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# Improving genome assemblies using multi-platform sequence data

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**Keywords:** computational geometry, graph theory, Hamilton cycles

## 1 Fixed-Period Problems: The Sublinear Case

With this chapter, the preliminaries are over, and we begin the search for periodic solutions to Hamiltonian systems. All this will be done in the convex case; that is, we shall study the boundary-value problem

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x} &= JH'(t, x) \\ x(0) &= x(T)\end{aligned}$$

with  $H(t, \cdot)$  a convex function of  $x$ , going to  $+\infty$  when  $\|x\| \rightarrow \infty$ .

### 1.1 Autonomous Systems

In this section, we will consider the case when the Hamiltonian  $H(x)$  is autonomous. For the sake of simplicity, we shall also assume that it is  $C^1$ .

We shall first consider the question of nontriviality, within the general framework of  $(A_\infty, B_\infty)$ -subquadratic Hamiltonians. In the second subsection, we shall look into the special case when  $H$  is  $(0, b_\infty)$ -subquadratic, and we shall try to derive additional information.

The General Case: Nontriviality. We assume that  $H$  is  $(A_\infty, B_\infty)$ -subquadratic at infinity, for some constant symmetric matrices  $A_\infty$  and  $B_\infty$ , with  $B_\infty - A_\infty$  positive definite. Set:

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Theorem 1 tells us that if  $\lambda + \gamma < 0$ , the boundary-value problem:

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has at least one solution  $\bar{x}$ , which is found by minimizing the dual action functional:

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on the range of  $\Lambda$ , which is a subspace  $R(\Lambda)_L^2$  with finite codimension. Here

$$N(x) := H(x) - \frac{1}{2} (A_\infty x, x) \quad (5)$$

is a convex function, and

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Proposition 1. Assume  $H'(0) = 0$  and  $H(0) = 0$ . Set:

$$\delta := \liminf_{x \rightarrow 0} 2N(x) \|x\|^{-2} . \quad (7)$$

If  $\gamma < -\lambda < \delta$ , the solution  $\bar{u}$  is non-zero:

$$\bar{x}(t) \neq 0 \quad \forall t . \quad (8)$$

Proof. Condition (7) means that, for every  $\delta' > \delta$ , there is some  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that

$$\|x\| \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow N(x) \leq \frac{\delta'}{2} \|x\|^2 . \quad (9)$$

It is an exercise in convex analysis, into which we shall not go, to show that this implies that there is an  $\eta > 0$  such that

$$f \|x\| \leq \eta \Rightarrow N^*(y) \leq \frac{1}{2\delta'} \|y\|^2 . \quad (10)$$

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If we choose  $\delta'$  close enough to  $\delta$ , the quantity  $(\frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{\delta'})$  will be negative, and we end up with

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Corollary 1. Assume  $H$  is  $C^2$  and  $(a_\infty, b_\infty)$ -subquadratic at infinity. Let  $\xi_1, \dots, \xi_N$  be the equilibria, that is, the solutions of  $H'(\xi) = 0$ . Denote by  $\omega_k$  the smallest eigenvalue of  $H''(\xi_k)$ , and set:

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If:

$$\frac{T}{2\pi}b_\infty < -E\left[-\frac{T}{2\pi}a_\infty\right] < \frac{T}{2\pi}\omega \quad (14)$$

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But this index is precisely the index  $i_T(\tilde{x})$  of the  $T$ -periodic solution  $\tilde{x}$  over the interval  $(0, T)$ , as defined in Sect. 2.6. So

$$i_T(\tilde{x}) = 0 . \quad (21)$$

Now if  $\tilde{x}$  has a lower period,  $T/k$  say, we would have, by Corollary 31:

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This would contradict (21), and thus cannot happen.  $\square$

Notes and Comments. The results in this section are a refined version of [1]; the minimality result of Proposition 14 was the first of its kind.

To understand the nontriviality conditions, such as the one in formula (16), one may think of a one-parameter family  $x_T$ ,  $T \in (2\pi\omega^{-1}, 2\pi b_\infty^{-1})$  of periodic solutions,  $x_T(0) = x_T(T)$ , with  $x_T$  going away to infinity when  $T \rightarrow 2\pi\omega^{-1}$ , which is the period of the linearized system at 0.

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A Borelian function  $H : [0, T] \times \mathbb{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is called  $(A_\infty, B_\infty)$ -subquadratic at infinity if there exists a function  $N(t, x)$  such that:

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If  $A_\infty(t) = a_\infty I$  and  $B_\infty(t) = b_\infty I$ , with  $a_\infty \leq b_\infty \in \mathbb{R}$ , we shall say that  $H$  is  $(a_\infty, b_\infty)$ -subquadratic at infinity. As an example, the function  $\|x\|^\alpha$ , with  $1 \leq \alpha < 2$ , is  $(0, \varepsilon)$ -subquadratic at infinity for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Similarly, the Hamiltonian

$$H(t, x) = \frac{1}{2}k \|k\|^2 + \|x\|^\alpha \quad (36)$$

is  $(k, k + \varepsilon)$ -subquadratic for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Note that, if  $k < 0$ , it is not convex.

Notes and Comments. The first results on subharmonics were obtained by Rabinowitz in [5], who showed the existence of infinitely many subharmonics both in the subquadratic and superquadratic case, with suitable growth conditions on  $H'$ . Again the duality approach enabled Clarke and Ekeland in [2] to treat the same problem in the convex-subquadratic case, with growth conditions on  $H$  only.

Recently, Michalek and Tarantello (see [3] and [4]) have obtained lower bound on the number of subharmonics of period  $kT$ , based on symmetry considerations and on pinching estimates, as in Sect. 5.2 of this article.

## References

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# Hamiltonian Mechanics<sup>2</sup>

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$$N(t, x) \geq n(\|x\|) \quad \text{with } n(s)s^{-1} \rightarrow +\infty \text{ as } s \rightarrow +\infty \quad (34)$$

$$\exists c \in \mathbb{R} : \quad H(t, x) \leq \frac{1}{2} (B_\infty(t)x, x) + c \quad \forall x. \quad (35)$$

If  $A_\infty(t) = a_\infty I$  and  $B_\infty(t) = b_\infty I$ , with  $a_\infty \leq b_\infty \in \mathbb{R}$ , we shall say that  $H$  is  $(a_\infty, b_\infty)$ -subquadratic at infinity. As an example, the function  $\|x\|^\alpha$ , with  $1 \leq \alpha < 2$ , is  $(0, \varepsilon)$ -subquadratic at infinity for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Similarly, the Hamiltonian

$$H(t, x) = \frac{1}{2} k \|k\|^2 + \|x\|^\alpha \quad (36)$$

is  $(k, k + \varepsilon)$ -subquadratic for every  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Note that, if  $k < 0$ , it is not convex.

Notes and Comments. The first results on subharmonics were obtained by Rabinowitz in 1985, who showed the existence of infinitely many subharmonics both in the subquadratic and superquadratic case, with suitable growth conditions on  $H'$ . Again the duality approach enabled Clarke and Ekeland in 1981 to treat the same problem in the convex-subquadratic case, with growth conditions on  $H$  only.

Recently, Michalek and Tarantello (see Michalek, R., Tarantello, G. 1982 and Tarantello, G. 1983) have obtained lower bound on the number of subharmonics of period  $kT$ , based on symmetry considerations and on pinching estimates, as in Sect. 5.2 of this article.

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