**ORIGINAL RESEARCH** 



## On the Connection Between Global Centers and Global Injectivity in the Plane

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## Abstract

In this note we revisit a result of Sabatini relating global injectivity of polynomial maps to global centers in the plane. We deliver a generalization of this result for  $C^2$  maps defined on connected sets. The shape of the image is taking into account. Here we do not use Hadamard's invertibility theorem.

Keywords Centers · Global injectivity · Real Jacobian conjecture

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## Introduction and Statement of the Main Results

Throughout our exposition  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  will be an open connected set.

Let  $X, Y : U \to \mathbb{R}$  be  $C^k$  functions for some  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . We consider the vector field  $\mathcal{X} = (X, Y)$ , or equivalently the system of differential equations

$$\dot{x} = X(x, y), \quad \dot{y} = Y(x, y).$$
 (1)

Let  $z_0$  be an isolated singular point of the system (1). We say that  $z_0$  is a *center* of (1) when there exists a neighborhood V of  $z_0$ ,  $V \subset U$ , such that each orbit of (1) in  $V \setminus \{z_0\}$  is periodic. We define the *period annulus* of the center  $z_0$ , denoted by  $\mathcal{P}_{z_0}$ , as the maximal open connected set  $W \subset U$  such that  $W \setminus \{z_0\}$  is filled with periodic orbits of  $\mathcal{X}$ . We say that the center is *global* when  $\mathcal{P}_{z_0} = U$ . We say that the center is *isochronous* when the orbits in  $\mathcal{P}_{z_0}$ have the same period.

When the singular point  $z_0$  is non-degenerate, i.e. the determinant of the linear part of  $\mathcal{X}$  in  $z_0$  is different from zero, it is known that in order to have a center it is necessary

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