}_{r+k-1}^c$, 并且称方程(7)为方程(1)的 $r+k-1$ 阶轨道等价正规形。从 $k = 2$ 开始继续这个步骤, 得到下面的轨道等价正规形定理:

定理 2 微分方程(1)轨道等价于

$$\dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{G}(\mathbf{y}) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \mathbf{G}_{r+j}(\mathbf{y}) \quad (8)$$

其中 $\mathbf{G}_r = \mathbf{F}_r$, 且 $\mathbf{G}_{r+j} \in \text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j}), j \geq 1$.

为了简化这类正规形的计算, 区分变量变换与时间变换对正规形的作用是重要的。为此引进下面的李导数算子:

$$\ell_{k-1}: \mathcal{P}_{k-r} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{k-1}$$

$$\mu_{k-r} \mapsto \ell_{k-1}(\mu_{k-r}) = \nabla \mu_{k-r} \cdot \mathbf{F}_r,$$

其中 $\nabla \mu_{k-r}$ 表示 μ_{k-r} 的梯度。取 $\text{Range}(\ell_{k-1})$ 在 \mathcal{P}_{k-1} 的一个补空间为 $\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})$ (当然这样的补空间的取法也是不唯一的), 则可以证明下面命题成立:

引理 1^[12] $\text{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) = \text{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) + \text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})\mathbf{F}_r$, 但这个和一般不是直和。

由引理 1 可知, 在做时间变换的约化过程中, 只需在 $\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})$ 选 $\mu_{k-1}(\mathbf{x})$ 就可以了。因此可以修改上面的同调算子 \mathcal{L}_{r+k-1} 如下:

$$\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}: \mathcal{H}_k \times \text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1}$$

$$(\mathbf{P}_k, \nu_{k-1}) \mapsto \mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}(\mathbf{P}_k, \nu_{k-1}) = [\mathbf{P}_k, \mathbf{F}_r] - \nu_{k-1} \mathbf{F}_r,$$

其中 $\nu_{k-1} \in \text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})$ 。

通过上面的分析, 为了从理论上计算方程 (1) 的轨道等价正规形 (8), 只需对每个 $j \geq 1$, 求 \mathcal{H}_{r+j} 的线性子空间 $\text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j})$ 的一组基, 并且虽然 $\text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j})$ 的取法不唯一, 但它只依赖于 (1) 的主向量场 \mathbf{F}_r 。然而对于给定的 \mathbf{F}_r , 要给出 $\text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j})$ 的一组基的规律性仍然是困难的。

为了给出 $\text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j})$ 的一组有规律性的基, 先把任一齐次向量场 $\mathbf{F}_k, k \geq r$ 进行如下的耗散-守恒分解:

引理 2^[12] 若 $\mathbf{F}_k = (F_1^k(x, y), F_2^k(x, y))^T \in \mathcal{H}_k$, 则成立

$$\mathbf{F}_k = \mathbf{X}_{h_{k+1}} + \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0 \quad (9)$$

其中 $\mu_{k-1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \text{div}(\mathbf{F}_k) \in \mathcal{P}_{k-1}, h_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1} \mathbf{D}_0 \wedge \mathbf{F}_k$

$= \frac{1}{k+1} [xF_2^k - yF_1^k] \in \mathcal{P}_{k+1}, \mathbf{D}_0 = (x, y)^T$, 且

$\mathbf{X}_{h_{k+1}} = \left(-\frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial h_{k+1}}{\partial x} \right)^T$ 是以 h_{k+1} 为哈密顿函数的哈密顿向量场。

记 $\mathcal{D}_k = \{\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0 \mid \mu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k-1}\}, C_k = \{\mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}} \mid g_{k+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k+1}\}$, 则可以证明 \mathcal{D}_k 与 C_k 分别是 \mathcal{H}_k 的线性子空间, 并且 $\mathcal{H}_k = C_k \oplus \mathcal{D}_k$ 。

其次, 对 (1) 的主向量场 \mathbf{F}_r 做如下的重要假设: 假设 \mathbf{F}_r 是守恒的, 即 $\mathbf{F}_r = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}$, 其中 $h_{r+1} =$

$\frac{1}{k+1} [xF_2^r - yF_1^r] \in \mathcal{P}_{r+1}$ 。关于这种分解有下面重要的性质:

引理 3 令 $\mu_{k-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k-1}, g_{k+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k+1}$, 则

$$\text{a) } [\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}] = \mathbf{X}_{f_{r+k}} \in C_{r+k-1}, \text{ 其中 } f_{r+k} = -\nabla g_{k+1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \nabla h_{r+1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}.$$

$$\text{b) } \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \mathbf{X}_{\tilde{f}_{r+k}} + \tilde{\mu}_{r+k-2} \mathbf{D}_0 \in C_{r+k-1} \oplus \mathcal{D}_{r+k-1},$$

其中 $\tilde{f}_{r+k} = \frac{r+1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}, \tilde{\mu}_{r+k-2} = \frac{1}{r+k} \nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}.$

$$\text{c) } [\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0] = \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r+1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \left(-\frac{k+1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\mu_{k-1}) \mathbf{D}_0 \right) \in C_{r+k-1} \oplus \mathcal{D}_{r+k-1}.$$

证明:

$$\text{a) } [\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}] = \mathbf{D}\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}} - \mathbf{D}\mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial y \partial x} & -\frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial x \partial y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial y \partial x} & -\frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial y^2} \\ \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial x \partial y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial y \partial x} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial y^2} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \\ -\frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 g_{k+1}}{\partial x \partial y} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} \right) \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{X}_{f_{r+k}},$$

$$\text{其中 } f_{r+k} = -\frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g_{k+1}}{\partial x} = -\nabla g_{k+1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \nabla h_{r+1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}.$$

$$\text{b) 因为 } \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \begin{bmatrix} -\mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \\ \mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{H}_{r+k-1}, \text{ 所}$$

以由引理 2 得

$$\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \mathbf{X}_{\tilde{f}_{r+k}} + \tilde{\mu}_{r+k-2} \mathbf{D}_0 \in C_{r+k-1} \oplus \mathcal{D}_{r+k-1},$$

其中

$$\tilde{f}_{r+k} = \frac{1}{r+k} \left[x \mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} + y \mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} \left[x \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \right].$$

因为 $h_{r+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{r+1}$, 所以由 Euler 定理得

$$x \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} = (r+1) h_{r+1},$$

$$\text{于是 } \tilde{f}_{r+k} = \frac{r+1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1},$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{\mu}_{r+k-2} &= \frac{1}{r+k} \operatorname{div}(\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}) \\
&= \frac{1}{r+k} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(-\mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{r+k} \left[-\frac{\partial \mu_{k-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} - \mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial y \partial x} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \frac{\partial \mu_{k-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} + \mu_{k-1} \frac{\partial^2 h_{r+1}}{\partial x \partial y} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{r+k} \left[-\frac{\partial \mu_{k-1}}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \mu_{k-1}}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h_{r+1}}{\partial x} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{r+k} \nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}.
\end{aligned}$$

c) 因为对任意的可微函数 f 及可微向量场 \mathbf{F} 与 \mathbf{G} , 成立李括号恒等式

$$[f\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}] = (\nabla f \cdot \mathbf{G})\mathbf{F} + f[\mathbf{F}, \mathbf{G}],$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
[\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0] &= -[\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r] \\
&= -(\nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{F}_r) \mathbf{D}_0 - \mu_{k-1} [\mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r],
\end{aligned}$$

而由 Euler 定理得

$$\begin{aligned}
[\mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r] &= \mathbf{D} \mathbf{D}_0 \cdot \mathbf{F}_r - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{F}_r \cdot \mathbf{D}_0 \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} F_1^r \\ F_2^r \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1^r}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_1^r}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F_2^r}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F_2^r}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{F}_r - \begin{bmatrix} x \frac{\partial F_1^r}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial F_1^r}{\partial y} \\ x \frac{\partial F_2^r}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial F_2^r}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \\
&= \mathbf{F}_r - r \mathbf{F}_r = -(r-1) \mathbf{F}_r,
\end{aligned}$$

所以由 b) 并注意到 $\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} = \mathbf{F}_r$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu_{k-1} [\mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r] &= -(r-1) \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} \\
&= -(r-1) \left\{ \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \left(\frac{1}{r+k} \nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} \right) \mathbf{D}_0 \right\} \\
&= -\mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} - \frac{r-1}{r+k} (\nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}) \mathbf{D}_0,
\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
[\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0] &= \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \\
&\quad \frac{r-1}{r+k} (\nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}) \mathbf{D}_0 - (\nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{F}_r) \mathbf{D}_0 \\
&= \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \left(-\frac{k+1}{r+k} (\nabla \mu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}) \mathbf{D}_0 \right) \\
&= \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \left(-\frac{k+1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\mu_{k-1}) \mathbf{D}_0 \right).
\end{aligned}$$

证毕。

由引理 3, 我们可以对每个 $k \geq r$ 研究 $\operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_k)$ 的结构。首先注意到直和 $\mathcal{H}_k = \mathbf{C}_k \oplus \mathcal{D}_k$ 与直积 $\mathbf{C}_k \times \mathcal{D}_k$ 是同构的, 因此为讨论方便在同构意义

下可以等同 $\mathcal{H}_k = \mathbf{C}_k \oplus \mathcal{D}_k$, 即对任意的 $\mathbf{P}_k \in \mathcal{H}_k$, 有表达式 $\mathbf{P}_k = (\mathbf{P}_k^c, \mathbf{P}_k^d) \in \mathbf{C}_k \times \mathcal{D}_k$, 其中 $\mathbf{P}_k^c = \mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}$, $\mathbf{P}_k^d = \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0$ 。于是可以把算子 \mathcal{L}_{r+k-1} 重新写成:

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}: \mathbf{C}_k \times \mathcal{D}_k \times \operatorname{Cor}(\ell_{k-1}) &\rightarrow \mathbf{C}_{r+k-1} \times \mathcal{D}_{r+k-1} \\
(\mathbf{P}_k^c, \mathbf{P}_k^d, \nu_{k-1}) &\mapsto \mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}(\mathbf{P}_k^c, \mathbf{P}_k^d, \nu_{k-1}),
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}(\mathbf{P}_k^c, \mathbf{P}_k^d, \nu_{k-1}) &= [\mathbf{P}_k^c + \mathbf{P}_k^d, \mathbf{F}_r] - \nu_{k-1} \mathbf{F}_r \\
&= [\mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}, \mathbf{F}_r] + [\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r] - \nu_{k-1} \mathbf{F}_r.
\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}
[\mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}, \mathbf{F}_r] &= [\mathbf{X}_{g_{k+1}}, \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}] = \mathbf{X}_{\nabla g_{k+1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}} = \mathbf{X}_{\ell_{r+k}(g_{k+1})}, \\
[\mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0, \mathbf{F}_r] &= -[\mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}, \mu_{k-1} \mathbf{D}_0] = -\mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \\
&\quad \frac{k+1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\mu_{k-1}) \mathbf{D}_0,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\nu_{k-1} \mathbf{F}_r &= \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \nu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \frac{1}{r+k} \nabla \nu_{k-1} \cdot \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} \mathbf{D}_0 \\
&= \mathbf{X}_{\frac{r-1}{r+k} \nu_{k-1} h_{r+1}} + \frac{1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\nu_{k-1}) \mathbf{D}_0,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}(\mathbf{P}_k^c, \mathbf{P}_k^d, \nu_{k-1}) = (\mathbf{X}_{\xi_{r+k}}, \eta_{r+k-2} \mathbf{D}_0),$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\xi_{r+k} &= \ell_{r+k}(g_{k+1}) - \frac{r^2-1}{r+k} \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1} - \\
&\quad \frac{r+1}{r+k} \nu_{k-1} h_{r+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{r+k},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\eta_{r+k-2} = \frac{k+1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\mu_{k-1}) - \frac{1}{r+k} \ell_{r+k-2}(\nu_{k-1}) \in \mathcal{P}_{r+k-2}.$$

由 μ_{k-1} 与 ν_{k-1} 的任意性知,

$$\operatorname{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathcal{D}_{r+k-1}} = \operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0,$$

所以若取 $\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k-2})$ 在 \mathcal{P}_{r+k-2} 中的一个补空间 $\operatorname{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2})$, 则

$$\operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathcal{D}_{r+k-1}} = \operatorname{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0.$$

为讨论 $\operatorname{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathbf{C}_{r+k-1}}$ 与 $\operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathbf{C}_{r+k-1}}$, 再定义算子

$$\delta_{r+k}: \mathcal{P}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{r+k}$$

$$\mu_{k-1} \mapsto \delta_{r+k}(\mu_{k-1}) = \mu_{k-1} h_{r+1},$$

则 $\operatorname{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathbf{C}_{r+k-1}} = \mathbf{X}_{\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \operatorname{Range}(\delta_{r+k})}$ 。若取 $\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \operatorname{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 在 \mathcal{P}_{r+k} 中的一个补空间 $(\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \operatorname{Range}(\delta_{r+k}))^c$, 则

$$\operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathbf{C}_{r+k-1}} = \mathbf{X}_{(\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \operatorname{Range}(\delta_{r+k}))^c},$$

从而由于 $\mathcal{H}_k = \mathbf{C}_k \oplus \mathcal{D}_k$ 是直和得

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) &= \operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathcal{D}_{r+k-1}} \oplus \operatorname{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) \Big|_{\mathbf{C}_{r+k-1}} \\
&= \operatorname{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0 \oplus \mathbf{X}_{(\operatorname{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \operatorname{Range}(\delta_{r+k}))^c}.
\end{aligned}$$

由于补空间取法一般是不唯一的, 因此一般地

$$(\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k}))^c = (\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}))^c \cap (\text{Range}(\delta_{r+k}))^c$$

是不成立的。但我们可以这样来取 $\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 在 \mathcal{P}_{r+k} 中的一个补空间: 设 $\dim(\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})) = m, \dim(\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k})) = s, \dim(\text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})) = t$, 并取 $\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 的一组基为 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$, 若 $m = 0$, 但下面的讨论仍能进行。由 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_m$ 可扩充为 $\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k})$ 的一组基: $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_{m+1}, \dots, \beta_s$; 同样地可扩充为 $\text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 的一组基: $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \gamma_{m+1}, \dots, \gamma_t$; 并且容易证明

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_{m+1}, \dots, \beta_s, \gamma_{m+1}, \dots, \gamma_t,$$

是线性无关的; 最后由 $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_{m+1}, \dots, \beta_s, \gamma_{m+1}, \dots, \gamma_t$ 扩充为 \mathcal{P}_{r+k} 的一组基:

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_{m+1}, \dots, \beta_s, \gamma_{m+1}, \dots, \gamma_t, \lambda_{s+t-m+1}, \dots, \lambda_{r+k+1}.$$

现可取

$$\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) = \text{span}\{\gamma_{m+1}, \dots, \gamma_t, \lambda_{s+t-m+1}, \dots, \lambda_{r+k+1}\},$$

$$\text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k}) = \text{span}\{\beta_{m+1}, \dots, \beta_s, \lambda_{s+t-m+1}, \dots, \lambda_{r+k+1}\},$$

而

$$\text{span}\{\lambda_{s+t-m+1}, \dots, \lambda_{r+k+1}\} = \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k})$$

可以作为 $\text{Range}(\ell_{r+k}) + \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 在 \mathcal{P}_{r+k} 中的一个补空间, 当然这样的补空间的取法是不唯一的。

通过上面的分析, 得到下面的结论:

命题 1 \mathcal{L}_{r+j-1} 的值域 $\text{Range}(\mathcal{L}_{r+j-1})$ 的一个补空间可以取为

$$\text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) = \mathbf{X}_{\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k})} \oplus \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0.$$

由命题 1 及定理 2, 我们得到:

定理 3 若 $\mathbf{F}_r = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}$, 则微分方程(1) 轨道等价于

$$\dot{x} = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} + \mathbf{X}_H + \nu \mathbf{D}_0 \quad (10)$$

其中: $H \in \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} (\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+j}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+j})), \nu \in \bigoplus_{j=1}^{\infty} \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+j-2})$.

如果进一步假设 $h_{r+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{r+1}$ 在复多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ 中的因式分解仅有单因式, 则成立:

命题 2 假设微分方程(1) 的主向量场 $\mathbf{F}_r = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} \in \mathcal{H}_r, h_{r+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{r+1}$ 在复多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ 中的因式分解仅有单因式, 并且 $k \geq 1$, 则

$$a) \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) = h_{r+1} \text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1});$$

$$b) \text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) = \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0.$$

证明: a) 因为 $h_{r+1} \in \mathcal{P}_{r+1}$ 在复多项式环 $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$ 中的因式分解仅有单因式, 所以如果 $U(x, y) \in \mathcal{P}_k$ 是 $\dot{x} = \mathbf{F}_r(x) = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}}$ 的首次积分, 则存在 $s \in \mathbb{N}$ 且 $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得

$$U(x, y) = \gamma(h_{r+1}(x, y))^s,$$

即 $k = s(r+1)$ 。假设(1) 有一个解析(或形式的) 首次积分, 则 $V(x, y) = h_{r+1}(x, y) + \dots$ 是(1) 的一个首次积分, 其中 \dots 表示高次齐次项。对任意的 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 如果 $k = s_1(r+1) + s_0$, 其中 $0 \leq s_0 < r$, 则

$$\text{Ker}(\ell_{r+k}) = \begin{cases} \text{span}\{h_{r+1}^{s_1}\}, & s_0 = 0 \\ \{0\}, & s_0 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

对任意的 $k \geq 2$, 如果 $\ell_{r+k-2}(\mu_{k-1}) \in \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k-2})$, 则 $\mu_{k-1} \in \text{Range}(\delta_{k-1})$; 又对任意的 $k > r$, 成立 $\dim(\text{Cor}(\ell_{k+r})) = \dim(\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1}))$, 所以对任意的 $k > r$, 并且取一个补空间 $\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})$, 则 $\delta_{r+k}(\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1}))$ 可以取为 ℓ_{r+k} 的一个补空间, 即

$$\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) = \delta_{r+k}(\text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1})) = h_{r+1} \text{Cor}(\ell_{k-1}).$$

b) 对任意的 $\lambda_{r+k} \in \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k})$, 则 $\lambda_{r+k} \in \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k})$ 且 $\lambda_{r+k} \in \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k})$ 。由 $\lambda_{r+k} \in \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k})$ 知, 存在 $\lambda_{k-1} \in \mathcal{P}_{k-1}$ 使得 $\lambda_{r+k} = h_{r+1} \lambda_{k-1}$, 从而 $\lambda_{r+k} \in \text{Range}(\delta_{r+k})$ 。但 $\text{Range}(\delta_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k}) = \{0\}$, 所以 $\lambda_{r+k} = 0$, 所以 $\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k}) = \{0\}$, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cor}(\mathcal{L}_{r+k-1}) &= \mathbf{X}_{\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) \cap \text{Cor}(\delta_{r+k})} \oplus \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0 \\ &= \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k-2}) \mathbf{D}_0. \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

由命题 2 a) 可知: 对任意的 $k \geq 2$, 为求 $\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k})$, 只需求

$$\text{Cor}(\ell_r), \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+1}), \dots, \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+r}) = \text{Cor}(\ell_{2r})$$

即可。实际上, 对任意的 $k \in \mathbb{N}$, 如果 $k = s_1(r+1) + s_0$, 其中 $0 \leq s_0 < r$, 则

$$\text{Cor}(\ell_{r+k}) = (h_{r+1})^{s_1} \text{Cor}(\ell_{r+s_0}).$$

定理 4 假设微分方程(1) 满足命题 2 的假设, 则微分方程(1) 轨道等价于

$$\dot{x} = \mathbf{X}_{h_{r+1}} + \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{j=r}^{2r} \eta_j^{(i)} (h_{r+1})^i \mathbf{D}_0 \quad (11)$$

其中 $\eta_j^{(i)} \in \text{Cor}(\ell_j), j = r, r+1, \dots, 2r$.

2 广义 Hopf 奇点的正规形

现在利用上节中的有关结果计算二维退化非线性微分方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{30}x^3 + a_{21}x^2y + a_{12}xy^2 + a_{03}y^3 \\ b_{30}x^3 + b_{21}x^2y + b_{12}xy^2 + b_{03}y^3 \end{pmatrix} + \dots \quad (12)$$

的正规形。(12) 的奇点 O 通常称为广义 Hopf 奇点。

因为 $\mathbf{F}_2(x, y) = (y^2, -x^2)^T = \mathbf{X}_{h_3}$, 其中

$h_3(x, y) = -\frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3)$ 在复多项式环 $\mathbf{C}[x, y]$ 中的因式分解仅有单因式, 所以 (12) 满足定理 4 的条件。

因为 $r = 2$, 并且

$$\mathcal{P}_1 = \text{span}\{x, y\},$$

$$\mathcal{P}_2 = \text{span}\{x^2, xy, y^2\},$$

$$\mathcal{P}_3 = \text{span}\{x^3, x^2y, xy^2, y^3\},$$

$$\mathcal{P}_4 = \text{span}\{x^4, x^3y, x^2y^2, xy^3, y^4\}.$$

对 $k = 1$,

$$\ell_2: \mathcal{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_2$$

$$\mu_1 \mapsto \ell_2(\mu_1) = \nabla \mu_1 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2,$$

令 $\mu_1 = d_{10}x + d_{01}y \in \mathcal{P}_1$, 则

$$\nabla \mu_1 = (d_{10}, d_{01})^T, \nabla \mu_1 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2 = d_{10}y^2 - d_{01}x^2,$$

所以 $\text{Range}(\ell_2) = \text{span}\{x^2, y^2\}$, 于是可取 $\text{Cor}(\ell_2) = \text{span}\{xy\}$ 。

对 $k = 2$,

$$\ell_3: \mathcal{P}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_3$$

$$\mu_2 \mapsto \ell_3(\mu_2) = \nabla \mu_2 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2,$$

令 $\mu_2 = d_{20}x^2 + d_{11}xy + d_{02}y^2 \in \mathcal{P}_2$, 则

$$\nabla \mu_2 = (2d_{20}x + d_{11}y, d_{11}x + 2d_{02}y)^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \mu_2 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2 &= -d_{11}x^3 - 2d_{02}x^2y + 2d_{20}xy^2 + d_{11}y^3 \\ &= d_{11}(3h_3 + 2y^3) - 2d_{02}x^2y + 2d_{20}xy^2, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\text{Range}(\ell_3) = \text{span}\{3h_3 + 2y^3, x^2y, xy^2\}$, 于是可取 $\text{Cor}(\ell_3) = \text{span}\{y^3\}$ 。

对 $k = 3$,

$$\ell_4: \mathcal{P}_3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_4$$

$$\mu_3 \mapsto \ell_4(\mu_3) = \nabla \mu_3 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2,$$

令 $\mu_3 = d_{30}x^3 + d_{21}x^2y + d_{12}xy^2 + d_{03}y^3 \in \mathcal{P}_3$, 则

$$\nabla \mu_3 = (3d_{30}x^2 + 2d_{21}xy + d_{12}y^2, d_{21}x^2 + 2d_{12}xy + 3d_{03}y^2)^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \mu_3 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2 &= (3d_{30} - 3d_{03})x^2y^2 + 3d_{21}(xy^3 + xh_3) + \\ &\quad 3d_{12}(y^4 + 2yh_3), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\text{Range}(\ell_4) = \text{span}\{x^2y^2, xy^3 + xh_3, y^4 + 2yh_3\}$, 于是可取 $\text{Cor}(\ell_4) = \text{span}\{xy^3, y^4\}$ 。

对 $k = 4$,

$$\ell_5: \mathcal{P}_4 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_5$$

$$\mu_4 \mapsto \ell_5(\mu_4) = \nabla \mu_4 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2,$$

令 $\mu_4 = d_{40}x^4 + d_{31}x^3y + d_{22}x^2y^2 + d_{13}xy^3 + d_{04}y^4 \in \mathcal{P}_4$, 则

$$\nabla \mu_4 = (4d_{40}x^3 + 3d_{31}x^2y + 2d_{22}xy^2 + d_{13}y^3,$$

$$d_{31}x^3 + 2d_{22}x^2y + 3d_{13}xy^2 + 4d_{04}y^3)^T,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \mu_4 \cdot \mathbf{F}_2 &= -4d_{40}(3y^2h_3 + y^5) + d_{31}(4x^2y^3 + \\ &\quad 3x^2h_3) + 2d_{22}(2xy^4 + 3xyh_3) \\ &\quad + d_{13}(4y^5 + 9y^2h_3) - 4d_{04}x^2y^3, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\text{Range}(\ell_5) = \text{span}\{3y^2h_3 + y^5, 4x^2y^3 + 3x^2h_3, 2xy^4 + 3xyh_3, 4y^5 + 9y^2h_3, x^2y^3\}$, 于是可取 $\text{Cor}(\ell_5) = \text{span}\{xy^4\}$ 。

由定理 3 可得系统 (12) 通过耗散变换, 与下面系统是轨道等价:

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix} + b_2 \begin{pmatrix} x^2y \\ xy^2 \end{pmatrix} + b_3 \begin{pmatrix} xy^3 \\ y^4 \end{pmatrix} + \\ &\quad \left[b_4 \begin{pmatrix} x^2y^3 \\ xy^4 \end{pmatrix} + b_5 \begin{pmatrix} xy^4 \\ y^5 \end{pmatrix} \right] + \cdots \\ &= \mathbf{G}_2(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{G}_3(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{G}_4(\mathbf{x}) + \cdots \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

如果令

$$\mathbf{F}_3(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{pmatrix} a_{30}x^3 + a_{21}x^2y + a_{12}xy^2 + a_{03}y^3 \\ b_{30}x^3 + b_{21}x^2y + b_{12}xy^2 + b_{03}y^3 \end{pmatrix},$$

则利用 Lie 三角形算法得到下面关系式:

$$b_2 = \frac{1}{2}(a_{21} + b_{12}),$$

$$b_3 = -2a_{04} - \frac{3}{4}a_{12}b_{12} + \frac{3}{4}a_{12}a_{21} + 3Ca_{21} - 6Cb_{03} -$$

$$\frac{9}{4}(a_{03})^2 + \frac{9}{4}a_{03}b_{21} + \frac{15}{4}a_{03}a_{30} + \frac{3}{2}b_{03}b_{12} +$$

$$\frac{3}{2}b_{03}a_{21} - \frac{44}{9}a_{40} - \frac{132}{72}a_{30}a_{12} - \frac{660}{72}a_{30}b_{30} -$$

$$\frac{396}{72}a_{30}b_{30} - \frac{132}{18}Ca_{21} - b_{31} - \frac{3}{4}b_{31}a_{12} + \frac{9}{4}b_{30}a_{30} -$$

$$\frac{3}{2}b_{30}b_{12} - \frac{9}{4}b_{21}b_{30} - 3Cb_{12} + 3Ca_{21} + \frac{3}{2}b_{03}a_{30} -$$

$$\frac{3}{4}b_{30}a_{03} - 2b_{04} - \frac{3}{4}(b_{12})^2 + \frac{3}{4}a_{21}b_{12} + 3Cb_{12} +$$

$$\frac{9}{4}b_{03}a_{03} + \frac{3}{4}b_{03}b_{21} + \frac{27}{4}b_{03}a_{30} - \frac{1}{3}b_{13} - \frac{1}{4}b_{21}b_{12} +$$

$$\frac{1}{4}b_{21}a_{21} + Cb_{21} + \frac{1}{2}a_{30}b_{12} - (b_{03})^2 + Ca_{03} +$$

$$\frac{1}{2}a_{12}b_{03} - \frac{2}{3}b_{40} - \frac{5}{4}b_{21}a_{12} - \frac{5}{4}(b_{30})^2 -$$

$$\frac{5}{4}b_{30}b_{03} - Cb_{21} + 2Ca_{30} + \frac{4}{9}a_{22} + \frac{5}{18}a_{30}b_{12} -$$

$$\frac{5}{3}a_{30}a_{21} - 2Ca_{30} - \frac{1}{6}(a_{12})^2 - \frac{1}{6}a_{12}b_{30} +$$

$$\frac{1}{6}a_{12}b_{21} + 2Ca_{03} + 2Cb_{21} - \frac{1}{3}b_{12}b_{21},$$

其中: C 为任意常数。用同样的方法可以求得正规形中更高次项的系数与原微分方程的系数之间的关系, 但这些公式过于复杂, 在此不再给出。于是, 可得系统 (4) 的正规形为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2}(a_{21} + b_{12})x^2y \\ \frac{1}{2}(a_{21} + b_{12})xy^2 \end{pmatrix} + \cdots.$$

3 结 语

正规形理论在非线形微分方程的定性研究中具有重要的意义。本文给出了二维退化非线性微分方程正规形的共轭等价正规形定理与轨道等价正规形定理。对于一般的退化非线性微分方程,要根据正规形定理计算它的正规形十分困难,需要确定无穷多个李导数算子值域的补空间。但当非线性微分方程的主微分方程是哈密尔顿的并且其哈密尔顿函数在复多项式环 $\mathbf{C}[x, y]$ 上的因式仅为单因式时,只需确定有限多个这样的补空间。本文利用这些结果计算出下面特殊形式退化非线性微分方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y^2 \\ -x^2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} a_{30}x^3 + a_{21}x^2y + a_{12}xy^2 + a_{03}y^3 \\ b_{30}x^3 + b_{21}x^2y + b_{12}xy^2 + b_{03}y^3 \end{pmatrix} + \dots$$

的正规形,并给出正规形与原微分方程的低次项系数之间的关系,为这类非线性微分方程的进一步定性分析提供基础。这种方法在物理学、生物学、天文学等应用学科中具有广泛的应用前景。

当非线性微分方程的主微分方程不是哈密尔顿的,或者即使主微分方程是哈密尔顿的但其哈密尔顿函数在复多项式环 $\mathbf{C}[x, y]$ 上的因式有重因式时,如何有效地计算其正规形有待继续研究。

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Computation of Normal Forms for a Class of Degenerate Nonlinear Differential Equations

ZHANG Jing, HUANG Tusen

(School of Sciences, Zhejiang Sci-Tech University, Hangzhou 310018, China)

Abstract: For degenerate nonlinear differential equations, the conservative-dissipative splitting is given, and some properties of this splitting are proved. By using these properties, a complementary subspace to the range of the homological operator defined on the homogeneous vector field space can be expressed in terms of a complementary subspace to the range of the Lie derivative operator defined on the homogeneous polynomial space. Under the hypotheses that the leading part of the degenerate nonlinear differential equations is Hamiltonian and the associated Hamiltonian function only has simple factors in its factorization on the complex polynomial ring $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$, to obtain the normal form, it needs only to compute a certain number of the complementary subspaces to the range of the Lie derivative operators defined on the homogeneous polynomial spaces, a recursive formulae of the computation for all the complementary subspaces are given. Finally, by using this method the normal form of a class of the generalized Hopf singularity is computed, relationship between the coefficients of the normal form and the origin equations is given by means of the Lie triangle method.

Key words: degenerate nonlinear differential equation; normal form; conservative-dissipative splitting

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