## **ONE-PARAMETER GROUPS OF FORMAL POWER SERIES**

## By A. RAN

The problem of analytic iteration led to the study of groups of formal power series, having the form

$$F(z, s) = \sum_{q=1}^{\infty} f_q(s) z^q$$

where the coefficients  $f_a(s)$  are analytic functions of the complex parameter s, such that for any two complex numbers s and t the formal law of composition

$$F[F(z, s), t] = F[z, s + t]$$

is valid. E. Jabotinsky [7] gave the explicit form of the coefficients  $f_a(s)$  in such a group, in the particular case when  $f_1(s) \equiv 1$ . P. Erdös and E. Jabotinsky in [4] and I. N. Baker in [1] characterized in this particular case the set of the parameters s for which the series F(z, s) has a non-zero radius of convergence.

Groups of the same form, with  $f_1(s) \neq 1$  could not be treated directly by the same methods, because the form of the coefficients  $f_a(s)$  becomes very complicated (for the first coefficients, see [6]).

The purpose of the present paper is to investigate the groups with  $f_1(s) \neq 1$ , applying an appropriate transformation to the parameter s. Part 1 gives the basic definitions and concepts connected with the problem. Part 2 gives the explicit form of the coefficients of such a group, while Part 3 characterizes the set of the parameters for which the power series representing the group has non-zero radius of convergence.

## 1. Introduction and definitions.

1.1. Let  $\Sigma^{F}$  denote the linear algebra of the formal power series over the field of complex numbers, having the form

(1) 
$$F(z) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} f_q z^q.$$

(Operations on formal power series are defined in [2, Chapter 1].)  $\Sigma^{F}$  is equipped with the metric

(2) 
$$\rho(F, G) = \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} 2^{-q} \frac{|f_q - g_q|}{1 + |f_q - g_q|}$$

for F,  $G \in \Sigma^{F}$ .

Received July 19, 1969. This paper is based on a part of the author's thesis for the D.Sc. degree, submitted to the senate of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology. The author wishes to express his deepest gratitude to Professor E. Jabotinsky for his helpful guidance.