

LIMIT CYCLES FOR A CLASS OF CONTINUOUS AND DISCONTINUOUS CUBIC POLYNOMIAL DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS

JAUME LLIBRE ¹, BRUNO D. LOPES ¹ AND JAIME R. DE MORAES ²

ABSTRACT. We study the maximum number of limit cycles that bifurcate from the periodic solutions of the family of isochronous cubic polynomial centers

$$\dot{x} = y(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2), \quad \dot{y} = x + \alpha(y^2 - x^2) + 2\beta xy^2, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \beta < 0,$$

when it is perturbed inside the classes of all continuous and discontinuous cubic polynomial differential systems. We obtain that the maximum number of limit cycles which can be obtained by the averaging method of first order is 3 for the perturbed continuous systems and for the perturbed discontinuous systems at least 12 limit cycles can appear.

1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

One of the main open problems in the qualitative theory of real planar differential systems is the determination of their limit cycles. A classical way to produce limit cycles is perturbing a system which has a center. Thus the limit cycles bifurcate in the perturbed system from some of the periodic orbits of the period annulus of the center of the unperturbed system, see for instance Pontrjagin [22], the second part of the book [8] and the hundreds of references quoted there. In this paper we shall perturb isochronous centers. The perturbation of some of these centers have already been studied see for instance [7, 14]. For a survey on isochronous centers see [6].

In [5] the authors studied some classes of isochronous cubic polynomial differential systems. In particular they obtained the family

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= y(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2) &= P(x, y), \\ \dot{y} &= x + \alpha(y^2 - x^2) + 2\beta xy^2 &= Q(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\beta < 0$. This family has a rational first integral of degree 2, see system (iv) of Theorem 7 in [5], see also [16, 17]. An open question is: *What happens with the periodic orbits of the unperturbed system (1) when it is perturbed inside the class of all cubic continuous and discontinuous polynomial differential systems?* More precisely consider the following

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systems

$$(2) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= y(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2) + \varepsilon p_1(x, y), \\ \dot{y} &= x + \alpha(y^2 - x^2) + 2\beta xy^2 + \varepsilon q_1(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

and the discontinuous system

$$(3) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} X_1(x, y) & \text{if } y > 0, \\ X_2(x, y) & \text{if } y < 0, \end{cases}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} X_1(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} y(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2) + \varepsilon p_1(x, y) \\ x + \alpha(y^2 - x^2) + 2\beta xy^2 + \varepsilon q_1(x, y) \end{pmatrix}, \\ X_2(x, y) &= \begin{pmatrix} y(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2) + \varepsilon p_2(x, y) \\ x + \alpha(y^2 - x^2) + 2\beta xy^2 + \varepsilon q_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} p_1(x, y) &= a_1x + a_2y + a_3x^2 + a_4xy + a_5y^2 + a_6x^3 + a_7x^2y + a_8xy^2 + a_9y^3, \\ q_1(x, y) &= b_1x + b_2y + b_3x^2 + b_4xy + b_5y^2 + b_6x^3 + b_7x^2y + b_8xy^2 + b_9y^3, \\ p_2(x, y) &= c_1x + c_2y + c_3x^2 + c_4xy + c_5y^2 + c_6x^3 + c_7x^2y + c_8xy^2 + c_9y^3, \\ q_2(x, y) &= d_1x + d_2y + d_3x^2 + d_4xy + d_5y^2 + d_6x^3 + d_7x^2y + d_8xy^2 + d_9y^3. \end{aligned}$$

In this paper we study the maximum number of limit cycles of systems (2) and (3) which can be obtained using the averaging theory of first order.

Essentially there are four methods for determining the number of limit cycles which bifurcate from the periodic orbits of a period annulus of a center. The first method is based in the Poincaré return map, see for instance [2, 7]. The second method uses the Poincaré-Pontrjagin-Melnikov integrals or the Abelian integrals. These two methods are equivalent in the plane, see section 6 of Chapter 4 of [12] and section 5 of Chapter 6 of [1]. The third method is based on the inverse integrating factor, see section 6 of [9] or [10, 11, 25]. The last method is based on the averaging theory, see for example [3, 23, 24]. From [3] it is easy to check that in the plane the averaging method of first order is equivalent to the method of the Abelian integrals. Moreover the first two methods only give information on the number of periodic orbits of the unperturbed system that become limit cycles after the perturbation. The last two methods also can give the shape of the bifurcated limit cycle up to the order of the perturbation parameter, see [10, 11, 15].

In what follows we state our main results.

Theorem 1. *For $|\varepsilon| \neq 0$ sufficiently small the maximum number of limit cycles of system (2), bifurcating from the periodic solutions of isochronous center (1), is at most 3 using the averaging theory of first order, and this number is reached.*

Theorem 1 is proved in Section 3.

Theorem 2. *For $|\varepsilon| \neq 0$ sufficiently small the maximum number of limit cycles of system (3), bifurcating from the periodic solutions of isochronous center (1), is at least 12 using the averaging theory of first order.*

Theorem 2 is proved in Section 4.

In Section 2 we present the basic results that we need for proving Theorems 1 and 2.

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we give some known results that we shall need for proving our results. The following theorem provides periodic solutions of a periodic continuous differential system. See [24] for a proof.

Consider the differential equation

$$(4) \quad \dot{x} = \varepsilon F(t, x) + \varepsilon^2 R(t, x, \varepsilon), \quad x(0) = x_0,$$

with $x \in D$, where D is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n , and $t \geq 0$. Moreover we assume that $F(t, x)$ is T -periodic in t . Separately, we consider in D the averaged differential equation

$$(5) \quad \dot{y} = \varepsilon f(y), \quad y(0) = x_0,$$

where

$$f(y) = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T F(t, y) dt.$$

Theorem 3. *Consider the two initial value problems (4) and (5). Suppose:*

- (i) *F , its Jacobian $\partial F/\partial x$, its Hessian $\partial^2 F/\partial x^2$ are defined, continuous and bounded by an independent constant of ε in $[0, \infty) \times D$ and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0]$.*
- (ii) *F is T -periodic in t (T independent of ε).*
- (iii) *$y(t)$ belongs to D on the interval of time $[0, 1/\varepsilon]$.*

Then the following statements hold.

- (a) *For $t \in [0, 1/\varepsilon]$ we have that $x(t) - y(t) = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon)$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.*
- (b) *If p is an equilibrium point of the averaged equation (5) and*

$$\det \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{y=p} \neq 0,$$

then there exists a T -periodic solution $x(t, \varepsilon)$ of equation (4) such that $x(0, \varepsilon) \rightarrow p$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

- (c) *The stability or instability of the periodic solution $x(t, \varepsilon)$ is given by the stability or instability of the equilibrium point p of the averaged system (5). In fact the equilibrium point p has the stability behavior of the Poincaré map associated to the periodic solution $x(t, \varepsilon)$.*

The following theorem is a discontinuous version of previous theorem which provides periodic solutions of a periodic discontinuous differential system. See [18] for a proof.

Theorem 4. *Consider the following discontinuous differential system*

$$(6) \quad \dot{x}(t) = \varepsilon F(t, x) + \varepsilon^2 R(t, x, \varepsilon),$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} F(t, x) &= F_1(t, x) + \text{sign}(h(t, x))F_2(t, x), \\ R(t, x, \varepsilon) &= R_1(t, x, \varepsilon) + \text{sign}(h(t, x))R_2(t, x, \varepsilon), \end{aligned}$$

where $F_1, F_2 : \mathbb{R} \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, $R_1, R_2 : \mathbb{R} \times D \times (-\varepsilon_0, \varepsilon_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and $h : \mathbb{R} \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions, T -periodic in the variable t and D is an open subset of \mathbb{R}^n . We also suppose that h is a C^1 function having 0 as a regular value. Denote by $\mathcal{M} = h^{-1}(0)$, by $\Sigma = \{0\} \times D \not\subset \mathcal{M}$, by $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma \setminus \mathcal{M} \neq \emptyset$ and its elements by $z \equiv (0, z) \notin \mathcal{M}$.

Define the averaged function $f : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ as

$$f(x) = \int_0^T F(t, x) dt.$$

Assume the following three conditions.

- (i) F_1, F_2, R_1, R_2 and h are locally L -Lipschitz with respect to x .
- (ii) For $a \in \Sigma_0$ with $f(a) = 0$ there exist a neighborhood V of a such that $f(z) \neq 0$ for all $z \in \bar{V} \setminus \{a\}$ and $d_B(f, V, a) \neq 0$, (i.e. the Brouwer degree of f at a is not zero).
- (iii) If $(\partial h / \partial t)(t, z) \not\equiv 0$ then for all $(t_0, z_0) \in \mathcal{M}$ we have $(\partial h / \partial t)(t_0, z_0) \neq 0$. If $(\partial h / \partial t)(t_0, z_0) \equiv 0$ then $(\langle \nabla_x h, F_1 \rangle^2 - \langle \nabla_x h, F_2 \rangle^2)(t_0, z_0) > 0$, for all $(t_0, z_0) \in [0, T] \times \mathcal{M}$.

Then for $|\varepsilon| > 0$ sufficiently small there exists a T -periodic solution $x(\cdot, \varepsilon)$ of system (6) such that $x(t, \varepsilon) \rightarrow a$ as $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$.

If the function f of Theorem 4 is of class C^1 , then it is sufficient to see that the Jacobian of the function f evaluated at a is non-zero for showing that $d_B(f, V, a) \neq 0$. For more details see Theorem 1.1.2 of [21].

Consider a planar system

$$(7) \quad \dot{x} = P(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = Q(x, y),$$

where $P, Q : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions. Suppose that system (7) has a continuous family of ovals

$$\{\Gamma_h\} \subset \{(x, y) : H(x, y) = h, h_1 < h < h_2\}$$

where H is a first integral of (7). Consider the following perturbations of system (7)

$$(8) \quad \dot{x} = P(x, y) + \varepsilon p(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = Q(x, y) + \varepsilon q(x, y),$$

where $p, q : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are continuous functions.

The next theorem (see Theorem 5.2 of [3] for a proof) provides a tool for transforming the perturbed system (8) in the standard form of the averaging theory given in Theorem 3.

Theorem 5. Consider system (7) and its first integral H . Assume that $xQ(x, y) - yP(x, y) \neq 0$ for all (x, y) in the period annulus formed by the ovals $\{\Gamma_h\}$. Let $\rho : (\sqrt{h_1}, \sqrt{h_2}) \times [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a continuous function such that

$$(9) \quad H(\rho(R, \varphi) \cos \varphi, \rho(R, \varphi) \sin \varphi) = R^2,$$

for all $R \in (\sqrt{h_1}, \sqrt{h_2})$ and all $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$. Then the differential equation which describes the dependence between the square root of the energy $R = \sqrt{h}$ and the angle φ for system (8) is

$$(10) \quad \frac{dR}{d\varphi} = \varepsilon \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)(Qp - Pq)}{2R(Qx - Py)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2),$$

where $\mu = \mu(x, y)$ is the integrating factor of system (7) corresponding to the first integral H , $x = \rho(R, \varphi) \cos \varphi$ and $y = \rho(R, \varphi) \sin \varphi$.

We recall that μ is the integrating factor corresponding to the first integral H of system (7) if

$$\mu P = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \quad \text{and} \quad \mu Q = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x}.$$

Let I be a real interval and let $f_0, \dots, f_n : I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be functions. We say that f_0, \dots, f_n are *linearly independent* functions if and only if

$$\forall s \in I \quad \sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i f_i(s) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = \dots = \lambda_n = 0.$$

The next result well-known can be found in Proposition 1 of [19].

Proposition 6. If f_0, \dots, f_n are linearly independent then there exist $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n \in I$ and $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for every $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i f_i(s_j) = 0.$$

The functions (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_n) defined on I form an *Extended Chebyshev* system or ET-system on I , if and only if any nontrivial linear combination of these functions has at most n zeros counting their multiplicities and this number is reached. We say that F is an *Extended Complete Chebyshev* system or an ECT-system on I if and only if for any $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_k) form an ET-system. For proving that (f_0, f_1, \dots, f_k) is an ECT-system on I is sufficient and necessary to prove that $W(f_0, \dots, f_k)(s) \neq 0$ on I for $k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. We denote by $W(f_0, \dots, f_k)(s)$ the Wronskian of the functions (f_0, \dots, f_k) with respect to s . We remember that the definition of the Wronskian is

$$W(f_0, \dots, f_k)(s) = \begin{vmatrix} f_0(s) & f_1(s) & \cdots & f_k(s) \\ f_0'(s) & f_1'(s) & \cdots & f_k'(s) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_0^{(k)}(s) & f_1^{(k)}(s) & \cdots & f_k^{(k)}(s) \end{vmatrix}.$$

For more details on ECT–system see [13].

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 1

We note that the integrating factor

$$\mu(x, y) = -\frac{2}{(-1 + 2\alpha x + 2\beta x^2)^2}$$

and the first integral

$$H(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{1 - 2x(\alpha + \beta x)}$$

of system (1) satisfy $\mu P = -H_y$ and $\mu Q = H_x$. So μ is the integrate factor corresponding to the first integral H . The function $\rho : (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)}) \times [0, 2\pi) \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ given by

$$\rho(R, \varphi) = \frac{R \left(\sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} - \alpha R \cos \varphi \right)}{2\beta R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1}$$

satisfies hypothesis (9) of Theorem 5. We shall see later on that $xQ(x, y) - yP(x, y) \neq 0$ in the period annulus. Thus system (10) of Theorem 5 for our system (2) becomes

$$(11) \quad \frac{dR}{d\varphi} = \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{A_i(\varphi, \alpha, \beta, a, b)}{B(R, \varphi, \alpha, \beta)} R^i + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2),$$

where $a = (a_1, \dots, a_9)$, $b = (b_1, \dots, b_9)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= a_1 \cos^2 \varphi + (a_2 + b_1) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi + b_2 \sin^2 \varphi, \\ A_2 &= \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \left((a_3 - 3\alpha a_1) \cos^3 \varphi + (-3\alpha a_2 + a_4 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - 4\alpha b_1 + b_3) \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + (a_5 + \alpha(a_1 - 4b_2) + b_4) \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (\alpha a_2 + b_5) \sin^3 \varphi \right), \\ A_3 &= (5a_1 \alpha^2 - 4a_3 \alpha + a_6 + 10a_1 \beta) \cos^4 \varphi + ((5a_2 + 8b_1) \alpha^2 - (4a_4 \\ &\quad + 5b_3) \alpha + a_7 + 10a_2 \beta + 8\beta b_1 + b_6) \sin \varphi \cos^3 \varphi + ((8b_2 - 3a_1) \alpha^2 \\ &\quad + (a_3 - 4a_5 - 5b_4) \alpha + a_8 + 2a_1 \beta + 8\beta b_2 + b_7) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \\ &\quad + (-3a_2 \alpha^2 + (a_4 - 5b_5) \alpha + a_9 + 2a_2 \beta + b_8) \sin^3 \varphi \cos \varphi \\ &\quad + (\alpha a_5 + b_9) \sin^4 \varphi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A_4 &= \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \left((-4a_1\alpha^3 + 8a_3\alpha^2 - 5a_6\alpha - 24a_1\beta\alpha \right. \\
&\quad + 8a_3\beta) \cos^5 \varphi - (4(a_2 + 2b_1)\alpha^3 - 4(2a_4 + 3b_3)\alpha^2 + (5a_7 + 6(4a_2\beta \\
&\quad + 4b_1\beta + b_6)) \alpha - 2\beta(4a_4 + 3b_3)) \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi + (4(a_1 - 2b_2)\alpha^3 \\
&\quad - 4(a_3 - 2a_5 - 3b_4)\alpha^2 + (a_6 - 5a_8 - 6(4\beta b_2 + b_7))\alpha + 2\beta(a_3 + 4a_5 \\
&\quad + 3b_4)) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi + (4a_2\alpha^3 - 4(a_4 - 3b_5)\alpha^2 + (a_7 - 5a_9 \\
&\quad + 6b_8) \alpha + 2\beta(a_4 + 3b_5)) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + (-4a_5\alpha^2 + (a_8 - 6b_9)\alpha \\
&\quad + 2a_5\beta) \sin^4 \varphi \cos \varphi + \alpha a_9 \sin^5 \varphi \left. \right), \\
A_5 &= (4a_1\alpha^4 - 12a_3\alpha^3 + 13a_6\alpha^2 + 40a_1\beta\alpha^2 - 32a_3\beta\alpha + 40a_1\beta^2 \\
&\quad + 8a_6\beta) \cos^6 \varphi + (4a_2\alpha^4 + 8b_1\alpha^4 - 12a_4\alpha^3 - 20b_3\alpha^3 + 13a_7\alpha^2 \\
&\quad + 40a_2\beta\alpha^2 + 48\beta b_1\alpha^2 + 18b_6\alpha^2 - 32a_4\beta\alpha - 30\beta b_3\alpha + 40a_2\beta^2 \\
&\quad + 8a_7\beta + 24\beta^2 b_1 + 6\beta b_6) \sin \varphi \cos^5 \varphi + (-4a_1\alpha^4 + 8b_2\alpha^4 + 8a_3\alpha^3 \\
&\quad + 12a_5\alpha^3 - 20b_4\alpha^3 - 5a_6\alpha^2 + 13a_8\alpha^2 - 8a_1\beta\alpha^2 + 48\beta b_2\alpha^2 \\
&\quad + 18b_7\alpha^2 - 2a_3\beta\alpha - 32a_5\beta\alpha - 30\beta b_4\alpha + 16a_1\beta^2 + 2a_6\beta + 8a_8\beta \\
&\quad + 24\beta^2 b_2 + 6\beta b_7) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^4 \varphi + (-4a_2\alpha^4 + 8a_4\alpha^3 - 20b_5\alpha^3 \\
&\quad - 5a_7\alpha^2 + 13a_9\alpha^2 - 8a_2\beta\alpha^2 + 18b_8\alpha^2 - 2a_4\beta\alpha - 30\beta b_5\alpha + 16a_2\beta^2 \\
&\quad + 2a_7\beta + 8a_9\beta + 6\beta b_8) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi + (8a_5\alpha^3 - 5a_8\alpha^2 + 18b_9\alpha^2 \\
&\quad - 2a_5\beta\alpha + 2a_8\beta + 6\beta b_9) \sin^4 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - a_9 (5\alpha^2 - 2\beta) \sin^5 \varphi \cos \varphi, \\
A_6 &= 2 \cos^2 \varphi \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \left((4a_3\alpha^4 - 2(5a_6 + 6a_1\beta)\alpha^3 \right. \\
&\quad + 24a_3\beta\alpha^2 - 3\beta(5a_6 + 12a_1\beta)\alpha + 12a_3\beta^2) \cos^5 \varphi + (4(a_4 \\
&\quad + 2b_3)\alpha^4 - 2(5a_7 + 6a_2\beta + 8\beta b_1 + 8b_6)\alpha^3 + 24\beta(a_4 + b_3)\alpha^2 \\
&\quad - 3\beta(5a_7 + 4(3a_2\beta + 2b_1\beta + b_6))\alpha + 6\beta^2(2a_4 + b_3)) \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi \\
&\quad - (4(a_3 - a_5 - 2b_4)\alpha^4 - 2(3a_6 - 5a_8 + 2a_1\beta - 8\beta b_2 - 8b_7)\alpha^3 \\
&\quad - 24\beta(a_5 + b_4)\alpha^2 + 3\beta(a_6 + 5a_8 + 4a_1\beta + 8\beta b_2 + 4b_7)\alpha - 6\beta^2(a_3 \\
&\quad + 2a_5 + b_4)) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi - (4(a_4 - 2b_5)\alpha^4 - 2(3a_7 - 5a_9 + 2a_2\beta \\
&\quad - 8b_8)\alpha^3 - 24\beta b_5\alpha^2 + 3\beta(a_7 + 5a_9 + 4a_2\beta + 4b_8)\alpha \\
&\quad - 6\beta^2(a_4 + b_5) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - (4a_5\alpha^4 + (16b_9 - 6a_8)\alpha^3 + 3\beta(a_8 \\
&\quad + 4b_9) \alpha - 6a_5\beta^2) \sin^4 \varphi \cos \varphi + 3 \alpha a_9 (2\alpha^2 - \beta) \sin^5 \varphi \left. \right), \\
A_7 &= 2 \cos^3 \varphi \left((-4a_3\alpha^5 + 2(7a_6 + 6a_1\beta)\alpha^4 - 36a_3\beta\alpha^3 + 3\beta (13a_6 \right. \\
&\quad + 20a_1\beta) \alpha^2 - 48a_3\beta^2\alpha + 4\beta^2(3a_6 + 10a_1\beta)) \cos^5 \varphi - (4(a_4 \\
&\quad + 2b_3)\alpha^5 - 2(7a_7 + 6a_2\beta + 8\beta b_1 + 12b_6)\alpha^4 + 4\beta(9a_4 + 10b_3)\alpha^3 \\
&\quad - 3\beta(13a_7 + 4(5a_2\beta + 4b_1\beta + 3b_6))\alpha^2 + 6\beta^2(8a_4 + 5b_3)\alpha - 2\beta^2(6a_7 \\
&\quad + 20a_2\beta + 8\beta b_1 + 3b_6)) \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi + (4(a_3 - a_5 - 2b_4)\alpha^5 - 2 (5a_6 \\
&\quad - 7a_8 + 2a_1\beta - 8\beta b_2 - 12b_7)\alpha^4 + 4\beta(a_3 - 9a_5 - 10b_4)\alpha^3 + 3\beta(a_6 \\
&\quad + 13a_8 + 4a_1\beta + 16\beta b_2 + 12b_7)\alpha^2 - 6\beta^2(3a_3 + 8a_5 + 5b_4)\alpha
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +2\beta^2(3a_6 + 6a_8 + 12a_1\beta + 8\beta b_2 + 3b_7)) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi + (4(a_4 \\
& -2b_5)\alpha^5 - 2(5a_7 - 7a_9 + 2a_2\beta - 12b_8)\alpha^4 + 4\beta(a_4 - 10b_5)\alpha^3 \\
& +3\beta(a_7 + 13a_9 + 4a_2\beta + 12b_8)\alpha^2 - 6\beta^2(3a_4 + 5b_5)\alpha + 6\beta^2(a_7 \\
& +2a_9 + 4a_2\beta + b_8)) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + (4a_5\alpha^5 + (24b_9 - 10a_8)\alpha^4 \\
& +4a_5\beta\alpha^3 + 3\beta(a_8 + 12b_9)\alpha^2 - 18a_5\beta^2\alpha + 6\beta^2(a_8 \\
& +b_9)) \sin^4 \varphi \cos \varphi - a_9 (10\alpha^4 - 3\beta\alpha^2 - 6\beta^2) \sin^5 \varphi), \\
A_8 = & 4 \cos^4 \varphi \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} ((-4a_6\alpha^5 + 8a_3\beta\alpha^4 - 4\beta (5a_6 \\
& +3a_1\beta) \alpha^3 + 24a_3\beta^2\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2(5a_6 + 8a_1\beta)\alpha + 8a_3\beta^3) \cos^5 \varphi \\
& - (4(a_7 + 2b_6)\alpha^5 - 8\beta(a_4 + b_3)\alpha^4 + 4\beta(5a_7 + 3a_2\beta + 2\beta b_1 \\
& +4b_6)\alpha^3 - 12\beta^2(2a_4 + b_3)\alpha^2 + \beta^2(15a_7 + 24a_2\beta + 8\beta b_1 + 6b_6)\alpha \\
& -2\beta^3(4a_4 + b_3)) \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi + (4(a_6 - a_8 - 2b_7)\alpha^5 + 8\beta(a_5 \\
& +b_4)\alpha^4 - 4\beta(a_6 + 5a_8 + a_1\beta + 2\beta b_2 + 4b_7)\alpha^3 + 12\beta^2(a_3 + 2a_5 \\
& +b_4)\alpha^2 - \beta^2(9a_6 + 15a_8 + 16a_1\beta + 8\beta b_2 + 6b_7)\alpha + 2\beta^3(3a_3 \\
& +4a_5 + b_4)) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi + (4(a_7 - a_9 - 2b_8)\alpha^5 + 8\beta b_5\alpha^4 \\
& -4\beta(a_7 + 5a_9 + a_2\beta + 4b_8)\alpha^3 + 12\beta^2(a_4 + b_5)\alpha^2 - \beta^2(9a_7 \\
& +15a_9 + 16a_2\beta + 6b_8)\alpha + 2\beta^3(3a_4 + b_5)) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + (4(a_8 \\
& -2b_9)\alpha^5 - 4\beta(a_8 + 4b_9)\alpha^3 + 12a_5\beta^2\alpha^2 - 3\beta^2(3a_8 + 2b_9)\alpha \\
& +6a_5\beta^3) \sin^4 \varphi \cos \varphi + \alpha a_9 (4\alpha^4 - 4\beta\alpha^2 - 9\beta^2) \sin^5 \varphi), \\
A_9 = & 4 \cos^5 \varphi ((4a_6\alpha^6 - 8a_3\beta\alpha^5 + 4\beta(7a_6 + 3a_1\beta)\alpha^4 - 36a_3\beta^2\alpha^3 \\
& + \beta^2(39a_6 + 40a_1\beta)\alpha^2 - 32a_3\beta^3\alpha + 4\beta^3(2a_6 + 5a_1\beta)) \cos^5 \varphi \\
& + (4(a_7 + 2b_6)\alpha^6 - 8\beta(a_4 + b_3)\alpha^5 + 4\beta(7a_7 + 3a_2\beta + 2\beta b_1 \\
& +6b_6)\alpha^4 - 4\beta^2(9a_4 + 5b_3)\alpha^3 + \beta^2(39a_7 + 40a_2\beta + 16\beta b_1 + 18b_6)\alpha^2 \\
& -2\beta^3(16a_4 + 5b_3) \alpha + 2\beta^3(4a_7 + 10\alpha_2\beta + 2\beta b_1 + b_6)) \sin \varphi \cos^4 \varphi \\
& - (4(a_6 - a_8 - 2b_7)\alpha^6 + 8\beta(a_5 + b_4)\alpha^5 - 4\beta(a_6 + 7a_8 + a_1\beta + 2\beta b_2 \\
& +6b_7)\alpha^4 + 4\beta^2(4a_3 + 9a_5 + 5b_4)\alpha^3 - \beta^2(21a_6 + 39a_8 + 24a_1\beta \\
& +16\beta b_2 + 18b_7)\alpha^2 + 2\beta^3(11a_3 + 16a_5 + 5b_4)\alpha - 2\beta^3(3a_6 + 4a_8 \\
& +8a_1\beta + 2\beta b_2 + b_7)) \sin^2 \varphi \cos^3 \varphi - (4(a_7 - a_9 - 2b_8)\alpha^6 + 8\beta b_5\alpha^5 \\
& -4\beta(a_7 + 7a_9 + a_2\beta + 6b_8)\alpha^4 + 4\beta^2(4a_4 + 5b_5)\alpha^3 - 3\beta^2(7a_7 + 13a_9 \\
& +8a_2\beta + 6b_8)\alpha^2 + 2\beta^3(11a_4 + 5b_5)\alpha - 2\beta^3(3a_7 + 4a_9 + 8a_2\beta \\
& +b_8)) \sin^3 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - (4(a_8 - 2b_9)\alpha^6 - 4\beta(a_8 + 6b_9)\alpha^4 + 16a_5\beta^2\alpha^3 \\
& - 3\beta^2(7a_8 + 6b_9)\alpha^2 + 22a_5\beta^3\alpha - 2\beta^3(3a_8 + b_9)) \sin^4 \varphi \cos \varphi \\
& - a_9 (4\alpha^6 - 4\beta\alpha^4 - 21\beta^2\alpha^2 - 6\beta^3) \sin^5 \varphi), \\
A_{10} = & 8\beta \cos^6 \varphi \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} ((-4a_6\alpha^5 + 4a_3\beta\alpha^4 - 2\beta (5a_6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +2a_1\beta) \alpha^3 + 8a_3\beta^2\alpha^2 - \beta^2(5a_6 + 6a_1\beta)\alpha + 2a_3\beta^3) \cos^3 \varphi - (4a_7\alpha^5 \\
& -4a_4\beta\alpha^4 + 2\beta(5a_7 + 2a_2\beta)\alpha^3 - 8a_4\beta^2\alpha^2 + \beta^2(5a_7 + 6a_2\beta)\alpha \\
& -2a_4\beta^3) \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi - (4a_8\alpha^5 - 4a_5\beta\alpha^4 + 10a_8\beta\alpha^3 - 8a_5\beta^2\alpha^2 \\
& + 5a_8\beta^2\alpha - 2a_5\beta^3) \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi - \alpha a_9 (4\alpha^4 + 10\beta\alpha^2 + 5\beta^2) \sin^3 \varphi), \\
A_{11} = & 8\beta (\alpha^2 + 2\beta) \cos^7 \varphi ((4a_6\alpha^4 - 4a_3\beta\alpha^3 + 2\beta(3a_6 + 2a_1\beta)\alpha^2 \\
& - 4a_3\beta^2\alpha + \beta^2(a_6 + 2a_1\beta)) \cos^3 \varphi + (4a_7\alpha^4 - 4a_4\beta\alpha^3 + 2\beta(3a_7 \\
& + 2a_2\beta) \alpha^2 - 4a_4\beta^2\alpha + \beta^2(a_7 + 2a_2\beta)) \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi + (4a_8\alpha^4 \\
& - 4a_5\beta\alpha^3 + 6a_8\beta\alpha^2 - 4a_5\beta^2\alpha + a_8\beta^2) \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi \\
& + a_9 (4\alpha^4 + 6\beta\alpha^2 + \beta^2) \sin^3 \varphi), \\
B = & (-2\beta R^2 \cos^2 \varphi - 1) (2(\alpha^2 + \beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi \\
& - 2\alpha R \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \cos \varphi + 1)^2 ((\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi \\
& - \alpha R \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \cos \varphi + 1).
\end{aligned}$$

For proving that B is non-zero we have to show that equations

$$\begin{aligned}
2(\alpha^2 + \beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi &= 2\alpha R \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \cos \varphi + 1, \\
(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi &= \alpha R \sqrt{(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1} \cos \varphi + 1,
\end{aligned}$$

do not have solutions in the interval $(0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$. In fact we take the square in both sides of the two previous equations and we obtain respectively

$$(2\beta R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1)^2 = 0, \quad (2\beta R^2 \cos^2 \varphi + 1) (R^2 (\alpha^2 + 2\beta) \cos^2 \varphi + 1) = 0.$$

Since $R \in (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$ the previous two equations do not have solutions. So $xQ(x, y) - yP(x, y) \neq 0$ in the period annulus of the unperturbed center (1).

Now we compute the averaged function $f : (0, \sqrt{-1/2\beta}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$f(R) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{i=1}^{11} \frac{A_i(\varphi, \alpha, \beta, a, b)}{B(R, \varphi, \alpha, \beta)} R^i d\varphi.$$

By computing the previous integral, we obtain that $f(R) = N(R)/D(R)$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
N(R) &= \beta(a_6 + 3a_8 + 2a_1\beta + 2\beta b_2 + b_7 - 3b_9)g_0 - 2\beta^2 (2a_1\alpha^2 + a_3\alpha \\
&+ a_5\alpha + a_6 + a_8 + 2a_1\beta) g_1 + 2\beta(a_8 + b_9)g_2 + (a_6 - a_8 - b_7 \\
&+ b_9)g_3, \\
D(R) &= 4\beta^2 R, \quad g_0 = R^2, \quad g_1 = R^4, \quad g_2 = R^2 \sqrt{1 + 2\beta R^2}, \\
g_3 &= 1 - \sqrt{1 + 2\beta R^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

The previous computations were verified using the software *Mathematica*. The zeros of the function f correspond to zeros of the function N . In order to

find the maximum number of zeros of f , we have to prove that (g_0, g_1, g_2, g_3) is an ECT-system, and this is the case if $W(g_0, \dots, g_k)(R) \neq 0$, for $0 \leq k \leq 3$, where $W(g_0, \dots, g_k)(R)$ denotes the Wronskians of the functions (g_0, \dots, g_k) . More precisely we have

$$W(g_0)(R) = R^2, \quad W(g_0, g_1) = 2R^5, \quad W(g_0, g_1, g_2)(R) = -\frac{8R^9\beta^2}{(1+2\beta R^2)^{3/2}},$$

$$W(g_0, \dots, g_3)(R) = \frac{-192\beta^2 R^6}{(1+2\beta R^2)^{7/2}} \left[\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} R^4 \beta^2 + 4\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} \beta R^2 \right. \\ \left. + 2\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} - 4R^4 \beta^2 - 6\beta R^2 - 2 \right].$$

Since $\beta < 0$ and $R \in (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$, the first three Wronskians are nonzero. Now, to get the zeros of $W(g_0, \dots, g_3)(R)$ is equivalent to solve the following equation

$$\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} R^4 \beta^2 + 4\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} \beta R^2 + 2\sqrt{1+2\beta R^2} = 4R^4 \beta^2 + 6\beta R^2 + 2.$$

We take the square in both sides of the previous equation and after some simplifications we get

$$(1+2\beta R^2)R^8\beta^4 = 0,$$

which is impossible because $R \in (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$. Thus, the Wronskian $W(g_0, \dots, g_3)(R)$ is non-zero in $(0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$. Hence, since (g_0, g_1, g_2, g_3) is an ECT-system f has at most 3 zeros and they are reached.

System (11) is analytic and satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 3. Therefore the zeros of f correspond to periodic orbits of perturbed system (2) and Theorem 1 follows.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 2

The functions H , μ and ρ are the same than the ones given in the proof of Theorem 1. Denote $a = (a_1, \dots, a_9)$, $b = (b_1, \dots, b_9)$, $c = (c_1, \dots, c_9)$, $d = (d_1, \dots, d_9)$, $j_1 = (a, b, \alpha, \beta)$ and $j_2 = (c, d, \alpha, \beta)$. We transform system (3) into the system

$$(12) \quad \frac{dR}{d\varphi} = \begin{cases} \varepsilon \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)(Qp_1 - Pq_1)}{2R(Qx - Py)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) & \text{if } y > 0, \\ \varepsilon \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)(Qp_2 - Pq_2)}{2R(Qx - Py)} + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2) & \text{if } y < 0. \end{cases}$$

As in the proof of Theorem 1, we have $R(Qx - Py) \neq 0$. We must study the zeros of the averaged function $f : (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by

$$f(R) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)(Qp_1 - Pq_1)}{2R(Qx - Py)} d\varphi + \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)(Qp_2 - Pq_2)}{2R(Qx - Py)} d\varphi.$$

Computing these integrals we get

$$f(R) = \sum_{i=0}^{21} f_i B_i,$$

where

$$f_0 = \frac{1}{R} \left(\sqrt{1 + 2\beta R^2} - 1 \right), \quad f_1 = R\sqrt{1 + 2\beta R^2}, \quad f_2 = R, \quad f_3 = R^3,$$

$$f_i = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}}{1 + 2\beta R^2} R^{2i-8}, & \text{for } i = 4, \dots, 8, \\ \frac{1}{2R} (1 + 2\beta R^2) \log \left(\frac{aR + \sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}}{aR - \sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}} \right)^2, & \text{for } i = 9, \\ \frac{1}{2} R^{2i-19} (1 + 2\beta R^2) \log \left(\frac{aR + \sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}}{aR - \sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}} \right)^2, & \text{for } i = 10, \dots, 13, \\ \frac{1}{R} \sinh^{-1} \left(R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 2\beta} \right), & \text{for } i = 14, \\ R \sinh^{-1} \left(R\sqrt{\alpha^2 + 2\beta} \right), & \text{for } i = 15, \\ \frac{1}{R} \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{aR}{\sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}} \right), & \text{for } i = 16, \\ R^{2i-33} \tanh^{-1} \left(\frac{aR}{\sqrt{1 + (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)R^2}} \right), & \text{for } i = 17, \dots, 21 \end{cases}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} B_0 &= C_0(-P_0(j_1) + P_0(j_2)), & B_1 &= C_1(P_1(j_1) - P_1(j_2)), \\ B_2 &= C_2(-P_2(j_1) - P_2(j_2)), & B_3 &= C_3(-P_3(j_1) - P_3(j_2)), \\ B_4 &= C_4(P_4(j_1) - P_4(j_2)), & B_5 &= C_5(-P_5(j_1) + P_5(j_2)), \\ B_6 &= C_6(-P_6(j_1) + P_6(j_2)), & B_7 &= C_7(P_7(j_1) - P_7(j_2)), \\ B_8 &= C_8(-P_8(j_1) + P_8(j_2)), & B_9 &= C_9(P_9(j_1) - P_9(j_2)), \\ B_{10} &= C_{10}(-P_{10}(j_1) + P_{10}(j_2)), & B_{11} &= C_{11}(P_{11}(j_1) - P_{11}(j_2)), \\ B_{12} &= C_{12}(-P_{12}(j_1) + P_{12}(j_2)), & B_{13} &= C_{13}(P_{13}(j_1) - P_{13}(j_2)), \\ B_{14} &= C_{14}(-P_{14}(j_1) + P_{14}(j_2)), & B_{15} &= C_{15}(-P_{15}(j_1) + P_{15}(j_2)), \\ B_{16} &= C_{16}(-P_{16}(j_1) + P_{16}(j_2)), & B_{17} &= C_{17}(P_{17}(j_1) - P_{17}(j_2)), \\ B_{18} &= C_{18}(P_{18}(j_1) - P_{18}(j_2)), & B_{19} &= C_{19}(-P_{19}(j_1) + P_{19}(j_2)), \\ B_{20} &= C_{20}(P_{20}(j_1) - P_{20}(j_2)), & B_{21} &= C_{21}(-P_{21}(j_1) + P_{21}(j_2)), \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned}
C_0 &= \frac{\pi}{4\beta^2}, & C_1 &= \frac{\pi}{2\beta}, & C_2 &= \frac{\pi}{4\beta}, \\
C_3 &= \frac{\pi}{2}, & C_4 &= \frac{1}{2\alpha^5\beta(\alpha^2+2\beta)}, & C_5 &= \frac{1}{\alpha^5(\alpha^2+2\beta)}, \\
C_6 &= \frac{2}{\alpha^5}, & C_7 &= \frac{8(\beta-1)\beta}{\alpha^5}, & C_8 &= 2C_7(\alpha^2+2\beta), \\
C_{9,10} &= \frac{1}{4\alpha^8\beta^6}, & C_{11} &= \frac{\alpha^2+2\beta}{2\alpha^8\beta^5}, & C_{12} &= \frac{4(\alpha^2+2\beta)^2}{\alpha^8}, \\
C_{13,21} &= \frac{1}{\alpha^8}, & C_{14} &= \frac{1}{2\beta^2(\alpha^2+2\beta)^{3/2}}, & C_{15} &= \frac{1}{\beta\sqrt{\alpha^2+2\beta}}, \\
C_{16,17} &= \frac{1}{2\alpha^8\beta^6}, & C_{18} &= \frac{1}{\alpha^8\beta^5}, & C_{19} &= \frac{2}{\alpha^8\beta^4}, \\
C_{20} &= \frac{16\beta(\alpha^2+2\beta)}{\alpha^8},
\end{aligned}$$

$$P_0 = c_6 - c_8 - d_7 + d_9,$$

$$P_1 = c_8 - d_9,$$

$$P_2 = 2\beta c_1 + 2\beta d_2 - c_6 + 3c_8 + d_7 - 3d_9,$$

$$P_3 = 2\alpha^2 c_1 + \alpha c_3 + \alpha c_5 + 2\beta c_1 + c_6 + c_8,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_4 &= -2\alpha^6\beta c_2 - 2\alpha^6\beta d_1 + \alpha^6 c_7 - \alpha^6 c_9 + \alpha^6 d_6 - \alpha^6 d_8 - 2\alpha^5\beta c_4 \\
&\quad - 2\alpha^5\beta d_3 + 2\alpha^5\beta d_5 - 32\alpha^4\beta^2 c_2 - 32\alpha^4\beta^2 d_1 + 32\alpha^4\beta c_2 + 32\alpha^4\beta d_1 \\
&\quad + 20\alpha^3\beta^2 c_4 + 20\alpha^3\beta^2 d_3 - 20\alpha^3\beta^2 d_5 - 20\alpha^3\beta c_4 - 20\alpha^3\beta d_3 \\
&\quad + 20\alpha^3\beta d_5 - 96\alpha^2\beta^3 c_2 - 96\alpha^2\beta^3 d_1 + 96\alpha^2\beta^2 c_2 - 4\alpha^2\beta^2 c_7 \\
&\quad + 4\alpha^2\beta^2 c_9 + 96\alpha^2\beta^2 d_1 - 4\alpha^2\beta^2 d_6 + 4\alpha^2\beta^2 d_8 + 4\alpha^2\beta c_7 - 4\alpha^2\beta c_9 \\
&\quad + 4\alpha^2\beta d_6 - 4\alpha^2\beta d_8 + 40\alpha\beta^3 c_4 + 40\alpha\beta^3 d_3 - 40\alpha\beta^3 d_5 - 40\alpha\beta^2 c_4 \\
&\quad - 40\alpha\beta^2 d_3 + 40\alpha\beta^2 d_5 - 64\beta^4 c_2 - 64\beta^4 d_1 + 64\beta^3 c_2 - 8\beta^3 c_7 \\
&\quad + 8\beta^3 c_9 + 64\beta^3 d_1 - 8\beta^3 d_6 + 8\beta^3 d_8 + 8\beta^2 c_7 - 8\beta^2 c_9 + 8\beta^2 d_6 \\
&\quad - 8\beta^2 d_8,
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_5 &= 2\alpha^8 c_2 + \alpha^7 c_4 + 14\alpha^6\beta c_2 + 18\alpha^6\beta d_1 - 8\alpha^6 c_2 - \alpha^6 c_7 + \alpha^6 c_9 \\
&\quad - 16\alpha^6 d_1 - \alpha^6 d_6 + \alpha^6 d_8 - 20\alpha^5\beta c_4 - 38\alpha^5\beta d_3 - 2\alpha^5\beta d_5 + 24\alpha^5 c_4 \\
&\quad + 40\alpha^5 d_3 + 96\alpha^4\beta^2 c_2 + 128\alpha^4\beta^2 d_1 - 96\alpha^4\beta c_2 + 26\alpha^4\beta c_7 \\
&\quad + 10\alpha^4\beta c_9 - 128\alpha^4\beta d_1 + 36\alpha^4\beta d_6 - 26\alpha^4 c_7 - 10\alpha^4 c_9 - 36\alpha^4 d_6 \\
&\quad - 112\alpha^3\beta^2 c_4 - 140\alpha^3\beta^2 d_3 + 112\alpha^3\beta c_4 + 140\alpha^3\beta d_3 + 240\alpha^2\beta^3 c_2 \\
&\quad + 240\alpha^2\beta^3 d_1 - 240\alpha^2\beta^2 c_2 + 68\alpha^2\beta^2 c_7 + 16\alpha^2\beta^2 c_9 - 240\alpha^2\beta^2 d_1 \\
&\quad + 84\alpha^2\beta^2 d_6 - 68\alpha^2\beta c_7 - 16\alpha^2\beta c_9 - 84\alpha^2\beta d_6 - 128\alpha\beta^3 c_4 \\
&\quad - 120\alpha\beta^3 d_3 + 128\alpha\beta^2 c_4 + 120\alpha\beta^2 d_3 + 160\beta^4 c_2 + 96\beta^4 d_1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -160\beta^3c_2 + 32\beta^3c_7 - 8\beta^3c_9 - 96\beta^3d_1 + 24\beta^3d_6 - 32\beta^2c_7 + 8\beta^2c_9 \\
& -24\beta^2d_6, \\
P_6 = & 2\alpha^6\beta c_2 - 7\alpha^5\beta c_4 - 16\alpha^5\beta d_3 + 8\alpha^5c_4 + 16\alpha^5d_3 + 24\alpha^4\beta^2c_2 \\
& + 32\alpha^4\beta^2d_1 - 24\alpha^4\beta c_2 + 28\alpha^4\beta c_7 - 32\alpha^4\beta d_1 + 48\alpha^4\beta d_6 - 28\alpha^4c_7 \\
& - 48\alpha^4d_6 - 72\alpha^3\beta^2c_4 - 80\alpha^3\beta^2d_3 + 72\alpha^3\beta c_4 + 80\alpha^3\beta d_3 \\
& + 120\alpha^2\beta^3c_2 + 96\alpha^2\beta^3d_1 - 120\alpha^2\beta^2c_2 + 78\alpha^2\beta^2c_7 - 96\alpha^2\beta^2d_1 \\
& + 72\alpha^2\beta^2d_6 - 78\alpha^2\beta c_7 - 72\alpha^2\beta d_6 - 96\alpha\beta^3c_4 - 60\alpha\beta^3d_3 \\
& + 96\alpha\beta^2c_4 + 60\alpha\beta^2d_3 + 80\beta^4c_2 + 32\beta^4d_1 - 80\beta^3c_2 + 24\beta^3c_7 \\
& - 32\beta^3d_1 + 12\beta^3d_6 - 24\beta^2c_7 - 12\beta^2d_6, \\
P_7 = & 4\alpha^6c_7 - 8\alpha^6c_9 - 8\alpha^6d_8 + 8\alpha^5\beta d_5 - 4\alpha^4\beta^2c_2 - 4\alpha^4\beta c_7 - 24\alpha^4\beta c_9 \\
& - 24\alpha^4\beta d_8 + 16\alpha^3\beta^2c_4 + 20\alpha^3\beta^2d_5 - 24\alpha^2\beta^3c_2 - 21\alpha^2\beta^2c_7 \\
& - 18\alpha^2\beta^2c_9 - 18\alpha^2\beta^2d_8 + 22\alpha\beta^3c_4 + 10\alpha\beta^3d_5 - 16\beta^4c_2 - 6\beta^3c_7 \\
& - 2\beta^3c_9 - 2\beta^3d_8, \\
P_8 = & 32(\beta - 1)\beta c_9 (\alpha^2 + 2\beta) (4\alpha^4 + 6\alpha^2\beta + \beta^2), \\
P_9 = & -16\alpha^{17}c_4 - 16\alpha^{17}d_3 + 16\alpha^{17}d_5 + 32\alpha^{16}\beta c_2 + 32\alpha^{16}\beta d_1 + 48\alpha^{16}c_7 \\
& - 48\alpha^{16}c_9 + 48\alpha^{16}d_6 - 48\alpha^{16}d_8 - 120\alpha^{15}\beta c_4 - 120\alpha^{15}\beta d_3 \\
& + 120\alpha^{15}\beta d_5 + 176\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_2 + 176\alpha^{14}\beta^2d_1 + 192\alpha^{14}\beta c_7 - 192\alpha^{14}\beta c_9 \\
& + 192\alpha^{14}\beta d_6 - 192\alpha^{14}\beta d_8 - 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2c_4 - 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2d_3 \\
& + 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2d_5 + 312\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_2 + 312\alpha^{12}\beta^3d_1 + 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2c_7 \\
& - 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2c_9 + 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2d_6 - 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2d_8 - 250\alpha^{11}\beta^3c_4 \\
& - 250\alpha^{11}\beta^3d_3 + 250\alpha^{11}\beta^3d_5 + 200\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_2 + 200\alpha^{10}\beta^4d_1 \\
& + 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3c_7 - 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3c_9 + 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3d_6 - 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3d_8 \\
& - 75\alpha^9\beta^4c_4 - 75\alpha^9\beta^4d_3 + 75\alpha^9\beta^4d_5 + 40\alpha^8\beta^5c_2 + 40\alpha^8\beta^5d_1 \\
& + 15\alpha^8\beta^4c_7 - 15\alpha^8\beta^4c_9 + 15\alpha^8\beta^4d_6 - 15\alpha^8\beta^4d_8 + 16\alpha^6\beta^6c_2 \\
& + 16\alpha^6\beta^6d_1 - 8\alpha^5\beta^6c_4 - 8\alpha^5\beta^6d_3 + 8\alpha^5\beta^6d_5 + 64\alpha^4\beta^7c_2 \\
& + 64\alpha^4\beta^7d_1 - 60\alpha^4\beta^6c_7 + 60\alpha^4\beta^6c_9 - 60\alpha^4\beta^6d_6 + 60\alpha^4\beta^6d_8 \\
& + 20\alpha^3\beta^7c_4 + 20\alpha^3\beta^7d_3 - 20\alpha^3\beta^7d_5 + 48\alpha^2\beta^8c_2 + 48\alpha^2\beta^8d_1 \\
& - 60\alpha^2\beta^7c_7 + 60\alpha^2\beta^7c_9 - 60\alpha^2\beta^7d_6 + 60\alpha^2\beta^7d_8 + 32\beta^9c_2 + 32\beta^9d_1, \\
P_{10} = & 16\alpha^{18}c_7 - 48\alpha^{18}c_9 - 32\alpha^{18}d_8 + 32\alpha^{17}\beta d_5 - 16\alpha^{16}\beta^2c_2 + 24\alpha^{16}\beta c_7 \\
& - 200\alpha^{16}\beta c_9 - 176\alpha^{16}\beta d_8 + 64\alpha^{15}\beta^2c_4 + 160\alpha^{15}\beta^2d_5 - 136\alpha^{14}\beta^3c_2 \\
& - 104\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_7 - 248\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_9 - 352\alpha^{14}\beta^2d_8 + 248\alpha^{13}\beta^3c_4 \\
& + 280\alpha^{13}\beta^3d_5 - 324\alpha^{12}\beta^4c_2 - 254\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_7 - 54\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_9 \\
& - 308\alpha^{12}\beta^3d_8 + 300\alpha^{11}\beta^4c_4 + 200\alpha^{11}\beta^4d_5 - 280\alpha^{10}\beta^5c_2 \\
& - 165\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_7 + 55\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_9 - 110\alpha^{10}\beta^4d_8 + 110\alpha^9\beta^5c_4 + 50\alpha^9\beta^5d_5 \\
& - 112\alpha^8\beta^6c_2 - 32\alpha^8\beta^6d_1 - 30\alpha^8\beta^5c_7 + 20\alpha^8\beta^5c_9 - 10\alpha^8\beta^5d_8 \\
& + 32\alpha^7\beta^6c_4 + 48\alpha^7\beta^6d_3 - 16\alpha^7\beta^6d_5 - 240\alpha^6\beta^7c_2 - 256\alpha^6\beta^7d_1
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +32\alpha^6\beta^6c_7 - 64\alpha^6\beta^6c_9 + 24\alpha^6\beta^6d_6 - 56\alpha^6\beta^6d_8 + 168\alpha^5\beta^7c_4 \\
& +216\alpha^5\beta^7d_3 - 56\alpha^5\beta^7d_5 - 656\alpha^4\beta^8c_2 - 672\alpha^4\beta^8d_1 + 124\alpha^4\beta^7c_7 \\
& -268\alpha^4\beta^7c_9 + 24\alpha^4\beta^7d_6 - 168\alpha^4\beta^7d_8 + 272\alpha^3\beta^8c_4 + 360\alpha^3\beta^8d_3 \\
& -80\alpha^3\beta^8d_5 - 704\alpha^2\beta^9c_2 - 704\alpha^2\beta^9d_1 + 48\alpha^2\beta^8c_7 - 216\alpha^2\beta^8c_9 \\
& -72\alpha^2\beta^8d_6 - 96\alpha^2\beta^8d_8 + 208\alpha\beta^9c_4 + 240\alpha\beta^9d_3 - 80\alpha\beta^9d_5 \\
& -320\beta^{10}c_2 - 256\beta^{10}d_1 - 48\beta^9c_7 + 16\beta^9c_9 - 48\beta^9d_6 + 16\beta^9d_8, \\
P_{11} = & 16\alpha^{16}c_9 + 64\alpha^{14}\beta c_9 + 84\alpha^{12}\beta^2c_9 + 40\alpha^{10}\beta^3c_9 + 5\alpha^8\beta^4c_9 \\
& -16\alpha^7\beta^5c_4 - 32\alpha^7\beta^5d_3 + 48\alpha^6\beta^6c_2 + 64\alpha^6\beta^6d_1 + 72\alpha^6\beta^5c_7 \\
& -24\alpha^6\beta^5c_9 + 96\alpha^6\beta^5d_6 - 32\alpha^6\beta^5d_8 - 176\alpha^5\beta^6c_4 - 224\alpha^5\beta^6d_3 \\
& +32\alpha^5\beta^6d_5 + 320\alpha^4\beta^7c_2 + 320\alpha^4\beta^7d_1 + 252\alpha^4\beta^6c_7 - 28\alpha^4\beta^6c_9 \\
& +336\alpha^4\beta^6d_6 - 96\alpha^4\beta^6d_8 - 416\alpha^3\beta^7c_4 - 440\alpha^3\beta^7d_3 + 80\alpha^3\beta^7d_5 \\
& +544\alpha^2\beta^8c_2 + 448\alpha^2\beta^8d_1 + 276\alpha^2\beta^7c_7 + 312\alpha^2\beta^7d_6 - 72\alpha^2\beta^7d_8 \\
& -296\alpha\beta^8c_4 - 240\alpha\beta^8d_3 + 40\alpha\beta^8d_5 + 256\beta^9c_2 + 128\beta^9d_1 \\
& +72\beta^8c_7 - 16\beta^8c_9 + 48\beta^8d_6 - 8\beta^8d_8, \\
P_{12} = & 4\alpha^6c_7 - 8\alpha^6c_9 - 8\alpha^6d_8 + 8\alpha^5\beta d_5 - 4\alpha^4\beta^2c_2 - 4\alpha^4\beta c_7 - 20\alpha^4\beta c_9 \\
& -24\alpha^4\beta d_8 + 16\alpha^3\beta^2c_4 + 20\alpha^3\beta^2d_5 - 24\alpha^2\beta^3c_2 - 21\alpha^2\beta^2c_7 \\
& -12\alpha^2\beta^2c_9 - 18\alpha^2\beta^2d_8 + 22\alpha\beta^3c_4 + 10\alpha\beta^3d_5 - 16\beta^4c_2 - 6\beta^3c_7 \\
& -\beta^3c_9 - 2\beta^3d_8, \\
P_{13} = & 8\beta c_9 (\alpha^2 + 2\beta)^3 (4\alpha^4 + 6\alpha^2\beta + \beta^2), \\
P_{14} = & \alpha^3c_7 - \alpha^3c_9 + \alpha^3d_6 - \alpha^3d_8 - 2\alpha\beta^2c_2 - 2\alpha\beta^2d_1 + 3\alpha\beta c_7 - 3\alpha\beta c_9 \\
& +3\alpha\beta d_6 - 3\alpha\beta d_8 - 2\beta^2c_4 - 2\beta^2d_3 + 2\beta^2d_5, \\
P_{15} = & \alpha c_7 - 2\alpha c_9 - \alpha d_8 - \beta c_4 + 2\beta d_5, \\
P_{16} = & -16\alpha^{17}c_4 - 16\alpha^{17}d_3 + 16\alpha^{17}d_5 + 32\alpha^{16}\beta c_2 + 32\alpha^{16}\beta d_1 + 48\alpha^{16}c_7 \\
& -48\alpha^{16}c_9 + 48\alpha^{16}d_6 - 48\alpha^{16}d_8 - 120\alpha^{15}\beta c_4 - 120\alpha^{15}\beta d_3 \\
& +120\alpha^{15}\beta d_5 + 176\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_2 + 176\alpha^{14}\beta^2d_1 + 192\alpha^{14}\beta c_7 - 192\alpha^{14}\beta c_9 \\
& +192\alpha^{14}\beta d_6 - 192\alpha^{14}\beta d_8 - 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2c_4 - 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2d_3 + 280\alpha^{13}\beta^2d_5 \\
& +312\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_2 + 312\alpha^{12}\beta^3d_1 + 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2c_7 - 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2c_9 \\
& +252\alpha^{12}\beta^2d_6 - 252\alpha^{12}\beta^2d_8 - 250\alpha^{11}\beta^3c_4 - 250\alpha^{11}\beta^3d_3 \\
& +250\alpha^{11}\beta^3d_5 + 200\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_2 + 200\alpha^{10}\beta^4d_1 + 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3c_7 \\
& -120\alpha^{10}\beta^3c_9 + 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3d_6 - 120\alpha^{10}\beta^3d_8 - 75\alpha^9\beta^4c_4 - 75\alpha^9\beta^4d_3 \\
& +75\alpha^9\beta^4d_5 + 40\alpha^8\beta^5c_2 + 40\alpha^8\beta^5d_1 + 14\alpha^8\beta^4c_7 - 14\alpha^8\beta^4c_9 \\
& +14\alpha^8\beta^4d_6 - 14\alpha^8\beta^4d_8 + 16\alpha^6\beta^6c_2 + 16\alpha^6\beta^6d_1 - 8\alpha^5\beta^6c_4 \\
& -8\alpha^5\beta^6d_3 + 8\alpha^5\beta^6d_5 + 96\alpha^4\beta^7c_2 + 96\alpha^4\beta^7d_1 - 32\alpha^4\beta^6c_2 \\
& -60\alpha^4\beta^6c_7 + 60\alpha^4\beta^6c_9 - 32\alpha^4\beta^6d_1 - 60\alpha^4\beta^6d_6 + 60\alpha^4\beta^6d_8 \\
& +20\alpha^3\beta^6c_4 + 20\alpha^3\beta^6d_3 - 20\alpha^3\beta^6d_5 + 80\alpha^2\beta^8c_2 + 80\alpha^2\beta^8d_1 \\
& -32\alpha^2\beta^7c_2 - 56\alpha^2\beta^7c_7 + 56\alpha^2\beta^7c_9 - 32\alpha^2\beta^7d_1 - 56\alpha^2\beta^7d_6
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +56\alpha^2\beta^7d_8 - 4\alpha^2\beta^6c_7 + 4\alpha^2\beta^6c_9 - 4\alpha^2\beta^6d_6 + 4\alpha^2\beta^6d_8 + 32\beta^9c_2 \\
& + 32\beta^9d_1, \\
P_{17} = & 16c_7\alpha^{18} - 48c_9\alpha^{18} - 32d_8\alpha^{18} + 32\beta c_4\alpha^{17} + 32\beta d_3\alpha^{17} - 80\beta^2c_2\alpha^{16} \\
& - 72\beta c_7\alpha^{16} - 104\beta c_9\alpha^{16} - 64\beta^2d_1\alpha^{16} - 96\beta d_6\alpha^{16} - 80\beta d_8\alpha^{16} \\
& + 304\beta^2c_4\alpha^{15} + 240\beta^2d_3\alpha^{15} - 80\beta^2d_5\alpha^{15} - 488\beta^3c_2\alpha^{14} \\
& - 488\beta^2c_7\alpha^{14} + 136\beta^2c_9\alpha^{14} - 352\beta^3d_1\alpha^{14} - 384\beta^2d_6\alpha^{14} \\
& + 32\beta^2d_8\alpha^{14} + 808\beta^3c_4\alpha^{13} + 560\beta^3d_3\alpha^{13} - 280\beta^3d_5\alpha^{13} \\
& - 948\beta^4c_2\alpha^{12} - 758\beta^3c_7\alpha^{12} + 450\beta^3c_9\alpha^{12} - 624\beta^4d_1\alpha^{12} \\
& - 504\beta^3d_6\alpha^{12} + 196\beta^3d_8\alpha^{12} + 800\beta^4c_4\alpha^{11} + 500\beta^4d_3\alpha^{11} \\
& - 300\beta^4d_5\alpha^{11} - 680\beta^5c_2\alpha^{10} - 405\beta^4c_7\alpha^{10} + 295\beta^4c_9\alpha^{10} \\
& - 400\beta^5d_1\alpha^{10} - 240\beta^4d_6\alpha^{10} + 130\beta^4d_8\alpha^{10} + 260\beta^5c_4\alpha^9 \\
& + 150\beta^5d_3\alpha^9 - 100\beta^5d_5\alpha^9 - 192\beta^6c_2\alpha^8 - 58\beta^5c_7\alpha^8 + 46\beta^5c_9\alpha^8 \\
& - 112\beta^6d_1\alpha^8 - 30\beta^5d_6\alpha^8 + 18\beta^5d_8\alpha^8 + 32\beta^6c_4\alpha^7 + 48\beta^6d_3\alpha^7 \\
& - 16\beta^6d_5\alpha^7 - 288\beta^7c_2\alpha^6 + 16\beta^6c_2\alpha^6 + 32\beta^6c_7\alpha^6 - 64\beta^6c_9\alpha^6 \\
& - 320\beta^7d_1\alpha^6 + 32\beta^6d_1\alpha^6 + 24\beta^6d_6\alpha^6 - 56\beta^6d_8\alpha^6 + 232\beta^7c_4\alpha^5 \\
& - 48\beta^6c_4\alpha^5 + 312\beta^7d_3\alpha^5 - 80\beta^6d_3\alpha^5 - 72\beta^7d_5\alpha^5 - 944\beta^8c_2\alpha^4 \\
& + 160\beta^7c_2\alpha^4 + 192\beta^7c_7\alpha^4 + 52\beta^6c_7\alpha^4 - 408\beta^7c_9\alpha^4 + 20\beta^6c_9\alpha^4 \\
& - 992\beta^8d_1\alpha^4 + 192\beta^7d_1\alpha^4 + 72\beta^7d_6\alpha^4 + 72\beta^6d_6\alpha^4 - 288\beta^7d_8\alpha^4 \\
& + 360\beta^8c_4\alpha^3 - 128\beta^7c_4\alpha^3 + 440\beta^8d_3\alpha^3 - 120\beta^7d_3\alpha^3 - 40\beta^8d_5\alpha^3 \\
& - 960\beta^9c_2\alpha^2 + 160\beta^8c_2\alpha^2 + 136\beta^8c_7\alpha^2 + 32\beta^7c_7\alpha^2 - 328\beta^8c_9\alpha^2 \\
& - 8\beta^7c_9\alpha^2 - 896\beta^9d_1\alpha^2 + 96\beta^8d_1\alpha^2 + 24\beta^8d_6\alpha^2 + 24\beta^7d_6\alpha^2 \\
& - 216\beta^8d_8\alpha^2 + 208\beta^9c_4\alpha + 240\beta^9d_3\alpha - 80\beta^9d_5\alpha - 384\beta^{10}c_2 \\
& - 48\beta^9c_7 + 16\beta^9c_9 - 320\beta^{10}d_1 - 48\beta^9d_6 + 16\beta^9d_8, \\
P_{18} = & 16\alpha^{18}c_7 - 64\alpha^{18}c_9 - 32\alpha^{18}d_8 + 32\alpha^{17}\beta d_5 - 16\alpha^{16}\beta^2c_2 + 24\alpha^{16}\beta c_7 \\
& - 296\alpha^{16}\beta c_9 - 176\alpha^{16}\beta d_8 + 64\alpha^{15}\beta^2c_4 + 160\alpha^{15}\beta^2d_5 - 136\alpha^{14}\beta^3c_4 \\
& - 104\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_7 - 460\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_9 - 352\alpha^{14}\beta^2d_8 + 248\alpha^{13}\beta^3c_4 \\
& + 280\alpha^{13}\beta^3d_5 - 324\alpha^{12}\beta^4c_2 - 254\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_7 - 262\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_9 \\
& - 308\alpha^{12}\beta^3d_8 + 300\alpha^{11}\beta^4c_4 + 200\alpha^{11}\beta^4d_5 - 280\alpha^{10}\beta^5c_2 \\
& - 165\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_7 - 30\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_9 - 110\alpha^{10}\beta^4d_8 + 126\alpha^9\beta^5c_4 + 32\alpha^9\beta^5d_3 \\
& + 50\alpha^9\beta^5d_5 - 160\alpha^8\beta^6c_2 - 96\alpha^8\beta^6d_1 - 102\alpha^8\beta^5c_7 + 32\alpha^8\beta^5c_9 \\
& - 96\alpha^8\beta^5d_6 + 22\alpha^8\beta^5d_8 + 256\alpha^7\beta^6c_4 + 368\alpha^7\beta^6d_3 - 48\alpha^7\beta^6d_5 \\
& - 16\alpha^7\beta^5c_4 - 32\alpha^7\beta^5d_3 - 704\alpha^6\beta^7c_2 - 768\alpha^6\beta^7d_1 + 48\alpha^6\beta^6c_2 \\
& - 420\alpha^6\beta^6c_7 + 12\alpha^6\beta^6c_9 + 64\alpha^6\beta^6d_1 - 600\alpha^6\beta^6d_6 + 104\alpha^6\beta^6d_8 \\
& + 56\alpha^6\beta^5c_7 + 96\alpha^6\beta^5d_6 + 1080\alpha^5\beta^7c_4 + 1264\alpha^5\beta^7d_3 - 200\alpha^5\beta^7d_5 \\
& - 144\alpha^5\beta^6c_4 - 160\alpha^5\beta^6d_3 - 2080\alpha^4\beta^8c_2 - 1952\alpha^4\beta^8d_1 \\
& + 240\alpha^4\beta^7c_2 - 812\alpha^4\beta^7c_7 - 212\alpha^4\beta^7c_9 + 192\alpha^4\beta^7d_1 - 1104\alpha^4\beta^7d_6 \\
& + 96\alpha^4\beta^7d_8 + 156\alpha^4\beta^6c_7 + 144\alpha^4\beta^6d_6 + 1592\alpha^3\beta^8c_4 + 1600\alpha^3\beta^8d_3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -280\alpha^3\beta^8d_5 - 192\alpha^3\beta^7c_4 - 120\alpha^3\beta^7d_3 - 2208\alpha^2\beta^9c_2 \\
& -1792\alpha^2\beta^9d_1 + 160\alpha^2\beta^8c_2 - 624\alpha^2\beta^8c_7 - 200\alpha^2\beta^8c_9 + 64\alpha^2\beta^8d_1 \\
& -768\alpha^2\beta^8d_6 + 56\alpha^2\beta^8d_8 + 48\alpha^2\beta^7c_7 + 24\alpha^2\beta^7d_6 + 800\alpha\beta^9c_4 \\
& +720\alpha\beta^9d_3 - 160\alpha\beta^9d_5 - 832\beta^{10}c_2 - 512\beta^{10}d_1 - 192\beta^9c_7 + 48\beta^9c_9 \\
& -144\beta^9d_6 + 32\beta^9d_8, \\
P_{19} = & 16\alpha^{18}c_9 + 96\alpha^{16}\beta c_9 + 212\alpha^{14}\beta^2c_9 + 208\alpha^{12}\beta^3c_9 - 16\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_7 \\
& +117\alpha^{10}\beta^4c_9 + 32\alpha^{10}\beta^4d_8 - 16\alpha^9\beta^5c_4 - 32\alpha^9\beta^5d_3 - 32\alpha^9\beta^5d_5 \\
& +64\alpha^8\beta^6c_2 + 64\alpha^8\beta^6d_1 + 8\alpha^8\beta^5c_7 + 226\alpha^8\beta^5c_9 + 96\alpha^8\beta^5d_6 \\
& +224\alpha^8\beta^5d_8 + 16\alpha^8\beta^4c_7 - 32\alpha^8\beta^4c_9 - 32\alpha^8\beta^4d_8 - 272\alpha^7\beta^6c_4 \\
& -288\alpha^7\beta^6d_3 - 208\alpha^7\beta^6d_5 + 32\alpha^7\beta^5d_5 + 592\alpha^6\beta^7c_2 + 448\alpha^6\beta^7d_1 \\
& -16\alpha^6\beta^6c_2 + 496\alpha^6\beta^6c_7 + 516\alpha^6\beta^6c_9 + 528\alpha^6\beta^6d_6 + 520\alpha^6\beta^6d_8 \\
& -16\alpha^6\beta^5c_7 - 96\alpha^6\beta^5c_9 - 96\alpha^6\beta^5d_8 - 1176\alpha^5\beta^7c_4 - 888\alpha^5\beta^7d_3 \\
& -424\alpha^5\beta^7d_5 + 64\alpha^5\beta^6c_4 + 80\alpha^5\beta^6d_5 + 1792\alpha^4\beta^8c_2 + 1088\alpha^4\beta^8d_1 \\
& -96\alpha^4\beta^7c_2 + 1288\alpha^4\beta^7c_7 + 532\alpha^4\beta^7c_9 + 984\alpha^4\beta^7d_6 + 488\alpha^4\beta^7d_8 \\
& -84\alpha^4\beta^6c_7 - 72\alpha^4\beta^6c_9 - 72\alpha^4\beta^6d_8 - 1824\alpha^3\beta^8c_4 - 1120\alpha^3\beta^8d_3 \\
& -320\alpha^3\beta^8d_5 + 88\alpha^3\beta^7c_4 + 40\alpha^3\beta^7d_5 + 2048\alpha^2\beta^9c_2 + 1024\alpha^2\beta^9d_1 \\
& -64\alpha^2\beta^8c_2 + 1080\alpha^2\beta^8c_7 + 200\alpha^2\beta^8c_9 + 672\alpha^2\beta^8d_6 + 176\alpha^2\beta^8d_8 \\
& -24\alpha^2\beta^7c_7 - 8\alpha^2\beta^7c_9 - 8\alpha^2\beta^7d_8 - 944\alpha\beta^9c_4 - 480\alpha\beta^9d_3 \\
& -80\alpha\beta^9d_5 + 768\beta^{10}c_2 + 256\beta^{10}d_1 + 240\beta^9c_7 - 16\beta^9c_9 + 96\beta^9d_6 \\
& +16\beta^9d_8, \\
P_{20} = & 4\alpha^8c_7 - 12\alpha^8c_9 - 8\alpha^8d_8 + 8\alpha^7\beta d_5 - 4\alpha^6\beta^2c_2 + 4\alpha^6\beta c_7 - 62\alpha^6\beta c_9 \\
& -40\alpha^6\beta d_8 + 4\alpha^6c_9 + 16\alpha^5\beta^2c_4 + 36\alpha^5\beta^2d_5 - 32\alpha^4\beta^3c_2 - 29\alpha^4\beta^2c_7 \\
& -99\alpha^4\beta^2c_9 - 66\alpha^4\beta^2d_8 + 6\alpha^4\beta c_9 + 54\alpha^3\beta^3c_4 + 50\alpha^3\beta^3d_5 \\
& -64\alpha^2\beta^4c_2 - 48\alpha^2\beta^3c_7 - 54\alpha^2\beta^3c_9 - 38\alpha^2\beta^3d_8 + \alpha^2\beta^2c_9 \\
& +44\alpha\beta^4c_4 + 20\alpha\beta^4d_5 - 32\beta^5c_2 - 12\beta^4c_7 - 6\beta^4c_9 - 4\beta^4d_8, \\
P_{21} = & 32\beta^2c_9(\alpha^2 + 2\beta)^3(4\alpha^4 + 6\alpha^2\beta + \beta^2).
\end{aligned}$$

We claim that at least 15 of the functions f_0, \dots, f_{21} are linearly independent. Indeed we expand these functions up to twenty-first order in the variable R around $R = 0$, and we obtain that the rank of the coefficient matrix of $1, R, \dots, R^{21}$ of the functions f_0, \dots, f_{21} is 15. So the claim is proved.

The coefficients

$$B_0 = \frac{\pi}{4\beta^2}((a_6 - a_8 - b_7 + b_9) + (c_6 - c_8 - d_7 + d_9)),$$

$$B_1 = \frac{\pi}{2\beta}((a_8 - b_9) - (c_8 - d_9)),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
B_2 = & -\frac{\pi}{4\beta}((2\beta a_1 + 2\beta b_2 - a_6 + 3a_8 + b_7 - 3b_9) + (2\beta c_1 + 2\beta d_2 - c_6 \\
& + 3c_8 + d_7 - 3d_9)),
\end{aligned}$$

$$B_3 = -\frac{\pi}{2}((2\alpha^2 a_1 + \alpha a_3 + \alpha a_5 + 2\beta a_1 + a_6 + a_8) + (2\alpha^2 c_1 + \alpha c_3 + \alpha c_5 + 2\beta c_1 + c_6 + c_8)),$$

are mutually linearly independent and are linearly independent with the remaining coefficients because in B_0 appears the parameter b_7 which does not appear in the coefficients B_j for $j = 4, \dots, 21$, in B_1 appears the parameter a_8 which does not appear in the coefficients B_j for $j = 4, \dots, 21$, in B_2 appears the parameter a_1 which does not appear in the coefficients B_j for $j = 4, \dots, 21$, and in B_3 appears the parameter a_5 which does not appear in the coefficients B_j for $j = 4, \dots, 21$. We write the coefficients B_4, \dots, B_{21} in the following matrix form

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_4 \\ \vdots \\ B_{21} \end{pmatrix} = Mv,$$

where $v = (a_2, a_4, a_7, a_9, b_1, b_3, b_5, b_6, b_9, c_2, c_4, c_7, c_9, d_1, d_3, d_5, d_6, d_9)$ and M is an 18×18 matrix. Due to the size of the matrix M we do not give it explicitly here. The calculations have been done with the algebraic manipulator *Mathematica*. The rank of M is 9. Thus there exist $4 + 9 = 13$ independent coefficients. So we can write

$$(13) \quad f(R) = \sum_{i=0}^{21} f_i B_i = \sum_{j=0}^{12} \tilde{f}_j \tilde{B}_j.$$

Now we check the assumptions of Theorem 4. Note that $h(x, y) = y$, $\mathcal{M} = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : y = 0\}$, and system (12) can be written in the following way

$$\frac{dR}{d\varphi} = Z(\varphi, R) = \varepsilon F(\varphi, R) + \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} F(\varphi, R) &= F_1(\varphi, R) + \text{sign}(h(\varphi, R))F_2(\varphi, R), \\ F_1(\varphi, R) &= \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)((Qp_1 - Pq_1) + (Qp_2 - Pq_2))}{4R(Qx - Py)}, \\ F_2(\varphi, R) &= \frac{\mu(x^2 + y^2)((Qp_1 - Pq_1) - (Qp_2 - Pq_2))}{4R(Qx - Py)}, \end{aligned}$$

with $x = \rho(\varphi, R) \cos \varphi$ and $y = \rho(\varphi, R) \sin \varphi$. The assumptions (i), (ii) and (iii) of Theorem 4 are satisfied. In fact the assumption (i) is satisfied because f is analytic in $R \in (0, \sqrt{-1/(2\beta)})$.

We note that a simple zero of a function of one variable always has non-zero Brouwer degree, for more details see [20]. So by (ii) we only need to look for the simple zeros of the function f given in (13).

The function $h(\varphi, R) = \rho(\varphi, R) \sin \varphi$ is equal to zero if and only if $\varphi = 0$ or $\varphi = \pi$. Moreover we can check that $(dh/d\varphi)(0, R) = 0$ if and only if

$$\frac{(2\beta R^2 + 1)(a^2 R^2 + 2bR^2 + 1)}{\sqrt{R^2(\alpha^2 + 2\beta) + 1}} + \alpha R(-2\beta R^2 - 1) = 0.$$

Again, we take the square in both sides of the equation obtained passing the second member to the right hand side of the previous equality and we obtain after some simplifications $(2\beta R^2 + 1)^3 = 0$, and as before it is not possible. In a similar way it can be proved that $(dh/d\varphi)(\pi, R) \neq 0$. Thus the assumption (iii) is satisfied.

Since the assumptions of Theorem 4 are satisfied the simple zeros of the function (13) provide 2π -periodic solutions of system (12). Finally, by Proposition 6 it follows that the function f given by (13) can be have at least 12 simple zeros. So Theorem 2 is proved.

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¹ DEPARTAMENT DE MATEMÀTIQUES, UNIVERSITAT AUTÒNOMA DE BARCELONA, 08193 BELLATERRA, BARCELONA, CATALONIA, SPAIN.

E-mail address: `jllibre@mat.uab.cat`

E-mail address: `blopes@mat.uab.cat`

² DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICA – IBILCE–UNESP, RUA C. COLOMBO, 2265, CEP 15054–000 S. J. RIO PRETO, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

E-mail address: `jrezmoraes@gmail.com`