

Periodic oscillators, isochronous centers and resonance

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Abstract. An oscillator is called isochronous if all motions have a common period. When the system is forced by a time-dependent perturbation with the same period the dynamics may change and the phenomenon of resonance can appear. In this context, resonance means that all solutions are unbounded. The theory of resonance is well known for the harmonic oscillator and we extend it to nonlinear isochronous oscillators.

1 Introduction

Consider an oscillator with equation

$$\ddot{x} + V'(x) = 0, \quad x \in \mathbb{R} \quad (1)$$

and assume that it has an isochronous center at the origin. This means that $x = 0$ is the only equilibrium of the equation and the remaining solutions are periodic with a fixed period, say $T = 2\pi$. We are interested in the phenomenon of resonance for periodic perturbations. More precisely, we ask for the class of 2π -periodic functions $p(t)$ such that all the solutions of the non-autonomous equation

$$\ddot{x} + V'(x) = \varepsilon p(t) \quad (2)$$

are unbounded. Here $\varepsilon \neq 0$ is a small parameter.

The simplest isochronous center is produced by the harmonic oscillator, $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}n^2x^2$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. In this case the previous question has a well-known answer: resonance occurs whenever the integral

$$I_n(p) := \int_0^{2\pi} p(t)e^{int} dt$$

does not vanish. After this example the study of resonance for general isochronous oscillators seems natural. As far as we know this question was first raised by Prof. Roussarie in the Open Problems Session of the II Symposium on Planar Vector Fields (Lleida, 2000). Concrete examples of functions $p(t)$ producing resonance were presented in [17]. See also [4].

The goal of the present paper is to identify a general class of forcings leading to resonance. Our main result can be interpreted as a nonlinear version of the condition $I_n(p) \neq 0$. To explain this in more precise terms we consider a cylinder $\mathcal{C} = (\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \times [0, \infty)$ with coordinates (θ, r) . The solution of (1) with initial conditions $x(0) = r$, $\dot{x}(0) = 0$ will be denoted by $\varphi(t, r)$. The complex-valued solution of the linear problem

$$\ddot{y} + V''(\varphi(t, r))y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, \quad \dot{y}(0) = i$$

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is denoted by $\psi(t, r)$. Then we define a function on the cylinder

$$\Phi_p : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad \Phi_p(\theta, r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} p(t - \theta) \psi(t, r) dt$$

and prove, under certain assumptions on the potential V , that all solutions of (2) are unbounded when the condition

$$\inf_{\mathcal{C}} |\Phi_p(\theta, r)| > 0 \tag{3}$$

holds.

This is a sufficient condition for resonance but it is not too far from being also necessary. A partial converse of the main theorem holds: a periodic solution exists when the function Φ_p has a non-degenerate zero. Note that periodic solutions are bounded and so resonance is excluded.

Let us now discuss the form of Φ_p in some particular cases. For the linear oscillator, $V(x) = \frac{1}{2}n^2x^2$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ elementary computations lead to the estimates

$$\frac{1}{2\pi n} |I_n(p)| \leq |\Phi_p(\theta, r)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} |I_n(p)|.$$

The condition $I_n(p) \neq 0$ is equivalent to (3). Another example that has been widely studied is the asymmetric oscillator associated to the potential

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{2} (\alpha(x^+)^2 + \beta(x^-)^2)$$

where $x^+ = \max\{x, 0\}$, $x^- = \max\{-x, 0\}$ and α, β are positive constants with $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta}} = \frac{2\pi}{n}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. In this case the homogeneity of the equation (1) implies that $\Phi_p(\theta, r) = \Phi_p(\theta, 1)$. The function $\Phi_p(\theta, 1)$ appeared first in the work of Dancer on the periodic problem (see [8]). Assuming that the zeros of the function $\Phi_p(\theta, 1)$ were non-degenerate, it was proved in [2] that all solutions with large initial condition were unbounded. Soon after, it was proved in [11] that all solutions are bounded when $\Phi_p(\theta, 1)$ does not vanish. This boundedness condition improved a previous result in [16] of more local nature. The boundedness of all solutions has been also treated in [3, 10]. These papers deal with a class of isochronous oscillators with the same asymptotic behavior as the asymmetric oscillator.

For a general isochronous oscillator checking the condition (3) can be difficult. We have analysed in detail the equation

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right) = \varepsilon p(t), \quad x \in (1, +\infty).$$

In this case the functions $\varphi(t, r)$ and $\psi(t, r)$ can be obtained explicitly and the resonance condition (3) can be reformulated in terms of the Fourier coefficients of $p(t)$. In particular we obtain an extension of the result in [4] for $p(t) = \sin t$. This equation has a singularity at $x = -1$ and the motion is constrained to a proper and unbounded interval. It can be seen as a prototype of the class of isochronous oscillators with one asymptote. Incidentally we note that there are no isochronous oscillators having two asymptotes so that the motion is constrained to a bounded interval. See [19] for more details. Some boundedness results for isochronous oscillators with singularities can be found in [6, 12].

Up to now all non-autonomous perturbations have been of additive type. This is very natural if we have in mind mechanical oscillators but different perturbations can appear in other contexts. Motivated by a geometrical problem, Ai, Chou and Wei considered in [1] the equation

$$\ddot{x} + x = \frac{R(t)}{x^3}, \quad x > 0 \tag{4}$$

where $R(t)$ is T -periodic. They proved the existence of T -periodic solutions when R is a positive C^2 -function and $T < \pi$. When R is a positive constant this equation is equivalent to (6) and an isochronous center with minimal period π appears. This suggests that the condition $T < \pi$ in the result in [1] should be essential due to the appearance of resonance for $T = \pi$. We have analysed an example that somehow shows that this

is the case, although our function $R(t)$ is not smooth. We thank Prof. Pedro J. Torres for bringing to our attention the result in [1].

The rest of the paper is organized in five sections. The main results of the paper are stated in Section 2. Those readers who are only interested on the results for oscillators without singularities can go directly to Section 5 to find the proofs. Section 3 is concerned with some preliminary remarks on Sturm theory. In Section 4 we present a detailed analysis of the asymptotic behaviour of the action-angle coordinates associated to (1). These results will be employed in Section 6 to prove the main theorems concerning oscillators with singularities. The paper is finished with an Appendix inspired by [4].

2 Statement of the main results

Let us start with a potential $V \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ defined on the whole real line and satisfying

$$V(0) = 0, \quad xV'(x) > 0 \text{ if } x \neq 0.$$

In addition we assume that all the solutions of equation (1) are 2π -periodic. In particular this implies that $V''(0) = N^2$, $N = 1, 2, \dots$ where N depends upon the minimal period. See [21] for more details and the construction of concrete examples.

There will be no particular restrictions on the forcing term $p(t)$ and we will just assume that it is 2π -periodic and locally integrable. This will be indicated by $p \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$.

Theorem A. *Assume that V satisfies the previous conditions and V'' is bounded over the whole real line. In addition the condition (3) holds for some $p \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. Then the equation (2) is resonant for small $\varepsilon \neq 0$.*

The proof of this result will be presented in Section 5.1.

We observe that the potential associated to the asymmetric oscillator is not C^2 . The reader is invited to modify the proof of the Theorem so that it includes this example.

In the introduction we defined resonant equation as an equation where all solutions are unbounded. This means that each solution $x(t)$ satisfies

$$|x(t_n)| + |\dot{x}(t_n)| \rightarrow +\infty$$

for some sequence $\{t_n\}$. We will prove that a slightly stronger notion of resonance also holds, every solution $x(t)$ of (2) satisfies

$$\lim_{|t| \rightarrow +\infty} (|x(t)| + |\dot{x}(t)|) = +\infty.$$

Remark 2.1. We point out that all the solutions of (2) are globally defined. Indeed, if $x(t)$ is solution of (2) and $E(t) = \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}(t)^2 + V(x(t))$ then $E(t)$ satisfies the differential inequality

$$\left| \dot{E}(t) \right| \leq \varepsilon |p(t)| |\dot{x}(t)| \leq \varepsilon |p(t)| \sqrt{2E(t)}.$$

Thus,

$$\left| \sqrt{E(t)} - \sqrt{E(0)} \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{2}} \left| \int_0^t |p(s)| ds \right| \tag{5}$$

and so the energy $E(t)$ cannot blow up in finite time. □

Let us now assume that the function $p \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$ is such that the condition (3) does not hold. This means that Φ_p has a zero at some point (θ_*, r_*) of the cylinder \mathcal{C} or that it vanishes at infinity. That is, either $\Phi_p(\theta_*, r_*) = 0$ or $\Phi_p(\theta_n, r_n) \rightarrow 0$ for some sequence (θ_n, r_n) with $r_n \rightarrow +\infty$. The next result shows that resonance cannot occur if Φ_p has a non-degenerate zero.

Proposition 2.2. *Assume that V is in the conditions of Theorem A and that Φ_p has a non-degenerate zero (θ_*, r_*) with $r_* > 0$. Then the equation (2) has a 2π -periodic solution for small ε .*

In the previous statement non-degeneracy is understood in the topological sense. That is, there exists a small open neighbourhood \mathcal{U} of (θ_*, r_*) such that $\Phi_p(\theta, r) \neq 0$ for each point $(\theta, r) \in \bar{\mathcal{U}} \setminus \{(\theta_*, r_*)\}$ and the Brouwer degree $\deg(\Phi_p, \mathcal{U}, 0)$ does not vanish. We refer to Section 5.2 for the proof and more comments on Brouwer degree.

The two previous results show that the function Φ_p is crucial for the understanding of the resonance problem. In concrete examples it can be rather difficult to analyse the properties of Φ_p . In the next result we show that, at least at a theoretical level, the condition (3) is applicable to any isochronous potential and it is persistent under small perturbations of the forcing term $p(t)$. To be precise it is convenient to employ the language of Functional Analysis. Now we interpret $L^1(\mathbb{T})$ as a Banach space with norm

$$\|p\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})} = \int_0^{2\pi} |p(t)| dt.$$

Proposition 2.3. *Assume that V is in the conditions of Theorem A and define \mathcal{R}_V as the set of forcing terms satisfying (3),*

$$\mathcal{R}_V = \{p \in L^1(\mathbb{T}) : \inf_{\mathcal{C}} |\Phi_p(\theta, r)| > 0\}.$$

Then \mathcal{R}_V is open and non-empty.

This result will be proved in Section 5.3. By now we observe that if $\{p_n\}$ is a sequence in $L^1(\mathbb{T})$ converging in a weak topology to the Dirac measure ($p_n \rightharpoonup \delta$) then $p_n \in \mathcal{R}_V$ for large n . This is consistent with the example in [17]. The convergence $p_n \rightharpoonup \delta$ means

(a) $\sup_n \|p_n\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})} < \infty$, and

(b) $\int_0^{2\pi} p_n(t)\phi(t)dt \rightarrow \phi(0)$ for each function $\phi(t)$ that is continuous and 2π -periodic.

In the previous results we have worked with oscillators defined on the whole real line but there are also oscillators producing an isochronous center and having a singularity. A well-known example is

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right) = 0, \quad (6)$$

defined for all $x \in (-1, +\infty)$. This equation can be solved explicitly (see [20]). In particular

$$\varphi(t, r) = -1 + \sqrt{\lambda^2 \cos^2(t/2) + \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \sin^2(t/2)}$$

with $\lambda := 1 + r \geq 1$. Let $\psi(t, r)$ be the solution of the associated variational equation

$$\ddot{\psi} + \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{3}{(\varphi(t, r) + 1)^4} \right) \psi = 0 \quad (7)$$

with initial conditions $\psi(0, r) = 1$, $\dot{\psi}(0, r) = i$. A computation shows that

$$\psi(t, r) = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}(t, r) - \frac{1}{V'(r)} \dot{\varphi}(t, r) i = \frac{\cos^2(\frac{t}{2}) - \frac{1}{\lambda^4} \sin^2(\frac{t}{2}) + 2i \sin(\frac{t}{2}) \cos(\frac{t}{2})}{\sqrt{\cos^2(\frac{t}{2}) + \frac{1}{\lambda^4} \sin^2(\frac{t}{2})}}. \quad (8)$$

The perturbed equation

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right) = \varepsilon \sin t \quad (9)$$

was considered in [4]. The authors proved that all solutions are unbounded if $\varepsilon \neq 0$ is small enough. Next we present an analogous result valid for general periodic perturbations of (6).

Theorem B. Let $p \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$ be a function satisfying (3) with $\psi(t, r)$ defined by (8). Then all the solutions of equation

$$\ddot{x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(x + 1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right) = \varepsilon p(t) \quad (10)$$

are unbounded for sufficiently small $\varepsilon \neq 0$.

This resonance result deals with the specific equation (6) but the method of proof can be extended to a larger class of potentials V . In many cases the existence of a singularity of V at $x = -1$ determines the behaviour of $V(x)$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. This interesting observation was made in [4] and somehow shows that the equation (6) can be seen as a paradigm for centers with singularity. For more details we refer to the Appendix.

To show how to deduce the result for (9) in [4] from Theorem B we present a corollary for the class of equations (10) with

$$p(t) = a_0 + a_1 \cos t + b_1 \sin t.$$

Corollary 2.4. Assuming that $p(t)$ is a trigonometric function as above, the equation (10) is resonant if

$$a_1^2 + b_1^2 > 9a_0^2. \quad (11)$$

Note that this result extends the resonance result in [4] for the case $a_0 = 0$.

We finish this Section with a result on the equation (4).

Theorem C. Consider the π -periodic function

$$R(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}), \\ c & \text{if } t \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi), \end{cases}$$

with $c > 0$. Then all solutions of (4) are unbounded if $c \neq 1$.

Since $R(t)$ is discontinuous the equation (4) is understood in the Carathéodory sense. It would be interesting to construct similar examples for smooth functions $R(t)$.

3 Variations on Sturm Theory

In the forthcoming sections we study the variations of the solution of the autonomous system (1) with respect to the action-angle variables. Some qualitative properties of these solutions will be understood thanks to a variant of Sturm theory. The classical results in this theory deal with the zeros of solutions but it is known that in some cases these zeros can be replaced by the zeros of the derivatives (critical points). See [9].

In this section we shall consider the equation

$$\ddot{y} + a(t)y = 0 \quad (12)$$

with $a \in L^1(J)$ defined in an open interval J and such that

$$\int_{J_*} a(t)dt > 0 \quad \text{for each sub-interval } J_* \subset J. \quad (13)$$

We know from Lebesgue differentiation theorem that

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_t^{t+h} a(s)ds = a(t)$$

for almost every $t \in J$. In consequence $a(t) \geq 0$ almost everywhere.

Our basic tool will be the argument $\theta(t)$ of any non-trivial solution $y(t)$ of (12). Using the polar change of variables $y + iy = re^{i\theta}$ we have that the argument satisfies

$$\dot{\theta} = -(\sin^2 \theta + a(t) \cos^2 \theta). \quad (14)$$

Critical points of $y(t)$ correspond to $\theta \in \pi\mathbb{Z}$; that is, $\dot{y}(t) = 0$ is equivalent to $\theta(t) = n\pi$ for some integer n . In the next result we prove that the trajectory $(y(t), \dot{y}(t))$ rotates around the origin in a clock-wise sense. This fact has useful consequences.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $y(t)$ be a non-trivial solution of (12). Then the argument $\theta(t)$ is strictly decreasing. In consequence,*

- (a) *all critical points of $y(t)$ are isolated,*
- (b) *a local maximum or minimum is reached at each critical point of $y(t)$,*
- (c) *$y(t)$ reaches a local maximum (respectively, minimum) at $t^* \in J$ if and only if $\dot{y}(t^*) = 0$, $y(t^*) > 0$ (respectively, $y(t^*) < 0$).*

Proof. Given $t_1, t_2 \in J$ with $t_1 < t_2$ we integrate the equation (14) over the interval $J_* = (t_1, t_2)$ and observe that

$$\theta(t_2) - \theta(t_1) = - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} (\sin^2 \theta(t) + a(t) \cos^2 \theta(t)) dt \leq - \int_{t_1}^{t_2} \min\{1, a(t)\} dt < 0.$$

At this point we have employed the condition (13). Once we know that $(y(t), \dot{y}(t))$ rotates in a clock-wise sense we deduce that if $t^* \in J$ is such that $\theta(t^*) = n\pi$ with n even, then there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$$y(t) > 0, \quad (t - t^*)\dot{y}(t) < 0 \quad \text{if } 0 < |t - t^*| < \delta.$$

These inequalities are reversed when n is odd. Now it is easy to prove all the properties (a) – (c). ■

Next we state a result on separation of critical points.

Lemma 3.2. *Let ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 be a fundamental pair of solutions of (12). Assume that ϕ_1 reaches two local maxima (respectively, minima) at $t_1, t_2 \in J$ with $t_1 < t_2$. Then there exists $t_0 \in (t_1, t_2)$ such that ϕ_2 reaches a local maximum (respectively, minimum) at t_0 .*

Proof. We assume that a local maximum is reached at t_1 and t_2 . Otherwise we could replace ϕ_1 by $-\phi_1$. Let $\theta_i(t)$ be the argument function corresponding to $\phi_i(t)$. Both arguments are solutions of the same first order equation (14) and so they cannot cross. Without loss of generality we can assume that $\theta_1(t_1) = 0$ and $\theta_2(t_1) \in (-2\pi, 0)$. Then $\theta_1(t) > \theta_2(t)$ whenever $t > t_1$. Since $\theta_1(t)$ is decreasing we know that $\theta_1(t_2) = -2n\pi$ for some integer $n \geq 1$. This implies that $\theta_2(t_2) < -2n\pi$ and so there exists some $t_0 \in (t_1, t_2)$ such that $\theta_2(t_0) = -2\pi$. Consequently, a local maximum of ϕ_2 is reached at t_0 . ■

We finish this section with a result on symmetric equations.

Lemma 3.3. *Let ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 be a fundamental pair of solutions of (12). Assume that $a(t)$ is defined in an open symmetric interval $J = (-\tau, \tau)$ such that $a(t) = a(-t)$ for all $t \in J$. Moreover, assume that $\dot{\phi}_1(0) = \phi_2(0) = 0$ and ϕ_2 has no critical points in J . Then ϕ_1 has no critical points lying in $J \setminus \{0\}$.*

Proof. First we observe that the symmetry of the system with respect to $t = 0$ induces the symmetries on the solutions $\phi_1(-t) = \phi_1(t)$ and $\phi_2(-t) = -\phi_2(t)$. The function $\phi_1(t)$ has a critical point at $t = 0$, say that it is a maximum. Since ϕ_2 has no critical point on J then, by Lemma 3.2, ϕ_1 has at most another critical point $t_* \neq 0$ (a minimum). The function ϕ_1 is even and therefore critical points must be symmetric with respect to $t = 0$. This excludes the possible existence of t_* and so $t = 0$ is the only critical point of ϕ_1 . ■

4 Potential centers and action-angle variables

In this section we work with the equation

$$\ddot{x} + V'(x) = 0, \quad x \in \mathcal{J} \quad (15)$$

where $\mathcal{J} = (a, b)$ is some interval with $-\infty \leq a < 0 < b \leq +\infty$ and the following hypothesis on the potential is considered

(H_0) $V \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathcal{J})$, $V(0) = V'(0) = 0$, $V'(x)x > 0$ if $x \neq 0$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow \partial\mathcal{J}} V(x) = +\infty$ and $V''(0) \neq 0$.

In these conditions the equation (15) produces a center at the origin with \mathcal{J} as a projection of the period annulus. Given a point (x, \dot{x}) in the punctured strip $(\mathcal{J} \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$, there exists a unique closed orbit γ passing through it. The action $I = I(x, \dot{x})$ is the area of the region enclosed by γ . The angle $\theta = \theta(x, \dot{x})$ can be defined mechanically as the quotient

$$\theta = \frac{2\pi\tau}{T}$$

where τ is the time employed to travel through γ from the horizontal axis $\{\dot{x} = 0\}$ to the point and T is the minimal period of the orbit. Let γ_r be the orbit passing through $(r, 0)$ with $0 < r < b$. The region enclosed by γ_r will be denoted by A_r and it increases with r . Moreover $\bigcup_{0 < r < b} A_r = \mathcal{J} \times \mathbb{R}$ and so $I = \text{meas}(A_r) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $r \rightarrow b$. From these facts and the well-known theory of integrable systems we deduce that the map

$$(x, \dot{x}) \in (\mathcal{J} \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus \{(0, 0)\} \mapsto (I, \bar{\theta}) \in (0, \infty) \times (\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z})$$

defines a symplectic diffeomorphism transforming the equation (15) into

$$\dot{I} = 0, \quad \dot{\theta} = \omega(I)$$

where $\omega(I) = \frac{2\pi}{T(I)}$ and $T(I)$ is the minimal period interpreted as a smooth function of the action.

Let $x(t, I)$ be the solution of (15) having action $I > 0$ and satisfying the conditions $x(0, I) > 0$, $\dot{x}(0, I) = 0$. This section is concerned with the study of this function and the derivatives $\dot{x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial t}$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}$. Letting $r = x(0, I)$ we recall the classical formula

$$\Omega(I) = V(r) \quad (16)$$

where Ω is the primitive of ω with $\Omega(0) = 0$. This identity allows to connect the function $x(t, I)$ with the function $\varphi(t, r)$ appearing in the resonance condition (3). Note that (16) also shows that $\Omega(I)$ coincides with the energy along the corresponding orbit.

Definition 4.1. For each $I > 0$ we define by

$$\mathcal{P}(I) := \{t \in [0, T(I)] : x(t, I) \geq 0\}$$

the set of times when $x(t, I)$ is non-negative. We also define by $\mathcal{N}(I) := [0, T(I)] \setminus \mathcal{P}(I)$ the set of times when $x(t, I)$ is negative. \square

Notice that, due to the symmetry $x(-t, I) = x(t, I)$, $\mathcal{N}(I)$ is an interval centered at $t = \frac{T(I)}{2}$ and $\mathcal{P}(I)$ is the union of two intervals.

Lemma 4.2. *The function $x(t, I)$ belongs to $C^1(\mathbb{R} \times (0, \infty))$ with*

$$\frac{1}{\omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) = -\frac{\ddot{x}(t, I)}{\dot{x}(t, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(t, I)^2} + \dot{x}(t, I) \int_0^t \frac{(1 - V''(x(s, I))) (\dot{x}(s, I)^2 - \ddot{x}(s, I)^2)}{(\dot{x}(s, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(s, I)^2)^2} ds. \quad (17)$$

Moreover, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) < 0$.

Proof. The smoothness of $x(t, I)$ follows from the connection with $\varphi(t, r)$ via the identity (16). Indeed the functions $\dot{x}(t, I)$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ are solutions of the variational equation of (15) given by

$$\ddot{\xi} + V''(x(t, I))\xi = 0. \quad (18)$$

From (16) we deduce that $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ satisfies the initial conditions

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(0, I) = \frac{\omega(I)}{V'(r)}, \quad \frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(0, I) = 0.$$

The Rofe-Beketov formula (see [5], page 24) implies that the function $\xi(t)$ given by the right hand side of (17) is a solution of (18) and a direct computation shows that

$$\xi(0) = -\frac{1}{\ddot{x}(0, I)} = \frac{1}{V'(r)}, \quad \dot{\xi}(0) = 0.$$

The uniqueness of solution of the initial value problem implies that the identity (17) holds. The inequality $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) < 0$ follows from the expression of $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ with $t = \frac{T(I)}{2}$ using that $\dot{x}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) = 0$ and $\ddot{x}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) = -V'(x(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I)) > 0$. ■

Lemma 4.3. *In the previous notations, $|\dot{x}(t, I)| \leq \sqrt{2\Omega(I)}$ for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and $I > 0$.*

Proof. By energy conservation we have $\frac{1}{2}\dot{x}(t, I)^2 = \Omega(I) - V(x(t, I))$. Then, taking into account that $V(x) \geq 0$ the result holds. ■

The following sections are concerned with the behaviour of the periodic solutions $x(t, I)$ of system (15) and its partial derivatives with respect to the action-angle variables. Section 4.1 is devoted to potential centers that are not globally defined by an asymptote of the potential function. In Section 4.2 we consider the case when the second derivative of the potential is bounded. Section 4.3 is concerned with a combination of the previous situations, an asymptote on one side and a bounded second derivative of V on the other side. Finally, in Section 4.4 we continue with this situation but in addition we assume that the center is isochronous. We describe the asymptotic behaviour of $x(t, I)$, $\dot{x}(t, I)$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ as $I \rightarrow +\infty$. The limit functions are solutions of a Bouncing Problem that will be analyzed in detail.

4.1 Potential center with an asymptote

In this section we shall consider that the potential function V in (15) presents an asymptote at $x = a$. That is, we shall assume that V satisfies (H_0) with $\mathcal{J} = (a, +\infty)$, $-\infty < a < 0$. In addition we shall assume that V is convex near the asymptote, meaning that

$$(H_1) \quad V''(x) > 0 \text{ for all } x \in (a, a + \zeta).$$

where ζ is some number satisfying $0 < \zeta < |a|$.

The first result is concerned with the limit as $I \rightarrow +\infty$ of the negative semi-period of $x(t, I)$. It is based on a similar result in [14]. In order to state it properly, denote by $T_-(I)$ the negative semi-period for each $I \in (0, +\infty)$. That is, the length of the interval $\mathcal{N}(I)$. Note that

$$\mathcal{N}(I) = \left(\frac{T(I)}{2} - \frac{T_-(I)}{2}, \frac{T(I)}{2} + \frac{T_-(I)}{2} \right).$$

Lemma 4.4. *Assume that V satisfies (H_0) and (H_1) . Then $T_-(I) \rightarrow 0$ as $I \rightarrow +\infty$.*

In the proof of this result we will employ the following elementary property.

Lemma 4.5. *Let $f : [M, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex and decreasing function. In addition assume that f has derivative $f'(x)$ everywhere and $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ exists and is finite. Then*

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x f'(x) = 0.$$

Proof. Assume $M > 0$. By the convexity property we have that for all $x, y \in [M, +\infty)$, $f(y) \geq f(x) + f'(x)(y - x)$. Taking $x > 2M$ and $y = x/2$, the previous inequality yields to $xf'(x) \geq 2(f(x) - f(x/2))$ and, using that f is decreasing, $|xf'(x)| \leq 2|f(x) - f(x/2)|$ for all $x > 2M$. Then, since $f(x)$ has a finite limit as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ the result holds. \blacksquare

Proof of Lemma 4.4 We denote by $\gamma_-(I)$ the portion of the orbit described by $x(t, I)$ on the half negative plane and by V_- the restriction of the potential V on the negative semi-axis. Then, since $\Omega(I)$ is the energy of the orbit, the negative semi-period is written as

$$T_-(I) = \int_{\gamma_-(I)} \frac{dx}{y} = \sqrt{2} \int_{r_-(I)}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\Omega(I) - V_-(x)}},$$

where $r_-(I)$ denotes the intersection of $\gamma_-(I)$ with the x -axis. The change of variable $V_-(x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\Omega(I)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin \theta$ transforms the previous integral into

$$T_-(I) = -2\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left(\frac{(V_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{V'_-} \right) (V_-^{-1}(\Omega(I) \sin^2 \theta)) d\theta.$$

From hypothesis (H_0) we have that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{(V_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)}{V'_-(x)} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2V''(0)}}. \quad (19)$$

On the other hand, by hypothesis (H_1) , V_-^{-1} is a convex and decreasing function defined in $(V_-(a + \zeta), +\infty)$ with limit $a < 0$ at infinity so, by Lemma 4.5 and setting $y = V_-(x)$, we have that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{(V_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}(x)}{V'_-(x)} = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{y(V_-^{-1})'(y)}{y^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0. \quad (20)$$

Therefore, on account of (19) and (20), there exists $M > 0$ such that $\left| \frac{(V_-)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{V'_-} \circ V_-^{-1}(y) \right| \leq M$ for all $y \in (0, +\infty)$. Since $\Omega(I) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $I \rightarrow +\infty$ then $V_-^{-1}(\Omega(I) \sin^2 \theta) \rightarrow a$ for every $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0)$. Thus, by Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem and on account of (20), $T_-(I) \rightarrow 0$ as $I \rightarrow +\infty$. \blacksquare

The previous result states that the presence of an asymptote of the potential at the negative x -axis implies that the periodic solution $x(t, I)$ tends to stay on the positive half-plane as the action tends to infinity.

A significant role will be played by the derivative of the periodic solutions with respect to the action on the interval $\mathcal{N}(I)$. The next result will help to control its behaviour. Before stating it we introduce some more notation.

Definition 4.6. Let I_ζ be defined by the equation $\Omega(I_\zeta) = V(a + \zeta)$. This is the value of the action corresponding to the energy at the point $(a + \zeta, 0)$. For each $I > 0$ we define

$$\mathcal{A}(I) := (\tau^-(I), \tau^+(I)) = \{t \in [0, T(I)] : x(t, I) < a + \zeta\}$$

the interval of time when $x(t, I)$ belongs to the interval $(a, a + \zeta)$. \square

Due to the symmetry $x(t + \frac{T(I)}{2}, I) = x(-t + \frac{T(I)}{2}, I)$, when $I \geq I_\zeta$ then $\mathcal{A}(I)$ is an interval centered at $t = \frac{T(I)}{2}$ and $\mathcal{A}(I) = \{\frac{T(I)}{2}\}$ if and only if $I = I_\zeta$. Otherwise $\mathcal{A}(I)$ is empty.

Lemma 4.7. Let $x(t, I)$ be a solution of system (15) satisfying (H_0) and (H_1) . Then the following holds:

$$(a) \quad \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(T(I)/2, I) \leq \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \leq \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\tau^+(I), I) \text{ for all } t \in \mathcal{A}(I).$$

(b) $0 < -\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(T(I)/2, I) \leq |a| \frac{\omega(I)}{I - I_\zeta}$ for all $I > I_\zeta$.

Proof. The functions $\dot{x}(t, I)$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ are a fundamental pair of solutions of the variational equation $\ddot{\xi} + V''(x(t, I))\xi = 0$. By definition of $\mathcal{A}(I)$, we have that $V''(x(t, I)) > 0$ for all $t \in \mathcal{A}(I)$ and $\dot{x}(t, I)$ has no critical points for $t \in \mathcal{A}(I)$. Therefore the variational equation satisfies the condition (13) on $\mathcal{A}(I)$ and, by Lemma 3.3, the only critical point of $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ in $\mathcal{A}(I)$ is $t = \frac{T(I)}{2}$. Moreover, by Lemma 4.2 we have $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) < 0$ so $t = \frac{T(I)}{2}$ is a minimum as a consequence of Lemma 3.1 and so (a) is proved.

To prove (b) let us denote $r_-(I) := x(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I)$. We have then $r'_-(I) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I)$ due to $\dot{x}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) = 0$. On the other hand, by conservation of energy $V(r_-(I)) = \Omega(I)$ and so $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\frac{T(I)}{2}, I) = \frac{\omega(I)}{V'(r_-(I))}$. Since $I > I_\zeta$ we have $a < r_-(I) < a + \zeta$. Consequently, there exists $\eta = \eta(I) \in (r_-(I), a + \zeta)$ such that

$$I - I_\zeta = V(r_-(I)) - V(a + \zeta) = V'(\eta)(r_-(I) - a - \zeta)$$

for all $I > I_\zeta$. On account of hypothesis (H_1) , $|V'(r_-(I))| \geq |V'(\eta)|$ for all $I > I_\zeta$. Hence,

$$\left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(T(I)/2, I) \right| \leq \frac{\omega(I)}{|V'(\eta)|} \leq \omega(I) \frac{a + \zeta - r_-(I)}{I - I_\zeta} \leq \omega(I) \frac{|a|}{I - I_\zeta}$$

for all $I > I_\zeta$ as we desired. ■

Remark 4.8. In the above results the potential function $V(x)$ has an asymptote at $x = a$, $a < 0$. Analogous results can be obtained when $a = -\infty$ and the asymptote is located at $b \in (0, +\infty)$. Indeed it is enough to use the change of variables $x \mapsto -x$. □

4.2 Potential center with Lipschitz behaviour at infinity

In this section we consider a potential function defined on $\mathcal{J} = (a, +\infty)$ with $-\infty \leq a < 0$ and satisfying (H_0) . In addition we assume that

(H_2) V'' is bounded in J

where J is a fixed interval of type $J = [\alpha, +\infty)$ with $a < \alpha \leq 0$. We denote $\|V''\|_\infty := \sup\{|V''(x)| : x \in J\} < \infty$.

Definition 4.9. Let $x(t, I)$ be a solution of system (15) satisfying hypothesis (H_0) and (H_2) . For each $I > 0$, we define

$$\mathcal{B}(I) := \{t \in [0, T(I)] : x(t, I) \in J\}.$$

□

We observe that either $\mathcal{B}(I)$ is the whole interval $[0, T(I)]$ or it is the union of two intervals containing respectively $t = 0$ and $t = T(I)$.

Lemma 4.10. Let $x(t, I)$ be a solution of system (15) satisfying (H_0) and (H_2) . Then

$$\dot{x}(t, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(t, I)^2 \geq \frac{1}{4} e^{-2T(I)M} \ddot{x}(0, I)^2 > 0$$

for all $t \in \mathcal{B}(I)$, where $M := \max\{1, \|V''\|_\infty\}$. Note that $|\ddot{x}(0, I)| = V'(r)$.

Proof. The identity $x(T(I) - t, I) = x(t, I)$ implies that it is sufficient to prove the estimate on the component of $\mathcal{B}(I)$ containing $t = 0$. Let us consider the variational equation $\ddot{\xi} + V''(x(t, I))\xi = 0$. Clearly $\dot{x}(t, I)$ is a solution of this equation. If we set $\eta := \dot{\xi}$, $\mathcal{X} := (\xi, \eta)^*$ and

$$A(t, I) := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -V''(x(t, I)) & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

the variational equation is written as $\dot{\mathcal{X}} = A(t, I)\mathcal{X}$. Let $\Phi(t, I)$ be the fundamental matrix of the variational equation with $\Phi(0, I) = id$ for all $I > 0$. The Gronwall's inequality states that

$$\|\Phi(t, I)\| \leq \exp\left(\int_0^t \|A(s, I)\| ds\right),$$

where $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the matrix norm induced by the sup norm of \mathbb{R}^2 . Given a matrix $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_2(\mathbb{R})$, $\|A\| = \max\{|a_{11}| + |a_{12}|, |a_{21}| + |a_{22}|\}$. Since $t \in \mathcal{B}(I)$ we have $\|A(t, I)\| = \max\{1, \|V''\|_\infty\} = M$ and so $\|\Phi(t, I)\| \leq e^{T(I)M}$ for all $t \in \mathcal{B}(I)$. On the other hand, since the matrix $\Phi(t, I)$ is symplectic, $\Phi(t, I)^{-1} = -J\Phi(t, I)^*J$, where $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Consequently, $\|\Phi(t, I)^{-1}\| \leq \|\Phi(t, I)^*\| \leq 2\|\Phi(t, I)\|$ and so

$$\|\mathcal{X}(0)\| \leq \|\Phi(t, I)^{-1}\| \|\mathcal{X}(t)\| \leq 2e^{T(I)M} \|\mathcal{X}(t)\|$$

for all t lying in the component of $\mathcal{B}(I)$ containing $t = 0$. ■

4.3 Potential center with an asymptote and Lipschitz behaviour at infinity

In this section we consider potential functions $V \in C^2(\mathcal{J})$, $\mathcal{J} = (a, +\infty)$ with $-\infty < a < 0$ satisfying the hypotheses (H_0) , (H_1) and (H_2) . Moreover,

$$(H_3) \quad \liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V'(x)}{x} > 0 \text{ and } V''(0) > 0.$$

In the above conditions it is not restrictive to assume that $a + \zeta = \alpha$. From now on, $\|V''\|_\infty := \sup\{|V''(x)| : x > a + \zeta\}$.

Lemma 4.11. *Assume that (H_i) , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$, hold. Then there exists $c > 0$ such that*

$$\frac{c}{2}r^2 \leq \Omega(I) \leq \frac{\|V''\|_\infty}{2}r^2, \quad I > 0.$$

Here $x(t, I)$ is the solution of (15) and $r = x(0, I)$.

Proof. The function $W(x) = \frac{V'(x)}{x}$, $x \in (0, +\infty)$ is positive and satisfies $W(x) \rightarrow V''(0) > 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0^+$. Since $\liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} W(x) > 0$ we conclude that $W(x)$ has a positive lower bound, say $c > 0$. Once we know that

$$V'(x) \geq cx \text{ if } x > 0 \tag{21}$$

we deduce that $V(x) \geq \frac{c}{2}x^2$ if $x > 0$. Here we have used that $V(0) = 0$. We can invoke the identity (16) to deduce the inequality $\Omega(I) = V(r) \geq \frac{c}{2}r^2$. On the other hand, by (H_2) we have that $V''(x) \leq \|V''\|_\infty$ for all $x \geq 0$. Then, taking into account that $V(0) = V'(0) = 0$,

$$V(x) = \int_0^x \int_0^s V''(u) du ds \leq \frac{\|V''\|_\infty}{2}x^2.$$

The inequality $\Omega(I) \leq \frac{\|V''\|_\infty}{2}r^2$ follows. ■

We are now in position to prove the main result of this section. This result gives upper-bounds of $x(t, I)$ and its partial derivatives in terms of the action. Since we are assuming $\alpha = a + \zeta$, the interval $[0, T(I)]$ splits as $\mathcal{A}(I) \cup \mathcal{B}(I)$.

Proposition 4.12. *Let $x(t, I)$ be a solution of system (15) satisfying (H_i) , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Then the following holds:*

$$(a) \quad \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega(I)}} x(t, I) \right| \leq \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}} & \text{for all } t \in \mathcal{P}(I) \text{ and } I > 0, \\ \frac{|a|}{\sqrt{\Omega(I)}} & \text{for all } t \in \mathcal{N}(I) \text{ and } I > 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(b) \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega(I)}} \dot{x}(t, I) \right| \leq \sqrt{2} \text{ for all } t \in [0, T(I)] \text{ and } I > 0.$$

$$(c) \left| \sqrt{\Omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| \leq \begin{cases} \Delta(I) & \text{if } t \in \mathcal{B}(I), \\ \max \left\{ \Delta(I), \frac{|a|\omega(I)\sqrt{\Omega(I)}}{I - I_\zeta} \right\} & \text{if } t \in \mathcal{A}(I), I > I_\zeta \end{cases}$$

where $\Delta(I) := \frac{\sqrt{2M}}{c} e^{T(I)M} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}M^2 T(I)}{c^2} e^{2T(I)M}$ and $M := \max\{1, \|V''\|_\infty\}$.

Proof. In order to prove (a) let us note that by Lemma 4.11, $\sqrt{\Omega(I)} \geq \sqrt{\frac{c}{2}}r$. Since $|x(t, I)| \leq r$ for all $t \in \mathcal{P}(I)$ and $I > 0$, we have

$$\left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\Omega(I)}} x(t, I) \right| \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{c}}.$$

On the other hand, if $t \in \mathcal{N}(I)$ then $a < x(t, I) < 0$ so the assertion in (a) holds.

The proof of (b) follows straightforward from Lemma 4.3. For proving (c), let us first start by considering $t \in \mathcal{B}(I)$. Indeed it is not restrictive to assume that t lies on the component containing 0. By Lemma 4.2 we have

$$\left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| \leq \frac{|\ddot{x}(t, I)|}{\dot{x}(t, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(t, I)^2} + |\dot{x}(t, I)| \int_0^t \frac{|1 - V''(x(s, I))| |\dot{x}(s, I)^2 - \ddot{x}(s, I)^2|}{(\dot{x}(s, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(s, I)^2)^2} ds.$$

By hypothesis (H_2) in $(a + \zeta, +\infty)$ we have that $\mathcal{B}(I) = [0, T(I)] \setminus \mathcal{A}(I)$ correspond to the set of times when $V''(x(t, I))$ is bounded. Therefore, on account of Lemma 4.3 and Lemma 4.10 together with the general inequalities $a \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ and $a^2 - b^2 \leq a^2 + b^2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| &\leq \frac{1}{(\dot{x}(t, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(t, I)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + |\dot{x}(t, I)| \int_0^t \frac{|1 - V''(x(s, I))|}{\dot{x}(s, I)^2 + \ddot{x}(s, I)^2} ds \\ &\leq \frac{2e^{T(I)M}}{V'(r)} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}\Omega(I)e^{2T(I)M}}{V'(r)^2} \int_0^t |1 - V''(x(s, I))| ds. \end{aligned}$$

From (21) we deduce that $V'(r) \geq cr \geq c\sqrt{\frac{2}{\|V''\|_\infty}}\Omega(I)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ leading to

$$\left| \sqrt{\Omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| \leq \frac{\sqrt{2M}}{c} e^{T(I)M} + \frac{4\sqrt{2}M^2 T(I)}{c^2} e^{2T(I)M} \quad (22)$$

for all $t \in \mathcal{B}(I)$. Here we also used that $1 + \|V''\|_\infty \leq 2M$.

On the other hand, if $t \in \mathcal{A}(I)$, by (a) in Lemma 4.7 we have

$$\left| \sqrt{\Omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| \leq \max \left\{ \left| \sqrt{\Omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\pi, I) \right|, \left| \sqrt{\Omega(I)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\tau, I) \right| \right\},$$

where $\tau = \tau_\zeta^+(I)$ is the right-hand endpoint of $\mathcal{A}(I)$. Notice that $\tau \in \mathcal{B}(I)$, so the second function in the previous maximum satisfies the inequality in (22) and so the result follows by (b) in Lemma 4.7. \blacksquare

4.4 Isochronous oscillators with an asymptote and a bouncing problem

In this section we assume that $-\infty < a < 0 < b = +\infty$ and the potential V satisfies (H_i) , $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. In addition it will be assumed that all non-constant solutions of equation (15) have minimal period 2π , that is $\Omega(I) = I$. We will be interested in the asymptotic behaviour of the functions $x(t, I)$, $\dot{x}(t, I)$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ as $I \rightarrow +\infty$. The following notion will be useful to describe this behaviour.

Definition 4.13. Given $\gamma \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$, we say that ψ is a solution of the γ -Bouncing problem (γ -BP) if it satisfies the following properties:

- (i) $\psi \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T}) \cap W^{2,\infty}(-\pi, \pi)$,
- (ii) $\ddot{\psi} + \gamma(t)\psi = 0$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$,
- (iii) $\psi \geq 0$ and $\psi(t) = 0$ if and only if $t = (2n+1)\pi$,
- (iv) $\dot{\psi}(\pi+0) = -\dot{\psi}(\pi-0)$.

□

The space $L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ is composed by the measurable functions which are 2π -periodic and essentially bounded. $W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ is the Sobolev space modelled on $L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$. Indeed condition (i) can be formulated in more classical terms, without reference to Sobolev spaces. More precisely, we can replace it by

- (i') $\psi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is continuous and 2π -periodic, the restriction $\psi|_{[-\pi, \pi]}$ belongs to $C^1[-\pi, \pi]$ and the derivative ψ' is Lipschitz-continuous on $[-\pi, \pi]$.

The equation in (ii) can be understood in the Carathéodory sense. Finally we observe that, by periodicity, ψ also belongs to $C^1[\pi, 3\pi]$ and so the condition (iv) has a precise meaning. Typically ψ' will present a jump discontinuity at the points $t = (2n+1)\pi$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Theorem 4.14. Let $(I_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of actions such that $I_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Then there exist a subsequence $(I_{n_k})_{k \geq 0} \subset (I_n)_{n \geq 0}$, $\gamma \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ and a solution ψ of the γ -BP such that

- (a) $\frac{x(t, I_{n_k})}{\sqrt{I_{n_k}}}$ converges uniformly to ψ , and
- (b) $\frac{\dot{x}(t, I_{n_k})}{\sqrt{I_{n_k}}}$ converges uniformly to $\dot{\psi}$ in $[-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$ for all $\delta > 0$.

Moreover the function γ satisfies

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V'(x)}{x} \leq \gamma(t) \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V'(x)}{x} \quad (23)$$

almost everywhere.

An analogous result holds for $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}$.

Theorem 4.15. In the same conditions of the previous theorem there exists a subsequence $(I_{m_k})_{k \geq 0} \subset (I_n)_{n \geq 0}$, $\gamma_1 \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ and a solution ψ_1 of the γ_1 -BP such that

$$\sqrt{I_{m_k}} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I_{m_k}) \text{ converges uniformly to } \psi_1 \text{ in } [-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta] \text{ for all } \delta > 0.$$

The function γ_1 satisfies the condition

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} V''(x) \leq \gamma_1(t) \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} V''(x) \quad (24)$$

almost everywhere.

In view of the generalized L'Hôpital rule this condition is weaker than (23). It must be noticed that the functions γ and γ_1 do not necessarily coincide even when a common subsequence of (I_n) can be extracted.

Before proving these results we need some preliminary lemmas about the weak* convergence in $L^\infty(J)$, where J is a bounded interval. We first recall this notion of convergence. Given a sequence of functions $\phi_n \in L^\infty(J)$ and $\phi \in L^\infty(J)$, we say that ϕ_n converges to ϕ in the weak* sense, $\phi_n \xrightarrow{*} \phi$ in $L^\infty(J)$, if

$$\int_J \chi \phi_n \rightarrow \int_J \chi \phi \text{ for each } \chi \in L^1(J).$$

Lemma 4.16. *Let $(\phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of functions, $\phi_n \in L^\infty(0, \pi)$, and $C > 0$ such that for each $\delta > 0$ there exists $N = N(\delta)$ satisfying $\|\phi_n\|_{L^\infty(0, \pi - \delta)} \leq C$ if $n \geq N$. Then there exist a subsequence $(\phi_{n_k})_{k \geq 0} \subset (\phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ and $\hat{\phi} \in L^\infty(0, \pi)$ such that $\phi_{n_k}|_{(0, \pi - \delta)} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}|_{(0, \pi - \delta)}$ in $L^\infty(0, \pi - \delta)$ for all $\delta > 0$.*

Proof. Let $(\delta_k)_{k \geq 0}$ be a monotone sequence tending to zero and let us denote $X_k = L^\infty(0, \pi - \delta_k)$. After extending by zero any function of X_k to $(0, \pi)$ we have

$$X_0 \subset X_1 \subset \cdots \subset X_k \subset \cdots \subset L^\infty(0, \pi).$$

We will employ a diagonal procedure. The sequence $\|\phi_n\|_{X_0}$ is eventually bounded by $C > 0$ by hypothesis. Thus, Banach-Alaoglu Theorem states that there exist $\hat{\phi}_0 \in X_0$ and a subsequence $(\phi_{\sigma_0(n)})_{n \geq 0} \subset (\phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ such that $\phi_{\sigma_0(n)} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}_0$ in X_0 . Moreover, $\|\hat{\phi}_0\|_{X_0} \leq C$. The sequence $\|\phi_n\|_{X_1}$ is also eventually bounded by $C > 0$ by hypothesis. Thus, again by Banach-Alaoglu Theorem, there exist $\hat{\phi}_1 \in X_1$ and a subsequence $(\phi_{\sigma_1(n)})_{n \geq 0} \subset (\phi_{\sigma_0(n)})_{n \geq 0}$ such that $\phi_{\sigma_1(n)} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}_1$ in X_1 . Moreover, $\|\hat{\phi}_1\|_{X_1} \leq C$ and $\hat{\phi}_1 = \hat{\phi}_0$ almost everywhere in $(0, \pi - \delta_0)$. Here we are using that $(\phi_{\sigma_1(n)})$ is a subsequence of $(\phi_{\sigma_0(n)})$ and the uniqueness of the limit in the weak* sense. Inductively we have that for each $k \geq 0$ there exist $\hat{\phi}_k \in X_k$ and a subsequence $(\phi_{\sigma_k(n)})_{n \geq 0} \subset (\phi_{\sigma_{k-1}(n)})_{n \geq 0} \subset \cdots \subset (\phi_{\sigma_0(n)})_{n \geq 0} \subset (\phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ such that $\phi_{\sigma_k(n)} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}_k$ in X_k , $\|\hat{\phi}_k\|_{X_k} \leq C$ and $\hat{\phi}_k = \hat{\phi}_j$ almost everywhere in $(0, \pi - \delta_j)$ for all $0 \leq j < k$. Let us consider the sequence $(\phi_{\sigma_n(n)})_{n \geq 0}$ and define $\hat{\phi} = \hat{\phi}_k$ on $(0, \pi - \delta_k)$. Thus $\phi_{\sigma_n(n)} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}$ in X_k for all $k \geq 0$. Moreover $\|\hat{\phi}\|_{X_k} \leq C$ for all $k \geq 0$ and so $\hat{\phi} : (0, \pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is measurable and $\|\hat{\phi}\|_\infty \leq C$. \blacksquare

Remark 4.17. The next example shows that the stronger conclusion $\phi_{n_k} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}$ in $L^\infty(0, \pi)$ cannot be obtained. Let ϕ_n be the continuous function which vanishes on $[0, \pi - \frac{1}{n}]$ and grows linearly from $\pi - \frac{1}{n}$ to π in such a way that $\int_0^\pi \phi_n = 1$. By construction, for all $\delta > 0$ there exists $N = N(\delta)$ such that $\|\phi_n\|_{L^\infty(0, \pi - \delta)} \leq 0$ if $n \geq N$. We prove that there is no subsequence ϕ_{n_k} converging in the weak* sense in $L^\infty(0, \pi)$. Otherwise there should exist $\hat{\phi} \in L^\infty(0, \pi)$ with $\phi_{n_k} \xrightarrow{*} \hat{\phi}$. Testing this convergence with the constant function $\chi = 1$ we deduce that $\int_0^\pi \hat{\phi} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^\pi \phi_{n_k} = 1$. We can also use the characteristic function of the interval $[0, \pi - \frac{1}{N}]$ as the test function χ . In this case we obtain $\int_0^{\pi - \frac{1}{N}} \hat{\phi} = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\pi - \frac{1}{N}} \phi_{n_k} = 0$. Since N is arbitrary these two facts are not compatible and so $\hat{\phi}$ cannot exist. \square

Lemma 4.18. *Let $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function and let $(\phi_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence in $L^\infty(J)$ such that $\phi_n \rightarrow +\infty$ almost uniformly as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. This means that there exists a sequence of numbers (M_n) with $M_n \rightarrow +\infty$ and such that $\phi_n(t) \geq M_n$ almost everywhere. In addition assume that, for some $\gamma \in L^\infty(J)$, $f \circ \phi_n \xrightarrow{*} \gamma$ in $L^\infty(J)$. Then*

$$\liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \leq \gamma(t) \leq \limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad (25)$$

for almost every $t \in J$.

Proof. If $\liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ is finite we take $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\alpha < \liminf_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$. Otherwise we define $\alpha = -\infty$. In the same way we take an upper bound β for $\limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$. We define the set

$$\Omega_{\alpha, \beta} := \{g \in L^\infty(J) : \alpha \leq g(t) \leq \beta \text{ a.e.}\}.$$

The choice of α, β and the convergence to infinity of ϕ_n imply that $f \circ \phi_n$ belongs to $\Omega_{\alpha, \beta}$ if n is large enough. The set $\Omega_{\alpha, \beta}$ is convex and closed with respect to the strong topology in $L^\infty(J)$. Thus, it is also closed with respect to the weak* topology. In consequence γ belongs to $\Omega_{\alpha, \beta}$. The class of functions described by the inequalities (25) is precisely the set $\bigcap_{\alpha, \beta} \Omega_{\alpha, \beta}$. \blacksquare

Proof of Theorem 4.14. Let us denote $f_I(t) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{I}}x(t, I)$ and let $(I_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of actions such that $I_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. The function f_{I_n} satisfies the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{f}_{I_n} + \frac{V'(f_{I_n} \sqrt{I_n})}{f_{I_n} \sqrt{I_n}} f_{I_n} = 0, \\ f_{I_n}(0) = \frac{r_n}{\sqrt{I_n}}, \dot{f}_{I_n}(0) = 0, \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

where $r_n = x(0, I_n)$. Since $\Omega(I) = I$, according to (a) and (b) in Proposition 4.12 we have that $|f_{I_n}(t)|$ and $|\dot{f}_{I_n}(t)| \leq \sqrt{2}$ are uniformly bounded in \mathbb{T} for all $n \geq 0$. Thus the family $\{f_{I_n}\}_{n \geq 0}$ is equicontinuous, bounded and K -Lipschitz with $K \leq \sqrt{2}$ so by Arzelà-Ascoli theorem there exists a subsequence $(I_{n_k})_{k \geq 0} \subset (I_n)_{n \geq 0}$ such that $f_{I_{n_k}} \rightarrow \psi$ uniformly for some function $\psi \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ with Lipschitz constant $[\psi]_{Lip} = K \leq \sqrt{2}$. This proves by now that $\psi \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$.

By Lemma 4.4, we have that $\mathcal{N}(I_n) \rightarrow \{\pi\}$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. Consequently, for any $\delta > 0$ small enough there exists $n_0(\delta)$ such that $[-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta] \subset [-\pi, \pi] \setminus \mathcal{N}(I_n)$ for all $n \geq n_0(\delta)$. Thus, for each $\delta > 0$, the function f_{I_n} is positive on $[-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$ for all $n \geq n_0(\delta)$ and so by hypothesis (H_2) we have

$$\left| \frac{V'(f_{I_n}(t)\sqrt{I_n})}{f_{I_n}(t)\sqrt{I_n}} \right| \leq \|V''\|_\infty \quad \text{for all } t \in [-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta] \text{ and } n \geq n_0(\delta). \quad (27)$$

Thus, it follows from (26) that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that $|\ddot{f}_{I_n}(t)| \leq C$ for all $t \in [-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$, $\delta > 0$ and $n \geq n_0(\delta)$. Again by Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, for each $\delta > 0$ there exists a subsequence $(I_{n_k(\delta)})_{k \geq 0}$ such that $\dot{f}_{I_{n_k(\delta)}} \rightarrow \dot{\psi}$ uniformly on $[-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$. Taking a sequence $(\delta_k)_{k \geq 0}$ tending to zero and arguing by a diagonal process we can consider the convergent subsequence independent from δ and so without loss of generality $\dot{f}_{I_{n_k}} \rightarrow \dot{\psi}$ uniformly in every compact subset of $(-\pi, \pi)$.

Up to now we have proved the convergence results (a) and (b). Moreover, we know by now that $\psi \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$. Let us now show that ψ is a solution of a bouncing problem. The first step will be the construction of $\gamma \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$. On account of (27) and Lemma 4.16, there exists $\gamma \in L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ with $\|\gamma\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} \leq \|V''\|_\infty$ such that

$$\frac{V'(f_{I_{n_k}}\sqrt{I_{n_k}})}{f_{I_{n_k}}\sqrt{I_{n_k}}} \xrightarrow{*} \gamma \quad \text{in } L^\infty(-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta) \text{ for any } \delta > 0. \quad (28)$$

For the sake of simplicity we consider (I_{n_k}) to be the same as the previous subsequence. From the previous limit we have that γ is 2π -periodic.

Let us take $\delta > 0$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{D}(-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta)$ a smooth test function with $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset [-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$. We have that $\text{supp}(\phi) \subset \mathcal{P}(I_{n_k})$ for sufficiently large k . We have, on account of equation in (26), that

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\ddot{\phi}(t) + \frac{V'(f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\sqrt{I_{n_k}})}{f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\sqrt{I_{n_k}}} f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\phi(t) \right\} dt = 0.$$

It is at this point where property (28) plays an important role in the passage to the limit. Indeed, if $u_n \rightarrow u$ uniformly in $L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ and $v_n \xrightarrow{*} v$ in $L^\infty(\mathbb{T})$ with $\|v_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})}$ bounded then $\int_{\mathbb{T}} u_n v_n \rightarrow \int_{\mathbb{T}} uv$. Therefore, since $f_{I_{n_k}}$ converges uniformly to ψ and using the weak* convergence in (28),

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\ddot{\phi}(t) + \frac{V'(f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\sqrt{I_{n_k}})}{f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\sqrt{I_{n_k}}} f_{I_{n_k}}(t)\phi(t) \right\} dt \rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \{ \psi(t)\ddot{\phi}(t) + \gamma(t)\psi(t)\phi(t) \} dt = 0.$$

That is, ψ satisfies the ordinary differential equation $\ddot{\psi} + \gamma(t)\psi = 0$ in the sense of distributions in $\mathcal{D}(-\pi, \pi)$. Since we are dealing with an o.d.e., distributional solutions coincide with solutions in the Carathéodory sense and so $\psi \in W^{2,\infty}(-\pi, \pi)$ and the equation holds almost everywhere in $(-\pi, \pi)$. This shows properties (i) and (ii) of Definition 4.13.

Let us now show the remaining properties. To show (iii) we select $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, $t \neq \pi$. Then, since $\mathcal{N}(I_{n_k}) \rightarrow \{\pi\}$, we know that $f_{I_{n_k}}(t) \geq 0$ for k large enough. In consequence $\psi(t) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} f_{I_{n_k}}(t)$ is non-negative. Since ψ is continuous and periodic we deduce that $\psi \geq 0$ in \mathbb{T} . Moreover, by Proposition 4.12 we have $|f_I(\pi)| \leq |a|I^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. Thus $|\psi(\pi)| \leq 0$ and so $\psi(\pi) = 0$. On account of the 2π -periodicity we have then that $\psi(t) = 0$ if $t = (2n+1)\pi$. On the other hand, if there exists $t^* \in (-\pi, \pi)$ such that $\psi(t^*) = 0$, since $\psi \geq 0$ we also have $\dot{\psi}(t^*) = 0$. Notice that we already know that ψ is in $W^{2,\infty}(-\pi, \pi)$ and so it also belongs to $C^1[-\pi, \pi]$. Thus, on account of uniqueness of solution of the differential equation $\ddot{\psi} + \gamma(t)\psi = 0$ on $(-\pi, \pi)$ we have that $\psi \equiv 0$. However, by Lemma 4.11 we have $f_{I_n}(0) \geq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\|V''\|_\infty}}$ contradicting that $\psi \equiv 0$.

This proves (iii). The symmetry properties of the equation (15) lead to the identity $f_I(\pi + t) = f_I(\pi - t)$. Passing to the limit we obtain the identity $\psi(\pi + t) = \psi(\pi - t)$ which implies $\dot{\psi}(\pi + t) = -\dot{\psi}(\pi - t)$ for all $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$. Note that, by periodicity, ψ also belongs to $C^1[\pi, 3\pi]$. To complete the proof we must check the condition (23). Let us fix a compact interval $J \subset (-\pi, \pi)$. Since $\psi(t)$ is positive on J and $f_{I_n} \rightarrow \psi$ uniformly, there exists a constant $\mu_J > 0$ such that $f_{I_n}(t) \geq \mu_J$ if n is large enough and $t \in J$. We apply Lemma 4.18 with $f(x) = \frac{V'(x)}{x}$ and $\phi_n(t) = f_{I_n}(t)\sqrt{T_n}$. Then $\phi_n \rightarrow +\infty$ almost uniformly on J with $M_n = \mu_J\sqrt{T_n}$. Therefore (23) holds for almost every $t \in J$. The interval $J \subset (-\pi, \pi)$ is arbitrary and the inequality (23) will also hold almost everywhere on $(-\pi, \pi)$. ■

Proof of Theorem 4.15. It is very similar to the proof of Theorem 4.14 and we will stress the points where there appear some differences. Let us denote $g_I(t) := \sqrt{T} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ and let $(I_n)_{n \geq 0}$ be a sequence of actions such that $I_n \rightarrow +\infty$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$. The function g_{I_n} satisfies the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} \ddot{g}_{I_n} + V''(x(t, I_n))g_{I_n} = 0, \\ g_{I_n}(0) = \frac{\sqrt{T_n}}{V'(r_n)}, \quad \dot{g}_{I_n}(0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

Since $\mathcal{A}(I_n) \subset \mathcal{N}(I_n)$, by Lemma 4.4 we have $\mathcal{A}(I_n) \rightarrow \{\pi\}$ as $I_n \rightarrow +\infty$. Thus, for any $\delta > 0$ small enough, there exists $n_0(\delta)$ such that $[-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta] \subset [-\pi, \pi] \setminus \mathcal{A}(I_n)$ for all $n \geq n_0(\delta)$. Therefore, by definition of $\mathcal{A}(I)$, $|V''(x(t, I_n))| \leq \|V''\|_\infty$ for all $t \in [-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta]$ and, by (c) in Proposition 4.12, $|g_{I_n}(t)|$ is uniformly bounded in \mathbb{T} for all $n \geq 0$. Consequently, taking into account equation (29), we have that there exists some constant $C > 0$ such that $\|\ddot{g}_{I_n}\|_{L^\infty([-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta])} \leq C$ and $\|\dot{g}_{I_n}\|_{L^\infty([-\pi + \delta, \pi - \delta])} \leq C$ for all $n \geq n_0(\delta)$. We point out here that C is independent from δ since the previous bounds are independent from δ . By Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, there exist a subsequence $(I_{n_k})_{k \geq 0}$ of $(I_n)_{n \geq n_0}$ and $\psi_1 \in C^1(-\pi, \pi)$ such that $g_{I_{n_k}} \rightarrow \psi_1$ and $\dot{g}_{I_{n_k}} \rightarrow \dot{\psi}_1$ uniformly on compact subsets of $(-\pi, \pi)$. Moreover $|\psi_1(t)| \leq C$ and $|\dot{\psi}_1(t)| \leq C$ for all $t \in (-\pi, \pi)$. In particular ψ_1 is bounded and Lipschitz-continuous with $[\psi_1]_{\text{Lip}} \leq C$. This implies that ψ_1 has a continuous extension to $[-\pi, \pi]$ and, by periodicity, to the whole real line.

By now we have proved that $\psi_1 \in W^{1,\infty}(\mathbb{T})$ and the convergence assertion on the statement. The rest of the proof goes along the same lines of the proof of Theorem 4.14. The only substantial difference is in the last step, when Lemma 4.18 is applied. Now $f(x) = V''(x)$ and $\phi_n(t) = x(t, I_n)$. For each compact interval $J \subset (-\pi, \pi)$ the sequence $\phi_n \rightarrow +\infty$ uniformly in J . ■

5 Resonance of isochronous oscillators

This section is dedicated to prove some of the results presented in Section 2.

5.1 Proof of Theorem A

We first study some simple properties of the linear equation

$$\ddot{y} + a(t)y = b(t) \quad (30)$$

where $a \in L^\infty(0, 2\pi)$, $b \in L^1(0, 2\pi)$ and $\|a\|_{L^\infty(0, 2\pi)} \leq A$.

- (i) Let $\psi(t)$ be the solution of (30) with $b \equiv 0$ and initial conditions $\psi(0) = 1, \dot{\psi}(0) = i$. Then there exists $C > 0$, depending only on A , such that $|\psi(t)| \leq C$ for each $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.
- (ii) Let $y(t)$ be the solution of (30) with initial conditions $y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0$. Then $|y(t)| \leq C^2 \|b\|_{L^1(0, 2\pi)}$ if $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

To prove (i) we observe that the matrix $\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ u & v \end{pmatrix}$ is a solution of the linear system $\dot{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -a(t) & 0 \end{pmatrix} Y$, where $u = \text{Re}\psi$, $v = \text{Im}\psi$. The estimate is obtained as in Lemma 4.10. To prove (ii) we apply the formula of variation of constants, leading to

$$y(t) = \int_0^t [v(t)u(s) - v(s)u(t)]b(s)ds.$$

Cauchy-Schwarz inequality can be applied to the term in brackets to obtain

$$|v(t)u(s) - v(s)u(t)| \leq (u(t)^2 + v(t)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(u(s)^2 + v(s)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C^2.$$

The Second Massera's Theorem [15] states that if all solutions of (2) are globally defined in the future and at least one of them is bounded in the future, then a 2π -periodic solution must exist. Our strategy will be to prove non-existence of 2π -periodic solutions of (2) for $\varepsilon \neq 0$ small. We proceed by contradiction and assume that $\{\varepsilon_n\}$ is a sequence with $\varepsilon_n \neq 0$, $\varepsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ such that the equation (2) has a 2π -periodic solution $x_n(t)$ for $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n$. Let $X_n(t)$ be the solution of (1) with the same initial conditions of $x_n(t)$ at $t = 0$, $X_n(0) = x_n(0)$ and $\dot{X}_n(0) = \dot{x}_n(0)$. The difference $y_n(t) = x_n(t) - X_n(t)$ can be seen as a solution of the equation (30) with

$$a(t) = \int_0^1 V''((1-\lambda)x_n(t) + \lambda X_n(t))d\lambda, \quad b(t) = \varepsilon_n p(t).$$

From property (ii) we deduce that

$$\|y_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} \leq C^2 |\varepsilon_n| \|p\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})}. \quad (31)$$

Here $A = \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |V''(x)|$.

The function $y_n(t)$ can also be interpreted as a 2π -periodic solution of the linear periodic equation

$$\ddot{y} + V''(X_n(t))y = \varepsilon_n p_n(t) - q_n(t)$$

with

$$q_n(t) = y_n(t) \int_0^1 [V''((1-\lambda)x_n(t) + \lambda X_n(t)) - V''(X_n(t))]d\lambda.$$

Note that the coefficients of this equation are 2π -periodic because the oscillator defined by (1) is globally isochronous. All solutions of (1) are of the type $\varphi(t - \theta, r)$. In particular, $X_n(t) = \varphi(t - \theta_n, r_n)$ for some $\theta_n \in [0, 2\pi]$ and $r_n \geq 0$. The function $\psi(t - \theta_n, r_n)$ is a 2π -periodic solution of the homogeneous equation $\ddot{y} + V''(X_n(t))y = 0$. Fredholm alternative can be applied to deduce that

$$\varepsilon_n \int_0^{2\pi} p(t)\psi(t - \theta_n, r_n)dt - \int_0^{2\pi} q_n(t)\psi(t - \theta_n, r_n)dt = 0.$$

In other words,

$$\Phi_p(\theta_n, r_n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{q_n(t)}{\varepsilon_n} \psi(t - \theta_n, r_n)dt.$$

The definition of q_n together with the estimate (31) and the Dominated Convergence Theorem imply that $\frac{1}{\varepsilon_n} q_n(t) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ for every $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. From the property (i) we know that $\|\psi(\cdot, r_n)\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} \leq C$ and the estimate (31) implies that

$$\frac{\|q_n\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})}}{|\varepsilon_n|} \leq 2C^2 \|p\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})} \|V''\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Using once again dominated convergence,

$$\Phi_p(\theta_n, r_n) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

This is incompatible with the assumption (3) and proves Theorem A. ■

A refinement of Massera's Theorem shows that the equation (2) has a 2π -periodic solution if there exists a solution $x(t)$ which is defined in $[0, +\infty)$ and satisfies

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (|x(2\pi n)| + |\dot{x}(2\pi n)|) < +\infty.$$

See [18]. In consequence, if the equation (2) is resonant all solutions satisfy

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (|x(2\pi n)| + |\dot{x}(2\pi n)|) = +\infty.$$

A standard argument using Gronwall's lemma and $\|V''\|_\infty < +\infty$ implies that there exists a constant $C > 0$ such that for every solution $x(t)$,

$$|x(t)| + |\dot{x}(t)| \geq C (|x(0)| + |\dot{x}(0)|) \quad \text{if } t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

Therefore every solution of (2) satisfies $|x(t)| + |\dot{x}(t)| \rightarrow +\infty$ as $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

5.2 Proof of Proposition 2.2

The aim is to show that if Φ_p has a non-degenerate zero (θ_*, r_*) then a 2π -periodic solution persists on the perturbed system (2) for small ε . At this point the authors want to emphasize that Melnikov method to study subharmonic bifurcations cannot be applied in this framework due to the isochronicity of the center. Instead, degree theory will be the key point on the proof of the result. For the sake of completeness we sketch Nagumo's definition of Brouwer degree. There are other equivalent ways to define this degree, we refer the reader to [13] for more details.

Let Ω be an open and bounded subset of \mathbb{R}^d and a function $f : \bar{\Omega} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$ which is continuous and does not vanish on the boundary of Ω . First we assume that $f \in C^1(\bar{\Omega})$ and has a finite number of zeros $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \Omega$ with $\det f'(x_i) \neq 0$ for each i . Then the Brouwer degree of f in Ω is

$$\deg(f, \Omega) = \sum_{i=1}^n \text{sign} \det f'(x_i).$$

In the case f is continuous, we approximate it by functions f_k in the previous conditions and define

$$\deg(f, \Omega) = \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \deg(f_k, \Omega).$$

An important property of the degree is its invariance by homotopy, which plays a crucial role on the proof of the result under consideration.

Proof of Proposition 2.2. Let $x(t; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon)$ be the solution of (2) with initial conditions $x(0) = x_0$, $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$. Define

$$\Delta(t; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\varepsilon} [x(t; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon) - x(t; x_0, v_0, 0)] & \text{if } \varepsilon \neq 0, \\ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varepsilon}(t; x_0, v_0, 0) & \text{if } \varepsilon = 0. \end{cases}$$

For each $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ consider the planar map

$$\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, \quad \mathcal{F}_\varepsilon(x_0, v_0) = (\Delta(2\pi; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon), \dot{\Delta}(2\pi; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon)).$$

We are going to prove that \mathcal{F}_0 has a non-degenerate zero. Then, for small $\varepsilon \neq 0$, the map \mathcal{F}_ε will also have a zero. Clearly this zero will produce a 2π -periodic solution of (2).

Let $N \geq 1$ be the integer such that all non-trivial solution of (1) have minimal period $\frac{2\pi}{N}$. Then $\psi(\cdot, r)$ has period $\frac{2\pi}{N}$ and the map

$$\tilde{\Phi}_p(\theta, r) := \Phi_p\left(\frac{\theta}{N}, r\right)$$

is well defined on the cylinder \mathcal{C} . The map $(\theta, r) \mapsto (N\theta, r)$ is a local diffeomorphism of the open cylinder $\mathcal{C} = (\mathbb{R}/2\pi\mathbb{Z}) \times (0, \infty)$. Let (θ_*, r_*) be the non-degenerate zero of Φ_p given by assumption, then $(N\theta_*, r_*)$ is a non-degenerate zero of $\tilde{\Phi}_p$. This can be deduced from the definition of degree or from Leray multiplication theorem.

Let us now consider the diffeomorphism

$$\eta : (\theta, r) \in \mathcal{C} \mapsto \left(\varphi\left(-\frac{\theta}{N}, r\right), \dot{\varphi}\left(-\frac{\theta}{N}, r\right)\right) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}.$$

We are going to compute $\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \eta$ using the formula of variation of constants. The function $y(t) = \Delta(t; \eta(\theta, r), 0)$ is the solution of

$$\ddot{y} + V''\left(\varphi\left(t - \frac{\theta}{N}, r\right)\right)y = p(t), \quad y(0) = \dot{y}(0) = 0.$$

Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta(t; \eta(\theta, r), 0) \\ \dot{\Delta}(t; \eta(\theta, r), 0) \end{pmatrix} = M\left(t - \frac{\theta}{N}, r\right) \int_0^t \begin{pmatrix} u\left(s - \frac{\theta}{N}\right) \\ v\left(s - \frac{\theta}{N}\right) \end{pmatrix} p(s) ds$$

where $M = \begin{pmatrix} v & -u \\ \dot{v} & -\dot{u} \end{pmatrix}$ and $u(t, r) = \operatorname{Re}\psi(t, r)$, $v(t, r) = \operatorname{Im}\psi(t, r)$. In consequence

$$\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \eta(\theta, r) = 2\pi M\left(-\frac{\theta}{N}, r\right) \tilde{\Phi}_p(\theta, r).$$

Here we are identifying \mathbb{C} and \mathbb{R}^2 so that $\tilde{\Phi}_p$ takes values in \mathbb{R}^2 . The matrix M has determinant one and so the zeros of $\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \eta$ and $\tilde{\Phi}_p$ coincide. For each $\lambda \in [0, 1]$ define $H_\lambda : \dot{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ by $H_\lambda(\theta, r) = M\left(-\frac{\lambda\theta}{N}, r\right) \tilde{\Phi}_p(\theta, r)$. We observe that $H_0 = J\tilde{\Phi}_p$ and $H_1 = \frac{1}{2\pi}\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \eta$ where $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$. Moreover, the zeros of H_λ are independent of λ . We conclude that $(N\theta_*, r_*)$ is a non-degenerate zero of $\mathcal{F}_0 \circ \eta$. Then $(x_0^*, v_0^*) = \eta(N\theta_*, r_*)$ is a non-degenerate zero of \mathcal{F}_0 . This completes the proof. \blacksquare

5.3 Proof of Proposition 2.3

Lemma 5.1. *There exist $C, c > 0$ depending on $\|V''\|_\infty$ such that*

$$c \leq |\psi(t, r)| \leq C, \quad |\dot{\psi}(t, r)| \leq C \quad \text{if } t \in [0, 2\pi] \text{ and } r > 0.$$

Proof. Assume that $\psi = u + iv$ with $u = \operatorname{Re}\psi$, $v = \operatorname{Im}\psi$. Then $\begin{pmatrix} u & v \\ \dot{u} & \dot{v} \end{pmatrix}$ is a matrix solution of the linearized system and the upper estimates are obtained as in Lemma 4.10. In particular $\dot{u}(t)^2 + \dot{v}(t)^2 \leq C^2$ if $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. From Liouville's identity,

$$1 = u\dot{v} - \dot{u}v \leq (u^2 + v^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}(\dot{u}^2 + \dot{v}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq C|\psi|$$

and we can take $c = \frac{1}{C}$. \blacksquare

Proof of Proposition 2.3 Let $p, q \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. The fact that \mathcal{R}_V is open follows from Lemma 5.1 since

$$|\Phi_p(\theta, r) - \Phi_q(\theta, r)| \leq \frac{C}{2\pi} \|p - q\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})}.$$

Let us now show that \mathcal{R}_V is non-empty. To do so, we shall see that if we take a sequence $p_n \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$ with $p_n \rightharpoonup \delta$ then $p_n \in \mathcal{R}_V$ for n large enough. In order to arrive at contradiction we consider a sequence $\{p_n\}_{n \geq 0}$ such that for all $n \geq 0$, $p_n \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$, $p_n \notin \mathcal{R}_V$ and $p_n \rightharpoonup \delta$. From $p_n \notin \mathcal{R}_V$ it follows that for each n there exists a sequence $(\theta_k^{(n)}, r_k^{(n)}) \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\Phi_{p_n}(\theta_k^{(n)}, r_k^{(n)}) \rightarrow 0$. Arguing by a diagonal process we can consider $\Phi_{p_n}(\theta_n, r_n) \rightarrow 0$. On account of the bounds in Lemma 5.1, by Arzelà-Ascoli theorem, there exists a subsequence $\psi(t + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k})$ that converges uniformly on $[0, 2\pi]$ to some $\hat{\psi} \in C(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{C})$ as $k \rightarrow +\infty$. Moreover, $c \leq |\hat{\psi}(t)| \leq C$. Thus,

$$2\pi \Phi_{p_{n_k}}(\theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k}) = \int_0^{2\pi} p_{n_k}(t) \psi(t + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k}) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} p_{n_k}(t) (\psi(t + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k}) - \hat{\psi}(t)) dt + \int_0^{2\pi} p_{n_k}(t) \hat{\psi}(t) dt.$$

The first integral tends to zero as k tends to infinity. Indeed, we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} p_{n_k}(t) (\psi(t + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k}) - \hat{\psi}(t)) dt \leq \|p_{n_k}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})} \|\psi(\cdot + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k}) - \hat{\psi}\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{T})} \rightarrow 0$$

as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ due to the boundedness of $\|p_{n_k}\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})}$ and the convergence of $\psi(t + \theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k})$ to $\hat{\psi}(t)$ uniformly in $[0, 2\pi]$. In addition, since $p_n \rightharpoonup \delta$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} p_{n_k}(t) \hat{\psi}(t) dt \rightarrow \hat{\psi}(0)$$

as $k \rightarrow +\infty$ with $|\hat{\psi}(0)| \geq c > 0$. Consequently,

$$|\Phi_{p_{n_k}}(\theta_{n_k}, r_{n_k})| \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi} |\hat{\psi}(0)| \geq \frac{c}{2\pi} > 0$$

as $k \rightarrow +\infty$, reaching contradiction with the choice of $p_n \notin \mathcal{R}_V$. \blacksquare

6 Two resonance results for a periodic perturbed isochronous of Pinney type

This section is dedicated to prove Theorem B and C.

6.1 Proof of Theorem B

We are concerned with the potential

$$V(x) = \frac{1}{8} \left((x+1)^2 + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right) - \frac{1}{4}, \quad x \in \mathcal{J} = (-1, +\infty). \quad (32)$$

All the assumptions (H_i) are satisfied in this case. From the first derivative $V'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \left(x+1 - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right)$ it is easy to deduce that (H_0) and (H_3) hold. Note that $\frac{V'(x)}{x} \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. The second derivative $V''(x) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{4}(x+1)^{-4}$ is positive and so (H_1) also holds. Finally we observe that $V''(x) \leq 1$ if $x \geq 0$ and this implies (H_2) .

The next result could be stated for a general class of isochronous systems with strictly convex potential. For our purposes we can restrict to the potential defined by (32).

Lemma 6.1. *In the previous notations assume that $x(t, I)$ is a solution of (6). Then*

$$\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I) < 0 \text{ on } (0, \pi).$$

Proof. The functions $\dot{x}(t, I)$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ are a fundamental pair of solutions of the variational equation $\ddot{\xi} + V''(x(t, I))\xi = 0$. From equation (1) we deduce that the critical points of $\dot{x}(t, I)$ coincide with the zeros of $x(t, I)$. In consequence $\dot{x}(t, I)$ has exactly two critical points in the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$, say $-\pi < t_-^* < 0 < t_+^* < \pi$. Moreover, by symmetry, $t_-^* = -t_+^*$. We are going to apply Lemma 3.3 twice. First we take $a(t) = V''(x(t, I))$, $\phi_1(t) = \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$, $\phi_2(t) = \dot{x}(t, I)$, $\tau = t_+^*$. Since $\dot{x}(t, I)$ has no critical points on (t_-^*, t_+^*) we deduce that $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ has no critical points on $(t_-^*, t_+^*) \setminus \{0\}$. Next we observe that $x(t, I)$ has the symmetry, $x(t + \pi, I) = x(-t + \pi, I)$. This allows us to apply again the Lemma with $\tilde{a}(t) = a(t + \pi)$, $\tilde{\phi}_1(t) = \phi_1(t + \pi)$, $\tilde{\phi}_2(t) = \phi_2(t + \pi)$, $\tau = \pi - t_+^*$. Now we conclude that $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ has no critical points on $(t_+^*, 2\pi + t_-^*) \setminus \{\pi\}$. We also observe that t_+^* cannot be a critical point of $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ because this function and $\dot{x}(t, I)$ are linearly independent. Summing up the previous discussion we conclude that $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ has no critical points on the interval $(0, \pi)$. In consequence $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ is monotone on this interval. Finally, by Lemma 4.2, $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(0, I) > 0$ and $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(\pi, I) < 0$ and so $\frac{\partial \dot{x}}{\partial I}(t, I)$ is decreasing. The conclusion follows. ■

The next result describes the asymptotic behaviour of $x(t, I)$ and its derivatives. It was already obtained in [4] but there are significant differences in the type of convergence and also in the proof.

Proposition 6.2. *Let $x(\theta, I)$ be a solution of system (6). Then, as $I \rightarrow +\infty$,*

- (a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} x(t, I) \rightarrow 2\sqrt{2} \left| \cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \right|$ uniformly in \mathbb{T} .
- (b) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} \dot{x}(t, I) \rightarrow -\sqrt{2} \text{sign}(\cos(\frac{t}{2})) \sin(\frac{t}{2})$ uniformly in every compact subset of $(-\pi, \pi)$.
- (c) $\sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \rightarrow \sqrt{2} \left| \cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \right|$ uniformly in \mathbb{T} .

Proof. We apply the results of Section 4.4. A key observation is that the inequality in (23) now becomes an identity because the limit exists. Namely, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V'(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{4}$. In consequence the function γ has to be the constant $\frac{1}{4}$. The next step will be to determine all the solutions of the Bouncing problem when $\gamma = \frac{1}{4}$. A direct computation shows that these solutions are of the type

$$\psi(t) = \lambda \left| \cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \right| \text{ with } \lambda > 0.$$

To determine the admissible values of λ we first compute a couple of limits. Recalling that $x(0, I) = r$ with $V(r) = I$, $r > 0$, and using the concrete form of the potential given by (32) we deduce that

$$\lim_{I \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} x(0, I) = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

Also, from the identity $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(0, I) = \frac{1}{V'(r)}$,

$$\lim_{I \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(0, I) = \sqrt{2}. \quad (33)$$

The existence of these limits implies that the functions ψ and ψ_1 are uniquely determined. Actually $\psi(t) = 2\sqrt{2} |\cos(\frac{t}{2})|$ and $\psi_1(t) = \frac{1}{2}\psi(t)$. In consequence, as $I \rightarrow +\infty$, there is convergence of the functions $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}}x(\cdot, I)$, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}}\dot{x}(\cdot, I)$ and $\sqrt{I}\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\cdot, I)$. The convergence must be understood in the senses specified by Theorems 4.14 and 4.15.

Assertions (a) and (b) are already proved but some additional work is required to prove (c). In view of Theorem 4.15 we know that $\sqrt{I}\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ converges to $\psi_1(t)$ for each $t \in (-\pi, \pi)$. Moreover, by item (b) of Lemma 4.7,

$$\lim_{I \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\pi, I) = \psi_1(\pi) = 0.$$

By symmetry we know that there is pointwise convergence of $\sqrt{I}\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I)$ to $\psi_1(t)$ for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$. We must prove that this convergence is uniform and it is enough to consider the interval $[0, \pi]$. We know by Lemma 6.1 that the function $\sqrt{I}\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\cdot, I)$ is monotone in $[0, \pi]$. A classical result says that if a continuous function $\psi_1(t)$ is the pointwise limit of a sequence of monotone functions $\sqrt{I}\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\cdot, I)$, then the convergence is also uniform. ■

This result can be proved in a more direct way using the explicit formulas for $\varphi(t, r)$ and $\psi(t, r)$ given in Section 2. The proof above is more flexible and can be adapted to general families of potentials having (32) as a prototype.

We finish these preliminary results with some estimates for $x(t, I)$ and its derivatives.

Proposition 6.3. *Assume that V is given by (32) and let $x(t, I)$ be the solution corresponding to (1). Then there exists a constant $C > 0$ independent of I such that*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} |x(t, I)| + \frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} |\dot{x}(t, I)| + \sqrt{I} \left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right| \leq C$$

it $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ and $I > 0$.

Proof. The bounds on $|x(t, I)|$ and $|\dot{x}(t, I)|$ are direct consequences of items (a) and (b) in Proposition 4.12. To get the bound on $\left| \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \right|$ we can combine item (c) with the continuity of the function

$$(t, I) \in [0, 2\pi] \times [0, +\infty) \mapsto \sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(t, I) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Note that this continuity is a consequence of the theorem of continuous dependence with respect to parameters and initial conditions when it is applied to the equation $\dot{y} + V''(x(t, I))y = 0$. The continuity at $I = 0$ is also valid because $\lim_{I \rightarrow 0^+} x(t, I) = 0$ uniformly in t and $\lim_{I \rightarrow 0^+} \sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(0, I) = \sqrt{2}$. ■

Proof of Theorem B We write the equation (2) as the first order system $\dot{x} = y$, $\dot{y} = -V'(x) + \varepsilon p(t)$. This system is defined on $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > -1\}$ and all solutions are global. In fact we can repeat the energy arguments of Remark 2.1 for the potential $V(x)$ given by (32). The estimate (5) now implies that, in finite time, the norm of the solutions $|x(t)| + |y(t)|$ cannot blow up and also that $x(t)$ cannot approach the vertical line $x = -1$. Therefore the maximal solutions $(x(t), y(t))$ are defined for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

Second Massera's Theorem is not directly applicable because the system is not defined in the whole plane. To overcome this difficulty we transport the system from D to the plane (z, y) with $x + 1 = e^z$. In the new variables the system is $\dot{z} = e^{-z}y$, $\dot{y} = -V'(e^z - 1) + \varepsilon p(t)$ and Massera's Theorem is applicable. We can conclude that if the equation (2) has no 2π -periodic solutions then every solution $x(t)$ of (2) satisfies

$$\limsup_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(|x(t)| + |\dot{x}(t)| + \frac{1}{x(t) + 1} \right) = +\infty. \quad (34)$$

We claim that every solution of (2) satisfying (34) has to be unbounded, for otherwise there should exist a number $C > 0$, a sequence $t_n \rightarrow +\infty$ and a solution $x(t)$ with $|x(t)| + |\dot{x}(t)| \leq C$ if $t \geq 0$ and $x(t_n) \rightarrow -1$. Then, for each $h \in [0, 1]$, $1 + x(t_n + h) \leq 1 + x(t_n) + Ch$ and so

$$\int_{t_n}^{t_n+1} \frac{dt}{(x(t) + 1)^3} \geq \int_0^1 \frac{dh}{(x(t_n) + Ch + 1)^3} \rightarrow +\infty.$$

After integrating the equation (2) over the interval $[t_n, t_n + 1]$ we obtain

$$\dot{x}(t_n + 1) - \dot{x}(t_n) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{t_n}^{t_n+1} (x(t) + 1) dt = \varepsilon \int_{t_n}^{t_n+1} p(t) dt + \frac{1}{4} \int_{t_n}^{t_n+1} \frac{dt}{(x(t) + 1)^3}.$$

This identity cannot hold for large n because the last term goes to infinity while the rest remain bounded.

The previous discussions allow us to conclude that the equation (2) will be resonant as soon as it has no 2π -periodic solutions. Our strategy will be to prove non-existence of 2π -periodic solutions of (2) for $\varepsilon \neq 0$ small. We will proceed in several steps. First we prove that the initial condition of a 2π -periodic solution cannot be close to the origin.

Claim 1: There exist $\sigma > 0$ and $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that if $0 < |\varepsilon| < \varepsilon_*$ then every 2π -periodic solution of (2) satisfies $|x(0)| + |\dot{x}(0)| \geq \sigma$.

To prove this claim we denote by $x(t; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon)$ the solution of (2) with initial conditions $x(0) = x_0$, $\dot{x}(0) = v_0$ and define

$$\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon(x_0, v_0) := \begin{pmatrix} x(2\pi; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon) - x_0 \\ \dot{x}(2\pi; x_0, v_0, \varepsilon) - v_0 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (35)$$

The initial condition of a 2π -periodic solution corresponds to a zero of \mathcal{F}_ε . After differentiating with respect to the parameter ε we obtain the expansion

$$\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon(x_0, v_0) = \varepsilon Y(2\pi; x_0, v_0) + o(\varepsilon), \quad \varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \quad (36)$$

where $Y(t; x_0, v_0)$ is the solution of the linear equation

$$\dot{Y} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -V''(x(t; x_0, v_0)) & 0 \end{pmatrix} Y + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ p(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y(0) = 0.$$

Moreover this expansion is uniform on $(x_0, v_0) \in K$ if K is a compact subset of D . For the origin $(x_0, v_0) = (0, 0)$ this system can be solved explicitly and a simple computation shows that

$$Y(2\pi; 0, 0) = \int_0^{2\pi} p(t) \begin{pmatrix} -\sin(t) \\ \cos(t) \end{pmatrix} dt.$$

The condition (3) at $r = 0$ implies that this vector does not vanish and, by continuous dependence, we can find $\sigma > 0$ such that

$$\|Y(2\pi; x_0, v_0)\| \geq \frac{1}{2} \|Y(2\pi; 0, 0)\| > 0$$

if $|x_0| + |v_0| \leq \sigma$. The expansion (36) allows to find $\varepsilon_* > 0$ such that $\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon(x_0, v_0) \neq 0$ if $0 < |\varepsilon| < \varepsilon_*$ and $|x_0| + |v_0| \leq \sigma$, proving the veracity of the claim.

Once we have proved the above claim we will employ action-angle variables (θ, I) . In the punctured plane $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ the Hamiltonian system (2) is transformed into

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta} = 1 + \varepsilon p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta, I), \\ \dot{I} = -\varepsilon p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}(\theta, I), \end{cases} \quad (37)$$

with Hamiltonian function $\mathcal{H}(\theta, I, t) = I + \varepsilon p(t)x(\theta, I)$, where $x(t, I)$ is the solution of (15) introduced in Section 4.

In view of the Claim 1 every 2π -periodic solution of (2) corresponds to a solution $(\theta(t), I(t))$ of (37) but the periodicity of this new solution has to be proved.

Claim 2: There exists $\varepsilon_{**} > 0$ such that if $0 < |\varepsilon| < \varepsilon_{**}$ and $x(t)$ is a 2π -periodic solution of (2) then $(\theta(t), I(t))$ is well defined for each $t \in \mathbb{R}$ and satisfies $\theta(t + 2\pi) = \theta(t) + 2\pi$, $I(t + 2\pi) = I(t)$.

Let $[0, \omega)$ be the maximal interval of $(\theta(t), I(t))$ when it is understood as a solution of (37). In view of the second equation (37) and Proposition 6.3 we deduce that, for each $t \in [0, \omega)$,

$$\left| \frac{d}{dt}(\sqrt{I(t)}) \right| \leq \frac{C}{2} |\varepsilon| |p(t)|. \quad (38)$$

Integrating this inequality and assuming that $t \in [0, \omega) \cap [0, 2\pi]$,

$$\left| \sqrt{I(t)} - \sqrt{I(0)} \right| \leq \frac{C}{2} |\varepsilon| \|p\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})}. \quad (39)$$

This estimate shows that $I(t)$ cannot blow up on the interval $[0, 2\pi]$. Let us show also that $I(t)$ cannot touch the singularity $I = 0$. For this purpose we select a closed orbit γ of (15) contained in $|x| + |\dot{x}| < \sigma$ and denote by $\sigma_* > 0$ the area enclosed by γ . Assuming that $\frac{C}{2} |\varepsilon| \|p\|_{L^1(\mathbb{T})} < \frac{1}{2}\sigma_*$ we deduce from Claim 1 and the condition (39) that

$$I(t) \geq \frac{1}{2}\sigma_*. \quad (40)$$

In principle this estimate is valid for $t \in [0, \omega) \cap [0, 2\pi]$ but now it is clear that $\omega > 2\pi$. Since $(\theta(t), I(t))$ comes from a 2π -periodic solution of (2) we know that

$$\theta(2\pi) = \theta(0) + 2\pi M, \quad I(2\pi) = I(0)$$

for some integer M . The system (37) is 2π -periodic in t and θ and we can conclude that $(\theta(t), I(t))$ can be extended to a global solution satisfying

$$\theta(t + 2\pi) = \theta(t) + 2\pi M, \quad I(t + 2\pi) = I(t), \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

To complete the proof of the claim we must show that $M = 1$. From the first equation in (37), Proposition 6.3 and (40) we deduce

$$\left| \frac{d}{dt}(\theta(t) - t) \right| \leq \frac{C|\varepsilon| |p(t)|}{\sqrt{I(t)}} \leq \sqrt{\frac{2}{\sigma_*}} C |\varepsilon| |p(t)|, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]. \quad (41)$$

For small ε the function $\theta(t) - t - \theta(0)$ must be small on $[0, 2\pi]$ and this implies that $M = 1$.

Claim 3: For small $\varepsilon \neq 0$ the equation (2) has no 2π -periodic solutions.

By an indirect argument we assume that $\{\varepsilon_n\}_{n \geq 0}$, $\varepsilon_n \neq 0$, is a sequence tending to zero such that $x_n(t)$ is a 2π -periodic solution of (2) with $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_n$. Let $(\theta_n(t), I_n(t))$ be the corresponding solution of (37). After extracting a subsequence we can assume $I_n(0) \rightarrow I_* \in [0, +\infty]$ and $\theta_n(0) \rightarrow \theta_* \in [0, 2\pi]$. In view of Claim 2 we know that $\theta_n(t + 2\pi) = \theta_n(t) + 2\pi$, $I_n(t + 2\pi) = I_n(t)$.

Let us assume first that $I_* < +\infty$. From Claim 1 we know that $I_* \geq \sigma_*$ and the estimates (39) and (41) imply that $I_n(t) \rightarrow I_*$ and $\theta_n(t) - t \rightarrow \theta_*$ uniformly in $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. In addition, on account of equations in system (37) and the 2π -periodicity of $I_n(t)$ and $\theta_n(t) - t$ in \mathbb{T} , for all $n \geq 0$ we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) dt = 0. \quad (42)$$

Passing to the limit in the previous equalities we conclude that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta_* + t, I_*) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} p(t) \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}(\theta_* + t, I_*) dt = 0.$$

The functions $\frac{\partial x}{\partial I}$ and $\frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta}$ form a fundamental pair of solutions of (7). In consequence $\psi(t, I_*)$ can be expressed as a complex linear combination of them and therefore $\Phi_p(-\theta_*, I_*) = 0$. This is a contradiction with the condition (3).

Now let us assume that $I_* = +\infty$. In this case, on account of the estimates (39) and (41) we can ensure that $\theta_n(t) - t \rightarrow \theta_*$ and $I_n(t) \rightarrow +\infty$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{T}$. More precisely, $\frac{I_n(t)}{I_n(0)} \rightarrow 1$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{T}$. On account of Proposition 6.2 we have that, as $I \rightarrow +\infty$, $\sqrt{I} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta, I) \rightarrow \left| \cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \right|$ uniformly in \mathbb{T} and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I}} \dot{x}(\theta, I) \rightarrow -\sin\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) \text{sign}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)\right)$ uniformly in every compact subset of $\mathbb{T} \setminus \{\pi\}$. Thus, on account of $\frac{I_n(t)}{I_n(0)} \rightarrow 1$ uniformly in $t \in \mathbb{T}$, as $n \rightarrow +\infty$,

$$p(t) \sqrt{I_n(0)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) \rightarrow p(t) \left| \cos\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right) \right|$$

uniformly in \mathbb{T} and

$$p(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_n(0)}} \dot{x}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) \rightarrow -p(t) \sin\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right) \text{sign}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right)\right)$$

uniformly in every compact subset of $\mathbb{T} \setminus \{\pi - \theta_*\}$. Consequently, using (42) for this particular case,

$$0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(t) \sqrt{I_n(0)} \frac{\partial x}{\partial I}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) dt \rightarrow \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(t) \left| \cos\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right) \right| dt$$

and

$$0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(t) \frac{1}{\sqrt{I_n(0)}} \dot{x}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t)) dt \rightarrow - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} p(t) \sin\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right) \text{sign}\left(\cos\left(\frac{\theta_* + t}{2}\right)\right) dt.$$

In view of Proposition 6.3 we observe that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{I_n(0)}} \dot{x}(\theta_n(t), I_n(t))$ is uniformly bounded. The convergence of the second integral follows from Lebesgue dominated convergence Theorem. These two integrals vanish and this is not compatible with condition (3). Indeed we can apply again dominated convergence to prove that

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} p(t - \theta) \psi(t, r) dt = \int_0^{2\pi} p(t - \theta) \left(\left| \cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \right| + 2i \sin\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) \text{sign}\left(\cos\left(\frac{t}{2}\right)\right) \right) dt.$$

Here we are using (8). ■

Proof of Corollary 2.4 The Fourier expansion of $\psi(\cdot, r)$ is of the type

$$\psi(t, r) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_m(r) e^{imt}$$

and we will derive some properties of the first coefficients. The symmetry $\psi(-t, r) = \overline{\psi(t, r)}$ implies that the numbers $c_0(r)$, $c_1(r)$ and $c_{-1}(r)$ are real. Define

$$\begin{aligned} d_+(r) &= \frac{1}{2}(c_1(r) + c_{-1}(r)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\text{Re}\psi(t, r)] \cos(t) dt, \\ d_-(r) &= \frac{1}{2}(c_1(r) - c_{-1}(r)) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\text{Im}\psi(t, r)] \sin(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

From the explicit formula (8) we observe that

$$d_-(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^2(t)}{\sqrt{\cos^2(\frac{t}{2}) + \frac{1}{\lambda^4} \sin^2(\frac{t}{2})}} dt \geq d_-(0) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (43)$$

Here $\lambda = 1 + r$. To obtain a lower estimate of $d_+(r)$ we cannot apply the same strategy because the corresponding integrand changes sign. We use the symmetry ($Re\psi(\cdot, r)$ is even) to reduce the interval of integration,

$$d_+(r) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [Re\psi(t, r)] \cos(t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [Re\psi(t, r) - Re\psi(\pi - t, r)] \cos(t) dt. \quad (44)$$

A direct computation shows that $Re\dot{\psi}(t, r) < 0$ on $(0, \pi)$. In consequence $Re\psi(\cdot, r)$ is decreasing and $d_+(r)$ is positive. We can go further after observing that $d'_+(r) > 0$ for each $r \geq 0$. This is a consequence of long and direct computations coming from (8). Differentiating with respect to r ,

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [Re\psi(t, r)] = \frac{\sqrt{2}(4 \sin^4(\frac{t}{2}) + 3\lambda^4 \sin^2(\frac{t}{2}))}{\lambda^3(2 + (\lambda^4 - 1)(1 + \cos(t)))^{\frac{3}{2}}}. \quad (45)$$

Next we differentiate this formula with respect to t by quotient rule and observe that all summands on the numerator remain positive on $(0, \pi)$. Then $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [Re\dot{\psi}(t, r)] > 0$ and $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} [Re\psi(\cdot, r)]$ is increasing on $(0, \pi)$. Differentiating with respect to r in (44) and looking at the integral over $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ we conclude that $d'_+(r) < 0$. Hence,

$$d_+(r) > d_+(+\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(\frac{t}{2})| \cos(t) dt = \frac{2}{3\pi}. \quad (46)$$

The computation of $d_+(+\infty)$ involves a passage to the limit ($r \rightarrow +\infty$) in the integral. This is justified by the estimate $|Re\psi(t, r)| \leq 2$ implying that there is dominated convergence.

With respect to the coefficient

$$c_0(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} Re\psi(t, r) dt$$

we differentiate in r and apply (45) to deduce that $c'_0(r) > 0$. Then, using again dominated convergence,

$$0 \leq c_0(r) < c_0(+\infty) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos(\frac{t}{2})| dt = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

After these preliminary estimates we are ready to prove that the condition (11) implies (3). From the definition of $\Phi_p(\theta, r)$,

$$2\pi\Phi_p(\theta, r) = a_0c_0(r) + d_+(r)(a_1 \cos(\theta) - b_1 \sin(\theta)) + d_-(r)(b_1 \cos(\theta) + a_1 \sin(\theta))i.$$

This integral can be identified to a vector in \mathbb{R}^2 defined by $w + DR[\theta]v$ where

$$v = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ b_1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{pmatrix} a_0c_0(r) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad D = \begin{pmatrix} d_+(r) & 0 \\ 0 & d_-(r) \end{pmatrix},$$

and $R[\theta]$ is the matrix of a rotation in the counter-clockwise sense. In the next computations we employ the Euclidean norm in \mathbb{R}^2 , denoted by $|\cdot|$. From (43) and (46) we deduce

$$|2\pi\Phi_p(\theta, r)| = |w + DR[\theta]v| = |D(D^{-1}w + R[\theta]v)| \geq \frac{2}{3\pi} |D^{-1}w + R[\theta]v|.$$

In addition, in view of (43) and (46),

$$|D^{-1}w + R[\theta]v| \geq |v| - |D^{-1}w| = \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} - \frac{c_0(r)|a_0|}{d_+(r)} \geq \sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} - 3|a_0| > 0.$$

The last inequality comes from condition (11). Finally,

$$|\Phi_p(\theta, r)| \geq \frac{1}{3\pi^2} (\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2} - 3|a_0|) > 0,$$

as we desired. ■

6.2 Proof of Theorem C

According to [20] the equation

$$\ddot{x} + x = \frac{\lambda}{x^3}, \quad x > 0 \quad (47)$$

can be solved explicitly. The solution satisfying $x(0) = x_0 > 0$, $\dot{x}(0) = y_0$ is

$$x(t) = \sqrt{(x_0 \cos(t) + y_0 \sin(t))^2 + \frac{\lambda}{x_0^2} \sin^2(t)}.$$

For λ positive this solution is defined everywhere and it is possible to consider the map

$$\Phi_\lambda : D \rightarrow D, \quad (x(0), \dot{x}(0)) \mapsto \left(x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right), \dot{x}\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right)$$

where $D = (0, +\infty) \times \mathbb{R}$. After some computations we obtain

$$\Phi_\lambda(x_0, y_0) = \left(x_0 \varphi_\lambda(x_0, y_0), \frac{-y_0}{\varphi_\lambda(x_0, y_0)}\right) \quad \text{with } \varphi_\lambda(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{\frac{y_0^2}{x_0^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x_0^4}}.$$

The solutions of the equation (4) are also defined everywhere and the Poincaré map $P : D \rightarrow D$ is given by $P = \Phi_c \circ \Phi_1$. Here we are using that the equation (47) is autonomous. Some additional computations show that

$$P(x_0, y_0) = \left(x_0 \Pi(x_0, y_0), \frac{y_0}{\Pi(x_0, y_0)}\right)$$

where $\Pi(x_0, y_0) = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2 y_0^2 + c}{x_0^2 y_0^2 + 1}}$. Due to the structure of P it is easy to check that the function $I(x_0, y_0) = x_0 y_0$ is a first integral, meaning that $I \circ P = I$. In consequence Π is also a first integral and we can compute explicitly the orbits of P , namely $(x_n, y_n) = P^n(x_0, y_0) = \left(x_0 \Pi(x_0, y_0)^n, \frac{y_0}{\Pi(x_0, y_0)^n}\right)$. When $c > 1$ the function Π takes values above 1 and so the sequence $x(n\pi) = x_n$ is a geometric progression going to infinity. When $c < 1$ this is also the case of $\dot{x}(n\pi) = y_n$. In both cases all solutions are unbounded. ■

7 Appendix: a result on isochronous centers

Next result is concerned with the behaviour at infinity of isochronous center when it presents a single asymptote and it is based in [4, Lemma 8]. Here we present a more general version by considering the convexity located at the endpoints of the interval of definition of V instead of the global convexity.

Lemma 7.1. *Let $V : (a, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$ be an analytic 2π -isochronous potential such that $V(0) = V'(0) = 0$ and $xV'(x) > 0$ if $x \neq 0$. Assume that $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} V(x) = +\infty$ and $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} V(x) = +\infty$. In addition we assume that there exist $\zeta, M > 0$ such that V is convex in $(a, a + \zeta)$ with $a + \zeta < 0$ and in $(M, +\infty)$. Then $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (V'(x) - \frac{x}{4}) = -a/4$.*

Proof. Let us denote by V_- and V_+ the restriction of V on the negative and positive axis, respectively. From [7, Theorem B] the fact that V is an analytic 2π -isochronous implies that

$$V_+(x) = (x - \sigma(x))^2/8 \quad (48)$$

for all $x > 0$, where $\sigma(x) := V_-^{-1}(V_+(x))$. Hence, for x positive, $V_+'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(x - \sigma(x))(1 - \sigma'(x))$. Due to $V_+(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ and $V_-^{-1}(y) \rightarrow a$ as $y \rightarrow +\infty$ we have that $\sigma(x) \rightarrow a$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. On the other hand, V_-^{-1} is a convex decreasing function in $(V_-^{-1}(a + \zeta), +\infty)$ with limit $a < 0$ at infinity so by Lemma 4.5 we have that

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} y(V_-^{-1})'(y) = 0. \quad (49)$$

We claim at this point that $\frac{xV'_+(x)}{V_+(x)}$ is bounded as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. Indeed, V_+ is a positive increasing convex function in $(M, +\infty)$ so for all $x, y \in (M, +\infty)$ we have $V_+(y) \geq V_+(x) + V'_+(x)(y - x)$. Taking $x > M$ and $y = 2x$ we have then

$$0 \leq \frac{xV'_+(x)}{V_+(x)} \leq \frac{V_+(2x)}{V_+(x)} - 1$$

for all $x > M$. According with expression in (48) and using $\sigma(x) \rightarrow a$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$, we have

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{V_+(2x)}{V_+(x)} - 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2x - \sigma(2x))^2}{(x - \sigma(x))^2} - 1 = 3$$

which proves the claim.

By the expression of $\sigma(x)$ we have that

$$x\sigma'(x) = x(V_-^{-1})'(V_+(x))V'_+(x) = \frac{xV'_+(x)}{V_+(x)}(V_-^{-1})'(V_+(x))V_+(x).$$

On account of equality (49) and using $V_+(x) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ we have $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (V_-^{-1})'(V_+(x))V_+(x) = 0$.

On the other hand, $\frac{xV'_+(x)}{V_+(x)}$ is bounded as $x \rightarrow +\infty$. Thus, $x\sigma'(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$ (and, particularly, $\sigma'(x) \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow +\infty$). Consequently,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(V'_+(x) - \frac{x}{4} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{4}\sigma(x) + \frac{1}{4}\sigma(x)\sigma'(x) - \frac{1}{4}x\sigma'(x) \right) = -\frac{a}{4}$$

and so the result is proved. ■

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