

EXAMPLES OF NONINTEGRABLE ANALYTIC
HAMILTONIAN VECTOR FIELDS
WITH NO SMALL DIVISORS

BY

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ABSTRACT. Any analytic symplectic diffeomorphism Φ of a symplectic manifold M is the Poincaré map of a real analytic Hamiltonian vector field X_H . If Φ does not have an analytic integral, then X_H has no analytic integral which is not a power series in H . Let $M = \mathbf{R}^2$. If Φ has a finite contact homoclinic point, then Φ is nonintegrable. Also Moser's polynomial mapping is nonintegrable.

Throughout this paper all maps, manifolds and vector fields will be real analytic, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

1. The first theorem states that every symplectic diffeomorphism may be "suspended" to a Hamiltonian vector field. This is an extension of a well known construction [S, p. 797] to Hamiltonian vector fields. In particular every symplectic diffeomorphism is the Poincaré mapping of some Hamiltonian vector field, which answers a question in [A, p. 100].

Let X_H be a Hamiltonian vector field on a symplectic manifold (N, Ω) whose flow is $\Phi^H: U \subseteq \mathbf{R} \times N \rightarrow N$ where U is an open set in $\mathbf{R} \times N$ containing $\{0\} \times N$. A manifold M_h is a *cross section* of X_H in the energy surface $H^{-1}(h)$ if (1) M_h is a submanifold of $H^{-1}(h)$ of codimension one such that $\omega = i^*\Omega$ is nondegenerate where $i: M_h \rightarrow H^{-1}(h)$ is the embedding of M_h in $H^{-1}(h)$; (2) for every $m \in M_h$, $X_H(m)$ is not tangent to M_h at m ; and (3) if $p \in H^{-1}(h)$ then there is $t = t(p) \in \mathbf{R} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $(t, p) \in U$ and $\Phi^H(t, p) \in M_h$. For each $p \in H^{-1}(h)$ let $T(p) = \{\inf |t| \mid t \neq 0 \text{ and } \Phi^H(t, p) \in M_h\}$. Then the diffeomorphism $\Phi: M_h \rightarrow M_h: m \rightarrow \Phi^H(T(m), m)$ is the *Poincaré map* of X_H corresponding to the cross section M_h . It is well known [AM, p. 178] that Φ is a symplectic diffeomorphism of (M_h, ω) .

THEOREM 1.1. *Let $\Phi: M \rightarrow M$ be a symplectic diffeomorphism of the connected symplectic manifold (M, ω) . Then there is a connected symplectic manifold (N, Ω) and a Hamiltonian vector field X_H on N such that in every energy*

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surface $H^{-1}(s)$, X_H has

- (1) a cross section M_s diffeomorphic to M by j_s and
- (2) a Poincaré map $\Phi_1^H: M_s \rightarrow M_s$, where Φ^H is the flow of X_H such that $\Phi = j_s \circ \Phi_1^H \circ j_s^{-1}$.

PROOF. On the symplectic manifold $M \times \mathbf{R}^2$ with symplectic form $\tilde{\Omega} = \omega + dt \wedge ds$ define an action of the integers by

$$\Xi: \mathbf{Z} \times (M \times \mathbf{R}^2) \rightarrow M \times \mathbf{R}^2: (n, (m, t, s)) \rightarrow (\Phi^n(m), t - n, s).$$

Say that two points (m, t, s) and (m', t', s') of $M \times \mathbf{R}^2$ are equivalent if and only if they lie in the same orbit of the action Ξ , that is, if and only if for some $n \in \mathbf{Z}$, $(m', t', s') = \Xi(n, (m, t, s))$. Let N be the set of all orbits of the action Ξ and let $\pi: M \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow N$ be the map which assigns to (m, t, s) the orbit $\{\Xi(n, (m, t, s)) \in M \times \mathbf{R}^2 | n \in \mathbf{Z}\}$. Then N is a manifold and π is a diffeomorphism because Ξ is a free and properly discontinuous action [KN, p. 44]. Also N is connected because π is continuous and $M \times \mathbf{R}^2$ is connected. Since

$$\Xi_n^* \tilde{\Omega} = (\Phi^n)^* \omega + d(t - n) \wedge ds = \omega + dt \wedge ds = \tilde{\Omega},$$

the two form $\tilde{\Omega}$ on $M \times \mathbf{R}^2$ induces a two form Ω on N such that $\tilde{\Omega} = \pi^* \Omega$. Because π is a local diffeomorphism and $\tilde{\Omega}$ is closed and nondegenerate, Ω is closed and nondegenerate. Hence (N, Ω) is a symplectic manifold.

Let T be the vector field on $M \times \mathbf{R}^2$ whose flow is

$$\tilde{\Psi}: \mathbf{R} \times (M \times \mathbf{R}^2) \rightarrow M \times \mathbf{R}^2: (u, (m, t, s)) \rightarrow (m, t + u, s);$$

then because $i_T \tilde{\Omega} = ds$, T is the Hamiltonian vector field corresponding to the Hamiltonian function $\tilde{H}: M \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}: (m, t, s) \rightarrow s$, that is, $X_{\tilde{H}} = T$. Because

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_n \circ \tilde{\Psi}_u(m, t, s) &= \Xi_n(m, t + u, s) = (\Phi^n(m), t + u - n, s) \\ &= \tilde{\Psi}_u(\Phi^n(m), t - n, s) = \tilde{\Psi}_u \circ \Xi_n(m, t, s), \end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{\Psi}$ induces a flow Ψ on N which gives rise to a vector field X on N such that $\pi^* X = X_{\tilde{H}}$. \tilde{H} induces a function $H: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ such that $\tilde{H} = \pi^* H$ because

$$\begin{aligned} (\Xi_n^* \tilde{H})(m, t, s) &= \tilde{H}(\Xi_n(m, t, s)) = \tilde{H}(\Phi^n(m), t - n, s) \\ &= s = \tilde{H}(m, t, s). \end{aligned}$$

Now $X = X_H$, the Hamiltonian vector field corresponding to the Hamiltonian function $H: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, since

$$\pi^* dH = d\tilde{H} = i_{X_{\tilde{H}}} \tilde{\Omega} = i_{\pi^* X} (\pi^* \Omega) = \pi^* (i_X \Omega)$$

implies $dH = i_X \Omega$ because π is a local diffeomorphism.

Fix $s \in \mathbf{R}$. Because $\tilde{M}_s = M \times \{(0, s)\}$ is a cross section of $X_{\tilde{H}}$ in $\tilde{H}^{-1}(s)$,

$M_s = \pi(\tilde{M}_s)$ is a cross section of X_H in $H^{-1}(s)$. Note that $\pi|_{\tilde{M}_s}$ is injective for

$$\begin{aligned} (\pi|_{\tilde{M}_s})^{-1}(\pi(m, 0, s)) &= \pi^{-1}(\pi(m, 0, s)) \cap \tilde{M}_s \\ &= \{(\Phi^n(m), -n, s) \in M \times \mathbf{R}^2 | n \in \mathbf{Z}\} \cap \tilde{M}_s \\ &= (m, 0, s), \end{aligned}$$

which implies that $\pi|_{\tilde{M}_s}: \tilde{M}_s \rightarrow M$ is a diffeomorphism. The map $i_s: M \rightarrow \tilde{M}_s: m \rightarrow (m, 0, s)$ being a diffeomorphism implies that the map $j_s: M \rightarrow M_s: m \rightarrow \pi(i_s(m))$ is a diffeomorphism. From

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\Psi}_1(\tilde{\Xi}_n(m, 0, s)) &= \tilde{\Psi}_1(\Phi^n(m), -n, s) \\ &= (\Phi^{n-1}(\Phi(m)), -(n-1), s) \\ &= \tilde{\Xi}_{n-1}(\Phi(m), 0, s) \end{aligned}$$

we obtain $\Psi_1\pi(m, 0, s) = \pi(\Phi(m), 0, s)$ which gives (1) $\Psi_1: M_s \rightarrow M_s$ and Ψ_1 is the Poincaré map of X_H in $H^{-1}(s)$ with respect to the cross section M_s and (2) $\Phi = j_s^{-1}\Psi_1j_s$. This proves the theorem. \square

The Hamiltonian vector field X_H constructed in the above theorem is the *Hamiltonian suspension* of the symplectic diffeomorphism Φ .

Quite unusual Hamiltonian vector fields can be constructed using the Hamiltonian suspension theorem. For example on $(\mathbf{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$ the Hamiltonian suspension of the symplectic diffeomorphism

$$R_\theta: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\theta/2\pi$ is irrational, has exactly one periodic orbit in every energy surface $H^{-1}(s)$ (which is compact) because $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is the only fixed point of R_θ^n and fixed points of some iterate of R_θ correspond to periodic orbits of X_H and conversely.

The rest of this paper applies the Hamiltonian suspension theorem to constructing nonintegrable Hamiltonian vector fields. A function $G: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is an *integral* of the Hamiltonian vector field X_H on the connected symplectic manifold (N, Ω) if and only if the Lie derivative of G with respect to X_H is identically zero. The Hamiltonian vector field X_H on (N, Ω) is *nonintegrable* if every integral is of the form $H^*g: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}: n \rightarrow g(H(n))$ for some function $g: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. X_H is *integrable* if there is an integral which is not equal to H^*g for any $g: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$. We also define the concepts of integral, integrable and nonintegrable for symplectic diffeomorphisms. A function $F: M \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is an *integral* of the symplectic diffeomorphism $\Phi: M \rightarrow M$ of the connected symplectic manifold (M, ω) if for every $m \in M$, $F(\Phi(m)) = F(m)$. Φ is *nonintegrable* if it has no constant integral, while Φ is *integrable* if it has a

nonconstant integral. Recall that in the above definitions all maps, manifolds and vector fields are real analytic.

The next theorem reduces the problem of constructing nonintegrable Hamiltonian vector fields to constructing nonintegrable symplectic diffeomorphisms.

THEOREM 1.2. *If $\Phi: M \rightarrow M$ is a nonintegrable symplectic diffeomorphism of a connected symplectic manifold (M, ω) , then the Hamiltonian suspension of Φ , X_H , is a nonintegrable Hamiltonian vector field on the connected symplectic manifold (N, Ω) .*

PROOF. The same notation as in the proof of Theorem 1.1 will be used. Suppose that $J: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$, then for all $(m, t, s) \in M \times \mathbf{R}^2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\pi^*J)(\Phi^n(m), t, s) &= (\pi^*J)(\Xi_n(m, t, s)) \\
 &= J(\pi(\Xi_n(m, t, s))) = J(\pi(m, t, s)) \\
 (*) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{by definition of } \pi \\
 &= (\pi^*J)(m, t, s).
 \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore suppose that $J: N \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is an integral of X_H , then for all $u \in \mathbf{R}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \pi^*J(m, t + u, s) &= \pi^*J(\tilde{\Psi}_u(m, t, s)) \quad \text{where } \tilde{\Psi}_u \text{ is the flow of } T \\
 &= J(\pi(\tilde{\Psi}_u(m, t, s))) = J(\Psi_u \pi(m, t, s)) \\
 (**) \qquad \qquad \qquad &\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{by definition of the flow } \Psi \text{ of } X_H \\
 &= J(\pi(m, t, s)) \quad \text{since } J \text{ is an integral of } X_H \\
 &= \pi^*J(m, t, s),
 \end{aligned}$$

that is, $\pi^*J: M \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ is an integral of $X_{\tilde{H}} = T$. From (*) and (**) we obtain

$$\pi^*J(\Phi^n(m), t, s) = \pi^*J(m, t + n, s) = \pi^*J(m, t, s),$$

that is, for all $(t, s) \in \mathbf{R}^2$ the map $\pi^*J(\cdot, t, s): M \rightarrow \mathbf{R}: m \rightarrow \pi^*J(m, t, s)$ is an integral of the diffeomorphism $\Phi: M \rightarrow M$ which is constant by hypothesis. From (**) we see that the map $\mathcal{J}: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}: s \rightarrow \pi^*J(\cdot, \cdot, s)$ is well defined. Since $\tilde{H}: M \times \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}: (m, t, s) \rightarrow s$, we have

$$\tilde{H}^*\mathcal{J}(m, t, s) = \mathcal{J}\tilde{H}(m, t, s) = \mathcal{J}(s) = \pi^*J(m, t, s).$$

Because $\tilde{H} = H \circ \pi$, $\pi^*J = (H \circ \pi)^*\mathcal{J} = \pi^*(H^*\mathcal{J})$ which implies $J = H^*\mathcal{J}$ since π is a local diffeomorphism. Therefore X_H is nonintegrable. \square

2. Here we show that the polynomial mapping

$$M: \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} (x + y^3)\cos \theta - y \sin \theta \\ (x + y^3)\sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\theta/2\pi$ is irrational is a nonintegrable symplectic diffeomorphism of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$.

The mapping M has the following properties: (1) for every positive integer n , M^{2n} has at most 3^{2n} fixed points; (2) in every open neighbourhood U of 0 there is a positive integer p and a $w \in U \setminus \{0\}$ such that $M^{2p}w = w$. Property (1) is proved by the following argument which is taken from [SM, pp. 246–247]. The map

$$M^{-1}: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \cos \theta + y \sin \theta + (x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)^3 \\ -x \sin \theta + y \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

is also a polynomial mapping. The point $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$ is a fixed point of M^{2n} if and only if $\begin{pmatrix} x_{-n} \\ y_{-n} \end{pmatrix} = M^{-n} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = M^n \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_n \\ y_n \end{pmatrix}$ which is equivalent to the polynomial equations

$$\begin{aligned} x_{-n} - x_n &= 0, \\ y_{-n} - y_n &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Introducing complex conjugate “coordinates” $z = x + iy, \bar{z} = x - iy$ on \mathbb{R}^2 , the map M becomes $z_1 = M(z, \bar{z}) = \lambda(z + (i/8)(z - \bar{z})^3)$ and M^{-1} becomes $z_{-1} = M^{-1}(z, \bar{z}) = \bar{\lambda}z + \frac{1}{8}(i\bar{\lambda}z + \lambda\bar{z})^3$ where $\lambda = e^{i\theta}$. A straightforward induction argument shows that the terms of highest degree of the polynomials $x_{-n} - x_n$ and $y_{-n} - y_n$ are respectively

$$X = a_n [\cos \theta y^{3^n} - (x \sin \theta - y \cos \theta)^{3^n}] \quad \text{and} \quad Y = a_n \sin \theta y^{3^n}$$

where $a_n = (\sin \theta)^{3+3^2+\dots+3^{n-1}}$. Since $a_n \neq 0$ for all n and $\sin \theta \neq 0$, X and Y are relatively prime polynomials which implies that $x_{-n} - x_n$ and $y_{-n} - y_n$ are relatively prime. Hence by Bezout’s theorem $x_{-n} - x_n$ and $y_{-n} - y_n$ have at most 3^{2n} common zeroes which proves property (1). To prove property (2) we observe that the symplectic diffeomorphism S of an open neighbourhood V of 0 of \mathbb{R}^2 whose generating function is

$$G(x, \eta) = x\eta - \frac{1}{16}(x^3 + x\eta^2) + \frac{1}{64}(x^4 - 6x^2\eta^2 + \eta^4)$$

(recall that $\xi = G_x, y = G_\eta$ implicitly defines S) conjugates M into Birkhoff normal form up to terms of order three, that is

$$SMS^{-1}: V \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2: \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \Phi & -\sin \Phi \\ \sin \Phi & \cos \Phi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} R_1(x, y) \\ R_2(x, y) \end{pmatrix}$$

where $\Phi(x, y) = \theta + \beta(x^2 + y^2)$, $\beta = -\frac{3}{8}$ and R_1, R_2 are real analytic functions beginning with terms of order four. Since $\beta \neq 0$ we may apply the Birkhoff fixed point theorem [SM, pp. 174–179] to obtain property (2).

We now suppose that $H(x, y) = H_m(x, y) + \dots$ is a nonconstant real analytic integral of M which begins with m th order terms $m \geq 1$. On comparing m th order terms of $H(M(x, y)) = H(x, y)$ we obtain

$$(*) \quad H_m(x, y) = H_m(R_\theta(x, y))$$

where

$$R_\theta \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$

and $\theta/2\pi$ is irrational. Introducing complex conjugate co-ordinates z, \bar{z} for \mathbf{R}^2 the real homogeneous polynomial H_m of degree m becomes

$$Q_m(z, \bar{z}) = \sum_{\mu+\nu=m} q_{\mu\nu} z^\mu \bar{z}^\nu$$

where $q_{\mu\nu} = \bar{q}_{\nu\mu}$. The map R_θ becomes $R^\lambda z = \lambda z$, $\lambda = e^{i\theta}$. Therefore (*) implies $Q_m(z, \bar{z}) = Q_m(\lambda z, \bar{\lambda} \bar{z})$ which upon comparing coefficients gives

$$(**) \quad q_{\mu\nu} = \lambda^\mu \bar{\lambda}^\nu q_{\mu\nu} = \lambda^{\mu-\nu} q_{\mu\nu}.$$

Since $H_m \neq 0$, $Q_m \neq 0$ and therefore for some μ_0, ν_0 , $q_{\mu_0\nu_0} \neq 0$. Thus $1 = \lambda^{\mu_0-\nu_0} = e^{i(\mu_0-\nu_0)\theta}$ by (**). Since $\theta/2\pi$ is irrational $(\mu_0 - \nu_0)(\theta/2\pi)$ is an integer if and only if $\mu_0 = \nu_0$. Thus $m = \mu_0 + \nu_0 = 2\nu_0 \geq 2$ and

$$Q_m(z, \bar{z}) = q(z\bar{z})^{m/2} = q(x^2 + y^2)^{m/2} = H_m(x, y)$$

where $q = q_{\mu_0\nu_0} \neq 0$.

Upon dividing H by q we may assume that the integral of M is of the form $H(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^{m/2} + H_{m+1}(x, y)$ where H_{m+1} is a real analytic function beginning with terms of order at least $m + 1$.

Modifying an argument in [M1, pp. 416–417], we construct a *differentiable diffeomorphism*

$$P: A_\rho =]0, \rho[\times [0, 2\pi[\rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$$

such that $\hat{M} = P \circ M \circ P^{-1}: A_\rho \rightarrow A_\rho: (\psi) \rightarrow (\psi + \alpha(h))$. First the mapping

$$P_1: A_\infty \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}: \begin{pmatrix} R \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R^{1/m} \cos \vartheta \\ R^{1/m} \sin \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

is a differentiable diffeomorphism with

$$P_1^*(dx \wedge dy) = \frac{1}{2} dR^{2/m} \wedge d\vartheta.$$

Second, we show that for $\rho \in]0, 1[$ sufficiently small the mapping

$$P_2: A_\rho \rightarrow A_\rho: \begin{pmatrix} R \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} H(P_1(R, \vartheta)) \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

is a diffeomorphism.

Since $\det dP_2 = \partial h / \partial R = 1 + \partial H_{m+1}(P_1(R, \vartheta)) / \partial R$ and

$$\sup_{(R, \vartheta) \in A_\rho} \left| \frac{\partial H_{m+1}}{\partial R} (P_1(R, \vartheta)) \right| \leq \frac{1}{m} \rho^{1/m-1} \sup_{(R, \vartheta) \in A_\rho} |f(R, \vartheta)|$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{where } f(R, \vartheta) &= \cos \vartheta \frac{\partial H_{m+1}}{\partial x} (R^{1/m} \cos \vartheta, R^{1/m} \sin \vartheta) \\ &\quad + \sin \vartheta \frac{\partial H_{m+1}}{\partial y} (R^{1/m} \cos \vartheta, R^{1/m} \sin \vartheta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{m} \rho^{1/m-1} (\rho^{1/m})^m c \quad \text{since } \partial H_{m+1}/\partial x, \partial H_{m+1}/\partial y \text{ are real analytic}$$

and begin with terms of order at least m .

Also $c = \sup_{\vartheta \in [0, 2\pi]} |f(1, \vartheta)|$ does not depend on ρ or ϑ .

$$= \frac{1}{m} \rho^{1/m} c,$$

for some $\rho \in]0, 1[$,

$$(**) \quad \frac{\partial h}{\partial R} (R, \vartheta) > \frac{1}{2}$$

for all $(R, \vartheta) \in A_\rho$ and $\det dP_2 \neq 0$ for all $(R, \vartheta) \in A_\rho$. Thus P_2 is a local diffeomorphism. Because $\lim_{R \rightarrow 0^+} h(R, \vartheta) = 0$, $\lim_{R \rightarrow 0^+} \partial h(R, \vartheta)/\partial R = 1$ and (**), there is $\hat{\rho} \in]0, 1[$ such that for all $\vartheta \in [0, 2\pi[$ the function

$$h_\vartheta:]0, \rho[\rightarrow]0, \hat{\rho}[: R \rightarrow h(R, \vartheta)$$

is a diffeomorphism. Thus P_2 is one-to-one and hence is a diffeomorphism. Also $(P_2^{-1})^*(\frac{1}{2} dR^{2/m} \wedge d\vartheta) = p(h, \vartheta) dh \wedge d\vartheta$ where $p(h, \vartheta) = (P_2^{-1})^*q(h, \vartheta)$ and

$$q(R, \vartheta) = \frac{1}{R^{1-2/m} \partial h(R, \vartheta) / \partial R}$$

Since $q(R, \vartheta) > 0$ for $(R, \vartheta) \in A_\rho$ by (**), $p(h, \vartheta) > 0$ for $(h, \vartheta) \in A_{\hat{\rho}}$. Put $\tilde{P} = P_2 \circ P_1^{-1}$, then

$$\tilde{M} = \tilde{P} \circ M \circ \tilde{P}^{-1}: A_{\hat{\rho}} \rightarrow A_{\hat{\rho}}: \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} h_1 \\ \vartheta_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} h \\ \vartheta \end{pmatrix}$$

because H is an integral for M . Also, by the way \tilde{P} was constructed and because M is symplectic

$$(+)$$

$$(\tilde{M})^*(p(h, \vartheta)) dh \wedge d\vartheta = p(h, \vartheta) dh \wedge d\vartheta.$$

Integrating (+) over the set S :

$$\begin{aligned} 0 < h_0 &\leq h \leq h_0 + \eta < \hat{\rho}, \\ 0 < \vartheta' &< \vartheta < \vartheta'' < 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

gives

$$\int_{\tilde{M}S} p(h, \vartheta) dh \wedge d\vartheta = \int_{\tilde{M}S} \tilde{M}^*(p(h, \vartheta) dh \wedge d\vartheta) = \int_S p(h, \vartheta) dh \wedge d\vartheta$$

that is,

$$\frac{1}{\eta} \int_{h_0}^{h_0+\eta} \left(\int_{\vartheta'}^{\vartheta''} p(h_0 + \eta, \vartheta) d\vartheta \right) dh = \frac{1}{\eta} \int_{h_0}^{h_0+\eta} \left(\int_{\vartheta_1'}^{\vartheta_1''} p(h_0 + \eta, \vartheta) d\vartheta \right) dh$$

which letting $\eta \rightarrow 0$ gives

$$(***) \quad \int_{\vartheta'}^{\vartheta''} p(h_0, \vartheta) d\vartheta = \int_{\vartheta_1'}^{\vartheta_1''} p(h_0, \vartheta) d\vartheta \quad \text{for all } h_0 \in]0, \hat{\rho}[.$$

Finally, define the mapping $P_3: A_{\hat{\rho}} \rightarrow A_{\hat{\rho}}: \binom{h}{\vartheta} \rightarrow \binom{h}{\Psi}$ where $\Psi(h, \vartheta) = 2\pi \int_0^{\vartheta} p(h, \vartheta) d\vartheta / \int_0^{2\pi} p(h, \vartheta) d\vartheta$.

Since $p(h, \vartheta) > 0$ for all $(h, \vartheta) \in A_{\hat{\rho}}$, Ψ is defined and maps $[0, 2\pi[$ into itself. P_3 is a local diffeomorphism of $A_{\hat{\rho}}$ into itself since $\det dP_3 = \partial\Psi/\partial\vartheta = 2\pi p(h, \vartheta) > 0$. Since

$$\Psi_h: [0, 2\pi[\rightarrow [0, 2\pi[: \vartheta \rightarrow \Psi(h, \vartheta)$$

is a diffeomorphism for every $h \in]0, \hat{\rho}[$, P_3 is injective and hence a diffeomorphism.

Let $P = P_3 \circ \tilde{P} = P_3 \circ P_2 \circ P_1^{-1}$, then

$$\hat{M} = P \circ M \circ P^{-1}: A_{\hat{\rho}} \rightarrow A_{\hat{\rho}}: \binom{h}{\vartheta} \rightarrow \binom{h_1}{\Psi_1} = \binom{h}{\Psi_1}.$$

From (***) we obtain

$$\Psi(h_0, \vartheta'') - \Psi(h_0, \vartheta') = \Psi_1(h_0, \vartheta_1'') - \Psi_1(h_0, \vartheta_1')$$

which implies that the function $\vartheta \rightarrow \Psi_1(h_0, \vartheta_1) - \Psi(h_0, \vartheta)$ does not depend on ϑ and hence is a function α of h_0 alone. Consequently

$$\binom{h_1}{\Psi_1} = \hat{M} \binom{h}{\vartheta} = \binom{h}{\Psi + \alpha(h)}.$$

For some positive integer p , M^{2p} has a fixed point $\binom{x_0}{y_0}$ in $P^{-1}(A_{\hat{\rho}})$. Therefore $P \binom{x_0}{y_0} = \binom{h_0}{\vartheta_0}$ is a fixed point of \hat{M}^{2p} in $A_{\hat{\rho}}$. But $\hat{M}^{2p} \binom{h}{\vartheta} = \binom{h}{\Psi + 2p\alpha(h)}$ so $2p\alpha(h_0) = 2m\pi$ for some positive integer m . Thus \hat{M} leaves the curve $h = h_0$ fixed which implies M leaves the curve $P^{-1}\{\binom{h}{\vartheta} \in A_{\hat{\rho}} | h = h_0\}$ which is impossible, since M^{2q} has only finitely many fixed points. Therefore the assumption that M has a nonconstant analytic integral is false; that is, M is nonintegrable.

In [B] it is shown that the set \mathfrak{N} of real analytic symplectic diffeomorphisms of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$ with the following properties is generic.

$M \in \mathfrak{N}$ if and only if (1) $M(0) = 0$,

$$(2) \quad dM(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } \theta/2\pi \text{ is irrational,}$$

and (3) there is a sequence of positive integers $m_n \rightarrow \infty$ and points $x_n \rightarrow 0$ such that x_n is an isolated fixed point of M^{m_n} , that is, there is an open neighbourhood U_n of x_n such that M^{m_n} has no fixed points in $U_n \setminus \{x_n\}$. Except in the last paragraph where property (3) is used to obtain the contradiction, the above argument shows that every $M \in \mathfrak{M}$ is nonintegrable.

3. Here we show that if M is a symplectic diffeomorphism of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$ with a finite contact homoclinic point, then M is nonintegrable.

The point $0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ is a *hyperbolic* fixed point of M if $M(0) = 0$ and $dM(0)$ has no eigenvalue of modulus 1. Since M is symplectic, $dM(0)$ is conjugate by an element of $Sl(2, \mathbb{R})$ to $\begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ where $|\lambda| > 1$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $dM(0) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1/\lambda \end{pmatrix}$ with $|\lambda| > 1$.

The *stable manifold* of M at 0 is the set $W_M^s(0) = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M^n m = 0\}$ which is clearly M invariant, that is $M(W_M^s(0)) \subseteq W_M^s(0)$.

Similarly the *unstable manifold* of M at 0 is the set $W_M^u(0) = \{m \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M^{-n} m = 0\}$ which is also M invariant. By the stable manifold theorem [S, p. 751] $W_M^s(0)$ and $W_M^u(0)$ are oriented injectively immersed submanifolds of \mathbb{R}^2 with tangent space at 0 equal to the y -axis and x -axis respectively. Actually, by a theorem of Moser [M4, p. 674] there is a rectangle $R = \{(\xi, \eta) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid |\xi| < 2d_1, |\eta| < 2d_2\}$ and a symplectic diffeomorphism $P: R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2: (\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (\xi', \eta')$ such that

$$N = P^{-1}MP: R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2: \begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \xi_1 \\ \eta_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (\lambda + P(\xi\eta))\xi \\ (1/\lambda + Q(\xi\eta))\eta \end{pmatrix},$$

where $P(0) = Q(0) = 0$ and $1 = (\lambda + P(\xi\eta))(1/\lambda + Q(\xi\eta))$.

Thus $W_M^s(0) \cap R$ is the η -axis in R while $W_M^u(0) \cap R$ is the ξ -axis in R .

Moreover for $(\xi, \eta) \in R \setminus \{(\xi, \eta) \in R \mid \xi = 0 \text{ or } \eta = 0\}$ the following estimates hold $|\xi_1| > \lambda^*|\xi|$ and $|\eta_1| < 1/\lambda'|\eta|$ for some $\lambda^* > 1$ and $\lambda' > 1$, which describe the hyperbolic behaviour of N in R .

A point $p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ is a *homoclinic* point of M if $p \in W^s(0) \cap W^u(0)$. The homoclinic point p is of *finite contact* if for some nonnegative integer k the k -jets of $W_M^s(0)$ and $W_M^u(0)$ at p are equal but the $(k + 1)$ -jets at p are unequal.

Now suppose that M has a homoclinic point p of finite contact. Since $p \in W_M^s(0)$ there is a positive integer n such that $\tilde{p} = M^n p \in P(R)$. Since $W_M^s(0)$ and $W_M^u(0)$ have finite contact at p and M is a diffeomorphism, they have finite contact at \tilde{p} . Hence there is $\tilde{q} \in W_M^u(0) \cap P(R)$ with $\tilde{q} \notin W_M^s(0) \cap P(R)$ such that the connected submanifold of $W_M^u(0)$ with boundary $\{\tilde{p}\} \cup \{\tilde{q}\}$ has the same orientation as $W_M^u(0)$.

Let $p_1 = P^{-1}\tilde{p}$ and $q_1 = P^{-1}\tilde{q} = (\xi_1, \eta_1)$. Then $\xi_1 \neq 0$ because $q_1 \notin$

$P^{-1}(W_M^u(0) \cap P(R)) = \mathcal{W}$ and $\tilde{\eta} \neq 0$ because \mathcal{W} is injectively immersed.

Iterating the inequality $|\tilde{\xi}_1| > \lambda^* |\tilde{\xi}|$ where $\lambda^* > 1$ shows that for every $c \in]0, d_1[$ there is a positive integer l , depending on q_1 and c , such that $|\tilde{\xi}_l| > c$, where $(\tilde{\xi}_l) = N^l q_1$. Thus \mathcal{W} intersects the line $\xi = c$ or $\xi = -c$.

Moreover, $|\tilde{\eta}_l| < 2d_2$, since $q_1 \in R$, implies $|\tilde{\eta}| < 2d_2$. Thus the inequality $|\tilde{\eta}_1| < 1/\lambda' |\tilde{\eta}|$ where $\lambda' > 1$ may be iterated. Repeating the above argument with $p_{k+1} = N^k p_1$ replacing p_1 shows that for an infinite sequence of distinct c_i with $|c_i| < d_1$, \mathcal{W} intersects the line segment $l_{c_i} = \{(\xi) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \xi = c_i, |\eta| < 2d_2\}$ in an infinite set R_{c_i} (here we use the fact that \mathcal{W} is injectively immersed).

Now suppose that M has an integral H with $H(0) = h$, then $W_M^u(0) \subseteq H^{-1}(h)$ for if $m \in W_M^u(0)$ then $h = H(0) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} H(M^{-n}m) = H(m)$ because $H(M^{-n}m) = H(m)$.

Let $\tilde{H} = H \circ P: R \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, then \tilde{H} is an integral for $N = P^{-1}MP$ in R and thus $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \tilde{H}^{-1}(h)$. Since R_{c_i} has an accumulation point and $\tilde{H}|_{R_{c_i}} = h$, $\tilde{H}|_{l_{c_i}} = h$ by the identity theorem for real analytic functions. For every $\eta \in]0, 2d_2[$ consider the function

$$\tilde{H}_\eta: \{\xi \mid |\xi| < d_1\} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}: \xi \rightarrow \tilde{H}(\xi, \eta).$$

Because $\tilde{H}|_{l_{c_i}} = h$, $\tilde{H}_\eta(c_i) = h$ for all $\eta \in]0, 2d_2[$ and therefore $\tilde{H}_\eta = h$ since \tilde{H}_η is analytic and $\{c_i\}$ has an accumulation point.

Therefore $\tilde{H} = h$ on R which implies H is constant. This contradicts the assumption that H is an integral of M . Therefore if M is an integrable symplectic diffeomorphism of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$ then M has no homoclinic points of finite contact.

A recent result of Zehnder [Z] shows that a generic set of symplectic diffeomorphisms of $(\mathbb{R}^2, dx \wedge dy)$ have transversal (contact 0) homoclinic points. Also numerical evidence seems to indicate that Moser's polynomial mapping in §2 has a homoclinic point, although the author knows of no mathematical proof of this.

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