



Bounding the number of zeros of certain Abelian integrals[☆]

F. Mañosas^a, J. Villadelprat^{b,*}

^a Departament de Matemàtiques, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

^b Departament de Matemàtica Aplicada i Anàlisi, Universitat de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 29 October 2010

Revised 10 May 2011

Available online 28 May 2011

MSC:

primary 34C07, 34C08

secondary 41A50

Keywords:

Abelian integral

Chebyshev system

Wronskian

Hamiltonian perturbation

Limit cycle

ABSTRACT

In this paper we prove a criterion that provides an easy sufficient condition in order for any nontrivial linear combination of n Abelian integrals to have at most $n+k-1$ zeros counted with multiplicities. This condition involves the functions in the integrand of the Abelian integrals and it can be checked, in many cases, in a purely algebraic way.

© 2011 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction and statement of the result

In a previous paper with M. Grau [12] we provided a sufficient condition in order for a collection of Abelian integrals $I_0(h), I_1(h), \dots, I_{n-1}(h)$ to form an extended complete Chebyshev system (for short, ECT-system). This is a very good property that implies in particular that the number of real zeros of any nontrivial linear combination

$$\alpha_0 I_0(h) + \alpha_1 I_1(h) + \dots + \alpha_{n-1} I_{n-1}(h) \quad (1)$$

counted with multiplicities is at most $n-1$. However there are situations (see for instance [9,10,16,18]) in which the number of zeros of (1) is greater than $n-1$. Then one talks about being a *Chebyshev*

[☆] Mañosas is partially supported by the MEC/FEDER grant MTM2008-01486 and the CIRIT grant 2009SGR-410, Villadelprat by the MEC/FEDER grant MTM2008-03437 and the CIRIT grant 2009SGR-410.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: Jordi.Villadelprat@ub.edu (J. Villadelprat).