

A note on the Lyapunov and Period constants

A. Cima*, A. Gasull*, and F. Mañosas*

**Departament de Matemàtiques*
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain
 {cima, gasull, manyosas}@mat.uab.cat

Abstract. It is well known that the number of small amplitude limit cycles that can bifurcate from the origin of a weak focus or a non degenerated center for a family of planar polynomial vector fields is governed by the structure of the so called Lyapunov constants, that are polynomials in the parameters of the system. These constants are essentially the coefficients of the odd terms of the Taylor development at zero of the displacement map. Although many authors use that the coefficients of the even terms of this map belong to the ideal generated by the previous odd terms, we have not found a proof in the literature. In this paper we present a simple proof of this fact based on a general property of the composition of one-dimensional analytic reversing orientation diffeomorphisms with themselves. We also prove similar results for the period constants. These facts, together with some classical tools like the Weirstrass preparation Theorem, or the theory of extended Chebyshev systems, are used to revisit some classical results on cyclicity and criticality for polynomial families of planar differential equations.

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1 Introduction and main results

Consider planar analytic vector fields $(x, y) \rightarrow F(x, y, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ that have $(x, y) \rightarrow (-y, x)$ as their linearization at the origin. It is well known that for this type of vector fields the maximum number of small amplitude limit cycles that can bifurcate from the origin varying λ is governed by the structure of the so called *Lyapunov constants*, that are polynomials in λ if the dependence on λ of F is as well polynomial. This number is called the *cyclicity* of the family ([1, 2, 9, 10]), see Section 2 for more details. In fact, the problem of determine the cyclicity, that can be seen as a multiple Hopf bifurcation, goes back to Bautin who in 1954 considered it for planar quadratic vector fields.

To be more precise, for any $n \geq 2$ and $i, j \geq 0$ such that $1 < i + j \leq n$, fix $u_{i,j}, v_{i,j} \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$ and let \mathcal{F} be the family of polynomial vector fields given by

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ F : F(x, y, \lambda) = \left(-y + \sum_{i+j=2}^n u_{i,j}(\lambda)x^i y^j, x + \sum_{i+j=2}^n v_{i,j}(\lambda)x^i y^j \right) \right\}.$$

Clearly \mathcal{F} is an m -parametric family of polynomial vector fields having a singularity of center or focus type at the origin. Note also that the dependence on the parameters is polynomial. For any $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$ we denote by F_{λ_0} the polynomial vector field obtained evaluating the polynomials $u_{i,j}, v_{i,j}$ at λ_0 .

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $x > 0$ small enough let $\pi(\lambda, x)$ be the first intersection with the positive X -axis of the solution of the Cauchy’s problem

$$(1) \quad \begin{cases} (\dot{x}, \dot{y}) = F_{\lambda}(x, y), \\ x(0) = x, y(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

This map π is called *the first return map* and it is known that it can be extended to be analytic at $x = 0$. For completeness, we include a proof of this fact in Lemma 2.1. The corresponding *displacement map* is defined as $\delta(\lambda, x) = \pi(\lambda, x) - x$ and its zeros give rise to periodic orbits of the system. In general, δ can be written as $\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} w_i(\lambda)x^i$, where $w_i(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$, see [3, 9].

Recall that it is said that k local limit cycles bifurcate from the origin of F_{λ_0} if for all $\delta > 0$ and all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists λ in an ϵ -neighborhood of λ_0 such that the displacement map has k zeros in $U = (0, \delta)$, see [9]. The *cyclicity* of 0 at F_{λ_0} is defined as the maximum number of limit cycles that can bifurcate from the origin of F_{λ_0} .

To study the cyclicity it is commonly used the property that all $w_{2l}(\lambda)$ belongs to the ideal generated the previous $w_j(\lambda)$ with odd index, namely $w_3(\lambda), w_5(\lambda), \dots, w_{2l-1}(\lambda)$. Consulting several references we have not been able to find an explicit proof of this fact. What appears detailed in many places is that if for some $l \geq 2$, and some fixed λ_0 , $w_3(\lambda_0) = w_4(\lambda_0) = \dots = w_{2l-1}(\lambda_0) = 0$ then $w_{2l}(\lambda_0) = 0$ but, of course, this fact is in general weaker than the property described above that is the one needed to study the cyclicity. As we will see, this stronger property is essentially due to a symmetry that presents the family of differential equations written in polar coordinates.

The first aim of this paper is to provide a simple and self-contained proof of the above property. The key point of our approach will be that, due to the mentioned symmetry, for $x \in \mathbb{R}$ small enough, the first return map satisfies $\pi(\lambda, x) = \sigma(\lambda, \sigma(\lambda, x))$ where for $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\sigma(\lambda, x)$ is the first intersection with the full X -axis of the solution of the same Cauchy's problem (1). Then, the proof will be a consequence of the first part of next theorem about analytic maps. As we will see, its second part will be useful to prove similar properties for the so called *period function* and its expansion at zero, that we will introduce later.

Theorem A. *Let $f(x) = -x + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} a_i x^i$ be a real analytic map and let $f^2(x) = x + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} w_i x^i$. Then the following statements hold:*

- (i) *For $i > 1$, $w_i \in \mathbb{R}[a_2, \dots, a_i]$, $w_2 = 0$ and for any n , w_{2n} belongs to the ideal generated by $w_3, w_5, \dots, w_{2n-1}$ in $\mathbb{R}[a_2, \dots, a_{2n-1}]$.*
- (ii) *Assume in addition that f is an involution and let $G = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^i$ be a real analytic map satisfying that $G(f(x)) = G(x)$. Then $b_1 = 0$ and for any $n \geq 1$, b_{2n+1} belongs to the ideal generated by b_2, b_4, \dots, b_{2n} in $\mathbb{R}[a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{2n}, b_2, b_4, \dots, b_{2n}]$.*

Notice that the above result deals with orientation reversing local real analytic diffeomorphisms f . For such a maps, and in the discrete setting, it is also interesting to study the bifurcation of 2-periodic orbits. A new definition of cyclicity, the named *2-cyclicity* and some new constants, the so called *stability constants*, appear ([4]) and the first part of Theorem A can also be used to obtain some algebraic properties for them.

We also want to remark that the hypothesis in item (ii) that f is an involution is very important. Otherwise, taking any x_0 close enough to the origin, either the sequence $\{f^i(x_0)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ or $\{f^{-i}(x_0)\}_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ accumulate to the origin, giving rise to an accumulating sequence of zeros of $G(x) - G(x_0)$ and proving that any analytic G satisfying $G(f(x)) = G(x)$ must be constant.

Based on some relevant references on the subject ([5, 9]) we revisit in Theorems B and C two well known results for obtaining either the cyclicity or the criticality (see below for a definition) of a family of polynomial vector fields. We will try that our proofs are clear and enough detailed. We will rely on Theorem A, on Weirstrass preparation Theorem, on a result about analytic functions in several variables stated in [9] and proved in [6, Thm 7] and on the fact that some set of functions appearing in the proof are an *extended complete Chebyshev systems* (see the definition in Section 2). This last step is different to the one appearing in most previous approaches, where the *division-derivation algorithm* is used.

Theorem B provides an upper bound of the cyclicity, either when for some value $\lambda = \lambda_0$ the origin is a weak focus or finite order: $w_{2l-1}(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ for some $l \geq 2$ and all the previous w_i vanish at $\lambda = \lambda_0$, or when the origin is a center: $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$. In the first case the upper bound will be $l - 1$ and in the second one will depend on the number of generators of the *Bautin ideal* which recall that is the ideal generated by all $(w_i(\lambda))_{i \geq 3}$.

For the sake of notation we will say that the map $W_\ell : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ defined as

$$(2) \quad W_\ell(\lambda) = (w_3(\lambda), w_5(\lambda), \dots, w_{2\ell+1}(\lambda))$$

fills a neighborhood of the origin near $\lambda = \lambda_0$ if there is a neighborhood \mathcal{U} of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^\ell$ such that for all $z \in \mathcal{U}$ there is a λ near λ_0 such that $W_\ell(\lambda) = z$. A sufficient condition for W_ℓ to fill a neighborhood of the origin is that the rank of the matrix $DW_\ell(\lambda_0)$ is ℓ , where DW_ℓ denotes the differential matrix. Notice that this condition is not necessary: take for instance $W_2 : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ with $W_2(\lambda) = (\lambda_1^3, \lambda_2^5)$ and $\lambda_0 = (0, 0)$.

Theorem B. *Let $\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} w_i(\lambda)x^i$ be the displacement map associated to F_λ . Then, there exists k such that $w_3, w_5, \dots, w_{2k+1}$ generate the ideal generated by $(w_i)_{i \geq 3}$, and is minimal with this property.*

Assume that λ_0 is such that $w_3(\lambda_0) = w_5(\lambda_0) = \dots = w_{2l-1}(\lambda_0) = 0$ and $w_{2l+1}(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq l \leq k$. Then the cyclicity of 0 at λ_0 is less or equal to $l - 1$. Moreover, if the map W_{l-1} fills a neighborhood of the origin near $\lambda = \lambda_0$ the cyclicity is exactly $l - 1$.

If, on the contrary, $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$, then the cyclicity of 0 at λ_0 is less or equal to $k - 1$. Moreover, if the map W_k fills a neighborhood of the origin near $\lambda = \lambda_0$ the cyclicity is exactly $k - 1$.

Assume now that the polynomials $u_{i,j}(\lambda), v_{i,j}(\lambda)$ that define \mathcal{F} are such that for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ the vector field F_λ has a center at the origin. In this case for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ the map $\sigma(\lambda, x)$ is an involution because $\pi(\lambda, x) = \sigma(\lambda, \sigma(\lambda, x)) = x$. Also we can define the map $T(\lambda, x)$ that assigns to each λ and each x sufficiently small the period of the orbit of F_λ passing through the point $(x, 0), x \in \mathbb{R}$.

In this context it is said that k local critical periods bifurcate from the center of F_{λ_0} if for all $\delta > 0$ and all $\epsilon > 0$ there exists λ in an ϵ -neighborhood of λ_0 such that $\frac{\partial}{\partial x}T(\lambda, x) = 0$ has k solutions in $U = (0, \delta)$, see [5]. The *criticality* of 0 at F_{λ_0} is defined as the maximum number of local periods that can bifurcate from the center of F_{λ_0} .

It is well known that the period function T is real analytic at $(\lambda, 0)$ and that $T(\lambda, 0) = 2\pi$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, see again Lemma 2.1. Thus $T(\lambda, x) = 2\pi + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_i(\lambda)x^i$. In [3] it is proved that $b_i(\lambda) \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. Note that in this situation we have that $T(\lambda, \sigma(\lambda, x)) = T(\lambda, x)$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and for all x small enough. So item (ii) of Theorem A applies in this situation. Using this fact and also the same arguments and tools used in the proof of Theorem B we can prove Theorem C.

Similarly that in (2) we consider the function $T_\ell : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^\ell$ defined as $T_\ell(\lambda) = (b_2(\lambda), b_4(\lambda), \dots, b_{2\ell}(\lambda))$.

Theorem C. *Let $T(x, \lambda) = 2\pi + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} b_i(\lambda)x^i$ be the period function associated to F_λ . Then, there exists k such that b_2, b_4, \dots, b_{2k} generate the ideal generated by $(b_i)_{i \geq 2}$, and is minimal with this property.*

Assume that λ_0 is such that $b_2(\lambda_0) = \dots = b_{2l-2}(\lambda_0) = 0$ and $b_{2l}(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ for some $1 \leq l \leq k$. Then the criticality of 0 at λ_0 is less or equal than $l - 1$. Moreover, if the map T_{l-1} fills a neighborhood of the origin near $\lambda = \lambda_0$ the criticality is exactly $l - 1$.

If, on the contrary, $b_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 2$, then the criticality of 0 at λ_0 is less or equal than $k - 1$. Moreover, if the map T_k fills a neighborhood of the origin near $\lambda = \lambda_0$ the criticality is exactly $k - 1$.

2 Proof of the results

Proof of Theorem A. (i) First of all, putting $a_1 = -1$ we get

$$f^2(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x^j \right)^i.$$

Therefore for all n we have that $w_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=n} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right)$. Hence for $n \geq 2$ we obtain $w_n \in \mathbb{R}[a_2, \dots, a_n]$. Now we proceed by induction on n . From the above formula we get $w_2 = a_1 a_2 + a_2 a_1^2 = 0$,

$w_3 = -2(a_3 + a_2^2)$ and $w_4 = a_2(a_3 + a_2^2) = -a_2w_3/2$ and so the statement holds for $n = 2$. Assume that it holds for all $i \leq n - 1$ and we prove it for n . From the equality $f \circ f^2 = f^2 \circ f$ we have

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} w_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x^j \right)^i = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} w_j x^j \right)^i.$$

Looking at the $2n$ -coefficient in both sides of the above equality we get

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2n} w_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} w_{j_1} \dots w_{j_i} \right).$$

Therefore

$$w_1 a_{2n} + \sum_{i=2}^{2n-1} w_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right) + w_{2n} a_1^{2n} = a_1 w_{2n} + \sum_{i=2}^{2n-1} a_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} w_{j_1} \dots w_{j_i} \right) + a_{2n} w_1^{2n}.$$

Since $a_1 = -1$ and $w_1 = 1$ we get

$$w_{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=2}^{2n-1} a_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} w_{j_1} \dots w_{j_i} \right) - \sum_{i=2}^{2n-1} w_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right) \right).$$

Thus w_{2n} belongs to the ideal generated by $w_3, w_4, \dots, w_{2n-1}$ in $\mathbb{R}[a_2, \dots, a_{2n-1}]$. Now by the principle of induction the statement (i) holds.

(ii) The proof is also by induction. Since $G(f(x)) = G(x)$ we get

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i x^i = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} b_i \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x^j \right)^i.$$

Looking at the coefficient of x in both sides we have that $b_1 = -b_1$ and therefore $b_1 = 0$. Similarly, $b_3 = a_2 b_2$ and the statement holds for $n = 1$. Now assume that the statement holds for $i \leq n - 1$ and we prove it for $i = n$. Looking at the coefficient of x^{2n+1} in both sides we obtain

$$b_{2n+1} = \sum_{i=1}^{2n+1} b_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n+1} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{2n} b_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n+1} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right) + b_{2n+1} a_1^{2n+1}.$$

Thus since $a_1 = -1$ and $b_1 = 0$ we get

$$2b_{2n+1} = \sum_{i=2}^{2n} b_i \left(\sum_{j_1+\dots+j_i=2n+1} a_{j_1} \dots a_{j_i} \right)$$

and the result follows again by the induction hypothesis. \square

Next lemma shows that both, the first intersection map and the period function, are analytic on the whole X -axis.

Lemma 2.1. *Let $F(x, y) = (F_1(x, y), F_2(x, y)) = (-y + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} P_i(x, y), x + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} Q_i(x, y))$ with P_i and Q_i homogeneous polynomials of degree i , be an analytical vector field defined in a neighborhood of the origin of*

\mathbb{R}^2 . For x small enough let $(f(x), 0)$ be the first intersection with the X -axis of the solution of the Cauchy's problem

$$\begin{cases} (\dot{x}, \dot{y}) = (F_1(x, y), F_2(x, y)), \\ x(0) = x, y(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Then the map f is analytic at 0 and $f'(0) = -1$.

Assume in addition that F has a center at the origin, and let T be the period function. Then the map T can be extended to 0, $T(0) = 2\pi$ and it is analytic at 0.

Proof. After the polar change of variables we obtain the system

$$(3) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{r} = \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} M_{i+1}(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)r^i, \\ \dot{\theta} = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_{i+2}(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)r^i, \end{cases}$$

where M_i and N_i are trigonometric homogeneous polynomials of degree i . So near $r = 0$ we have

$$(4) \quad \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{\sum_{i=2}^{\infty} M_{i+1}(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)r^i}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_{i+2}(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)r^i} =: G(\theta, r).$$

Note that $G(\theta + \pi, -r) = -G(\theta, r)$. For ρ small enough let $r(\theta, \theta_0, \rho)$ be the solution of (4) that satisfies $r(\theta_0, \theta_0, \rho) = \rho$. Then with this notation our map writes

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -r(\pi, 0, x), & \text{if } x \geq 0; \\ r(2\pi, \pi, -x) & \text{if } x \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Since the map $r(\theta, \theta_0, \rho)$ is analytic to prove the lemma we only need to show that

$$-r(\pi, 0, x) = r(2\pi, \pi, -x).$$

To do this we claim that $r(\theta, 0, x) = -r(\theta + \pi, \pi, -x)$. If we denote by $\psi(\theta) = -r(\theta + \pi, \pi, -x)$ we have

$$\frac{d\psi}{d\theta} = -G(\theta + \pi, r(\theta + \pi, \pi, -x)) = -G(\theta + \pi, -\psi(\theta)) = G(\theta, \psi(\theta)),$$

so ψ satisfies (4). Since $\psi(0) = x$ it follows that $\psi(\theta) = r(\theta, 0, x)$. This prove the analyticity of f at 0. Moreover we have $f'(0) = -\frac{\partial r(\theta, 0, x)}{\partial x}|_{(\pi, 0, 0)}$. Since $\frac{\partial r(\theta, 0, x)}{\partial x}|_{(\theta, 0, 0)}$ satisfies the Cauchy linear problem

$$\dot{z} = \frac{\partial G(\theta, r)}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=0} z, \quad z(0) = 1$$

we deduce that $\frac{\partial r(\theta, 0, x)}{\partial x} \Big|_{(\theta, 0, 0)} = 1$ and therefore $f'(0) = -1$.

Now we consider the center case and the period function. Let \tilde{T} the map that assigns to each ρ small enough the period of the orbit of system (3) passing through $(\rho, 0)$. Clearly we have $\tilde{T}(0) = 2\pi$. Also it is analytic at 0 because the analytic dependence on initial conditions of system (3). Clearly for $x > 0$ we have $T(x) = \tilde{T}(x)$. When $x < 0$, $T(x)$ is the period of the orbit of system (3) with initial conditions $(-x, \pi)$. As above it is a direct computation to see that if $(r(t), \theta(t))$ is a solution then $(-r(t), \theta(t) + \pi)$ is also a solution. Therefore if $(r(t), \theta(t))$ is the solution beginning at $(-x, \pi)$, $(-r(t), \theta(t) + \pi)$ is the solution beginning at $(x, 2\pi) = (x, 0)$. Since both solutions have the same period we get that $T(x) = \tilde{T}(x)$ also in this case. \square

For $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and x small enough consider $\sigma(\lambda, x)$ the first intersection with the X -axis of the solution of the Cauchy's problem

$$\begin{cases} (\dot{x}, \dot{y}) = F_\lambda(x, y), \\ x(0) = x, y(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

From Lemma 2.1 we know that the map σ is analytic on x . On the other hand from the analytic dependence on the parameters we know that this map is also analytic on λ . So we have

$$\sigma(\lambda, x) = -x + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} a_i(\lambda)x^i$$

for certain analytic functions a_i . In fact in [3] it is proved that $a_i \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Lemma 2.2. *For all $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ the displacement map associated to F_λ can be written as $\delta(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i \geq 3} w_i(\lambda)x^i$ where $w_i \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$.*

Proof. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and consider the classical first return map $\pi(\lambda, x)$, which is given by $\sigma(\lambda, \sigma(\lambda, x))$, where σ is the map described in Lemma 2.1. So it is analytic on x and λ . We get $\pi(\lambda, x) = x + \sum_{i \geq 2} w_i(\lambda)x^i$. Moreover from Theorem A it follows that $w_2 = 0$ and hence we get $\pi(\lambda, x) = x + \sum_{i \geq 3} w_i(\lambda)x^i$. The displacement map $\pi(\lambda, x) - x$ writes as $\delta(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i \geq 3} w_i(\lambda)x^i$. From the previous observations about the map σ it follows that $w_i \in \mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$. \square

To prove our main result we will need the following result. The first statement is a consequence of the Preparation Theorem of Weierstrass, while the second one is proved in [9].

Proposition 2.3. *Let I be an open interval containing 0, V an open subset of \mathbb{R}^m and $\gamma : V \times I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a real analytic map that can be developed in the following way*

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i(\lambda)x^i,$$

where the functions $a_i(\lambda)$ are real analytic. Let $\lambda_0 \in V$. In the ring of analytic germs at λ_0 consider the ideal \mathcal{J} generated by the functions $(a_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ and let $k_0 = k(\lambda_0)$ be such that \mathcal{J} is generated by the germs of a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{k_0} at λ_0 . In the case that $a_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i < l \leq k_0$ and $a_l(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ we get that there exist V_0 open subset of V containing λ_0 and J open subinterval of I containing 0 such that for all $(\lambda, x) \in V_0 \times J$,

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i=0}^l a_i(\lambda)x^i(1 + x\varphi_i(\lambda, x)),$$

where $\varphi_i(\lambda, x)$ is real analytic for every $i = 0, 1, \dots, l$. Otherwise, $a_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and in this case there exist V_0 open subset of V containing λ_0 and J open subinterval of I , such that for all $(\lambda, x) \in V_0 \times J$,

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{k_0} a_i(\lambda)x^i(1 + x\varphi_i(\lambda, x)),$$

where $\varphi_i(\lambda, x)$ is real analytic for every $i = 0, 1, \dots, k_0$.

Proof. Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$. First we consider the case when $a_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i < l \leq k_0$ and $a_l(\lambda_0) \neq 0$. By the Preparation Theorem of Weierstrass we have in a neighborhood of $(\lambda_0, 0)$,

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{l-1} d_i(\lambda)x^i + x^l \right) h(\lambda, x),$$

where h is real analytic and $h(\lambda_0, 0) \neq 0$. Putting $h(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} h_i(\lambda)x^i$ we get that $h_0(\lambda_0) \neq 0$. Thus near λ_0 we can write

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \left(\sum_{i=0}^{l-1} c_i(\lambda)x^i + c_l(\lambda)x^l \right) \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_i(\lambda)x^i \right),$$

where for $i \in \{2, \dots, l-1\}$, $c_i(\lambda) = h_0(\lambda)d_i(\lambda)$, $c_l(\lambda) = h_0(\lambda)$ and $g_i(\lambda) = h_i(\lambda)/h_0(\lambda)$ for all $i \geq 1$.

On the other hand we know that

$$\gamma(\lambda, x) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i(\lambda)x^i.$$

Thus we get:

$$a_0(\lambda) = c_0(\lambda), \quad a_1(\lambda) = c_1(\lambda) + g_1(\lambda)c_0(\lambda), \dots, \quad a_l(\lambda) = c_l(\lambda) + g_1(\lambda)c_{l-1}(\lambda) + \dots + g_l(\lambda)c_0(\lambda).$$

Therefore it follows inductively that for all $i \in \{0, \dots, l\}$, $c_i(\lambda) = a_i(\lambda) + \sum_{j=0}^{i-1} a_{i,j}(\lambda)a_l(\lambda)$ for certain analytic functions $a_{i,j}(\lambda)$. Putting $g(\lambda, x) = h(\lambda, x)/h_0(\lambda)$,

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma(\lambda, x) = & a_l(\lambda)x^l g(\lambda, x) + a_{l-1}(\lambda)x^{l-1}g(\lambda, x)(1 + a_{l,l-1}(\lambda)x) + a_{l-2}(\lambda)x^{l-2}(\lambda)g(\lambda, x)(1 + a_{l-1,l-2}(\lambda)x + \\ & a_{l,l-2}(\lambda)x^2) + \dots + a_0(\lambda)g(\lambda, x)(1 + a_{1,0}(\lambda)x + \dots + a_{l,0}(\lambda)x^l). \end{aligned}$$

Since $g(\lambda, x) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_i(\lambda)x^i$ the result follows in this case. The proof when $a_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ can be found in [9] and it is based on [6, Thm. 7]. \square

Notice that in Proposition 2.3 the value k_0 depends on λ_0 , because the functions $a_i(\lambda)$ are arbitrary real analytic functions. On the other hand, in next theorem, since $\mathbb{R}[\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m]$ is a noetherian ring, by the Hilbert's basis Theorem the ideal generated by $(w_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ is finite generated and there exists a minimal universal $r \in \mathbb{N}$ such that w_3, w_4, \dots, w_r generates the ideal for all λ . Note that from Theorem A it follows that r is odd.

Theorem 2.4. *Let $\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=3}^{\infty} w_i(\lambda)x^i$ be the displacement map associated to F_λ . Let r be such that w_3, w_4, \dots, w_r generates the ideal generated by $(w_i)_{i \geq 3}$, and is minimal with this property. Then $r = 2k + 1$. Consider $\lambda_0 \in V$. If for some $1 \leq l \leq k$ we have $w_3(\lambda_0) = \dots = w_{2l}(\lambda_0) = 0$ and $w_{2l+1}(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ then there exists a neighborhood of $(\lambda_0, 0)$ in which the displacement map writes as*

$$\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^l w_{2i+1}(\lambda)x^{2i+1}(1 + xh_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)),$$

where the function $h_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)$ is real analytic for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, l$.

If, on the contrary, $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$, we get that in some neighborhood of $(\lambda_0, 0)$,

$$\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^k w_{2i+1}(\lambda)x^{2i+1}(1 + xh_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)),$$

where the function $h_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)$ is real analytic for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, k$.

Proof. The fact that r is odd follows from Theorem A because the return map is the second iteration of the map σ . Thus effectively $r = 2k + 1$. Moreover, if λ_0 is such that $w_s(\lambda_0) \neq 0$ and $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i < s$. Again from Theorem A we get that $s = 2l + 1$ with $l \leq k$. In this case Proposition 2.3 says that

$$(5) \quad \delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=3}^{2l+1} w_i(\lambda)x^i(1 + x\varphi_i(\lambda, x)),$$

for some analytic maps φ_i . Theorem A implies that for any $n \geq 2$, w_{2n} belongs to the ideal generated by $w_3, w_5, \dots, w_{2n-1}$. Hence, for each n , and some polynomials $r_{j,n}$,

$$w_{2n}(\lambda)x^{2n}(1 + x\varphi_{2n}(\lambda, x)) = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} r_{j,n}(\lambda)w_{2j+1}(\lambda) \right) x^{2n}(1 + x\varphi_{2n}(\lambda, x)) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} w_{2j+1}(\lambda)x^{2j+1}x\psi_{j,n}(\lambda, x),$$

for some polynomials $r_{j,n}$ and some analytic maps $\psi_{j,n}$. By using the above relations and rearranging the finite sum (5) we get that

$$\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^l w_{2i+1}(\lambda) x^{2i+1} (1 + x h_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)).$$

The result when $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$ follows by applying again Theorem A, the second part of Proposition 2.3 and the same type of reasonings. \square

Definition 2.5. Let $\lambda_0 \in \mathbb{R}^m$. We say that the singularity of F_{λ_0} has cyclicity N_{λ_0} if

- (a) there exist $\epsilon_0 > 0$, $\delta_0 > 0$, such that every F_λ with λ in the ϵ_0 -neighborhood of λ_0 cannot have more than N_{λ_0} limit cycles within the δ_0 -neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$.
- (b) for any choice of positive numbers $\epsilon > \epsilon_0$ and $\delta < \delta_0$, there exists λ in the ϵ -neighborhood of λ_0 such that F_λ has N_{λ_0} limit cycles.

Definition 2.6. An ordered set of n analytic functions $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1})$ is an extended complete Chebyshev system (in short, ECT-system) on I if, for all $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, any nontrivial linear combination

$$\alpha_0 f_0(x) + \alpha_1 f_1(x) + \dots + \alpha_{k-1} f_{k-1}(x) = 0$$

has at most $k - 1$ isolated zeros on I counted with multiplicities.

Definition 2.7. Let f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1} be analytic functions on an open interval L of \mathbb{R} . The Wronskian of $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1})$ at $x \in I$ is

$$\mathcal{W}[f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1}](x) = \det \left(f_j^{(i)}(x) \right)_{0 \leq i, j \leq k-1} = \begin{vmatrix} f_0(x) & \cdots & f_{k-1}(x) \\ f_0'(x) & \cdots & f_{k-1}'(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ f_0^{(k-1)}(x) & \cdots & f_{k-1}^{(k-1)}(x) \end{vmatrix}.$$

For the sake of shortness sometimes we will use the notation

$$\mathcal{W}[f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{k-1}](x) = \mathcal{W}[\mathbf{f}_k](x).$$

The following lemma([7]) characterizes ECT-systems:

Lemma 2.8. $(f_0, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1})$ is an ECT-system on L if and only if, for each $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$,

$$\mathcal{W}[\mathbf{f}_k](x) \neq 0 \text{ for all } x \in L.$$

Proof of Theorem B. From Theorem 2.4 it follows that near $(\lambda_0, 0)$ we have

$$\delta(x, \lambda) = \sum_{i=1}^l w_{2i+1}(\lambda) x^{2i+1} (1 + x h_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)),$$

where $j = k$ also in the case when $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ for all $i \geq 3$. So in any case the result follows proving that the ordered set

$$(g_1, \dots, g_j) := (x^3(1 + x h_3(\lambda, x)), \dots, x^{2j+1}(1 + x h_{2j+1}(\lambda, x)))$$

is an ECT-system in some open interval $(0, \epsilon)$ for all λ in a neighborhood of λ_0 , because the number of zeros of $\delta(x, \lambda)$ in this interval is smaller or equal that the number of zeros of

$$H(\lambda, x, \alpha) := \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i x^{2i+1} (1 + x h_{2i+1}(\lambda, x)) = \sum_{i=1}^l \alpha_i g_i(\lambda, x), \quad \text{with } \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^l.$$

That (g_1, \dots, g_j) is an ECT follows from the following facts that are easily computable:

- (a) For all $i \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{W}[x^3, \dots, x^{2i+1}] = \alpha_i x^{\frac{i(i+5)}{2}}$ for some $0 \neq \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}$.
- (b) For each $i \leq l$ and each $j < 2i$ we have $g_i^{(j)}(\lambda, x) = (x^{2i+1})^{(j)}(1 + xh_{2i+1,j}(\lambda, x))$ for certain real analytic functions $h_{2i+1,j}$.
- (c) For all $i \leq l$, $\mathcal{W}[g_1, \dots, g_i] = \mathcal{W}[x^3, \dots, x^{2i+1}](1 + xf_i(\lambda, x))$ for a certain real analytic function f_i .

Now let $U_0 = V_0 \times (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$ a neighborhood of $(\lambda_0, 0)$ be such that $1 + xf_i(\lambda, x) \neq 0$ for all $i \leq l$ and $(\lambda, x) \in U_0$. Thus we will have that for all $x \in (0, \epsilon)$, for all $\lambda \in V_0$ and for all $i \leq l$, $\mathcal{W}[g_1, \dots, g_i] \neq 0$. This shows that (g_1, \dots, g_l) is an ECT system on $(0, \epsilon)$ for all $\lambda \in V_0$. Thus the cyclicity of 0 at λ_0 is less or equal to $l - 1$. The map H has clearly $l - 1$ zeros in U_0 because the values α can be taken arbitrarily and it is well known that ECT systems provide a full unfolding and its bifurcation diagram is equivalent to the one of the polynomials of degree $l - 1$, see [8]. In the case of all $w_i(\lambda_0) = 0$ the fact that W_k fills a neighborhood of zero implies that we can choose λ such that the corresponding $\delta(x, \lambda)$ has $k - 1$ zeros in $(0, \epsilon)$. For the other cases $w_{2l+1}(\lambda_0) \neq 0, 1 \leq l \leq k$, the results follows similarly because the map W_{l-1} also fills a neighborhood of zero and we can choose λ near zero such that $\delta(x, \lambda)$ has $j - 1$ zeros. \square

Using the same tools and similar arguments that in the proofs of Theorem 2.4 and Theorem B we can prove Theorem C. For the sake of brevity we omit the details.

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