Analytic integrability of quadratic–linear polynomial differential systems

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(Received 5 March 2009 and accepted in revised form 12 August 2009)

Abstract. For the quadratic–linear polynomial differential systems with a finite singular point, we classify the ones which have a global analytic first integral, and provide the explicit expression of their first integrals.

1. Introduction

For a two-dimensional system the existence of a first integral determines completely its phase portrait. For such systems the notion of integrability is based on the existence of a first integral. Then a natural question arises: given a system of ordinary differential equations in \mathbb{R}^2 depending on parameters, how to recognize the values of such parameters for which the system has a first integral?

The planar integrable systems which are not Hamiltonian, i.e. the systems in \mathbb{R}^2 that cannot be written as $x' = -\partial H/\partial y$, $y' = \partial H/\partial x$ for some function $H : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}$ of class C^2 , are in general very difficult to detect.

Let P and Q be two real polynomials in the variables x and y, then we say that the system

$$x' = P(x, y), \quad y' = Q(x, y),$$

is a *quadratic polynomial differential system* if the maximum of the degrees of the polynomials P and Q is two.

Quadratic polynomial differential systems have been investigated intensively, and more than one thousand papers have been published about these systems (see for instance [3, 15–17]), but the problem of classifying all the integrable quadratic polynomial differential systems remains open. For more information on integrable differential systems in dimension two, see for instance [5].