# LINEAR TYPE CENTERS OF POLYNOMIAL HAMILTONIAN SYSTEMS WITH NONLINEARITIES OF DEGREE 4 SYMMETRIC WITH RESPECT TO THE Y-AXIS 

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#### Abstract

We provide normal forms and the phase portraits in the Poincaré disk for all the linear type centers of polynomial Hamiltonian systems with nonlinearities of degree 4 symmetric with respect to the $y$-axis.


## 1. Introduction and statement of the main result

In this work we deal with polynomial differential systems in $\mathbb{R}^{2}$ of the form

$$
\begin{equation*}
\dot{x}=P(x, y), \quad \dot{y}=Q(x, y) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

where the dot denotes derivative with respect to an independent real variable $t$, usually called the time. Assume the origin $O$ is an equilibrium point of system (1).

When all the orbits of system (1) in a punctured neighborhood of the equilibrium point $O$ are periodic, we say that the origin is a center. The study of the centers started with Poincaré [17] and Dulac [8], and in the present days many questions about them remain open.

If a polynomial system (1) has a center at the origin, then after a linear change of variables and a scaling of the time variable, it can be written in one of the following three forms:

$$
\dot{x}=-y+P_{2}(x, y), \quad \dot{y}=x+Q_{2}(x, y)
$$

called a linear type center,

$$
\dot{x}=y+P_{2}(x, y), \quad \dot{y}=Q_{2}(x, y)
$$

called a nilpotent center,

$$
\dot{x}=P_{2}(x, y), \quad \dot{y}=Q_{2}(x, y)
$$

called a degenerate center, where $P_{2}(x, y)$ and $Q_{2}(x, y)$ are polynomials without constant and linear terms.

The classification of the centers of quadratic differential systems (which all of them are linear type centers) started with the works of Dulac [8], Kapteyn [11, 12] and Bautin [3], and the characterization of their phase portraits in the Poincaré disk was due to Vulpe [20], see also Schlomiuk [19]. There are many partial results for the centers of polynomial differential systems of degree larger than 2. We must mention that Malkin [13], and Vulpe and Sibirsky [21] characterized the linear type centers of the polynomial differential systems with linear and homogeneous nonlinearities of degree 3. For polynomial differential systems of the form linear

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