圆周上的动力系统笔记*

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1 圆周自映射的提升

Definition 1 (提升)

若F使得

$$\mathbb{R}^1 \xrightarrow{F} \mathbb{R}^1$$

$$E \downarrow \qquad \qquad \downarrow E$$

$$S^1 \xrightarrow{f} S^1$$

图可交换,即 $f\circ E=E\circ F$,则称 $F:\mathbb{R}^1\to\mathbb{R}^1$ 为 $f:S^1\to S^1$ 的提升。其中 $E:x\in\mathbb{R}^1\to e^{i2\pi x}\in S^1$ 称为 $\mathbb{R}^1\to S^1$ 的覆迭映射, (\mathbb{R}^1,E) 称为 S^1 的覆迭空间。

Theorem 1 $f: S^1 \to S^1$ 连续,则:

(i)存在F使得 $f \circ E = E \circ F$

 $(ii)F(x+1) = F(x) + k, k \in \mathbb{Z}$, 即F(x) - kx为1-周期函数

 $(iii)l \in \mathbb{Z}$,则F(x) + l也是f的提升,且f的任意提升有F(x) + l的形式。

Proof

$$\mathrm{(ii)} f(E(x)) = E(F(x)) \Rightarrow f(e^{i2\pi x}) = e^{i2\pi F(x)}$$

^{*}参考《微分动力系统原理》(张筑生)

$$\text{th}\,f(e^{i2\pi x}) = f(e^{i2\pi(x+1)}) = e^{i2\pi F(x+1)}, \quad \text{th}\,e^{i2\pi F(x+1)} = e^{i2\pi F(x)}$$

⇒
$$F(x+1)$$
与 $F(x)$ 相差一个整数。

(iii)设
$$F$$
, G 都是 f 的提升, $f(e^{i2\pi x}) = e^{i2\pi F(x)} = e^{i2\pi G(x)}$

$$\Rightarrow F = G + l$$
.

Definition 2 (映射度)

 $deg(f) \triangleq F(x+1) - F(x)$ 称为f的映射度。

Proposition 1 $f,g:S^1 \to S^1$, F,G为f,g的提升,则 $F \circ G$ 为 $f \circ g$ 的提升。

Proof

$$(f \circ g)E = f \circ (g \circ E) = f \circ (E \circ G) = (f \circ E) \circ G = F \circ E \circ G$$

Proposition 2 $f,g:S^1\to S^1$, $id:S^1\to S^1,z\to z$, M:

$$(i)deg(f \circ g) = deg(f)deg(g)$$

$$(ii)deg(id) = 1$$
.

Proof

$$(i)F \circ G(x+1) = F(G(x) + deg(g)) = F(G(x)) + deg(f)deg(g)$$

$$(ii)x \to x \Rightarrow F(x+1) = F(x) + 1$$

Proposition 3 设 $f: S^1 \to S^1$ 同胚,则 $deg(f) = \pm 1$ 。

Proof

Proposition 4 $\varphi, \psi, \chi.X \to X.\psi \varphi = \chi$, 则:

(i)
$$\chi \stackrel{.}{\neq} \Rightarrow \varphi \stackrel{.}{\neq}$$

$$(ii)$$
 $χ$ $满$ $⇒$ $ψ$ $满$ $◦$

Proposition 5 $h: S^1 \to S^1$ 同胚, $H, K 为 h. h^{-1}$ 的提升,则:

 $H \circ K = id + l, K \circ H = id + m$,因而,

(i) H, K都是同胚, (ii) H^{-1} 是 h^{-1} 的提升, $H^{-1} = k + n$ 。

Proof

(ii)
$$E \circ H \circ H^{-1} = E$$
, 又 $E \circ H \circ H^{-1} = h \circ E \circ H^{-1}$
 $\Rightarrow h \circ E \circ H^{-1} = E \Rightarrow h^{-1} \circ h \circ E \circ H^{-1} = h^{-1} \circ E \Rightarrow E \circ H^{-1} = h^{-1} \circ E$
 $\Rightarrow h^{-1} \not \to H^{-1}$ 的提升 $\Rightarrow H^{-1} = K + n \ (K \not \to h^{-1}$ 的提升)

Definition 3 (保(反)向同胚)

若 $f: S^1 \to S^1$ 同胚,deg(f) = 1,则称f为保向同胚,反之称为反向同胚。

圆周自同胚的旋转数 $\mathbf{2}$

Theorem 2 设 $f: S^1 \to S^1$ 保向同胚, $F \to f$ 的提升,则

极限:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{F^n(x)-x}{n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{F^n(x)}{n}$$
存在,且与 x 无关,记为 $\rho(F)$,

若
$$F_1 = F + l(l \in \mathbb{Z})$$
,则 $\rho(F_1) = \rho(F) + l$,

$$\rho(f) \triangleq \rho(F) mod 1 \in [0,1)$$
 称为 f 的旋转数。

Proof

首先证明一个事实: $F(x) = x + \varphi(x)$ 为连续单调递增函数,则 $\varphi(x)$ 的振

幅
$$\leq 1 (max\varphi(x) - min\varphi(x) \leq 1)$$
。

任取
$$x < y < x + 1 \Rightarrow F(x) < F(y) < F(x + 1) = F(x) + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x) - x - 1 \le F(y) - y \le F(x) + 1 - x$$
,从而, $\varphi(x)$ 的振幅 ≤ 1

$$\forall$$
给定, 由归纳法易证: $F^m(x+1) = F^m(x) + 1 \Rightarrow F^m(x) = x + \varphi_m(x)$

$$i \exists \alpha_m = min(F^m(x) - x), \beta_m = max(F^m(x) - x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_m \le F^m(x) - x \le \beta_m(\beta_m - \alpha_m \le 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_m \leq F^{2m}(x) - F^m(x) \leq \beta_m \cdots$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_m \leq F^{km}(x) - F^m(x) \leq \beta_{(k-1)m}$$

求和得
$$k\alpha_m \leq F^{km}(x) - x \leq k\beta_m$$

$$\mathbb{X} \forall n, \exists k, 0 \leq r < m, s.t. \quad n = km + r$$

$$r\alpha_1 \le F^r(x) - x \le r\beta_1$$
, $k\alpha_m \le F^{km+r}(x) - F^r(x) \le k\beta_m$

$$\Rightarrow k\alpha_m + r\alpha_1 \le F^{km+r}(x) - x \le k\beta_m + r\beta_1$$

$$\begin{split} &\Rightarrow \frac{k\alpha_m + r\alpha_1}{n} \leq \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \frac{k\beta_m + r\beta_1}{n} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{k\alpha_m + r\alpha_1}{km + r} \leq \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \frac{k\beta_m + r\beta_1}{km + r} \\ &\stackrel{\cong}{=} n \to \infty \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_m}{m} \leq \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \frac{\beta_m}{m} \end{split}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha_m}{m} \leq \liminf \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \limsup \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \frac{\beta_m}{m} = \frac{\alpha_m}{m} + \frac{1}{m}$$
 从而lim inf $\frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \leq \limsup \frac{F^{km+r}(x) - x}{n} \Rightarrow$ 极限存在。

若
$$F_1 = F + l$$
则 $F_1 \circ F_1 = F_1(F + l) = (F + l)(F + l) = F(F + l) + l = F(F(x)) + 2l$
依归纳: $F_1^n(x) = F^n(x) + nl$
从而, $\rho(F_1) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F_1^n(x)}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F^n(x) + nl}{n} = \rho(F) + l$
故 $\rho(F_1) = \rho(F) + l$ 。

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{Remark} \ \mathbf{1} \ \rho(f^{-1}) = -\rho(f) \\ \rho(F^{-1}) \triangleq \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(F^{-1})^n(x) - x}{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F^{-n}(x) - x}{n} = -\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F^n(y) - y}{n} = -\rho(F) \end{array}$$

Remark 2 $\rho(f^l) = \rho(F^l) mod \quad 1 = l\rho(f) mod \quad 1$

Theorem 3
$$\rho(f)$$
关于 $f \in Hom(S^1, S^1)$ 连续,即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$,当 $|g - f|_{C^0} < \delta$ 时, $|\rho(g) - \rho(f)| < \varepsilon, |g - f|_{C^0} = inf|G(x) - F(x)|_{C^0}$ 。

Theorem 4 存在保向同胚h使得

$$S^{1} \xrightarrow{f} S^{1}$$

$$\downarrow h \qquad \qquad \downarrow h$$

$$S^{1} \xrightarrow{f} S^{1}$$

图可换,即fg(拓扑共轭),则 $\rho(f) = \rho(g)$ 。

Proof

设F是f的提升,G是g的提升,H是h的提升,

由图可换知: $g \circ h = h \circ f \Rightarrow G \circ H = H \circ F + l$

依归纳法知: $G^m \circ H = H \circ F^m + ml$

求旋转数:
$$\rho(G) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{G^n(H(0))}{n}$$

由于
$$G^n(H(0)) = H \circ F^n(0) + nl$$
,则 $\frac{G^n(H(0))}{n} = \frac{H \circ F^n(0) + nl}{n} = \frac{H \circ F^n(0) - F^n(0) + F^n(0) + nl}{n}$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{G^n(H(0))}{n} = \rho(G) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{H \circ F^n(0) - F^n(0)}{n} + \rho(F) + l$$
下证 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{H \circ F^n(0) - F^n(0)}{n} = 0$
由于 H 微分同胚,则 $H(x) - x$ 为1-周期函数
$$\Rightarrow |H(x) - x|$$
有界 $\Rightarrow |H(x) - x| \le 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{H \circ F^n(0) - F^n(0)}{n} = 0$
从而 $\rho(G) = \rho(F) + l \Rightarrow \rho(G) \mod 1 = \rho(F) \mod 1 + l \mod 1$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(g) = \rho(f)$$

Proposition 6 $\rho(f)$ 为有理数⇔ f有周期点

Proof

"
$$\Leftarrow$$
" $\exists x, s.t.$ $f^N(x) = x \pm KS^1$ 中,即 $F^N(x) = x + M$
$$\rho(F) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{F^{nN}(x_0)}{nN} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{Mn + x_0}{nN} = \frac{M}{N}$$
 $\Rightarrow \rho(f) = \rho(F) mod$ 1为有理数
$$\text{" } \Rightarrow \text{" } \ \, \partial \rho(f) = \frac{M}{N}, \ \, \text{要证} f^N(x) \, \bar{\eta} \, \bar{\eta}$$

矛盾, 从而 $f^N(x)$ 有不动点, 故f有周期点

Proposition 7 f有周期点,则 $\exists M, (M,N)=1$,使得 $\rho(f)=\frac{M}{N}$ $\Rightarrow Per(f)=\{N\}$ 即只有N周期点

3 Ω 集的分析

Definition 4 (游荡点)

设 $f: M \to M, x \in M, \exists x \in U, s.t. f^n(U) \cap U = \emptyset$, 则x称为游荡点.

Definition 5 (非游荡点)

x的任意邻域U, $f^n(U) \cap U = \emptyset$, 则x称为非游荡点.

Definition 6 (Ω**(Ω**)

非游荡点的集合称为非游荡集,记为Ω集.

Example 1 若
$$\rho(f) = \frac{M}{N}$$
, $\Rightarrow x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N$.,其中 $f(x_i) = x_{i+1}, f(x_N) = x_1, i = 1, \dots, n-1$,则 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_N 为非游荡点.
$$Per(f) \subseteq \Omega(f).$$

Theorem 5 若
$$Per(f) \neq (\Leftrightarrow \rho(f) = \frac{M}{N})$$
,则 $\Omega(f) = Per(f)$.

Proof

由于Per(f)为闭集,则 $S^1 \setminus Per(f)$ 为开集,又开集能够分解成开区间的并,则 设 $(\alpha,\beta) \subset S^1 \setminus Per(f)$.

从而
$$f^n((\alpha,\beta)) \cap (\alpha,\beta) = \emptyset (n=1,\cdots,N-1), f^N((\alpha,\beta)) = (\alpha,\beta)$$

$$\forall x \in (\alpha, \beta), f^N(x) > x \vec{\boxtimes} f^N(x) < x$$

不妨设
$$f^N(x) > x$$
,则 $f^{kN}(x) > \dots > f^{2N}(x) > f^N(x) > x$

依单调有界原理,知 $\lim_{k\to\infty}f^{kN}(x)=\alpha\Rightarrow x$ 为游荡点.

 \Rightarrow S¹ \ Per(f) 里的点都是游荡点⇒ Per(f) 都是非游荡点

$$\Rightarrow Per(f) \subseteq \Omega(f) \Rightarrow Per(f) = \Omega(f).$$

Remark 3 $\rho(f)$ 为无理数 $\Leftrightarrow Per(f) = \emptyset$.

Example 2 $F(x) = x + \alpha$ (α 为无理数), $\Omega(f) = S^1$.

Lemma 1 $Per(f)=\varnothing$,设 Λ 为 闭非空不变集, (α,β) 为 Λ 的 余集 区间,则 $\omega(x)\subset\Lambda$,对 $\forall x\in(\alpha,\beta)$.

Proof

由于 Λ 为闭非空不变集,则 $f^1(\Lambda) \subset \Lambda \Rightarrow f^n((\alpha,\beta))$ 仍为 Λ 的余区间

且
$$f^i((\alpha,\beta)) \cap f^j((\alpha,\beta)) = \emptyset (i \neq j)$$
,否则有 $f^{i-j}((\alpha,\beta)) = (\alpha,\beta)$ 与 $Per(f) = \emptyset$ 矛盾

令
$$I = (\alpha, \beta)$$
,则有 $I, f(I), f^2(I), \cdots, f^n(I), \cdots$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in (\alpha, \beta), \{f^n(x)\}$$
与 $\{f^n(\alpha)\}$ 有相同的极限点

$$\Rightarrow \omega(x) = \omega(\alpha) \subset \Lambda \Rightarrow \omega(x) \subset \Lambda.$$

Theorem 6 设 $Per(f)=\varnothing$,则: $(i)\Omega(f)=\omega(x)=\alpha(x)(\forall x\in S^1)$

 $(ii)\Omega(f)$ 为极小不变集

 $(iii)\Omega(f)$ 或为 S^1 ,或是 S^1 的无处稠密的完全集(Cantor集)

Proof

(i)

依lemma 1, 令
$$\Lambda = \omega(x)$$
, 对 $\forall y \in S^1 \setminus \omega(x)$, 有 $\omega(y) \subseteq \Lambda = \omega(x)$ ⇒ y 为游荡点⇒ $\Omega = S^1 \setminus S^1 \setminus \omega(x) \subseteq \omega(x)$ 又 $\omega(x) \subseteq \Omega \Rightarrow \Omega(f) = \omega(x)$

(ii)

设
$$A \subset \Omega(f)$$
, A 为闭的不变非空集, $\mathbb{Q} y \in A, \omega(y) \subseteq A$
$$\mathbb{Q} \Omega(f) = \omega(y) \subseteq A \Rightarrow \Omega(f) = A$$

(iii)

设 $\Omega \neq S^1, f(\Omega) = \Omega$ (Ω 为不变集) $f(\partial \Omega) = \partial \Omega$ (闭集)

 $\Rightarrow \partial \Omega \subset \Omega$ 为闭的非空不变

由(ii)知, $\partial\Omega = \Omega \Rightarrow \Omega$ 无内点 $\Rightarrow \Omega \in S^1$ 的无处稠密集.

下证Ω为完全集.

 $\exists f^{n_i}(y) \to y(n_i \to \infty) \Rightarrow y$ 非孤立点 $\Rightarrow \Omega$ 为完全集.

4 Denjoy定理

Definition 7 (遍历)

若 $\Omega(f) = S^1$,则称f为遍历的.

Lemma 2 $Pef(f) = \emptyset, x \in S^1, \{f^n(x)\}, \ \ \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}, m \neq n, [f^m(x), f^n(x)]$ $\forall y \in S^1, \{f^n(y)\}, \exists r, s.t. f^r(y) \in [f^m(x), f^n(x)]$

Proof 令 $I=[f^m(x),f^n(x)]$,以 $f^{k(n-m)}$ 依次作用于I,得 $I,f^{(n-m)}(I),\cdots,f^{k(n-m)}(I),\cdots$ 首尾相接

若 $y \in f^{k_0(n-m)}(I) \Rightarrow f^{-k_0(n-m)}(y) \in I$. 否则:

$$f^{k(n-m)}(f^m(x)) \to x^{(*)}$$
 (单调有界) $\Rightarrow f^{(n-m)}(f^{(k-1)(n-m)+m}(x)) \to x^*$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(k-1)(n-m)+m}(x) \to x^*(k \to \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{k(n-m)+m}(x) \to f^{(n-m)}(x^*)(k \to \infty)$$

$$\Rightarrow f^{(n-m)}(x^*) = x^*$$
,存在不动点与 $Per(f) = \infty$ 矛盾.

$$\Rightarrow \exists r, s.t. f^r(y) \in [f^m(x), f^n(x)]$$

Lemma 3 设 $Per(f) = \emptyset, p_0 \in S^1, p_i = f^j(p_0)$,则对 $\forall N, \exists n > N, s.t.$ 对 S^1 的

适当定向,有

$$(A_k): (p_{-k}, p_{n-k}) \cap \{p_{-n}, \cdots, p_0, \cdots, p_{n-1}\} = \emptyset$$

即 $[p_0, p_n], \cdots, [p_{-n}, p_1]$ 两两不相交

$$(B_k): (p_k, p_{n-k}) \cap \{p_{-n}, \dots, p_0, \dots, p_{n-1}\} = \emptyset$$

Proof

$$\{p_{-N}, \cdots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \cdots, p_{N-1}\}$$
设 p_m 与 p_0 最近

由lemma 2知, $\exists r, s.t.p_r \in [p_0, p_m](r > N)$

在
$$\{p_{-r}, \cdots, p_{-1}, p_0, p_1, \cdots, p_{r-1}\}$$
中取 p_s 与 p_0 最近,取 $n = |s|$,设 $s > 0$ 显然 (A_0) : $(p_0, p_n) \cap \{p_{-n}, \cdots, p_0, \cdots, p_{n-1}\} = \emptyset$ 数学归纳:设 A_l 成立,即: $(p_{-l}, p_{n-l}) \cap \{p_{-n}, \cdots, p_0, \cdots, p_{n-1}\} = \emptyset$ 作用 -1 : $(p_{-l-1}, p_{n-l-1}) \cap \{p_{-n-1}, \cdots, p_0, \cdots, p_{n-2}\} = \emptyset$ 下证: $p_{n-1} \notin (p_{-l-1}, p_{n-l-1})$ 反证:若 $p_{n-1} \in (p_{-l-1}, p_{n-l-1})$ 则 $p_{-l-1} \in (p_{-1}, p_{n-1}) \Rightarrow p_{-l} \notin (p_0, p_n)$ 由于 p_n 离 p_0 最近,则矛盾.从而, $p_{n-1} \notin (p_{-l-1}, p_{n-l-1})$ 结论成立.

Theorem 7 (Denjoy定理)

设 $f: S^1 \to S^1$,同胚, $C^1, \rho(f)$ 为无理数. $F(x) = x + \varphi(x), F'(x) > 0, F'(x)$ 为有界变差函数.则 $f: S^1 \to S^1$ 是遍历的,即 $S^1 = \Omega(f)$.

Proof

反证: 设 $\Omega(f) \neq S^1$,设 I_0 为 $S^1 \setminus \Omega(f)$ 的一个余子区间 有 \cdots , I_{-n},\cdots , I_{-1},I_0,I_1,\cdots , I_n,\cdots 其中 $I_n = f^n(I_0)$ 两两不相交⇒ $|I_n| \to 0 (n \to \infty)$ 下证: $|I_n| + |I_{-n}| > \delta > 0$ $I_n = F^n(I_0)$ (提升), $|I_n| = \int_{I_0} (F^n)' dx \Rightarrow |I_n| + |I_{-n}| = \int_{I_0} ((F^n)' + (F^{-n})') dx$ 由于: $(F^n(x))' = (F(F \cdots F(x)))' = F'(x_{n-1})F'(x_{n-2}) \cdots F'(x_0)(F^{-n}(x))' = \frac{1}{F'(x_{-n}) \cdots F'(x_{-1})}$ 又: $(F^n(x))' + (F^{-n}(x))' \geq 2\sqrt{\frac{F'(x_{n-1})F'(x_{n-2}) \cdots F'(x_0)}{F'(x_{-n}) \cdots F'(x_0)}}$ 对根号下式子取对数: $ln(F'(x_{n-1})) + \cdots + ln(F'(x_0)) - ln(F'(x_{-n})) - \cdots - ln(F'(x_{-1}))$ 下说明: $|ln(F'(x_{n-1})) + \cdots + ln(F'(x_0)) - ln(F'(x_{-n})) - \cdots - ln(F'(x_{-1}))| < M$ 令 $\psi(x) = ln(F'(x))$ 为有界变差函数 依lemma 3知: $f[x_{-1}, x_{n-1}], \cdots, [x_n, x_0]$ 两两不相交.

 $|\psi(x_{n-1}) - \psi(x_1) + \dots + \psi(x_0) - \psi(x_{-n})| < BV(\psi)$ (有界变差)

从而:
$$\Omega(f) = S^1$$

Lemma 4 若 $\Omega(f) = S^1, F^k(0) + m|k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 在果上稠密

Lemma 5 若 $\Omega(f) = S^1, k\rho + m|k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上稠密

Lemma 6 $\rho(f)$ 为无理数, $f: S^1 \to S^1, F: \mathbb{R}^1 \to \mathbb{R}^1, \rho = \rho(F)$

$$\diamondsuit A = F^k(0) + m|k, m \in \mathbb{Z}, B = k\rho + m|k, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

定义: $H: F^k(0) + m \in A \rightarrow k\rho + m \in B,$ 则:

(i)H是保序的满映射,且 $H(a+1) = H(a) + 1, \forall a \in A$

 $(ii)H:A\to B$ 是连续映射

(iii)H可唯一地扩充为连续映射: $H:R\to R$,扩充后的映射仍为保序的,满的,从而是一个同胚.

(iv)扩充后的映射: $H: R \to R$,仍满足 $H(x+1) = H(x) + 1 \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

Proof

(i)

Theorem 8 (Denjoy定理) 1

设 $f:S^1\to S^1$,同胚, C^1 , $\rho(f)$ 为无理数. $F(x)=x+\varphi(x)$,F'(x)>0,F'(x)为有界变差函数.则 $f\sim R_\rho$ (拓扑共轭),其中 ρ 为f的旋转数.

¹详细证明见《微分动力系统原理》(张筑生)

Proof

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \exists a_n | a_n \in A, a_n \to x, H(x) \triangleq \lim_{n \to \infty} H(a_n), x = F^k(0) + m \in A$$

左边: $H \circ F(F^k(0) + m) = H \circ (F^{k+1}(0) + m) = (k+1)\rho + m = k\rho + m + \rho$
右边: $R_\rho \circ H(F^k(0) + m) = R_\rho(k\rho + m) = k\rho + m + \rho$

$$\Rightarrow H \circ F = R_\rho \circ H$$

$$\Rightarrow h \circ f = R_\rho \circ h$$

对Denjoy定理中条件:

$$F: \theta \to \theta + \rho + \varphi(\theta), \rho(F) = \rho$$
(旋转数) 现要求条件:

(i)

F解析, 即 $\varphi(\theta)$ 实解析

Remark 4
$$\varphi(\theta) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \varphi_k e^{i2\pi k\theta} \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\overline{\varphi(\theta)} = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \overline{\varphi_k} e^{-i2\pi k\theta} \varphi(\theta) = \overline{\varphi(\theta)}, \Rightarrow \overline{\varphi_k} = \varphi_{-k}$$
依Fouier分析知: $\varphi_k = \int_0^1 \varphi(\theta) e^{i2\pi k\theta} d\theta$

$$\varphi(\theta)$$
解析
$$\Leftrightarrow \exists c, r > 0, s.t. |\varphi_k| < ce^{-|k|r}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \exists r, s.t. \varphi(theta) \triangle |Im\theta| < \rho \bot 处 可导$$

 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k x^k$ 解析 $\Leftrightarrow |a_k| \leq r^{-k} (k!)^{-1}$

(ii)

$$ho$$
满足: $\exists K,c>0,s.t.|
ho-\frac{p}{q}|>\frac{K}{|q|^{2+c}}, \forall p\neq q$ 成立(p 为无理数) 称 ho 为 (K,c) 型 $Diophantine$ 数,等价于 $q_{n+1}\leq Mq_1^{\tau}$ $\Omega(K,c)\triangleq\{
ho\in[0,1)|
ho$ 为 (K,c) 型 $Diophantine$ 数} 且有性质: $|\bigcup_{K>0}\Omega(K,c)|=1$ 测度.

(iii)

加扰动:
$$F: \theta \to \theta + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(\theta)$$

Theorem 9 (Arnold定理)²

设圆周同胚. $F: x \to x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x)$,满足:

$$(i)\rho(F) = \rho$$

$$(ii)\varphi(x)$$
在 $|Imx| < r$ 上解析

 $^{^{2}}$ 证明思想为著名的KAM理论

$$(iii)
ho$$
为Diophantine数, $|k
ho+l|>rac{\gamma}{(|k|+1)^{ au}}$ 对 $\forall k,l\in\mathbb{Z}$ 成立.

则当 ε 充分小时(依赖于 γ,l, au)有f解析共轭与 R_{ρ} ($x \to x + \rho$).

Proof

要找h解析, 使得

$$S^{1} \xrightarrow{F} S^{1}$$

$$\downarrow h \qquad \qquad \downarrow h$$

$$S^{1} \xrightarrow{R_{\rho}} S^{1}$$

图可交换, 即 $R_{\rho} \circ h = h \circ F$

对于
$$R_{\rho} \circ h(x) = h \circ F(x)$$

令
$$h(x) = x + \varphi(x)$$
,则 $h \circ F(x) = h(x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x)) = x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x) + \psi(x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x))$

$$\mathbb{Z}R_{\rho} \circ h(x) = h(x) + \rho = x + \psi(x) + \rho$$

从而证明
$$\varepsilon \varphi(x) + \psi(x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x)) = \psi(x)$$
即可

即找
$$\psi(x)$$
, $s.t.\varepsilon\varphi(x) + \psi(x + \rho + \varepsilon\varphi(x)) = \psi(x)$

对 $\psi(x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x))$ 进行 Taylor展开得:

$$\psi(x) = \psi(x+\rho) + \psi'(x+\rho)\varepsilon\varphi(x) + \frac{1}{2!}\psi''(x+\rho)(\varepsilon\varphi(x))^{2} + \dots + \varepsilon\varphi(x)$$

先解:
$$\psi(x) = \psi(x+\rho) + \varepsilon \varphi(x)$$

由 $\psi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 均为1-周期函数,对 $\psi(x)$, $\varphi(x)$ 进行Fourier展开:

$$\psi(x) = \sum \psi_k e^{i2\pi kx}$$

$$\varphi(x) = \sum \varphi_k e^{i2\pi kx}$$

代入:
$$\sum \psi_k e^{i2\pi kx} = \sum \psi_k e^{i2\pi k(x+\rho)} + \varepsilon \sum \varphi_k e^{i2\pi kx}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum (1 - e^{i2\pi k\rho})\psi_k e^{i2\pi kx} = \varepsilon \sum \varphi_k e^{i2\pi kx}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (1 - e^{i2\pi k\rho})\psi_k = \varepsilon_k \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}^1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \psi_k = \varepsilon \frac{\varphi_k}{1 - e^{i2\pi k\rho}} \ (k \neq 0, \rho$$
为无理数)

則
$$\psi(x) = \varepsilon \sum \frac{\varphi_k}{1 - e^{i2\pi k\rho}} e^{i2\pi kx}$$

由假设条件(解析),知 $|\varphi_k| < e^{-|k|r} \parallel \varphi \parallel_r$

Remark 5 思想为动力系统中著名的KAM理论

Theorem 10 (Bruno定理)

设圆周同胚. $F: x \to x + \rho + \varepsilon \varphi(x)$,满足:

$$(i)\rho(F) = \rho$$

 $(ii)\varphi(x)$ 在|Imx| < r上解析

$$(iii)$$
ρ满足Bruno条件: 存在 ρ 的最优逼近 $\{\frac{p_n}{q_n}\}$.且 $\exists M>0, s.t.\sum_n \frac{ln(q_{n+1})}{q_n} < M$

则F解析线性化.

Theorem 11 (Yoccoz定理)

设圆周同胚. $F: x \to x + \rho + \varphi(x)$,满足:

$$(i)\rho(F) = \rho$$

$$(ii)\varphi(x)$$
在 $|Imx| < r$ 上解析

(iii)p介于Diophantine条件与Bruno条件之间的条件

则F解析线性化.

Remark 6 关于Arnold定理,Bruno定理,Yoccoz定理的详细证明参见:

Geometrical methods in the theory of Ordinary Differential Equation (Arnold) $\,$