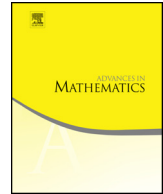




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Quadratic planar differential systems with algebraic limit cycles via quadratic plane Cremona maps



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ABSTRACT

In this paper we study the action of planar birational transformations, also known as plane Cremona maps, on quadratic planar differential systems. We provide geometrical characterizations of when a quadratic system is transformed into a new quadratic system after applying a quadratic plane Cremona map. These conditions are expressed in terms of local properties of the plane Cremona map at the singular points of the system. As a consequence, we provide a new family of quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 5. Moreover we classify the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle by the action of quadratic plane Cremona maps. We also provide the phase portraits on the Poincaré disk of all these families.

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1. Introduction

We consider the quadratic planar differential system

$$\dot{x} = p(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = q(x, y), \quad (1)$$

where $p(x, y)$ and $q(x, y)$ are real coprime polynomials of degree two. Let $f \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$. We say that $f = f(x, y) = 0$ is an *invariant algebraic curve* of system (1) if it satisfies

$$p(x, y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + q(x, y) \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = k(x, y) f(x, y), \quad (2)$$

for some $k(x, y)$ polynomial of degree at most 1 called the *cofactor* of $f(x, y) = 0$. If $f \in \mathbb{R}[x, y]$ has degree n , it is irreducible in $\mathbb{R}[x, y]$ and $f = 0$ is an invariant algebraic curve, then we say that $f = 0$ is an *irreducible invariant algebraic curve of degree n* .

A *limit cycle* of system (1) is an isolated periodic solution in the set of all periodic solutions of the system. If a limit cycle is contained into the set of points of an invariant algebraic curve, then it is called an *algebraic limit cycle*. We say that an algebraic limit cycle has *degree n* if it is contained into the set of points of an irreducible invariant algebraic curve of degree n .

One of the most interesting questions on limit cycles was proposed by Hilbert [17] in 1900 in the second part of 16th Hilbert's Problem: *Compute $H(m)$ such that the number of limit cycles of any polynomial differential system of degree m is less than or equal to $H(m)$* .

Hilbert's Problem remains unsolved even for $m = 2$. It is known that a quadratic system with an invariant straight line has at most one limit cycle (see [9] or [10]).

The paper is structured as follows. In section 2 we provide the known families of planar quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle. We also provide their phase portrait in the Poincaré disk, which was never done before. In section 3 we first introduce the plane Cremona maps, in particular the quadratic ones. Afterwards in section 4 we state and prove some results connecting local and global behavior that allow us to know *a priori* whether a Cremona transformation can be applied to obtain a new quadratic system, according to the local behavior of the base points. The degree of the transformed algebraic curve of the limit cycle is also computed. To finish this section we study the particular case of quadratic Cremona maps applied to quadratic differential systems, which is the main aim of this work, and we give different geometrical characterizations of when the degree of a quadratic foliation remains invariant under the action of plane quadratic Cremona maps. The rest of main results are presented in section 5. Theorem 21 shows under which conditions we can obtain a quadratic system after applying a quadratic Cremona map to a quadratic differential system. Afterwards, Theorem 22 provides a new quadratic differential system having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 5. These results are proved in sections 6 and 8, respectively. Finally section 7

provides the classification of the known quadratic systems with algebraic limit cycles by the action of quadratic plane Cremona maps.

2. The known families of planar quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle

There is exactly one family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 2, found by Qin in 1958 (see [20]). Evdokimenco from 1970 to 1979 proved that there are no quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 3 (see [13–15]), see Theorem 11 of [6] for a short proof. There are four families having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 4: the first one was found by Yablonskii in 1966 (see [21]); the second one was found by Filipstov in 1973 (see [16]); Chavarriga found the third one and Chavarriga, Llibre and Sorolla found the fourth one, they both were published in 2004 in [7]. It was also proved in [7] that there are no other families having algebraic limit cycles of degree 4. Finally, up to now there were only one known family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 5 and one known family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 6, both of them found in 2005 (see [8]). Both families are found after a birational transformation of the family due to Chavarriga, Llibre and Sorolla of [7]. Moreover, in that paper a birational transformation relates Yablonskii's family and Qin's family. Since that paper no other families of quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycle have been found.

Qin Yuan-Shün summarizes in 1958 (see [20]) the quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 2 and he proves the uniqueness of this limit cycle:

Proposition 1 (*Qin limit cycle*). *If a quadratic system has an algebraic limit cycle of degree 2, then after an affine change of variables and time, the limit cycle becomes the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$. Moreover, it is the unique limit cycle of the quadratic differential system, which can be written as*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -y(ax + by + c) - (x^2 + y^2 - 1) , \\ \dot{y} &= x(ax + by + c) ,\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$

with $a \neq 0$, $c^2 + 4(b + 1) > 0$ and $a^2 + b^2 < c^2$.

The case of the limit cycles of degree 3 was studied later on. Using three papers Evdokimenco proved from 1970 to 1979 that there are no quadratic systems having limit cycles of degree 3 (see [13–15]). A simpler proof can be found in [6].

Yablonskii [21] found the first family of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 4 in 1966:

Proposition 2 (*Yablonskii limit cycle*). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -4abcx - (a+b)y + 3(a+b)cx^2 + 4xy, \\ \dot{y} &= (a+b)abx - 4abcy + (4abc^2 - \frac{3}{2}(a+b)^2 + 4ab)x^2 + 8(a+b)cxy + 8y^2,\end{aligned}\quad (4)$$

with $abc \neq 0$, $a \neq b$, $ab > 0$ and $4c^2(a-b)^2 + (3a-b)(a-3b) < 0$, has the irreducible invariant algebraic curve

$$(y + cx^2)^2 + x^2(x-a)(x-b) = 0$$

of degree 4 having two components: an oval (the algebraic limit cycle) and an isolated singular point.

In 1973 a new family of algebraic limit cycles of degree 4 was found by Filipstov [16]:

Proposition 3 (*Filipstov limit cycle*). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 6(1+a)x + 2y - 6(2+a)x^2 + 12xy, \\ \dot{y} &= 15(1+a)y + 3a(1+a)x^2 - 2(9+5a)xy + 16y^2,\end{aligned}\quad (5)$$

with $0 < a < 3/13$, has the irreducible invariant algebraic curve

$$3(1+a)(ax^2 + y)^2 + 2y^2(2y - 3(1+a)x) = 0$$

of degree 4 having two components: one is an oval and the other one is homeomorphic to a straight line. This second component contains three singular points of the system.

The third algebraic limit cycle of degree four was found by Chavarriga in 1999, although the result was first published in 2004 in [7]:

Proposition 4 (*Chavarriga limit cycle*). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 5x + 6x^2 + 4(1+a)xy + ay^2, \\ \dot{y} &= x + 2y + 4xy + (2+3a)y^2,\end{aligned}\quad (6)$$

with $(-71 + 17\sqrt{17})/32 < a < 0$, has the irreducible invariant algebraic curve

$$x^2 + x^3 + x^2y + 2axy^2 + 2axy^3 + a^2y^4 = 0$$

of degree 4. It has three components; one of them is an oval and each one of the others is homeomorphic to a straight line. Each one of these last two components contains one singular point of the system.

Finally, Chavarriga, Llibre and Sorolla [7] in 2004 found the fourth one:

Proposition 5 (*Chavarriga, Llibre and Sorolla limit cycle*). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 2(1 + 2x - 2ax^2 + 6xy), \\ \dot{y} &= 8 - 3a - 14ax - 2axy - 8y^2,\end{aligned}\tag{7}$$

with $0 < a < 1/4$, possesses the irreducible invariant algebraic curve

$$\frac{1}{4} + x - x^2 + ax^3 + xy + x^2y^2 = 0$$

of degree 4 having three components; one of them is an oval and each of the others is homeomorphic to a straight line. One of these last two components contains two singular points of the system, the other does not contain any singular point.

In what follows we denote this system by CLS. We have corrected a mistake in [5] concerning the singular points on the components of the algebraic curve of (7).

It was proved in [7] that there are no other families of quadratic systems having algebraic limit cycles of degree 4. That is, after an affine change of variables and time, the unique quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycles of degree 4 are the previous ones.

Concerning families of quadratic systems having algebraic limit cycles of degree greater than 4, up to now there were only one known family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 5 and one known family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 6. Both on them were presented by Christopher, Llibre and Świrszcz in 2005 (see [8]):

Proposition 6 (*Christopher, Llibre and Świrszcz limit cycle of degree 5*). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 28x + 2(16 - \alpha^2)(\alpha + 12)x^2 + 6(3\alpha - 4)xy - \frac{12}{\alpha + 4}y^2, \\ \dot{y} &= 2(16 - \alpha^2)x + 8y + (16 - \alpha^2)(\alpha + 12)xy + 2(5\alpha - 12)y^2,\end{aligned}\tag{8}$$

where $\alpha \in (3\sqrt{7}/2, 4)$, has an algebraic limit cycle contained into the algebraic curve of degree 5

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) &= x^2 + (16 - \alpha^2)x^3 + (\alpha - 2)x^2y - \frac{2}{\alpha + 4}xy^2 - \frac{1}{4}(4 - \alpha)(\alpha + 12)x^2y^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{8 - \alpha}{\alpha + 4}xy^3 + \frac{1}{(\alpha + 4)^2}y^4 + \frac{\alpha + 12}{\alpha + 4}xy^4 - \frac{6}{(\alpha + 4)^2}y^5.\end{aligned}$$

The cofactor of this curve is

$$k(x, y) = 56 + 6(16 - \alpha^2)(\alpha + 12)x + 4(13\alpha - 24)y.$$

The curve has two components; one of them is an oval and the other is homeomorphic to a straight line. This last component contains two singular points of the system.

We shall denote system (8) by CLS5.

Proposition 7 (Christopher, Llibre and Świrszcz limit cycle of degree 6). *The quadratic differential system*

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 28\beta(\beta - 30)x + y + 168\beta^2x^2 + 3xy, \\ \dot{y} &= 224\beta^2(\beta - 30)^2x + 516\beta(\beta - 30)y + 1344\beta^3(\beta - 30)x^2 + 24\beta(17\beta - 6)xy + 6y^2,\end{aligned}\tag{9}$$

where $\beta \in (3/2, 2)$, has an algebraic limit cycle contained into the algebraic curve of degree 6

$$\begin{aligned}f(x, y) &= 48\beta^3(\beta - 30)^4x^2 + 24\beta^2(\beta - 30)^3xy + 3\beta(\beta - 30)^2y^2 \\ &\quad + 64\beta^3(\beta - 30)^3(9\beta - 4)x^3 + 24\beta^2(\beta - 30)^2(9\beta - 4)x^2y \\ &\quad + 18\beta(\beta - 30)(\beta - 2)xy^2 - 7y^3 + 576\beta^3(\beta - 30)^2(\beta - 2)^2x^4 \\ &\quad + 144\beta^2(\beta - 30)(\beta - 2)^2x^3y + 27\beta(\beta - 2)^2x^2y^2 \\ &\quad - 3456\beta^3(\beta - 30)(\beta - 2)^2(2\beta + 3)x^5 - 432\beta^2(\beta - 2)^2(2\beta + 3)x^4y \\ &\quad + 3456\beta^3(\beta - 2)^2(\beta + 12)(2\beta + 3)x^6.\end{aligned}$$

The cofactor of this curve is

$$k(x, y) = 168\beta(\beta - 30) + 1008\beta^2x + 18y.$$

The curve has two components; one of them is an oval and the other is homeomorphic to a straight line. This last component contains three singular points of the system.

We shall denote this system by CLS6.

Fig. 1 shows the phase portraits of all these seven families of quadratic systems in the Poincaré disk. We note that Qin's system has two topologically non-equivalent phase portraits depending on the parameters.

3. Plane Cremona maps

3.1. Projective vector fields

We shall use projective coordinates for our purposes, so we introduce in this section some basic notions on projective vector fields.

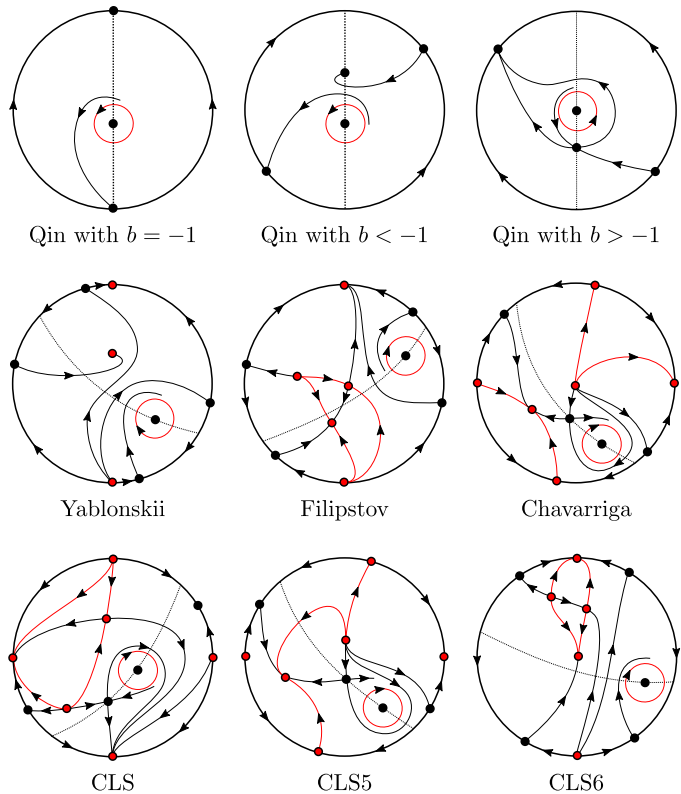


Fig. 1. Phase portraits of the known quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle in the Poincaré disk. The red lines correspond to the invariant algebraic curves. The dashed lines correspond to the cofactors. (For interpretation of the colors in the figure(s), the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Let A , B and C be homogeneous polynomials of degree $m + 1$ in the variables X , Y and Z . The homogeneous 1-form

$$\omega = A dX + B dY + C dZ$$

is said to be *projective* if $XA + YB + ZC = 0$, that is, if there exist L, M, N homogeneous polynomials of degree m such that

$$A = MZ - NY, \quad B = NX - LZ, \quad C = LY - MX. \tag{10}$$

The triple L, M, N can be thought as a homogeneous polynomial vector field in $\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ of degree m , which passing to \mathbb{CP}^2 provides the projective *foliation* of *degree* m defined by ω , which we denote by \mathcal{F} . Equivalently, we will say that (L, M, N) is a polynomial vector field in \mathbb{CP}^2 of degree m .

The following result is well known, see [11].

Lemma 8. *If we take $\bar{L} = L + XW$, $\bar{M} = M + YW$ and $\bar{N} = N + ZW$, with W a homogeneous polynomial of degree $m - 1$, then the 1-form ω remains invariant.*

Lemma 8 tells us that $(\bar{L}, \bar{M}, \bar{N})$ defines also ω , i.e., $A = \bar{M}Z - \bar{N}Y$, $B = \bar{N}X - \bar{L}Z$, $C = \bar{L}Y - \bar{M}X$.

The singular points p of ω (or of \mathcal{F}) are those satisfying the system of equations $A(p) = B(p) = C(p) = 0$. The following result gives an upper bound for the number of singular points, see [11] again.

Proposition 9. *The number of singular points of any homogeneous polynomial vector field (L, M, N) in \mathbb{CP}^2 , with L, M, N coprime of degree m , having finitely many singular points is at most $m^2 + m + 1$.*

Let F be a homogeneous polynomial of degree n in \mathbb{CP}^2 . We say that $F = 0$ is an invariant algebraic curve of $\omega = 0$ if

$$L \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} + M \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} + N \frac{\partial F}{\partial Z} = KF, \quad (11)$$

where K is a polynomial of degree $m - 1$, called the cofactor of F . Euler's theorem for any homogeneous polynomial of degree n gives the relation

$$X \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} + Y \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} + Z \frac{\partial F}{\partial Z} = nF.$$

From the above relation and from (11) we have

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \left(L - \frac{KX}{n} \right) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} \left(M - \frac{KY}{n} \right) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial Z} \left(N - \frac{KZ}{n} \right) = 0. \quad (12)$$

Remark 1. Taking $\bar{L} = L - KX/n$, $\bar{M} = M - KY/n$ and $\bar{N} = N - KZ/n$ we have that the cofactor of an invariant algebraic curve is zero for $\omega = \bar{L}(YdZ - ZdY) + \bar{M}(ZdX - XdZ) + \bar{N}(XdY - YdX)$.

The affine quadratic vector field (1) can be thought in \mathbb{CP}^2 as the projective 1-form

$$Z^4 \left[-q \left(\frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right) \frac{ZdX - XdZ}{Z^2} + p \left(\frac{X}{Z}, \frac{Y}{Z} \right) \frac{ZdY - YdZ}{Z^2} \right] = 0$$

of degree 3, where we have taken $(x, y) = (X/Z, Y/Z)$. Indeed, taking $P(X, Y, Z) = Z^2 p(X/Z, Y/Z)$ and $Q(X, Y, Z) = Z^2 q(X/Z, Y/Z)$, this 1-form writes as

$$\omega = -ZQdX + ZPdY + (XQ - YP)dZ. \quad (13)$$

The affine differential system (1) is equivalent to the projective one defined by the 1-form (13) of \mathbb{CP}^2 . This is called the *projectivization* of (1). Observe that the degree of the affine system (1) and the degree of its projectivization coincide.

It will be convenient for our purpose to work with the projective extension of an initial affine differential system, since we will apply to it a projective birational transformation, also known as Cremona map. At the end we will need to derive a new affine differential system from the transformed projective one. Hence we will study next the reverse operation of the projectivization.

From a foliation complex projective \mathcal{F} of degree m defined by the projective 1-form $\omega = AdX + BdY + CdZ$ in some suitable projective coordinate system, one easily restricts in the affine chart $Z \neq 0$ to the affine 1-form $A(x, y, 1)dx + B(x, y, 1)dy$ and hence to the affine differential system $\dot{x} = B(x, y, 1)$, $\dot{y} = -A(x, y, 1)$. The affine restriction of a projective differential system is the reverse operation of the projectivization, and reciprocally. However, notice that the degree of the affine restriction of a given projective differential system may have increased in one unit. Since the scope of this paper is dealing with quadratic differential systems, the invariance of the degree through this operation is an important issue to handle with.

Proposition 10. *A complex projective foliation \mathcal{F} of degree m which is defined by a projective 1-form $\omega = AdX + BdY + CdZ$ restricts to an affine differential system of the same degree m if and only if \mathcal{F} has an invariant line \mathcal{L} , that is, there is a subpencil of the net $\{aA + bB + cC = 0 : a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}\}$ having \mathcal{L} as a common factor.*

Observe that in the case of the foliation defined by the form (13), which is the projectivization of (1), the invariant line is $Z = 0$.

Proof. Suppose first that \mathcal{F} has an invariant line \mathcal{L} , which can be written as $\mathcal{L} = \{Z = 0\}$ by changing the projective coordinate system to a suitable one. From (11) we infer $N = KZ$, with K homogeneous of degree $m-1$. Substituting in (10) we obtain $A = ZA_1$, $B = ZB_1$ with A_1, B_1 homogeneous of degree m , that is, the subpencil $\{aA + bB = 0 : a, b \in \mathbb{C}\}$ is the one having \mathcal{L} as common factor. Now, when taking the affine chart $Z \neq 0$, ω restricts to the affine 1-form $A_1(x, y, 1)dx + B_1(x, y, 1)dy$ of degree m .

Conversely, suppose $\omega = AdX + BdY + CdZ$, with A, B, C homogeneous of degree $m+1$ restricts to $A(x, y, 1)dx + B(x, y, 1)dy$ with $A(x, y, 1)$ and $B(x, y, 1)$ of degree m . Writing

$$\begin{aligned} A(X, Y, Z) &= ZA_1(X, Y, Z) + A_2(X, Y), \\ B(X, Y, Z) &= ZB_1(X, Y, Z) + B_2(X, Y), \end{aligned}$$

where A_1, B_1 are homogeneous in X, Y, Z of degree m , and A_2, B_2 are homogeneous in X, Y of degree $m+1$, the hypothesis implies that A_2, B_2 vanish identically. Therefore,

the subpencil $\{aA + bB = 0 : a, b \in \mathbb{C}\}$ has $Z = 0$ as common factor and we see from (11) and (10) that $\mathcal{L} = \{Z = 0\}$ is an invariant line of \mathcal{F} . \square

If we have a foliation \mathcal{F} with an invariant line \mathcal{L} and we want to obtain the corresponding affine differential system, we proceed as follows: first we compute L, M, N from A, B, C using (10) and use Lemma 8 to obtain $\bar{L}, \bar{M}, \bar{N}$. W is a homogeneous polynomial of degree $m - 1$ to be fixed.

Remark 2. In the case of quadratic foliations invariant lines are easy to find. From Remark 1 an invariant line $\mathcal{L} := a_1X + a_2Y + a_3Z = 0$ can be seen as an invariant algebraic curve with null cofactor. So we have the equation

$$a_1\bar{L} + a_2\bar{M} + a_3\bar{N} = 0. \quad (14)$$

Solving this equation, which can be written as a system of equations with unknowns a_1, a_2, a_3 and the coefficients of W , we can obtain all the invariant lines of \mathcal{F} .

3.2. Local invariants

In a local setting, let ω be a holomorphic 1-form generating a holomorphic foliation \mathcal{F} on a smooth surface S on a neighborhood of a point $p \in S$, and let $\pi_p : S' := \text{Bl}_p S \rightarrow S$ be the blow-up at p with exceptional divisor $E_p = \pi_p^{-1}(p)$. The points of E_p are called points in the *first (infinitesimal) neighborhood* of p . Taking local coordinates x, y centered at p , the local ring $\mathcal{O}_{S,p}$ of germs of holomorphic functions in a neighborhood of p is identified with $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ (the ring of convergent power series in x and y), and we write $\mathfrak{m}_p = (x, y)$ for the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{O}_{S,p}$. Suppose the foliation \mathcal{F} is given by

$$\omega = a(x, y)dx + b(x, y)dy = 0, \quad (15)$$

with $a, b \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$, that is, \mathcal{F} is defined locally by the vector field $-b(x, y)\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + a(x, y)\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. The point p is *singular* if $a(p) = b(p) = 0$. Attached to each singular point $p \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ we consider two local invariants of \mathcal{F} : the *algebraic multiplicity* $m(p, \mathcal{F})$ and the *vanishing order* $l(p, \mathcal{F})$ of the pullback $\pi_p^*\omega$ over the exceptional divisor E_p . Namely,

- $m(p, \mathcal{F}) = \min\{\text{ord}_p(a), \text{ord}_p(b)\}$, where $\text{ord}_p(f)$ is the degree of the initial term of $f \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$. In other words, ord_p is the \mathfrak{m}_p -adic order. Note that this definition can be extended to any $p \notin \text{Sing}(\mathcal{F})$ as $m(p, \mathcal{F}) = 0$;
- $l(p, \mathcal{F}) = l$ satisfies that $\pi_p^*\mathcal{F}$ is defined locally at any $q \in E_p$ by the 1-form $z^{-l}\pi_p^*\omega$, where z is any equation for the exceptional divisor E_p near q . Namely, either $l(p, \mathcal{F}) = m(p, \mathcal{F}) + 1$ when the exceptional divisor E_p is not invariant by $\pi_p^*\mathcal{F}$ (in which case it is said that p is *dicritical*), or $l(p, \mathcal{F}) = m(p, \mathcal{F})$ otherwise.

We recall that a *star-node* is a singular point of a differential system whose Jacobian matrix is, up to a multiplicative constant, the identity. This is actually the simplest example of a dicritical singular point.

We introduce well-known analogous notions for a holomorphic germ of curve $C : f = 0$ at the point $p \in S$ with $f \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$: the *multiplicity* of C (or of f) at p is $m(p, C) = m(p, f) := \text{ord}_p(f)$, and the *value* $l(p, C) = l(p, f)$ of C (or of f) at p is the vanishing order of the pullback $\pi_p^* f$ over the exceptional divisor E_p , which equals the multiplicity $m = m(p, C)$ (see for instance [3, 3.2.1]). The *strict transform* \tilde{C} of C by π_p is then defined locally at any $q \in E_p$ by $z^{-m} \pi_p^* f$, where z is any equation for the exceptional divisor E_p near q . The interest in distinguishing between these two concepts, multiplicity and value, will become apparent when extending them to further blow-ups.

Let p be an *infinitely near* point in S , that is, a point lying on a surface $p \in S'$ obtained from S after a sequence $\pi : S' \rightarrow S$ of blow-ups at σ points belonging to a set K . A point $q \in K$ is said to *precede* p if p belongs to the pullback on S' of the exceptional divisor E_q of the blow-up of q , that is, the blow-up of q is needed in order to obtain p . The set K is called *cluster* of (infinitely near) points and satisfies that for any $p \in K$ K contains all the points preceding p . Sometimes the points lying on a surface S will be called *proper* points of S in order to stress their difference to the infinitely near ones. If p belongs to the total exceptional divisor $\pi^{-1}(O)$ of some proper point $O \in S$, we say that p is *infinitely near to* O ; if σ is the minimal number of blow-ups that are needed to obtain p from O , then we say that p lies in the σ -th (infinitesimal) neighborhood of O . We extend at p the notions of *algebraic multiplicity* $m(p, \mathcal{F}) := m(p, \pi^* \mathcal{F})$ and *vanishing order* $l(p, \mathcal{F}) := l(p, \pi^* \mathcal{F})$ of a foliation \mathcal{F} on S , and of *multiplicity* $m(p, C) = m(p, f) := m(p, \tilde{C})$ and *value* $l(p, C) = l(p, f) := l(p, \pi^* f)$ of a curve $C : f = 0$ on S . We say that the point p is *singular* (respectively, *simple*) for \mathcal{F} if $m(p, \mathcal{F}) > 0$ (respectively, $m(p, \mathcal{F}) = 1$). It holds that the vanishing order of the pullback $(\pi \circ \pi_p)^* f$ over the exceptional divisor E_p equals $l(p, C)$. We say that the point p lies on C if $m(p, C) \neq 0$.

Remark 3. Notice that these notions being invariant by local isomorphism and by using the universal property of blowing-up ([3, 3.3]), $m(p, \mathcal{F})$, $l(p, \mathcal{F})$, $m(p, C)$ and $l(p, C)$ are independent on the number σ of blowing-ups that are performed to reach p from O .

The set K of points (which is a union of clusters) which have been blown up to obtain $\pi : S' \rightarrow S$ gives a parameterization of the set of (irreducible) exceptional components $\{E_{p_i}\}_{p_i \in K}$ on S' . By a slight abuse of notation, we keep denoting by E_p the strict transforms (on all intermediate surfaces) of the exceptional divisor of the blow-up at $p \in K$. We may establish a *proximity relation* between the points in K . Namely, we say that a point $q \in K$ *proximate* to $p \in K$ if and only if q belongs (as proper or infinitely near point) to the exceptional divisor E_p . We will denote this relation as $q \rightarrow p$. Since the total exceptional divisor of π , $E_{p_1} + \dots + E_{p_\sigma}$, is a normal crossings divisor on S' (i.e. any pair of non-disjoint components intersect transversally and there are no more

than two components meeting at a point), any non-proper point $p \in K$ is proximate to at most two other points in K : if it is proximate to just one point, p is called *free*, and it is called *satellite* otherwise.

A cluster K of infinitely near points to some proper point $O \in S$ is described by means of an Enriques diagram, the proper points are represented by black-filled circles and the infinitely near ones are represented by grey-filled circles. These conventions will be used throughout this work for all the pictures depicting clusters. An *Enriques diagram* is a tree, rooted on the proper point O , whose vertices are identified with the points in K , and there is an edge between p and q if and only if p lies on the first neighborhood of q or vice-versa. Moreover, the edges are drawn (as dotted arcs by convention in this work) according to the following rules:

- If q is proximate to just one point p , the edge joining p and q is curved and, if $p \neq O$, it is tangent to the edge ending at p .
- If p and q (q in the first neighborhood of p) have been represented, the rest of points proximate to p arising in successive blow ups are proximate to exactly two points, and they are represented on a straight half-line starting at q and orthogonal to the edge ending at q .

The multiplicities of a curve C on S satisfy the so called *proximity equalities* at any proper or infinitely near point p ([3, 3.5.3]):

$$m(p, C) = \sum_{q \rightarrow p} m(q, C), \quad (16)$$

and they are related to the values by means of the formulae ([3, 4.5.1]):

$$l(p, C) = m(p, C) + \sum_{p \rightarrow q} l(q, C). \quad (17)$$

Remark 4. Notice that from (16) it follows that the multiplicities of a curve do not increase on further blowing-ups. By a result of Seidenberg [19] the same holds for foliations: if $q \rightarrow p$ then $m(p, \mathcal{F}) \geq m(q, \mathcal{F})$.

Now, returning to our setting of a projective foliation \mathcal{F} on the plane \mathbb{CP}^2 , \mathbb{CP}^2 will play the role of the aforementioned surface S : by taking suitable affine charts the algebraic projective 1-form (13) can be written locally as an holomorphic 1-form as in (15).

3.3. Plane Cremona maps

A plane Cremona map is a birational map between two complex projective planes $\Phi : \mathbb{CP}_1^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{CP}_2^2$. There is a largest (Zariski-open) subset $U \subseteq \mathbb{CP}_1^2$ where the map Φ

is defined. It satisfies that $F_\Phi = \mathbb{CP}_1^2 - U$ is a finite set of points, called *fundamental points* of Φ . Once projective coordinates are fixed in both planes, Φ is defined by three homogeneous polynomials H_1, H_2, H_3 of degree n in the variables X, Y, Z , with no common factor. The linear system $\mathcal{H} = \{a_1 H_1 + a_2 H_2 + a_3 H_3 = 0 : a_i \in \mathbb{C}\}$ defining Φ is called *homaloidal net*, its members are called *homaloidal curves*, and $d(\mathcal{H}) = n$ is called the *degree* of the map Φ . It is worth noticing that this notion of degree of the homaloidal net differs from the degree of Φ as a rational map, this latter being always one, since it is generically one-to-one. Next we shall present some basic notions and results about plane Cremona maps relevant to this work and we refer the interested reader to [1] for a deeper insight.

Any plane Cremona map Φ factorizes as the blow up of a sequence of σ points

$$\pi : S = S_\sigma \rightarrow S_{\sigma-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow S_0 = \mathbb{CP}_1^2$$

with $S_{i+1} = \text{Bl}_{p_{i+1}} S_i$ for a point $p_{i+1} \in S_i$, followed by the blow downs of a sequence of σ (-1) -curves (curves with autointersection equal to -1)

$$\pi' : S = S'_\sigma \rightarrow S'_{\sigma-1} \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow S'_0 = \mathbb{CP}_2^2$$

with $S'_{i+1} = \text{Bl}_{q_i} S'_i$ for a point $q_{i+1} \in S'_i$, that is, the contraction of the (-1) -curve $E'_{q_{i+1}}$, which is also the exceptional divisor of the blow up at q_{i+1} (see [1, Section 2.1]). Thus we have the equality of birational maps $\Phi = \pi' \circ \pi^{-1}$, where π and π' are morphisms and hence they are denoted by an arrow, whereas birational maps, as Φ , are denoted by a broken arrow (meaning that it is not defined everywhere). Whenever σ is minimal, the set $K = \{p_1, \dots, p_\sigma\}$ of points which have been blown up is called the *cluster base points* of Φ . Then the set $K' = \{q_1, \dots, q_\sigma\}$ is the cluster of base points of Φ^{-1} . Observe that the fundamental points of Φ , being proper planar points, are included into the base points. Namely, the proper points in K are those of F_Φ . Notice that some coincidences between the exceptional curves of π and π' may occur, namely, $E_{p_i} = E'_{q_j}$ for some pairs of indexes (i, j) . In this case, the base point p_i of Φ is called *non-expansive*, and accordingly q_j is a non-expansive base point of Φ^{-1} . The rest of base points lacking this property are called *expansive*.

Whenever σ is minimal, the proper or infinitely near points of S are in bijection through π to the proper or infinitely near points of \mathbb{CP}_1^2 which are not base points of Φ , and this correspondence will be denoted by π_* or $(\pi^{-1})_*$. Consider a proper or infinitely near point p of \mathbb{CP}_1^2 , and suppose $(\pi^{-1})_*(p)$ is equal or infinitely near to the proper point p' of S , then its image by Φ is a well defined proper point $\Phi(p) = \pi'(p')$ in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 . Likewise we also state a finer notion, $\Phi_*(p) = \pi'_*(\pi^{-1})_*(p)$, which is the point $(\pi^{-1})_*(p)$ in S regarded as a proper or infinitely near point of \mathbb{CP}_2^2 through π' . Observe that $\Phi_*(p)$ is equal or infinitely near to the point $\Phi(p)$.

Now, we will weight each base point $p \in K$ of Φ by a non-negative integral value $m(p, \mathcal{H})$ deeply related to the homaloidal net \mathcal{H} as follows. If p is a proper point of $S :=$

\mathbb{CP}_1^2 , without loss of generality we may assume that p lies on the affine chart given by $Z \neq 0$ (otherwise perform a projective coordinate change), and write $x = \frac{X}{Z}$, $y = \frac{Y}{Z}$. Define the *multiplicity* of the net \mathcal{H} at p as $m = m(p, \mathcal{H}) = \min\{\text{ord}_p(h_1), \text{ord}_p(h_2), \text{ord}_p(h_3)\}$ with $h_i(x, y) = H_i(x, y, 1)$. If q is any point in the first neighborhood of p , consider $\pi_p : S' := \text{Bl}_p S \rightarrow S$ the blow-up at p with exceptional divisor $E_p = \pi_p^{-1}(p)$. Since the pull-back of functions induces an injective homomorphism of rings $\pi_p^* : \mathcal{O}_{S,p} \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}_{S',q}$, we may consider on S' the net defined locally at q as $\mathcal{H}_p = z^{-m} \pi_p^*(\mathcal{H})$ (where z is any equation for the exceptional divisor E near q), that is, generated by $z^{-m} \pi_p^*(h_i)$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. Define $m(q, \mathcal{H}) := m(q, \mathcal{H}_p)$. Recursively this definition may be extended to any q infinitely near to p .

Still associated to the homaloidal net \mathcal{H} , we may define at whatever (proper or infinitely near) point p in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 the *value* of \mathcal{H} at p as $l(p, \mathcal{H}) = \min\{l(p, h_1), l(p, h_2), l(p, h_3)\}$. It is worth to notice that values of \mathcal{H} are straightforward computed from the individual values of its three generators, whereas the computation of the multiplicities requires the common setting of the multiplicities of the generators and subsequent decision at each step of the blowing-up.

Theorem 11.

- (1) *The multiplicities of a homaloidal net \mathcal{H} satisfy the proximity equalities at any proper or infinitely near base point p :*

$$m(p, \mathcal{H}) = \sum_{q \rightarrow p} m(q, \mathcal{H}). \quad (18)$$

- (2) *The values of a homaloidal net \mathcal{H} satisfy*

$$l(p, \mathcal{H}) = m(p, \mathcal{H}) + \sum_{p \rightarrow q} l(q, \mathcal{H}). \quad (19)$$

Furthermore, the base points of a homaloidal net \mathcal{H} are characterized as those proper or infinitely near points p for which $l(p, \mathcal{H}) - \sum_{p \rightarrow q} l(q, \mathcal{H}) > 0$.

- (3) *Homaloidal nets \mathcal{H} are linear systems which have the property of being complete: any curve C of degree n and having values $l(p, C) \geq l(p, \mathcal{H})$ at all base points p of \mathcal{H} is a homaloidal curve.*

Proof. By [1, 2.1.3], generic homaloidal curves $C : a_1 H_1 + a_2 H_2 + a_3 H_3 = 0$ with $(a_1, a_2, a_3) \in V$, V a (Zariski) open subset of \mathbb{C}^3 , satisfy $m(p, C) = m(p, \mathcal{H})$. Hence, claim (1) follows, and, applying (17), the first assertion of claim (2) follows as well. The rest of claim (2) comes from the recent characterization in [2] of the base points of an ideal. Notice that the base points of the homaloidal net \mathcal{H} , weighted by the multiplicities or the values, equals the union of weighted clusters of base points of the ideals of the stalks of the ideal sheaf generated by the homaloidal net. From this and using [1, 2.5.2], claim (3) is inferred. \square

Given a curve C in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 its *image* $\Phi(C)$ is the closure of $\Phi(C - F_\Phi)$ in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 . If $\Phi(C)$ is a union of points, C is called Φ -*contractile*. There is a maximal Φ -*contractile* curve, which equals $C_\Phi = \bigcup \pi(E'_{q_i})$, the union running over the indexes $1 \leq i \leq \sigma$ for which q_i is expansive.

Lemma 12. *Restricted to $\mathbb{CP}_1^2 - C_\Phi$ the map Φ is an isomorphism onto $\mathbb{CP}_2^2 - C_{\Phi^{-1}}$.*

Proof. Since $\Phi = \pi' \circ \pi^{-1}$, Φ restricted to $\mathbb{CP}_1^2 - (F_\Phi \cup C_\Phi)$ is an isomorphism (see [1, 2.1.9]). We shall prove the sharper result of the statement by showing $F_\Phi \subset C_\Phi$. Let $p_i \in F_\Phi$. Since the base points infinitely near to p_i constitute a cluster, E_{p_i} is connected on S to any E_p with p infinitely near to p_i through a chain of exceptional divisors $E_{r_1} = E_{p_i}, \dots, E_{r_a} = E_p$ where two consecutive elements intersect on S . According to [1, 2.2.6], the maximal base points (by the ordering of being infinitely near) of a plane Cremona map are all expansive. Hence among the former points there exists an expansive p , for which r_2, \dots, r_{a-1} are non-expansive. Now, applying [1, 2.6.6], the irreducible curve $\pi'(E_p)$ on \mathbb{CP}_2^2 must go at least through one base point q_k of Φ^{-1} . Then, again, E_p is connected on S to any E'_q with q equal or infinitely near to q_k through a chain of exceptional divisors $E_p, E'_{s_1}, \dots, E'_{s_b} = E'_q$ where two consecutive elements intersect on S . Again by [1, 2.2.6], among the former points we may take an expansive q which is minimal in the sense that all s_1, \dots, s_{b-1} are non-expansive. Notice that $E'_{s_i} = E_{t_i}$ for suitable non-expansive $t_i \in K$, $1 \leq i \leq b - 1$. Summing up, there is a chain of exceptional divisors of π , $E_{p_i}, E_{r_2}, \dots, E_{r_{a-1}}, E_p, E_{t_1}, \dots, E_{t_{b-1}}, E'_q$, connecting E_{p_i} to E'_q on S , where two consecutive elements intersect. Thus the irreducible component $\pi(E'_q)$ of C_Φ on \mathbb{CP}_1^2 goes through the point p_i , as desired. \square

Suppose the inverse map Φ^{-1} is defined by homaloidal net \mathcal{H}' spanned by the three homogeneous polynomials H'_1, H'_2, H'_3 in the variables U, V, W , with no common factor. If $C : G(X, Y, Z) = 0$ is not contractile, then its *direct image* $\Phi_*(C)$ is the curve in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 defined from the equation $G(H'_1, H'_2, H'_3) = 0$ after deleting all the Φ^{-1} -contractile curves. If \mathcal{F} is a projective foliation defined by the projective homogeneous 1-form $\omega(X, Y, Z) = A dX + B dY + C dZ$, then its *direct image* $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ is the foliation in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 defined from the 1-form $(\Phi^{-1})^*(\omega)$: $\omega(H'_1, H'_2, H'_3) = \overline{A} dU + \overline{B} dV + \overline{C} dW$ after deleting all common factors from $\overline{A}, \overline{B}$ and \overline{C} . These common factors happen to be all Φ^{-1} -contractile curves, since Φ is isomorphism outside C_Φ (Lemma 12).

Remark 5. Notice that for whatever factorization of $\Phi = \pi' \circ \pi^{-1}$, where π and π' are compositions of blowing-ups we have the equality of foliations $\pi^*\mathcal{F} = (\pi')^*\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ on S .

The action of a general plane Cremona map on curves is completely known (see [1, Lemma 2.9.3]). We highlight the most relevant results for our purpose in the following

Lemma 13. *If C is a curve of degree $d(C)$, then the degree of its direct image $\Phi_*(C)$ is*

$$d(C)d(\mathcal{H}) - \sum_{i=1}^{\sigma} m(p_i, C)m(p_i, \mathcal{H}).$$

If moreover C has no contractile components, the multiplicities of $\Phi_(C)$ can also be predicted:*

$$m(q_k, \Phi_*(C)) = d(C)m(q_k, \mathcal{H}') - \sum_{i=1}^{\sigma} m(p_i, C)e_{q_k}(p_i, \mathcal{H}),$$

where the $e_{q_k}(p_i, \mathcal{H})$ are natural numbers algorithmically determined from the vector encoding the numerical features of Φ , $(d(\mathcal{H}); m(p_1, \mathcal{H}), \dots, m(p_{\sigma}, \mathcal{H}))$.

Forthcoming Section 4 is devoted to the study of the action of plane Cremona maps on foliations.

3.4. Quadratic plane Cremona maps

In this work we shall focus on plane Cremona maps of degree 2, called *quadratic*. Notice that any plane Cremona map may be expressed as the composition of quadratic transformations (see [1, Theorem 8.4.3]).

In virtue of [1, Section 2.8] any quadratic plane Cremona map with homaloidal net \mathcal{H} has three base points, say them p_1, p_2, p_3 , and they all are simple, that is, they have multiplicity $\mu(p_i, \mathcal{H}) = 1$ for all $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$. As a consequence of Theorem 11, according to the proximity relations between these base points, quadratic maps can be classified into three types:

- (C1) An *ordinary* quadratic plane Cremona map: all three base points are proper planar points and hence there is no proximity relation between them. Any ordinary quadratic Cremona map factorizes as the blow-up at $K = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, followed by the blow-downs of the strict transforms $\tilde{L}_i = E'_{q_i}$ of the three lines $L_i := p_j p_k$, with $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$. Then $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ are the base points of the inverse. See Fig. 2.
- (C2) A quadratic plane Cremona map with exactly two proper planar base points, p_1 and p_2 . The third base point p_3 lies on the first neighborhood of one of them, suppose of p_2 (i.e. p_3 lies on the exceptional component E_{p_2} of blowing up p_2) and there is only one proximity relation, namely $p_3 \rightarrow p_2$. Any quadratic Cremona map of type (C2) factorizes as the blow-up at $K = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, followed by the blow-downs of the strict transforms $\tilde{L}_i = E'_{q_i}$ of the lines $L_i := p_2 p_i$, for $i \in \{1, 3\}$ (where $p_2 p_3$ is the unique line going through p_2 such that its multiplicity at p_3 is one) and of the exceptional divisor $E_{p_2} = E'_{q_2}$. Then $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ are the base points

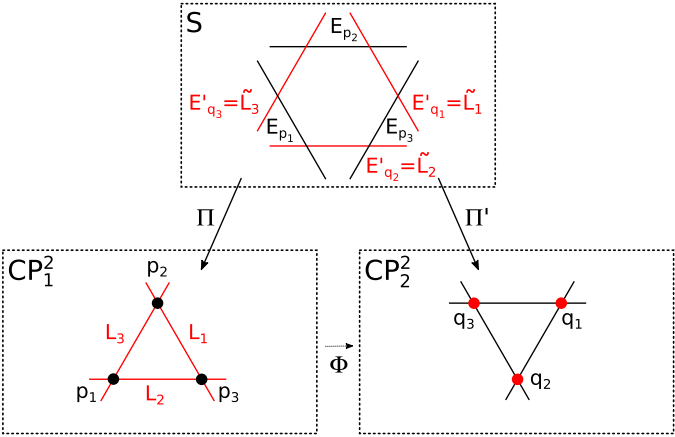


Fig. 2. The ordinary plane Cremona map.

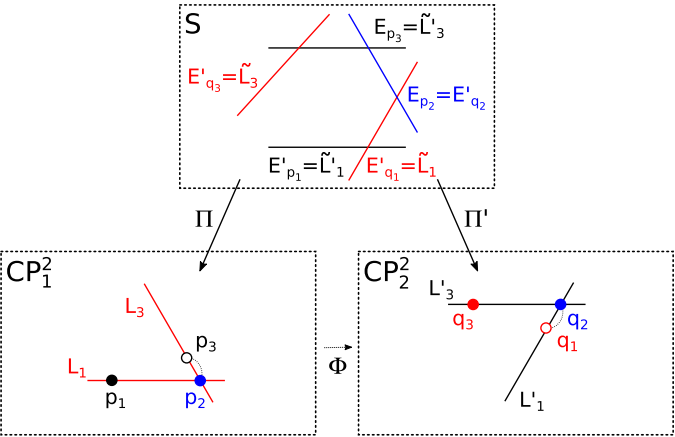


Fig. 3. A quadratic plane Cremona map with exactly two proper planar base points (I).

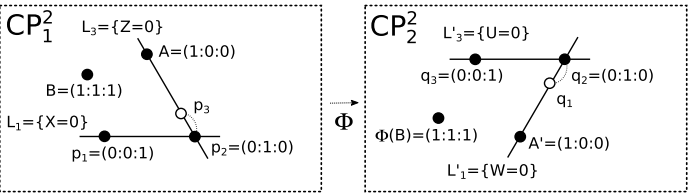


Fig. 4. A quadratic plane Cremona map with exactly two proper planar base points (II).

of the inverse, they satisfy $q_1 \rightarrow q_2$ and E_{p_i} are the strict transforms \widetilde{L}'_i of the lines $L'_i := q_2 q_i$, for $i \in \{1, 3\}$ (where $q_2 q_1$ is the unique line going through q_2 such that its multiplicity at q_1 is one). See Figs. 3 and 4.

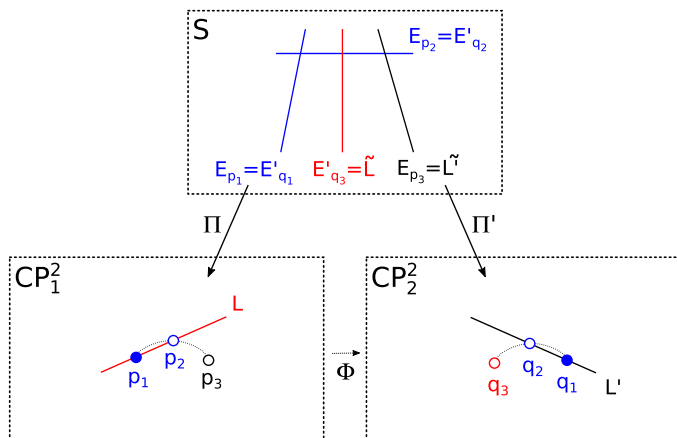


Fig. 5. A quadratic plane Cremona map with a unique proper planar base point (I).

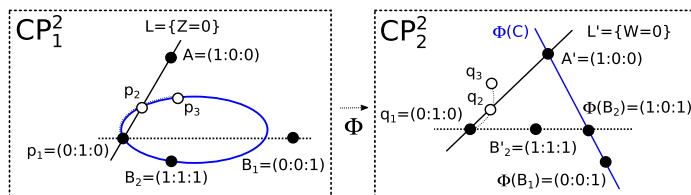


Fig. 6. A quadratic plane Cremona map with a unique proper planar base point (II).

- (C3) A quadratic plane Cremona map with a unique proper planar base point, p_1 . A second base point, p_2 , lies on the first neighborhood of p_1 , and the third base point p_3 lies on the first neighborhood of p_1 and it is only proximate to p_2 . That is, $p_2 \rightarrow p_1$ and $p_3 \rightarrow p_2$ are all the proximity relations. Any quadratic Cremona map of type (C3) factorizes as the blow-up at $K = \{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$, followed by the blow-downs of the strict transform $\tilde{L} = E'_{q_3}$ of the line $L := p_1 p_2$ (where $p_1 p_2$ is the unique line going through p_1 such that its multiplicity at p_2 is one) and of the exceptional divisors $E_{p_2} = E'_{q_2}$ and $E_{p_1} = E'_{q_1}$. Then $\{q_1, q_2, q_3\}$ are the base points of the inverse, they satisfy $q_2 \rightarrow q_1$ and $q_3 \rightarrow q_2$, and E_{p_3} is the strict transform \tilde{L}' of the line $L' := q_1 q_2$ (where $q_1 q_2$ is the unique line going through q_1 such that its multiplicity at q_2 is one). See Figs. 5 and 6.

Notice that no projectivity of the plane can transform a quadratic plane Cremona map of one type into another of a different type: indeed, a projectivity sends proper points to proper points, and each of the three types of quadratic maps has a different number of proper base points. Next result classifies quadratic plane Cremona maps under *projective equivalence*, that is, two maps are equivalent if you obtain one from the other by composing with suitable planar projectivities, in both the departure \mathbb{CP}^2_1 and target \mathbb{CP}^2_2 planes. We will prove that any quadratic Cremona map is projectively equivalent

to a unique distinguished representative belonging to one of the three types listed above (Fig. 7).

Proposition 14. *The quadratic plane Cremona maps can be classified under projective equivalence into type (C1), (C2) or (C3), and each type has a distinguished normal form:*

(C1) *An ordinary quadratic Cremona transformation can be written, up to projective equivalence, as*

$$(U, V, W) = (YZ, XZ, XY). \quad (20)$$

Its inverse is

$$(X, Y, Z) = (VW, UW, UV). \quad (21)$$

Notice that both transformations coincide, so the representative of the class (C1) is an involution.

(C2) *A quadratic Cremona transformation with only two proper base points can be written, up to projective equivalence, as*

$$(U, V, W) = (XZ, YZ, X^2). \quad (22)$$

Its inverse is

$$(X, Y, Z) = (UW, VW, U^2). \quad (23)$$

Again the representative of the class (C2) is an involution.

(C3) *A quadratic Cremona transformation with a unique proper base point can be written, up to projective equivalence, as*

$$(U, V, W) = (XZ, YZ + cX^2, Z^2). \quad (24)$$

for some convenient $c \neq 0$. Its inverse is

$$(X, Y, Z) = (UW, VW - cU^2, W^2). \quad (25)$$

Notice that any $c \neq 0$ gives a representative of the class (C3).

Proof. First of all, notice that any quadratic plane Cremona Φ map must fall into one of the three types (C1), (C2) or (C3) which have been described above. Indeed, these types comprise all the possibilities of proximity relations between the three simple base points of Φ , according to the proximity equalities (1) in Theorem 11.

By taking a projective coordinate system in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 with $p_1 = (0 : 0 : 1)$, $p_2 = (1 : 0 : 0)$, $p_3 = (0 : 1 : 0)$ and whatever unit point $A := (1 : 0 : 0)$, and the projective coordinate system in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 satisfying $q_1 = (0 : 0 : 1)$, $q_2 = (1 : 0 : 0)$, $q_3 = (0 : 1 : 0)$ with unit point $\Phi(A) = (1 : 1 : 1)$, and by applying [1, 2.8.2], it follows that any quadratic Cremona map of type (C1) is projectively equivalent to the ordinary quadratic map in (20).

Start now with a quadratic Cremona map Φ of type (C2) with homaloidal net \mathcal{H} . Fix in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 the projective coordinate system $p_1 = (0 : 0 : 1)$, $p_2 = (0 : 1 : 0)$, $A := (1 : 0 : 0)$ being any point on the line $L_3 := p_2p_3$ different from p_2 , and take whatever suitable unit point $B := (1 : 1 : 1)$. In \mathbb{CP}_2^2 , fix the coordinate system $q_2 = (0 : 1 : 0)$, $q_3 = (0 : 0 : 1)$, and, for the moment, $A' := (1 : 0 : 0)$ is any proper point on the line $L'_1 := q_2q_1$, and take $B' := (1 : 1 : 1) = \Phi(B)$ as the unit point. We will refine throughout the proof the election of the third coordinate point in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 .

All the conics $C : a_1XZ + a_2YZ + a_3X^2 = 0$ satisfy $l(p, C) \geq l(p, \mathcal{H})$ at any base point p of Φ . Hence they all are homaloidal curves, according to Theorem 11(3), and hence the homaloidal net \mathcal{H} of Φ is $\mathcal{H} = \{a_1XZ + a_2YZ + a_3X^2 = 0 : a_i \in \mathbb{C}\}$. Hence Φ is defined by equations

$$(U, V, W) = (a_1XZ + a_2YZ + a_3X^2, b_1XZ + b_2YZ + b_3X^2, c_1XZ + c_2YZ + c_3X^2)$$

for some $a_i, b_i, c_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Now, from the description of the (C2) type, we must impose the conditions $\Phi(p_2p_1) = q_2$ and $\Phi(p_2p_3) = q_3$: $\Phi(\{X = 0\}) = (a_2 : b_2 : c_2) = (0 : 1 : 0)$ and $\Phi(\{Z = 0\}) = (a_3 : b_3 : c_3) = (0 : 0 : 1)$, that is, $a_2 = c_2 = 0$ and $a_3 = b_3 = 0$. Notice that those equations for Φ also give $\Phi(\{c_3X + c_1Z = 0\}) \subseteq \{w = 0\}$, which is impossible unless $c_1 = 0$.

At this point, we have already proved that Φ has equations

$$(U, V, W) = (a_1XZ, b_1XZ + b_2YZ, c_3X^2)$$

for some $a_1, b_1, b_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}$. We can still refine the choice of A' in order to infer the desired normal form of (22). Observe that the image by Φ of the line $y = 0$ is the line $a_1V - b_1U = 0$. Hence choosing A' in the intersection between the lines q_2q_1 and $\Phi(\{Y = 0\})$ is equivalent to saying that $\Phi(\{Y = 0\}) = \{a_1V - b_1U = 0\} = \{V = 0\}$, that is, $b_1 = 0$. Finally we impose the last condition $\Phi(B) = B'$, giving $\Phi(1 : 1 : 1) = (a_1 : b_2 : c_3) = (1 : 1 : 1)$, from which we infer the desired normal form of (22).

Consider a quadratic Cremona map Φ of type (C3) with homaloidal net \mathcal{H} . Fix in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 the projective coordinate system $p_1 = (0 : 1 : 0)$, $A := (1 : 0 : 0)$ any proper point on the line $L = p_1p_2$, and whatever suitable third coordinate point $B_1 := (0 : 0 : 1)$ and unit point $B_2 := (1 : 1 : 1)$. In \mathbb{CP}_2^2 , fix the coordinate system $q_1 = (0 : 1 : 0)$, $B'_1 = (0 : 0 : 1) = \Phi(B_1)$ and, for the moment, $A' := (1 : 0 : 0)$ is any proper point on the line $L' := q_1q_2$, and take as unit point $B'_2 := (1 : 1 : 1)$ any suitable point on the line $q_1\Phi(B_2)$. We will refine throughout the proof the election of the unit point in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 and of the third coordinate and unit points in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 .

Choose a suitable $c \in \mathbb{C}$ with $c \neq 0$ so that the conic $C : YZ + cX^2 = 0$ goes through the infinitely near point p_3 , that is, $m(p_3, C) = 1$. Then, all the conics $C : a_1XZ + a_2(YZ + cX^2) + a_3Z^2 = 0$ satisfy $l(p, C) \geq l(p, \mathcal{H})$ at any base point p of Φ . Hence they all are homaloidal curves, according to Theorem 11(3), and hence the homaloidal net \mathcal{H} of Φ is $\mathcal{H} = \{a_1XZ + a_2(YZ + cX^2) + a_3Z^2 = 0 : a_i \in \mathbb{C}\}$. Hence Φ is defined by equations

$$\begin{aligned} U &= a_1XZ + a_2(YZ + cX^2) + a_3Z^2 \\ V &= b_1XZ + b_2(YZ + cX^2) + b_3Z^2 \\ W &= c_1XZ + c_2(YZ + cX^2) + c_3Z^2 \end{aligned}$$

for some $a_i, b_i, c_i \in \mathbb{C}$. Now, from the description of the (C3) type, we must impose the condition $\Phi(p_1p_2) = q_1 : \Phi(\{Z = 0\}) = (a_2 : b_2 : c_2) = (0 : 1 : 0)$, that is, $a_2 = c_2 = 0$. Notice that those equations for Φ give $\Phi(\{a_1X + a_3Z = 0\}) \subseteq \{U = 0\}$, which is impossible unless $a_3 = 0$, and $\Phi(\{c_1X + c_3Z = 0\}) \subseteq \{W = 0\}$, which is impossible unless $c_1 = 0$. Now, owing to the way we have chosen B' , we may impose $\Phi(B) = B'$ and this gives $\Phi(0 : 0 : 1) = (0 : b_3 : c_3) = (0 : 0 : 1)$, that is, $b_3 = 0$.

At this point, we have already proved that Φ has equations

$$(U, V, W) = (a_1XZ, b_1XZ + b_2(YZ + cX^2), c_3Z^2)$$

for some $a_1, b_1, b_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}$, and a suitable non-zero c . We can still refine some choices in order to infer the desired normal form of (24). Observe that the image by Φ of the conic $C : YZ + cX^2 = 0$ is the line $a_1v - b_1u = 0$. Hence choosing A' in the intersection of the lines L' and $\Phi(C)$ is equivalent to saying that $\Phi(C) = \{a_1V - b_1U = 0\} = \{V = 0\}$, that is, $b_1 = 0$. Now, we can also refine the choice of the unit point B'_2 in \mathbb{CP}_2^2 and we take as $B'_2 := (1 : 1 : 1)$ the unique point on the line $q_1\Phi(B_2)$ which makes that the coordinates of $\Phi(B_2)$ are exactly $(1 : 1 + c : 1)$. Then, imposing $\Phi(1 : 1 : 1) = (a_1 : b_2(1 + c) : c_3) = (1 : 1 + c : 1)$ gives the desired normal form of (24), in which c is determined by the relative position of p_3 in the third infinitesimal neighborhood of p_1 .

Finally we will show that we can still refine the choice of the unit point B_2 in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 to achieve that any two quadratic plane Cremona maps in normal form (24) with different parameter c are projectively equivalent. Indeed, taking $B_2 := (1 : 1 : 1)$ on the conic $C : YZ + cX^2 = 0$, we get $c = -1$. \square

Still more interestingly the proof of Proposition 14 gives the following existential result on quadratic plane Cremona maps.

Proposition 15. *Let $\{p_1, p_2, p_3\}$ be a cluster of (infinitely near) points in the plane. There exists a quadratic plane Cremona map with base points p_1, p_2, p_3 if and only if p_1, p_2 and p_3 are not aligned.*

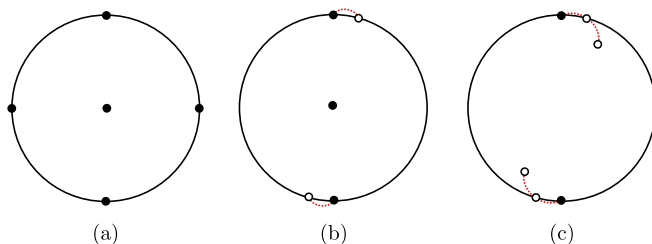


Fig. 7. The three base points of the different types of Cremona maps (C1), (C2) and (C3) listed in Proposition 14, from left to right, drawn in the Poincaré disk. Black dots are proper points, while white dots are infinitely near singular points.

Proof. If p_1 , p_2 and p_3 are not aligned, then the construction of the proof of 14 can be carried out and gives the desired quadratic plane Cremona map. Otherwise, if p_1 , p_2 and p_3 lie on a line L and such a quadratic map would exist, then L would cut its homaloidal net of conics in 3 points, resulting in contradiction with Bezout's Theorem. \square

4. Transforming differential systems by plane Cremona maps

In this section we will describe the effect of applying quadratic plane transformations on foliations and on curves. The effect of an ordinary quadratic Cremona map is already known (see [18]). Since the base points of the ordinary map are all proper points in the plane and they are all expansive, the case of a quadratic map of type (C1) is easier to handle. In fact, the motivation for introducing in subsection 3.2 the generalized (to infinitely near points) notions of algebraic multiplicity and vanishing order on exceptional divisors was to provide the suitable tools for describing the effect of a general quadratic Cremona map acting on any foliation.

Consider a plane Cremona map between two complex projective planes $\Phi : \mathbb{CP}_1^2 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{CP}_2^2$, and suppose \mathcal{F} and C are a projective foliation and a curve in \mathbb{CP}_1^2 , respectively. The following lemma is a version of [18, Lemma 1, pg. 278], where the action of the plane Cremona map on curves is formulated in more precise terms (see our previous Lemma 13).

Lemma 16. *Let Φ be an ordinary quadratic plane Cremona map, and suppose p_1 , p_2 , and p_3 are its proper base points, and q_1 , q_2 , and q_3 are the proper base points of its inverse Φ^{-1} , named according to Fig. 2. If C is a curve of degree $d(C)$, then the degree of its direct image $\Phi_*(C)$ is*

$$2d(C) - \sum_{i=1}^3 m(p_i, C).$$

If moreover C has no contractile components, the multiplicities of $\Phi_(C)$ can also be predicted:*

$$m(q_k, \Phi_*(C)) = d(C) - m(p_i, C) - m(p_j, C), \quad i \neq j \neq k \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

If \mathcal{F} is a foliation of degree $d(\mathcal{F})$, then the degree of the foliation $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ (with isolated singularities) is equal to

$$2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \ell(p_i, \mathcal{F}).$$

Furthermore

$$\ell(q_k, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_i, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_j, \mathcal{F}), \quad i \neq j \neq k \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

We shall use this result to prove its generalization to whatever quadratic plane Cremona map, no matter its type. As a previous step we will need a technical result which describes the local behavior of the action of plane Cremona maps on foliations at any non-base (proper or infinitely near) point, including at points on its maximal contractile curve C_Φ .

Lemma 17. *Let \mathcal{F} be a projective planar foliation and suppose p is a (proper or infinitely near) point in the plane, not being a base point of the plane Cremona map Φ . Then it holds*

$$\ell(p, \mathcal{F}) = \ell(\Phi_*(p), \Phi_*\mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. Since p is not a base point of Φ , $(\pi^{-1})_*(p)$ is a proper or infinitely near point on S , and by Remark 3 we have $\ell(p, \mathcal{F}) = \ell((\pi^{-1})_*(p), \pi^*\mathcal{F})$. Similarly and using the equalities $\pi^*\mathcal{F} = (\pi')^*\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ (Remark 5) and $\Phi_*(p) = \pi'_*(\pi^{-1})_*(p)$, it holds

$$\ell(\Phi_*(p), \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = \ell((\pi'^{-1})_*(\Phi_*(p)), (\pi')^*\Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = \ell((\pi^{-1})_*(p), \pi^*\mathcal{F}) = \ell(p, \mathcal{F}). \quad \square$$

Notice that the hypothesis of the previous Lemma 17 includes non-base point lying on the maximal contractile curve C_Φ (cf. Lemma 12).

Theorem 18. *Let Φ be any quadratic plane Cremona map, and suppose p_1, p_2 , and p_3 are its base points, and q_1, q_2 , and q_3 are the base points of the inverse Φ^{-1} , named according a suitable ordering. If C is a curve of degree $d(C)$, then the degree of its direct image $\Phi_*(C)$ is*

$$2d(C) - \sum_{i=1}^3 m(p_i, C).$$

If moreover C has no contractile components, then

$$m(q_k, \Phi_*(C)) = d(C) - m(p_i, C) - m(p_j, C), \quad i \neq j \neq k \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

If \mathcal{F} is a foliation of degree $d(\mathcal{F})$, then the degree of the foliation $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ (with isolated singularities) is equal to

$$2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \sum_{i=1}^3 \ell(p_i, \mathcal{F}).$$

Furthermore

$$\ell(q_k, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_i, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_j, \mathcal{F}), \quad i \neq j \neq k \in \{1, 2, 3\}.$$

Proof. The assertion on curves comes from applying together [1, 2.9.3], [1, 2.8.7] and [1, 2.8.8]. We shall prove the claim on foliations by factorizing the quadratic plane Cremona map Φ as the composition of ordinary ones, and then applying previous Lemma 16 to each of them.

If Φ is of type (C1) we are done by Lemma 16. So, assume first Φ is of type (C2). We name the base points such that p_1 and p_3 are the proper base points of Φ and p_2 is infinitely near to p_1 , and that q_1 and q_3 are the proper base points of Φ^{-1} and q_2 is infinitely near to q_1 . According to [1, 8.5.1], the map Φ factorizes as the composition of two ordinary ones, $\Phi = \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1$, where Φ_1 is a map of type (C1) whose ordinary base points are p_1 , p_3 and whatever proper point q not on C_Φ , and Φ_2^{-1} is a map of type (C1) whose ordinary base points are q_1 , q_3 and $\Phi(q) = \Phi_*(q)$. Denote by a_1 , a_2 and a_3 the proper base points of Φ_1^{-1} , with $\Phi_1^{-1}(a_2a_3) = p_1$, $\Phi_1^{-1}(a_1a_3) = q$ and $\Phi_1^{-1}(a_1a_2) = p_3$. The infinitely near point p_2 is mapped to $a_4 := \Phi_{1*}(p_2)$, which is a proper point lying on the line a_2a_3 , and it is different from a_2 and a_3 . This point a_4 must be a base point of Φ_2 , since the line q_1q_3 is contracted to p_2 by Φ^{-1} and hence to a_4 by $\Phi_2^{-1} = \Phi_1 \circ \Phi^{-1}$. On the other side, since $\Phi_2(a_1a_3) = (\Phi \circ \Phi_1^{-1})(a_1a_3) = \Phi(q)$, it follows invoking [1, 4.2.5] that the common base points of Φ_2 and Φ_1^{-1} are a_1 and a_3 . Thus, the base points of Φ_2 are a_1 , a_3 and a_4 , with $\Phi_2(a_1a_3) = \Phi(q)$, $\Phi_2(a_1a_4) = q_3$, $\Phi_2(a_3a_4) = q_1$. Moreover $a_2a_3 = a_3a_4$ and $a_2 = \Phi_2^{-1}{}_{*}(q_2)$.

Applying Lemma 16 to the Cremona map Φ_1 we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} d(\Phi_{1*}(\mathcal{F})) &= 2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(q, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(a_1, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(q, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(a_2, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(a_3, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(q, \mathcal{F}). \end{aligned}$$

From this and applying Lemma 16 again, now to the Cremona map Φ_2 , we infer that $\Phi_*\mathcal{F} = \Phi_{2*}(\Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F})$ has degree

$$2(2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(q, \mathcal{F})) + 2 - \ell(a_1, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_3, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = 2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}),$$

since $\ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = \ell(\Phi_{1*}(p_2), \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F})$ by applying Lemma 17. Furthermore, from Lemma 17 again we have $\ell(q_2, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = \ell(a_2, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F})$ and hence

$$\begin{aligned} \ell(q_1, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= d(\Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(a_3, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(q_2, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= \ell(a_2, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(q_3, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= d(\Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(a_1, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}). \end{aligned}$$

Assume now Φ is of type (C3). We name the base points such that p_1 is the proper base point of Φ , p_2 is infinitely near to p_1 and p_3 is infinitely near to p_2 , and q_1 is the proper base point of Φ^{-1} , q_2 is infinitely near to q_1 and q_3 is infinitely near to q_2 . According to [1, 8.5.2], the map Φ factorizes as $\Phi = \Phi_2 \circ \Phi_1$, where Φ_1 is a map of type (C2) whose base points are p_1 , p_3 and whatever proper point q not aligned with p_1 and p_3 (that is, q is not on C_Φ), and Φ_2^{-1} is a map of type (C2) whose base points are q_1 , q_3 and $\Phi(q) = \Phi_*(q)$. Denote by a_1 , a_2 and a_3 the base points of Φ_1^{-1} ; a_1 , a_3 are proper points and a_2 is infinitely near to a_1 . The infinitely near point p_3 is mapped to $a_4 := \Phi_{1*}(p_3)$, which is a proper point lying on the line a_1a_3 , and it is different from a_1 and a_3 . This point a_4 must be a base point of Φ_2 , since the line q_1q_2 is contracted to p_3 by Φ^{-1} and hence to a_4 by $\Phi_2^{-1} = \Phi_1 \circ \Phi^{-1}$. On the other side, since a_1a_3 and a_1a_2 are contractile lines by Φ_1^{-1} mapping to p_2 and q respectively, they are also contractile lines by $\Phi_2 = \Phi \circ \Phi_1^{-1}$ mapping to q_2 and $\Phi(q)$ respectively. Invoking [1, 4.2.5] it follows that the common base points of Φ_2 and Φ_1^{-1} are a_1 and a_2 . Thus, the base points of Φ_2 are a_1 , a_2 and $a_4 = \Phi_{1*}(p_3)$. Moreover $a_3 = \Phi_2^{-1}(q_3)$.

Applying twice the result we have just proved for quadratic Cremona maps of type (C2), and using from Lemma 17 that $\ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F})$ and $\ell(q_3, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) = \ell(a_3, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F})$, we infer that

$$\begin{aligned} d(\Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= 2(2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(q, \mathcal{F})) + 2 \\ &\quad - \ell(a_1, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_2, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ &\quad - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = 2(d(\mathcal{F}) + 1) - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(q_1, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= d(\Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(a_2, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(q_2, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= d(\Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(a_1, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) - \ell(a_4, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) \\ &= d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_3, \mathcal{F}), \\ \ell(q_3, \Phi_*\mathcal{F}) &= \ell(a_3, \Phi_{1*}\mathcal{F}) = d(\mathcal{F}) + 2 - \ell(p_1, \mathcal{F}) - \ell(p_2, \mathcal{F}). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

4.1. Transforming quadratic foliations by quadratic plane Cremona maps

In this work we focus on foliations \mathcal{F} of degree $d(\mathcal{F}) = 2$ or, equivalently, on quadratic polynomial differential systems. From Theorem 18, we infer a geometric characterization of the invariance of the degree of quadratic foliations by the action of the quadratic plane Cremona maps.

This problem was already tackled in [4]: a projective foliation \mathcal{F} is called *numerically invariant* under the action a plane Cremona map Φ if the degree of $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ equals the degree of the original \mathcal{F} . In [4] they prove that any quadratic foliation numerically invariant under the action of an ordinary quadratic Cremona map is transversely projective, and they give normal forms in case of numerically invariant pairs (Φ, \mathcal{F}) where the map Φ is quadratic and the foliation \mathcal{F} is projective quadratic.

In this setting we provide sharper results: we geometrically characterize numerically invariant quadratic pairs, and in forthcoming sections we will be interested in normal forms of numerically invariant pairs (Φ, \mathcal{F}) where the map Φ is quadratic and the foliation \mathcal{F} is affine quadratic. Recall from Proposition 10 that a general projective quadratic foliation does not restrict to any affine quadratic foliation. It is worth to notice that, although the degree of a foliation is a *global* feature, the characterization of this paper will be given in terms of *local* features of the initial foliation: a direct inspection at the multiplicities and eigenvalues of the singular points suffices to elucidate the existence of some quadratic plane Cremona map capable to transform a quadratic foliation maintaining the degree invariant.

Corollary 19. *Let \mathcal{F} be a complex projective foliation of degree $d(\mathcal{F}) = 2$. Then any quadratic plane Cremona map Φ transforms the foliation into a foliation $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ of degree lower than or equal to 6. Moreover, the transformed projective foliation $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ is quadratic if and only if the three base points p_1, p_2 and p_3 of Φ satisfy one of the following conditions, in which we assume that $\{i, j, k\} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and that the point is not dicritical unless it is explicitly mentioned:*

- (1) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = 3, m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ and p_i is dicritical;
- (2) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = 3, m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = 1$ and $m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 0$;
- (3) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = 2, m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = 1, m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ and p_i is dicritical;
- (4) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = 1, m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = 2, m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ and p_i is dicritical;
- (5) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = 1, m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 0$ and p_i and p_j are dicritical;
- (6) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = 2$ and $m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 1$;
- (7) $m(p_i, \mathcal{F}) = m(p_j, \mathcal{F}) = m(p_k, \mathcal{F}) = 1$ and p_i is dicritical.

Proof. The different cases follow by direct application of Theorem 18, knowing that both multiplicities and vanishing order are non-negative integers. We distinguish the different cases according to the possibilities that the vanishing order coincides with the multiplicity at some proper or infinitely near point (see Section 3.2). \square

The result of Corollary 19 shows that the invariance of the degree is due to local properties of the foliation on the base points of the Cremona map. We remark that the base points do not need to be singular points of the system. Indeed they can be either regular points or infinitely near singular points. Next example shows that complex non-real singular points cannot be neglected when searching for Cremona transformations which provide new differential systems of a specific degree.

Example 1. Consider the Yablonski differential system (4). Recall that it has two complex non-real finite singular points. An affine complex transformation moves one of these two points to the origin. At infinity, we have the singular point $(0 : 1 : 0)$ and two complex non-real infinite singular points. The quotient of the eigenvalues at this infinite singular point is 2. We apply the Cremona transformation (C2), see Proposition 14, to obtain a cubic projective 1-form that can be brought to the quadratic complex differential system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 3c(a+b)x + 4y + \frac{(c(4c^2+1)(a+b) - (2c^2-1)\Delta)(a+b)}{4(c^2+1)}x^2 + \frac{c^2(a+b) - c\Delta}{c^2+1}xy, \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{3a^2 - 8abc^2 - 2ab + 3b^2}{2}x - 2(a+b)cy + \frac{\gamma}{4(c^2+1)}x^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{c(12a^2c^2 + 7a^2 - 10ab + 12b^2c^2 + 7b^2) - (a+b)(6c^2+1)\Delta}{2(c^2+1)}xy \\ &\quad + \frac{2c^2(a+b) - 2c\Delta}{c^2+1}y^2,\end{aligned}$$

where $\Delta = \sqrt{4c^2(a-b)^2 + (3a-b)(a-3b)}$ and

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma &= (4c^2+1)(a+b)(4a^2c^2 + 3a^2 - 4abc^2 - 6ab + 4b^2c^2 + 3b^2) \\ &\quad - c\Delta(8a^2c^2 + 5a^2 + 8abc^2 + 2ab + 8b^2c^2 + 5b^2).\end{aligned}$$

From the invariant algebraic curve of (4) we obtain a (complex) invariant algebraic curve of degree 4.

This illustrates that the Cremona transformation can be applied also on complex singular points. Here the eigenvalues of the singular points $(0 : 0 : 1)$ and $(0 : 1 : 0)$ allow to apply a Cremona quadratic transformation of type (C2) to obtain a new quadratic differential system. Since $4c^2(a-b)^2 + (3a-b)(a-3b) < 0$, the new differential system is complex, non-real. \square

Quadratic foliations whose singular points are all simple are in the cases (5) and (7) of Corollary 19. For such foliations the following sharper characterization holds.

Theorem 20. *Let \mathcal{F} be a complex projective foliation of degree $d(\mathcal{F}) = 2$ whose singular points are all simple. There exists a quadratic plane Cremona map Φ transforming \mathcal{F} into a quadratic foliation $\Phi_*(\mathcal{F})$ if and only if among the proper singular points of \mathcal{F}*

there is a node with integer eigenvalues $(a, 1)$, with $0 < a \leq 3$, such that any line through it is either transversal to the foliation or a first order tangent.

Proof. Under the hypothesis of the statement and according to Corollary 19, the transformed projective foliation $\Phi_*(\mathcal{F})$ is quadratic if and only if the three base points of Φ are in the cases (5) or (7) of Corollary 19. As noticed in Remark 4 the multiplicities of a foliation do not increase on further blowing-ups. Hence there can be no singular point of the foliation infinitely near to a regular one. As regards the dicritical singular points, since they are simple by hypothesis, they can have no other dicritical singular point infinitely near to any of them.

This limits the possibilities for the base points of a quadratic plane Cremona map Φ to be one of those listed in Fig. 8. Observe that in any case there is some proper or infinitely near base point of Φ which is a star-node of the foliation \mathcal{F} . This gives the existence of the proper singular node with the restrictions of the statement.

Conversely, if the foliation \mathcal{F} has a proper singular node satisfying the conditions of the statement, then after at most three blowing-ups we come to a star-node of the foliation. Then Proposition 15 assures that there exists a plane Cremona map Φ by fixing its three base points as follows: take the infinitely near star-node and any point (proper or infinitely near) preceding it (which gives altogether at most three points), and complete to a trio by taking any other singular point of the foliation \mathcal{F} (whose existence is guaranteed by Bézout's Theorem). Since we have constructed a Cremona map Φ which satisfies the conditions of case (7) of Corollary 19, we are done. \square

Remark 6. Fig. 8 shows the different coincidences that can occur, according to Theorem 20, between the base points of the quadratic plane Cremona map Φ and the singular points of the quadratic foliation \mathcal{F} when the degree of $\Phi_*\mathcal{F}$ remains invariant. Each figure represents the features of a class of pairs (\mathcal{F}, Φ) modulus projectivity.

None of the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle has a multiple singular point, hence we shall only be concerned with cases (5) and (7) of Corollary 19 and the result of Theorem 20 will apply.

Remark 7. We note that none of the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle has a dicritical singular point, neither finite nor infinite. Hence first, second, third and fifth cases in Fig. 8 are discarded. We have checked the remaining fourth and sixth configurations shown Fig. 8 and we have found out that the sixth case do not apply for the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle. Only the fourth case of Fig. 8 (which corresponds to the Cremona transformation (C2)) applies. Indeed it applies to Qin, Yablonski, CLS, CLS5 and CLS6 families.

We provide in the next section the quadratic differential system that is obtained after applying the Cremona transformation (C2) to a quadratic differential system satisfying

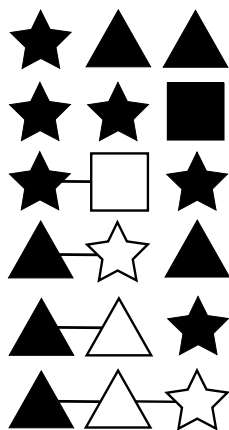


Fig. 8. The list of all possibilities for the base points of a quadratic plane Cremona map under the hypothesis of Theorem 20. Proper points are represented black filled while infinitely near points are represented white filled (joined with an edge to the point which they are proximate to). The shapes relate the points to the foliation: square is a regular point, triangle is a non-dicritical singular point, star is a dicritical singular point.

the hypothesis corresponding to the fourth case of Fig. 8. From Remarks 6 and 7, this is the only case in which we can apply Cremona transformations to the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle and obtain quadratic differential systems.

5. Main results on limit cycles

Consider the quadratic differential system (1), that we write as

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= p(x, y) = a_{00} + a_{10}x + a_{01}y + a_{20}x^2 + a_{11}xy + a_{02}y^2, \\ \dot{y} &= q(x, y) = b_{00} + b_{10}x + b_{01}y + b_{20}x^2 + b_{11}xy + b_{02}y^2.\end{aligned}\tag{26}$$

As we have seen in the previous section, only the situation described in the fourth case of Fig. 8 is useful for our purposes. In order to have the three base points of the Cremona transformation as in the fourth case of 8, we must take into account that:

- (1) The point $(0 : 0 : 1)$ is a singular point of system (26) if and only if $a_{00} = b_{00} = 0$.
- (2) The point $(0 : 1 : 0)$ is a singular point of system (26) if and only if $a_{02} = 0$.
- (3) In the previous case, the singular point infinitely near $(0 : 1 : 0)$ and on the direction of infinity is dicritical if and only if $b_{02} = 2a_{11}$.

Now we can state our first main theorem.

Theorem 21. Consider the differential system (26). If $a_{00} = b_{00} = 0$, $a_{02} = 0$ and $b_{02} = 2a_{11}$, then system (26) is transformed, after the quadratic Cremona transformation (C2), into the quadratic differential system

$$\dot{x} = x^3 p\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{y}{x^2}\right), \quad \dot{y} = 2x^2 y p\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{y}{x^2}\right) - x^3 q\left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{y}{x^2}\right). \quad (27)$$

Theorem 21 is proved in section 6.

Remark 8. The Yablonskii system (4) satisfies the hypotheses of Theorem 21. Applying this theorem, we obtain Qin system (3) after the transformation. This was already shown in [8].

The CLS system (7), after interchanging the variables x and y and moving any of the three singular points different from the focus to the origin, satisfies the conditions of Theorem 21. So three different systems of type (27) may be obtained, one for each of the three finite singular points that were moved to the origin. Indeed, two of the new differential systems are the CLS5 system (8) and the CLS6 system (9), which arise in this way from CLS in [8]. The third one is new and is presented in the following theorem.

Applying the plane Cremona map (C2) to these systems above, we obtain different classes of birationally equivalent differential systems. Section 7 explains the transformations among these systems with further detail.

Theorem 22. The quadratic differential system

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -8x + \frac{\gamma}{2}(\gamma - 16)y - (5\gamma - 64)x^2 + \frac{\gamma}{8}(\gamma^2 - 256)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= -28y + \frac{24}{\gamma}x^2 - 3(3\gamma - 32)xy + \frac{\gamma}{4}(\gamma^2 - 256)y^2, \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

has an irreducible invariant algebraic curve of degree five given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \gamma y^2 - 4x^2 y + \frac{\gamma}{2}(\gamma - 12)xy^2 - \frac{\gamma^2}{4}(\gamma - 16)y^3 + \frac{4}{\gamma}x^4 \\ &\quad - (\gamma - 24)x^3 y + \frac{\gamma}{16}(\gamma^2 - 256)x^2 y^2 - \frac{24}{\gamma}x^5 + (\gamma + 16)x^4 y. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

Its cofactor is

$$k(x, y) = -56 - 2(13\gamma - 152)x + \frac{3\gamma}{4}(\gamma^2 - 256)y.$$

When $\gamma \in (0, 8 - 3\sqrt{7})$, this algebraic curve contains an algebraic limit cycle of degree five. Indeed it has two components; one of them is an oval and the other is homeomorphic to a straight line. This last component contains two singular points of the system.

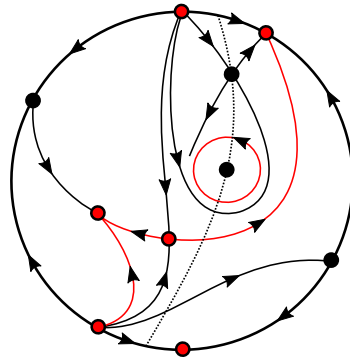


Fig. 9. Phase portrait of the quadratic differential system (28) having an algebraic limit cycle of degree 5 on the Poincaré disk. The red lines correspond to the invariant algebraic curve that contains the limit cycle. The dashed line corresponds to its cofactor.

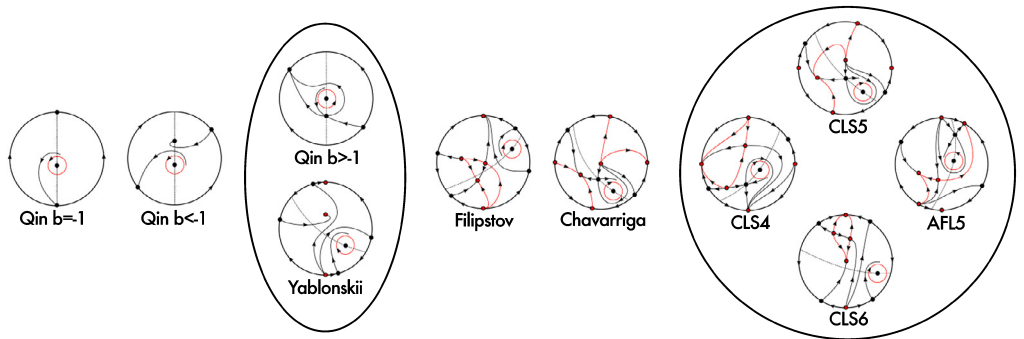


Fig. 10. Phase portraits of all the known families of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle. The differential systems corresponding to the phase portraits inside circles are related by the Cremona transformation (22). We note that we consider the different phase portraits of the Qin family depending on the value of b .

The phase portrait of system (28) is not topologically equivalent to the phase portrait of system CLS5.

We call system (28) AFL5. Theorem 22 is proved in section 8. Fig. 9 shows the phase portrait of system (28) on the Poincaré disk.

After Remark 8 and Theorems 20 and 22, Fig. 10 shows all the non-equivalent phase portraits of all the known families of quadratic differential systems which have an algebraic limit cycle. The circled phase portraits correspond to those differential systems related by a quadratic Cremona transformation.

6. Proof of Theorem 21

We know from section 3.1 that the quadratic differential system (26) can be thought in \mathbb{CP}^2 as a projective 1-form taking $P(X, Y, Z) = Z^2 p(X/Z, Y/Z)$ and $Q(X, Y, Z) = Z^2 q(X/Z, Y/Z)$. This 1-form writes as

$$\Omega = AdX + BdY + CdZ, \quad (30)$$

where we have defined $A = -ZQ$, $B = ZP$ and $C = XQ - YP$. The differential system (26) is equivalent to the 1-form (30) of \mathbb{CP}^2 . Clearly it satisfies the Euler condition $XA + YB + ZC = 0$.

Next lemma provides the expression of (30) after the application of the Cremona transformation (23).

Lemma 23. *After applying the Cremona transformation (23), the 1-form (30) becomes*

$$\phi^*\Omega = W(\hat{Q} - 2V\hat{P})dU + UW\hat{P}dV + U(V\hat{P} - \hat{Q})dW, \quad (31)$$

where \hat{P} and \hat{Q} are such that $\bar{P} = UW\hat{P}$ and $\bar{Q} = W\hat{Q}$.

Proof. Let $\bar{A} = -U^2\bar{Q}$, $\bar{B} = U^2\bar{P}$ and $\bar{C} = W(U\bar{Q} - V\bar{P})$ are the transformations of A, B, C , respectively, with $(\bar{P}, \bar{Q})(U, V, W) = (P, Q)(UW, VW, U^2)$ the transformation of (P, Q) by the Cremona map. After applying (23) to Ω and using the corresponding Euler condition, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \phi^*\Omega &= \bar{A}(WdU + UdW) + \bar{B}(VdW + WdV) + \bar{C}(2UdU) \\ &= (W\bar{A} + 2U\bar{C})dU + W\bar{B}dV + (U\bar{A} + V\bar{B})dW \\ &= (-U^2W\bar{Q} + 2UW(U\bar{Q} - V\bar{P}))dU + U^2W\bar{P}dV + (U^2V\bar{P} - U^3\bar{Q})dW \\ &= UW(U\bar{Q} - 2V\bar{P})dU + U^2W\bar{P}dV + U^2(V\bar{P} - U\bar{Q})dW. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that, since $a_{00} = 0$, $b_{00} = 0$ and $a_{02} = 0$, we have $W|\bar{P}$, $W|\bar{Q}$ and $U|\bar{P}$, respectively. So there exist homogeneous polynomials \hat{P} and \hat{Q} such that $\bar{P} = UW\hat{P}$ and $\bar{Q} = W\hat{Q}$. We can now simplify the expression of $\phi^*\Omega$:

$$\phi^*\Omega = U^2W^2(\hat{Q} - 2V\hat{P})dU + U^3W^2\hat{P}dV + U^3W(V\hat{P} - \hat{Q})dW.$$

The lemma follows after removing the common factor U^2W from the expression of $\phi^*\Omega$. \square

Proof of Theorem 21. The 1-form (31) has degree four, which may correspond to a cubic affine differential system. Since we want to obtain a quadratic affine differential system, the elements in the 1-form (31) must have a common factor. From the coefficient of dV ,

we note that this common factor might be either U , or W , or a linear factor dividing \hat{P} . In this last case, this linear factor would also divide \hat{Q} , and thus system (26) would have a common factor, which is a contradiction. Therefore the common factor may be only either U or W . We distinguish these two cases next.

Equation (31) has U as common factor if and only if $U | (\hat{Q} - 2V\hat{P})$. We notice that $\hat{P}|_{U=0} = a_{11}VW$ and $\hat{Q}|_{U=0} = b_{02}V^2W$, hence U is a common factor if and only if $b_{02} = 2a_{11}$. Since this condition is satisfied by the hypothesis of the theorem, the 1-form (31) has degree 3. Indeed, we have

$$\phi^*\Omega = WRdU + W\hat{P}dV - (\hat{Q} - V\hat{P})dW,$$

where R is such that $UR = \hat{Q} - 2V\hat{P}$.

We can obtain all the possible invariant straight lines to place at infinity from (14). Direct computations provide only $W = 0$. So taking $W = 0$ as the line at infinity, the 1-form (31) provides the quadratic affine differential system $U' = \hat{P}$, $V' = -R$ in the variables (U, V) .

We recall that

$$\begin{aligned} Z^2(p, q)(X/Z, Y/Z) &= U^4(p, q) \left(\frac{W}{U}, \frac{VW}{U^2} \right) \\ &= (P, Q)(UW, VW, U^2) = (\bar{P}, \bar{Q})(U, V, W) = (UW\hat{P}(U, V, W), W\hat{Q}(U, V, W)). \end{aligned}$$

So in order to obtain the differential system (27), we set $W = 1$ and undo from the differential system $U' = \hat{P}$, $V' = -R$ the previous transformations to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} U' = \hat{P} &= \frac{\bar{P}}{U} = \frac{U^4p}{U} = U^3p \left(\frac{1}{U}, \frac{V}{U^2} \right), \\ V' = -R &= \frac{2V\hat{P} - \hat{Q}}{U} = \frac{1}{U} \left(2V\frac{\bar{P}}{U} - \bar{Q} \right) = 2U^2Vp \left(\frac{1}{U}, \frac{V}{U^2} \right) - U^3q \left(\frac{1}{U}, \frac{V}{U^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Changing (U, V) to the usual notation (x, y) we have (27) and thus the theorem follows. \square

7. Cremona transformations among the known quadratic systems with algebraic limit cycles

In virtue of Theorem 20 the classes displayed in Fig. 10 are different equivalent classes under the action of quadratic plane Cremona maps. Now we are going to describe the classes comprising two or more families.

7.1. From Qin to Yablonskii and back

We apply the Cremona transformation to obtain Yablonskii family from Qin family. We have the following proposition.

Proposition 24. *If Qin system is transformed into Yablonskii's system after the Cremona transformation (23), then $2a^2 + (b+1)(2b+1) = 0$ and Qin's system has a finite saddle.*

Proof. We note that Qin family has always a focus, which is surrounded by the limit cycle. It also has another singular point, which can be either a saddle, or a node, or a focus. Moreover the singular point surrounded by the limit cycle may change depending on the value of the parameters. At infinity, we have a unique real singular point, whose eigenvalues are $-(a^2 + (b+1)^2)/a$, $-(b+1)/a$.

We apply Theorem 21 to Qin family. First we need to assure that the hypotheses of the theorem are satisfied:

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= \left(3c - (4b+1)\sqrt{4(b+1)+c^2}\right)x - (b+1)\left(3c + \sqrt{4(b+1)+c^2}\right)y \\ &\quad + 4bx^2 + 2(b+1)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= (x - (b+1)y)\left(\frac{2((b+2)c - b\sqrt{4(b+1)+c^2})}{b+1} + 4x - 4y\right).\end{aligned}$$

The hypothesis (H_8) writes $2a^2 + (b+1)(2b+1) = 0$. So only if this condition holds we can obtain a quadratic system after the transformation (23), which is of course Yablonskii's.

The equality $2a^2 + (b+1)(2b+1) = 0$ provides the eigenvalues $-(b+1)/(2a)$ and $-(b+1)/a$ for the singular point at infinity. This means that it is to be a node. Hence the finite singular point not surrounded by the limit cycle must be a saddle because the sum of the indices of the singular points in the Poincaré disk must be one by the Poincaré-Hopf Theorem, see [12] for more details. \square

A transformation from Yablonskii's family into Qin's family was already provided in [7], although without mentioning the Cremona transformation. We note that for Yablonskii system the hypothesis (H_8) holds and then Theorem 21 applies. After the Cremona transformation, we obtain the differential system

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= 3(a+b)cx + 4y - 4abcx^2 - (a+b)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{1}{2}(3(a^2 + b^2) - 2ab - 8abc^2)x - 2(a+b)cy - ab(a+b)x^2 - 4abcxy - 2(a+b)y^2.\end{aligned}$$

The algebraic curve of the Yablonskii system becomes the oval

$$ab\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2ab}\right)^2 + (c+y)^2 - \frac{(a-b)^2}{4ab} = 0.$$

Its cofactor is $-8abcx - 4(a+b)y$.

Since Qin's system is the only one having an algebraic limit cycle of degree two, this family coming from Yablonskii's family is a subfamily of Qin's. Indeed the above system has a saddle at the origin, as we proved in Proposition 24. This means in particular that Qin's family having a focus and an antisaddle cannot be brought to Yablonskii family.

7.2. From CLS to CLS5

The quadratic Cremona transformation (22) is also used in [7] to bring the fourth family of quadratic differential systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree four into the first known family having an algebraic limit cycle of degree five. Before applying the transformation (22), the singular point $(-1/(\alpha+4), (\alpha-2)/2)$ is moved to the origin and afterwards the variables x and y are interchanged in order to bring the infinite singular point in the direction $y=0$ to the direction $x=0$.

The affine quadratic differential system that we obtain from (31) is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -8x + 2(\alpha^2 - 16)y - 2(5\alpha - 12)x^2 + (\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 12)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= -28y + \frac{12}{\alpha + 4}x^2 - 6(3\alpha - 4)xy + 2(\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 12)y^2.\end{aligned}$$

Notice that this system is CLS5 after swapping x and y and changing the sign of the time. We also get the algebraic curve of degree 5

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4}{\alpha + 4}x^4 - \frac{24}{\alpha + 4}x^5 - (8x^2 + 4(\alpha - 8)x^3 - 4(\alpha + 12)x^4)y \\ + (4(\alpha + 4) + 4(\alpha - 2)(\alpha + 4)x + (\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 12)x^2)y^2 - 4(\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 4)y^3 = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Its cofactor is $-56 - 4(13\alpha - 24)x + 6(\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 12)y$.

7.3. From CLS to CLS6

The family CLS is also brought in [7], after the Cremona transformation (22), into the first known family of quadratic systems having an algebraic limit cycle of degree six. In this case, first the singular point $(1/(\beta+2), -(3\beta+8)/14)$ is moved to the origin and again the variables are interchanged in order to bring the infinite singular point in the direction $y=0$ to the direction $x=0$. The affine quadratic differential system that we obtain from (31) is

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= -8x + \frac{2}{7}(\beta^2 - 4)y + \frac{2}{7}(13\beta + 30)x^2 - \frac{3}{49}(\beta - 30)(\beta^2 - 4)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= -28y - \frac{12}{\beta + 2}x^2 + \frac{2}{7}(31\beta + 78)xy - \frac{6}{49}(\beta - 30)(\beta^2 - 4)y^2.\end{aligned}$$

Notice that this system becomes CLS6 after the affine change of variables and time

$$(x, y) = \left(-\frac{1}{14}(\beta - 30)x, \frac{\beta}{49}(\beta - 30)^2(14x + 3(\beta^2 - 4)y) \right), \quad \frac{dt}{ds} = -3\beta(\beta - 30).$$

Moreover the algebraic curve of degree 6

$$\begin{aligned} & 196x^4 + 56(2\beta + 3)x^5 + 8(\beta + 12)(2\beta + 3)x^6 \\ & + (392(\beta + 2)x^2 + 28(\beta^2 - 4)x^3 - 12(\beta^2 - 4)(2\beta + 3)x^4)y \\ & + (196(\beta + 2)^2 - 28(\beta + 2)^2(3\beta + 8)x + 9(\beta^2 - 4)^2x^2)y^2 - 28(\beta^2 - 4)(\beta + 2)^2y^3 \\ & = 0. \end{aligned}$$

is obtained. Its cofactor is $-56 + 12(13\beta + 30)x/7 - 18(\beta - 30)(\beta^2 - 4)y/49$.

7.4. From CLS5 to CLS6

We see in this subsection that the quadratic Cremona transformation (22) can also be used to bring the family CLS5 having an algebraic limit cycle of degree five into the family CLS6 having an algebraic limit cycle of degree six. Before applying the transformation, the singular point

$$\left(\frac{2(35\alpha^2 - 54\alpha - 288) - 2(13\alpha - 24)\beta}{(\alpha - 6)(\alpha^2 - 16)(\alpha + 12)^2}, \frac{14}{6 - 7\alpha - 3\beta} \right)$$

is moved to the origin and the variables are interchanged. Recall that $\beta = \sqrt{7\alpha^2 - 108}$. The affine quadratic differential system that we obtain from (31) is

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= \frac{-24\sqrt{7} + 10\sqrt{108 + \beta^2}}{\sqrt{7}}x - \frac{1}{49}(\beta^2 - 4)(84 + \sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})y \\ &+ \frac{7704 - 156\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2} + 2\beta(348 + 39\beta - 17\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})}{(\beta - 30)(\beta + 12)}x^2 \\ &+ \frac{6(\beta - 30)(\beta^2 - 4)}{7(6 - 3\beta - \sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})}xy, \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{84}{28 + \sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2}}x + \frac{-24\sqrt{7} + 2\sqrt{108 + \beta^2}}{\sqrt{7}}y \\ &- 168 \frac{4956 - 186\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2} + \beta(-196 + 35\beta + 9\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})}{(\beta^2 - 4)(6 - 3\beta - \sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})}x^2 \\ &+ \frac{22968 - 492\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2} + 2\beta(1032 + 141\beta - 59\sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})}{(\beta - 30)(\beta + 12)}xy \end{aligned}$$

$$+ \frac{12(\beta - 30)(\beta^2 - 4)}{7(6 - 3\beta - \sqrt{7}\sqrt{108 + \beta^2})} y^2.$$

This system becomes CLS6 after an affine change of variables and time.

8. Proof of Theorem 22

System (7) has three finite singular points different from the focus. Two of them were already used in [7] (see also sections 7.2 and 7.3) to obtain new families having algebraic limit cycles of degree 5 and 6. So we move the third singular point $(1/(\alpha - 4), -1 - \alpha/2)$ to the origin and swap the variables x and y . The system writes:

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -8x^2 - (\alpha - 12)(\alpha^2 - 4)y + 2(5\alpha + 12)x + 2(\alpha^2 - 4)xy, \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{12}{\alpha - 4}x + 2(\alpha + 12)y + 12xy + 4(\alpha^2 - 4)y^2. \end{aligned}$$

Now the hypotheses of Theorem 21 are satisfied. Hence the Cremona transformation (C2) provides the quadratic differential system (28) with invariant infinity, and the algebraic curve (29) of degree 5, where we have set $\gamma = 2(4 - \sqrt{16 - a})$ for simplicity of the results.

The phase portrait of system (28) is non-topologically equivalent to that of system CLS5 because there is no affine change of variables and scaling of the time that sends one to the other. The irreducibility of (29) follows from the irreducibility of (7).

Since the curve (29) contains an algebraic limit cycle for $a \in (0, 1/4)$, one may easily check that the oval of (29) does not intersect the straight lines of the Cremona transformation (C2), so the theorem follows. \square

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