# On the Distribution of Formal Power Series Transformations with Respect to Embeddability in the Order Topology 

By

L. Reich<br>(Vorgelegt in der Sitzung der math.-nat. Klasse am 25. März 1999<br>durch das w.M. Ludwig Reich)

## 1. Introduction. The Main Results

Let $\mathbb{C}\left[\left[x_{1}, ., x_{n}\right]\right]$ (briefly $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$, where $x=^{\prime}\left(x_{1}, . ., x_{n}\right)$ is the vector of indeterminates) be the ring of formal power series in $n$ indeterminates $x_{1}$, . ., $x_{n}$ with complex coefficients. We consider in this paper formal power series transformations $F$ by which we understand automorphisms $F$ of $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$ which are continuous with respect to the order topology (i.e., order preserving) and leave every element of the ground field $\mathbb{C}$ fixed. It is well known that these automorphisms $F$ are in $1-1$ correspondence to the images $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$ of $x$. Here $A$ runs through the matrices of $G L(n, \mathbb{C})$, and $\mathcal{P}(x)$ is an $n$-tuple of formal power series with $\operatorname{ord}(\mathcal{P}) \geq 2$. Moreover, these automorphisms form a group $\Gamma$ under composition o which is, in the above mentioned picture, represented by substitution of one $n$-tupel $A x+\mathcal{P}(x) \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$ into another.
$F$ is called iterable (embeddable), if there exists a family $\left(F_{t}\right)_{t \in \mathbb{C}}$ in $\Gamma$ such that

$$
\begin{align*}
F_{t} \circ F_{s} & =F_{t+s}, t, s \in \mathbb{C} \\
F_{1} & =F . \tag{E}
\end{align*}
$$

$(T)$ is nothing but the famous translation equation, $(E)$ is the embedding condition. $\left(F_{t}\right)_{t \in \mathbb{C}}$ is then clearly a group with operation $\circ$, called iteration (group) of $F$ In general, such an iteration does not exist for a given $F$.

The problem of finding an embedding (iteration) of a selfmapping of a given set can be studied in much more general situations and is one of the main problems of iteration theory (see e.g. [19], [20]). The above mentioned iteration problem in $\Gamma$ was studied in detail by several authors. We refer the reader to the survey articles [9], [10], [11], [16], as well as to [1], [2], [4]-[7], [18].

In a series of papers ([12], [14], [15]) we investigated how iterable (and also noniterable) power series tranformations are distributed locally in a neighbourhood of a given $F \in \Gamma$, where neighbourhood is understood in the sense of the weak topology (coefficientwise topology on $\mathbb{C}[[x]]$, resp. $\Gamma)$. Now we are interested in the same type of problems, but the neighborhoods of the given $F \in \Gamma$ are those in the socalled order topology (strong topology).

The order topology on $\mathbb{C}\left[\left[x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right]\right]$ is described by introducing the sets

$$
U_{N}(\Phi):=\{\Psi \in \mathbb{C}[[x]] \mid \operatorname{ord}(\Phi-\Psi)>N\}
$$

as the members of a basis of open neighborhoods of $\Phi \in \mathbb{C}[[x]]$, where $N$ runs through $\mathbb{N}$. This leads then to the product topology on the space $(\mathbb{C}[[x]])^{\prime \prime}$, and by identifying $F \in \Gamma$ with $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x) \in$ $\left.(\mathbb{C}[[x]])^{n}\right)$ and by restricting everything to $\Gamma$ we get the order topology (strong topology) on $\Gamma$ This topology can be introduced by a metric, and has therefore almost all good properties. The following basic results are easy to prove.

Lemma 1. (i) The mapping from $\Gamma \times \Gamma$ to $\Gamma$, defined by $(F, G) \mapsto F \circ G$, is continuous. (ii) The mapping from $\Gamma$ to $\Gamma$, defined by $F \mapsto F^{-1}$, is continuous.
Proof: (i) If $\left(\nu_{1}, \quad, \nu_{n}\right) \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{n}$, let $|\nu|:=\nu_{1}+\cdots+\nu_{\mathrm{n}}$, and $x^{\nu}:=$ $x_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \quad . x_{n}^{\nu_{n}}$. We consider $F \in \Gamma$ as $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x) \in(\mathbb{C}[[x]])^{n}$ Let $a_{k, \nu}, b_{k, \nu}, c_{k, \nu}$ be the coefficients of $x^{\nu}$ in the $k$-th components $F_{k}, G_{k}$ $(F \circ G)_{k}(1 \leq k \leq n)$ of $F, G, F \circ G$, respectively. Then $c_{k, \nu}$ is a (universal) polynomial

$$
c_{k, \nu}=\phi_{k, \nu}\left(a_{l, \mu}, b_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 1 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)\right.
$$

in the coefficients $a_{l, \mu}, b_{l, \mu}$ of $F$ and $G$, where $1 \leq l \leq n,|\mu| \leq|\nu|$. Hence, if for a certain $N \geq 1$, ord $(F-\tilde{F})>N$, ord $(G-G)>N$, then we have for the corresponding coefficients $\tilde{a}_{l, \mu}, \tilde{b}_{l, \mu}$ of $\tilde{F}, \tilde{G}$

$$
\tilde{a}_{l, \mu}=a_{l, \mu}, \quad \tilde{b}_{l, \mu}=b_{l, \mu}, \quad l=1, \quad, n,|\mu| \leq N
$$

and therefore

$$
\begin{aligned}
c_{k, \nu} & =\phi_{k, \nu}\left(a_{l, \mu}, b_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 1 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)=\right. \\
& =\phi_{k, \nu}\left(\tilde{a}_{l, \mu}, \tilde{b}_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 1 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)=\tilde{c}_{k, \nu}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

for $k=1, \ldots, n$, provided that $|\nu| \leq N$. From this we deduce $\operatorname{ord}(F \circ G-\tilde{F} \circ \tilde{G})>N$, establishing Lemma 1(i).
(ii) $F^{-1}$ is represented by an $n$-tuple of the form $F^{-1}=A^{-1} x+\mathcal{Q}(x)$, if $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$. The coefficient $d_{k, \nu}$ of $x^{\nu}$ in $\mathcal{Q}_{k}(x)$ is represented by a (universal) function

$$
d_{k, \nu}=\psi_{k, \nu}\left(A, a_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 2 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)\right.
$$

which is a rational function in the elements of $A \in G L(n, \mathbb{C})$ and a polynomial in $a_{l, \mu}$. Hence, if $\operatorname{ord}(F-\tilde{F} \geq N,(N \geq 1)$, then, denoting by $\tilde{a}_{k, \nu}, \tilde{d}_{k, \nu}$ the coefficients of $\tilde{F}$ and $\tilde{F}^{-1}$, respectively, we find

$$
\begin{aligned}
d_{k, \nu} & =\psi_{k, \nu}\left(A, a_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 2 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)=\right. \\
& =\psi_{k, \nu}\left(A, \tilde{a}_{l, \mu}|1 \leq l \leq n, 2 \leq|\mu| \leq|\nu|)=\tilde{d}_{k, \mu}\right.
\end{aligned}
$$

for $k=1, \ldots, n$ and $|\nu| \leq N$. Hence $F \mapsto F^{-1}$ is continuous in the order topology.

Lemma 2. (i) $(\Gamma, 0)$ is a topological group in the strong topology. (ii) For each $T \in \Gamma$ the conjugation $c_{T}: \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma, c_{T}(F):=T^{-1} \circ F \circ T$ is an isomorphism of the topological group $\Gamma$.

Proof: Immediate consequence of Lemma 1.
As can be seen from the survey articles [9], [10], [11], [16], a basic tool in solving the iteration problem in $\Gamma$ are the socalled semicanonical forms (briefly normal forms) of the elements of $\Gamma$ under conjugation. It is almost obvious that iteration problems and their possible solutions are invariant under conjugation. So we always may replace, for our purposes, a given $F$ by one of its semicanonical forms (or a set of formal power series transformations by their simultaneous conjugates under the same $c_{T}$ ). We refer the reader to the papers quoted above for details about normal forms and their applications in solving the iteration problem.

We are now ready to sketch the type of problems we will deal with. Let $F \in \Gamma$. Under what conditions on $F$ does there exist a neighbourhood $U_{N}(F)$ of $F$ (in the strong topology) consisting entirely of iterable (or entirely of noniterable) power series transformations? Under what conditions on a given $F$ is there in each neighbourhood of $F$ an iterable $G \neq F$, or a noniterable $G \neq F$, or are there in each neighbourhood both iterable
and noniterable power series transformations? Is the limit of a convergent series of iterable automorphisms always iterable?

In Section 2 we will discuss series in one indeterminate, and give a rather complete answer. We can do this, since the semicanonical forms in this case are well known. There are even strict trinomial normal forms due to Scheinber ([7]) which we will also use in one place.

The main difference between the weak and the strong topology - as far as our investigations are concerned-, seems to lie in the fact that there are power series $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\quad$ (they are indeed the nonembeddable ones) with the property that they have strong neighborhoods which consist of noniterable series. In the weak topology one can prove (independently of the number of indeterminates) that in each (weak) neighbourhood of any given $F \in \Gamma$ there are iterable automorphisms $G$, different from $F$.

In Section 2 we will also show that in the 1-dimensional case the limit of each convergent sequence of iterable series is iterable. The problem remains open in higher dimensions. In the weak topology a convergent sequence of iterable series need not have an iterable limit, not even in dimension 1. These results concerning the distribution with respect to the weak topology are proved in the papers [12], [14] and [15] quoted above.

Our techniques yield some insight to a more detailed structure of convergent sequences (in the 1 -dimensional case). Roughly speaking, if the limit $F$ of a convergent sequence $(F)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ of formal power series is of the form $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\quad$ where a) $\rho$ is not a root of 1 , or b$) F(z)$ is not iterable, or c) $F(z)=z+c_{2} z^{2}+\cdot \cdot$, but $F(z) \neq z$, then almost all $F$ 's $\left(l \geq l_{0}\right)$ are conjugate to $F$. Also, if almost all $F_{l}$ 's are iterable and $\rho$ in the $\operatorname{limit} F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\quad$ is different from 1 , the same is true.

In the higher-dimensional case of the automorphism group $\Gamma$ of $\mathbb{C}\left[x_{1}, ., x_{n}\right](n>1)$ our results are far from complete. Let $F \in \Gamma, F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$, where $A \in G L(n, \mathbb{C})$, ord $(\mathcal{P}) \geq 2$, and where $\rho_{1}, \quad, \rho_{n}$ are the eigenvalues of $A$. Denote by $\mathfrak{R}$ the set of relations $\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \quad \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}, 1 \leq k \leq n$, with $\nu_{i} \in \mathbb{N}_{0}, \nu_{1}+\cdot \quad+\nu_{n} \geq 2$. If $\mathfrak{R}$ is finite (possibly empty) then we can show that for an iterable [a noniterable] $F$ there exists a strong neighbourhood $U_{N}(F)$ which contains only iterable [noniterable] automorhphisms. If $\mathfrak{R}$ is finite, then a convergent sequence $\left(F_{(I)}\right)_{/ \in \mathbb{N}}$ of iterable [noniterable] $F_{(I)}$ 's has an iterable [noniterable] limit.

If no assumptions on the eigenvalues are imposed then we can only prove that if $F \in \Gamma$ is iterable [noniterable], then there is a sequence $\left(F_{(I)}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ of iterable [noniterable] power series transformations converging to $F$ and such that $F \neq F_{(/)}$for all $l$. If $F \in \Gamma$ has a neighbourhood
$U(F)$ such that each $G \in U(F) \backslash\{F\}$ is iterable [noniterable], then $F$ is iterable [noniterable]. In this result we are able to replace the exceptional set $\{F\}$ by a somewhat larger set, but unfortunately up to now not by a 'big' set. Eventually, we will prove a result on semicanonical forms $N_{(I)}$ of the members $F_{(I)}$ of a convergent sequence $\left(F_{(I)}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\Gamma$, but weaker than similar results in Section 2 for the case $n=1$. Namely, there is $l_{0} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for $l \geq l_{0}$ each $F_{(l)}$ can be represented as $F_{(I)}=$ $V_{(l)}^{-1} \circ N_{(I)} \circ V_{(I)}$, where $N_{(I)}$ is a semicanonical form of $F_{(I)}, N$ $=\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} N_{(/)}$and $V=\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} V_{(I)}$ exist and $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} F_{(/)}=$ $V^{-1} \circ N \circ V$ with the semicanonical form $N$.

## 2. Power Series Transformations in One Indeterminate

### 2.1. Problems of Distribution

We recall (see [12]) some basic results on semicanonical forms of power series in one indeterminate and on the connection of iterability and normal forms. By $E$ we denote the group of complex roots of 1 .
Lemma 3. (i) If $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\cdot, \rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$, then $F$ is comjugate to its linear part $\rho z$. (ii) If $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} \chi^{2}+\cdots, \rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, and if $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta)$ with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1, \operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)=1$, then $F$ is conjugate to a semicanonical form

$$
N(z)=\rho z+\sum_{\nu \geq 1} \varphi_{\nu} z^{\nu \beta+1}
$$

which is, in general, not uniquely deternined. If $\rho \approx$ is a semicanonical form of $F$, then $\rho z$ is the only one. If, on the other hand, $F$ bas a semicanonical form $N(z)=$ $\rho z+\varphi_{\nu_{0}} z^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\cdot$, where $\nu_{0} \geq 1, \varphi_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \neq 0$, then for each semicanonical form $M(z)$ of $F$ the series $M(z)-\rho z$ has order $\nu_{0} \beta+1$. (iii) If $F(z)=z+d_{k} z^{k}+$. where $k \geq 2, d_{k} \neq 0$, then each conjugate $T^{-1} \circ F \circ T$ of $F$ bas the same form $\left(T^{-1} \circ F \circ T\right)(z)=z+e_{k} z^{k}+\cdot$, with $e_{k} \neq 0$.

Lemma 4. (i) Assume that $\rho \neq 1$ and $F(z)=\rho ₹+c_{2} z^{2}+\cdot$. Then Fis iterable if and only if it is conjugate to its linear part $\rho \approx$. Hence, if $\rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$, then $F$ is always iterable. If $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, then $F$ is iterable iffeach semicanonical form is linear (iff at least one semicanonical form is linear). (ii) If $F(z)=z+d_{k} z^{k}+\cdot$ with $k \geq 2, d_{k} \neq 0$, then $F$ is iterable.

From these lemmas we deduce a survey on the local distribution of formal series with respect to embeddability in the strong topology. Theorems 1 and 2 are already contained in [12], but for reasons of completeness we reproduce them here. For Theorem 2 we will give a new, farther reaching, proof too.

Theorem 1. (i) If $F(z)=\rho \approx+\Sigma_{\nu \geq 2} c_{\nu} \chi^{\nu}$, where $\rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$, then eachsufficiently small neighbourbood of $F$ (in the order topology) contains only iterable series. (ii) If $F(z)=z+\cdot$, then each sufficiently small neighbourbood of $F$ consists entirely of iterable series. (iii) If $F(\chi)=\rho ₹+\cdot$, with $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, is iterable, then in eachneighborbood of $F$ there are iterable power series, different from $F$, as well as noniterable series. (iv) If $F(z)=\rho z+\cdot \quad$, with $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, is noniterable, then each sufficiently smallneighbourbood of $F$ consists entirely of noniterable series.

Proof: (i) Take the neighbourhood $U_{1}(F)$. Then each $G \in U_{1}(F)$ starts with $\rho z$, where $\rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$. Hence, according to Lemma 4(i), $G$ is iterable.
(ii) Here each $G$ in $U_{1}(F)$ has the form $₹+\quad$, so is either the identity (hence iterable) or is iterable by Lemma 4 (ii).
(iii) Suppose now that $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2} \quad$ where $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, is iterable. $\rho$ can be represented as $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta)$, with $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1, \operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)$ $=1$. According to Lemma 4(i) there is a $T \in \Gamma, T(z)=z+t_{2} z^{2}+$.
such that $\left(T^{-1} \circ F \circ T\right)(₹)=\rho ₹$. As we know (see Section 1 ), we may assume for our purposes that $F(z)=\rho z$. Consider first the sequence $\left(F_{n}\right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $F_{n}(z)=\rho z+z^{n \beta+1}$ for $n \in \mathbb{N}$. According to Lemmas 3 and 4, these $F_{n}$ are in semicanonical form and are not linear and also not linearizable. Then, by Lemma 4, they are not iterable. Moreover, we have $\lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{n}(z)=F(z)=\rho z$. This shows that each neighbourhood of $F$ contains a series which is not iterable.

Consider now a sequence $\left(S_{n}\right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\Gamma$, where $S_{n}(z)=z+z^{k_{n}}$, and $\left(k_{n}\right)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is strictly increasing and, furthermore, $z^{k_{n}}$ is not an additional monomial with respect to the relation $\rho^{\beta+1}=\rho$, i.e. $k_{n} \not \equiv 1(\bmod \beta)$, for each $n$. If we calculate the series $G_{n}:=S_{n}^{-1} \circ F \circ S_{n}$ for the normal form $F(z)=\rho z$, we find

$$
G_{n}(z)=\rho z+\left(\rho^{k_{n}}-\rho\right) z^{k_{n}}+
$$

where $\rho^{k_{n}}-\rho \neq 0$. Hence $G_{n} \neq F$ for each $n, \lim _{n \rightarrow \infty} G_{n}(\tau)=F(\tau)$, and $G_{n}=S_{n}^{-1} \circ F \circ S_{n}$ is iterable since it is conjugate to $F$. Therefore we have constructed an iterable power series $G$, different from $F$, in each neighbourhood of $F$.
(iv) The last case refers to a series $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\cdot \cdot$, where $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, and $F$ is not iterable. Again, we may assume that $F$ is already a semicanonical form. So, if $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1$, $\operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)=1$, then by Lemmas 3 and 4

$$
F(z)=\rho z+d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} z^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\sum_{\nu>\nu_{0}} d_{\nu \beta+1} z^{\beta+1}
$$

where $\nu_{0} \geq 1$ and $d_{\nu_{1} \beta+1} \neq 0$. Then each series $G \in U_{\nu_{0} \beta+1}(F)$ is of the form

$$
G(z)=\rho z+d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} z^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\sum_{\mu>\nu_{0} \beta+1} g_{\mu} z^{\mu}
$$

If we want to construct a semicanonical form of $G$, then, as is well known from the theory of normal forms, we can achieve this through conjugation by a transformation

$$
V(z)=z+\sum_{\mu>\nu_{0} \beta+1} v_{\mu} z^{\mu}
$$

since the $\left(\nu_{0} \beta+1\right)$-jet of $G$ is already in semicanonical form with respect to $\rho$ ('Formales Ausfegen', cf. [3], ch. 3). This means that

$$
\left(V^{-1} \circ G \circ V\right)(z)=\rho z+d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \chi^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\sum_{\nu>\nu_{0}} \tilde{d}_{\nu \beta+1} \chi^{\nu \beta+1}
$$

and since $d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \neq 0, V^{-1} \circ G \circ V$ and $G$ are not iterable, according to Lemma 4.

Similar techniques allow us to show that in the case of one indeterminate each convergent sequence of iterable power series has an iterable limit (Theorem 1 shows that a sequence of noniterable series may have an iterable limit).

Theorem 2. Let $\left(F_{l}\right)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent sequence of iterable power series transformations in one indeterminate, and let $F=\lim _{\mu \rightarrow \infty} F$. Then $F$ is iterable.
Proof: We assume that the limit $F$ of $\left(F_{1}\right) \ell \in \mathbb{N}$ is $F(z)=\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\cdots$ If $\rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$ or $\rho=1$, then $F$ is iterable by Lemma 4. So it suffices to consider the case $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$. Assume $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1$, $\operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)=1$. Then there is an index $l_{0}$ such that for $l \geq l_{0} F_{/}(z)=$ $\rho_{z}+c_{2}^{(/)} z^{2}+\quad \cdot$, and each $F_{l}$ is iterable by assumption. We assume now that $F$ is not iterable. Take any normal form of $F$ :

$$
\left(T^{-1} \circ F \circ T\right)(z)=\rho_{z}+\sum_{\nu \geq 1} d_{\nu \beta+1} z^{\nu \beta+1}
$$

From Lemma 4 we know that there is an index $\nu_{0} \geq 1$ such that

$$
\left(T^{-1} \circ F \circ T\right)(z)=\rho z+d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \chi^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\sum_{\nu \geq \nu_{0}} d_{\nu \beta+1} z^{\nu \beta+1}
$$

where $d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \neq 0$. Instead of $F$ and $\left(F_{l}\right)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ we may consider $T^{-1} \circ F \circ T$ and the sequence $\left(T^{-1} \circ F, \circ T\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ of iterable transformations. Now, there
is an $l_{1} \geq l_{0}$ such that for each $l \geq l_{1}$

$$
\left(T^{-1} \circ F_{l} \circ T\right)(z)=\rho z+d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} z^{\nu_{0} \beta+1}+\sum_{\mu>\nu_{0} \beta+1} \tilde{d}_{\mu} z^{\mu}
$$

with $d_{\nu_{0} \beta+1} \neq 0$. We have already shown in the proof of Theorem 1 that $F_{l}$ is not iterable which is a contradiction to the assumption. Hence $F$ must be iterable.

There is a different proof of Theorem 2 which, moreover, gives more information on convergent sequences of iterable power series. We will present it here. We again consider the case $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}, \rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta)$, and use the same notation.

Theorem 2, alternative proof. Since each $F_{l}$ is iterable, it is of the form $F_{l}(z)=T_{l}^{-1}\left(\rho T_{/}(z)\right)$ for $l \geq l_{0}$, where $T_{l}(z)=z+t_{2}^{(l)} z^{2}+\quad$ The series $\left(T_{\eta}\right)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ is, in general, not uniquely determined by $F_{l}$. However, there is for each $F_{/}$a unique normalized $T_{\text {, }}$, namely normalized by the condition

$$
T_{l}(z)=z+\sum_{\substack{\mu>1 \\ \mu \neq 1(\text { uwol } 3)}} t_{\mu}^{(/)} z^{\mu},
$$

i.e., by $t_{\mu}=0$ if $\mu \equiv 1(\bmod \beta)\left(\right.$ see [13]). The coefficients $t_{\mu}^{(/)}$are universal functions

$$
t_{\mu}^{(I)}=\phi_{\mu}\left(\rho ; c_{2}^{(/)}, \ldots, c_{\mu}^{(l)}\right)
$$

rational in $\rho$ and polynomial in the coefficients $c_{\nu}^{(/)}$of $F_{/}$. We see that $c_{2}^{(/)}, \quad, c_{m}^{(l)}$ are the same as $c_{2}, ., c_{m}$ for $l \geq L(m)$, hence $\phi_{\mu}(\rho$; $\left.c_{2}^{(l)}, \ldots, c_{\mu}^{(l)}\right)=\phi_{\mu}\left(\rho ; c_{2}, \quad, c_{\mu}\right)$ for $\mu \leq m$ and $l \geq L(m)$. This means that $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T$ exists, and $T(z)=z^{+} \Sigma_{\nu \geq 2} t_{\nu} z^{\nu}$. Hence (see Section 1, Lemma 1)

$$
F(z)=\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{/}^{-1}\left(\rho T_{/}(z)\right)=T^{-1}(\rho T(z))
$$

and $F$ is iterable.
This proof shows in addition that, in the case under consideration, $F_{l}=T_{l}^{-1}\left(\rho T_{l}(z)\right)$ for $l \geq l_{0}$, where $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T$ exists and $F(z)=$ $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{/}^{-1}\left(\rho T_{/}(z)\right)=\bar{T}^{-1}(\rho T(z))$.

Similar results hold in other cases. As a first result we present.
Theorem 3. Let $\left(F_{l}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent sequence of iterable series $F_{l}$, let $F=\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty}$ and assume that $F(z)=\rho z+\quad$, where $\rho \neq 1$. Then, for sufficiently large $l\left(l \geq l_{0}\right)$,
there exists a sequence $\left(T_{l}\right)_{l \geq 10}, T_{l}(z)=z+\quad$, such that
a) $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T(T(z)=z+\cdot \cdot)$ exists,
b) $F_{/}(z)=T_{l}^{-1}\left(\rho T_{l}(z)\right)$,
c) $F(z)=T^{-1}(\rho T(z))$.

Proof: We already gave the proof for the case where $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$. Assume now that $\rho \in \mathbb{C} \backslash E$. It is obvious that for $l \geq l_{0} F_{/}(z)=\rho z+$ $c_{2}^{(/)} z^{2}+\quad$ According to Lemma 3 there are transformations $V_{l}, V_{l}(z)=z+\sum_{\mu \geq 2} v_{\mu}^{(/)} z^{\mu}$, such that $F_{l}(z)=V_{l}^{-1}\left(\rho V_{l}(z)\right)$. The $V$ 's are unique, in fact, their coefficients $v_{\mu}^{(/)}$are universal functions $v_{\mu}^{(/)}=\psi_{\mu}\left(\rho ; c_{2}^{(I)}, \quad, c_{\mu}^{(/)}\right)$, rational in $\rho$, polynomial in $c_{2}^{(/)}, ., c_{\mu}^{(/)}$. To each $m \geq 1$ there is an $L(m)$ such that $c_{\mu}^{(l)}=c_{\mu}$, for $2 \leq \mu \leq \mathrm{m}$ and $l \geq L(m)$. Hence $\overline{v_{\mu}^{(/)}}=\psi_{\mu}\left(\rho ; c_{2}^{(/)}, \quad, c_{\mu}^{(/)}\right)=\psi_{\mu}\left(\rho ; c_{2}, \ldots, c_{\mu}\right)$ for $\mu=2, ., m$, if $l \geq L(m)$. This means again that $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} V_{l}=V$ exists and $F=$ $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} F_{l}=V^{-1}(\rho V(z))$.

### 2.2. Convergent Sequences

Theorem 3 leads to the question whether in the case of power series transformations in one indeterminate more details can be derived about the structure of sequences $\left(F_{l}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\Gamma$ which converge in the order topology. Let $F$ be the limit of $\left(F_{l}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$. If, e.g., $F(z)=\rho z$, where $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$ (more generally, if $F$ is iterable and has a multiplier $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$ ), then we have already seen that $F$ is the limit of a sequence of iterable series $G_{l}, G_{l} \neq F$, and also the limit of a sequence of noniterable ones. Hence in this case we cannot expect to find more details about the structure of sequences converging to $F$. The same happens if $F(z)=z$. But if $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}, F(z)=$ $\rho z+\cdot \quad$, and $F$ is noniterable, or in the case where $F(z)=z+d_{k} \chi^{\ell}+$.
with $d_{k} \neq 0$ for some $k \geq 2$, we will show a result about the sequences $\left(F_{1}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$, converging to $F$, which is very similar to Theorem 3. For this purpose we need the trinomial normal forms of Scheinberg ([17]).
Theorem 4. Let $\left(F_{l}\right)_{\ell \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent sequence, $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} F_{l}=F$, and $F(\tau)=$ $z+d_{1} z^{n}+$, where $n \geq 2, d_{n} \neq 0$. Let $N(z)=z^{+} a z^{\prime \prime}+b z^{2 n-1}$ be the trinomial normal form of $F, N=S^{-1} \circ F \circ S$, with some $S(z)=z^{+} \cdot \in \Gamma$ (which implies $a=d_{n} \neq 0$ ). Then there exists an index $l_{0} \in \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence $\left(T_{l}\right)_{l \geq 11} \in \Gamma, T_{l}(z)=z+\quad$, and a solution $T, T(z)=z+$. , of $F=$ $T^{-1} \circ N \circ T$ such that (i) $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T$, and (iz) $F_{l}=T_{l}^{-1} \circ N \circ T_{l}$, for all $l \geq l_{0}$.

In particular, for $l \geq l_{0}$, all $F$,'s are conjugate to $F$.
Proof: There is an $l_{0}$ such that, for $l \geq l_{0}, F_{l}(z)=z+d_{n} z^{n}+d_{2 n-1} z^{2 n-1}+$ $\sum_{\mu \geq 2 n} d_{\mu}^{(\prime)} z^{\mu}$, if $F(z)=z+d_{n} z^{\prime \prime}+d_{2 n-1} z^{2 n-1}+\sum_{\mu \geq 2 n} d_{\mu} z^{\mu \prime}$ For $F$ and
each $F_{l}, l \geq l_{0}$, there exist transformations $T, T(z)=₹+$. and $T_{l}, T_{( }(z)=z+\quad \cdot$, such that

$$
\left(T^{-1} \circ F \circ T\right)(z)=\left(T_{l}^{-1} \circ F_{l} \circ T_{l}\right)=z+a z^{\prime \prime}+b z^{2 n-1}
$$

with $a=d_{n}$. A reformulation of the proof of Proposition 6 in [17] tells us, how specific solutions of these Schröder type equations $T^{-1} \circ F \circ T=$ $N, T_{l}^{-1} \circ F_{l} \circ T_{l}=N$ can be constructed. In fact, this $T$ has the following structure:

$$
T(z)=z+t_{2} z^{2}+\quad+t_{n-1} z^{n-1}+\sum_{\nu \geq 1} t_{n+\nu} z^{n+\nu}
$$

where $t_{\mu}$ is a certain polynomial

$$
t_{\mu}=p_{\mu}\left(d_{n}, d_{n+1}, . \quad, d_{n+\mu-1}\right)
$$

for $2 \leq \mu \leq n-1$, while, for $\nu \geq 1, t_{n+\nu}$ is a certain polynomial

$$
t_{n+\nu}=p_{n+\nu}\left(d_{n}, d_{n+1}, \ldots, d_{2 n-1} ; d_{2 n}, \quad, d_{2 n+\nu-1}\right)
$$

( $t_{n}$ may be chosen as 0 , which we do.) Similarly,

$$
T_{l}(z)=z+t_{2} z^{2}+\quad+t_{n-1} z^{n-1}+\sum_{\nu \geq 1} t_{n+\nu}^{(l)} z^{n+\nu}
$$

where

$$
t_{\mu}^{(I)}=t_{\mu}=p_{\mu}\left(d_{n}, d_{n+1}, \ldots, d_{n+\mu-1}\right)
$$

for $2 \leq \mu \leq n-1, t_{n}^{(/)}=0$, and for $\nu \geq 1$

$$
t_{n+\nu}^{(/)}=p_{n+\nu}\left(d_{n}, d_{n+1}, \ldots, d_{2 n-1} ; d_{2 n}^{(l)}, . \quad, d_{2 n+\nu-1}^{(l)}\right)
$$

Since $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} F_{l}=F$, we deduce $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T$. Moreover, for $l \geq l_{0}$, $F_{l}$ and $F$ have the same trinomial normal form.

An analogue of Theorem 4 holds true in the case of convergent sequences $\left(F_{l}\right) / \in \mathbb{N}$ whose limit is not iterable. Hence $F$ is of the form $\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+. \quad$ where $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, say $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1$, $\operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)=1$, and $F$ is not linearizable.

Theorem 5. Let $\left.\left(F_{i}\right)\right)_{\in \mathbb{N}} \subset \Gamma$ be a convergent sequence with noniterable limit $F$. Then there is an $l_{0}$ and a sequence $\left(V_{1}\right)_{l \geq 1_{0}}$ such that
(i) $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} V_{l}=V$ exists, $V_{l}(z)=z+\cdots, V(z)=z+\cdots$, and
(ii) $F=V^{-1} \circ N \circ V, F_{l}=V_{l}^{-1} \circ N \circ V_{l}$ for $l \geq l_{0}$,
where $N$ is the Scheinberg trinomial normal form of $F$.
Proof: There is an $l_{0}$ such that for all $l \geq l_{0} F_{l}$ is not iterable. Otherwise we would have a subsequence of iterable series of $\left(F_{l}\right) / \in \mathbb{N}$, converging to $F$,
and Theorem 2 would imply that $F$ is also iterable. If $l_{0}$ is sufficiently large, then for $l \geq l_{0}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
F(z) & =\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\quad \text { and } \\
F_{/}(z) & =\rho z+c_{2}^{(/)} z^{2}+
\end{aligned}
$$

where $\rho=\exp (2 \pi i \alpha / \beta), \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Z}, \beta>1, \operatorname{gcd}(\alpha, \beta)=1$. We consider now the sequence $\left(F_{j}^{\beta}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$. From Section 1 it follows that $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} F_{l}^{\beta}=F^{\beta}$ Furthermore $F^{\beta}=z+\cdots, F_{l}^{\beta}(z)=z+\quad$ for $l \geq l_{0}$. If $l_{0}$ is large enough, then we also have

$$
\begin{aligned}
& F^{\beta}(z)=z+d_{n} z^{\prime \prime}+\quad+d_{2 n-1} z^{2 n-1}+\sum_{\mu \geq 2 n} d_{\mu} z^{\mu}, \\
& F_{l}^{\beta}(z)=z+d_{n} z^{n}+\quad+d_{2 n-1} z^{2 n-1}+\sum_{\mu \geq 2 n} d_{\mu}^{(/)} z^{\mu},
\end{aligned}
$$

where $n>2, n-1$ is a multiple of $\beta$, and $d_{n} \neq 0$. Theorem 4 gives us the existence of transformations $T$ and $T_{l, l} l \geq l_{0}$, such that $F^{\beta}=$ $T^{-1} \circ N_{0} \circ T, F_{l}^{\beta}=T_{l}^{-1} \circ N_{0} \circ T_{l} l \geq l_{0}$, and $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{l}=T$, where $N_{0}$ may be taken as the Scheinberg trinomial normal form of $F^{\beta}$,

$$
N_{0}(z)=z+a q^{n}+b \chi^{2 n-1}, a \neq 0 .
$$

Here we apply Theorem 9 in [17] which states that also

$$
F=T^{-1} \circ N_{1} \circ T, F_{l}=T_{l}^{-1} \circ N_{1} \circ T_{l}
$$

for $l \geq l_{0}, N_{1}$ being an appropriate iterative root of order $\beta$ of $N_{0}$, with multiplier $\rho$. If $N$ is the trinomial normal form of $N_{1}$ (cf. [17], Prop. 10), then $S^{-1} \circ N \circ S=N_{1}$ and consequently $F=$ $(S \circ T)^{-1} \circ N \circ(S \circ T)$, and $F_{l}=\left(S \circ T_{l}\right)^{-1} \circ N \circ\left(S \circ T_{l}\right)$ for $l \geq l_{0}$. Putting $V:=S \circ T, \quad V_{l}:=S \circ T_{l}$, we also have $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} V_{l}=V$ and $F=V^{-1} \circ N \circ V, F_{l}=V_{l}^{-1} \circ N \circ V_{l}$ for $l \geq l_{0}$, which proves Theorem 5 .

Corollary. Let $\left(F_{l}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent sequence, $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} F_{l}=F, F(z)=$ $\rho z+c_{2} z^{2}+\quad$ Let us make one of the following assumptions:
a) $\rho \notin E$, or
b) $F(z)=z+c_{2} z^{2}+$, but $F(z) \neq z$, or
c) $\rho \in E \backslash\{1\}$, all $F$, are iterable for large $l$, or
d) Fis not iterable.

Then there exists an $l_{0} \in \mathbb{N}$ and a sequence $\left(S_{1}\right)_{1 \geq 1}$ of power series transformations $S_{l}(z)=z+\quad$ such that $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} S_{l}$ exists and $F_{l}=S_{1}^{-1} \circ F \circ S_{1}$ forall $\geq l_{0}$.

## 3. The Local Distribution of Iterable Power Series Transformations in Higher Dimensions

The distribution problem (explained in Section 1) for automorphisms of $\mathbb{C}\left[\left[x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right]\right]$ with $n \geq 2$ so far has only partial answers. The main reason for this is that the semi-canonical forms are not so well understood as for $n=1$. Nevertheless some of our results may be worth mentioning. For the details about semi-canonical forms and about the iteration problem we again quote the survey papers [9], [10], [11], [16], where the reader may find references to the original articles.
Theorem 6. Let $F \in \Gamma, F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$, where $A \in G L(n, \mathbb{C})$, ord $(\mathcal{P}) \geq 2$. Denote by $\rho_{1}, ., \rho_{n}$ the eigenvalues of $A$. Let $\mathfrak{R}$ be the set of all relations of the form

$$
\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \ldots \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}
$$

for $k=1, \ldots, n, \nu \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{n}, \nu_{i} \geq 0,|\nu| \geq 2$. We assume that $\mathfrak{R}$ is finite (possibly empty). Then, if F is iterable, there is a neighbourbood $U$ of F in the order topology such that each $G \in U$ is iterable. If $F$ is noniterable, then there is a neighbourbood $U$ of $F$ such that each $G \in U$ is noniterable.

Proof: According to Section 1 we may assume that $F$ is in its semicanonical form. The finiteness of $\mathfrak{R}$ means that

$$
F(x)=J x+\mathcal{P}(x)
$$

where $J$ is in Jordan normal form and $\mathcal{P}(x)$ is a polynomial. More precisely, a monomial $x^{\nu},|\nu| \geq 2$, in the $k$-th component $\mathcal{P}_{k}(x)$ of $\mathcal{P}$ may have a nonzero coefficient $c_{k, \nu}$ only if

$$
\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \ldots \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}
$$

holds. These monomials are called additional (resonance) monomials for $\rho_{k}$ with respect to $\rho_{1}$,. ., $\rho_{\sim}$. If $N \in \mathbb{N}$ is sufficiently large, then each power series transformation $\tilde{F} \in U_{N}(F)$ has the form

$$
\tilde{F}(x)=J x+\mathcal{P}(x)+\tilde{\mathcal{R}}(x)
$$

where ord $(\tilde{\mathcal{R}})>N(\geq \operatorname{deg}(P))$. It is well known in the theory of normal forms that we can obtain a semicanonical form of $\tilde{F}$ by the following
procedure ('Formales Ausfegen', cf. [3]): There is a transformation $S_{\sim} \in \Gamma$, $S(x)=x+\mathcal{S}(x)$, with $\operatorname{ord}(\tilde{\mathcal{S}})>N(\geq \operatorname{deg}(P))$, such that $\tilde{N}:=$ $S^{-1} \circ \tilde{F} \circ S$ is the semicanonical form of $\tilde{F}$ This $S$ operates on the $N$ jet $J x+\mathcal{P}(x)$ of $\tilde{F}$ as identity. Hence $\tilde{N}(x)=\tilde{F}(\underset{\sim}{x})$, since there are no additional monomials of degree $>N$. Hence each $\tilde{F} \in U_{N}(F)$ is conjugate to $F$, and therefore iterable iff $F$ is. This proves Theorem 6 .

The assumption that the set $\mathfrak{R}$ of relations $\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \quad . \rho_{n \prime}^{\nu_{n}}, \nu_{i} \geq 0$, $|\nu| \geq 2$, be finite is fulfilled in the important special case of the socalled contractions, where $0<\left|\rho_{k}\right|<1$ for $k=1, \ldots, n$, see [8].

If we do not make any assumption on the set $\mathfrak{R}$ of multiplicative relations for the eigenvalues, then we only can prove a result on sequences converging to $F$.
Theorem 7. If $F \in \Gamma$ is iterable [noniterable], then there is a sequence $\left(F_{(k)}\right)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\Gamma$ convergent to $F$ such thateach $F_{(k)}$ is iterable [noniterable] and $F_{(k)} \neq F$ for all $k$.
Proof: We start with a lemma which will also be useful later.
Lemma 5. If $F \in \Gamma, F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$, and ifnotall eigenvalues of $A$ are equal to 1 , thenforeach $N \in \mathbb{N}$ thereexistsk $\in[1, n]$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{n}$ such that $|\nu|>N$ and $x^{\nu}$ is not an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}$ with respect to the eigenvalues $\rho_{1}$. ., $\rho_{n}$ of $A$.
Proof: If the assertion of Lemma 5 is false, then there is a number $N_{0} \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $k \in[1, n]$ and each $\nu \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{\prime \prime}$ with $|\nu|>N_{0}$ the relation

$$
\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \ldots \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}
$$

holds. In particular, if $M$ is large enough, then we have

$$
\rho_{k}=\rho_{k}^{M}
$$

for each $k$, or $\rho_{k}^{L}=1$ for each $k$ and each sufficiently large $L$. Write $\rho_{k}=r e^{2 \pi i \alpha}$ with $r>0$ and $0 \leq \alpha<1$. Then $\alpha=a / b$, where $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}, b \geq 1$, $\operatorname{gcd}(a, b)=1, r=1$ and $L a \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}$ for all sufficiently large $L$. We choose $L$ so that $\operatorname{gcd}(L, b)=1$, hence $\operatorname{gcd}(L a, b)=1$ which means $b=1$, if $a \neq 0$, or $a=0$, since $L a \mid b \in \mathbb{Z}$. But since $a \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq a \mid b<1$, only $a=0$ is possible, and $\rho_{k}=1$ for $k=1, . ., n$ contradicting the assumption on the eigenvalues of $A$. This proves Lemma 5.

We turn now to the proof of Theorem 7. Assume first that all eigenvalues of $A$ are equal to 1 . Then each $G \in U_{N}(F)$ has linear part $A$ and hence is iterable. Now assume that not all eigenvalues of $A$ are equal to 1. Without loss of generality we take $F$ as semicanonical form

$$
F(x)=J x+\mathcal{N}(x)
$$

Let $N \in \mathbb{N}, N \geq 1$. According to Lemma 5 there exists $k \in[1, n]$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{n}$ such that $|\nu|>N$ and $x^{\nu}$ is not an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}$. We fix these $k$ and $\nu$; moreover we may select them so that $\nu$ is minimal in the lexicographical ordering of monomials, and $k$ is minimal with respect to the chosen $|\nu|$. Then write $F(x)$ as

$$
F(x)=J x+\mathcal{N}^{*}(x)+\mathcal{N}^{* *}(x)
$$

where $\mathcal{N}^{*}(x)$ consists of all additional monomials $x^{\mu}$ with $|\mu|<|\nu|$ (coefficients 0 admitted), while $\mathcal{N}^{* *}(x)$ consists of the additional monomials $x^{\mu}$ with $|\mu| \geq|\nu|$, all in their appropriate place. Let $S$ be the transformation

$$
S(x)=x+\left(\begin{array}{c}
\delta_{k 1} \\
\delta_{k k} \\
\\
\delta_{k n \prime}
\end{array}\right) x^{\nu}
$$

and form $G:=S^{-1} \circ F \circ S$. Then $S$ operates on the $(|\nu|-1)$-jet $J x+\mathcal{N}^{*}(x)$ of $F(x)$ as identity. A detailed calculation shows that the coefficient of $x^{\nu}$ in the $k$-th component $G_{k}(x)$ of $G$ is $\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \quad . \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}-\rho_{k}$; hence $\neq 0$, since $x^{\nu}$ is not an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}$. We omit the details here, but indicate only that the minimality of $k$ and $\nu$ is crucial in the arguments, as well as the fact that substitution of additional monomials into additional monomials yields only additional monomials (see [8]).

Summarizing, we obtain $G \in U_{N}(F), G \neq F$, and $G$ is conjugate to $F$. Hence $G$ is iterable iff $F$ is iterable. Since $N$ was arbitrary, Theorem 7 is proved.

If the semicanonical form $F \in \Gamma$ is not linearizable, then $F$ has a minimal additional monomial (with a nonzero coefficient) which is an invariant of the conjugacy class of $F$. This minimal additional monomial $x^{\nu_{0}}$ is defined as follows:

1) $|\nu|=: m_{0}$ is minimal for all additional monomials $x^{\mu}$ which appear in $F$ with nonzero coefficient.
2) Then take the minimal index $k$ for which $x^{\nu}$ with $|\nu|=m_{0}$ is an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}$, with nonzero coefficient in $F$.
3) Among those $x^{\nu}$ satisfying 1) and 2) take the monomial $x^{\nu_{0}}$ which is minimal in the lexicographical order having a nonzero coefficient in $F$.

This minimal additional monomial is the same for all semicanonical forms of $F$. Furthermore (see [4], [5]), we know that $F \in \Gamma$ has an analytic iteration iff it is iterable at all. From the theory of analytic iterations (see [9], [10], [16]) we know that each analytic iteration of $F$ is associated with a certain choice $\Lambda=\left(\ln \rho_{1}, \ldots, \ln \rho_{n}\right)$ of the logarithms of the eigenvalues $\rho_{1}, ., \rho_{n}$ of $A$ in $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$, and $F$ has an analytic iteration with respect to a given $\Lambda$ iff it has a socalled smooth normal form with respect to $\Lambda$. Using these notions we can prove

Theorem 8. Let $F \in \Gamma$ be not linearizable and assume that the minimal additional monomial of $F$ is not smooth with respect to any choice $\Lambda=\left(\ln \rho_{1}, ., \ln \rho_{n}\right)$ of the logarithms of the eigenvalues $\rho_{1}, ., \rho_{n}$ of $F$. Then there is a neighbourhood of $F$ which contains only noniterable automorphisms.

Proof: We may assume that $F$ is already a semicanonical form, and that $N \geq 2$ is the degree of its minimal additional monomial. Let $G \in U_{N}(F)$. Then $G$ has the same $N$-jet as $F$, and hence the structure of a semicanonical form mod ord $N$. We know already that there is a transformation $S \in \Gamma$ acting on the $N$-jet of $G$ as identity and transforming $G$ into a semicanonical form $H$. Assume that $G$ is analytically iterable. Then it has a smooth normal form $\tilde{H}$ with respect to a certain choice $\Lambda^{0}$ of the logarithms. But $\tilde{H}$ and $H$ have the same minimal additional monomial, and obviously $H$ and $F$ have the same minimal additional monomial, too. So this would be smooth with respect to $\Lambda^{0}$, a contradiction.

Theorem 1 (iv) is a special case of Theorem 8, as can easily be checked.
One may ask, whether a power series transformation $F \in \Gamma$, surrounded by a large enough set of iterable [noniterable] transformations is iterable [noniterable] itself. A (rather weak) answer to this equation is

Theorem 9. Let $F \in \Gamma$, and $U(F)$ be a strong neigbbourbood of $F$ such that each $G \in U(F) \backslash\{F\}$ is iterable [noniterable]. Then Fis iterable [noniterable] itself.

Proof: If the linear part of $F$ has only 1 as eigenvalue, then $F$ is iterable. So assume that $F(x)=A x+\mathcal{P}(x)$, where $A$ has an eigenvalue different from 1. Then, according to Lemma 5 , for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$ there is $k \in[1, n]$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{N}_{0}^{n}$ with $|\nu|>N$ such that $x^{\nu}$ is not an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}\left(\rho_{1}, ., \rho_{n}\right.$ being the eigenvalues of $\left.A\right)$. Then the argument in the proof of Theorem 7 gives us $S \in \Gamma$ such that $S^{-1} \circ F \circ S \in U_{N}(F)$ and $S^{-1} \circ F \circ S \neq(F)$. Hence $G:=S^{-1} \circ F \circ S$ is iterable iff $F$ is iterable. This finishes the proof.

Here are some possibilities to weaken the assumptions of Theorem 9 . E.g., in order to deduce the iterability of $F$ it is sufficient to assume
the existence of a countable set $\mathcal{C}$ in $U_{N}(F)$ such that all $G \in U_{N}(F) \backslash(\{F\} \cup \mathcal{C})$ are iterable. Another possibility is to assume the iterability of all $G$ in $U_{N}(F) \backslash(\{F\} \cup \mathcal{D})$, where $\mathcal{D}$ is defined as the set of all $H \in U_{\mathrm{N}}(F)$ such that for each semicanonical form $N$ of $F$ the conjugate $H^{-1} \circ N \circ H$ also is a semicanonical form. The set $\mathcal{D}$ can be uncountable, though still 'thin' and of a very special nature. We omit the proofs of these remarks.

The information about the structure of convergent sequences in the higher-dimensional case is also not very satisfactory. Our technique of semicanonical forms yields

Theorem 10. Let $\left(F_{(/)}\right)_{l \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a convergent sequence in $\Gamma$ with $F=\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} F_{(l)}$. Then there is $l_{0} \in \mathbb{N}$ sucb that for $l \geq l_{0}$ there is a transformation $T_{(l)} \in \Gamma$, $T_{())}(x)=x+\cdot \cdot$, such that
a) $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} T_{(l)}=$ Texists,
b) $T_{(l)}^{-1} \circ F_{(l)} \circ T_{(I)}$ is a semicanonical form for $l \geq l_{0}$, and
c) $T^{-1} \circ F \circ T$ is a semicanonical form.

Proof: Finding a semicanonical form $N$ of $F$ means solving the functional equation $F \circ T=T \circ N$ for $T$ and $N$, where we have the conditions

1) $T(x)=x+\cdot \cdot$, and
2) $N(x)=J x+\mathcal{N}(x)$, where $J$ is a Jordan normal form and in the $k$-th component $\mathcal{N}_{k}(x)$ of $\mathcal{N}(x)$ a monomial $x^{\nu}$ can have a nonzero coefficient $d_{k, \nu}$ only if the relation $\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \quad \rho_{n \prime}^{\nu_{n}}$ holds, where $\rho_{1} \quad \rho_{n}$ are the eigenvalues of $J, \nu=\left(\nu_{1}, \ldots, \nu_{n}\right),|\nu| \geq 2$.

This Schröder type equation always has a solution, but in general the solution is not unique. We can enforce uniqueness, if we require (see [8]) that the coefficient $t_{k, \nu}$ of $x^{\nu}$ in the $k$ th component of $T(x)=x+$. be 0 if $\rho_{k}=\rho_{1}^{\nu_{1}} \ldots \rho_{n}^{\nu_{n}}$ holds (i.e. if $x^{\nu}$ is an additional monomial for $\rho_{k}$ ). Doing so, we find that each coefficient $t_{k, \mu}$ is a polynomial in the coefficients $a_{l, \lambda}$ of $F$ with $l=1, ., n,|\lambda| \leq|\nu|$, being rational in $\rho_{1}, \ldots, \rho_{n}$. The coefficients of the semicanonical form $N$ are then also uniquely determined, in fact, the coefficient $g_{k, \nu}$ of an additional monomial $x^{\nu}$ in the component $\mathcal{N}_{k}(x)$ is a polynomial in the coefficients $a_{l, \lambda}$ of $F$ with $l=1, ., n$ and $|\lambda| \leq|\nu|$. Applying this construction to $F$ and $F_{(l)}$ for $l \geq l_{0}$ (for which $F_{(l)} \in U_{1}(F)$ ), we find transformations $T_{(l)}, l \geq l_{0}$, of $F_{(I)}$ to a semicanonical form $N_{(I)}$ such that $\lim _{/ \rightarrow \infty} T_{(/)}=T$ and $\lim _{l \rightarrow \infty} N_{(/)}=N$ exist, $N$ is a semicanonical form of $F$, and the Theorem is proved.

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Author's address: Prof. Dr. L. Reich, Institut für Mathematik, Universität Graz, Heinrichstraße 36, A-8010 Graz, Austria.

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