

# HAMILTONIAN POLYNOMIAL DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEMS WITH GLOBAL CENTERS IN $\mathbb{R}^2$

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ABSTRACT. We characterize the polynomial Hamiltonian systems having a global center in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and show that the polynomial Hamiltonian systems of degree  $n \geq 3$  having a global center can exhibit one of all kinds of center: linear type, nilpotent or degenerate.

In particular we characterize all the cubic polynomial Hamiltonian systems having a degenerate center, and provide an approach using dynamical systems for characterizing when real algebraic curves  $H(x, y) = h$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  are a continuum of ovals varying  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULTS

Let  $H(x, y)$  be a polynomial of degree  $n + 1$  in the variables  $x$  and  $y$  with coefficients in  $\mathbb{R}$ , then the polynomial differential system

$$(1) \quad \dot{x} = -\frac{\partial H(x, y)}{\partial y} = P(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = \frac{\partial H(x, y)}{\partial x} = Q(x, y),$$

is called a *polynomial Hamiltonian system of degree  $n$  with Hamiltonian  $H(x, y)$* , where  $n$  is a positive integer, denoted by  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

The notion of center goes back to Poincaré [17] and Dulac [9]. A *center* is an equilibrium point  $p$  of system (1) in the plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , which has a neighborhood  $U$  such that  $p$  is the unique equilibrium in  $U$  and  $U \setminus \{p\}$  is filled by periodic orbits (closed orbits or ovals) enclosing  $p$ . The center  $p$  is *global* if  $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{p\}$  is filled by periodic orbits.

To characterize the real algebraic curves  $H(x, y) = h$  in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  having ovals for a continuum of the values of  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ , is equivalent to characterize the centers of the Hamiltonian system (1) in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with the polynomial Hamiltonian function  $H(x, y)$ . For a center of system (1) with Hamiltonian  $H(x, y)$  we can define its *period function*  $T(h)$  as the period of the periodic orbit contained in the curve  $H(x, y) = h$ .

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