

# 一类广义鞍结平面系统正规形的计算

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**摘 要:** 对于一类广义鞍结系统,利用 Carleman 线性化方法,把非线性系统转化为无穷维上的线性系统,得到矩阵中具体项之间的递推关系,从而计算出它的正规形,并给出相应的近恒等变量变换。文章提出的计算方法和结果把经典正规形理论中只能计算具非零线性部分动力系统的正规形,推广到可以计算具零线性部分动力系统的正规形情形;从计算过程中可以直接得出相应的近恒等变量变换,从而解决了经典正规形理论中只能在理论上说明相应近恒等变量变换的存在却无法给出具体变换的难题。该文结果为简化分析这类退化系统的动力学性质奠定基础。

**关键词:** 广义鞍结系统;正规形;近恒等变量变换;Carleman 方法

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## 0 引言

正规形理论是研究非线性微分方程奇点附近轨线结构的基本工具之一。正规形理论研究的主要内容是计算给定非线性微分方程的正规形以及相应近恒等变量变换<sup>[1]</sup>。目前国内外已提出了很多计算正规形的有效方法,例如直接算法<sup>[2-3]</sup>、内积法<sup>[4-5]</sup>、李括号法<sup>[6-7]</sup>等。这些方法主要计算了具有非零系数矩阵的非线性微分方程的正规形,但是受方法本身的限制,不能同时给出相应的近恒等变量变换。然而,由于应用学科中的许多非线性微分方程在奇点的系数矩阵为零矩阵,因此需要研究当非线性微分方程在奇点的系数矩阵为零(即退化非线性微分方程)时正规形的计算问题。这方面的研究直到最近几年才涉及,如:Algaba 等<sup>[8]</sup>利用李括号法结合非线性微分方程的主系统的守恒-耗散分解研究了一类所谓广义幂零系统,并解决了此系统按齐次分解的正规形计算及其解析可积性问题;Algaba 等<sup>[9]</sup>利用李括号方法结合非线性微分方程的拟主系统的守恒-耗散分解研究了一类平面退化系统,并解决了

此系统按拟齐次分解的正规形计算及其解析可积性问题;Algaba 等<sup>[10]</sup>利用李括号方法结合非线性微分方程的拟主系统的守恒-耗散分解,研究了退化非线性微分方程按拟齐次分解的正规形计算及其中心问题;李梦晓等<sup>[11]</sup>利用 Carleman 方法计算了

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 \\ \lambda y^2 \end{pmatrix} + \dots \quad (1)$$

的正规形。

本文利用 Carleman 方法研究另外一类所谓的广义鞍结非线性微分方程

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x^3 \\ y^3 \end{pmatrix} + \dots \quad (2)$$

的正规型的计算,并给出所做的近恒等变量变换。由于系统(2)的最低次齐次项比系统(1)的最低次齐次项高一次,因此本文采用比文献[11]中更复杂的近恒等变量变换计算系统(1)的正规形。

## 1 正规形的推导

考虑平面系统

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = x_1^3 + X(x_1, x_2) \\ \dot{x}_2 = x_2^3 + Y(x_1, x_2) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中:  $X(x_1, x_2) = O(|(x_1, x_2)|^4)$ ,  $Y(x_1, x_2) = O(|(x_1, x_2)|^4)$ . 显然系统(3) 是一个退化平面系统, 本文称为广义鞍结系统. 记  $H_k$  为两个变量的  $k$  次齐次多项式线性空间, 在  $H_k$  中选择一组标准基  $x_1^{q_1} x_2^{q_2}$ , 其中:  $q = (q_1, q_2)$ ,  $q_i \in \mathbb{N}$ , 即  $q$  是 2 重指标, 记  $|q| = q_1 + q_2 = k$ . 本文采取由序  $x_1 < x_2$  诱导的字典序对单项式集合  $\{x_1^{q_1} x_2^{q_2} : q_1 + q_2 = k\}$  中元素进行排序, 并把  $H_k$  中的标准基记为:

$e_1^k = x_1^k, e_2^k = x_1^{k-1} x_2, e_3^k = x_1^{k-2} x_2^2, \dots, e_{d_k}^k = x_2^k$ , 容易验证其维数为  $d_k = k + 1$ . 记  $m_k = (e_1^k, e_2^k, \dots, e_{d_k}^k)^T$ , 则  $H_k$  中任何元素可写成:

$$P(x_1, x_2) = (\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{d_k}) m_k.$$

令  $H^\infty = \bigoplus_{k=1}^\infty H_k$ , 则  $H^\infty$  的标准基为  $m = (m_1^T, m_2^T, m_3^T, \dots)^T$ , 并且系统(3) 在这组标准基下的矩阵为:

$$T_m(D) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} & D_{15} & \cdots & D_{1,i+2} & D_{1,i+3} & \cdots \\ O & O & O & D_{24} & D_{25} & \cdots & D_{2,i+2} & D_{2,i+3} & \cdots \\ O & O & O & O & D_{35} & \cdots & D_{3,i+2} & D_{3,i+3} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ O & O & O & O & O & \cdots & D_{i,i+2} & D_{i,i+3} & \cdots \\ O & O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & D_{i+1,i+3} & \cdots \\ O & O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & O & \ddots \\ O & O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & O & \ddots \\ O & O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & O & \ddots \end{pmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{其中: } D_{13} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

设  $a_{k-i,i}^q$  为系统(3) 在第  $q$  个方程中  $x_1^{k-i} x_2^i$  的系数,  $q = 1, 2, k = 4, 5, \dots, i = 0, 1, \dots, k$ , 则:

$$D_{1k} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{k0}^1 & a_{k-1,1}^1 & a_{k-2,2}^1 & \cdots & a_{1,k-1}^1 & a_{0k}^1 \\ a_{k0}^2 & a_{k-1,1}^2 & a_{k-2,2}^2 & \cdots & a_{1,k-1}^2 & a_{0k}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

$k = 4, 5, \dots$ ,

若记  $M(k, m)$  表示  $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$  矩阵构成的线性空间, 则  $D_{1k} \in M(2, d_k)$ .

经典正规形理论计算正规形的一般步骤是: 假定已经求得系统的  $k-1$  阶正规形, 然后再求  $k$  阶正规形<sup>[1]</sup>. 而对于系统(3), 则需要假定已经求得  $k+1$  阶正规形, 再去求  $k+2$  阶正规形. 为此本文做如下近恒等变换:

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2) = (x_1, x_2)^T + \xi^k(x_1, x_2),$$

其中:  $\xi^k(x_1, x_2)$  是待求的 2 维  $k$  次齐次多项式向量场, 并且它在  $H^\infty$  的标准基下的表示分别为:

$$\varphi(m_1) = \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_1(x_1, x_2) \\ \varphi_2(x_1, x_2) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 + \xi_1^k(x_1, x_2) \\ x_2 + \xi_2^k(x_1, x_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= m_1 + E_{1k} m_k,$$

$$\varphi(m_2) = \varphi \begin{pmatrix} x_1^2 \\ x_1 x_2 \\ x_2^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= ((\varphi_1(x_1, x_2))^2 (\varphi_1(x_1, x_2)) (\varphi_2(x_1, x_2)) (\varphi_2(x_1, x_2))^2)$$

$$= m_2 + E_{2,k+1} m_{k+1} + E_{2,2k} m_{2k},$$

$$\text{其中: } E_{2,k+1} m_{k+1} = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_1 & 0 \\ x_2 & x_1 \\ 0 & 2x_2 \end{pmatrix} E_{1k} m_k. \text{ 一般地,}$$

$$\varphi(m_i) = m_i + E_{i,k+i-1} m_{k+i-1} + E_{i,2k+i-2} m_{2k+i-2} + \cdots + E_{i,(i-1)k+1} m_{(i-1)k+1} + E_{i,ik} m_{ik},$$

其中:

$$E_{i,k+i-1} m_{k+i-1} = \begin{pmatrix} ix_1^{i-1} & 0 \\ (i-1)x_1^{i-2} x_2 & x_1^{i-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ x_2^{i-1} & (i-1)x_1 x_2^{i-2} \\ 0 & ix_2^{i-1} \end{pmatrix} E_{1k} m_k.$$

于是, 近恒等变量变换  $\varphi$  可以用矩阵形式表示如下:

$$\varphi(m) = \varphi \begin{pmatrix} m_1 \\ m_2 \\ m_3 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = T_m(\varphi) m,$$

其中:

$$T_m(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O & O & \cdots & E_{1k} & O & O & \cdots & O & \cdots & O & \cdots \\ O & I_2 & O & \cdots & O & E_{2,k+1} & O & \cdots & E_{2,2k} & \cdots & O & \cdots \\ O & O & I_3 & \cdots & O & O & E_{3,k+2} & \cdots & O & \cdots & E_{3,3k} & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots \end{pmatrix}.$$

现在对(3) 做近恒等变量变换  $\varphi$ , 记  $m'_i = \varphi(m_i)$ , 则可以证明  $m' = (m'_1{}^T, m'_2{}^T, \dots)^T$  也是  $H^\infty$  中的一组基且  $m' = T_m(\varphi) m$ .

先来求系统(3) 的 4 阶正规形, 为此令  $k = 2$ , 并取  $k+2 = 4$  阶截断式, 即:

$$T_m^{(4)}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} \\ O & O & O & O \\ O & O & O & O \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T_m^{(4)}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & E_{12} & O & O \\ O & I_2 & E_{23} & E_{24} \\ O & O & I_3 & E_{34} \\ O & O & O & I_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:  $E_{12} \in M(2, d_2)$  是未知的矩阵,  $d_2 = 3$ . 则可计

算得:

$$T_m^{(4)}(\varphi)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & -E_{12} & E_{12}E_{23} & -E_{12}(E_{23}E_{34} - E_{24}) \\ O & I_2 & -E_{23} & E_{23}E_{34} - E_{24} \\ O & O & I_3 & -E_{34} \\ O & O & O & I_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$T_m^{(4)}(\varphi)T_m^{(4)}(D)T_m^{(4)}(\varphi)^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D'_{14} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} \\ O & O & O & O \\ O & O & O & O \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:  $D'_{14} = D_{14} - (D_{13}E_{34} - E_{12}D_{24})$ . 求系统(3)正规形现在就是求合适的  $E_{12}$ , 使得  $D'_{14}$  中包含尽可能多的零元素. 设所求的矩阵  $E_{12}$  为  $\begin{pmatrix} b_{20}^1 & b_{11}^1 & b_{02}^1 \\ b_{20}^2 & b_{11}^2 & b_{02}^2 \end{pmatrix}$ . 因为

为

$$D_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$E_{12}D_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} 2b_{20}^1 & b_{11}^1 & 0 & b_{11}^1 & 2b_{02}^1 \\ 2b_{20}^2 & b_{11}^2 & 0 & b_{11}^2 & 2b_{02}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又

$$E_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{20}^1 & 3b_{11}^1 & 3b_{02}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ b_{20}^2 & 2b_{20}^1 + b_{11}^2 & 2b_{11}^1 + b_{02}^2 & 2b_{02}^1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2b_{20}^2 & b_{20}^1 + 2b_{11}^2 & b_{11}^1 + 2b_{02}^2 & b_{02}^1 \\ 0 & 0 & 3b_{20}^2 & 3b_{11}^2 & 3b_{02}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$D_{13}E_{34} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{20}^1 & 3b_{11}^1 & 3b_{02}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3b_{20}^2 & 3b_{11}^2 & 3b_{02}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是

$$D_{13}E_{34} - E_{12}D_{24} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{20}^1 & 2b_{11}^1 & 3b_{02}^1 & -b_{11}^1 & -2b_{02}^1 \\ -2b_{20}^2 & -b_{11}^2 & 3b_{02}^2 & 2b_{11}^2 & b_{02}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

令  $E_{12}$  中的元素分别为:

$$b_{20}^1 = a_{40}^1, b_{11}^1 = \frac{1}{2}a_{31}^1, b_{02}^1 = \frac{1}{3}a_{22}^1,$$

$$b_{20}^2 = -\frac{1}{2}a_{40}^2, b_{11}^2 = -a_{31}^2, b_{02}^2 = \frac{1}{3}a_{22}^2,$$

则

$$D'_{14} = D_{14} - (D_{13}E_{34} - E_{12}D_{24}) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{13}^1 + \frac{1}{2}a_{31}^1 & a_{04}^1 + \frac{2}{3}a_{22}^1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{13}^2 + 2a_{31}^2 & a_{04}^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_{22}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

所以  $D'_{14}$  中最多存在 4 个非零项, 这表明系统(3)的正规形中 4 次齐次多项式向量场中非零参数最多有 4 个.

继续令  $k = 3$ , 并取  $k + 2 = 5$  阶截断式, 即:

$$T_m^{(5)}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} & D_{15} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} & D_{25} \\ O & O & O & O & D_{35} \\ O & O & O & O & O \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T_m^{(5)}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O & E_{13} & O & O \\ O & I_2 & O & E_{24} & O \\ O & O & I_3 & O & E_{35} \\ O & O & O & I_4 & O \\ O & O & O & O & I_5 \end{pmatrix}.$$

经简单计算得:

$$T_m^{(5)-1}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O & -E_{13} & O & E_{13}E_{35} \\ O & I_2 & O & -E_{24} & O \\ O & O & I_3 & O & -E_{35} \\ O & O & O & I_4 & O \\ O & O & O & O & I_5 \end{pmatrix},$$

从而

$$T_m^{(5)}(\varphi)T_m^{(5)}(D)T_m^{(5)-1}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} & D'_{15} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} & D_{25} \\ O & O & O & O & D_{35} \\ O & O & O & O & O \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:  $D'_{15} = D_{15} - (D_{13}E_{35} - E_{13}D_{35})$ . 设所求的矩阵

$E_{13}$  为  $\begin{pmatrix} b_{30}^1 & b_{21}^1 & b_{12}^1 & b_{03}^1 \\ b_{30}^2 & b_{21}^2 & b_{12}^2 & b_{03}^2 \end{pmatrix}$ . 因为

$$D_{35} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$E_{13}D_{35} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{30}^1 & 2b_{21}^1 & b_{12}^1 & b_{03}^1 & 2b_{12}^1 & 3b_{03}^1 \\ 3b_{30}^2 & 2b_{21}^2 & b_{12}^2 & b_{03}^2 & 2b_{12}^2 & 3b_{03}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

又

$$E_{35} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{30}^1 & 3b_{21}^1 & 3b_{12}^1 & 3b_{03}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 3b_{30}^2 & 3b_{21}^2 & 3b_{12}^2 & 3b_{03}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$D_{13}E_{35} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{30}^1 & 3b_{21}^1 & 3b_{12}^1 & 3b_{03}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3b_{30}^2 & 3b_{21}^2 & 3b_{12}^2 & 3b_{03}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} D_{13}E_{35} - E_{13}D_{35} = \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & b_{21}^1 & 2b_{12}^1 & 3b_{03}^1 - b_{21}^1 & -2b_{12}^1 & -3b_{03}^1 \\ -3b_{30}^2 & -2b_{21}^2 & 3b_{30}^2 - b_{12}^2 & 2b_{21}^2 & b_{12}^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}. \end{aligned}$$

令  $E_{13}$  中的元素分别为:  $b_{21}^1 = a_{41}^1, b_{12}^1 = \frac{a_{32}^1}{2}, b_{03}^1$

$$= \frac{a_{23}^1 + a_{41}^1}{3}, b_{30}^2 = -\frac{a_{50}^2}{3}, b_{21}^2 = -\frac{a_{41}^2}{2}, b_{12}^2 = -a_{32}^2 - a_{50}^2, \text{ 则}$$

$$D'_{15} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{50}^1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{14}^1 + a_{32}^1 & a_{05}^1 + a_{23}^1 + a_{41}^1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & a_{23}^2 + a_{41}^2 & a_{41}^2 + a_{32}^2 + a_{50}^2 & a_{05}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以可以通过选择适当的  $E_{13}$  使得  $D'_{15}$  最多有 6 个非零项, 这表明系统 (3) 的正规形中 5 次齐次多项式向量场中的非零参数最多有 6 个。

类似地, 当  $k \geq 4$  时, 取  $k+2$  次截断式:

$$T_m^{(k+2)}(D) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} & \cdots & D_{1,k+1} & D_{1,k+2} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} & \cdots & D_{2,k+1} & D_{2,k+2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & D_{k-1,k+1} & D_{k-1,k+2} \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & D_{k,k+2} \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & O \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O & O \end{pmatrix},$$

$$T_m^{(k+2)}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O & \cdots & O & E_{1k} & O & O \\ O & I_2 & O & \cdots & O & E_{2,k+1} & O \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots & E_{3,k+2} \\ O & O & \cdots & I_{k-1} & O & O & O \\ O & O & \cdots & O & I_k & O & O \\ O & O & \cdots & O & O & I_{k+1} & O \\ O & O & \cdots & O & O & O & I_{k+2} \end{pmatrix}.$$

经简单计算得

$$T_m^{(k+2)-1}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} I_1 & O & \cdots & O & -E_{1k} & O \\ O & I_2 & O & \cdots & O & -E_{2,k+1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ O & O & \cdots & I_{k-1} & O & O \\ O & O & \cdots & O & I_k & O \\ O & O & \cdots & O & O & I_{k+1} \\ O & O & \cdots & O & O & O \end{pmatrix}.$$

于是

$$T_m^{(k+2)}(\varphi)T_m^{(k+2)}(D)T_m^{(k+2)-1}(\varphi) = \begin{pmatrix} O & O & D_{13} & D_{14} & \cdots & D_{1,k+1} \\ O & O & O & D_{24} & \cdots & D_{2,k+1} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & D_{k-1,k+1} \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O \\ O & O & O & O & \cdots & O \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:  $D'_{1,k+2} = D_{1,k+2} - (D_{13}E_{3,k+2} - E_{1k}D_{k,k+2})$ . 设所求的矩阵  $E_{1k}$  为:

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_{k0}^1 & b_{k-1,1}^1 & b_{k-2,2}^1 & \cdots & b_{1,k-1}^1 & b_{0k}^1 \\ b_{k0}^2 & b_{k-1,1}^2 & b_{k-2,2}^2 & \cdots & b_{1,k-1}^2 & b_{0k}^2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

因为

$$D_{k,k+2} = \begin{pmatrix} k & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & (k-1) & 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (k-2) & 0 & 2 & \ddots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & k \end{pmatrix}.$$

又

$$E_{3,k+2} = \begin{pmatrix} 3b_{k0}^1 & 3b_{(k-1)1}^1 & 3b_{(k-2)2}^1 & \cdots & 3b_{0k}^1 & 0 & 0 \\ & & & \cdots & & & \\ & & & \cdots & & & \\ 0 & 0 & 3b_{k0}^2 & 3b_{(k-1)1}^2 & \cdots & 3b_{0k}^2 & 3b_{0k}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

所以

$$D_{13}E_{3,k+2} - E_{1k}D_{k,k+2} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{k+2,0}^1 & c_{k+1,1}^1 & \cdots & c_{1,k+1}^1 & c_{0,k+2}^1 \\ c_{k+2,0}^2 & c_{k+1,1}^2 & \cdots & c_{1,k+1}^2 & c_{0,k+2}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} c_{k+2,0}^1 &= (3-k)b_{k0}^1, c_{k+1,1}^1 = (3-(k-1))b_{k-1,1}^1, \\ c_{k2}^1 &= (3-(k-2))b_{k-2,2}^1, \\ c_{k-1,3}^1 &= (3-(k-3))b_{k-3,3}^1 - b_{k-1,1}^1, c_{k-2,4}^1 = \\ & (3-(k-4))b_{k-4,4}^1 - 2b_{k-2,2}^1, \\ c_{k-3,5}^1 &= (3-(k-5))b_{k-5,5}^1 - 3b_{k-3,3}^1, \\ c_{5,k-3}^1 &= -(k-5)b_{5,k-5}^1, \\ c_{4,k-2}^1 &= b_{2,k-2}^1 - (k-4)b_{4,k-4}^1, \\ c_{3,k-1}^1 &= 2b_{1,k-1}^1 - (k-3)b_{3,k-3}^1, \\ c_{2k}^1 &= 3b_{0k}^1 - (k-2)b_{2,k-2}^1, \\ c_{1,k+1}^1 &= -(k-1)b_{1,k-1}^1, c_{0,k+2}^1 = -kb_{0k}^1; \\ c_{k+2,0}^2 &= -kb_{k0}^2, c_{k+1,1}^2 = -(k-1)b_{k-1,1}^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
c_{k2}^2 &= 3b_{k,0}^2 - (k-2)b_{k-2,2}^2, \\
c_{k-1,3}^2 &= 2b_{k-1,1}^2 - (k-3)b_{k-3,3}^2, \\
c_{k-2,4}^2 &= b_{k-2,2}^2 - (k-4)b_{k-4,4}^2, \\
c_{k-3,5}^2 &= -(k-5)b_{k-5,5}^2, \\
c_{4,k-2}^2 &= (3-(k-4))b_{4,k-4}^2 - 2b_{2,k-2}^2, \\
c_{3,k-1}^2 &= (3-(k-3))b_{3,k-3}^2 - b_{1,k-1}^2, \\
c_{2k}^2 &= (3-(k-2))b_{2,k-2}^2, \\
c_{1,k+1}^2 &= (3-(k-1))b_{1,k-1}^2, c_{0,k+2}^2 = (3-k)b_{0k}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

现为求出  $E_{1k}$  中的元素,令

$$b_{k-1,1}^1 = \frac{1}{4-k}a_{k+1,1}^1, b_{k-2,2}^1 = \frac{1}{5-k}a_{k2}^1,$$

则由给定的  $D_{1,k+2}$  和上述递推关系,能递推出直到  $b_{1,k-1}^1, b_{0k}^1$  的值;再令

$$b_{k0}^1 = \frac{1}{3-k}a_{k+2,0}^1,$$

则求得  $E_{1k}$  的第一行上各个元素。再令

$$b_{k0}^2 = -\frac{a_{k+2,0}^2}{k}, b_{k-1,1}^2 = -\frac{a_{k+1,1}^2}{k-1},$$

则由给定的  $D_{1,k+2}$  和上述递推关系能递推出直到  $b_{1,k-1}^2, b_{2,k-2}^2$  的值;再令

$$b_{0k}^2 = \frac{1}{(3-k)}a_{0,k+2}^2,$$

则求得  $E_{1k}$  的第二行各个元素,从而可给出:

$$\begin{aligned}
D'_{1,k+2} &= D_{1,k+2} - (D_{13}E_{3,k+2} - E_{1k}D_{k,k+2}) \\
&= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & * & * \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & * & * & 0 \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned}$$

其中: \* 表示可能不为零的元素,所以  $D'_{1,k+2}$  最多有 4 个非零项,这表明当  $k \geq 4$  时,系统(3)的正规形中  $k+2$  次齐次多项式向量场中非零参数系统最多有 4 个。

综上,本文得到系统(3)的正规形定理如下:

**定理 1** 考虑形式为(3)的广义鞍结平面系统,可通过近恒等变量变换化为正规形,使得 4 次齐次多项式向量场中非零参数系统最多有 4 个;5 次齐次多项式向量场中非零参数系统最多有 6 个,而对于  $j \geq 6$ ,  $j$  次齐次多项式向量场中非零参数系统最多有 4 个。

## 2 结 论

本文利用 Carleman 线性化方法计算出了一类广义鞍结系统的正规形,把其正规形进行简化,使得 5 次齐次多项式向量场中最多有 6 项非零,而其它

的齐次多项式向量场中最多都只有 4 项非零,并给出所作的相应近恒等变量变换。这些结果可以用于微分方程的可积性与中心问题的研究。

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## Computation of Normal Forms for a Type of Generalized Planar Saddle-node System

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**Abstract:** For a type of generalized saddle-node system, nonlinear system is transformed to linear system on the infinite dimension by using the method of Carleman linearization. In this way, the recursive relation among the terms in the matrix the system is obtained and then its normal forms are computed. At the same time, the corresponding nearly identical transformation of variables is given. The calculation method and results in this paper generalize the computation of normal forms for non-linear differential equations with non-zero linear part in the classic theory of normal forms to that with zero linear part. The corresponding nearly identical transformation of variables can be directly gained from the calculation process, which solves the problem that classical theory of normal forms can explain the existence of nearly identical transformation of variables only in theory but cannot give the specific transformation. The results in this paper lay a foundation for simplify analyses of the dynamical behaviors of such type of degenerate system.

**Key words:** generalized saddle-node system; normal form; nearly identical transformation of variables; Carleman's method

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