



Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

**ScienceDirect**

Mathematics and Computers in Simulation 144 (2018) 60–77

MATHEMATICS  
AND  
COMPUTERS  
IN SIMULATION

[www.elsevier.com/locate/matcom](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/matcom)

## Original Articles

# Polynomial Hamiltonian systems of degree 3 with symmetric nilpotent centers

Fabio Scalco Dias<sup>a,\*</sup>, Jaume Llibre<sup>b</sup>, Claudia Valls<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Instituto de Matemática e Computação, Universidade Federal de Itajubá, Avenida BPS 1303, Pinheirinho, CEP 37.500–903, Itajubá, MG, Brazil

<sup>b</sup> Departament de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 08193 Bellaterra, Barcelona, Spain

<sup>c</sup> Departamento de Matemática, Instituto Superior Técnico, Universidade de Lisboa, 1049-001 Lisboa, Portugal

Received 24 March 2017; received in revised form 13 June 2017; accepted 14 June 2017

Available online 4 July 2017

---

## Abstract

We provide normal forms and the global phase portraits in the Poincaré disk for all Hamiltonian planar polynomial vector fields of degree 3 symmetric with respect to the  $x$ -axis having a nilpotent center at the origin.

© 2017 International Association for Mathematics and Computers in Simulation (IMACS). Published by Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

**Keywords:** Polynomial Hamiltonian systems; Nilpotent center; Phase portrait; Poincaré compactification

---

## 1. Introduction and statement of the results

Hamiltonian systems are relevant for many physical studies. Let  $H(x, y)$  be a real polynomial in the variables  $x$  and  $y$ . Then a system of the form

$$x' = H_y(x, y) \quad y' = -H_x(x, y) \quad (1)$$

is called a *polynomial Hamiltonian system*. Here the prime denotes derivative with respect to the independent variable  $t$ .

Poincaré in [20] defined a *center* for a vector field on the real plane as a singular point having a neighborhood filled with periodic orbits with the exception of the singular point. Let  $p \in \mathbb{R}^2$  be a singular point of an analytic differential system in  $\mathbb{R}^2$ , and assume that  $p$  is a center. Without loss of generality we can assume that  $p$  is at the origin of coordinates. Then after a linear change of variables and a rescaling of the time variable (if necessary), the

---

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [scalco@unifei.edu.br](mailto:scalco@unifei.edu.br) (F.S. Dias), [jllibre@mat.uab.cat](mailto:jllibre@mat.uab.cat) (J. Llibre), [cvals@math.ist.utl.pt](mailto:cvals@math.ist.utl.pt) (C. Valls).