

$$|S|_{r+p} < \frac{p}{r+p} \frac{1}{8e}$$

$$|t| < 8e \quad \varphi(t, y) \quad \text{con } y \in B_r$$

$$\text{è ben definito} \quad \psi(y) = \varphi(1, y)$$

$$\psi_x(D+V) = e^{[S, \cdot]}(D+V)$$

Restere da discutere la regolante

$$C^{\omega}(B_r, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$f \in C^{\omega}(B_r, \mathbb{R}^n) \Rightarrow f \in C^{\infty}(B_r, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

la serie di Taylor di f in $x_0 = 0$

$$f_j(x) = \sum_{j, \alpha} f_{j, \alpha} x^{\alpha} \quad \bar{x} \text{ tot}$$

convergente in ogni palla B_{r_1} $r_1 < r$

e converge ad f in $\overline{B_r}$

f è limitata in $\overline{B_r}$

\bar{E} è uno spazio di Banach rispetto
alla norma del sup

$$\|f\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x \in B_r} \max_{j=1, \dots, n} |f_j(x)|$$

✖

$$A_r: B_r \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$f = \sum_{j, \alpha} f_{j, \alpha} x^{\alpha}$$

$$\sum |f_{j, \alpha}| |\alpha| < \infty$$

↗ converge tot in $\overline{B_r}$

Chiamo H_r lo spazio delle funzioni

$C^{\omega}(B_r, \mathbb{R}^n)$ e limitate resp. $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$

\bar{E} uno spazio di Banach

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\varphi} = S(\varphi) \\ \varphi(0) = y \end{cases} \quad \text{con } y \in B_r$$

Lemme $\varphi(t, y) \in H_r \quad \forall |t| < \frac{3}{2}$

quindi in particolare $\varphi(y) = \varphi(1, y)$

\bar{E} una funzione analitica

$$\rightarrow \varphi(t, y) = y + \int_0^t d\tau S(\varphi(\tau))$$

$$I = \left[-\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right] \quad M = C(I, H_r)$$

$t \rightarrow \varphi(t, y)$ come funzione di y
 \bar{E} analitica.

\bar{E} è uno spazio di Banach

$$\|f\|_{\infty} = \sup_{I \times B_r} |f(t, y)| \quad \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{norma} \\ \text{del } \max_{j=1, \dots, m} |f_j| \end{array}$$

$$E : \left\{ f \in M : \|f\|_{\infty} \leq r + \frac{p}{2} \right\}$$

$$\Phi(f)(t, y) = y + \int_0^t S(f(\tau, y)) d\tau$$

Verifica

$$(1) \quad \Phi : E \rightarrow E$$

$$(2) \quad \|\Phi(f) - \Phi(g)\|_{\infty} \leq \theta \|f - g\|_{\infty}$$

$$\text{con } \theta < 1$$

allora
$$\varphi = \gamma + \int_0^t S(\varphi) d\tau$$

ammette una (e una sola) sol
in E !

$$D + V \quad \text{con} \quad V \in \mathcal{A}_{R_0}^{\geq 1}$$

$$D = \text{diag}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$$

Non-Resonante e ordine N

$$\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \neq 0 \quad \forall j \quad \forall a$$

$$2 \leq |a| \leq N+1$$

$$\exists r_N > 0 \quad G_N \in \mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$|G_N|_{2r_N} \leq \frac{1}{16e}$$

$$\begin{cases} \phi' = G_N(\psi) \\ \psi(0) = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow \psi(t, y)$$

$$\psi(y) = \psi(1, y) \quad \psi: B_{r_N} \rightarrow B_{2r_N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_x(D+V) &= e^{[G_N, \cdot]}(D+V) = \\ &= D + W \quad (W = W_N) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{con} \quad W \in A_{r_N}^{\geq N+1}$$

$$(\text{Dim. TFI}) \approx n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}(G, V) &:= \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N+1} e^{[G, \cdot]}(D+V) \\ &= \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N+1} \sum_{k=0}^N \frac{(adG)^k}{k!} (D+V) \end{aligned}$$

Caso mabe se

$$\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j = 0 \quad \text{per qualche}$$

$$e, j \quad \text{t.c.} \quad 2 \leq |a| \leq N+1 \quad ?$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N} = K^{1 \leq d \leq N} \oplus \mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$K = \text{Ker} (ad \Delta, \text{ dentro } \mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N})$$

$$K^{1 \leq d \leq N} = \text{Spem}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(x^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} : \lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j = 0 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N} = \text{Spem}_{\mathbb{R}} \left(x^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} : \lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \neq 0 \right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N} = K^{1 \leq d \leq N} \oplus \mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$\text{ad } D[G] = [D, G]$$

$\bar{\epsilon}$ invertibile come mappa da

$$\mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N} \text{ in } \mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$F = \sum_{j, a: \lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \neq 0} F_{j, a} x^a \in \mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \neq 0$$

$$2 \leq |a| \leq N+1$$

$$[D, G] = F \Rightarrow \exists! \text{ sol}$$

$$G \in \mathcal{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$G = \sum \frac{F_{j,e}}{\lambda \cdot e - \lambda_j} x^e \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$$

$$[D, G] = \sum G_{j,e} (\lambda \cdot e - \lambda_j) x^e \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} P : K \oplus \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} R$$

$$\tilde{F}(G, V) = \prod_{\text{Range}} \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} e^{[G, \cdot]} (D+V)$$

$$\prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} R \times \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} P \longrightarrow \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} R$$

$$d_G \tilde{F}(0,0)[g] = \prod_{\text{Range}} \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} [g, D]$$

$$\alpha \quad G \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$[G, D] \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

(perché)

$$[D, G] = \sum G_{j,e} (\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j) x^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$$

$$d_G \tilde{F}(0,0)[g] = [g, D]$$

\bar{e} un'operazione da $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$\exists r_N \quad \exists G_N \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$t_{\varepsilon} \quad \tilde{F}(G_N, V) = 0$$

$$e^{[G_N, \cdot]}(D+V) = D + Z + W$$

$$\text{con } W \in A_{r_N}^{(\geq N+1)}$$

$$Z \in P^{1 \leq d \leq N} \quad \text{di più}$$

$$Z \in K^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

$$n = 2 \quad D = (1, -1)$$

$$\text{Esercizio} \quad \text{descrivere} \quad K^{1 \leq d \leq 4}$$

$$(\text{per } N \text{ generici}) \quad V(x_1, x_2) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x_2} \\ -\frac{\partial H}{\partial x_1} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1 \\ \dot{x}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ -x_2 \end{pmatrix} + V(x_1, x_2)$$

↓ con Birkhoff

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{y}_1 \\ \dot{y}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ -y_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} Z_1(y_1, y_2) y_1 \\ Z_2(y_1, y_2) y_2 \end{pmatrix} + W$$

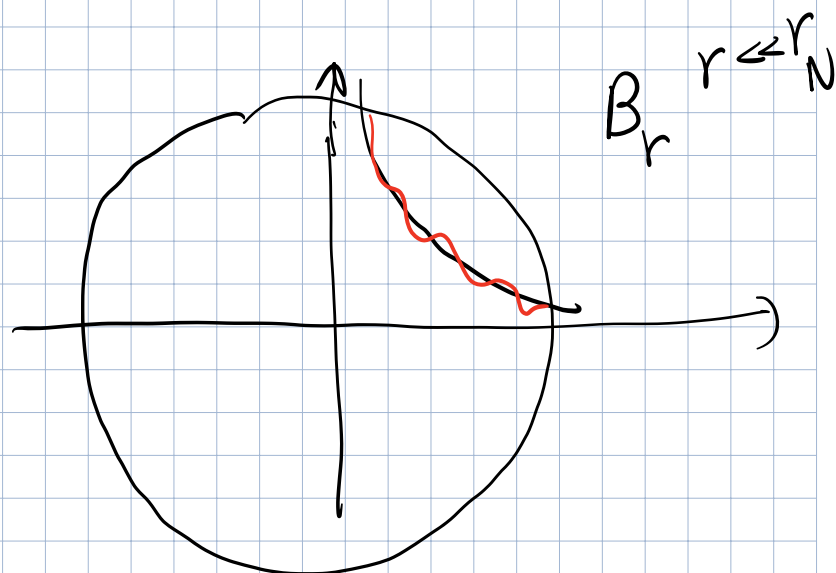
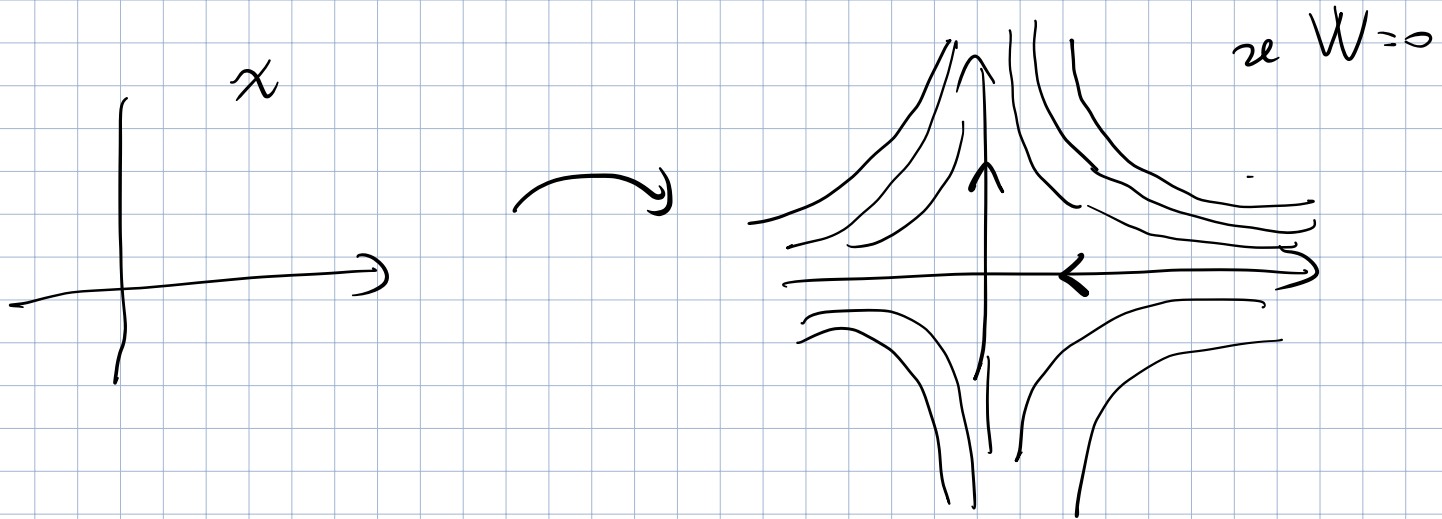
Se si parte da una eq.

Hamiltoniana allora si dim.

che $Z_1(y_1, y_2) = -Z_2(y_1, y_2)$

allora y_1, y_2 è una costante

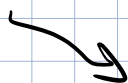
del moto se $W = 0$



$$P^{1 \leq d \leq 4}$$

$$x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1}$$

$$2 \leq |a_1 + a_2| \leq 5$$



$$x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}$$

$$K = \text{Span} \nearrow \text{t.c.} \quad \lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 = -1$$

$$D + V \xrightarrow{G_N^N} D + Z + W$$

$$\text{dove } W \in \mathcal{A}_{r_N}^{\geq N+1} \quad \text{e } r < r_N$$

$\bar{\epsilon}$ molto piccolo

$$\bar{x} = D + V \rightsquigarrow \bar{y} = D + Z + W$$

confronto la dinamica vera

$$\Downarrow \rightarrow y' = D + Z + W$$

con la "forma normale" ¹⁾

$$\Downarrow \rightarrow u' = D + Z$$

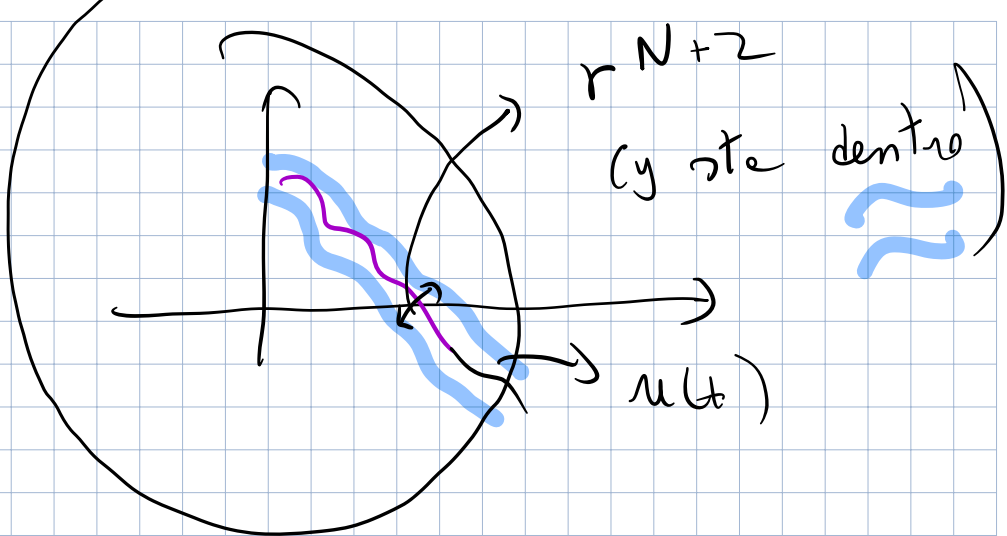
per $|t| \leq T$

fino a che $y(t)$ e $u(t)$ sono in B_r

allora $|y(t) - u(t)| \leq MT e^{2 \max(\lambda_j) T}$

dove $M = \max_{x \in B_r} |W(x)| \leq \frac{r^{N+2}}{r_N^{N+1}} |W|_{r_N}$

$$|y - u| \sim r^{N+2} T e^{LT}$$



$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ q \\ p \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p \\ -q \end{pmatrix} + V = D \begin{pmatrix} p \\ q \end{pmatrix} + V$$

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

non \bar{e}
diagonalizz.
in \mathbb{R}

$$D + V \quad \text{con} \quad D = p \frac{\partial}{\partial q} - q \frac{\partial}{\partial p}$$

È più difficile studiare

$$\text{ad } D: G \rightarrow [D, G]$$

(non è più lineare su $\mathcal{P}^{(d)}$)

$$\mathcal{F}(G, V) = \prod_{\text{Range}} \prod_{1 \leq d \leq N} [G, (D+V)]$$

$$\mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N} = K^{1 \leq d \leq N} \oplus R^{1 \leq d \leq N}$$

da ve

K = il ker di $\text{ad } D$ nullo

spazio $\mathcal{P}^{1 \leq d \leq N}$ R è il range

$$\dot{x} = Ax + V^{\geq 1}$$

con A non semisemplice

$$A = S + N \quad (S \text{ e } N \text{ commutano})$$

$$\dot{x} = D + V$$

D è diagonale

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$$

e tutte le $\lambda_i > 0$

$$\lambda_i \geq 0$$

allora $\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_J$

se $|a|$ è abbastanza grande

$$\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \geq \min_{i=1, \dots, m} (\lambda_i')$$

$$\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \geq \sum \lambda_i' a_i' - \lambda_j$$

$$\geq \min_{i=1, \dots, m} \lambda_i' \sum_k a_k' - \max_{i=1, \dots, m} \lambda_i'$$

"

$$\min \lambda_i' |a| - \max \lambda_i'$$

$$\text{se } |a| \geq \frac{\max \lambda_i'}{\min \lambda_i'} + 1 \quad (= N_0)$$

$$\text{allora } \lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j \geq \min \lambda_i'$$

se D è non resonante
 e ordine N_0 allora

$$\inf_{a, j} |\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j| = \gamma > 0$$

1)

$$\min \left(\inf_{|a| \leq N_0} |\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j|, \inf_{|a| > N_0} |\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j| \right)$$

$$\geq \min \left(\min_{|a| \leq N_0} |\lambda \cdot a - \lambda_j|, \min \lambda_i \right)$$

$\downarrow \neq 0$

si come D è non-res e ordine N_0
 $\hookrightarrow \neq 0$

Teorema (Poincaré)

$$D+V \quad \text{con} \quad V \in A_{R_0}^{\geq 1}$$

$$\text{e} \quad D = \sum \lambda_i x_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \quad \text{con} \quad \lambda_i > 0$$

e NON resonant (e ordine N_0)

$$\left(\text{con} \quad \inf_{i,j} |\lambda_i - \lambda_j| =: \gamma > 0 \right)$$

$$\text{allora} \quad \exists r_N > 0; \exists G_N \in A_{2r_N}^{\geq 1}$$

$$\text{e} \quad [G_N, \cdot] (D+V) = D$$

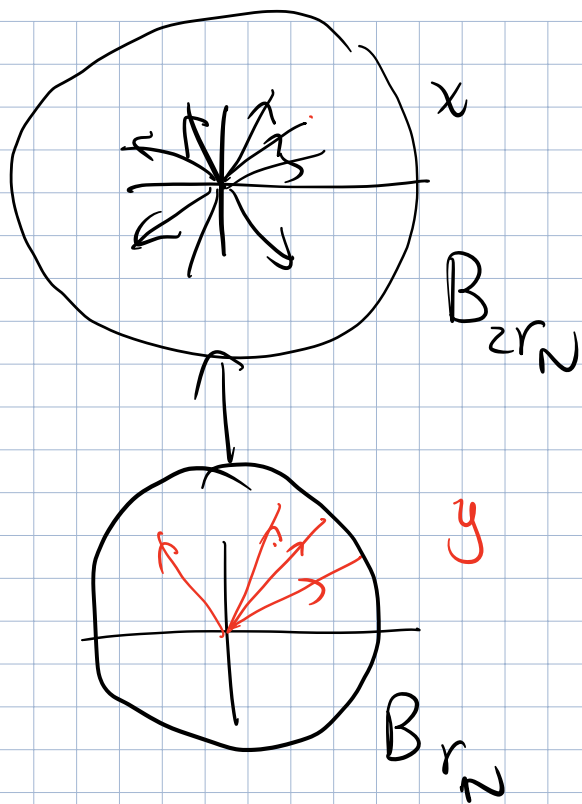
$$\text{per} \quad y \in B_{r_N}$$

$$\text{esiste} \quad \psi : B_{r_N} \rightarrow B_{2r_N} \quad \text{t.c.}$$

$$\dot{x} = D + V$$

$$\uparrow \quad \psi$$

$$\dot{y} = D$$



$$F(G, V) = e^{[G, (D+V)]} - D$$

$$V = A_{2r}^{\geq 1}$$

$$G \in A_{2r}^{\geq 1}$$

$$\|G\|_{2r} \leq \frac{1}{16\epsilon}$$

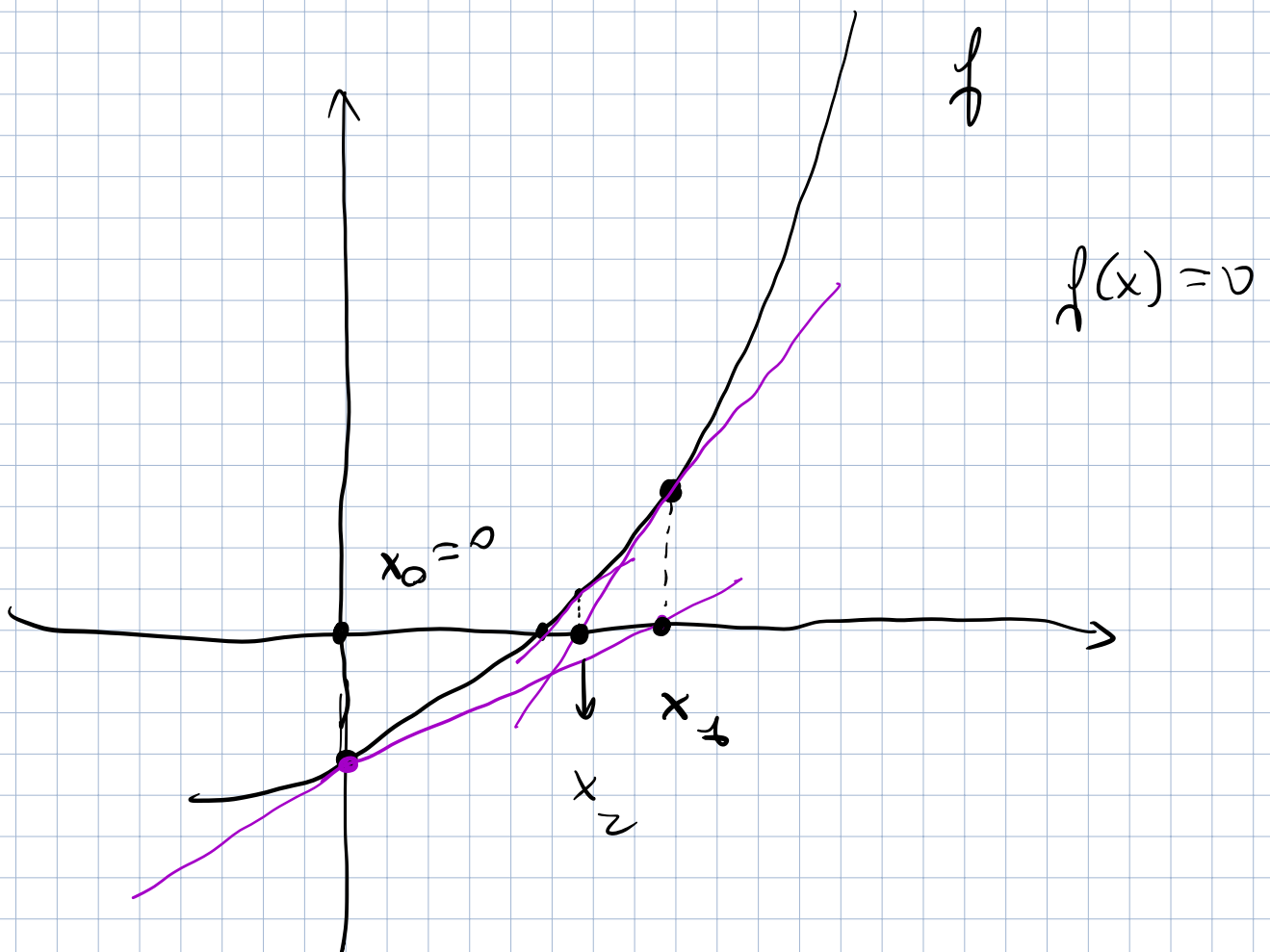
$$A_{2r}^{\geq 1} \times A_{2r}^{\geq 1} \longrightarrow A_r^{\geq 1}$$

$$F(0, 0) = 0$$

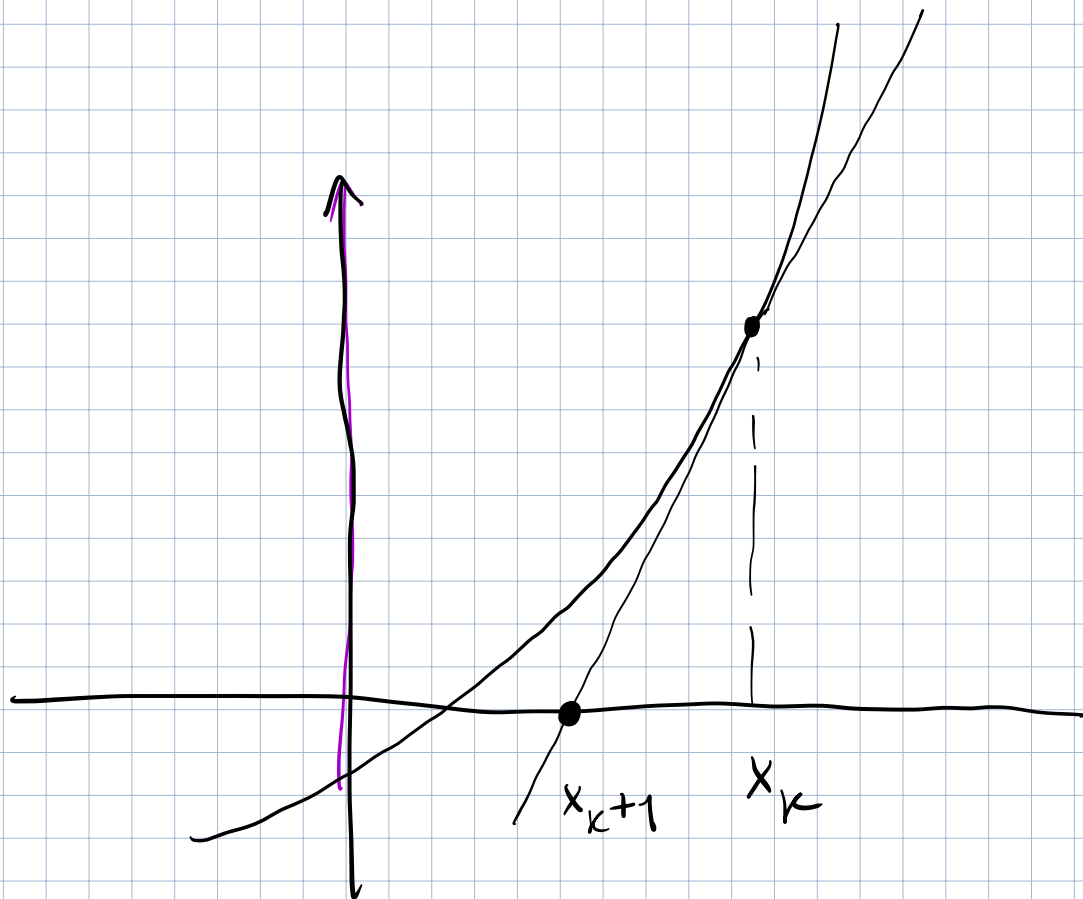
$$d_G \mathcal{F}(0,0)[g] = [g, D]$$

e vero che $ad D$ è invertibile

da $A_{2r}^{\geq 1} \rightarrow A_r^{\geq 1} ?$



$$x_i \rightarrow \bar{x} \quad \text{con} \quad f(\bar{x}) = 0$$



$$y = f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x - x_k)$$

$$0 = f(x_k) + f'(x_k)(x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

$$x_{k+1} = -\frac{f(x_k)}{f'(x_k)} + x_k$$

$$f(x_{k+1}) \sim (f(x_k))^2 \quad f(x_0) \ll 1$$

