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一类平面多项式微分系统赤道环量的代数递推公式

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摘要 本文研究一类形式相当一般的平面多项式系统赤道环量 (Gauss 球面的无穷远点奇点量) 的计算, 建立了系统赤道环量计算的简明的线性代数递推公式. 应用递推公式计算赤道环量, 只需用系统系数做四则运算, 避免了通常计算赤道环量需要的复杂的积分运算和解方程, 极易用计算机代数系统作符号推导并且不含舍入误差.

关键词 平面微分系统; 赤道环量; 递推公式

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Algebraic Recursion Formulas for Quantities of
Equator in a Planar Polynomial Differential System

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Abstract In this paper, we study the computation of quantities of equator (singular point quantities of infinity at Gauss sphere) in a class of planar polynomial differential system with a general form. Two linear recursion formulas for computation of quantities of equator are obtained. To compute quantities of equator with these recursion

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formulas, we only need to force addition, subtraction, multiplication and division to the coefficients of the system, then avoid complex integrating operations and solving equations. It is symbolic and easy to realize without errors with computer algebra system.

Keywords Planar differential system; Quantity of equator; Recursion formulas

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1 引言

在平面微分系统的定性研究中, 有限域上弱焦点 (细焦点) 问题是平面中心型退化向量场的重要问题. 由于焦点量的阶数决定了通过微小扰动在奇点邻域内产生极限环的个数, 而实平面极限环的个数首先取决于各奇点邻域内极限环的个数, 因而极限环的研究如 Hibert 第 16 问题解决的第一难关就是焦点量阶数的研究, 即中心焦点的判别. 1976 年, 前苏联著名数学家 Arnold 提出微分方程稳定性理论中至今悬而未决的 Arnold 问题也与焦点量的研究密切相关 [1]. 因此, 平面微分系统有限域上焦点量的计算引起了许多的研究 [2–10]. 然而, Rousseau 与 Schlooimuk [11] 的研究表明即使对平面系统有限奇点的完整分析也不能回答平面系统极限环的最大个数的问题. 因而对于平面系统无穷远点 (赤道) 的定性研究显得非常重要. 关于平面多项式系统 (奇数次, 没有无穷远奇点), 由无穷远点 (赤道) 邻域产生极限环的研究, 已有的工作是非常有限的, 涉及这方面结果非常少见 [12–17]. 实平面多项式微分系统无穷远点焦点量的最高阶数及赤道附近分支出的极限环的最大个数即使是对三次系统至今也尚无定论. 其主要原因是问题本身的难度以及方法上的限制 [18]. 如同平面微分系统有限域上中心焦点判定与极限环分支的研究, 平面多项式微分系统无穷远点的中心焦点判定与赤道的极限环分支同样涉及一个极为重要的判定量即无穷远点的焦点量或称为赤道环量.

考虑一般实平面奇数次多项式微分系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y(x^2 + y^2)^n + \sum_{k=0}^{2n} X_k(x, y) = X(x, y), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x(x^2 + y^2)^n + \sum_{k=0}^{2n} Y_k(x, y) = Y(x, y), \end{cases} \quad (1.1)$$

其中 X_k, Y_k 为 x, y 的 k 次齐次多项式. Poincaré 闭球面上的赤道 Γ_∞ 为系统 (1.1) 的轨线, 其上没有实奇点. 称 Γ_∞ 为系统 (1.1) 的赤道环或 (Gauss 球面上的) 无穷远点. 对于系统 (1.1), 可通过 Bendixson 倒径变换

$$x = \frac{\xi}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad y = \frac{\eta}{\xi^2 + \eta^2}, \quad \frac{dt}{d\tau} = (\xi^2 + \eta^2)^{2n+1}, \quad (1.2)$$

将无穷远点化为坐标原点进行研究. 本文用变换 $x = \cos \theta/r, y = \sin \theta/r$ 将系统 (1.1) 化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{-1}{r^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \varphi_{2n+2-k}(\theta) r^k; \\ \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} \psi_{2n+2-k}(\theta) r^k. \end{cases} \quad (1.3)$$

在系统 (1.3) 的右端函数中

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_{k+1}(\theta) = \cos \theta X_k(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) + \sin \theta Y_k(\cos \theta, \sin \theta); \\ \psi_{k+1}(\theta) = \cos \theta Y_k(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) - \sin \theta X_k(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) \end{cases} \quad (1.4)$$

是关于 $\cos \theta, \sin \theta$ 的齐 $k+1$ 次多项式, $k=0, 1, \dots$. 在系统 (1.4) 中, 有 $\varphi_{2n+2}(\theta) \equiv 0, \psi_{2n+2}(\theta) \equiv 1$.

系统 (1.3) 可化为下列形式的微分方程

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = r \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} R_k(\theta) r^k. \quad (1.5)$$

方程 (1.5) 的右端函数在域 $|\theta| < 4\pi, |r| < r_0$ 内解析, 且

$$R_k(\theta + \pi) = (-1)^k R_k(\theta), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots \quad (1.6)$$

对充分小的 h , 方程 (1.5) 适合初值条件 $r|_{\theta=0} = h$ 的解与 Poincaré 后继函数记为

$$r = r(\theta, h) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} v_m(\theta) h^m, \quad \Delta(h) = r(2\pi, h) - h, \quad (1.7)$$

其中 $r(\theta, h)$ 在某域 $|\theta| < 4\pi, |h| < h_0$ 内解析, 且 $v_1(\theta) \equiv 1$. 当 θ, h 取复数值时 $r = r(\theta, h)$ 表示方程 (1.5) 在复域中的解. 将 (1.7) 代入方程 (1.5) 得到诸 $v_m(\theta)$ 所满足的一串微分方程

$$\begin{cases} v_1(\theta) = \exp \int_0^\theta R_0(\varphi) d\varphi, \\ v'_m(\theta) = R_0(\theta) v_m(\theta) + \sum_{k=2}^m R_{k-1}(\theta) \Omega_{m,k}(\theta), \end{cases} \quad (1.8)$$

其中 $\forall m \geq 2, v_m(0) = 0$,

$$\Omega_{m,k}(\theta) = \sum_{i_1+i_2+\dots+i_k=m} \frac{m!}{i_1!i_2!\dots i_k!} v_{i_1}(\theta) v_{i_2}(\theta) \cdots v_{i_k}(\theta) \quad (1.9)$$

是 $r^k(\theta, h)$ 关于 h 的幂级数展式中 h^m 项的系数, 特别

$$\Omega_{m,1}(\theta) = v_m(\theta), \quad \Omega_{m,m}(\theta) = v_1^m(\theta). \quad (1.10)$$

由 (1.8) 可逐项确定 $v_k(\theta)$.

定义 1.1 对系统 (1.1), 如果 $v_1(2\pi) \neq 1$, 则当 $v_1(2\pi) < 1 (> 1)$ 时称无穷远点为稳定 (不稳定) 的粗焦点, 或零阶细焦点, 并称 $v_1(2\pi) - 1$ 为无穷远点的第零个焦点量或第零个赤道环量; 如果 $v_1(2\pi) = 1$, 且存在正整数 m , 使得

$$v_2(2\pi) = v_3(2\pi) = \cdots = v_{2m}(2\pi) = 0, \quad v_{2m+1}(2\pi) \neq 0 \quad (1.11)$$

成立, 则当 $v_{2m+1}(2\pi) < 0 (> 0)$ 时称无穷远点为稳定 (不稳定) 的 m 阶细焦点, 并称 $v_{2m+1}(2\pi)$ 为无穷远点的第 m 个焦点量或第 m 个赤道环量; 如果 $v_1(2\pi) = 1$, 且对一切正整数 m 有 $v_{2m+1}(2\pi) = 0$, 则称无穷远点为中心.

系统 (1.1) 的赤道环量在系统无穷远点的中心焦点判定与赤道极限环分支中起作极其重要的作用 [13, 15]. 显然, 如由 (1.8) 计算逐项确定系统的各阶赤道环量, 如同用 Poincaré 极坐标下求解级数的方法来计算平面有限奇点的各阶焦点量一样困难. 文 [15] 将系统 (1.1) 引入复平面进行研究, 定义了无穷远点奇点量, 建立了系统 (1.1) 的赤道环量与奇点量的代数等价关系并建立了赤道极限环的弱分支函数, 从而将系统 (1.1) 无穷远点的中心焦点判定与极限环分支问题转化

为赤道环量的计算问题. 本文中我们在文 [15] 工作的基础上, 进一步研究系统 (1.1) 奇点量的算法, 得到了系统无穷远点奇点量 (赤道环量) 计算的线性代数递推公式. 应用这一递推公式计算赤道环量, 只需用系统系数做四则运算, 避免了通常计算赤道环量需要的复杂的积分运算和解方程^[13], 极易用计算机代数系统 (如 Mathematica) 作符号推导并且不含舍入误差.

2 赤道环量的代数递推公式

系统 (1.1) 经变换 $z = x + iy, w = x - iy, T = it, i = \sqrt{-1}$ 化为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dT} = z^{n+1}w^n + \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} Z_{2n+1-k}(z, w) = Z(z, w); \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = -w^{n+1}z^n - \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} W_{2n+1-k}(z, w) = -W(z, w). \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

在系统 (2.1) 的右端函数中

$$Z_k(z, w) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=k} a_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta, \quad W_k(z, w) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=k} b_{\alpha,\beta} w^\alpha z^\beta \quad (2.2)$$

为 z, w 的齐 k 次多项式, $k = 1, 2, \dots$

定义 2.1 (见文 [15] 定义 3.1) 对系统 (1.1) 与系统 (2.1), 称右端函数在原点邻域的幂级数展式中所有的系数均为参数. 对任一正整数 $m \geq 3$, 如果存在诸参数 $a_{\alpha\beta}, b_{\alpha\beta}$ 的复系数多项式 $\xi_2, \xi_3, \dots, \xi_{m-1}$, 使得

$$v_m(2\pi) + \sum_{k=2}^{m-1} \xi_k v_k(2\pi) = V,$$

则称 V 与 $v_m(2\pi)$ 代数等价, 记为 $V \xrightarrow{\text{Alg}} v_m(2\pi)$. 对任一常数 $\lambda \neq 0$, 用记号 $\xrightarrow{\text{Alg}} \lambda v_m(2\pi)$ 表示 $\lambda^{-1} V \xrightarrow{\text{Alg}} v_m(2\pi)$.

记 $\dot{z} = \frac{dz}{dT}, \dot{w} = \frac{dw}{dT}$, 对任一自然数 k , 用记号 $f_k(z, w) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=k} c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta$ 表示需要待定的关于 z, w 的齐 k 次多项式, 其中 $c_{0,0} = 1, c_{k,k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots$ 用记号 $\sum_{k,j}$ 表示对所有的 k, j 求和. $\forall \alpha, \beta$, 当 $\alpha < 0$ 或 $\beta < 0$ 时, 视

$$a_{\alpha,\beta} = b_{\alpha,\beta} = c_{\alpha,\beta} = 0.$$

引理 2.1 (见文 [15] 定理 3.2*) 对系统 (2.1), 可唯一地逐项确定一个下列形式的广义形式级数

$$F(z, w) = \frac{1}{zw} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+1)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}}, \quad (2.3)$$

使得

$$\left. \frac{dF}{dT} \right|_{(2.1)} = (zw)^n \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mu_m}{(zw)^{m+1}}, \quad (2.4)$$

且

$$\mu_m \xrightarrow{\text{Alg}} \frac{1}{i\pi} v_{2m+1}(2\pi), \quad m = 1, 2, \dots \quad (2.5)$$

定义 2.2(见文 [15] 定义 3.2) 对系统 (2.1), 称由系统 (2.4) 确定的 μ_m 为无穷远点的第 m 个奇点量, $m = 1, 2, \dots$

引理 2.1 将系统 (1.1) 的赤道环量的计算问题转化为系统 (2.1) 无穷远点的奇点量计算问题. 在系统 (1.1) 无穷远点的中心焦点判定与赤道极限环分支中, 无穷远点的奇点量与赤道环量的作用是等价的. 因此, 我们给出的系统 (1.1) 无穷远点的奇点量递推公式也称为赤道环量递推公式.

在给出系统 (1.1) 赤道环量递推公式之前, 我们给出下面的引理.

考虑广义形式级数

$$G(z, w) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} G_k(z, w) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+1)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}}. \quad (2.6)$$

我们有:

引理 2.2 对系统 (2.1), 记 $H = zw$, 则有

$$H \frac{dG}{dT} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} [(\alpha - \beta)c_{\alpha, \beta} + \Psi_1(\alpha, \beta)] z^{\alpha} w^{\beta}; \quad (2.7)$$

$$G \frac{dH}{dT} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \sum_{a+\beta=(2n+1)m} \Psi_2(\alpha, \beta) z^{\alpha} w^{\beta}; \quad (2.8)$$

$$GH \left(\frac{\partial Z}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial W}{\partial w} \right) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} \Psi_3(\alpha, \beta) z^{\alpha} w^{\beta}, \quad (2.9)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1(\alpha, \beta) = & \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k,j} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (n+1-k)(2n+1)] \alpha_{k,j-1} \\ & - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (n+1-j)] b_{j,k-1} \} \\ & \times c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)}; \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\psi_2(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k,j} (a_{k,j-1} - b_{j,k-1}) c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)}; \quad (2.12)$$

$$\psi_3(\alpha, \beta) = \sum_{k,j} (ka_{k,j-1} - jb_{j,k-1}) c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)}. \quad (2.13)$$

证明 对于系统 (2.7), 直接计算得

$$\begin{aligned} H \frac{dG}{dT} &= H \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dT} + \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} \frac{dw}{dT} \right) \\ &= H \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} \left(z^{n+1} w^n + \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} Z_{2n+1-k} \right) + \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} \left(-w^{n+1} z^n - \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} W_{2n+1-k} \right) \right] \\ &= H \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[(zw)^n \left(\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} w \right) + \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} Z_{2n+1-k} - \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} W_{2n+1-k} \right] \\ &= H \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (zw)^n \left(\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} w \right) + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} Z_{2n+1-k} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} W_{2n+1-k} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= H \left[\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (zw)^n \left(\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} w \right) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{\partial G_k}{\partial z} Z_{2n+1-(m-k)} - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{\partial G_k}{\partial w} W_{2n+1-(m-k)} \right] \\
&= H \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[(zw)^n \left(\frac{\partial G_m}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial G_m}{\partial w} w \right) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \left(\frac{\partial G_k}{\partial z} Z_{2n+1+k-m} - \frac{\partial G_k}{\partial w} W_{2n+1+k-m} \right) \right]. \quad (2.14)
\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\frac{\partial G_k}{\partial z} = \frac{\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial z} zw - k(n+1)f_{(2n+1)k}w}{(zw)^{k(n+1)+1}}; \quad (2.15)$$

$$\frac{\partial G_k}{\partial w} = \frac{\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial w} zw - k(n+1)f_{(2n+1)k}z}{(zw)^{k(n+1)+1}}. \quad (2.16)$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
H \frac{dG}{dT} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial w} w \right) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} H^{-k(n+1)} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot H \left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial z} Z_{2n+1+k-m} - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial w} W_{2n+1+k-m} \right) \\
&\quad \left. - (n+1)k f_{(2n+1)k} (wZ_{2n+1+k-m} - zW_{2n+1+k-m}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial w} w \right) + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} H^{(n+1)(m-k-1)} \right. \\
&\quad \cdot H \left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial z} Z_{2n+1+k-m} - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial w} W_{2n+1+k-m} \right) \\
&\quad \left. - (n+1)k f_{(2n+1)k} (wZ_{2n+1+k-m} - zW_{2n+1+k-m}) \right] \\
&= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial z} z - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)m}}{\partial w} w + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \Phi_{m,k} \right). \quad (2.17)
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\Phi_{m,k} = H^{(n+1)(m-k-1)} \left[H \left(\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial z} Z_{2n+1+k-m} - \frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial w} W_{2n+1+k-m} \right) \right. \\
\left. - (n+1)k f_{(2n+1)k} (wZ_{2n+1+k-m} - zW_{2n+1+k-m}) \right]; \quad (2.18)$$

$$wZ_{2n+1+k-m} = \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} a_{p,q-1} z^p w^q; \quad (2.19)$$

$$zW_{2n+1+k-m} = \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} b_{q,p-1} z^p w^q. \quad (2.20)$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{m,k} &= H^{(n+1)(m-k-1)} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial z} - (n+1)kf_{(2n+1)k} \right] wZ_{2n+1+k-m} \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \left[\frac{\partial f_{(2n+1)k}}{\partial w} - (n+1)kf_{(2n+1)k} \right] zW_{2n+1+k-m} \right\} \\
&= H^{(n+1)(m-k+1)} \left\{ \left[\sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} \alpha c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta - (n+1)k \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \right] \right. \\
&\quad \cdot \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} a_{p,q-1} z^p w^q - \left[\sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} \beta c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \right. \\
&\quad \left. - (n+1)k \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \right] \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} b_{q,p-1} z^p w^q \left. \right\} \\
&= H^{(n+1)(m-k+1)} \left\{ \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} (\alpha - (n+1)k) c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} a_{p,q-1} z^p w^q \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} (\beta - (n+1)k) c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} b_{q,p-1} z^p w^q \right\} \\
&= H^{(n+1)(m-k+1)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} c_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} [(\alpha - nk - k) a_{p,q-1} \\
&\quad - (\beta - nk - k) b_{q,p-1}] z^{\alpha+p} w^{\beta+q} \\
&= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)k} c_{\alpha,\beta} \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} [(\alpha - nk - k) a_{p,q-1} \\
&\quad - (\beta - nk - k) b_{q,p-1}] z^u w^v. \tag{2.21}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= \alpha + p + (n+1)(m-k-1) \\
&= \alpha + p + (n+1)(2n+2+k-p-q-k-1) \\
&= \alpha + p + (2n-p-q+1) \\
&= \alpha - np - (n+1)q + (n+1)(2n+1). \tag{2.22}
\end{aligned}$$

类似可得

$$v = \beta - np - (n+1)q + (n+1)(2n+1), \tag{2.23}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
u+v &= \alpha + \beta - n(p+q) - (n+1)(p+q) + 2(n+1)(2n+1) \\
&= \alpha + \beta - (2n+1)(p+q) + 2(n+1)(2n+1) \\
&= (2n+1)k - (2n+1)(p+q) + 2(n+1)(2n+1) \\
&= (2n+1)(2n+2+k-(p+q)) \\
&= (2n+1)m. \tag{2.24}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi_{m,k} &= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} z^\alpha w^\beta \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} \\
&\quad \cdot \{ [\alpha - p - (n+1)(m-1)] a_{p,q-1} - [\beta - q - (n+1)(m-1)] b_{q,p-1} \} \\
&\quad \cdot c_{\alpha+np+(n+1)q-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nq+(n+1)p-(n+1)(2n+1)} \\
&= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} z^\alpha w^\beta \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (n+1-p)(2n+1)] a_{p,q-1} \\
&\quad - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (n+1-q)(2n+1)] b_{q,p-1} \} \\
&\quad \cdot c_{\alpha+np+(n+1)q-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nq+(n+1)p-(n+1)(2n+1)}, \tag{2.25}
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
H \frac{dG}{dT} &= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \left[\sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} \alpha c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta - \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} \beta c_{\alpha,\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} z^\alpha w^\beta \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} \\
&\quad \cdot \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (n+1-p)(2n+1)] a_{p,q-1} \\
&\quad - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (n+1-q)(2n+1)] b_{q,p-1} \} \\
&\quad \cdot c_{\alpha+np+(n+1)q-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nq+(n+1)p-(n+1)(2n+1)} \Big] \\
&= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} [(\alpha - \beta) c_{\alpha,\beta}] \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k=0}^{m-1} \sum_{p+q=2n+2+k-m} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (n+1-p)(2n+1)] a_{p,q-1} \\
&\quad - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (n+1-q)(2n+1)] b_{q,p-1} \} \\
&\quad \cdot c_{\alpha+np+(n+1)q-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nq+(n+1)p-(n+1)(2n+1)} z^\alpha w^\beta \\
&= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} H^{(n+1)(1-m)} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=(2n+1)m} [(\alpha - \beta) c_{\alpha,\beta} + \psi_1(\alpha, \beta)] z^\alpha w^\beta, \tag{2.26}
\end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi_1(\alpha, \beta) &= \frac{1}{2n+1} \sum_{k,j} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (n+1-k)(2n+1)] a_{k,j-1} \\
&\quad - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (n+1-j)] b_{j,k-1} \} \\
&\quad \cdot c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2.7) 式得证. 类似可证 (2.8), (2.9) 式成立. 由引理 2.2 及文 [15] 中定理 5.1 * 和定理 5.2 * 易得:

定理 2.1 $\forall s \neq 0, \gamma \neq 0$, 可逐项确定广义形式级数

$$F(z, w) = (zw)^s \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+1)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}, \tag{2.27}$$

使得

$$\left. \frac{dF}{dT} \right|_{(2.1)} = \frac{1}{\gamma} (zw)^{n+s} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+3)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{(zw)^m}, \quad (2.28)$$

且对任一正整数 m ,

$$\lambda_m \stackrel{\text{Alg}}{\sim} -s\gamma\mu_m, \quad (2.29)$$

其中, μ_m 是系统 (2.1) 无穷远点的第 m 个奇点量; $c_{0,0} = 1, c_{(2n+1)k,(2n+1)k}$ 任取, $k = 1, 2, \dots$; 当 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 时, $c_{\alpha,\beta}$ 由递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} c_{\alpha,\beta} = & \frac{1}{(\beta-\alpha)(2n+1)} \sum_{k,j} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (\gamma s + n + 1 - k)(2n+1)] a_{k,j-1} \\ & - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (\gamma s + n + 1 - j)(2n+1)] b_{j,k-1} \} \\ & \cdot c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

确定; 对任一正整数 m , λ_m 由递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_m = & \sum_{k,j} [(\gamma s + n + 1 - k - m) a_{k,j-1} - (\gamma s + n + 1 - j - m) b_{j,k-1}] \\ & \cdot c_{nk+(n+1)j+(m-n-1)(2n+1), nj+(n+1)k+(m-n-1)(2n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

确定.

定理 2.2 设 s, γ 是两个常数, 如果对任一正整数 m , $\gamma(s + n - m + 1) \neq 0$, 则可逐项确定广义形式级数

$$F(z, w) = (zw)^s \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+1)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma}}, \quad (2.32)$$

使对系统 (2.1), 有

$$\frac{\partial(Fz)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(Fw)}{\partial w} = \frac{1}{\gamma} (zw)^{n+s} \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f_{(2n+3)k}(z, w)}{(zw)^{k(n+1)}} \right]^{\frac{1}{\gamma}-1} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\lambda_m}{(zw)^m}, \quad (2.33)$$

且对任一正整数 m , 有

$$\lambda_m \stackrel{\text{Alg}}{\sim} -\gamma(s + n + 1 - m)\mu_m, \quad (2.34)$$

其中 μ_m 是系统 (2.1) 无穷远点的第 m 个奇点量; $c_{0,0} = 1, c_{(2n+1)k,(2n+1)k}$ 任取, $k = 1, 2, \dots$; 当 $\alpha \neq \beta$ 时, $c_{\alpha,\beta}$ 由递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} c_{\alpha,\beta} = & \frac{1}{(\beta-\alpha)(2n+1)} \sum_{k,j} \{ [n\alpha - (n+1)\beta + (\gamma s + \gamma k + n + 1 - k)(2n+1)] a_{k,j-1} \\ & - [n\beta - (n+1)\alpha + (\gamma s + \gamma j + n + 1 - j)(2n+1)] b_{j,k-1} \} \\ & \cdot c_{\alpha+nk+(n+1)j-(n+1)(2n+1), \beta+nj+(n+1)k-(n+1)(2n+1)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

确定; 对任一正整数 m , λ_m 由递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_m = & \sum_{k,j} [(\gamma s + \gamma k + n + 1 - k - m) a_{k,j-1} - (\gamma s + \gamma j + n + 1 - j - m) b_{j,k-1}] \\ & \cdot c_{nk+(n+1)j+(m-n-1)(2n+1), nj+(n+1)k+(m-n-1)(2n+1)} \end{aligned} \quad (2.36)$$

确定.

注记 在定理 2.1 中取 $\gamma = 1, s = -1, n = 1$, 即得文 [16] 的定理 2.4.

由引理 2.1, 定理 2.1, 定理 2.2 及代数等价的传递性^[15], 定理 2.1 与定理 2.2 所得到的递推公式即为系统 (2.1) 无穷远点的奇点量递推公式, 亦即为系统 (1.1) 的赤道环量递推公式, 且公式为线性代数递推公式. 因此极易在计算机上用计算机代数系统如 Mathematica 作符号推导. 作者对具体系统推导奇点量公式的过程表明: 适当选取 $s, \gamma, c_{k,k}$, 有时可使计算过程较为简单; 对无穷远点为中心的情况, 有时还可由定理 2.2 待定出具有有限形式的积分因子; 为了在计算机上进行奇点量公式的快速化简, 有时还需应用奇点量结构定理^[15].

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