

Iteration of Certain Finite Transformation (Continued).

By

Minoru URABE

(Received Jan. 31, 1953)

Chapter II. Transformation of Type B.**§ 6. Condition I.**

We consider the transformation of the form as follows:

$$(6.1) \quad T: 'x^v = \varphi^v(x) = x^v + a_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v x^{\lambda_1} \dots x^{\lambda_N} + \dots, \quad (N \geq 3)$$

where at least one of $a_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v$'s does not vanish.

Quite similarly as in § 1, we have

Theorem 1'. *For the transformation (6.1), we put as follows:*

$$a_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v = R_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v e^{iQ_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v}, \quad 'Q_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v + \omega_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \omega_{\lambda_N} - \omega_v = Q_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v.$$

We consider the function as follows:

$$R = R(r, \omega; \rho, \theta) \\ = \sum_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_N, v} R_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v \sigma_{\lambda_1} \dots \sigma_{\lambda_N} \rho_v \cos(Q_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_N}^v + \phi_{\lambda_1} + \dots + \phi_{\lambda_N} - \theta_v),$$

where

$$\sigma_\lambda = r_\lambda \text{ or } \rho_\lambda,$$

$$\phi_\lambda = 0 \text{ or } \theta_\lambda \text{ according as } \sigma_\lambda = r_\lambda \text{ or } \sigma_\lambda = \rho_\lambda,$$

$$r_\lambda, \rho_\lambda \geq 0 \text{ and } \sum_\lambda r_\lambda^2 = \sum_\lambda \rho_\lambda^2 = 1.$$

We assume that there exists a set of (r_v, ω_v) such that $R < 0$ for all (ρ_v, θ_v) except for $(\rho_v = r_v, \theta_v = \pi)$, and that $\left[\frac{d^P}{d\epsilon^P} R(r, \omega; r_v + \epsilon\eta_v, \pi + \epsilon\theta_v) \right]_{\epsilon=0} \neq 0$ for any (η_v, θ_v) such that $|\eta_v|, |\theta_v| \leq 1$ except for $\eta_v = \theta_v = 0$, where $P = N$ or $N+1$ according as N is even or odd. Then, in the space E_{2n} of the complex numbers x^v 's, there exists a small hypersphere passing through the origin with the center $\alpha^v = r_v e^{i\omega_v}$ and with the radius r , such that all the points of that hypersphere converge to the origin remaining in it when T is infinitely iterated on these points.