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ABOUT ANALYTIC NON INTEGRABILITY

JACKY CRESSON

ABSTRACT. We discuss non existence of analytic first integrals for analytic diffeomorphisms possessing a hyperbolic fixed point with a homoclinic connection.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the proof by Jürgen Moser [14] of non existence of analytic first integrals for diffeomorphisms of the plane possessing a hyperbolic fixed point with a transverse homoclinic crossing, many efforts have been devoted to generalize his approach. The basic idea behind the Moser analytic non integrability theorem is that there exists a very complicated set (a Cantor set) on which the dynamics is conjugated to a Bernoulli shift and this must prevent the system to possess an analytic first integral. This idea goes back to Henri Poincaré [15]

in his famous work on the three body problem¹. We refer to the work of Dovbysh [9] for a continuation of Moser's original approach.

However, as proved in [4], we can deduce analytic non integrability without any reference to this invariant Cantor set, only regarding on the local dynamics on the stable and unstable manifold and a trivial argument using the transversality of the intersection. This proves that obstruction to analytic integrability is related to phenomena which need not to be complex from the dynamical point of view. In that respect, I think that it is misleading to base a theorem of analytic non integrability on the existence of an invariant hyperbolic set on which the dynamics is conjugated to the shift map. The correct obstruction is not yet founded.

The main advantage of the method [4] is that its generalization to more general invariant sets (normally hyperbolic compact manifolds, partially hyperbolic tori) is easy. We refer to ([4],Theorem 6.1,p.299) for a general theorem concerning normally hyperbolic compact manifolds with a transversal homoclinic intersection using our method.

In the case of hyperbolic point, our result can be stated as follow:

Theorem 1.1 ([4],Theorem 2.2,p.291). *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n possessing a hyperbolic fixed point p , with stable and unstable manifolds denoted by $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ respectively. We denote by $\lambda^\sigma = (\lambda_i^\sigma)_{i=1,\dots,n^\sigma}$ the eigenvalues of $Df(p)$ associated to $W^\sigma(p)$, with $n^\sigma = \dim W^\sigma(p)$, $\sigma = \pm$, $n^- + n^+ = n$. We assume that:*

- i) $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ intersect transversally at a homoclinic point h ,*
- ii) For $\sigma = \pm$, the spectrum λ^σ satisfy a multiplicative non resonance condition, i.e.*

$$(1) \quad |(\lambda^\sigma)^\nu| \neq 1, \text{ for all } \nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{n^\sigma} \setminus \{0\}.$$

- iii) The homoclinic point is admissible².*

¹“Que l'on cherche à se représenter la figure formée par ces deux courbes et leurs intersections en nombre infini dont chacune correspond à une solution doublement asymptotique, ces intersections forment une sorte de treillis, de tissu, de réseau à mailles infiniment serrées; chacune de ces courbes ne doit jamais se recouper elle-même, mais elle doit se replier elle-même d'une manière très complexe pour venir recouper une infinité de fois toutes les mailles du réseau. On sera frappé de la complexité de cette figure, que je ne cherche même pas à tracer. Rien n'est plus propre à nous donner une idée de la complexité du problème des 3 corps et en général de tous les problèmes de la dynamique où il n'y a pas d'intégrale uniforme.”

²We refer to [4] for a definition. By ii), we can linearize analytically f in a neighbourhood of p on $W^\sigma(p)$, σ . We denote by U^σ such a neighbourhood of linearization. We denote by h^σ the first image of h by a given iterate of f in U^σ . The admissibility condition is equivalent to impose that all the coordinates of h^σ restricted to $W^\sigma(p)$ in the linearizing coordinates system are non zero. A problem is to find a suitable geometric interpretation of this condition.

Then f does not admit a non trivial analytic first integral.

The transversality assumption is fundamental in the proof of this theorem proposed in [4]. However, we already know some particular examples where this assumption can be relaxed. We refer to Cushman [8] for symplectic diffeomorphisms of the plane.

The condition on the spectrum of f can be relaxed. Indeed, in some resonant cases, we have generalized this result (see [5]). However, we do not know if we can cancel this condition completely. This is the case for $n = 2$.

In this paper, we develop a new method to prove non existence of analytic first integrals, inspired by a previous work of Cushman [8], which allows us to relax the transversality and the resonance assumptions. We also discuss some classical ideas about analytic non integrability and the positivity of topological entropy.

2. TOPOLOGICAL CROSSING AND TOPOLOGICAL ENTROPY

In this section, we discuss several extension of our theorem which relax the transversality assumption, using a recent result of Rayskin [16]. We also discuss an alternative formulation using topological entropy and discuss its significance to classify analytic integrable and non integrable dynamical systems.

2.1. Topological crossing and Rayskin's theorem. We begin with some preliminary definitions and notations.

2.1.1. Graph portion. Let f be a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n with a hyperbolic fixed at the origin and $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be some small neighbourhood of 0. Denote by W^- (resp. W^+) the associated stable (resp. unstable) manifold, and by n_- (resp. n_+) its dimension ($n_- + n_+ = n$). Let h be a homoclinic point of W^- and W^+ . Denote by \mathcal{V} a small n_+ -neighbourhood in W^+ around the origin. Define a local coordinate system E_+ at 0 which spans \mathcal{V} . Similarly, define a local coordinate system E_- which spans W^- near 0. Let $E = E_- + E_+ \subset U$.

Definition 2.1. *A n_+ -neighbourhood $\Lambda \subset W^+$ is a graph portion in U , associated with the homoclinic point h , if for some $n > 0$, $f^n(h) \in \Lambda$, $\Lambda \subset (U \cap W^+)$, and Λ is a graph in E -coordinates of some C^1 -function defined on \mathcal{V} .*

2.1.2. Newhouse type. Let f be a diffeomorphism on \mathbb{R}^n which has 1-dimensional stable and $(n - 1)$ -dimensional unstable manifolds, and a homoclinic point h . Since the stable manifold is 1-dimensional, we can define one- and two-sided homoclinic intersections.

Definition 2.2. *We say that f has a homoclinic tangency of Newhouse type, if f possesses only one-sided homoclinic tangencies.*

2.1.3. *Main result.* The main result of Rayskin is the following ([16],Theorem 3.2,p.475):

Theorem 2.1 (Rayskin,2005). *Let M be a smooth manifold, and let $f : M \rightarrow M$ be a diffeomorphism with a hyperbolic fixed point $p \in M$ and with stable and unstable invariant manifolds W^- and W^+ at p . Assume:*

- (i) *f is locally C^1 linearizable in a neighbourhood of p ;*
- (ii) *W^- and W^+ have a complementary dimension $n - 1$ and 1 ;*
- (iii) *W^- and W^+ have a finite tangential contact at an isolated homoclinic point $h \in M$ ($h \neq p$), which is not of Newhouse type;*
- (iv) *W^+ contains a graph portion Λ associated with h in a small neighbourhood, contained in the neighbourhood of linearization.*

Then the invariant manifolds have a point of transverse intersection arbitrary close to the point h .

Assumption ii) is a priori not necessary as well as the condition to have only a finite order of contact. We refer to [6] for more details.

2.2. **Analytic first integrals and topological crossing.** In this first section, we extend our previous result on non existence of analytic first integrals for diffeomorphisms possessing a hyperbolic fixed point using the result of V. Rayskin [16]. The main point is that we are able to replace the transversality assumption by a weaker one, precisely the existence of a topological crossing.

Theorem 2.2. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n such that p is a hyperbolic fixed point for f , with stable and unstable manifolds denoted by $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ respectively which have complementary dimensions $n - 1$ and 1 . We denote by $\lambda^- = (\lambda_i^-)_{i=1,\dots,n-}$ and $\lambda^+ = (\lambda_i^+)_{i=1,\dots,n+}$ the eigenvalues of $Df(p)$ associated to $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$, with $n^\sigma = \dim W^\sigma(p)$, $\sigma = \pm$. We assume that:*

- i) *f is locally C^1 linearizable in a neighbourhood U of p ,*
- ii) *$W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ have a finite tangential contact at an isolated homoclinic point h , $h \neq p$, which is not of Newhouse type,*
- iii) *$W^+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ associated with h in a small neighbourhood $V \subset U$,*
- iv) *We denote by h^σ the first intersection of $W^\sigma(p)$ with $W^{-\sigma}(p) \cap U$. We assume that h^σ is admissible, i.e. that the coordinates of h^σ on $W^\sigma(p)$ via the linearizing map obtained under assumption i) are all non zero;*
- v) *the eigenvalues λ^σ , $\sigma = \pm$, satisfy a multiplicative non resonance condition, i.e.*

$$(2) \quad |(\lambda^\sigma)^\nu| \neq 1, \text{ for all } \nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{n^\sigma} \setminus \{0\},$$

where $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{n\sigma})$, $(\lambda^\sigma)^\nu = (\lambda_1^\sigma)^{\nu_1} \dots (\lambda_{n\sigma}^\sigma)^{\nu_{n\sigma}}$.

Then, the discrete dynamical system defined by f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integral.

Proof. The proof is elementary and reduces to prove that the assumptions of ([4],Theorem 2.2 p.291) are satisfied.

Assumptions i), ii), iii) imply that Rayskin's result ([16],theorem 3.2,p.475) can be applied. As a consequence, there exists a transverse intersection of the stable and unstable manifold arbitrary close to the point h . We denote by h' this point.

As h is admissible and the admissibility condition is stable under C^0 small perturbations, we conclude that the point h' can be chosen such that h' is also admissible.

This fact and assumptions iv) and v) imply that the assumption of ([4],Theorem 2.2) are satisfied. As a consequence, f does not admit non trivial analytic first integrals. \square

2.3. Analytic integrals and topological entropy. In the two dimensional case, our assumptions can be simplified. We have:

Theorem 2.3. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 such that p is a hyperbolic fixed point for f , with one dimensional stable and unstable manifolds denoted by $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ respectively. We assume that:*

i) $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ intersect at an isolated homoclinic point B , $B \neq p$, which is not of Newhouse type.

Then, the discrete dynamical system defined by f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integral.

We note that the fact to restrict our attention to analytic diffeomorphisms implies that if the stable and unstable manifolds do not coincide and intersect, this intersection is necessarily of finite order. Moreover, by a theorem of Hartman [10], a diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 can be C^1 linearized near a hyperbolic fixed point.

Remark that this theorem can of course be deduced from Moser's theorem ([14]) using the fact that i) implies the existence of a transverse homoclinic point in every neighbourhood of the degenerate homoclinic point as showed by Charles Conley [3] (see [7] for a proof).

A convenient formulation of the result can be obtained using the notion of *topological entropy* [17]. The diffeomorphisms considered in theorem 2.3 have positive topological entropy (see [2],[11]). In fact, we have in the two dimensional case a general result linking positivity of the topological entropy and analytic non integrability.

Theorem 2.4. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 with a strictly positive topological entropy, then f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integrals.*

Proof. The proof uses Katok's theorem ([12],[13]) which ensures the existence of a horseshoes for f which carry most of the topological entropy of f . By Moser's theorem [14], the existence of a horseshoes implies analytic non integrability. \square

Many people tries to relate the positivity of the topological entropy with non integrability. However, as proved by Bolsinov and Taimanov [1] the positivity of topological entropy as a criterion for non integrability or chaos is not correct.

3. NON EXISTENCE OF ANALYTIC FIRST INTEGRALS: THE LINEAR CASE

In this section, we relax our assumptions on the spectrum of the diffeomorphisms that we consider. The idea is to use not only the dynamics on the stable and unstable manifold, but on an open neighbourhood of the fixed point. Doing this, we are able to consider problems which are impossible via our previous approach.

Theorem 3.1. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n , which possesses a hyperbolic point p , with a stable manifold denoted by $W^-(p)$ and an unstable manifold $W^+(p)$ of dimension n_- and n_+ such that $n_- + n_+ = n$. We denote by λ_i^- , $i = 1, \dots, n_-$ and λ_i^+ , $i = 1, \dots, n_+$ the eigenvalues of $Df(p)$ associated to $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$. We assume that:*

i) $W^+(p)$ and $W^-(p)$ do not coincide and intersect along (at least) one homoclinic orbit γ ,

ii) There exists an analytic coordinates system $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n_-} \times \mathbb{R}^{n_+}$ which linearizes f in a neighbourhood U of p .

iii) We denote by h^σ the first intersection of γ with $W^\sigma \cap U$. We have $h^- = (x_-, 0)$ and $h^+ = (0, y_+)$. The point h^- (resp. h^+) is admissible if all the coordinates of x_- (resp. y_+) are non zero.

We assume that the spectrum (λ^σ) satisfies a multiplicative non resonance condition and h_i^σ is admissible, for $\sigma = +$ or $-$.

iv) $W^+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ associated with h in a small neighbourhood $V \subset U$.

Then, the dynamical system defined by f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integral.

The main differences with theorem 2.2 are the following:

- First, we do not assume that the multiplicative non resonance condition applies on the stable and unstable manifold but only on one of it.

- Second, we do not assume a topological crossing, which is a very particular case of intersection between the stable and unstable manifold, nor that one of the stable or unstable manifold is a curve. We can for example assume that f has a homoclinic tangency of Newhouse type (see [16], definition 3.1). In that case, Rayskin's result on the existence of a transversal intersection arbitrary close to the degenerate intersection does not apply and we can not use the method developped in [4].

The proof of theorem 3.1 is inspired by the Cushman proof [8] of non existence of analytic first integral for symplectic diffeomorphism of the plane possessing a finite contact homoclinic point and is given in the next section.

We have the following comment on assumption ii) and iv):

- Assumption ii) is of technical nature. It simplifies the proof but is not necessary. We explain more precisely the problem that we must solve in the next section.

- Assumption iv) is not a priori necessary. It is related to a construction which is of topological nature (see §. 4.1) in the proof of theorem 3.1.

An interesting corollary of theorem 3.1 concerns the case where either the stable or unstable manifold is one dimensional.

Corollary 3.1. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n , which possesses a hyperbolic point p , with a stable manifold denoted by $W^-(p)$ and an unstable manifold $W^+(p)$ of dimension $n - 1$ and 1. We denote by λ_i^- , $i = 1, \dots, n - 1$ and λ^+ , the eigenvalues of $Df(p)$ associated to $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$. We assume that:*

- i) $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$ do not coincide and intersect along (at least) one homoclinic orbit γ ,*

ii) *There exists an analytic coordinates system $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \times \mathbb{R}$ which linearizes f in a neighbourhood U of p .*

iii) *$W^+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ associated with h in a small neighbourhood $V \subset U$.*

Then, the dynamical system defined by f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integral.

Indeed, in that case, the spectrum on the one dimensional stable or unstable manifold satisfies the multiplicative non resonance condition the homoclinic point is necessarily admissible.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 3.1

We write the proof assuming that the spectrum on the stable manifold satisfies the multiplicative non resonance condition. The other case is easily deduced using f^{-1} instead of f .

4.1. **Preliminaries.** In U , f is analytically conjugated to

$$(3) \quad f(x, y) = (\lambda^- x, \lambda^+ y), \quad (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^{n^-} \times \mathbb{R}^{n^+}.$$

Let $C_+ = (0, Y_+)$, $Y_+ \neq 0$. We denote by P_{C_+} the affine space defined by

$$(4) \quad P_{C_+} = C_+ + E^-,$$

where E^- is the vectorial space $\mathbb{R}^{n^-} \times \{0\}$.

We denote by h the first intersection of $W^+(0)$ and $W^-(0)$ in U . We have $h = (x_-, 0)$ with $x_- \neq 0$. We can always find a sequence of points $M_i = (x_i, y_i)$ in $W^+(0)$ such that

$$(5) \quad f^i(M_i) \in P_{C_+},$$

for i greater than a given constant N depending on C_+ .

Indeed, as $W^+(0)$ contains a graph portion Λ , we have up to choose U sufficiently small a parametrization of Λ which is given by

$$(6) \quad y \in U_+ \subset \mathbb{R}^{n^+}, \quad y \longmapsto (\Lambda(y), y),$$

where U_+ is an open neighbourhood of 0. By definition, we have

$$(7) \quad \Lambda(0) = x_-,$$

but we have no assumptions on the derivative of Λ at 0. As a consequence, we have no assumption on the nature of the intersection (transversal or not).

Let (x_i, y_i) such that $f^i(x_i, y_i) \in P_{C_+}$. We then have

$$(8) \quad y_i = \lambda_+^{-i} Y_+ \quad \text{and} \quad x_i = \Lambda(\lambda_+^{-i} Y_+).$$

We have of course $x_i \rightarrow x_-$ when i goes to infinity. We then have

$$(9) \quad X_i = \lambda_-^i \Lambda(\lambda_+^{-i} Y_+).$$

We have $X_i \rightarrow 0$ when i goes to infinity.

Remark 4.1. *The previous construction of a set of point on P_{C_+} can certainly be done without any assumption about the existence of a graph portion in $W^+(0)$. This is essentially a topological phenomena which can be deduced from the Hartman-Grobman theorem for hyperbolic points.*

We denote $N_i = f^i(M_i) = (X_i, Y_+)$.

4.2. First step. Let $I(x, y)$ be an analytic first integral for f . For U sufficiently small, we have

$$(10) \quad I(x, y) = \sum_{(\nu, w) \in \mathbb{N}^{n^-} \times \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{\nu, w} x^\nu y^w,$$

with $a_{\nu, w} \in \mathbb{R}$ for all $(\nu, w) \in \mathbb{N}^{n^-} \times \mathbb{N}^{n^+}$.

As $N_i \in W^+(0)$ for all i , we have $I(N_i) = I(h) = e$, where $e \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant. We then have

$$(11) \quad I(N_i) = \sum_{(\nu, w) \in \mathbb{N}^{n^-} \times \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{\nu, w} X_i^\nu Y_+^w = e,$$

for all i sufficiently great.

We have $X_i = \lambda_-^i x_i$ and $x_i \rightarrow x_-$ when i goes to infinity. We assume that λ satisfies the multiplicative non resonance condition. Then, the quantities λ^ν can be totally ordered:

$$(12) \quad \lambda_-^{\nu_0=0} = 1 > \lambda_-^{\nu_1} > \lambda_-^{\nu_2} > \dots > \lambda_-^{\nu_j} > \dots$$

Equation (11) can then be written as follow

$$(13) \quad \sum_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_-^{i\nu_j} \left[\sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{\nu_j, w} x_i^{\nu_j} Y_+^w \right] = e,$$

for all i sufficiently great. As a consequence, we obtain by iteration the following set of equations

$$(14) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n+}} a_{0,w} Y_+^w &= e, \\ \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n+}} a_{\nu_j,w} x_-^{\nu_j} Y_+^w &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

4.3. Second step. Equation (14) are valid for all $(0, Y_+) \in W^+(0)$. As a consequence, we can choose a sequence of Y_+ of the following form

$$(15) \quad Y_+(n) = \delta^n C,$$

where $\delta \in \mathbb{R}^{n+}$, $0 < \mu_i < 1$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_+$, and C is a constant vector such that $(0, C) \in W^+(0)$, $C_i \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_+$, and δ satisfies a multiplicative non resonance condition, i.e.

$$(16) \quad \delta^\nu \neq 1, \quad \forall \nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{n+} \setminus \{0\}.$$

For all $Y_+(n)$, we then deduce from equation (14):

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n+}} a_{0,w} \delta^{nw} C^w &= e, \\ \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n+}} a_{\nu_j,w} x_-^{\nu_j} \delta^{nw} C^w &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

By the multiplicative non resonance assumption on δ , we have a total order for δ^w , $w \in \mathbb{N}^{n+}$, i.e.

$$(18) \quad \delta^{w_0=0} = 1 > \delta^{w_1} > \dots > \delta^{w_j} > \dots$$

We then obtain

$$(19) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_{0,w_k} \delta^{nw_k} C^{w_k} &= e, \\ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_{\nu_j,w_k} x_-^{\nu_j} \delta^{nw_k} C^{w_k} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

for all j and k . We deduce easily that

$$(20) \quad a_{0,0} = e, \quad a_{\nu_j,w_k} = 0, \quad \forall (j, k) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \setminus (0, 0).$$

As a consequence, the first integral is trivial, i.e. constant on U .

5. NON EXISTENCE OF ANALYTIC FIRST INTEGRALS: A GENERAL CASE

The most stringent assumption of theorem 3.1 concerns the analytic linearization in a neighbourhood of the hyperbolic fixed point. However, as we will see, this condition can be cancelled. This is already the case in the Cushman theorem [8].

5.1. **Set-up of the problem.** Assume that f has the following general form

$$(21) \quad f(x, y) = (\lambda_- x, \lambda_+ y) + (r_-(x, y), r_+(x, y)).$$

We denote by

$$(22) \quad f^n(x, y) = (\lambda_-^n x, \lambda_+^n y) + (r_{-,n}(x, y), r_{+,n}(x, y)).$$

As $(X_i, Y_+) = f^i(x_i, y_i)$, equation (11) is then equivalent to

$$(23) \quad I(N_i) = \sum_{(\nu, w) \in \mathbb{N}^{n^-} \times \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{\nu, w} (\lambda_-^i x_i + r_{-,i}(x_i, y_i))^\nu Y_+^w = e,$$

for all i sufficiently great.

If we assume that there exists a limit to

$$(24) \quad \lambda_-^{-i} r_{-,i}(x_i, y_i)$$

when i goes to infinity, that we denote by l_+ (this constant depends on the initial hyperplane that we choose, i.e. P_{C_+} , $C_+ = (0, Y_+)$), then we can conclude the proof using the same argument as in the proof of theorem 3.1, as long as $(x_- + l_+)_i \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_-$.

Indeed, we have by taking the limit in (23):

$$(25) \quad \begin{aligned} \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{0, w} Y_+^w &= e, \\ \sum_{w \in \mathbb{N}^{n^+}} a_{\nu_j, w} (x_- + C_+)^{\nu_j} Y_+^w &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Choosing Y_+ of the form

$$(26) \quad Y_+(n) = \delta^n C,$$

with δ satisfying a multiplicative non resonance condition and such that $(x_- + l_+)_i \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_-$, we conclude that I is trivial on U .

We note that the condition for $x_- + l_+$ to be admissible can be easily satisfied, indeed l_+ varies continuously with Y_+ . This follows from the fact that $W_+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ near the homoclinic point. As a consequence, we can choose Y_+ such that $(x_- + l_+)_i \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_-$.

This is not so clear for the condition given by equation (24). We study this condition in the following section.

5.2. Study of the remainder condition. We have to find conditions under which condition (24) can be satisfied.

We denote by $f_{\text{lin}}(x, y) = (\lambda_-x, \lambda_+y)$. Then, we have

$$(27) \quad r_i(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^i f_{\text{lin}}^{j-1} \circ r \circ f^{i-j}(x, y).$$

we deduce, denoting $r_i(x, y) = (r_{i,-}(x, y), r_{i,+}(x, y))$, that

$$(28) \quad r_{i,-}(x, y) = \sum_{j=1}^i \lambda_-^{j-1} r_-(f^{i-j}(x, y)).$$

The quantity (24) can be written

$$(29) \quad \lambda_-^i r_{-,i}(x_i, y_i) = \sum_{j=1}^i \lambda_-^{j-i-1} r_-(f^{i-j}(x_i, y_i)).$$

As $f^i(x_i, y_i) = (X_i, Y_+)$ and $(X_i, Y_+) \rightarrow (0, Y_+)$ when i goes to infinity, the quantity $|r_-(f^{i-j}(x_i, y_i))|$ is always bounded. As $W^+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ , we have $x_i = \Lambda(y_i)$ and y_i depends continuously on Y_+ . Then, the quantity $\lambda_-^i r_{-,i}(x_i, y_i)$ is bounded for all i and admits a limit l_+ when i goes to infinity which depends continuously on Y_+ .

We then are lead to introduce the following class of diffeomorphisms:

Definition 5.1 (Normal form). *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n possessing an hyperbolic point p with stable and unstable manifolds of dimension n_- and n_+ respectively, such that $n_- + n_+ = n$. A normal form for f is an analytic coordinates system (x, y) defined on an open neighbourhood U of p such that f takes the form*

$$(30) \quad f(x, y) = (\lambda_-x, \lambda_+y) + (r_-(x, y), r_+(x, y)),$$

with $\partial_y r_- = \partial_x r_+ = 0$.

5.3. Main result. The previous discussion leads to the following version of theorem 3.1:

Theorem 5.1. *Let f be an analytic diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^n , which possesses a hyperbolic point p , with a stable manifold denoted by $W^-(p)$ and an unstable manifold $W^+(p)$ of dimension n_- and n_+ such that $n_- + n_+ = n$. We denote by λ_i^- , $i = 1, \dots, n_-$ and λ_i^+ , $i = 1, \dots, n_+$ the eigenvalues of $Df(p)$ associated to $W^-(p)$ and $W^+(p)$. We assume that:*

i) $W^+(p)$ and $W^-(p)$ do not coincide and intersect along (at least) one homoclinic orbit γ ,

ii) f is in normal form on an open neighbourhood U of p .

iii) We denote by $h = (h^-, h^+)$ the first intersection of γ with U . The spectrum (λ^σ) satisfies a multiplicative non resonance condition and $h_i^\sigma \neq 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n_\sigma$, for $\sigma = +$ or $-$.

iv) $W^+(p)$ contains a graph portion Λ associated with h in a small neighbourhood $V \subset U$.

Then, the dynamical system defined by f does not possess a non trivial analytic first integral.

The main advantage of this theorem is that it covers some symplectic cases. However, we can probably proved a more general theorem by restricting our attention to symplectic diffeomorphisms. Indeed, in this case we have more information on the geometry of the stable and unstable manifolds as well as on the remainder of the normal form. We hope that this method can be used to solve the cases which are not considered in [5] leading to a complete proof of the Birkhoff conjecture. This will be studied in a forthcoming paper.

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