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ANALYTIC TWO-DIMENSIONAL SUBCENTER MANIFOLDS
FOR SYSTEMS WITH AN INTEGRAL

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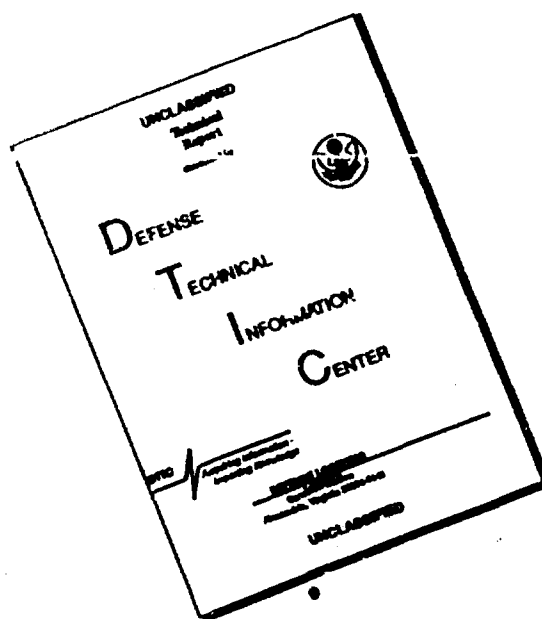
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For a real analytic system of ordinary differential equations with an integral H

$$\begin{aligned}H &= \frac{1}{2} \lambda(x^2 + y^2) + F(z) + G(x, y, z) \\ \dot{x} &= \lambda y + X(x, y, z) \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda x + Y(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} &= Bz + Z(x, y, z)\end{aligned}$$

where x and y are scalars; z is an m -vector; X, Y, Z are power series with no constant or linear terms; B is a constant matrix with eigenvalues μ_1, \dots, μ_m and $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$); the existence of a unique, local, real analytic, two-dimensional, invariant subcenter manifold

$$M^\lambda = \{(x, y, z) \mid |x| + |y| < \delta, z = w(x, y)\}$$

is proved, where w is a real analytic function with no constant or linear terms in its expansion about the origin. The manifold M^λ is composed of a nested, one-parameter ($\rho \geq 0$) family of periodic orbits, and as $\rho \rightarrow 0$ the corresponding periodic orbit goes to the origin and its period goes to $2\pi |\lambda^{-1}|$.

In this paper we extend the result of C. L. Siegel [7] to analytic systems of ordinary differential equations with an integral (see (1) below). C. L. Siegel proved Theorem 1 below with the additional restrictions that system (1) is Hamiltonian and that the matrix B in (1) is a diagonal matrix. The removal of these two restrictions is a technical improvement; our emphasis is on the invariant manifold aspect of the theory (see Theorem 2 below). As far as proving the existence of a local, nested, one-parameter family of periodic orbits is concerned, the theorem proved by C. L. Siegel [7] is equivalent to a result of Liapounov [5] proved before the turn of the century. However, in addition C. L. Siegel proved that the invariant, two-dimensional manifold comprising the nested, one-parameter family of periodic orbits is an analytic manifold, and that by means of an analytic change of variables, the differential equations on the invariant manifold have a very simple form. Using the proof method of Liapounov, one is able to conclude only that the invariant manifold of periodic orbits is continuous. (See A. Kelley [3] for a C^1 version of these ideas.) For real analytic systems with an integral we prove in § 4 below that the invariant manifold is directly computable from the differential equations, and hence unique and real analytic. Since

our manifold is imbedded in the center manifold (see A. Kelley [4]), we call it a subcenter manifold.

The convergence proof in Theorem 1 below is based on techniques developed in C. L. Siegel [7], J. Moser [6], and A. Kelley [1], [2].

2. Notation. Let $z = (z_1, \dots, z_p)$ be a complex vector and let q be a nonnegative integer. We define $\Gamma^q(z)$ to be the class of functions $\{F\}$ which satisfy (i), (ii), (iii) below.

(i) $F = F(z)$ is a complex scalar valued function, vector valued function, or matrix valued function ($\dim F$ unspecified) defined for z in some neighborhood of $z = 0$.

(ii) F has a convergent power series expansion in z (components of z) about the point $z = 0$; the coefficients in the expansion are either scalars, vectors, or matrices (as the case may be); there are no terms of degree less than q in the expansion of F .

(iii) For some $K > 0$ the components of F are majorized by

$$K(z_1 + \dots + z_p)^q [1 - K(z_1 + \dots + z_p)]^{-1}.$$

The constant K depends on F .

Primes in this paper either designate majorants or designate variables and functions in a complex setting as contrasted to a real setting. Given $F(z) \in \Gamma^q(z)$ there exists $F'(z)$ such that

$$F(z) \ll F'(z)$$

where the symbol \ll means F and F' belong to the same Γ class, $\dim F = \dim F'$, and F is majorized componentwise by F' in the sense of Cauchy.

The norm $|\cdot|$ is the euclidean norm on vectors and the operator norm on matrices. If $F = F(z)$ is a vector valued function of the vector z , then F_z represents the usual Jacobian matrix of partial derivatives.

If $F \in \Gamma^q(x, y)$ where x and y are scalar variables, then $[F]_{\alpha, \beta}$ represents the coefficient of the $x^\alpha y^\beta$ term in the expansion of F .

Let $F \in \Gamma^q(x, y)$ be a vector valued, real analytic function of the scalar variables x and y , and let

$$F(x, y) = \sum_{\alpha, \beta} F_{\alpha, \beta} x^\alpha y^\beta.$$

In § 4 below we will use the notation

$$F_n = [F]_n = (F_{n,0}, F_{n-1,1}, \dots, F_{0,n}).$$

Thus F_n is a vector in $R^{(n+1)\dim F}$.

Throughout this paper $R = R(p, q)$ is used to designate an

analytic function, although occasionally (as above) the notation $z \in R^n$ is used to indicate that z is an n -vector. The distinction will always be clear from the context.

3. Analytic changes of variables. Consider the complex analytic system of ordinary differential equations with an integral H

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} H(x, y, z) &= i\lambda xy + F(z) + G(x, y, z) \\ \dot{x} &= i\lambda x + X(x, y, z) \\ \dot{y} &= -i\lambda y + Y(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} &= Bz + Z(x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

where x and y are complex variables; z is a complex m -vector variable; λ is a nonzero complex number; (in the most interesting case λ is real, see (19) below for the real counterpart to system (1)); B is a constant matrix in Jordan canonical form; $B = B^0 + B^1$,

$$\begin{aligned} B^0 &= \text{diag}(\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m) \\ B^1 &= \text{subdiag}(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_{m-1}) \end{aligned}$$

with $\delta_j = 0$ or $\delta_j > 0$ sufficiently small (to be specified below); $X, Y, Z \in \Gamma^2(x, y, z)$; $\dim X = \dim x$, etc.; F is a quadratic form in the components of z ($F \equiv 0$ is allowed); $G \in \Gamma^2(x, y, z)$ (which implies that $H \in \Gamma^2(x, y, z)$); H is an integral for system (1).

THEOREM 1. *If $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$), then for system (1) there exists a change of variables (not unique)*

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= p + P(p, q) \\ y &= q + Q(p, q) \\ z &= r + R(p, q) \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$(3) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{p} &= i\lambda(1 + a(pq))p + \tilde{P}(p, q, r) \\ \dot{q} &= -i\lambda(1 + a(pq))q + \tilde{Q}(p, q, r) \\ \dot{r} &= Br + \tilde{R}(p, q, r) \\ \tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} &\equiv 0 \text{ when } r = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $a = a(pq)$ is a function of the product pq ; $a(\omega) \in \Gamma^1(\omega)$ (which implies $a(pq) \in \Gamma^2(p, q)$); $P, Q, R \in \Gamma^2(p, q)$; $\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \in \Gamma^2(p, q, r)$.

Proof. First we construct a formal change of variables (2) such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{p} &= i\lambda(1 + a(pq)) + \tilde{P}(p, q, r) \\
 \dot{q} &= -i\lambda(1 + \tilde{a}(pq)) + \tilde{Q}(p, q, r) \\
 \dot{r} &= Br + \tilde{R}(p, q, r)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{4}$$

$\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \equiv 0$ when $r = 0$,

where a and \tilde{a} are formal power series in the product pq with no constant terms. Then we will use the fact that H is an integral for system (1) to prove that $\tilde{a} = a$ as formal power series. Finally, convergence will be proved using the Cauchy method of majorants.

If such a change of variables (2) exists, then from (1), (2), (4) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{P} &= -i\lambda ap + i\lambda P + X(p + P, q + Q, r + R) - \tilde{P}(p, q, r) \\
 \dot{Q} &= i\lambda \tilde{a}q - i\lambda Q + Y(p + P, q + Q, r + R) - \tilde{Q}(p, q, r) \\
 \dot{R} &= BR + Z(p + P, q + Q, r + R) - \tilde{R}(p, q, r)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5}$$

where $P = P(p, q)$, etc. Taking the derivative on the left side of (5) implicitly and using the condition $\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \equiv 0$ when $r = 0$, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 &pP_p - qP_q - P \\
 &= -ap - apP_p + \tilde{a}qP_q - i\lambda^{-1}X(p + P, q + Q, R) \\
 &pQ_p - qQ_q + Q \\
 &= \tilde{a}q - apQ_p + \tilde{a}qQ_q - i\lambda^{-1}Y(p + P, q + Q, R) \\
 &p\frac{\partial}{\partial p}R_j - q\frac{\partial}{\partial q}R_j + i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j R_j \\
 &= -i\lambda^{-1}\delta_{j-1}R_{j-1} - ap\frac{\partial}{\partial p}R_j + \tilde{a}q\frac{\partial}{\partial q}R_j - i\lambda^{-1}Z_j(p + P, q + Q, R)
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6}$$

$(j = 1, \dots, m)$

where $\delta_0 = 0$. From (6) the coefficients of P, Q, R, a, \tilde{a} can be computed recursively. Let

$$P(p, q) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta \geq 1} P_{\alpha, \beta} p^\alpha q^\beta,$$

etc. From (6) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum(\alpha - \beta - 1)P_{\alpha, \beta} p^\alpha q^\beta &= -\sum a_{\beta, \beta} p^{\beta+1} q^\beta + \dots \\
 \sum(\alpha - \beta + 1)Q_{\alpha, \beta} p^\alpha q^\beta &= \sum \tilde{a}_{\alpha, \alpha} p^\alpha q^{\alpha+1} + \dots \\
 \sum(\alpha - \beta + i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j)R_{j, \alpha, \beta} &= \dots
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{7}$$

$(j = 1, \dots, m)$.

If we equate corresponding coefficients on the left and right side of (6) (equivalently (7)), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& (\alpha - \beta - 1)P_{\alpha, \beta} \\
& = [-ap - apP, + \bar{a}qP, - i\lambda^{-1}X(p + P, q + Q, R)]_{\alpha, \beta} \\
(8) \quad & (\alpha - \beta + 1)Q_{\alpha, \beta} \\
& = [\bar{a}q - apQ, + \bar{a}qQ, - i\lambda^{-1}Y(p + P, q + Q, R)]_{\alpha, \beta} \\
& (\alpha - \beta + i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j)R_{j, \alpha, \beta} \\
& = \left[-i\lambda^{-1}\delta_{j-1}R_{j-1} - ap\frac{\partial}{\partial p}R_j + \bar{a}q\frac{\partial}{\partial q}R_j - i\lambda^{-1}Z_j(p + P, q + Q, R) \right]_{\alpha, \beta}.
\end{aligned}$$

Clearly, the expressions on the right side of (8) involve only the coefficients of P, Q, R of order less than $\alpha + \beta$ and the coefficient of R_1, \dots, R_{j-1} of order less than or equal to $\alpha + \beta$. When $\alpha = \beta + 1$, then $a_{\beta, \beta}$ must be chosen so that the right side of the first equation in (8) vanishes. Similarly when $\beta = \alpha + 1$, then $\bar{a}_{\alpha, \alpha}$ must be chosen so that the right side of the second equation in (8) vanishes. By hypothesis $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$). Therefore

$$\alpha - \beta + i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq 0 \quad (j = 1, \dots, m)$$

and all the coefficients of R can be computed recursively from (8). All the coefficients of P and Q can be computed recursively, except $P_{\beta+1, \beta}$ and $Q_{\alpha, \alpha+1}$ ($\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots$) which can be chosen arbitrarily. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
\hat{P}(p, q) &= \sum_{\beta=1}^{\infty} \hat{P}_{\beta+1, \beta} p^{\beta+1} q^{\beta} \\
\hat{Q}(p, q) &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{\infty} \hat{Q}_{\alpha, \alpha+1} p^{\alpha} q^{\alpha+1}
\end{aligned}$$

by any given convergent power series (for example $\hat{P}, \hat{Q} \equiv 0$), and define

$$(9) \quad \begin{aligned}
P_{\beta+1, \beta} &= \hat{P}_{\beta+1, \beta} \\
Q_{\alpha, \alpha+1} &= \hat{Q}_{\alpha, \alpha+1} \quad (\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, \dots).
\end{aligned}$$

Now, from (8) and (9) the coefficients of P, Q, R, a, \bar{a} can be computed recursively.

Next we want to show that a and \bar{a} are equal as formal power series. Since H is an integral for (1),

$$\tilde{H}(p, q) = H(p + P, q + Q, R)$$

is a (formal) integral for system (3) restricted to the manifold given by $r = 0$; namely for the system

$$\begin{aligned}
\dot{p} &= i\lambda(1 + a)p \\
\dot{q} &= -i\lambda(1 + \bar{a})q.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, operating only in the sense of formal power series, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt} \tilde{H} = \tilde{H}_p i\lambda(1+a)p - \tilde{H}_q i\lambda(1+\tilde{a})q = 0,$$

or equivalently

$$(10) \quad p\tilde{H}_p - q\tilde{H}_q = -ap\tilde{H}_p + \tilde{a}q\tilde{H}_q.$$

Let

$$\tilde{H}(p, q) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta \geq 1} \tilde{H}_{\alpha, \beta} p^\alpha q^\beta.$$

Equating coefficients in (10), we have

$$(11) \quad (\alpha - \beta)\tilde{H}_{\alpha, \beta} = [-ap\tilde{H}_p + \tilde{a}q\tilde{H}_q]_{\alpha, \beta}.$$

Since $a = a(pq)$ and $\tilde{a} = \tilde{a}(pq)$ are power series in the product pq , it follows from (11) by induction that $\tilde{H}_{\alpha, \beta} = 0$ for all $\alpha \neq \beta$. Therefore \tilde{H} is a (formal) power series in the product pq , and this implies

$$p\tilde{H}_p = q\tilde{H}_q.$$

Hence from (10)

$$(a - \tilde{a})p\tilde{H}_p = 0.$$

Since

$$p\tilde{H}_p = i\lambda pq + \dots$$

is a nontrivial power series, we conclude that as formal power series

$$a(pq) = \tilde{a}(pq).$$

Equation (6) can now be written

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} pP_p - qP_q - P &= -ap - a\{pP_p - qP_q\} - i\lambda^{-1}X(p+P, q+Q, R) \\ pQ_p - qQ_q + Q &= aq - a\{pQ_p - qQ_q\} - i\lambda^{-1}Y(p+P, q+Q, R) \\ pR_p - qR_q + i\lambda^{-1}B'R & \\ &= -i\lambda^{-1}B'R - a\{pR_p - qR_q\} - i\lambda^{-1}Z(p+P, q+Q, R). \end{aligned}$$

Let $X', Y', Z', \hat{P}', \hat{Q}', a'$ be the smallest majorants of

$$i\lambda^{-1}X, i\lambda^{-1}Y, i\lambda^{-1}Z, \hat{P}, \hat{Q}, a$$

respectively. Thus

$$X', Y', Z' \in \Gamma^2(x, y, z); \hat{P}', \hat{Q}' \in \Gamma^2(p, q).$$

The power series a' must still be shown to be convergent. Define

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad P'(p, q) &= \sum(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) |P_{\alpha,\beta}| p^\alpha q^\beta \\
 Q'(p, q) &= \sum(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) |Q_{\alpha,\beta}| p^\alpha q^\beta \\
 R'_j(p, q) &= \sum(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) |R_{j,\alpha,\beta}| p^\alpha q^\beta \quad (j = 1, \dots, m) \\
 R' &= (R'_1, \dots, R'_m)
 \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta_{\alpha\beta}$ is the Kronecker delta. Clearly

$$P \ll P'; \quad Q \ll Q'; \quad R \ll R'.$$

Choose $K > 0$ such that for all nonnegative integers α and β (except as noted)

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14) \quad |\alpha - \beta - 1|^{-1}(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) &\leq K \quad (\alpha - \beta - 1 \neq 0) \\
 |\alpha - \beta + 1|^{-1}(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) &\leq K \quad (\alpha - \beta + 1 \neq 0) \\
 |\alpha - \beta + i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j|^{-1}(|\alpha - \beta| + \delta_{\alpha\beta}) &\leq K \quad (j = 1, \dots, m).
 \end{aligned}$$

From (12), (13), (14) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15) \quad P' &\ll K[a'P' + X'(p + P', q + Q', R')] + \hat{P}' \\
 Q' &\ll K[a'Q' + Y'(p + P', q + Q', R')] + \hat{Q}' \\
 R' &\ll K[|\lambda^{-1}| B'R' + a'R' + Z'(p + P', q + Q', R')] \\
 a'p &\ll a'P' + X'(p + P', q + Q', R').
 \end{aligned}$$

Since P', Q', R', a' all have real, nonnegative coefficients, it is sufficient to prove convergence when $p = q = \zeta$. Let

$$\begin{aligned}
 P'(\zeta, \zeta) &= \zeta P''(\zeta); \quad Q'(\zeta, \zeta) = \zeta Q''(\zeta); \quad R'(\zeta, \zeta) = \zeta R''(\zeta); \\
 \hat{P}'(\zeta, \zeta) &= \zeta \hat{P}''(\zeta); \quad \hat{Q}'(\zeta, \zeta) = \zeta \hat{Q}''(\zeta); \quad a'(\zeta^2) = a''(\zeta).
 \end{aligned}$$

From (15) we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 (16) \quad P'' &\ll K[a''P'' + \zeta^{-1}X'(\zeta + \zeta P'', \zeta + \zeta Q'', \zeta R'')] + \hat{P}'' \\
 Q'' &\ll K[a''Q'' + \zeta^{-1}Y'(\zeta + \zeta P'', \zeta + \zeta Q'', \zeta R'')] + \hat{Q}'' \\
 R'' &\ll K[|\lambda^{-1}| B'R'' + a''R'' + \zeta^{-1}Z'(\zeta + \zeta P'', \zeta + \zeta Q'', \zeta R'')] \\
 a'' &\ll a''P'' + \zeta^{-1}X'(\zeta + \zeta P'', \zeta + \zeta Q'', \zeta R'').
 \end{aligned}$$

Define formal power series $P^* = P^*(\zeta)$, $P^*(0) = 0$, etc., by the functional equations

$$\begin{aligned}
 (17) \quad P^* &= K[a^*P^* + \zeta^{-1}X'(\zeta + \zeta P^*, \zeta + \zeta Q^*, \zeta R^*)] + \hat{P}'' \\
 Q^* &= K[a^*Q^* + \zeta^{-1}Y'(\zeta + \zeta P^*, \zeta + \zeta Q^*, \zeta R^*)] + \hat{Q}'' \\
 R^* &= K[|\lambda^{-1}| B'R^* + a^*R^* + \zeta^{-1}Z'(\zeta + \zeta P^*, \zeta + \zeta Q^*, \zeta R^*)] \\
 a^* &= a^*P^* + \zeta^{-1}X'(\zeta + \zeta P^*, \zeta + \zeta Q^*, \zeta R^*).
 \end{aligned}$$

Comparing (17) with (16) it follows that

$$P'' \ll P^*; Q'' \ll Q^*; R'' \ll R^*; a'' \ll a^* .$$

But the convergence of P^*, Q^*, R^*, a^* in (17) follows from the implicit function theorem provided δ in B^1 is chosen sufficiently small to insure that

$$K|\lambda^{-1}B^1| < 1 .$$

Thus from

$$P^*, Q^*, R^*, a^* \in \Gamma^1(\zeta)$$

we conclude that

$$P, Q, R, a \in \Gamma^2(p, q) .$$

To show that

$$\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \in \Gamma^2(p, q, r)$$

write equation (5) as

$$(18) \quad \begin{aligned} \tilde{P} &= -i\lambda ap + i\lambda P + X(p + P, q + Q, r + R) \\ &\quad - P_p\{i\lambda(1 + a)p + \tilde{P}\} - P_q\{-i\lambda(1 + a)q + \tilde{Q}\} \\ \tilde{Q} &= i\lambda aq - i\lambda Q + Y(p + P, q + Q, r + R) \\ &\quad - Q_p\{i\lambda(1 + a)p + \tilde{P}\} - Q_q\{-i\lambda(1 + a)q + \tilde{Q}\} \\ \tilde{R} &= BR + Z(p + P, q + Q, r + R) \\ &\quad - R_p\{i\lambda(1 + a)p + \tilde{P}\} - R_q\{-i\lambda(1 + a)q + \tilde{Q}\} . \end{aligned}$$

Since P, Q, R, a are known analytic functions of (p, q) , we can regard (18) as an equation in the variables $p, q, r, \tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R}$ and use the implicit function Theorem to solve for $\tilde{P} = \tilde{P}(p, q, r)$, etc. Clearly

$$\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \equiv 0 \text{ when } r = 0 .$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 1.

4. Real analytic invariant manifolds. For real analytic systems of equations with an integral, we want to show the existence of real analytic invariant manifolds. Theorem 1 will be the prime tool for this program.

Consider the *real* analytic system of ordinary differential equations with an integral H

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} H(x, y, z) &= \frac{1}{2}\lambda(x^2 + y^2) + F(z) + G(x, y, z) \\ \dot{x} &= \lambda y + X(x, y, z) \\ \dot{y} &= -\lambda x + Y(x, y, z) \\ \dot{z} &= Bz + Z(x, y, z) \end{aligned}$$

where x and y are real scalar variables; z is a real m -vector variable; λ is a nonzero real number; B is a real, constant matrix with eigenvalues μ_1, \dots, μ_m ; $X, Y, Z \in I^n(x, y, z)$ are real analytic; $\dim X = \dim x$, etc.; F is a real quadratic form in the components of z ; $G \in I^n(x, y, z)$ is real analytic; H is a real analytic integral for (1).

THEOREM 2. *If $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$), then for system (19) there exists a unique, local, real analytic, two-dimensional, invariant manifold*

$$M^2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid |x| + |y| < \delta, z = w(x, y)\}$$

where $w \in I^n(x, y)$ is real analytic and is directly computable (thus it is not necessary to reduce the differential equations to a normal form such as (38) below in order to compute M^2); moreover, the manifold M^2 is composed of a nested, one-parameter ($\rho \geq 0$) family of periodic orbits, and as $\rho \rightarrow 0$ the corresponding periodic orbit goes to the origin and its period goes to $2\pi |\lambda^{-1}|$.

Proof. The second part of this theorem is relatively easy to prove. Suppose the real analytic function w which defines M^2 is known. Then

$$\tilde{H}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda(x^2 + y^2) + F(w(x, y)) + G(x, y, w(x, y))$$

is a real analytic integral for (1) restricted to M^2 . Introduce

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho(1 + b) \cos \theta \\ y &= \rho(1 + b) \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

into the equation

$$\tilde{H}(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}\lambda\rho^2$$

to obtain

$$(20) \quad b + \frac{1}{2}b^2 + \rho^{-2}\lambda^{-1}(\tilde{F} + \tilde{G}) = 0$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F} &= \tilde{F}(\theta, \rho, b) = F(w(\rho(1 + b) \cos \theta, \rho(1 + b) \sin \theta)) \\ \tilde{G} &= \tilde{G}(\theta, \rho, b) = G(\rho(1 + b) \cos \theta, \dots) \end{aligned}$$

We observe that $\rho^{-2}\lambda^{-1}(\tilde{F} + \tilde{G})$ is well defined for $\rho = 0$. From (20) by means of the implicit function theorem we can solve for $b = b(\theta, \rho)$ with b having period 2π in θ and $b(\theta, 0) \equiv 0$, so that

$$\begin{aligned}x &= \rho(1 + b(\theta, \rho)) \cos \theta \\y &= \rho(1 + b(\theta, \rho)) \sin \theta \\z &= w(\rho(1 + b(\theta, \rho)) \cos \theta, \rho(1 + b(\theta, \rho)) \sin \theta)\end{aligned}$$

is a representation of the one-parameter ($\rho \geq 0$) family of nested periodic orbits which comprise M^1 .

Continuing in this manner, it is not difficult to prove the assertion concerning the periods of these periodic orbits. See [3] for the details.

For a more complete analysis of the differential equations (19) restricted to M^1 , one can show the existence of a real analytic change of variables

$$\begin{aligned}x &= p + P(p, q) \\y &= q + Q(p, q) \\z &= r + R(p, q)\end{aligned}$$

such that on M^1 (given by $z = R(p, q)$)

$$(21) \quad \begin{aligned}\dot{p} &= \lambda(1 + a(p^2 + q^2))q \\ \dot{q} &= -\lambda(1 + a(p^2 + q^2))p\end{aligned}$$

where $P, Q, R, a \in \Gamma^2(p, q)$ are real analytic; a is a real power series in the quadratic form $p^2 + q^2$. In this formulation the periodicity of the solutions of (21) is obvious (the circles $p^2 + q^2 = \rho^2$ in the (p, q) -plane are orbits) and the assertion concerning the periods of these solutions is immediate. The details of this analysis are given in § 5 below.

We now prove the first part of Theorem 2. Primes for the rest of this section will denote variables and functions in a complex setting as opposed to unprimed variables and functions in a real setting. Introduce the change of variables

$$(22) \quad \begin{aligned}x &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ix' + y') \\ y &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x' - iy') \\ z &= \tilde{B}z'\end{aligned}$$

so that system (19) transforms to

$$(23) \quad \begin{aligned}H'(x', y', z') &= i\lambda x'y' + F'(z') + G(x', y', z') \\ \dot{x}' &= i\lambda x' + X'(x', y', z') \\ \dot{y}' &= -i\lambda y' + Y'(x', y', z') \\ \dot{z}' &= B'z' + Z'(x', y', z')\end{aligned}$$

where

$$H'(x', y', z') = H\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ix' + y'), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x' - iy'), \tilde{B}z'\right);$$

$B' = \tilde{B}^{-1}B\tilde{B}$ is in Jordan canonical form; X', Y', Z' are related to X, Y, Z in the usual way. Theorem 1 asserts the existence of an invariant manifold

$$(24) \quad M'^2 = \{(x', y', z') \mid x' = p' + P'(p', q'), \\ y' = q' + Q'(p', q'), z' = R'(p', q')\}$$

where $P', Q', R' \in \Gamma^2(p', q')$. But the change of variables

$$x' = p' + P'(p', q') \\ y' = q' + Q'(p', q')$$

can be inverted to give

$$p' = p'(x', y') = x' + \dots \\ q' = q'(x', y') = y' + \dots$$

so that

$$(25) \quad M'^2 = \{(x', y', z') \mid |x'| + |y'| < \delta, z' = w'(x', y')\}$$

where

$$w'(x', y') = R'(p'(x', y'), q'(x', y')),$$

which implies $w' \in \Gamma^2(x', y')$. With the representation given by (24) it is not clear that M'^2 is unique, but with the representation (25) we can easily show uniqueness for M'^2 . Since the manifold is invariant,

$$\dot{w}' = B'w' + Z'(x', y', w'),$$

equivalently

$$(26) \quad i\lambda x' w'_{a,j} - i\lambda y' w'_{a,j} - B'w' \\ = Z'(x', y', w') - w'_{a,j} X'(x', y', w') - w'_{a,j} Y'(x', y', w').$$

Expanding w' as a power series and equating coefficients in (26), we have

$$(27) \quad (i\lambda(\alpha - \beta)I - B')w'_{a,j} \\ = [Z'(x', y', w') - w'_{a,j} X'(x', y', w') - w'_{a,j} Y'(x', y', w')]_{a,j}$$

where I is the identity matrix. Since by hypothesis $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) where μ_1, \dots, μ_m are the eigenvalues of B' , it follows that

$$\det(i\lambda(\alpha - \beta)I - B') \neq 0.$$

Since the right side of (27) depends only on the coefficients of w' having order less than $\alpha + \beta$, we conclude that w' is uniquely determined by (27) and that the manifold M'' is unique. Define

$$(28) \quad w(x, y) = \tilde{B}w'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ix - y), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + iy)\right).$$

Then

$$(29) \quad \dot{w} = Bw + Z(x, y, w),$$

equivalently

$$(30) \quad \begin{aligned} & \lambda y w_x - \lambda x w_y - Bw \\ &= Z(x, y, w) - w_x X(x, y, w) - w_y Y(x, y, w). \end{aligned}$$

The function w given by (28) satisfies (30). Suppose $w^* \in \Gamma^\alpha(x, y)$ is another solution to (30). Then w^* determines a function $w^{**} \in \Gamma^\alpha(x', y')$ given by

$$(31) \quad w^{**}(x', y') = \tilde{B}^{-1}w^*\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ix' + y'), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x' - iy')\right).$$

But since w^* satisfies (30), it also satisfies (29). Then from (31) we conclude that w^{**} satisfies (26), hence $w^{**} \equiv w'$ and because (28) and (31) are inverse relations to each other, $w^* \equiv w$. Therefore we conclude that (30) has a unique solution belonging to the class $\Gamma^\alpha(x, y)$.

It remains to be shown that w is a *real* analytic function. If we expand the left side of (30) in a power series, we obtain

$$(32) \quad \begin{aligned} & \lambda y w_x - \lambda x w_y - Bw \\ &= \sum \lambda \alpha w_{\alpha, \beta} x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta+1} - \sum \lambda \beta w_{\alpha, \beta} x^{\alpha+1} y^{\beta-1} - \sum B w_{\alpha, \beta} x^\alpha y^\beta \\ &= \sum \{\lambda(\alpha + 1)w_{\alpha+1, \beta-1} - \lambda(\beta + 1)w_{\alpha-1, \beta+1} - B w_{\alpha, \beta}\} x^\alpha y^\beta. \end{aligned}$$

For any power series

$$f = \sum f_{\alpha, \beta} x^\alpha y^\beta$$

define

$$f_n = [f]_n = [\sum f_{\alpha, \beta} x^\alpha y^\beta]_n = (f_{n,0}, f_{n-1,1}, \dots, f_{0,n})$$

for all nonnegative integers n . Thus if f is a vector, then $\dim f_n = (n + 1) \dim f$. If f and f' are two power series related by

$$f'(x', y') = f(x, y) = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ix' + y'), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-x' - iy')\right)$$

$$f(x, y) = f'(x', y') = f'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ix - y), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(x + iy)\right).$$

then for each nonnegative integer n there exists a matrix L_n , $\det L_n \neq 0$, such that

$$f'_n = L_n f_n.$$

Clearly the matrix L_n depends only on $\dim f$; other than this L_n is independent of f .

Now, from (32) we obtain

$$(33) \quad [\lambda y w_x - \lambda x w_y - Bw]_n = B_n w_n \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} B_n = & \text{super-diag } (-\lambda I, -2\lambda I, \dots, -n\lambda I) \\ & + \text{diag } (-B, -B, \dots, -B) \\ & + \text{sub-diag } (n\lambda I, (n-1)\lambda I, \dots, \lambda I). \end{aligned}$$

with $I =$ identity matrix, $\dim I = \dim B$. In a similar fashion we obtain

$$[i\lambda x' w'_x - i\lambda y' w'_y - B'w']_n = B'_n w'_n \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$

where

$$B'_n = \text{diag } (in\lambda I - B', i(n-2)\lambda I - B', i(n-4)\lambda I - B', \dots, -in\lambda I - B').$$

Since $\det (ik\lambda I - B') \neq 0$ for any integer k , it follows that

$$\det B'_n \neq 0 \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots).$$

A straight forward calculation shows that

$$\lambda y \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \lambda x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = i\lambda x' \frac{\partial}{\partial x'} - i\lambda y' \frac{\partial}{\partial y'},$$

and from this fact along with (28) we conclude

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda y w_x - \lambda x w_y - Bw &= \tilde{B} \{i\lambda x' w'_x - i\lambda y' w'_y - B'w\} \\ (34) \quad [\lambda y w_x - \lambda x w_y - Bw]_n &= L_n^{-1} [\tilde{B} \{i\lambda x' w'_x - i\lambda y' w'_y - B'w'\}]_n \\ B_n w_n &= L_n^{-1} \tilde{B}_n B'_n w'_n = L_n^{-1} \tilde{B}_n B'_n L_n w_n, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\tilde{B}_n = \text{diag } (\tilde{B}, \tilde{B}, \dots, \tilde{B}).$$

Since (34) can be shown valid for all $w_n \in R^{(n+1)\dim w}$, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} (35) \quad B_n &= L_n^{-1} \tilde{B}_n B'_n L_n \\ \det B_n &= \det \tilde{B}_n \cdot \det B'_n \neq 0. \end{aligned}$$

From (30) and (33) we obtain

$$(36) \quad B_n w_n = [Z(x, y, w) - w_n X(x, y, w) - w_n Y(x, y, w)]_n \\ (n = 2, 3, \dots).$$

Finally, from (35) and (36) we conclude the coefficients of w are determined recursively from (30), or equivalently (36), and since B_n ($n = 2, 3, \dots$) is a real matrix, B_n^{-1} is also real and $w \in \Gamma^n(x, y)$ is real analytic. Thus we have shown that the function w which defines the manifold

$$M^2 = \{(x, y, z) \mid |x| + |y| < \delta, z = w(x, y)\}$$

is uniquely and recursively determined from (30), (35), (36) as a real power series. The fact that $w \in \Gamma^n(x, y)$ is guaranteed by the existence of the real analytic integral H . This completes the proof of Theorem 2.

5. Real analytic changes of variables. In this section for a real analytic system of equations we construct a real analytic change of variables.

THEOREM 3. *If $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j \neq \text{integer}$ ($j = 1, \dots, m$) then for system (19) there exists a real analytic change of variables (not unique)*

$$(37) \quad \begin{aligned} x &= p + P(p, q) \\ y &= q + Q(p, q) \\ z &= r + R(p, q) \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$(34) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{p} &= \lambda(1 + a(p^2 + q^2))q + \tilde{P}(p, q, r) \\ \dot{q} &= -\lambda(1 + a(p^2 + q^2))p + \tilde{Q}(p, q, r) \\ \dot{r} &= Br + \tilde{R}(p, q, r) \\ \tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} &\equiv 0 \text{ when } r = 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $a = a(p^2 + q^2)$ is a real analytic function of the quadratic form $p^2 + q^2$ with no constant term in its expansion about the origin; $P, Q, R \in \Gamma^n(p, q)$ are real analytic; $\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R} \in \Gamma^n(p, q, r)$ are real analytic.

Proof. By means of the change of variables (22) we obtain system (23). From Theorem 1 we can find a change of variables

$$(39) \quad \begin{aligned} x' &= p' + P'(p', q') \\ y' &= q' + Q'(p', q') \\ z' &= r' + R'(p', q') \end{aligned}$$

such that

$$(40) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{p}' &= i\lambda(1 + a'(p'q'))p' + \tilde{P}'(p', q', r') \\ \dot{q}' &= -i\lambda(1 + a'(p'q'))q' + \tilde{Q}'(p', q', r') \\ \dot{r}' &= B'r' + \tilde{R}'(p', q', r') \\ \tilde{P}', \tilde{Q}', \tilde{R}' &\equiv 0 \text{ when } r' = 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $a' = a'(p'q')$ is a convergent power series in the product $p'q'$ with no constant term; $P', Q', R' \in \Gamma^2(p', q')$; $\tilde{P}', \tilde{Q}', \tilde{R}' \in \Gamma^3(p', q', r')$. In the construction of the change of variables (39) one must restrict the choice of power series \tilde{P}', \tilde{Q}' (see (8) and (9)) to be transformations via (22) of real power series. We will make this condition explicit in (43) below. Define

$$(41) \quad \begin{aligned} p &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(ip' + q') \\ q &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-p' - iq') \\ r &= \tilde{B}r'. \end{aligned}$$

Then from (22), (39), (41) we obtain the change of variables (37) where

$$(42) \quad \begin{aligned} a(p^2 + q^2) &= a'\left(-\frac{i}{2}(p^2 + q^2)\right) \\ P(p, q) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}iP'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p + iq)\right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}Q'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p + iq)\right) \\ Q(p, q) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}P'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p + iq)\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}iQ'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p + iq)\right) \\ R(p, q) &= \tilde{B}R'\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(p + iq)\right). \end{aligned}$$

In particular we require \tilde{P}', \tilde{Q}' given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{P}(p, q) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \hat{P}' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (p + iq) \right) \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{Q}' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (p + iq) \right) \\
 (43) \quad \hat{Q}(p, q) &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \hat{P}' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (p + iq) \right) \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} i \hat{Q}' \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (-ip - q), \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (p + iq) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

to be real analytic functions of (p, q) . The functions $\tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R}$ are given by formulas similar to those for P, Q, R in (42).

It remains to show that $a, P, Q, R, \tilde{P}, \tilde{Q}, \tilde{R}$ are real analytic functions. From (19), (37), (38) we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 (44) \quad qP_p - pP_p - Q &= -aq - a(qP_p - pP_p) + \lambda^{-1}X(p + P, q + Q, R) \\
 qQ_p - pQ_p + P &= ap - a(qQ_p - pQ_p) + \lambda^{-1}Y(p + P, q + Q, R) \\
 qR_p - pR_p - \lambda^{-1}BR &= -a(qR_p - pR_p) + \lambda^{-1}Z(p + P, q + Q, R).
 \end{aligned}$$

Following a procedure analogous to the computation of w in (30) we can compute the coefficients of a, P, Q, R recursively from (44). Since X, Y, Z are real analytic and λ is a real, nonzero scalar, it follows that a, P, Q, R are real analytic. This completes the proof of Theorem 3.

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13. ABSTRACT

For a real analytic system of ordinary differential equations with an integral H

$$H = \frac{1}{2}\lambda(x^2 + y^2) + F(z) + G(x, y, z)$$

$$\dot{x} = \lambda y + X(x, y, z)$$

$$\dot{y} = -\lambda x + Y(x, y, z)$$

$$\dot{z} = bz + Z(x, y, z)$$

where x and y are scalars; z is an m -vector; X, Y, Z are power series with no constant or linear terms; B is a constant matrix with eigenvalues μ_1, \dots, μ_m and $i\lambda^{-1}\mu_j$, j integer ($j = 1, \dots, m$); the existence of a unique, local, real analytic, two-dimensional, invariant subcenter manifold

$$M^\lambda = \{(x, y, z) \mid |x| + |y| < \delta, z = w(x, y)\}$$

is proved, where w is a real analytic function with no constant or linear terms in its expansion about the origin. The manifold M^λ is composed of a nested, one-parameter ($\lambda \geq 0$) family of periodic orbits, and as $\lambda \rightarrow 0$ the corresponding periodic orbit goes to the origin and its period goes to $2\pi/\lambda^{-1}$.

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