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# Nonlinear Analysis: Hybrid Systems

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# On the indices of singular points for planar bounded piecewise smooth polynomial vector field

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### 1. Introduction and statement of the main result

A planar polynomial differential system of the form

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = P(x, y), \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Q(x, y), \end{cases}$$

where P(x, y) and Q(x, y) are polynomials in the variables x and y. System (1) is called a polynomial system of degree m if m is the maximum degree of the polynomials P(x, y) and Q(x, y). We denote Z(x, y) = (P(x, y), Q(x, y)) the associated vector field of system (1).

In the qualitative theory of planar polynomial differential systems [1,2], one of the most important problems is the determination and distribution of limit cycles, which is known as the famous Hilbert's 16th problem. Since this problem is very difficult, mathematicians pay attention to the special forms of system (1), for Liénard systems see [3-5], for  $Z_2$ -equivariant systems see [6–9], for Hamiltonian systems see [10,11].

**Definition 1.** A vector field (1) is said bounded when all its orbits are bounded for  $t \ge 0$ .

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(1)

### ABSTRACT

We prove that for any piecewise-smooth bounded polynomial vector field in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  with finitely many finite  $\mathcal{H}$ -singular points (which include singular points, hyperbolic pseudoequilibria and two fold singularities), the sum of the indices of all its finite  $\mathcal{H}$ -singular points is 1.

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