## ANALYTIC INTEGRABILITY OF THE BIANCHI CLASS A COSMOLOGICAL MODELS WITH $0 \le k < 1$

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ABSTRACT. There are many works studying the integrability of the Bianchi class A cosmologies with k = 1. Here we characterize the analytic integrability of the Bianchi class A cosmological models when  $0 \le k < 1$ .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Bianchi models describe space-times which are foliated by homogeneous (and so we have three dimensional Lie algebras) hypersurfaces of constant time. Bianchi [2, 3] was the first to classify three dimensional Lie algebras which are nonisomorphic. There are nine types of models according to the dimension n of the algebra:

(a) 
$$n = 0$$
: type I;

(b) n = 1: types II, III;

- (c) n = 2: types IV, V, VI, VII;
- (d) n = 3: types VIII, IX.

If we consider  $X_1, X_2, X_3$  an appropriate basis of the 3-dimensional Lie Algebra, then the classification depends on a scalar  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  and a vector  $(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ , with  $n_i \in \{+1, -1, 0\}$ such that

$$[X_1, X_2] = n_3 X_3, \quad [X_2, X_3] = n_1 X_1 - a X_2, \quad [X_3, X_1] = n_2 X_2 + a X_1,$$

where [,] is the Lie bracket. In particular for a = 0 we obtain models of class A and for  $a \neq 0$  we obtain models of class B. A good reference for the Bianchi models is Bogoyavlensky [4].

In a cosmological model Einstein's equations connect the geometry of the space-time with the properties of the matter. The matter occupying the space-time is determined by the stress energy tensor of the matter. In our study we follow [4] and we consider the hydrodynamical tensor of the matter. We will work with an equation of state of matter of the form  $p = k\varepsilon$ , where  $\varepsilon$  is the energy density of the matter, p is the pressure and  $0 \le k \le 1$ .

Following [4] the Einstein equations for the homogenous cosmologies of class A without motion of matter can be formalized as a Hamiltonian system in the phase space  $p_i, q_i$  for

All the authors are partially supported by the MICINN/FEDER grant MTM2008-03437. A.F. is additionally supported by grants *Juan de la Cierva*, 2009SGR410 and MTM2009-14163-C02-02. J.L. is additionally partially supported by an AGAUR grant number 2009SGR410 and by ICREA Academia. C.P. is additionally partially supported by the MICINN/FEDER grant number MTM2009-06973 and by the AGAUR grant number 2009SGR859.



<sup>2010</sup> Mathematics Subject Classification. 34A05, 34A34, 34C14.

Key words and phrases. homogeneous systems, polynomial first integral, analytic first integral, Bianchi cosmological models.