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# 一类广义 Riccati 系统极限环和局部临界周期分支<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:** 研究了一类广义 Riccati 系统在原点处的极限环与局部临界周期分支问题. 通过计算其伴随复系统的奇点量, 导出系统原点为中心的必要条件, 运用对称原理证明了系统原点成为中心的充分条件, 进一步得到系统原点成为 6 阶细焦点的条件. 由周期常数的计算得到了系统原点为 3 阶细中心的条件. 分别证明了系统在原点处可分支出 6 个极限环与 3 个局部临界周期分支, 得到了三次 Riccati 系统极限环数和局部临界周期数的最好结果.

**关 键 词:** 广义 Riccati 方程; 奇点量; 中心; 极限环; 局部临界周期分支

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由于希尔伯特第十六问题的重要性, 平面多项式微分系统极限环数的研究一直吸引众多学者的关注, 一些特殊类型三次系统的极限环问题常被研究. 文献[1-2] 分别证明了三次 Kules 系统和三次 Kolmogorov 系统在单一细焦点处可分支出 6 个极限环. 最近文献[3-4] 将如下形式的系统称为广义 Riccati 系统

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = g_2(x)y^2 + g_1(x)y + g_0(x)$$

当  $f(y) = 1$  时, 即为经典的 Riccati 系统.

对于三次广义 Riccati 系统

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -y + a_{02}y^2 + a_{03}y^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = (b_{02} + b_{12}x)y^2 + (b_{11}x + b_{21}x^2)y + (x + b_{20}x^2 + b_{30}x^3) =$$

$$x + b_{20}x^2 + b_{11}xy + b_{02}y^2 + b_{30}x^3 + b_{21}x^2y + b_{12}xy^2$$

其中  $x, y$  是实变量且  $a_{ij}, b_{ij}$  是实参数. 文献[5] 中考虑  $a_{03} \neq 0$ ,  $g_2(x) = b_{02} + b_{12}x$ ,  $g_1(x) = b_{11}x + b_{21}x^2$ ,  $g_0(x) = x + b_{20}x^2 + b_{30}x^3$ , 得到了系统可线性化的 4 组充要条件. 在文献[6] 中, 当  $a_{03} = 0$ ,  $g_2(x) = b_{02} + b_{12}x$ ,  $g_1(x) = b_{11}x + b_{21}x^2$ ,  $g_0(x) = x + b_{20}x^2 + b_{30}x^3$  时得到了该系统原点成为中心的 7 组充要条件, 并且证明了在原点处至少可分支出 3 个极限环和 2 个局部临界周期分支.

临界周期分支最先由文献[7] 提出. 近年来对于三次多项式微分系统局部临界周期分支的研究有许多结论<sup>[8-10]</sup>.

记  $a_{02} = a_2$ ,  $a_{03} = a_3$ ,  $b_{20} = b_1$ ,  $b_{11} = b_2$ ,  $b_{02} = b_3$ ,  $b_{30} = b_4$ ,  $b_{21} = b_5$ ,  $b_{12} = b_6$ , 再取  $a_3 = -1$ ,  $g_2(x) = -b_1 + b_6x$ ,  $g_1(x) = b_2x + b_5x^2$ ,  $g_0(x) = x - b_1x^2 + b_4x^3$ , 得到如下的三次广义 Riccati 系统

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$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= -y - b_2 y^2 - y^3 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x + b_1 x^2 + b_2 x y + b_4 x^3 + b_5 x^2 y - b_1 y^2 + b_6 x y^2\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

证明了该系统在原点处可分支出 6 个极限环和 3 个局部临界周期分支.

## 1 预备知识

考虑实系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = -y + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} X_k(x, y) = X(x, y, \lambda) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} Y_k(x, y) = Y(x, y, \lambda) \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中:  $X_k(x, y), Y_k(x, y)$  是关于  $x, y$  的  $k$  次齐次多项式;  $\lambda \in \Lambda$  为系统的系数集. 通过变换  $z = x + iy$ ,  $w = x - iy$ ,  $T = it$ ,  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 可化为如下复系统

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dz}{dT} = z + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} Z_k(z, w) = Z(z, w) \\ \frac{dw}{dT} = -w - \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} W_k(z, w) = -W(z, w) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中  $z, w, T$  为复变量, 并且

$$\begin{aligned} Z_k(z, w) &= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=k} a_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta, \quad W_k(z, w) = \sum_{\alpha+\beta=k} b_{\alpha\beta} w^\alpha z^\beta \\ \overline{a_{\alpha\beta}} &= b_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \alpha + \beta \geq 2 \end{aligned}$$

称系统(2)与(3)互为伴随系统.

**引理 1**<sup>[11]</sup> 对系统(3)可逐项确定形式级数  $M(z, w) = \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} C_{\alpha\beta} z^\alpha w^\beta$ , 且

$$\frac{\partial(MZ)}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial(MW)}{\partial w} = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (m+1)\mu_m (zw)^m$$

其中  $C_{00} = 1$ ,  $\mu_m$  是系统(3)在原点的第  $m$  个奇点量. 对任意的  $\alpha, \beta$ , 当  $\alpha \neq \beta$  时,

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta - \alpha} \sum_{k+j=3}^{\infty} [(\alpha+1)a_{k, j-1} - (\beta+1)b_{j, k-1}] C_{\alpha-k+1, \beta-j+1}$$

当  $\alpha < 0, \beta < 0$  或  $\alpha = \beta > 0$ , 置  $C_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ . 对任意的正整数  $m$ , 有

$$\mu_m = \sum_{k+j=3}^{\infty} (a_{k, j-1} - b_{j, k-1}) C_{m-k+1, m-j+1}$$

**定义 1**  $\mu_m$  称为系统(3)在原点处的第  $m$  个奇点量, 若  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_{m-1} = 0$  且  $\mu_m \neq 0$ , 称原点为  $m$  阶细奇点.

由文献[12]可知, 系统(2)的首个非零的焦点量  $v_{2m+1}(2\pi)$  与其伴随复系统的首个非奇点量  $\mu_m$  满足  $v_{2m+1}(2\pi) = i\pi\mu_m$ , 可将系统(2)的焦点量的计算转化为系统(3)的奇点量的计算.

系统(2)通过变换  $x = r \cdot \cos\theta$ ,  $y = r \cdot \sin\theta$ , 可得到

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} r^k \varphi_{k+1}(\theta)}{1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} r^{k-1} \psi_{k+1}(\theta)} \quad (4)$$

其中  $k = 2, 3, 4, \dots$ ,

$$\varphi_{k+1}(\theta) = \cos\theta \cdot X_k(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) + \sin\theta \cdot Y_k(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\psi_{k+1}(\theta) = \cos\theta \cdot Y_k(\cos\theta, \sin\theta) - \sin\theta \cdot X_k(\cos\theta, \sin\theta)$$

$$\frac{d\theta}{dt} = 1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} r^{k-1} \psi_{k+1}(\theta) \quad (5)$$

记  $r(\theta, h)$  为满足初始条件  $r|_{\theta=0} = h$  的系统(4)的解, 对于足够小的实常数  $h$ , 有如下的周期函数

$$P(h, \lambda) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} r(\theta, h)^{k-1} \psi_{k+1}(\theta)} = 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_k(\lambda) h^k$$

文献[7]已证明  $P_{2k+1} = 0 (k = 0, 1, 2, 3 \dots)$ . 因此, 在原点充分小的邻域内, 系统(2)过点  $(h, 0)$  的闭轨的最小正周期  $P(h, \lambda)$  的展开式如下

$$P(h, \lambda) = 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_{2k}(\lambda) h^{2k} \quad (6)$$

其中  $P_{2k}$  称为系统(2)原点的第  $k$  个周期常数. 如果对某个  $\lambda^* \in \Lambda$ ,  $P_2 = P_4 = P_6 = \dots = P_{2k} = 0$ ,  $P_{2k+2} \neq 0$ , 称系统(2)的原点为  $k$  阶细中心, 当  $k = 0$  时称之为粗中心. 若对于任意的正整数  $m$ , 有  $P_{2m} = 0$ , 称原点为系统(2)的等时中心.

**引理 2<sup>[13]</sup>** 对于系统(3)可找到如下的形式级数

$$f(z, w) = z + \sum_{k+j=2}^{\infty} c_{k,j} z^k w^j \quad g(z, w) = w + \sum_{k+j=2}^{\infty} d_{k,j} w^k z^j$$

满足  $c_{k+1,k} = d_{k+1,k} = 0, k = 1, 2, 3 \dots$ . 使得

$$\frac{df}{dT} = f(z, w) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} p_j z^{j+1} w^j \quad \frac{dg}{dT} = -g(z, w) + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} q_j w^{j+1} z^j$$

其中  $c_{k,j}, d_{k,j}, p_j, q_j$  满足如下方程

$$\begin{aligned} c_{k,j} &= \frac{1}{j+1-k} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{k+j+1} [(k-\alpha+1)a_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (j-\beta+1)b_{\beta, \alpha-1}] c_{k-\alpha+1, j-\beta+1} \\ d_{k,j} &= \frac{1}{j+1-k} \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{k+j+1} [(k-\alpha+1)b_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (j-\beta+1)a_{\beta, \alpha-1}] d_{k-\alpha+1, j-\beta+1} \\ p_j &= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{2j+2} [(j-\alpha+2)a_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (j-\beta+1)b_{\beta, \alpha-1}] c_{j-\alpha+2, j-\beta+1} \\ q_j &= \sum_{\alpha+\beta=3}^{2j+2} [(j-\alpha+2)b_{\alpha, \beta-1} - (j-\beta+1)a_{\beta, \alpha-1}] d_{j-\alpha+2, j-\beta+1} \end{aligned}$$

记  $\tau_k = p_k + q_k$  为系统(3)原点的复周期常数. 系统(2)原点的第一个非零周期常数  $P_{2k}$  与它的共轭复系统原点的第一个非零的复周期常数  $\tau_k$  有如下的关系  $P_{2k} = -\pi\tau_k$ .

**引理 3<sup>[14]</sup>** 假定复系统的周期常数  $\tau_i$  依赖于  $k$  个独立的参数  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k$ , 即  $\tau_i = \tau_i(\lambda) = \tau_i(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k)$ . 如果  $\lambda^* = (a_{1c}, a_{2c}, \dots, a_{kc})$  满足

$$\tau_i(\lambda^*) = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, k, \tau_{k+1}(\lambda^*) \neq 0, \det \left[ \frac{\partial(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3, \dots, \tau_k)}{\partial(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_k)} \right]_{\lambda^*} \neq 0$$

则在  $\lambda = \lambda^*$  处给予适当的扰动, 系统(3)在原点处有  $k$  个局部临界周期分支.

## 2 伴随复系统奇点量的计算

通过变换  $z = x + iy, w = x - iy, T = it, i = \sqrt{-1}$ , 系统(1)可化为如下的伴随复系统

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dz}{dT} &= z + \frac{b_1 w^2}{2} + \frac{ib_2 wz}{2} + \frac{b_1 z^2}{2} - \frac{ib_2 z^2}{2} + \frac{w^3}{8} + \frac{b_4 w^3}{8} + \frac{ib_5 w^3}{8} - \frac{b_6 w^3}{8} - \frac{3w^2 z}{8} + \\ &\quad \frac{3b_4 w^2 z}{8} + \frac{ib_5 w^2 z}{8} + \frac{b_6 w^2 z}{8} + \frac{3wz^2}{8} + \frac{3b_4 wz^2}{8} - \frac{ib_5 wz^2}{8} + \frac{b_6 wz^2}{8} - \\ &\quad \frac{z^3}{8} + \frac{b_4 z^3}{8} - \frac{ib_5 z^3}{8} - \frac{b_6 z^3}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dw}{dT} = & w + \frac{b_1 w^2}{2} + \frac{ib_2 w^2}{2} - \frac{ib_2 wz}{2} + \frac{b_1 z^2}{2} - \frac{w^3}{8} + \frac{b_4 w^3}{8} + \frac{ib_5 w^3}{8} - \frac{b_6 w^3}{8} + \frac{3w^2 z}{8} + \\ & \frac{3b_4 w^2 z}{8} + \frac{ib_5 w^2 z}{8} + \frac{b_6 w^2 z}{8} - \frac{3wz^2}{8} + \frac{3b_4 wz^2}{8} - \frac{ib_5 wz^2}{8} + \frac{b_6 wz^2}{8} + \\ & \frac{z^3}{8} + \frac{b_4 z^3}{8} - \frac{ib_5 z^3}{8} - \frac{b_6 z^3}{8} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

由引理 1, 利用数学软件 Mathematica 进行计算化简, 可得系统(7)前 6 个奇点量  $\mu_m$  的表达式.

**定理 1** 系统(7)原点的前 6 个奇点量为

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{i}{4}(2b_1 b_2 + b_5) \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{ib_1 b_2}{24}(-15 + 6b_2^2 + 7b_4 - 3b_6)$$

情形 1 若  $b_1 = 0$ , 则  $\mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = \mu_6 = 0$ .

情形 2 若  $b_1 \neq 0, b_2 = 0$ , 则  $\mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = \mu_6 = 0$ .

情形 3 若  $b_1 b_2 \neq 0, b_6 = \frac{1}{3}(-15 + 6b_2^2 + 7b_4)$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_3 &= -\frac{1}{288}ib_1 b_2 F_0 & \mu_4 &= -\frac{1}{17280}ib_1 b_2 F_1 \\ \mu_5 &= -\frac{1}{622080}ib_1 b_2 F_2 & \mu_6 &= -\frac{1}{209018880}ib_1 b_2 F_3 \end{aligned}$$

其中:

$$\begin{aligned} F_0 &= 333 - 36b_1^2 - 342b_2^2 + 45b_1^2 b_2^2 + 72b_2^4 - 246b_4 - 12b_1^2 b_4 + 111b_2^2 b_4 + 7b_4^2 \\ F_1 &= -1012257 + 85644b_1^2 - 6300b_1^4 + 1240353b_2^2 - 574578b_4^4 + 89190b_2^6 + 1053690b_4 + 84396b_1^2 b_4 + \\ &\quad 2400b_1^4 b_4 - 830583b_2^2 b_4 + 195324b_1^4 b_4 - 231625b_4^2 - 24584b_1^2 b_4^2 + 107342b_2^2 b_4^2 + 17024b_4^3 \\ F_2 &= 131499531 + 40800348b_1^2 + 4576500b_1^4 - 1622255499b_2^2 + 1945116774b_4^4 - 772931970b_2^6 + \\ &\quad 99921600b_2^8 - 1147888998b_4 + 138884508b_1^2 b_4 + 2823488901b_2^2 b_4 - 1624704804b_2^4 b_4 + \\ &\quad 278325360b_2^6 b_4 + 931642035b_4^2 - 25044744b_1^2 b_4^2 - 944884818b_2^2 b_4^2 + 235075296b_2^4 b_4^2 - \\ &\quad 99657192b_4^3 + 1251264b_1^2 b_4^3 + 54933168b_2^2 b_4^3 - 8499904b_4^4 \\ F_3 &= -68305442537558844 - 41687711996086152b_1^2 + 1090173789086611626b_2^2 - \\ &\quad 1159574571890613351b_4^2 + 204728147799606405b_2^6 + 82222912126481850b_2^8 - \\ &\quad 20472144716990250b_2^{10} - 143418028307414256b_4 - 222347284358255856b_1^2 b_4 + \\ &\quad 358852309829773308b_2^2 b_4 - 994552719088284036b_1^4 b_4 + 687137769524448945b_2^6 b_4 - \\ &\quad 128766931812384300b_2^2 b_4 + 1223728468026787224b_4^2 + 98273891369827512b_1^2 b_4^2 - \\ &\quad 2350895951448234486b_2^2 b_4^2 + 1245872309166128943b_1^4 b_4^2 - 231402254317991730b_2^6 b_4^2 - \\ &\quad 1043603767820343072b_4^3 - 23874419762690544b_1^2 b_4^3 + 892914261176842992b_2^2 b_4^3 - \\ &\quad 176681528159184528b_1^2 b_4^3 + 168519126222890452b_4^4 + 1394523602840448b_1^2 b_4^4 - \\ &\quad 69819165506611624b_2^2 b_4^4 + 3506583048719072b_4^5 \end{aligned}$$

在计算  $\mu_k$  时, 已置  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_{k-1} = 0, k = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ .

**定理 2** 系统(7)原点处的前 6 个奇点量为零当且仅当下面的条件之一成立

(i)  $b_5 = 0, b_1 = 0$ ;

(ii)  $b_5 = 0, b_2 = 0$ .

**证** 充分性显然成立, 下证必要性. 由定理 1 知, 当  $\mu_1 = 0$  时,  $b_5 = -2b_1 b_2$ . 在此条件下有  $\mu_2 = -\frac{ib_1 b_2}{24}(-15 + 6b_2^2 + 7b_4 - 3b_6)$ . 若定理 1 中的情形 1 成立, 则条件(i)成立. 同理, 由情形 2 可得条件(ii).

针对情形 3, 通过数学软件 Mathematica 计算  $\langle F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3 \rangle$  关于独立参数  $b_1, b_2, b_4$  的 Gröbner 基, 可得  $\text{GroebnerBasis}[\{F_0, F_1, F_2, F_3\}, \{b_1, b_2, b_4\}] = \{1\}$ . 即  $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 0, F_2 = 0, F_3 = 0$  没有公共根,

所以这种情形下前6个奇点量不可能全为零.

**定理3** 对于系统(7), 系统原点所有奇点量为零的充要条件为系统前6个奇点量同时为零, 即定理2的两个条件为系统(7)原点的中心条件, 相应的也是系统(1)原点的中心条件.

证 当  $b_5 = 0, b_1 = 0$  时, 系统(1)可化简为

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -y - b_2 y^2 - y^3, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = x + b_4 x^3 + b_2 xy + b_6 xy^2$$

可知系统关于  $x$  轴对称, 即证原点是中心.

当  $b_5 = 0, b_2 = 0$  时, 同理可知系统关于  $y$  轴对称, 即证原点是中心.

### 3 系统的极限环分支

由定理1情形3和定理3可知, 系统(7)在原点处的细奇点的阶数最高是6. 原点成为6阶细奇点(即  $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu_4 = \mu_5 = 0, \mu_6 \neq 0$ )当且仅当以下条件成立

$$b_5 = -2b_1 b_2, \quad b_1 b_2 \neq 0, \quad b_6 = \frac{1}{3}(-15 + 6b_2^2 + 7b_4), \quad F_0 = 0, \quad F_1 = 0, \quad F_2 = 0 \quad (8)$$

由于当  $F_0 = 0, F_1 = 0, F_2 = 0$  时, 其精确符号解过于复杂, 用数学软件解此方程, 可得到16组实数解(精确到小数点后50位), 其中一组解为

$$\begin{cases} b_1 \approx -0.15761291884308220335402005327528364635330791504730 \\ b_2 \approx -2.2959019898430315450577061493612855151735371719141 \\ b_4 \approx -1.6367904964370964071331366533679786298699338098745 \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

故可分别求出  $b_5, b_6$

$$\begin{cases} b_5 \approx -0.72372762799360134412867109710436093900720032149509 \\ b_6 \approx 1.72315406891049183112834151978390897285358363313165 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

通过计算

$$\det \left[ \frac{\partial(\mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \mu_4, \mu_5)}{\partial(b_1, b_2, b_4, b_5, b_6)} \right]_{(9)(10)} \approx 2.8730634466832822640878936080075052733081053i \neq 0$$

因此有:

**定理4** 对于系统(1), 当系数满足式(8)时, 原点为6阶细焦点, 通过对系统系数进行扰动, 系统在原点处分支出6个小振幅极限环.

### 4 系统的细中心与局部临界周期分支

根据引理2中的递推算法, 分别计算式(i)、式(ii)条件下伴随复系统(7)的周期常数, 系统(1)原点成为3阶细中心(即  $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \tau_3 = 0, \tau_4 \neq 0$ )当且仅当以下条件之一成立

$$b_5 = 0, \quad b_1 = 0, \quad b_4 = \frac{1}{3}(-3 + 4b_2^2 - b_6), \quad M_0 = 0, \quad M_1 = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$b_5 = 0, \quad b_2 = 0, \quad b_4 = \frac{1}{9}(-9 + 4b_1^2 - 3b_6), \quad N_0 = 0, \quad N_1 = 0 \quad (12)$$

当  $b_5 = 0, b_1 = 0$  时, 可得系统(7)的前4个周期常数如下

$$\tau_1 = \frac{1}{4}(3 - 4b_2^2 + 3b_4 + b_6) \quad \tau_2 = \frac{1}{24}M_0 \quad \tau_3 = \frac{1}{1440}M_1 \quad \tau_4 = \frac{1}{34560}M_2$$

其中:

$$M_0 = -36 + 96b_2^2 - 43b_4^2 - 6b_6 + 8b_2^2b_6 - b_6^2$$

$$M_1 = 774054 - 824712b_2^2 + 76317b_6 - 65298b_2^2b_6 + 8097b_6^2 + 29497b_2^2b_6^2 - 7627b_6^3$$

$$M_2 = -4860 + 291600b_2^2 - 527049b_4^2 + 290652b_6^2 - 51565b_2^8 - 20250b_6 + 3744b_2^2b_6 - 21753b_2^4b_6 +$$

$$24097b_2^6b_6 - 7515b_6^2 + 20106b_2^2b_6^2 - 13971b_2^4b_6^2 - 1185b_6^3 + 1459b_2^2b_6^3 + 20b_6^4$$

在计算  $\tau_k$  过程中, 令  $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = \dots = \tau_{k-1} = 0 (k = 2, 3, 4)$ . 计算  $\langle M_0, M_1, M_2 \rangle$  关于变量  $b_2, b_6$  的 Gröbner 基, 可得

$$\text{GroebnerBasis}[\{M_0, M_1, M_2\}, \{b_2, b_6\}] = \{1\}$$

即  $M_0 = 0, M_1 = 0, M_2 = 0$  没有公共根, 系统(1)原点是3阶细中心. 通过数值计算可得到  $M_0 = 0, M_1 = 0$  的4组实数解(精确到小数点后50位), 其中一组解为

$$\begin{cases} b_2 \approx -0.98257669150219718307920593112333647695241420141708 \\ b_6 \approx 5.0266817406435035481342369459416279045421520041684 \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

代入式(11)可求出  $b_4$ ,

$$b_4 \approx -1.3882846406366292173631766884949783457975991892855 \quad (14)$$

将  $b_2, b_4, b_6$  的解代入  $M_2$  的表达式可得

$$M_2 \approx -61659.300628649055361747896819275075377333258712 \neq 0$$

并且

$$\det \left[ \frac{\partial(\tau_1, \tau_2, \tau_3)}{\partial(b_2, b_4, b_6)} \right]_{(13)(14)} \approx 592.00653973726366552282735753974252620943698199 \neq 0$$

同理, 当  $b_5 = 0, b_2 = 0$  时, 类似也可证明系统(7)有3个局部临界周期分支. 因此有:

**定理5** 对于系统(1), 当系数满足式(11)或式(12)时, 原点成为3阶细中心, 在原点处可分支出3个局部临界周期分支.

## 5 结束语

本文讨论了一类三次广义 Riccati 系统在原点处的极限环分支与局部临界周期分支问题. 通过符号计算与数值计算, 得到了该系统原点成为6阶细焦点和3阶细中心的充分必要条件, 并运用行列式方法证明了该系统在6阶细焦点条件下从原点处可分支出6个极限环以及该系统在3阶细中心条件下从原点处可分支出3个局部临界周期分支. 据我们所知, 这是三次广义 Riccati 系统关于极限环数和局部临界周期分支数的最好结果.

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## Limit Cycles and Local Critical Periods for a Class of Generalized Riccati System

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**Abstract:** The limit cycle and local critical period bifurcation of a class of generalized Riccati systems at the origin have been investigated. By computing the singular point values of the origin of the system, the necessary conditions for the origin to be the center have been deduced. The sufficient conditions have been proved by the symmetry principle. Moreover, the conditions of the origin to be the six order fine focus have been given. By computing the period constants of the origin of the system, the conditions of the origin to be the three order fine center have been obtained. It is proved respectively that there are six small amplitude limit cycles bifurcated at the origin and three local critical periods bifurcated at the origin. As far as we known, there are the best results of the number of limit cycles and local critical periods for the cubic generalized Riccati systems.

**Key words:** generalized Riccati system; singular point value; center; limit cycle; local critical period

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