

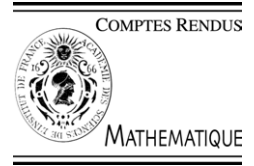


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Dynamical Systems

Stable products of spheres in the non-linear coupling of oscillators or quasi-periodic motions

Mathilde Kammerer-Colin de Verdière

Université de Bourgogne, laboratoire de topologie, UMR 5584 du CNRS, B.P. 47870, 21078 Dijon cedex, France

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Abstract

For generic families of vector fields or transformations, normally hyperbolic invariant products of spheres appear near partially elliptic rest points. *To cite this article: M. Kammerer-Colin de Verdière, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 339 (2004).*
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Résumé

Naissance de produits de sphères invariants lors du couplage non linéaire d'oscillateurs ou de mouvements quasi-périodiques. Pour les familles génériques de champs de vecteurs ou de transformations, toutes sortes de produits de sphères normalement hyperboliques peuvent apparaître près des points stationnaires partiellement elliptiques. *Pour citer cet article : M. Kammerer-Colin de Verdière, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Ser. I 339 (2004).*
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Version française abrégée

On se propose de montrer l'existence et la stabilité de toutes sortes de produits de sphères invariants attractifs pour des perturbations (« couplages ») arbitrairement petites de systèmes formés de n oscillateurs (ou mouvements quasi-périodiques) linéaires.

Hypothèses. Soit $(u, x) \mapsto X_u(x) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ (resp. $(u, x) \mapsto h_u(x) \in \mathbf{R}^m$) une famille assez différentiable générique de champs de vecteurs (resp. difféomorphismes) à paramètre $u \in \mathbf{R}^k$, définie au voisinage de $0 \in \mathbf{R}^k \times \mathbf{R}^m$, telle que $X_0(0) = 0$ (resp. $h_0(0) = 0$) et que les valeurs propres de $DX_0(0)$ (resp. $Dh_0(0)$) soient imaginaires pures (resp. de module 1), simples et différentes de 0 (resp. 1), d'où $m = 2n$ (ou $2n - 1$ si -1 est valeur propre), et $k \geq n$.

E-mail address: Mathilde.Kammerer@ens.fr (M. Kammerer-Colin de Verdière).

Les valeurs propres de partie imaginaire ≥ 0 étant notées $i\lambda_1, \dots, i\lambda_n$ (resp. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, l'éventuelle valeur propre -1 étant α_n), on suppose que, pour $1 \leq j \leq n$, l'équation $\lambda_j = \sum_1^n (p_\ell - q_\ell)\lambda_\ell$ (resp. $\alpha_j = \prod_1^n \alpha_\ell^{p_\ell - q_\ell}$, ou $\alpha_j = \alpha_n^{p_n} \prod_1^{n-1} \alpha_\ell^{p_\ell - q_\ell}$ si $\alpha_n = -1$) avec $(p, q) \in (\mathbf{N}^n)^2$ (ou $\mathbf{N}^n \times \mathbf{N}^{n-1}$) et $\sum p_\ell + \sum q_m \leq 4$ n'a que les solutions évidentes $p_j = q_j + 1$ et $p_\ell = q_\ell$ pour $\ell \neq j$ (et, pour $\alpha_n = -1$, p_n impair si $j = n$, pair sinon). On suppose enfin X_0 (resp. h_0) formellement linéarisable à l'ordre 3 en 0, d'où $k \geq n + n^2$.

Théorème 0.1. *Sous ces hypothèses, si $k = n + n^2$, alors, quels que soient les entiers strictement positifs d_1, \dots, d_c vérifiant $d_1 + \dots + d_c = n$, il existe un ouvert U_d de \mathbf{R}^k adhérent à 0 et tel que, pour tout $u \in U_d$, le champ X_u (resp. la transformation h_u) ait une variété invariante attractive W_u difféomorphe à $\mathbf{S}^{2d_1-1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_c-1}$ (ou à $\mathbf{S}^{2d_1-2} \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_2-1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_c-1}$ si $\alpha_n = -1$) et donc de codimension c . La sous-variété W_u dépend continûment du paramètre $u \in U_d$ et tend vers $\{0\}$ quand $u \rightarrow 0$.*

Remarque 1. Par réduction à une variété centrale, ce résultat entraîne un énoncé analogue en dimension $m \geq 2n$, qui vaut pour des familles à $k \geq n + n^2$ paramètres contenant une famille générique à $n + n^2$ paramètres.

Remarque 2. Si $n = 1$, on retrouve un morceau de la partie « bifurcation de Hopf » du travail de Chenciner [4]. Pour $c = n$, on a $d_1 = \dots = d_n = 1$, donc les W_u sont des tores \mathbf{T}^n ou, dans le cas d'une valeur propre -1 , des $\mathbf{S}^0 \times \mathbf{T}^{n-1}$; ces cas, déjà connus, ont fait l'objet d'études plus raffinées [1].

Remarque 3. Pour $c < n$, la principale difficulté est de « voir » les W_u sur les formes normales; c'est une des raisons pour lesquelles, dans cette première exploration, nous prenons un grand nombre de paramètres, l'ouvert U_d que nous obtenons étant très loin, quant à lui, d'être aussi grand que possible.

Remarque 4. On obtient pour $c = 1$ une vraie généralisation de la bifurcation de Hopf : les W_u sont des sphères plongées comme hypersurfaces et il existe un voisinage de 0 dans \mathbf{R}^m dont tous les points, sauf un point stationnaire intérieur à W_u , sont attirés vers W_u pour $u \in U_n$ assez petit.

Idée de la preuve. ¹ Un changement $(u, x) \mapsto (u, g_u(x))$ de coordonnées locales permet de supposer que $X_u(0) = 0$, que $\mathbf{R}^m = \mathbf{C}^n$, que $L := DX_0(0)$ est de la forme $Lz = (i\lambda_1 z_1, \dots, i\lambda_n z_n)$ et que $X_u = L + N_u + R_u$, où R_u s'annule à l'ordre 4 en 0, N_u est un champ polynomial (au sens réel) de degré 3 sur \mathbf{C}^n commutant à L , donc invariant par l'action naturelle de $\mathbf{U}(1)^n$, et $N_0 = 0$. Par conséquent, si l'on pose $r_j := |z_j|$, la forme normale $L + N_u$ induit sur l'espace des $r = (r_1, \dots, r_n)$ un champ de vecteurs de la forme $\sum_j (a_j + \sum_k b_j^k |r_k|^2) r_j \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j}$, où les réels a_j, b_j^k sont des fonctions de u nulles en 0; la famille étant générique, un changement de coordonnées dans l'espace des paramètres permet de supposer que $u = (a_j, (b_j^k)_{1 \leq k \leq n})_{1 \leq j \leq n}$.

Lemme 0.2. *Pour toute partition (I_1, \dots, I_N) de $\{1, \dots, n\}$ en I_ℓ non vides et tout $(\varepsilon, b) \in (\mathbf{R}_+^*)^N \times (\mathbf{R}_+^*)^n$, si $u = (a_j, (b_j^k)_{1 \leq k \leq n})_{1 \leq j \leq n}$ est donné par*

$$\forall \ell \in \{1, \dots, N\} \quad \forall j \in I_\ell \quad a_j = \varepsilon_\ell b_j \quad \text{et} \quad b_j^k = \begin{cases} -b_j & \text{pour } k \in I_\ell, \\ 0 & \text{sinon,} \end{cases}$$

le produit de sphères V_u d'équations $\sum_{k \in I_\ell} |z_k|^2 = \varepsilon_\ell$, $1 \leq \ell \leq N$, est une variété invariante normalement hyperbolique attractive de $L + N_u$.

Par conséquent, pour ε assez petit et b pas trop grand, X_u a une variété invariante attractive proche de V_u , d'où une version précisée du théorème.

¹ Pour les champs de vecteurs, l'autre cas étant analogue.

1. Introduction

Many kinds of attracting invariant products of spheres appear in a stable way for arbitrary small perturbations (‘couplings’) of systems consisting of n linear oscillators (or quasi-periodic motions).

Hypotheses. Let $(u, x) \mapsto X_u(x) \in \mathbf{R}^m$ (resp. $(u, x) \mapsto h_u(x) \in \mathbf{R}^m$) be a generic smooth enough family of vector fields (resp. diffeomorphisms) with parameter $u \in \mathbf{R}^k$, defined in a neighbourhood of $0 \in \mathbf{R}^k \times \mathbf{R}^m$, such that $X_0(0) = 0$ (resp. $h_0(0) = 0$) and that the eigenvalues of $DX_0(0)$ (resp. $Dh_0(0)$) are purely imaginary (resp. of modulus 1), simple, different from 0 (resp. 1), hence $m = 2n$ (or $2n - 1$ if -1 is an eigenvalue), and $k \geq n$.

Denoting the eigenvalues with non-negative imaginary part by $i\lambda_1, \dots, i\lambda_n$ (resp. $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n$, the eigenvalue -1 , if any, being α_n), we make the following non-resonance hypothesis: for $1 \leq j \leq n$, the equation $\lambda_j = \sum_{\ell=1}^n (p_\ell - q_\ell)\lambda_\ell$ (resp. $\alpha_j = \prod_{\ell=1}^n \alpha_\ell^{p_\ell - q_\ell}$, or $\alpha_j = \alpha_n^{p_n} \prod_{\ell=1}^{n-1} \alpha_\ell^{p_\ell - q_\ell}$ if $\alpha_n = -1$) has no solution $(p, q) \in (\mathbf{N}^n)^2$ (or $\mathbf{N}^n \times \mathbf{N}^{n-1}$) with $\sum p_\ell + \sum q_m \leq 4$ other than the obvious solutions $p_j = q_j + 1$ and $p_\ell = q_\ell$ for $\ell \neq j$ (and, for $\alpha_n = -1$, p_n odd if $j = n$, even otherwise). Lastly, we assume X_0 (resp. h_0) formally linearizable at order 3 at $0 \in \mathbf{R}^m$, hence $k \geq n + n^2$.

Theorem 1.1. *Under those hypotheses, if $k = n + n^2$, then, for each choice of positive integers d_1, \dots, d_c satisfying $d_1 + \dots + d_c = n$, there exists an open subset U_d of \mathbf{R}^k adherent to 0 and such that, for every $u \in U_d$, the vector field X_u (resp. the transformation h_u) has an attracting invariant manifold W_u diffeomorphic to $\mathbf{S}^{2d_1-1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_c-1}$ (or to $\mathbf{S}^{2d_1-2} \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_2-1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_c-1}$ if $\alpha_n = -1$) and therefore of codimension c . The submanifold W_u depends continuously on the parameter $u \in U_d$ and tends to $\{0\}$ when $u \rightarrow 0$.*

Remark 1. By reduction to a central manifold, Theorem 1.1 implies a similar statement in dimension $m \geq 2n$, which holds for families with $k \geq n + n^2$ parameters containing a generic family with $n + n^2$ parameters.

Remark 2. If $n = 1$, we get a piece of the ‘Hopf bifurcation’ part of Chenciner’s work [4]. For $c = n$, we have $d_1 = \dots = d_n = 1$, hence the W_u ’s are \mathbf{T}^n tori or, if -1 is an eigenvalue, products $\mathbf{S}^0 \times \mathbf{T}^{n-1}$; those cases were already known and the object of more refined studies [1].

Remark 3. For $c < n$, the main difficulty is to ‘see’ the W_u ’s on normal forms; that is one of the reasons why, in this first exploration, we have so many parameters – and obtain an open subset U_d which is far from being as large as possible.

Remark 4. For $c = 1$, we get a true generalization of the Hopf bifurcation: the W_u ’s are spheres, embedded as hypersurfaces, and there exists a neighbourhood of 0 in \mathbf{R}^m all of whose points, except one rest point interior to W_u , are attracted to W_u for $u \in U_n$ small enough.

2. Idea of the proof

We give now an idea of the proof.² By a local change of coordinates $(u, x) \mapsto (u, g_u(x))$, we may assume that $X_u(0) \equiv 0$, that $\mathbf{R}^m = \mathbf{C}^n$, that $L := DX_0(0)$ is of the form $Lz = (i\lambda_1 z_1, \dots, i\lambda_n z_n)$ and that $X_u = L + N_u + R_u$, where R_u vanishes at order 4 at 0, N_u is a (real) polynomial vector field of degree 3 on \mathbf{C}^n , commuting with L and therefore invariant by the natural action of $\mathbf{U}(1)^n$, and $N_0 = 0$. Hence, setting $r_j := |z_j|$, the normal form $L + N_u$

² For vector fields, the other case being analogous.

induces in the space of (r_1, \dots, r_n) 's a vector field of the form $\sum_j (a_j + \sum_k b_j^k |r_k|^2) r_j \frac{\partial}{\partial r_j}$ [6], where the real numbers a_j, b_j^k are functions of u which vanish at 0; the family being generic, we may make a coordinate change in parameter space and assume that $u = (a_j, (b_j^k)_{1 \leq k \leq n})_{1 \leq j \leq n}$.

Lemma 2.1. *For every partition of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ into non-empty subsets I_1, \dots, I_N and every $(\varepsilon, b) \in (0, +\infty)^N \times (0, +\infty)^n$, if $u = (a_j, (b_j^k)_{1 \leq k \leq n})_{1 \leq j \leq n}$ is given by*

$$\forall \ell \in \{1, \dots, N\} \quad \forall j \in I_\ell \quad a_j = \varepsilon_\ell b_j \quad \text{and} \quad b_j^k = \begin{cases} -b_j & \text{for } k \in I_\ell, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

then the sphere product V_u defined by $\sum_{k \in I_\ell} |z_k|^2 = \varepsilon_\ell, 1 \leq \ell \leq N$, is an attracting normally hyperbolic invariant manifold of $L + N_u$.

The same result holds for $(\varepsilon, b) \in (0, +\infty)^N \times (\mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\})^n$, except that V_u is not attracting when some b_j is negative.

The standard normal hyperbolicity theory [5,7] leads to the following conclusion: if ε is small enough and b not too big, then X_u admits an attracting (or, when some b_j is negative, just normally hyperbolic) invariant manifold close to V_u , hence a more precise version of Theorem 1.1.

But we find it easier to use the very simple result in [2,3], which is stated for maps and admits the following version for vector fields (yielding repelling invariant manifolds):

Theorem 2.2. *Let X, Y be two convex compact Riemannian manifolds with corners and let $\zeta : (x, y) \mapsto (\xi(x, y), \eta(x, y))$ be a C^1 vector field on $X \times Y$ with the following properties:*

- For every $z = (x, y) \in dX \times Y$ (resp. $X \times dY$), $\xi(z)$ (resp. $\eta(z)$) lies (resp. does not lie) in the tangent cone of X at x (resp. of Y at y).
- There exist non-negative constants a, b, c, d such that we have³

$$\begin{aligned} \forall z \in X \times Y \quad \forall (\delta x, \delta y) \in T_z(X \times Y) \quad & |(\nabla_{\delta x} \xi(z) | \delta x)| \leq a \|\delta x\|^2, \\ & |(\nabla_{\delta y} \xi(z) | \delta x)| \leq b \|\delta x\| \|\delta y\|, \\ & |(\nabla_{\delta x} \eta(z) | \delta y)| \leq c \|\delta x\| \|\delta y\|, \\ & |(\nabla_{\delta y} \eta(z) | \delta y)| \leq d \|\delta y\|^2. \end{aligned}$$

- There exists $m_0 > a + b + c$ such that

$$\forall z \in X \times Y \quad \forall \delta y \in T_y Y \quad (\nabla_{\delta y} \eta(z) | \delta y) \geq m_0 \|\delta y\|^2$$

hence $m_0 \leq d$.

Then, the set W of those $z \in X \times Y$ whose image by the flow of ζ exists (in $X \times Y$) for all positive time is the graph of a C^1 function $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$.

To get Theorem 1.1, we apply Theorem 2.2 to the situation where X is the product of some domain in parameter space by $\mathbf{S}^{2d_1-1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{S}^{2d_c-1}$ and $Y = [-1, 1]^c$, the vector field ζ being obtained from the ‘unfolding’ $(u, z) \mapsto (0, -X_u(z))$ by a suitable change of variables.

³ Denoting by $\nabla_{\delta x} \xi(z) \in T_x X$ the vertical component of $T_z \xi(\delta x, 0) \in T_{\xi(z)} TX$, etc.

Remark. The first hypothesis of Theorem 2.2 means that the flow of ζ is ‘outflowing’ from $X \times Y$, with (strict) exit set $X \times dY$. When Y is a ball, it follows that W has essentially the same cohomology as X , the other hypotheses ensuring that it is the graph of a differentiable function.

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⁴ This is work in progress. More will come (with detailed proofs) in the near future [8].