

Limit cycles, invariant meridians and parallels for polynomial vector fields on the torus

JAUME LLIBRE¹, JOÃO CARLOS MEDRADO²

¹ *Departament de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona), Spain.*

E-mail: jllibre@mat.uab.cat *URL:* <http://www.gsd.uab.cat>

² *Instituto de Matemática e Estatística, Universidade Federal de Goiás, 74001-970 Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil.*

E-mail: medrado@mat.ufg.br *URL:* <http://www.mat.ufg.br>

We study the polynomial vector fields of arbitrary degree in \mathbb{R}^3 having the 2-dimensional torus

$$\mathbb{T}^2 = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (x^2 + y^2 - a^2)^2 + z^2 = 1\} \text{ with } a > 1,$$

invariant by their flow.

We characterize all the possible configurations of invariant meridians and parallels that these vector fields can exhibit. Furthermore we analyze when these invariant either meridians or parallels can be limit cycles.

References

- [1] J. Llibre and J. C. Medrado, *On the invariant hyperplanes for d -dimensional polynomial vector fields*, J. Phys. A: Math. Theor. **40** (2007), 8385–8391.
- [2] J. Llibre and C. Pessoa, *Invariant circles for homogeneous polynomial vector fields on the 2-dimensional sphere*, Rend. Circulo Mat. di Palermo **55** (2006), 63–81.
- [3] J. Llibre and G. Rodríguez, *Invariant hyperplanes and Darboux integrability for d -dimensional polynomial differential systems*, Bull. Sci. Math. **124** (2000), 599–619.
- [4] J.V. Pereira, *Vector fields, invariant varieties and linear systems*, Ann. Inst. Fourier (Grenoble) **51** (2001), 1385–1405.