

# 一类微分系统无穷远点的中心和等时中心条件及极限环分支\*

## Conditions of Infinity to Be a Center and Isochronous Center and Bifurcation of Limit Cycles for a Differential System

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**摘要:** 用一个变换把系统无穷远点转化为原点, 通过研究原点来研究无穷远点的性质, 得到系统原点的奇点量和周期常数, 中心和等时中心的充分必要条件及其极限环分支.

**关键词:** 多项式微分系统 无穷远点 中心 等时中心 极限环

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**Abstract:** The conditions of infinity to be a center and isochronous center and bifurcation of limit cycles for a polynomial differential system are discussed. Infinity can be transferred into the origin by a transformation, and the behavior of system at infinity is investigated by using the methods of the origin. Using the computer algebra system-Mathematica, we compute the singular point values and the period constants at the origin, then give the sufficient and necessary conditions of infinity to be a center, an isochronous center and the bifurcation.

**Key words:** polynomial differential system, infinity, center, isochronous center, limit cycle

微分方程定性理论在天体力学、自动控制、机械、化工、生物、电讯, 以及经济等领域中都扮演着重要的角色. 多项式微分自治系统的极限环, 特别是电磁振荡等研究, 具有重要的现实意义, 而确定系统的中心和等时中心条件一直都是该研究的热点和难点.

对于微分系统有限奇点的中心、等时中心及极限环已有大量研究, 而对于无穷远点的情形, 目前的研究主要集中在具有下面形式的  $2n+1$  阶实系统上:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} X_k(x, y) + (\delta x - y)(x^2 + y^2)^n,$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} Y_k(x, y) + (x + \delta y)(x^2 + y^2)^n, \quad (1)$$

其中  $X_k(x, y), Y_k(x, y)$  是  $x$  和  $y$  的  $k$  次齐次多项式. 文献[1~5]研究一些特殊系统的无穷远点的中心条件和极限环, 文献[6~8]研究一些系统的等时中心条件, 而全一次项加全二次项无穷远点的等时中心问题到现在还是一个世界难题.

本文研究如下—类系统无穷远点的中心和等时中心条件及极限环分支问题:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)} (A_{10}x + A_{01}y + A_{20}x^2 + (B_{02} - B_{20})xy + A_{02}y^2 + (\delta x - y)(x^2 + y^2)),$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)} ((2\lambda + A_{01})x - A_{10}y + B_{20}x^2 + (A_{20} - A_{02})xy + B_{02}y^2 + (x + \delta y)(x^2 + y^2)). \quad (2)$$

系统(2)经过时间变换可化为实多项式微分系统

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = A_{10}x + A_{01}y + A_{20}x^2 + (B_{02} - B_{20})xy +$$

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$$A_{02}y^2 + (\delta x - y)(x^2 + y^2),$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (2\lambda + A_{01})x - A_{10}y + B_{20}x^2 + (A_{20} - A_{02})xy + B_{02}y^2 + (x + \delta y)(x^2 + y^2). \quad (3)$$

系统(2)和(3)在无穷远点的邻域内具有相同的相图,它们在无穷远点有相同的中心条件与极限环分支.

## 1 系统变换

通过变换

$$x = \frac{\xi}{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^3}, y = \frac{\eta}{(\xi^2 + \eta^2)^3}, \quad (4)$$

$$t = (x^2 + y^2)^{-2} t_1, \quad (5)$$

系统(3)变为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\xi}{dt_1} = & -\frac{\delta}{3}\xi - \eta + (\eta^2 - \frac{\xi^2}{3})[A_{20}\xi^2 + (B_{02} - B_{20})\xi\eta + A_{02}\eta^2] - \frac{4}{3}\xi\eta(B_{20}\xi^2 + (A_{20} - A_{02})\xi\eta + B_{02}\eta^2) \\ & + [(\eta^2 - \frac{\xi^2}{3})(A_{10}\xi + A_{01}\eta) - \frac{4}{3}\xi\eta((2\lambda + A_{01})\xi - A_{10}\eta)](\eta^2 + \xi^2)^2, \\ \frac{d\eta}{dt_1} = & \xi - \frac{\delta}{3}\eta(\xi^2 - \frac{\eta^2}{3})[B_{20}\xi^2 + (A_{02} - A_{20})\xi\eta + B_{02}\eta^2] - \frac{4}{3}\xi\eta(A_{20}\xi^2 + (B_{20} - B_{02})\xi\eta + A_{02}\eta^2) \\ & + [(\xi^2 - \frac{\eta^2}{3})((2\lambda + A_{01})\xi - A_{10}\eta) - \frac{4}{3}\xi\eta(A_{10}\xi + A_{01}\eta)](\eta^2 + \xi^2)^2. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

因为变换(4)是同胚的,所以系统(3)无穷远点的中心条件(极限环问题)和系统(6)原点的中心条件(极限环问题)是相同的.

为了能用复系统的方法考虑系统(6)原点中心条件,我们再通过变换

$$z = \xi + \eta i, w = \xi - \eta i, T = it_1, i = \sqrt{-1}, \quad (7)$$

把系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 化为它的伴随系统

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dT} = & z + \frac{1}{3}(a_{20} + 2b_{11})z^3w + \frac{1}{3}(a_{11} + 2b_{20})z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}b_{01}z^5w^2 + \lambda z^4w^3 + \frac{1}{3}a_{01}z^3w^4, \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = & -(w + \frac{1}{3}(2a_{20} + b_{11})z^2w^2 + \frac{1}{3}(2a_{11} + b_{20})zw^3 + \frac{2}{3}a_{01}z^2w^5 + \lambda z^3w^4 + \frac{1}{3}b_{01}z^4w^3). \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

其中系数的关系如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a_{01} &= (A_{01} - iA_{10} + \lambda), b_{01} = \overline{a_{01}}; \\ a_{20} &= \frac{1}{2}(iA_{02} - iA_{20} - B_{02} + B_{20}), b_{20} = \overline{a_{20}}; \\ a_{11} &= \frac{1}{2}(-iA_{02} - iA_{20} + B_{02} + B_{20}), b_{11} = \overline{a_{11}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

通过以上的变换,系统(3)无穷远点的讨论可以通过复系统(8)原点的讨论来实现.

## 2 系统无穷远点的奇点量和中心条件

根据奇点量的形式级数法<sup>[9]</sup>得到奇点量的递推公式,并利用计算机代数系统 Mathematica 计算系统(8)原点的奇点量.

**定理 1** 系统(8)原点的前 12 个奇点量为

$$\mu_3 = \frac{1}{3}(a_{11}a_{20} - b_{11}b_{20});$$

$$\text{case 1 } a_{20} = b_{20} = 0;$$

$$\mu_6 = 0; \mu_9 = -\frac{1}{6}(a_{11}^2b_{01} - a_{01}b_{11}^2)\lambda; \mu_{12} =$$

$$\frac{1}{54}(a_{11}^2b_{01} - a_{01}b_{11}^2)\lambda(92a_{11}b_{11} + 27\lambda);$$

$$\text{case 2 } a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20};$$

$$\mu_6 = \frac{1}{3}(a_{01}a_{20}^2 - b_{01}b_{20}^2)(-2 + p); \mu_9 =$$

$$-\frac{1}{54}(a_{01}a_{20}^2 - b_{01}b_{20}^2)(-2 + p)(127a_{20}b_{20} - 260a_{20}b_{20}p + 97a_{20}b_{20}p^2 + 45\lambda - 9p\lambda); \mu_{12} = 0;$$

当  $k \neq 3i, i < 4, i \in N$  时  $\mu_k = 0$ . 在上述  $\mu_k$  的表达式中已置  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_{k-1} = 0, k = 2, 3, 4, \dots, 12$ .

**定理 2** 系统(8)原点前 12 个奇点量为零的充要条件是下列 4 个条件之一成立:

$$\text{(I) } \lambda = a_{20} = b_{20} = 0; \quad (10)$$

$$\text{(II) } a_{20} = b_{20} = 0, a_{11}^2b_{01} = a_{01}b_{11}^2, \lambda \neq 0; \quad (11)$$

$$\text{(III) } a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, a_{11} = 2b_{20}, b_{11} = 2a_{20}, a_{01}a_{20}^2 \neq b_{01}b_{20}^2; \quad (12)$$

$$\text{(IV) } a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, a_{11}a_{20} = b_{11}b_{20}, a_{01}a_{20}^2 = b_{01}b_{20}^2. \quad (13)$$

由文献[10]的方法可得

**引理 1** 系统(8)所有的基本 Lie 不变量如下:

$$a_{20}b_{20}, a_{11}b_{11}, a_{01}b_{01}, a_{20}a_{11}, b_{20}b_{11}, a_{20}^2a_{01}, b_{20}^2b_{01}, a_{20}b_{11}a_{01}, b_{20}a_{11}b_{01}, a_{01}b_{11}^2, b_{01}a_{11}^2.$$

在定理 2 中,若(II)成立,因为  $a_{11}b_{11}, a_{01}b_{01}$  是自对称的,记  $g = f(a_{\varphi}, b_{\varphi}), g^* = f(b_{\varphi}, a_{\varphi})$ , 那么如果  $g$  是系统(8)的任一基本 Lie 不变量,则  $g = g^*$ . 由文献[10]的奇点量结构定理可得所有的  $\mu_k = 0$ , 所以系统(8)的原点是复中心.

若(IV)成立,由  $a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, a_{11}a_{20} = b_{11}b_{20}, a_{01}a_{20}^2 = b_{01}b_{20}^2$  有,存在常数  $p, h$  使得  $a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20}, a_{01} = hb_{20}^2, b_{01} = ha_{20}^2$ , 这样  $a_{11}a_{20} = pb_{20}a_{20} = pa_{20}b_{20} = b_{20}b_{11}; a_{20}b_{11}a_{01} = a_{20}pa_{20}hb_{20}^2 = b_{20}pb_{20}ha_{20}^2 = b_{20}a_{11}b_{01}; a_{01}b_{11}^2 = hb_{20}^2(pa_{20})^2 = ha_{20}^2(pb_{20})^2 = b_{01}a_{11}^2$ , 而  $a_{20}b_{20}, a_{11}b_{11}, a_{01}b_{01}$  是自对称的,可记  $g = f(a_{\varphi}, b_{\varphi}), g^* = f(b_{\varphi}, a_{\varphi})$ . 如果  $g$  是系统(8)的任一基本

Lie 不变量, 则  $g = g^*$ . 由文献[10]的奇点量结构定理可得, 所有的  $\mu_k = 0$ , 即系统(8)的原点是复中心.

如果(I)成立, 当  $a_{01} = b_{01} = 0$  时, 系统(8)在原点邻域有解析首次积分

$$F(z, w) = \frac{6z^3 w^3}{1 + a_{11} z w^2 + b_{11} z^2 w}.$$

当  $a_{01} b_{01} \neq 0$  时系统(8)在原点邻域有解析首次积分

$$F(z, w) = (1 + \frac{(b_{11} - \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2})w}{2b_{01}}) \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2} (b_{11} + \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2}) (1 + \frac{(b_{11} + \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2})w}{2b_{01}}) \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2} (-b_{11} + \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2}) \cdot (1 + \frac{(a_{11} - \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2})z}{2a_{01}}) \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2} (a_{11} + \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2}) \cdot (1 + \frac{(a_{11} + \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2})z}{2a_{01}}) \sqrt{-4b_{01} + b_{11}^2} (-a_{11} + \sqrt{-4a_{01} + a_{11}^2})$$

如果(III)成立, 系统(8)在原点邻域有解析的首次积分

$$F(z, w) = 2z^6 w^6 / (-1 - 2a_{20} z^2 w - 2b_{20} z w^2 - b_{01} z^4 w^2 - a_{01} z^2 w^4 - 2\lambda z^3 w^3).$$

**定理 3** 系统(8)原点的所有奇点量均为零的充分必要条件是它的前 12 个奇点量为零, 即定理 2 的 4 个条件之一成立. 相应的, 定理 2 中的 4 个条件即为系统(8)原点的复中心条件.

**推论 1** 系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 的原点(对应于系统(2)与(3)| $\delta=0$ 的无穷远点)是中心的充分必要条件是定理 2 中的 4 个条件之一成立.

### 3 系统无穷远点的极限环分支

由文献[5]可知, 系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 、系统(8)原点的第一个非零焦点量和第一个非零奇点量之间的关系为

$$v_{2m+1}(2\pi, 0) = i\pi\mu_m. \quad (14)$$

**定理 4** 系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 的原点的最高阶细焦点的阶数是 9. 系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 原点成为 9 阶细焦点, 即  $v_1(2\pi) = 1, v_3(2\pi) = v_5(2\pi) = \dots = v_{17}(2\pi) = 0, v_{19}(2\pi) \neq 0$  的充分必要条件是它的伴随系统的系数满足  $\lambda \neq 0, a_{20} = b_{20} = 0, a_{11}^2 b_{01} \neq a_{01} b_{11}^2$ .

**证明** 若  $\lambda = 0$  或  $a_{11}^2 b_{01} = a_{01} b_{11}^2$ , 则由情形 1 知  $\mu_k = 0, k \geq 9$ , 所以  $\lambda \neq 0, a_{11}^2 b_{01} \neq a_{01} b_{11}^2$ . 由情形 2 知, 当  $\mu_6 = 0$  则  $\mu_k = 0, k \geq 9$ , 所以在情形 2 中, 系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 的细焦点最多是 6. 当  $\lambda \neq 0, a_{20} = b_{20} = 0, a_{11}^2 b_{01} \neq a_{01} b_{11}^2$ , 在情形 1 中有  $\mu_k = 0, k < 9, \mu_k \neq 0, k \geq 9$ , 所以系统(6)| $\delta=0$ 的细焦点最多是 9, 即得到定理 4 的结论.

从定理 1 出发, 经过构造和计算可得

**定理 5** 如果  $\delta$  与系统(6)的伴随系统(8)的系数满足

$$\delta = \epsilon_3, a_{11} = 3 + \epsilon_1 i, b_{11} = 3 - \epsilon_1 i, a_{20} = -\epsilon_2 i, b_{20} = \epsilon_2 i, a_{01} = b_{01} = -\frac{1}{\lambda}, \quad (15)$$

其中  $\epsilon_i, i=1, 2, 3$  是满足  $0 < \epsilon_3 \ll \epsilon_2 \ll \epsilon_1 \ll 1$  的小参数, 则系统(6)在原点邻域内有 2 个极限环. 相应系统(3)的无穷远点的邻域内也有 2 个大振幅极限环.

**证明** 根据引理 2 及  $v_1(2\pi) - 1 = e^{-2\pi\delta} - 1$  有  $v_1(2\pi, \delta) - 1 = e^{-2\pi\epsilon_3} - 1 = -2\pi\epsilon_3 + o(\epsilon_3),$   
 $v_7(2\pi, \delta) = i\pi\mu_3 = \frac{1}{3}i\pi(a_{11}a_{20} - b_{11}b_{20}) = 2\pi\epsilon_2 + o(\epsilon_2),$

$$v_{19}(2\pi, \delta) = i\pi\mu_9 = -\frac{1}{6}i\pi\lambda(a_{11}^2 b_{01} - a_{01} b_{11}^2) = -2\pi\epsilon_1 + o(\epsilon_1).$$

由(16)式得  $v_{2(m-1)+1}(2\pi)v_{2m+1}(2\pi) < 0, |v_{2(m-1)+1}(2\pi)| \ll |v_{2m+1}(2\pi)|, m=1, 3, 9$ . 所以系统(6)在原点邻域内有 2 个极限环. 相应的系统(2)和(3)的无穷远点的邻域内有 2 个极限环.

### 4 系统(2)无穷远点的等时中心条件

为了确定系统(2)无穷远点的等时中心条件, 我们要计算系统(8)原点的周期常数, 由文献[11]给出的计算周期常数的递推公式并利用计算机代数系统 Mathematica 进行计算, 得到系统(8)原点周期常数的计算公式(附录 A).

根据中心条件分 4 种情形进行讨论.

#### 4.1 中心条件(I)成立

把条件(I)代入附录 A 的递推公式得系统(8)原点的周期常数全部为 0. 如果条件(I)成立, 则系统(8)为

$$\frac{dz}{dT} = z + \frac{1}{3}a_{11}z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}b_{11}z^3w + \frac{2}{3}b_{01}z^5w^2 + \frac{1}{3}a_{01}z^3w^4, \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = -(w + \frac{1}{3}b_{11}z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}a_{11}zw^3 + \frac{2}{3}a_{01}z^2w^5 + \frac{1}{3}b_{01}z^4w^3). \quad (17)$$

当  $a_{01}b_{01} = 0, a_{11}b_{11} = 0$  时, 显然系统为平凡的线性系统, 所以系统(8)的原点是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点是等时中心.

当  $a_{01}b_{01} = 0, a_{11}b_{11} \neq 0$  时, 系统(17)为

$$\frac{dz}{dT} = z + \frac{1}{3}a_{11}z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}b_{11}z^3w,$$

$$\frac{dw}{dT} = -\left(w + \frac{1}{3}b_{11}z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}a_{11}zw^3\right). \quad (18)$$

可以找到  $G = \log \left[ \left( \frac{1}{a_{11}} + zw^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{b_{11}} + z^2w \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]$  满足时角差定理的条件, 所以, 当  $a_{01}b_{01} = 0, a_{11}b_{11} \neq 0$  时, 系统(8)的原点是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点是等时中心.

当  $a_{01}b_{01} \neq 0$  时, 可以找到

$$G = \log(2^i w^{-\frac{i}{2}} z^{\frac{i}{2}} \left( \frac{2a_{01}w^2z + a_{11} - \sqrt{a_{11}^2 - 4a_{01}}}{a_{01}w^2z} \right)^{-\frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{a_{11}^2 - 4a_{01}}} + 1 \right)}) \\ \left( \frac{2a_{01}w^2z + a_{11} + \sqrt{a_{11}^2 - 4a_{01}}}{a_{01}w^2z} \right)^{-\frac{i}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{a_{11}}{\sqrt{a_{11}^2 - 4a_{01}}} \right)}.$$

满足时角差定理的条件, 所以  $a_{01}b_{01} \neq 0$  时系统(8)的原点是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点是等时中心.

#### 4.2 中心条件(II)成立

把(11)式代入附录 A 的递推公式得系统(8)原点的周期常数  $\tau_3 = 2\lambda \neq 0$ , 所以当中心条件(II)满足时, 系统(8)的原点不是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点不是等时中心.

#### 4.3 中心条件(III)成立

把(12)式代入附录 A 的递推公式得系统(8)原点的周期常数.

**定理 6** 系统(8)原点的前 27 个周期常数为

$$\tau_3 = -2(3a_{20}b_{20} - \lambda), \tau_6 = 0, \tau_9 = a_{20}b_{20}(5a_{01}a_{20}^2 + 3a_{01}b_{01} + 3a_{20}^2b_{20}^2 + 5b_{01}b_{20}^2), \tau_{12} = 0, \tau_{15} = 6a_{20}b_{20}(3a_{01}^2a_{20}^4 + a_{01}^2a_{20}^2b_{01} + a_{01}b_{01}^2b_{20}^2 + 3b_{01}^4b_{20}^4), \tau_{18} = 0, \tau_{21} = -\frac{1}{486}a_{20}b_{01}^2b_{20}(10756736a_{01}^3a_{20}^2 + 8052972a_{01}^3b_{01} + 16708985a_{01}^2b_{01}b_{20}^2 + 11904498a_{01}b_{01}b_{20}^4 + 5952249b_{01}^2b_{20}^5), \tau_{24} = -468869455a_{20}^2b_{01}^3b_{20}^2(a_{01} + 3b_{20}^2)^2(4a_{01} + 3b_{20}^2), \tau_{27} = \frac{(a_{20}b_{01}^4b_{20}(a_{01} + 3b_{20}^2)^2F)}{5716570536576},$$

其中

$$F = a_{20}b_{01}^4b_{20}(a_{01} + 3b_{20}^2)^2(70836838970977621372a_{01}^2 + 53127629228233216029a_{01}b_{20}^2 + 17946966673093300228b_{20}^4),$$

且  $k \neq 3i, i < 9, i \in N$  时  $\tau_k = 0$ . 在上述  $\tau_k$  的表达式中已经置  $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_{k-1} = 0, k = 2, 3, \dots, 27$ .

由定理 6 和(12)式可知系统(8)原点的前 27 个周期常数为 0 的充分必要条件为

$$S_3 = \{a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, \lambda = 3a_{20}b_{20}, a_{11} = 2b_{20}, b_{11} = 2a_{20}, a_{01} = -3b_{20}^2, b_{01} = -3a_{20}^2\}.$$

而  $a_{01} = -3b_{20}^2, b_{01} = -3a_{20}^2$  与  $a_{01}a_{20}^2 \neq b_{01}b_{20}^2$  相矛盾, 所以中心条件(III)成立时, 系统(8)的周期常数不可能全部为零, 从而系统(8)的原点不是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点不是等时中心.

#### 4.4 中心条件(IV)成立

由(13)式, 可以令  $a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20}, a_{01} = hb_{20}^2, b_{01} = ha_{20}^2$ , 代入附录 A 的递推公式得系统(8)原点的周期常数.

**定理 7** 系统(8)原点的前 9 个周期常数为

$$\tau_3 = -2(a_{20}b_{20} + pa_{20}b_{20} - \lambda), \tau_6 = -2a_{20}^2b_{20}^2 \cdot (-2 + p)(1 + h + p), \tau_9 = a_{20}^3b_{20}^3(1 + 3h)(1 + h + p),$$

且  $k \neq 3i, i < 3, i \in N$  时  $\tau_k = 0$ . 在上述  $\tau_k$  的表达式中已经置  $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_{k-1} = 0, k = 2, 3, \dots, 9$ .

由定理 7 和(13)式可知系统(8)原点的前 27 个周期常数为 0 的充分必要条件为

$$S_4 = \{a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, \lambda = a_{20}b_{20} + pa_{20}b_{20}, a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20}, a_{01} = hb_{20}^2, b_{01} = ha_{20}^2, h = -1 - p\}.$$

当  $S_4$  成立时, 系统(8)成为

$$\frac{dz}{dT} = z + \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2p)a_{20}z^3w + \frac{1}{3}(p + 2)b_{20}z^2 \cdot w^2 + \frac{2}{3}a_{20}^2(-1 - p)z^5w^2 + (1 + p)a_{20}b_{20}z^4w^3 + \frac{1}{3}b_{20}^2(-1 - p)z^3w^4,$$

$$\frac{dw}{dT} = -\left(w + \frac{1}{3}(1 + 2p)b_{20}w^3z + \frac{1}{3}(p + 2)a_{20}z^2w^2 + \frac{2}{3}b_{20}^2(-1 - p)w^5z^2 + (1 + p)a_{20}b_{20}w^4 \cdot z^3 + \frac{1}{3}a_{20}^2(-1 - p)w^3z^4\right). \quad (19)$$

在复域极坐标  $z = re^{i\theta}, w = re^{-i\theta}, \tau = iT$  下, 系统(19)成为

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2i}(\log z - \log w). \quad (20)$$

当  $p = -1$  时, 沿着系统(19)的轨线, (20)式两边对  $T$  求导得  $\frac{d\theta}{dT} = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1}{z} \frac{dz}{dT} - \frac{1}{w} \frac{dw}{dT} \right) = -i$ , 即  $\frac{d\theta}{dT} = i \frac{d\theta}{dT} = 1$ . 所以系统(19)的原点是复等时中心.

当  $p \neq -1$  时, 可以找到

$$G = \log \left[ z^i (z^3w^3)^{-\frac{i}{6}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{b_{20}(1+p)} z^2w + z^3w^3 \right)^{-\frac{i}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{a_{20}(1+p)} zw^2 + z^3w^3 \right)^{\frac{i}{2}} \right]$$

满足时角差定理的条件, 所以系统(19)的原点是复等时中心.

由上面的讨论可以知道当  $S_4 = \{a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, \lambda = a_{20}b_{20} + pa_{20}b_{20}, a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20}, a_{01} = hb_{20}^2, b_{01} = ha_{20}^2, h = -1 - p\}$  成立时, 系统(8)的原点是复等时中心, 相应的系统(2)的无穷远点是等时中心.

**定理 8** 系统(8)的原点是复等时中心(相应的系统(2)的无穷远点是等时中心)的充分必要条件是下列两个条件之一成立:

$$S_1 = \{\lambda = a_{20} = b_{20} = 0\}.$$

$$S_4 = \{a_{20}b_{20} \neq 0, \lambda = a_{20}b_{20} + pa_{20}b_{20}, a_{11} = pb_{20}, b_{11} = pa_{20}, a_{01} = hb_{20}^2, b_{01} = ha_{20}^2, h = -1 - p\}.$$

**附录 A**

$$c(1,0) = d(1,0) = 1; c(0,1) = d(0,1) = 0;$$

$$c(k,j) = \frac{1}{1+j-k} \left( (-\frac{1}{3}b_{01}(-2+j) + \frac{2}{3}b_{01}(-4+k))c(-4+k, -2+j) + (-\lambda(-3+j) + \lambda(-3+k))c(-3+k, -3+j) + (-\frac{2}{3}a_{01} \cdot (-4+j) + \frac{1}{3}a_{01}(-2+k))c(-2+k, -4+j) + (-\frac{1}{3}(2a_{20} + b_{11})(-1+j) + \frac{1}{3}(a_{20} + 2b_{11})(-2+k))c(-2+k, -1+j) + (-\frac{1}{3}(2a_{11} + b_{20})(-2+j) + \frac{1}{3}(a_{11} + 2b_{20})(-1+k))c(-1+k, -2+j) \right);$$

$$d(k,j) = \frac{1}{1+j-k} \left( (-\frac{1}{3}a_{01}(-2+j) + \frac{2}{3}a_{01}(-4+k))d(-4+k, -2+j) + (-\lambda(-3+j) + \lambda(-3+k))d(-3+k, -3+j) + (-\frac{2}{3}b_{01}(-4+j) + \frac{1}{3}b_{01}(-2+k))d(-2+k, -4+j) + (-\frac{1}{3}(a_{11} + 2b_{20})(-1+j) + \frac{1}{3}(2a_{11} + b_{20}) \cdot (-2+k))d(-2+k, -1+j) + (-\frac{1}{3}(a_{20} + 2b_{11})(-2+j) + \frac{1}{3}(2a_{20} + b_{11})(-1+k))d(-1+k, -2+j) \right);$$

$$p(j) = \frac{1}{3}(-4b_{01}c(-3+j, -2+j) + b_{01}jc(-3+j, -2+j) + 4\lambda(-2+j, -3+j) - \lambda(-2+j, -3+j) + 7a_{01}c(-1+j, -4+j) - a_{01}jc(-1+j, -4+j) + a_{20}c(-1+j, -1+j) - b_{11}c(-1+j, -1+j) - a_{20}jc(-1+j, -1+j) + b_{11}jc(-1+j, -1+j) + 4a_{11}c(j, -2+j) + 2b_{20}c(j, -2+j));$$

$$q(j) = \frac{1}{5}(-4a_{01}d(-3+j, -2+j) + a_{01}jd(-3+j, -2+j) - \lambda d(-2+j, -3+j) + 4\lambda d(-2+j, -3+j) + 7b_{01}d(-1+j, -4+j) - b_{01}jd(-1+j, -4+j) - a_{11}d(-1+j, -1+j) + b_{20}d(-1+j, -1+j) + a_{11}jd(-1+j, -1+j) - b_{20}jd(-1+j, -1+j) + 2a_{20}d(j, -2+j) + 4b_{11}d(j, -2+j) + a_{20}jd(j, -2+j) - b_{11}jd(j, -2+j));$$

$$\tau_j = p(j) + q(j).$$

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