

Structure of some subgroups of transseries

(joint work with M. Resman)

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What is the structure of the group G ? (e.g. are there any **free subgroups** inside G)

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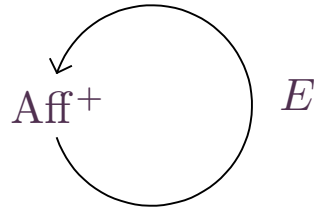
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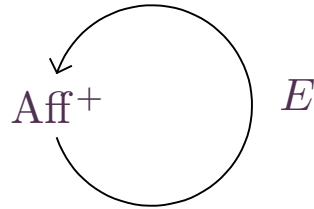
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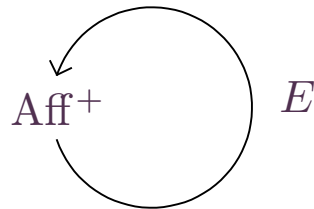


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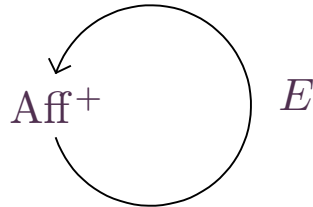
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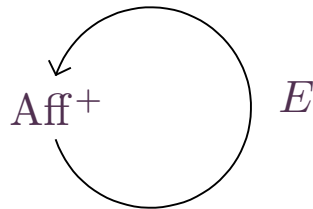
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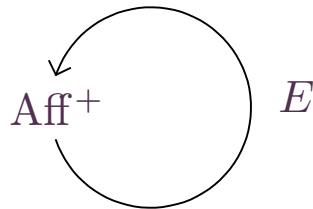
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$$x \rightarrow (((x + a_1)^{\lambda_1} + a_2)^{\lambda_2} + \dots + a_n)^{\lambda_n}$$

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Dulac series

1908, 1910

1910, 1911

1911, 1912

1912, 1913

1913, 1914

1914, 1915

1915, 1916

1916, 1917

1917, 1918

1918, 1919

1919, 1920

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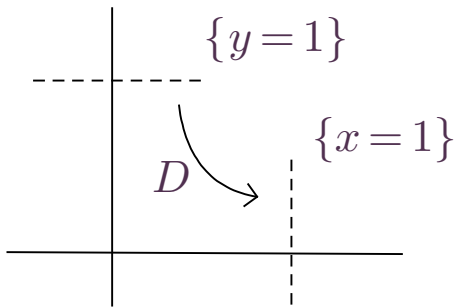
Motivation of Dulac: Transition maps near hyperbolic saddles in planar vector fields

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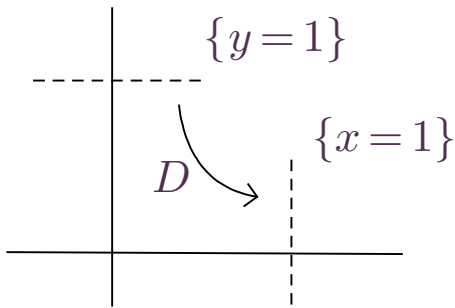


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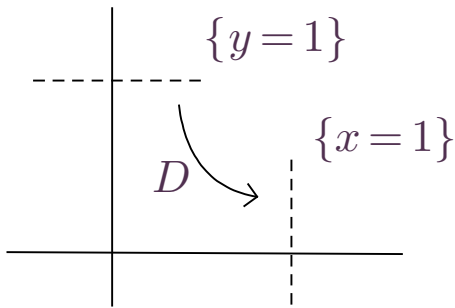
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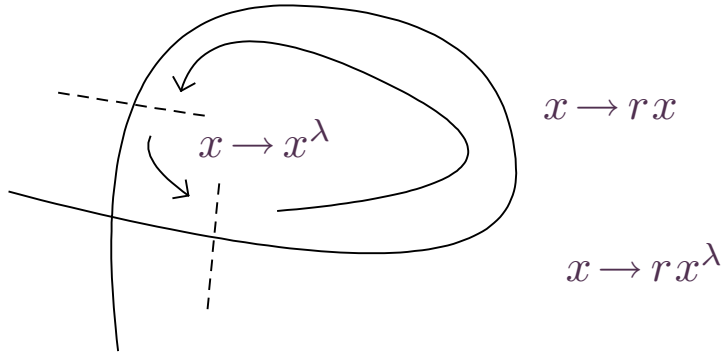


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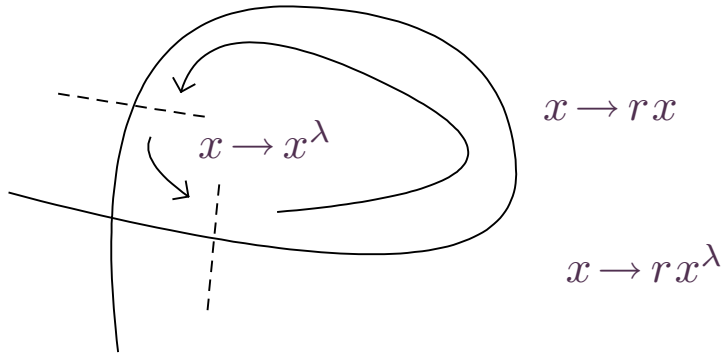
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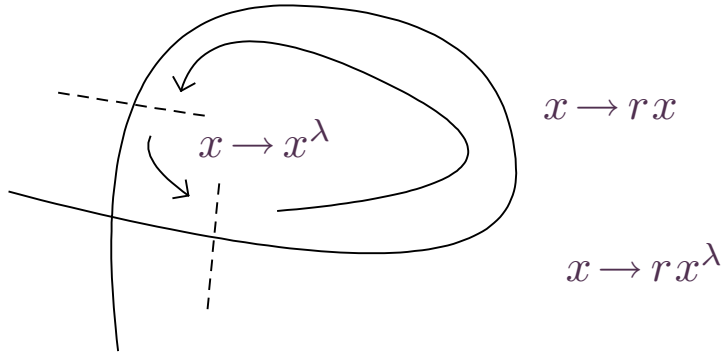


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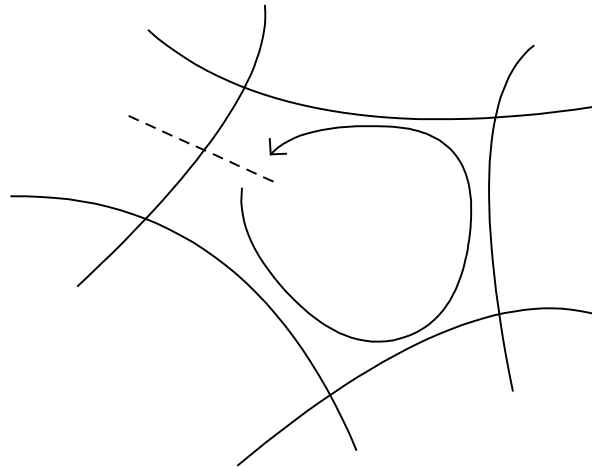


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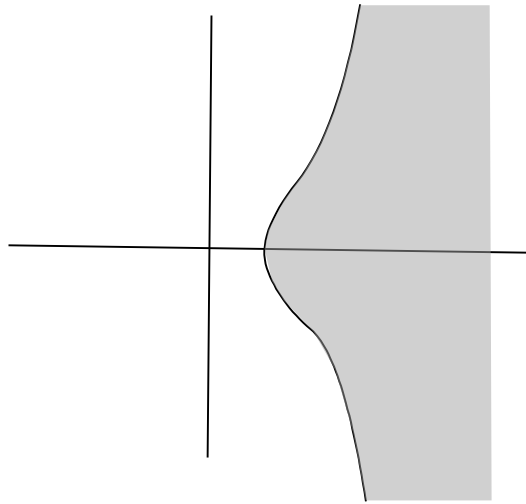
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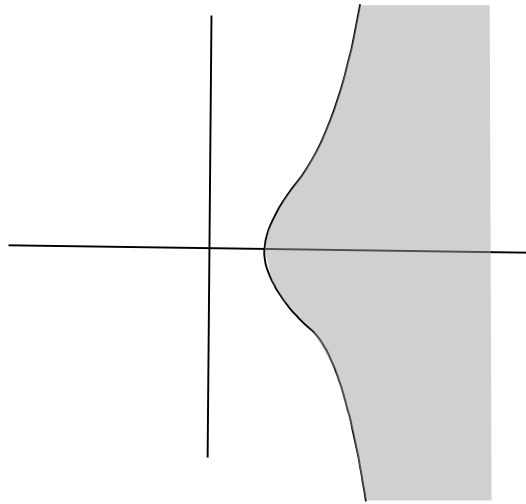


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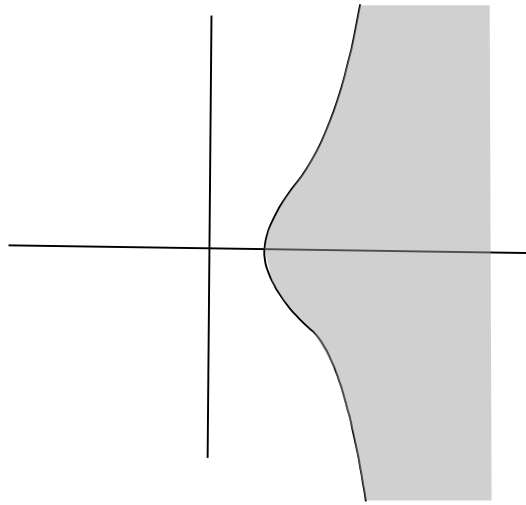
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is injective. In particular, a germ $d \in \mathcal{D}$ is real if and only if $T(d) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}$ is a real series.

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(Composition) The Dulac germs forms a group under composition, with subgroup

$$\mathcal{D} \cap \text{Homeo}(\mathbb{R}, +\infty)$$

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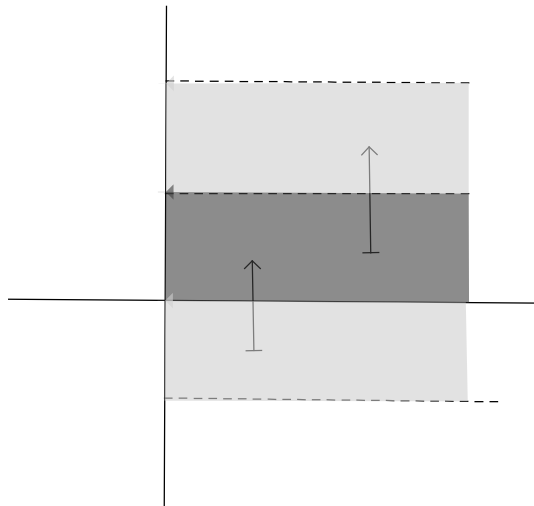
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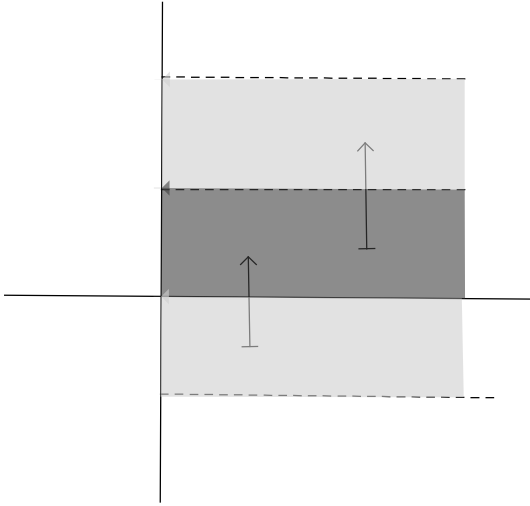
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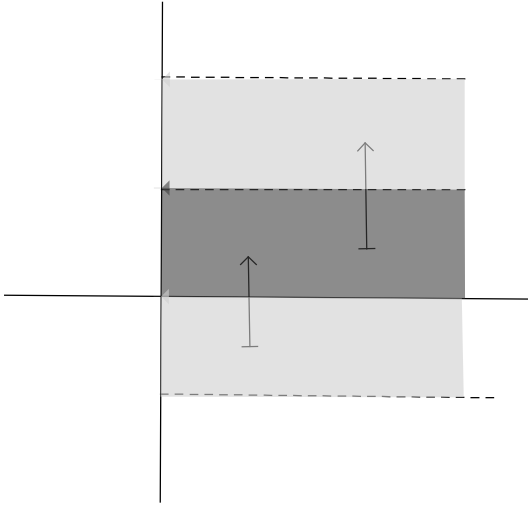


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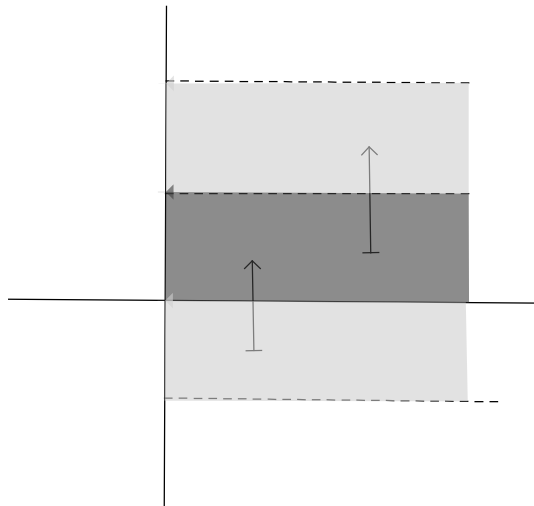
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- d is unramified if and only if there exists a $\varphi \in \mathbb{C}_1\{x\}$ such $d = E^{-1}fE$, where $E(x) = e^{-x}$

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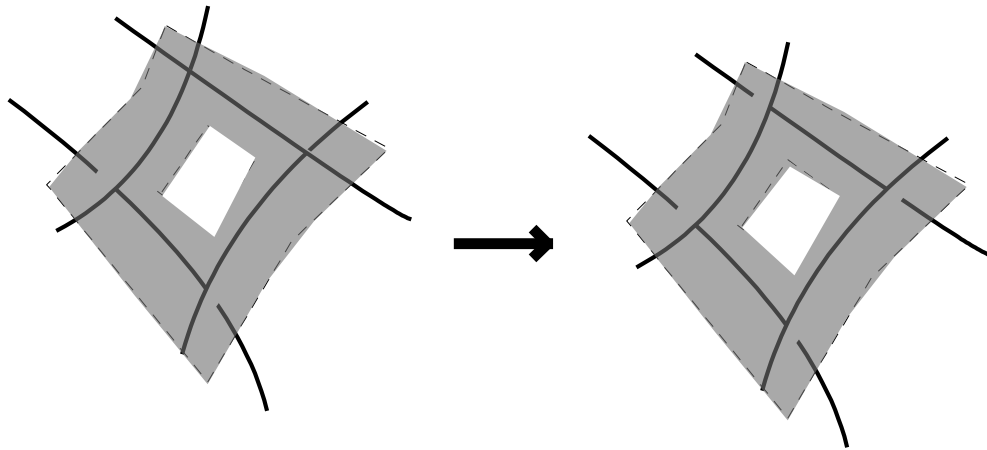
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Motivation: Classification of analytic vector fields in the vicinity of hyperbolic polycycles

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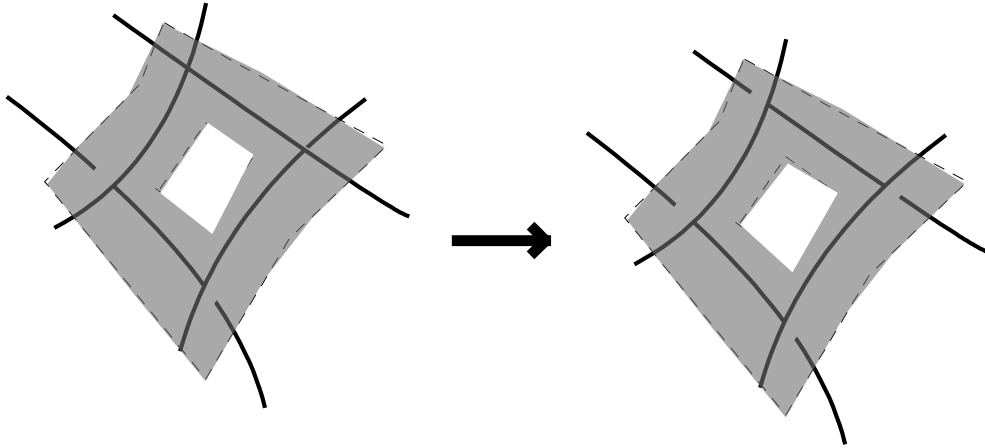
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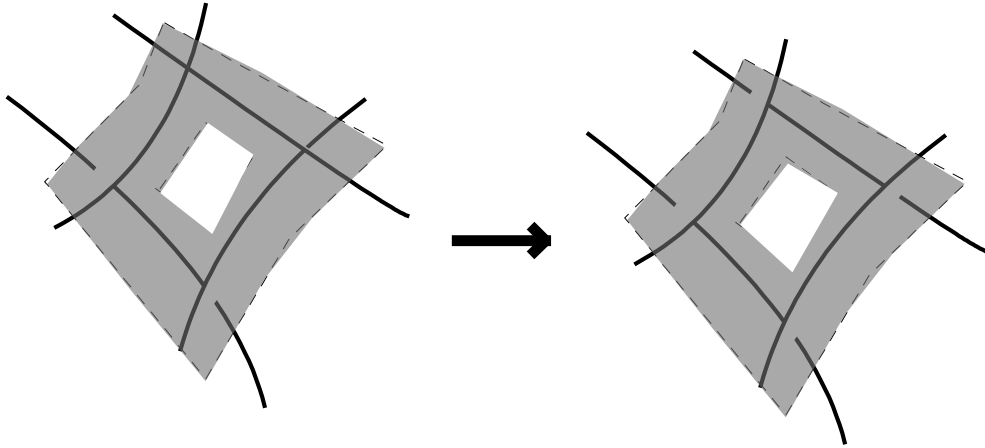


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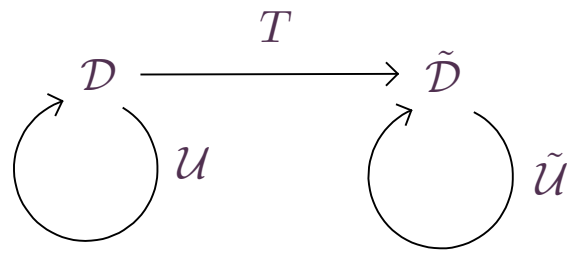
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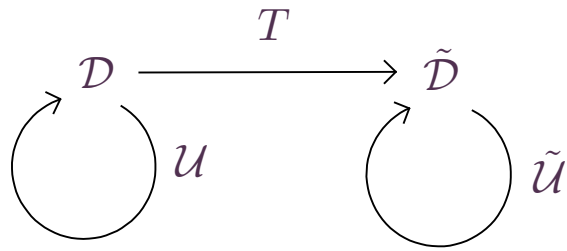
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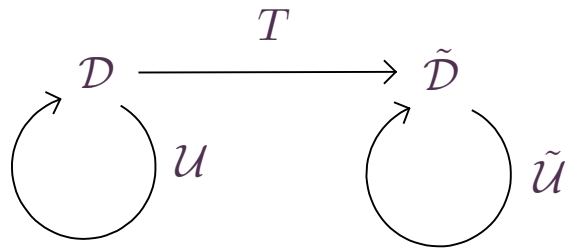
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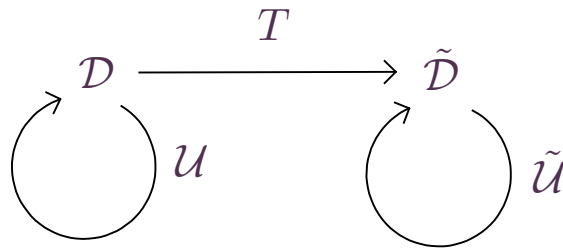


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So, we expect that the **$\tilde{\mathcal{U}}$ -orbit** of an element $d \in \mathcal{D}$ to be much larger than its **\mathcal{U} -orbit**...



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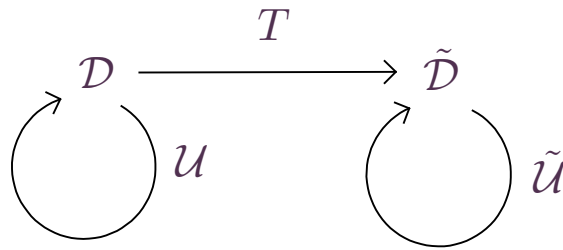
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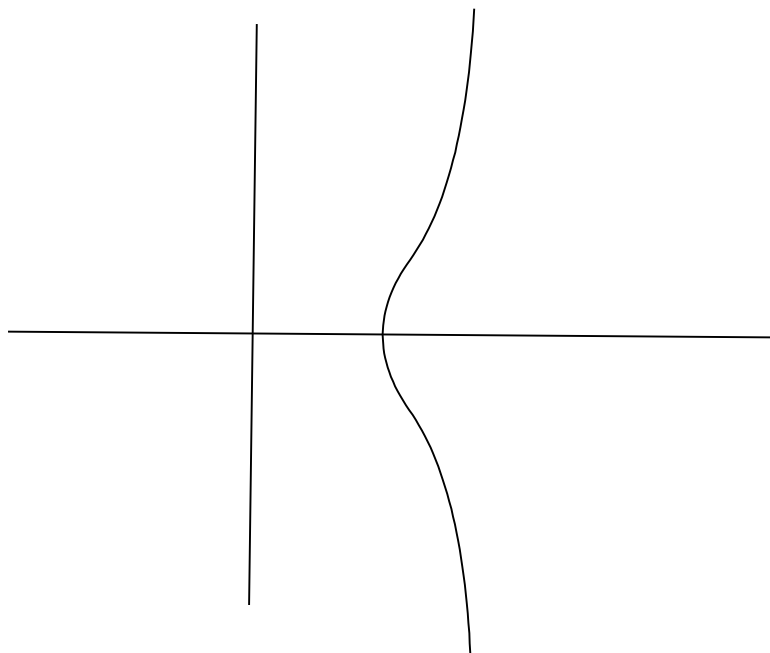
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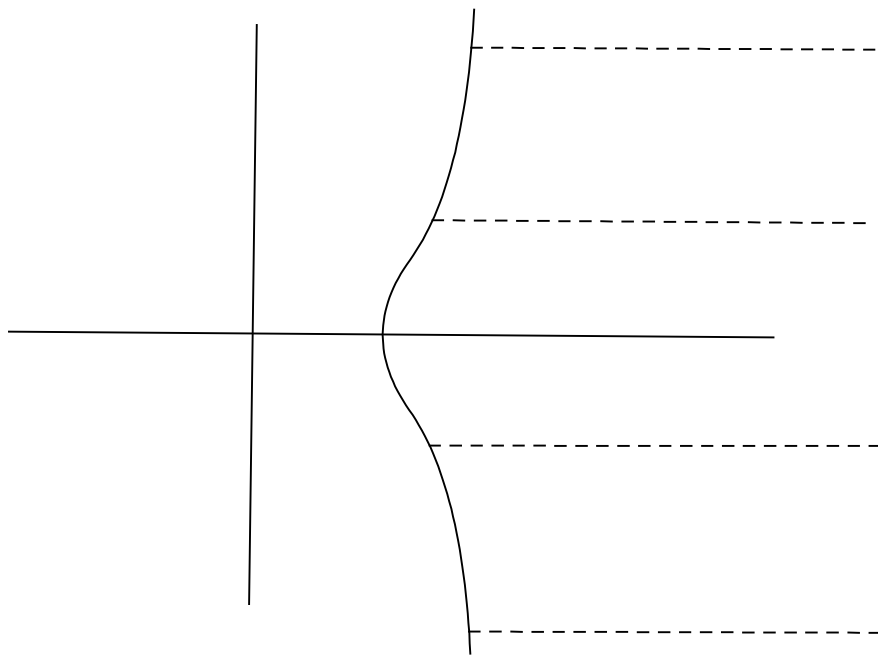
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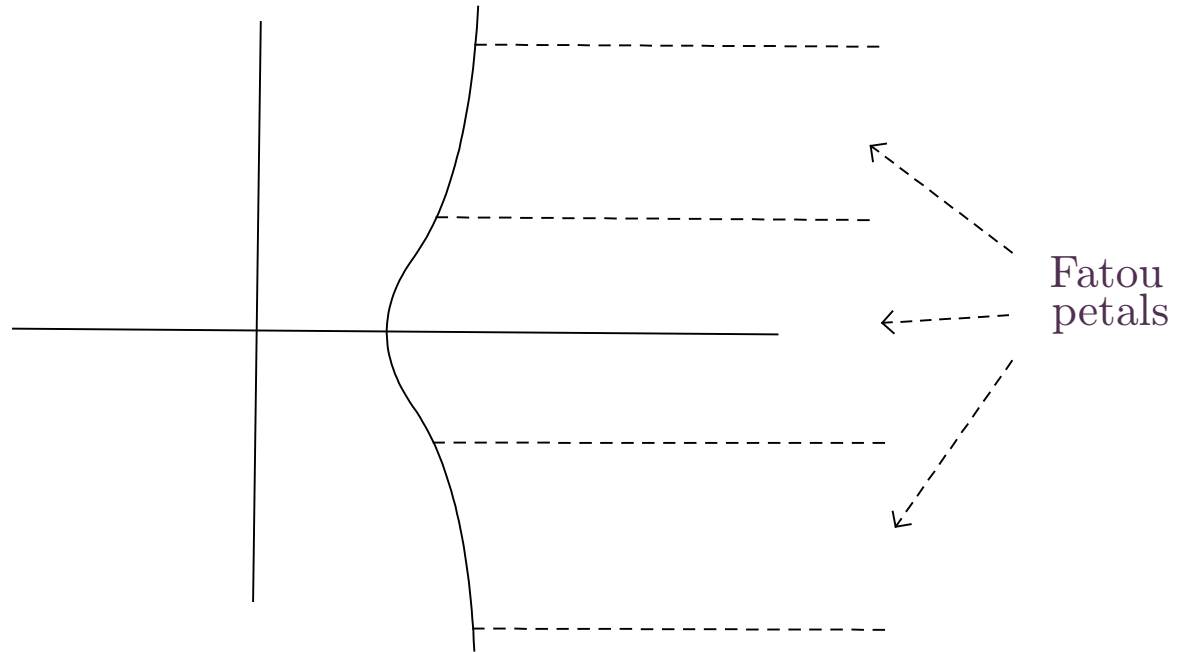
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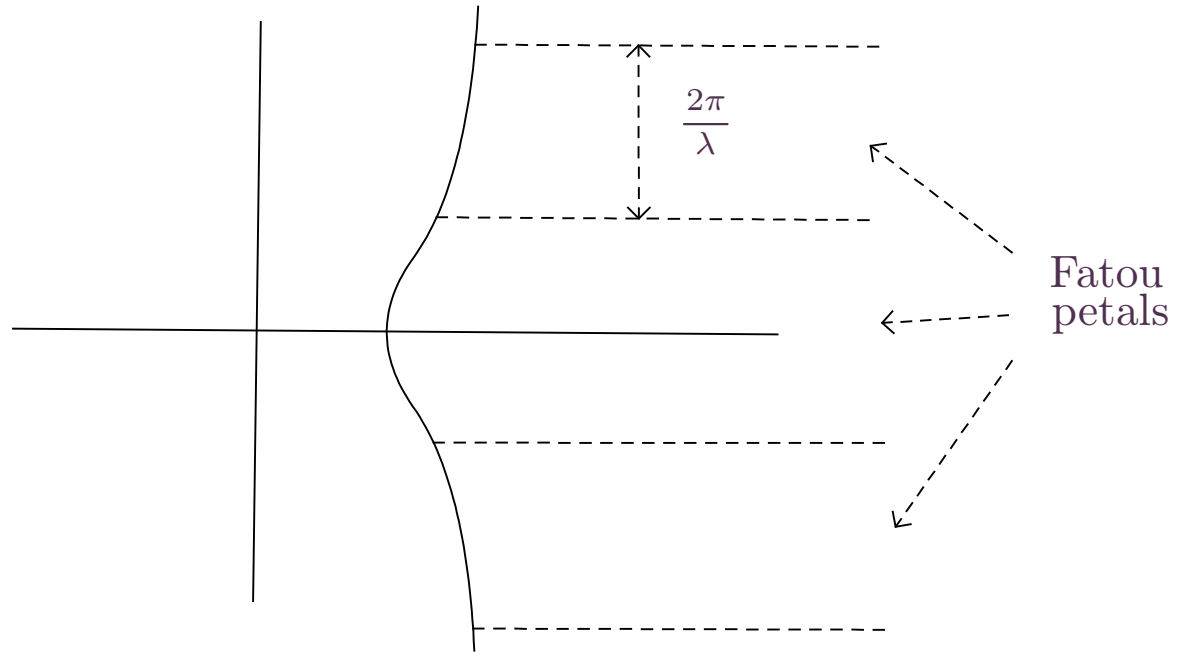
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Such conjugacy is possible in strip-like domains...









Thanks for your attention