

ON CRITICAL POINT THEORY FOR INDEFINITE FUNCTIONALS IN THE PRESENCE OF SYMMETRIES

To the memory of Guido Stampacchia

BY

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ABSTRACT. We consider functionals which are not bounded from above or from below even modulo compact perturbations, and which exhibit certain symmetries with respect to the action of a compact Lie group.

We develop a method which permits us to prove the existence of multiple critical points for such functionals. The proofs are carried out directly in an infinite dimensional Hilbert space, and they are based on minimax arguments.

The applications given here are to Hamiltonian systems of ordinary differential equations where the existence of multiple time-periodic solutions is established for several classes of Hamiltonians. Symmetry properties of these Hamiltonians such as time translation invariance or evenness are exploited.

Introduction. Many variational problems which arise from physics or mathematical physics are indefinite in the sense that the functionals involved are not bounded from below or from above. However some of these functionals, defined in an appropriate function space, are “semidefinite” in the sense that they are bounded from below (or from above) if perturbed with a weakly continuous functional.

This paper deals with functionals which are not semidefinite. Usually problems involving indefinite functionals are more difficult to handle and only very recently a method has been developed which permits us to treat such problems directly in an infinite dimensional function space [7]. In [7] some theorems have been proved which establish the existence of at least one nontrivial critical point for such functionals.

In many physical situations there are problems which have symmetries with respect to the action of some Lie group. In this case we expect the existence of many critical points; this has been established for semidefinite functionals (cf. e.g. [8 and 3] for even functionals, [9] for a \mathbb{Z}_p -action with p prime numbers [15, 16, 10 and 6] for an S^1 -action).

In this paper we develop a method which allows us to estimate the number of critical points of indefinite functionals in the presence of symmetries. More precisely

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we consider a class of functionals defined on a real Hilbert space H having the following form:

$$(0-1) \quad f(u) = \frac{1}{2} \langle Lu, u \rangle + \Phi(u)$$

where L is a bounded selfadjoint operator and $\Phi \in \mathcal{C}^1(H, \mathbf{R})$ is a functional whose Frechet derivative $\varphi = \Phi' \in \mathcal{C}^0(H, H)$ is a compact operator.

We assume also that both L and φ are equivariant with respect to the action of a linear representation of a Lie group. Before going on in our discussion we shall expose one of the theorems to be proved later on. It is not in the most general form, but it clarifies the nature of our results.

THEOREM 0.1. *Let $c_0 < c_\infty < 0$ be two constants and let $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H, \mathbf{R})$ be a functional which satisfies the following assumptions:*

- (\bar{f}_1) *f has the form (0-1).*
- (\bar{f}_2) *Any sequence $\{u_n\} \subset H$ such that $f(u_n) \rightarrow c \in [c_0, c_\infty]$ and $\|f'(u_n)\| \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ has a convergent subsequence.*
- (\bar{f}_3) *$\Phi(u) = \Phi(-u)$.*
- (\bar{f}_4) *There are two closed subspaces of H , H^+ and H^- , and a constant $\rho > 0$ such that*

$$(a) f(u) > c_0 \text{ for } u \in H^+,$$

$$(b) f(u) < c_\infty < 0 \text{ for } u \in H^- \cap S_\rho \text{ (} S_\rho = \{u \in H \mid \|u\| = \rho\}\text{)}.$$

Then the number of pairs of nontrivial critical points of f is greater or equal to $\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) - \text{cod}(H^- + H^+)$. Moreover the corresponding critical values belong to $[c_0, c_\infty]$.

(\bar{f}_2) is a slightly weakened version of the well-known condition of Palais and Smale. (\bar{f}_3) expresses the equivariance of the functional f under the action of the antipodal map. (The action of more general Lie groups is considered in the paper.) (\bar{f}_4) is a geometrical condition which permits us to give a lower bound to the number of solutions.

The most interesting case occurs when both H^+ and H^- are infinite dimensional; otherwise the functional f would be semidefinite according to our definition and we would obtain a variation of known results. For example, if H^+ is finite dimensional, Theorem 0.1 is just a variant of Theorem 2.19 of Ambrosetti and Rabinowitz [3]. If H^- is finite dimensional, Theorem 0.1 is a variant of Theorem 12 of [8] (cf. also [6] in the case in which f is invariant under an S^1 -action).

Also note that Theorem 0.1 is similar to Theorem 0.1 of [7]. In [7] the form of the functional and the "geometry" are very similar, but no equivariance property such as (\bar{f}_3) is assumed. Therefore a weaker result is obtained, i.e. the existence of only one nontrivial solution. The proofs of our theorems are based on minimax arguments and they are carried out directly in an infinite dimensional Hilbert space.

This paper is organized as follows: In §1, we describe the abstract framework in which the theory will be constructed. This is done in order to clarify the main steps of the construction of the theory. For this purpose we introduce the concept of a "pseudoindex theory" which gives an axiomatic description of the properties required for the multiplicity results.

When an “index theory” (in the sense of [10, 6, 13, 15] and Definition 1.1) is available, it is always possible to construct some pseudoindex theories. A pseudoindex theory is simply a tool which permits us to get rid of the indefiniteness. In this framework many of the known results for semidefinite functionals can be simplified and generalized (cf. e.g. [4]).

In §2 we introduce two concrete “pseudoindex theories” which can both be applied to the study of indefinite functionals. In a sense which will become clear later on, they are duals of each other, and they give different characterizations of the critical values.

In order that the minimax principle be applicable, we need a suitable “deformation theorem” consistent with our pseudoindex theories. The proof of this theorem (Theorem 3.4) is the topic of §3. It is the central and most delicate part of this paper. Actually, the particular choice of our pseudoindex theories can be understood only in relation to the deformation theorem.

In §4 we can finally establish some abstract multiplicity results on the existence of critical points of (0-1) and in particular we shall prove Theorem 0.1.

In the last two sections we deal with applications.

In §5 we look for periodic solutions of fixed period of asymptotically linear Hamiltonian systems. We suppose that the Hamiltonian function satisfies the following assumptions:

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial z}(z) = Az + o(|z|) \quad \text{as } |z| \rightarrow +\infty$$

and

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial z}(z) = Bz + o(|z|) \quad \text{as } |z| \rightarrow 0.$$

$z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n}$ and $A, B: \mathbf{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{2n}$ are linear symmetric operators.

We define a symplectic invariant $\vartheta(\tau B/2\pi, \tau A/2\pi)$ (τ is the period we are interested in) which assumes only even values.

Under various assumptions on the Hamiltonian function, we show that the corresponding Hamiltonian system has at least $\frac{1}{2}\vartheta(\tau B/2\pi, \tau A/2\pi)$ nonconstant τ -periodic solutions.

In the case in which $\vartheta(\tau B/2\pi, \tau A/2\pi) \geq 0$, our results are an improvement of those of Amann and Zehnder [1] since they required the Hamiltonian function to be strictly convex. If $\vartheta(\tau B/2\pi, \tau A/2\pi) < 0$, we need a further symmetry property for the Hamiltonian function such as evenness. Then we get different results from theirs.

In the last sections we make some remarks on periodic solutions for superquadratic Hamiltonian functions and indicate how to apply the theory of §4 to such situations.

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1. The abstract framework. Let X be a Riemannian manifold modelled on a Hilbert space H . For $A \subset X$, $\mathcal{C}^k(A)$ denotes the space of k times Fréchet differentiable maps from A to \mathbf{R} . For A and $B \subset X$, $\mathcal{C}^k(A, B)$ denotes the sets of k times Fréchet differentiable maps from A to B . Id denotes the identity map. Moreover we set $N_\delta(A) = \{x \in X \mid \text{dist}(x, A) \leq \delta\}$.

DEFINITION 1.1. An index theory I on X is a triplet $\{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ which fulfills the following properties:

(1-1) Σ is a family of closed subsets of X such that $A \cup B, A \cap B, \overline{A \setminus B} \in \Sigma$ whenever $A, B \in \Sigma$.

(1-2) \mathfrak{N} is a set of continuous mappings containing the identity and closed under composition.

(1-3) $\forall A \in \Sigma$, and $\forall h \in \mathfrak{N}$, $\overline{h(A)} \in \Sigma$.

(1-4) $i: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is a mapping which satisfies the following properties.

(i-1) $i(A) = 0$ if and only if $A = \emptyset$.

(i-2) (Monotonicity) If $A \subset B$ then $i(A) \leq i(B) \forall A, B \in \Sigma$.

(i-3) (Subadditivity) $i(A \cup B) \leq i(A) + i(B) \forall A, B \in \Sigma$.

(i-4) (Continuity) If $A \in \Sigma$ is a compact set, then $\exists \delta > 0$ such that $i(N_\delta(A)) = i(A)$.

(i-5) (Supervariancy) $i(A) \leq i(\overline{h(A)}) \forall A \in \Sigma \forall h \in \mathfrak{N}$.

If $\tilde{\Sigma}$ is the family of all closed subsets of X , $\tilde{\mathfrak{N}}$ is the family of the continuous mappings of X homotopic to a constant map, and cat_X is the Ljusternik-Schnirelmann category, then it is immediate to check that $\{\tilde{\Sigma}, \tilde{\mathfrak{N}}, \text{cat}_X\}$ defines an index theory on X .

In §2, we shall give other examples of index theories.

When we deal with indefinite functionals (i.e. functionals unbounded from below) the existence of an index theory may not be sufficient to guarantee the existence of critical points if we simply use the Ljusternik-Schnirelmann theory in a direct way. Then the concept of pseudoindex theory turns out to be useful.

DEFINITION 1.2. Let X and $I = \{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ be as in Definition 1.1. A pseudoindex theory I^* is a couple $\{\mathfrak{N}^*, i^*\}$ which satisfies the following assumptions

(1-6) $\mathfrak{N}^* \subset \mathfrak{N}$ is a group of homeomorphisms of X onto X .

(1-7) $i^*: \Sigma \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \cup \{+\infty\}$ is a map with the following properties

(i*-1) $i^*(A) \leq i(A) \forall A \in \Sigma$.

(i*-2) If $A \subset B$, then $i^*(A) \leq i^*(B) \forall A, B \in \Sigma$.

(i*-3) $i^*(\overline{A \setminus B}) \geq i^*(A) - i(B) \forall A, B \in \Sigma$.

(i*-4) $i^*(h(A)) = i^*(A) \forall h \in \mathfrak{N}^* \forall A \in \Sigma$.

We shall show how the concept of pseudoindex can be applied in the search for critical points of a functional $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H)$.

For each $c \in \mathbf{R}$ we set

$$(1-8) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{Q}_c &= \{x \in X \mid f(x) \leq c\}, \\ \mathbf{K}_c &= \{x \in X \mid f(x) = c \text{ and } f'(x) = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

DEFINITION 1.3. If $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(X)$ and $c_0, c_\infty \in \mathbf{R}$ (with $c_0 < c_\infty$), we say that the triplet $\{f, c_0, c_\infty\}$ satisfies the property (P) with respect to the couple $\{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}^*\}$ if

$$(1-9) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} (a) & \mathcal{Q}_c, \mathbf{K}_c \in \Sigma \text{ and } \mathbf{K}_c \text{ is compact for every } c \in [c_0, c_\infty], \\ (b) & \forall c \in [c_0, c_\infty], \forall N = N_d(\mathbf{K}_c), \exists \varepsilon > 0 \text{ and } \eta \in \mathfrak{N}^* \\ & \text{such that} \\ & \eta(\mathcal{Q}_{c+\varepsilon} \setminus N) \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c-\varepsilon}. \end{array} \right.$$

In concrete cases, the property (P) is strictly related to the assumption (c) of Palais and Smale (cf. (f₂), Theorem 3.4 and Corollary 3.5). The following theorem holds:

THEOREM 1.4. *Let X be a Riemannian manifold with an index theory $I = \{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ and a pseudoindex theory $I^* = \{\mathfrak{N}^*, i^*\}$. Suppose that $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(X)$ is a functional such that*

$$(1-10) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(a)} \quad \text{there exist constants } c_0, c_\infty \in \mathbf{R} \text{ such that} \\ \quad \{f, c_0, c_\infty\} \text{ satisfies the property (P)} \\ \quad \text{with respect to } \{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}^*\}. \\ \text{(b)} \quad i^*(A) = 0 \quad \forall A \in \Sigma \text{ such that } A \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c_0}. \\ \text{(c)} \quad \text{there exists } \tilde{A} \in \Sigma \text{ such that } \tilde{A} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c_0} \text{ and} \\ \quad i^*(\tilde{A}) \geq \bar{k} \geq 1. \end{array} \right.$$

Then the real numbers

$$(1-11) \quad c_k = \inf_{i^*(A) \geq k} \sup_{x \in A} f(x), \quad k = 1, \dots, \bar{k},$$

are critical values of f and $c_0 \leq c_1 \leq c_2 \leq \dots \leq c_{\bar{k}} \leq c_\infty$. Moreover if $c = c_k = \dots = c_{k+r}$ with $k \geq 1$ and $k + r \leq \bar{k}$ then $i(\mathbf{K}_c) \geq r + 1$.

The proof of Theorem 1.4 follows standard arguments and it will not be given here.

REMARK 1.5. If in the assumption (c) we know that $i^*(\tilde{A}) = +\infty$, then clearly (1-11) defines critical values for each $k \in \mathbf{N}^+$.

In order to apply Theorem 1.4 to concrete situations, it is necessary to construct an appropriate pseudoindex theory, which of course, depends on the functional f , whose critical points we seek.

In the following section we shall use a method to construct pseudoindex theories which is described by the following proposition.

PROPOSITION 1.6. *Let $I = \{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ be an index theory on the Riemannian manifold X .*

Let $\mathfrak{N}^ \subset \mathfrak{N}$ be a group of homeomorphisms on X .*

Given $Q \in \Sigma$, we set $i^(A) = \min_{h \in \mathfrak{N}^*} i(h(A) \cap Q)$ for each $A \in \Sigma$.*

Then $I^ = \{\mathfrak{N}^*, i^*\}$ is a pseudoindex theory.*

PROOF. We have to show that the properties (1-7) are verified. (i-1) (i-2) (i-4) are trivial. Let us prove (i-3). For each $h \in \mathfrak{N}^*$, and $A, B \in \Sigma$, we have

$$h(\overline{A \setminus B}) \cap Q = (\overline{h(A) \setminus h(B)}) \cap Q = \overline{(h(A) \cap Q) \setminus h(B)}$$

then applying (i-3) and (i-5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} i(h(\overline{A \setminus B}) \cap Q) &= i(\overline{(h(A) \cap Q) \setminus h(B)}) \\ &\geq i(h(A) \cap Q) - i(h(B)) = i(h(A) \cap Q) - i(B) \end{aligned}$$

therefore

$$\begin{aligned} i^*(\overline{A \setminus B}) &= \min_{h \in \mathfrak{N}^*} i(h(\overline{A \setminus B}) \cap Q) \\ &\geq \min_{h \in \mathfrak{N}^*} [i(h(A) \cap Q) - i(B)] = i^*(A) - i(B). \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

In applications, when the appropriate index theory is already known, the main difficulty is to find an appropriate pseudoindex theory. Essentially the problem is to determine the right class of homomorphisms \mathfrak{N}^* . This class should be “big” enough in order to contain a function η such that (1-9)(b) is satisfied. But if \mathfrak{N}^* is “too big”, it may happen that $i^*(A) = 0$ or 1 for each $A \in \Sigma$ (cf. the construction of the pseudoindex theory of Proposition 1.6). Therefore Theorem 1.4 may not be applicable or gives the existence of only one critical value (cf. (1-10)(c)). In the next section we shall construct pseudoindex theories which will be useful in the search for critical values of functionals defined on a Hilbert space which are indefinite in the sense given in the introduction and which are symmetric with respect to the action of some Lie group.

However the abstract framework presented in this section can be applied to various situations and many known results about semidefinite functionals can be simplified and generalized. In [4] there is a detailed analysis of some of those situations.

2. Index and pseudoindex theories. From now on we shall consider only index and pseudoindex theories on a real Hilbert space H on which the unitary representation T_g of a compact Lie group G acts. Some notation is now necessary.

$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ denotes the scalar product on H and the symbol $(,)$ will be left for the scalar product in \mathbf{R}^n , $B_\rho(u)$ denotes the closed ball of center u and radius ρ . Also we set $B_\rho = B_\rho(0)$ and $S_\rho = \partial B_\rho$.

A functional $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H)$ is said to be T_g -invariant if

$$f(T_g u) = f(u) \quad \forall u \in H, \forall g \in G.$$

A map $h \in \mathcal{C}(H, H)$ is said to be T_g -equivariant if

$$h(T_g u) = T_g h(u) \quad \forall u \in H, \forall g \in G.$$

If $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H)$, then $f' \in \mathcal{C}^0(H, H)$ since we identify H with its dual, and if f is T_g -invariant f' is T_g -equivariant. A subset $A \subset H$ is said to be T_g -invariant if

$$T_g A = A \quad \forall g \in G.$$

$F = \{u \in H \mid T_g u = u \quad \forall g \in G\}$ will denote the linear space of the T_g -invariant points of H .

We recall (cf. e.g. [18]) that, by virtue of the Peter-Weyl theorem, a Hilbert space on which the representation of a compact Lie group acts may be decomposed in the following way:

$$(2-1) \quad H = \bigoplus_{j=0}^{\infty} H_j \quad \text{where } H_j \text{ is finite dimensional and invariant } \forall j \in \mathbf{N}.$$

V^k will denote a k -dimensional T_g -invariant subspace of H .

Moreover we set

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma(T_g) &= \{A \subset H \mid A \text{ is closed and } T\text{-invariant}\}, \\ \mathfrak{N}(T_g) &= \{h \in \mathcal{C}(H, H) \mid h \text{ is } T\text{-equivariant}\}.\end{aligned}$$

We shall say that an index theory $\{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ is related to the representation T if $\Sigma = \Sigma(T_g)$ and $\mathfrak{N} = \mathfrak{N}(T_g)$.

In this paper we shall consider only index theories related to some group representations.

In particular we shall consider only index theories which have an important property described by the following definition.

DEFINITION 2.1. An index theory is said to satisfy the dimension property if there is a positive integer d such that

(2-2) $i(V^{dk} \cap S_1) = k$ for all dk -dimensional subspaces $V^{dk} \in \Sigma$ such that $V^{dk} \cap F = \{0\}$.

If an index theory has the dimension property, it is not difficult to prove that (cf. e.g. [4])

(2-2') $i(A) \leq k$ if $A \subset V^{dk}$ and $A \cap F = \emptyset$ and

(2-2'') $i(K) < +\infty$ if K is compact and $K \cap F = \emptyset$.

It is not difficult to realize that any index theory with the dimension property has the further property that

(2-3) $i(A) = +\infty$ whenever $A \cap F \neq \emptyset$.

In fact, if $\bar{u} \in F$, the constant map $\psi_1: H \rightarrow \{\bar{u}\}$ belongs to \mathfrak{N} . Then, if $\bar{u} \in A$, by (i-5) and (2-2), we have that

$$i(\{\bar{u}\}) \geq i(\psi_1(H \cap S_1)) \geq i(H \cap S_1) \geq d^{-1} \dim H.$$

Since, in general, $\dim H = +\infty$, (2-3) follows.

The property (2-3) causes some problems when multiplicity results need to be proved. This difficulty sometimes may be overcome by constructing appropriate pseudoindeix theories and using some further tricks. All these remarks will become clear in the next sections.

We shall give three examples of index theories related to the representations of some Lie group which satisfy the dimension property with $d = 1, 2$ and 4 respectively. The first two examples will be used in the applications in the last sections.

I EXAMPLE. Consider the group $\mathbf{Z}_2 = \{0, 1\}$ and the unitary representation of this group on a real Hilbert space H defined as follows

$$T_0 u = u, \quad T_1 u = -u, \quad u \in H.$$

If $A \in \Sigma(T_g) = \{\text{closed subsets of } H \text{ symmetric with respect to the origin}\}$ we set

$$\gamma(A) = k$$

if k is the smallest integer such that there exists a continuous odd map

$$\Phi: A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^k \setminus \{0\}.$$

If such a map does not exist we set $i(A) = +\infty$ and we set $\gamma(\emptyset) = 0$. This set function called "genus" has been introduced by Krasnoselskii in an equivalent form

(see [11]) and used by many authors (cf. e.g. [3, 4, 8, 13]). In [11] and in [13] it has been proved that $\{\Sigma(T_g), \mathfrak{M}(T_g), \gamma\}$ is an index theory and that it satisfies the dimension property with $d = 1$.

Actually in the papers mentioned above the genus has been defined only for those sets $A \in \Sigma$ such that $0 \notin A$, but it can be extended to all Σ . In fact if $0 \in A$, (2-3) shows $i(A) = +\infty$ and that all the required properties are satisfied.

II EXAMPLE. Consider the group $S^1 = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid |z| = 1\}$ and a unitary representation T_z of this group on a real Hilbert space H . To simplify the notation we shall write T_s instead of T_z if $z = e^{is}$ ($s \in [0, 2\pi)$). If $A \in \Sigma(T_s) = \{\text{closed } T_s\text{-invariant subsets of } H\}$ we set $\tau(A) = k$ if k is the smallest integer for which there exist a number $n \in \mathbf{N}^+$ and a continuous map

$$\Phi: A \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^k \setminus \{0\}$$

such that

$$\Phi(T_s u) = e^{ins} \Phi(u) \quad \forall u \in A, \forall s \in [0, 2\pi].$$

If such a map does not exist we set $\tau(A) = +\infty$; moreover we set $\tau(\emptyset) = 0$. In [6] it has been proved that $\{\Sigma(T_s), \mathfrak{M}(T_s), i\}$ is an index theory.

If $V^{k'} \in \Sigma$ is an invariant subspace of H , and $V^{k'} \cap F = \{0\}$ it is not difficult to see that its dimension is even i.e. $k' = 2k$, $k \in \mathbf{N}$. In [6] it has been proved that the above index theory satisfies the dimension property with $d = 2$. Since all the invariant spaces are even dimensional this makes sense.

III EXAMPLE. Let H be the set of all sequences of quaternions $\{a_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{N}}$ ($a_j \in \mathbf{H}$) such that

$$\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j|^2 < +\infty.$$

Clearly H has the natural structure of Hilbert space on the real field if we identify \mathbf{H} with \mathbf{R}^4 .

A unitary representation of

$$S^3 = \{w \in \mathbf{H} \mid |w| = 1\}$$

defined in the natural way acts on H :

$$T_w(\{a_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{N}}) = \{wa_j\}_{j \in \mathbf{N}}.$$

In [10] it has been proved that there exists an index theory related to the above representation with $d = 4$. The index theories γ and τ will be used in the applications of §§5 and 6. In the literature there are many other ones, perhaps with different names. We mention only the index of Fadell and Rabinowitz [10] and we refer to their paper for further information on this topic.

Our program now is to construct two pseudoindeces theories I_1^* and I_2^* related to any index theory which satisfies the dimension property. As has already been

observed these pseudoindeindex theories will permit us to deal with indefinite functionals. To begin this program, we define the following families of maps. For X is a Banach space, we set

$$\Gamma_0(X) = \{h \in \mathcal{C}(X, X) \mid h = U + \varphi \text{ where } U \text{ is linear and } \varphi \text{ is compact}\},$$

$$\Gamma_1(X) = \{h = U + \varphi \in \Gamma_0 \mid h \text{ and } U \text{ are homeomorphisms}\}.$$

LEMMA 2.2. *Let $h = U + \varphi \in \Gamma_1(X)$. Then*

$$\psi = h^{-1} - U^{-1}$$

is compact.

PROOF. Set $v = h(u)$, so that

$$\begin{aligned} u &= h^{-1}(v) = U^{-1}(v) + \psi(v) = U^{-1} \circ h(u) + \psi(v) \\ &= U^{-1}(Uu + \varphi(u)) + \psi(v) = u + U^{-1} \circ \varphi(u) + \psi(v). \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\psi(v) = -U^{-1} \circ \varphi(u) = -U^{-1} \circ \varphi \circ h^{-1}(v)$$

and since φ is compact, it follows that ψ is compact. \square

The pseudoindeindex theories we are going to construct are related to a linear T_g -invariant subspace $H^+ \subset H$, $H^+ \in \Sigma$. The most interesting case occurs when both the dimension and the codimension of H^+ are infinite. Otherwise, our pseudoindeindex theories would give results for semidefinite functionals, but these functionals could be treated in a simpler and more general way (cf. [4, 13]).

Let \mathcal{U} be a group of linear homeomorphisms such that

$$(2-4) \quad \begin{cases} (a) & T_g U = U T_g \quad \forall U \in \mathcal{U}, \\ (b) & U H^+ = H^+ \quad \forall U \in \mathcal{U}. \end{cases}$$

In our applications to the functional (0-1), we shall suppose that H^+ is L -invariant and we shall set

$$(2-5) \quad \mathcal{U} = \{e^{tL} \mid t \in \mathbf{R}\}.$$

However, in the construction of our pseudoindeindex theory, every family \mathcal{U} which satisfies (2-4) works as well.

Let \mathcal{N}^* denote a class of mappings h such that

$$(2-6) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) & \quad h \in \mathcal{N} \text{ i.e. } h \text{ is } T_g\text{-equivariant,} \\ (b) & \quad h \in \Gamma_1(H) \text{ i.e. } h \text{ is a homeomorphism of the} \\ & \quad \text{form } U + \varphi \text{ where } \varphi \text{ is compact, and} \\ (c) & \quad U \in \mathcal{U}. \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.2, the following corollary is straightforward.

COROLLARY 2.3. \mathcal{N}^* is a group of homeomorphisms.

If we suppose that $F \subset H^+$ we set

$$(2-7) \quad I_1^* = \{\mathcal{N}^*, i_1^*\} \quad \text{where } i_1^*(A) = \min_{h \in \mathcal{N}^*} i(h(A) \cap H^+).$$

Then by virtue of Corollary 2.3 and proof 1.6, I_1^* is a pseudoindex theory. In order that this pseudoindex theory be useful it is necessary to show that it is not trivial, i.e. that there are sets of any pseudoindex.

We shall prove the following theorem.

THEOREM 2.4. *Let $H^-, H^+ \in \Sigma$ be linear subspaces of H such that $\text{cod}(H^- + H^+) < +\infty$, $\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) < +\infty$ and $F \subset H^+$. Then*

$$i_1^*(H^- \cap S_\rho) = \frac{1}{d} [\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) - \text{cod}(H^+ + H^-)].$$

Before proving Theorem 2.4, we shall introduce another pseudoindex theory which will be useful in different situations.

If we suppose that $H^+ \cap F = \{0\}$, we fix a constant $\rho > 0$, and we set

$$(2-8) \quad I_2^* = \{\mathfrak{N}^*, i_2^*\} \quad \text{where } i_2^* = \min_{h \in \mathfrak{N}^*} i(h(A) \cap S_\rho \cap H^+).$$

Also in this case, Corollary 2.3 and Proposition 1.6 show that (2-8) defines a pseudoindex theory. The following nontriviality theorem holds.

THEOREM 2.5. *Let $H^-, H^+ \in \Sigma$ be a linear subspace of H . Suppose that $F \cap H^+ = \{0\}$, $F \subset H^-$, $\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) < +\infty$; $\text{cod}(H^+ + H^-) < +\infty$ and that H^- is invariant for every $U \in \mathfrak{U}$. Then*

$$i_2^*(H^-) = \frac{1}{d} [\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) - \text{cod}(H^+ + H^-)].$$

In order to prove Theorem 2.4 and Theorem 2.5 some work is necessary.

LEMMA 2.6. *Let $V, W \in \Sigma$ be two invariant subspaces of H such that*

$$F \subset V \subset W \quad \text{and} \quad \text{cod}_W V < +\infty.$$

If $A \in \Sigma$ is a bounded subset of W , then

$$i(A \cap V) \geq i(A) - \frac{1}{d} \text{cod}_W V.$$

PROOF. In order to simplify the notation we set $k = i(A)$; $k_1 = d^{-1} \dim V_1$ where V_1 is the orthogonal complement of V in W .

Now we argue indirectly and we suppose that

$$i(A \cap V) \leq k - k_1 - 1.$$

By (i-4) there exists a neighborhood $N = N_\delta(A \cap V)$ such that

$$i(N) \leq k - k_1 - 1.$$

We set

$$A_1 = A \cap N, \quad A_2 = \overline{A \setminus N}.$$

Then we have

$$\text{dist}(A_2, V) \geq \delta > 0.$$

If P denotes the orthogonal projector on V_1 , by (i-5), (2.2'), and the above inequality,

$$i(A_2) \leq i(PA_2) \leq \frac{1}{d} \dim V_1 = k_1.$$

Then using (i-3), (i-2) and the above inequalities, we get

$$i(A) \leq i(A_1) + i(A_2) \leq i(N) + i(A_2) \leq (k - k_1 - 1) + k_1 = k - 1$$

and this contradicts our assumptions. Thus the lemma is proved. \square

LEMMA 2.7. Suppose that $H = \bigoplus_{i=1}^4 H_i$ where H_i ($i = 1, \dots, 4$) are four mutually orthogonal subspaces of H . Moreover suppose that $\dim H_i < +\infty$ for $i = 2, 4$ and that $F \subset H_3$. Let

$$\mathfrak{F} = \{\Phi \in \mathfrak{M} \mid \Phi = \text{Id} + g \text{ where } g \text{ has finite dimensional range}\}$$

then

$$(2.9) \quad i(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)) \geq \frac{1}{d}[\dim H_2 - \dim H_4]$$

where

$$A_\rho = S_\rho \cap (H_1 \oplus H_2).$$

PROOF. Given $\Phi = \text{Id} + g$, let W_0 be a finite dimensional space such that $W_0 \supset g(A_\rho)$ and we set

$$V_1 = W_0 \cap H_1$$

and

$$W = V_1 \oplus H_2 \oplus H_3 \oplus H_4.$$

Then we have

$$(2-10) \quad \begin{aligned} \Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) &\supseteq \Phi(A_\rho \cap W) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) \\ &\supseteq [\Phi(A_\rho \cap W) \cap W] \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3). \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of W

$$\Phi(A_\rho \cap W) \subset W$$

so by the above formula, (i-5) and (2-2)

$$(2-11) \quad \begin{aligned} i(\Phi(A_\rho \cap W) \cap W) &= i(\Phi(A_\rho \cap W)) \geq i(A_\rho \cap W) \\ &= i(S_\rho \cap (V_1 \oplus H_2)) = \frac{1}{d} \dim V_1 + \frac{1}{d} \dim H_2. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand we have that

$$(2-12) \quad \text{cod}_W(H_2 \oplus H_3) = \dim V_1 + \dim H_4.$$

Using Lemma 2.6, (2-10), (2-11) and (2-12) we get

$$\begin{aligned} i(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)) &\geq i(\Phi(A_\rho \cap W) \cap W) - \frac{1}{d} \text{cod}_W(H_2 \oplus H_3) \\ &\geq \left(\frac{1}{d} \dim V_1 + \frac{1}{d} \dim H_2 \right) - \left(\frac{1}{d} \dim V_1 + \frac{1}{d} \dim H_4 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{d} (\dim H_2 - \dim H_4). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

LEMMA 2.8. Let $H, H_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ and A_ρ be as in Lemma 2.7 and set

$$\mathcal{K} = \{ \Phi \in \mathfrak{N} \mid \Phi = \text{Id} + \varphi \text{ where } \varphi \text{ is compact and } \Phi \text{ is a homeomorphism} \}$$

then

$$i(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)) \geq \frac{1}{d} [\dim H_2 - \dim H_4].$$

PROOF. First of all we shall prove that the set

$$(2-13) \quad K = \Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) = \{ [S_\rho \cap (H_1 \oplus H_2)] + \Phi(A_\rho) \} \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)$$

is compact. Consider the sequence $u_n \in K$. Then we can write

$$(2-14) \quad u_n = v_n + w_n + z_n$$

with $v_n \in H_1$, $w_n \in H_2$, $z_n = \varphi(w_n + v_n)$ and $v_n + w_n \in S_\rho$. Since H_2 is finite dimensional and w_n is bounded then we can suppose that w_n converges (possibly considering a subsequence). Since φ is a compact map we can suppose that z_n converges. Let P_i be the orthogonal projector on H_i . Applying P_1 to (2-14) we get $0 = v_n + P_1 z_n$. Thus, since $P_1 z_n$ converges, we deduce that v_n converges too. Therefore u_n converges and K is compact.

By virtue of (i-4) there is a constant $\delta_1 > 0$ such that

$$(2-15) \quad i(\mathfrak{N}_{\delta_1}) = i(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3))$$

where

$$\mathfrak{N}_\alpha = N_\alpha(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)).$$

We set $B = \Phi^{-1}(\mathfrak{N}_{\delta_1/4})$. Clearly we have that

$$(2-16) \quad \Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B}) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) = \emptyset.$$

We claim that there exists a constant $\delta_2 > 0$ such that

$$(2-17) \quad \|P_{1,4}u\| \geq \delta_2 \quad \forall u \in \Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B}) \quad \text{where } P_{1,4} = P_1 + P_4.$$

In order to prove (2-17) we argue indirectly and we suppose that there exists a sequence $\{u_n\} \subset \Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B})$ such that $P_{1,4}u_n \rightarrow 0$. As in (2-14) we set $u_n = v_n + w_n + z_n$ with $v_n \in H_1$, $w_n \in H_2$ and $z_n = \varphi(u_n + w_n)$. Then we have

$$P_{1,4}u_n = v_n + P_{1,4}z_n.$$

Since $P_{1,4}u_n$ and $P_{1,4}z_n$ are convergent sequences (possibly considering subsequences) then also v_n converges, and since w_n converges, u_n converges to a point $\bar{u} \in \Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B})$ (we recall that $\Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B})$ is a closed set since Φ is a homeomorphism). Since $P_{1,4}\bar{u} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_{1,4}u_n = 0$, then $\bar{u} \in H_2 \oplus H_3$. Therefore

$$\bar{u} \in \Phi(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B}) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)$$

and this fact contradicts (2-16). Then (2-17) is proved. Now let g be a finite dimensional equivariant map such that

$$\|g(u) - \varphi(u)\| \leq \delta \quad \forall u \in A_\rho \text{ where } \delta = \frac{1}{2} \min(\delta_1, \delta_2).$$

Such a map can be easily constructed by virtue of (2-1). If we set $\tilde{\Phi} = \text{Id} + g$, then $\tilde{\Phi} \in \mathcal{F}$ (\mathcal{F} is defined in Lemma 2.7) and

$$(2-18) \quad \|\Phi(u) - \tilde{\Phi}(u)\| \leq \delta \quad \forall u \in A_\rho.$$

It is easy to see that

$$(2-19) \quad \tilde{\Phi}(\overline{A_\rho \setminus B}) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) = \emptyset.$$

In fact, if $z \in \overline{A_\rho \setminus B}$, by (2-17) and (2-18), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|P_{1,4}\tilde{\Phi}(z)\| &\geq \|P_{1,4}\Phi(z)\| - \|P_{1,4}(\Phi(z) - \tilde{\Phi}(z))\| \\ &\geq \delta_2 - \|\Phi(z) - \tilde{\Phi}(z)\| \geq \frac{\delta_2}{2} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Using (2-19), we have that

$$(2-20) \quad \tilde{\Phi}(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) = \tilde{\Phi}(A_\rho \cap B) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3).$$

Also by (2-18) we have that

$$\tilde{\Phi}(B) \subset \mathcal{N}_{\delta_1}.$$

By the above formula and (2-20), we get

$$\tilde{\Phi}(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3) \subset \mathcal{N}_{\delta_1}.$$

Therefore using (2-15), (i-2) and Lemma 2.7 we have that

$$\begin{aligned} i(\Phi(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)) &= i(\mathcal{N}_{\delta_1}) \geq i(\tilde{\Phi}(A_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)) \\ &\geq d^{-1}(\dim H_2 - \dim H_4). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.4. If $H^- \cap F \neq \{0\}$ then, since F is h -invariant

$$h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap F \neq \emptyset \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{N}.$$

Therefore, by (i-2), $i(h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap H^+) \geq i(h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap F) = +\infty$ and Theorem 2.4 is proved. If $H^- \cap F = \{0\}$, then we set

$$H_2 = H^+ \cap H^-,$$

$$H_1 = \text{orthogonal complement of } H_2 \text{ in } H^-,$$

$$H_3 = \text{orthogonal complement of } H_2 \text{ in } H^+,$$

$$H_4 = \text{orthogonal complement of } H_1 \oplus H_2 \oplus H_3 \text{ in } H.$$

Because of our assumptions $F \subset H_3$. Then the assumptions of Lemma 2.8 are satisfied. For every $h = U + \varphi \in \mathcal{N}^*$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} i(h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap H^+) &= i(U^{-1} \circ h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap U^{-1}H^+) \quad \text{by (i-5)} \\ &= i((\text{Id} + U^{-1} \circ \varphi)(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap H^+) \quad \text{by (2-4)(b)} \\ &= i((\text{Id} + U^{-1} \circ \varphi)((H_1 \oplus H_2) \cap S_\rho) \cap (H_2 \oplus H_3)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{Id} + U^{-1} \circ \varphi \in \mathcal{K}$, by Lemma 2.8, we have that

$$i(h(H^- \cap S_\rho) \cap H^+) \geq \frac{1}{d}[\dim H_2 - \dim H_4] \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{N}^*.$$

Since $\dim H_2 = \dim H^+ \cap H^-$ and $\dim H_4 = \text{cod } H^+ + H^-$, by the definition of i_1^* the conclusion follows. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 2.5. We set

$$H_2 = H^+ \cap H^-,$$

H_1 = orthogonal complement of H_2 in H^+ ,

H_3 = orthogonal complement of H_2 in H^- ,

H_4 = orthogonal complement of $H_1 \oplus H_2 \oplus H_3$ in H .

Since $F \cap H^+ = \{0\}$ and $F \subset H^-$, then $F \subset H_3$. Then the assumptions of Lemma 2.8 are satisfied.

For every $h = U + \varphi \in \mathfrak{N}^*$, we have

$$i(h(H^-) \cap S_\rho \cap H^+) = i(H^- \cap h^{-1}(S_\rho \cap H^+)) \quad \text{by (i-5).}$$

By Lemma 2.2, $h^{-1} = U^{-1} + \psi$ with ψ compact. Since $UH^- = H^-$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} i(h(H^-) \cap S_\rho \cap H^+) &= i(H^- \cap (U^{-1} + \psi)(S_\rho \cap H^+)) \\ &= i(UH^- \cap (\text{Id} + U \circ \psi)(S_\rho \cap H^-)) \quad \text{by (i-5)} \\ &= i(H_2 \oplus H_3 \cap (\text{Id} + U \circ \psi)(S_\rho \cap H_1 \oplus H_2)). \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{Id} + U \circ \varphi \in \mathfrak{K}$, by Lemma 2.8, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} i(h(H^-) \cap S_\rho \cap H^+) &\geq \frac{1}{d} [\dim H_2 - \dim H_4] \\ &= \frac{1}{d} [\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) - \text{cod}(H^+ + H^-)] \quad \forall h \in \mathfrak{N}^*. \end{aligned}$$

Since for $h = \text{Id}$, we get the equality, the conclusion follows from the definition of i_2^* . \square

3. A deformation theorem. In §2 we have constructed two pseudoinindex theories. If we want to apply Theorem 1.4, we need to characterize the functions $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H)$ which satisfy the property (P) with respect to such pseudoinindex theories. This is the aim of this section. Clearly the main difficulty is to find a function η as in (1-9)(b). As usual this function will be a deformation, i.e. $\eta(u) = \mathcal{U}(t_0, u)$ where \mathcal{U} is a flow on H and t_0 a fixed real number. This flow will be related to a vector field which is a suitable approximation of the vector field $-f'$. In our case, the main difficulty in carrying out this program is the fact that η must belong to \mathfrak{N}^* ; therefore the construction of the flow $\mathcal{U}(t, u)$ will involve some technicalities which will be treated in this section. We shall start by proving some lemmas to be used later in the construction of \mathcal{U} .

LEMMA 3.1. *Let X and Y be two Banach spaces and let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a locally Lipschitz continuous function. Then any compact set $K \subset X$ has a neighborhood \mathfrak{N} such that $f|_{\mathfrak{N}}$ is (uniform) Lipschitz continuous.*

PROOF. For each $u \in K$, there exist an open ball $B(u, \delta(u))$ and a constant $l(u)$ such that

$$\|f(v) - f(w)\| \leq l(u) \|v - w\|, \quad \forall v, w \in B(u, \delta(u)).$$

The family of sets $\{B(u, \frac{1}{2}\delta(u))\}_{u \in K}$ is an open covering of K . Therefore we can extract a finite covering

$$\{B(u_i, \frac{1}{2}\delta(u_i))\}_{i \in I} \quad \text{where } I \text{ is a finite set of indices.}$$

We now set

$$\mathcal{N} = \bigcup_{i \in I} B(u_i, \frac{1}{2}\delta(u_i)) \quad \text{and} \quad M = \sup_{u \in f(\mathcal{N})} \|u\|.$$

M is less than infinity by the compactness of K and the construction of \mathcal{N} . We set

$$l = \max \left\{ \frac{4M}{\delta}, \max_{i \in I} l(u_i) \right\} \quad \text{where } \delta = \min_{i \in I} \delta(u_i).$$

We claim that

$$\|f(v) - f(w)\| \leq l \|v - w\| \quad \text{for each } v, w \in \mathcal{N}.$$

In order to prove the above inequality we distinguish two cases

First case. $\|v - w\| \geq \delta/2$. Then we have

$$\|f(v) - f(w)\| \leq \|f(v)\| + \|f(w)\| \leq 2M \leq \frac{4M}{\delta} \cdot \frac{\delta}{2} \leq l \|v - w\|.$$

Second case. $\|v - w\| < \delta/2$. Suppose that $v \in B(u_i, \frac{1}{2}\delta(u_i))$. Then w and $v \in B(u_i, \delta(u_i))$. Therefore we have

$$\|f(v) - f(w)\| \leq l(u_i) \|v - w\| \leq l \|v - w\|. \quad \square$$

LEMMA 3.2. Let $\varphi: H \rightarrow H$ be a compact operator. Then, given $\gamma > 0$, there exists an operator $\tilde{\varphi}: H \rightarrow H$ which satisfies the following assumptions:

$$(3-1) \quad \begin{cases} (a) & \tilde{\varphi} \text{ is compact,} \\ (b) & \tilde{\varphi} \text{ is locally Lipschitz continuous,} \\ (c) & \|\varphi(u) - \tilde{\varphi}(u)\| \leq \gamma. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, if φ is T_g -equivariant, $\tilde{\varphi}$ can be chosen to be equivariant.

PROOF. For each $w \in H$, we set $\mathcal{N}_w = \{u \in H \mid \|\varphi(u) - \varphi(w)\| < \gamma \text{ and } \|u - w\| < 1\}$. $\{\mathcal{N}_w\}_{w \in H}$ is an open covering of H . Therefore there exist a locally finite refinement \mathcal{N}_i and points w_i such that $\mathcal{N}_i \subset \mathcal{N}_{w_i}$. Let $\rho_i(u)$ denote the distance of u to the complement of \mathcal{N}_i . Then ρ_i is Lipschitz continuous and vanishes outside of \mathcal{N}_i . Let

$$\beta_i(u) = \rho_i(u) / \sum_{j \in I} \rho_j(u).$$

Since $\{\mathcal{N}_i\}_{i \in I}$ is a locally finite covering, for each $u \in H$ the denominator of $\beta_i(u)$ is a finite sum and the above formula makes sense. Moreover the β_i 's are Lipschitz continuous and

$$\sum_i \beta_i(u) = 1.$$

By the definition of the \mathcal{N}_{w_i} 's and the \mathcal{N}_i 's, we have that

$$\langle \varphi(u) - \varphi(w_i), v \rangle < \gamma \|v\|, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{N}_i \quad \forall v \in H.$$

Thus, since the β_i 's vanish outside of the \mathcal{N}_i 's, we get

$$\beta_i(u) \langle \varphi(u) - \varphi(w_i), v \rangle \leq \gamma \beta_i(u) \|v\| \quad \forall u, v \in H.$$

If we sum the above expression over the i 's, we get

$$\left\langle \varphi(u) - \sum_i \beta_i(u) \varphi(w_i), v \right\rangle \leq \gamma \|v\|, \quad \forall u, v \in H.$$

If we set $\tilde{\varphi}(u) = \sum_i \beta_i(u) \varphi(w_i)$, by the above formula we get

$$\|\varphi(u) - \tilde{\varphi}(u)\| \leq \gamma, \quad \forall u \in H.$$

Thus $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfies (3-1)(c). To prove that $\tilde{\varphi}$ satisfies (3-1)(a) and (3-1)(b), observe that for each bounded ball $B_R \subset H$

$$\tilde{\varphi}(B_R) \subset \{\text{convex hull of } \varphi(B_{R+1})\}.$$

Indeed, for $u \in B_R$, $\tilde{\varphi}(u)$ is a convex combination of elements $w_i \in B_{R+1}$. Since $\varphi(B_{R+1})$ is relatively compact, so is its convex hull. Therefore $\tilde{\varphi}(B_R)$ is relatively compact and this proves (3-1)(a). Moreover $\tilde{\varphi}$ is locally Lipschitz continuous since in each point it is the finite sum of locally Lipschitz continuous functions. Thus also (3-1)(b) holds.

It remains to prove that $\tilde{\varphi}$ may be chosen T_g -equivariant whenever φ is T_g -equivariant. Suppose we have constructed φ_1 which satisfies the (3-1) but it is not necessarily equivariant. We set

$$\tilde{\varphi}(u) = \int_G T_g^{-1} \varphi_1(T_g u) d\mu$$

where μ is the Haar measure on the group G . Clearly $\tilde{\varphi}$ is T_g -equivariant. We claim that it satisfies the (3-1). First of all, let us prove the compactness. For any $R > 0$ we set $K = \overline{\varphi_1(T_g B_R)} = \overline{\varphi_1(B_R)}$, $\forall g \in G$. ($T_g B_R = B_R$ because T_g is unitary.) Clearly

$$\tilde{\varphi}(B_R) = \int_G T_g^{-1} K d\mu = \left\{ v = \int_G T_g^{-1} u d\mu \mid u \in K \right\}.$$

Since the map $u \mapsto \int_G T_g^{-1} u d\mu$ is continuous, $\overline{\tilde{\varphi}(B_R)}$ is compact and this proves (3-1)(a). Now let us prove (3-1)(b). Take $u \in H$; the set $\{T_g u\}_{g \in G}$ is compact since G is a compact group. Therefore by Lemma 3.1, there exist a neighborhood $\mathcal{N} = N_d(\{T_g u\}_{g \in G})$ and a constant $l > 0$ such that

$$(3-2) \quad \|\varphi_1(v) - \varphi_1(w)\| \leq l \|v - w\| \quad \forall u, v \in \mathcal{N}.$$

For each $u \in \mathcal{N}$ there exists a neighborhood \mathcal{N}_0 such that $T_g v$ and $T_g w \in \mathcal{N}$ whenever v and $w \in \mathcal{N}_0$. Then for each v and $w \in \mathcal{N}_0$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\varphi}(v) - \tilde{\varphi}(w)\| &= \left\| \int_G T_g^{-1} [\varphi_1(T_g v) - \varphi_1(T_g w)] d\mu \right\| \\ &\leq \int_G \|\varphi_1(T_g(v)) - \varphi_1(T_g(w))\| d\mu \\ &\leq l \int_G \|T_g(v - w)\| d\mu \quad \text{by (3-2)} \\ &= l \|v - w\|. \end{aligned}$$

Finally we prove (3-1)(c): using the fact that φ is equivariant

$$\begin{aligned}\|\tilde{\varphi}(u) - \varphi(u)\| &= \left\| \int_G T_g^{-1} \varphi_1(T_g u) d\mu - \int_G T_g^{-1} \varphi(T_g u) d\mu \right\| \\ &= \left\| \int_G T_g^{-1} [\varphi_1(T_g u) - \varphi(T_g u)] d\mu \right\| \leq \int_G \|\varphi_1(T_g u) - \varphi(T_g u)\| d\mu \leq \gamma.\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

LEMMA 3.3. Suppose that $L + \varphi \in \Gamma_0(H)$ and that the following Cauchy problem

$$(3-4) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{\eta}(t) = L\eta(t) + \varphi(\eta(t)), \\ \eta(0) = u \end{cases}$$

has a unique solution $\mathcal{U}(t, u)$ ($\mathcal{U}(t, \cdot) \in \mathcal{C}^1(\mathbf{R}, \mathcal{C}^0(H, H))$). We suppose that for every t , $\mathcal{U}(t, \cdot)$ maps bounded sets into bounded sets. Then for every $t \in \mathbf{R}$, $\mathcal{U}(t, u)$ has the following form

$$\mathcal{U}(t, u) = e^{tL}u - g(t, u)$$

where $g(t, \cdot)$ is a compact operator for each $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

PROOF. Without loss of generality, we suppose $t > 0$. The operator $\mathcal{U}(t, u)$ satisfies the following identity which is the Volterra form of the equation (3-4):

$$\mathcal{U}(t, u) = e^{tL}u + \int_0^t e^{(t-s)L} \varphi(\mathcal{U}(s, u)) ds.$$

We have to show that the operator

$$g(t, u) = - \int_0^t e^{(t-s)L} \varphi(\mathcal{U}(s, u)) ds$$

is compact. By our assumptions, for every $R > 0$, there exists $\bar{R} \geq R$ such that

$$\mathcal{U}(s, B_R) \subset B_{\bar{R}}^- \quad \forall s \in [0, t]$$

then

$$\varphi(\mathcal{U}(s, B_R)) \subset \varphi(B_{\bar{R}}^-)$$

where $\varphi(B_R)$ is a precompact subset of H . Now we set

$$K = \overline{\bigcup_{s \in [0, t]} e^{(t-s)L} \varphi(B_{\bar{R}}^-)}.$$

K is a compact subset of H . In fact let $\{v_n\}$ be a sequence in K ; then there exist two sequences $\{s_n\} \subset [0, t]$ and $\{w_n\} \subset \varphi(B_{\bar{R}}^-)$ such that

$$v_n = e^{(t-s_n)L} \varphi(w_n).$$

Now let $\{s_{n_k}\}$ and $\{w_{n_k}\}$ be two subsequences such that

$$\{s_{n_k}\} \rightarrow \bar{s} \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(w_{n_k}) \rightarrow \bar{z} \in \overline{\varphi(B_{\bar{R}}^-)}$$

then

$$v_{n_k} \rightarrow e^{(t-\bar{s})L} \bar{z} \in K.$$

Therefore K is compact. Now set

$$K_1 = \overline{\{\text{convex hull of } K\}}.$$

By a well-known theorem K_1 is compact. Since for every $u \in B_{\bar{R}}$,

$$\int e^{(t-s)L} \varphi(\mathfrak{U}(s, u)) ds \in K_1$$

$-g(t, u) \in K$. Therefore $g(t, \cdot)$ is compact. \square

THEOREM 3.4 (DEFORMATION THEOREM). *Let $f \in \mathcal{C}^1(H)$ be a function which satisfies the following assumptions*

(f₁) $f(u) = \frac{1}{2} \langle Lu, u \rangle + \Phi(u)$ where L is a bounded selfadjoint operator and $\Phi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \Phi'$ is compact.

(f₂) f satisfies P.S. in $[c_0, c_\infty]$ i.e. any sequence $\{u_m\} \subset H$ such that $f(u_m) \rightarrow c \in [c_0, c_\infty]$ and $f'(u_m) \rightarrow 0$ as $m \rightarrow +\infty$, has a convergent subsequence.

Then $\forall c \in [c_0, c_\infty]$, $\forall \mathfrak{U} = N_d(\mathbf{K}_c)$, $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ and $\exists \eta = \bar{e}^{\delta L} + \psi$ (where $\delta > 0$ is a constant and ψ a compact operator) such that

$$(3-6) \quad \eta(\mathcal{Q}_{c+\varepsilon} \setminus \mathfrak{U}) \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c-\varepsilon}$$

where $\mathbf{K}_c, \mathcal{Q}_c$ are defined by (1.8).

Moreover, if

(f₃) f is T_g -invariant

then η is T_g -equivariant, i.e. $\eta \in \mathfrak{N}^*$.

PROOF. Because of (f₂), \mathbf{K}_c is a compact set. Then \mathfrak{U} is bounded. Let $\rho_1 > 0$ be a constant such that $\mathfrak{U} \subset B_{\rho_1}$. We set

$$\delta = \frac{d}{4(1 + 2\|L\|\rho_1)}.$$

Because of (f₂), there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$(3-7) \quad \|f'(u)\| \geq \sqrt{\frac{4\varepsilon}{\delta}} \quad \text{for } u \in Z_{c,\varepsilon} \setminus \mathfrak{U}_{d/2}$$

where $Z_{c,\varepsilon} = f^{-1}([c - \varepsilon, c + \varepsilon])$ and $\mathfrak{U}_{d/2} = N_{d/2}(\mathbf{K}_c)$.

In fact suppose that (3-7) does not hold. Then there exist a sequence $\{u_n\} \subset H$ and a sequence $\varepsilon_n \downarrow 0$ such that $u_n \in Z_{c,\varepsilon_n} \setminus \mathfrak{U}_{d/2}$ and $\|f'(u_n)\| \leq \sqrt{4\varepsilon_n/\delta}$. Thus we have that $f(u_n) \rightarrow c$ and $\|f'(u_n)\| \rightarrow 0$, and by (f₂), $\{u_n\}$ converges to some point \bar{u} . Then we have that $f(\bar{u}) = c$ and $f'(\bar{u}) = 0$ and this contradicts the fact that $\bar{u} \notin \mathbf{K}_c$. Thus (3-7) holds. Also we can suppose that

$$(3-8) \quad \varepsilon \leq \delta/5.$$

We now set

$$(3-9) \quad \gamma = \min\left(\varepsilon/2\delta; \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\varepsilon/2\delta}\right).$$

Now, by virtue of Lemma 3.2, there exists a compact, locally Lipschitz continuous operator $\tilde{\varphi}$ such that

$$(3-10) \quad \|\varphi(u) - \tilde{\varphi}(u)\| \leq \gamma, \quad \forall u \in H.$$

By the above inequality we get

$$\|\varphi(u)\|^2 - 2\langle \varphi(u), \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle + \|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|^2 \leq \gamma^2.$$

Then

$$(3-11) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \varphi(u), \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle &\geq \frac{1}{2}(\|\varphi(u)\|^2 + \|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|^2) - \gamma^2/2 \\ &\geq \|\varphi(u)\| \cdot \|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\| - \gamma^2/2. \end{aligned}$$

Now set $\chi(t) = \min(1, 1/t)$ and

$$V(u) = \chi\left(\frac{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|}{1 + \|Lu\|}\right)\tilde{\varphi}(u).$$

It is easy to check that V is a compact, locally Lipschitz continuous operator and that

$$(3-12) \quad \|V(u)\| \leq 1 + \|Lu\|, \quad \forall u \in H.$$

We now claim that

$$(3-13) \quad \langle f'(u), Lu + V(u) \rangle \geq \frac{3\varepsilon}{\delta} \quad \forall u \in Z_{c,\varepsilon} \setminus \mathcal{N}_{d/2}.$$

In order to prove (3-13) we distinguish two cases.

First case. Suppose that $\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\| \leq 1 + \|L(u)\|$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f'(u), Lu + V(u) \rangle &= \langle f'(u), Lu + \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle \\ &= \langle f'(u), Lu + \varphi(u) \rangle - \langle f'(u), \varphi(u) - \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle \\ &\geq \|f'(u)\|^2 - \gamma \|f'(u)\| \quad \text{by (3-10)} \\ &\geq 3\varepsilon/\delta \quad \text{by (3-7) and (3-9).} \end{aligned}$$

Second case. Suppose that

$$(3-14) \quad \|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\| \geq 1 + \|L(u)\|.$$

By the definition of V we get

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f'(u), Lu + V(u) \rangle &= \left\langle Lu + \varphi(u), Lu + \frac{1 + \|Lu\|}{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|} \tilde{\varphi}(u) \right\rangle \\ &= \|Lu\|^2 + \frac{1 + \|Lu\|}{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|} \langle Lu, \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle + \langle \varphi(u), Lu \rangle \\ &\quad + \frac{1 + \|Lu\|}{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|} \langle \varphi(u), \tilde{\varphi}(u) \rangle \\ &\geq \|Lu\|^2 - (1 + \|Lu\|) \cdot \|Lu\| - \|Lu\| \cdot \|\varphi(u)\| \\ &\quad + (1 + \|Lu\|)\|\varphi(u)\| - \frac{1 + \|Lu\|}{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|} \cdot \frac{\gamma^2}{2} \quad \text{by (3-11)} \\ &\geq \|Lu\|^2 - \|Lu\| - \|Lu\|^2 - \|Lu\| \cdot \|\varphi(u)\| \\ &\quad + \|\varphi(u)\| \cdot \|Lu\| + \|\varphi(u)\| - \frac{\gamma^2}{2} \quad \text{by (3-14)} \\ &\geq \|\varphi(u)\| - \|Lu\| - \frac{\gamma^2}{2} \\ &\geq \|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\| - \gamma - \|Lu\| - \gamma^2/2 \quad \text{by (3-10)} \\ &\geq 1 - \gamma - \gamma^2/2 \quad \text{by (3-14)} \\ &\geq 5\varepsilon/\delta - \varepsilon/2\delta - 1/4 \cdot \varepsilon/2\delta \geq 3\varepsilon/\delta \quad \text{by (3-8) and (3-9).} \end{aligned}$$

Then (3-13) is proved.

Now consider the following Cauchy problem in the Hilbert space H

$$(3-15) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{1}{dt} \xi(t) = -L\xi(t) - V(\xi(t)), \\ \xi(0) = u. \end{cases}$$

Since V is locally Lipschitz continuous, (3-15) has a unique local solution. Moreover, by (3-12), we have that

$$(3-16) \quad \|Lu + V(u)\| \leq 1 + 2\|L\| \cdot \|u\|.$$

Then by standard results on O.D.E.'s it follows that $\xi(t)$ is defined for all $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

We shall denote by $\mathcal{U}(t, u)$ the flow relative to the Cauchy problem (3-15). Now we shall prove that

$$(3-17) \quad \mathcal{U}(t, u) \in H \setminus \mathcal{N}_{d/2} \text{ for each } u \in H \setminus \mathcal{N}_d \text{ and for each } t \in [0, \delta].$$

In order to prove this we argue indirectly.

Suppose that there are points $t_0, t_1 \in [0, \delta]$ ($t_0 < t_1$) such that

$$\mathcal{U}(t_0, u) \in \partial \mathcal{N}_d; \mathcal{U}(t_1, u) \in \partial \mathcal{N}_{d/2} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{U}(t, u) \in \overline{\mathcal{N}_d \setminus \mathcal{N}_{d/2}}$$

for all $t \in [t_0, t_1]$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} d/2 &\leq \|\mathcal{U}(t_1, u) - \mathcal{U}(t_0, u)\| = \left\| \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{U}(t, u) dt \right\| \\ &= \left\| \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \{-L\mathcal{U}(t, u) - V(\mathcal{U}(t, u))\} dt \right\| \\ &\leq \int_{t_0}^{t_1} \|L\mathcal{U}(t, u) + V(\mathcal{U}(t, u))\| dt \\ &\leq \int_{t_0}^{t_1} (1 + 2\|L\| \|\mathcal{U}(t, u)\|) dt \quad \text{by (3-16)} \\ &\leq (1 + 2\|L\| \rho_1)(t_1 - t_0) \leq (1 + 2\|L\| \rho_1)\delta. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequalities have been possible since $\mathcal{N}_d \subset B_{\rho_1}$. Then using the definition of δ we get

$$d/2 \leq \frac{d}{4(1 + 2\|L\| \rho_1)} \cdot (1 + 2\|L\| \rho_1) = d/4.$$

This is a contradiction, then (3-17) is proved.

Next we shall prove that

$$(3-18) \quad \mathcal{U}(\delta, u) \in \mathcal{A}_{c-\varepsilon}, \quad \forall u \in \mathcal{A}_{c+\varepsilon} \setminus \mathcal{N}_d.$$

First of all, we remark that, by virtue of (3-13), we have

$$(3-19) \quad \frac{d}{dt} f(\mathcal{U}(t, u)) = \left\langle f'(\mathcal{U}(t, u)), \frac{d}{dt} \mathcal{U}(t, u) \right\rangle \leq -3\varepsilon/\delta.$$

In order to prove (3-18), we have to show that

$$(3-20) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{there exists } t_0 \in [0, \delta] \text{ such that } f(\mathcal{U}(t_0, u)) \leq c - \varepsilon \\ &\forall u \in \mathcal{A}_{c+\varepsilon} \setminus \mathcal{N}_d \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3-21) \quad \begin{aligned} &\text{if } \exists t_1 \in \mathbf{R} \text{ such that } f(\mathcal{U}(t_1, u)) = c - \varepsilon, \text{ then } f(\mathcal{U}(t, u)) \\ &\leq c - \varepsilon \quad \forall t \geq t_1. \end{aligned}$$

First we prove (3-20). We argue indirectly and we suppose that for each $t \in [0, \delta]$, $f(\mathcal{U}(t, u)) > c - \varepsilon$ then we have

$$(3-22) \quad 2\varepsilon \geq -[f(\mathcal{U}(\delta, u)) - f(\mathcal{U}(0, u))] = -\int_0^\delta \frac{d}{dt} f(\mathcal{U}(t, u)) dt.$$

By (3-17), $\mathcal{U}(t, u) \notin \mathcal{N}_{d/2}$. Moreover, by (3-19), the function $t \mapsto f(\mathcal{U}(t, u))$ is decreasing. Then we have that $\mathcal{U}(t, u) \in Z_{c, \varepsilon} \setminus \mathcal{N}_{d/2}$. Therefore, using again (3-19) and by (3-22), it follows that

$$2\varepsilon \geq \int_0^\delta (3\varepsilon/\delta) dt = 3\varepsilon.$$

This is a contradiction, thus (3-20) is proved. (3-21) follows directly from (3-19). Then (3-18) is proved. By Lemma 3.3, we have

$$\mathcal{U}(t, u) = e^{-tL} + g(t, u)$$

where $g(t, \cdot)$ is a compact operator for each $t \in \mathbf{R}$.

If we set

$$\eta(u) = \mathcal{U}(\delta, u)$$

we see that η has the desired form with $\psi(u) = g(\delta, u)$. Moreover, by (3-18), (3-6) follows. Then the first part of the theorem is proved.

If f is T_g -invariant, then L and φ are T_g -equivariant. Then by the last part of Lemma 3.2, $\tilde{\varphi}$ can be chosen equivariant. Since T_g is a unitary representation, the functional

$$\chi\left(\frac{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|}{1 + \|Lu\|}\right)$$

is T_g -invariant. In fact

$$\chi\left(\frac{\|\tilde{\varphi}(T_g u)\|}{1 + \|LT_g u\|}\right) = \chi\left(\frac{\|T_g \tilde{\varphi}(u)\|}{1 + \|T_g Lu\|}\right) = \chi\left(\frac{\|\tilde{\varphi}(u)\|}{1 + \|Lu\|}\right).$$

Then V is a T_g -equivariant operator. Therefore the operator $\mathcal{U}(t, \cdot)$ and consequently η are T_g -equivariant. \square

By the deformation theorem the following corollary follows.

COROLLARY 3.5. *If f satisfies (f_1) , (f_2) and (f_3) then $\{f, c_0, c_\infty\}$ satisfy the property (P) with respect to $\{\Sigma, \mathcal{N}^*\}$.*

PROOF. By (f_3) it follows that \mathcal{Q}_c and $\mathbf{K}_c \in \Sigma$. By (f_2) , it follows that \mathbf{K}_c is compact. Then (1-9)(a) is satisfied. (1-9)(b) follows directly by Theorem 3.4. \square

4. Some abstract multiplicity theorems. In this section we shall use the theory developed in the previous sections to give a lower bound for the number of critical values of the functional (0.1) in several different situations.

THEOREM 4.1. Let H be a Hilbert space with an index theory I related to a representation T_g which satisfies the dimension property.

Let f be a functional which satisfies (f_1) (f_2) (f_3) of Theorem 3.4. Moreover suppose that there are two invariant spaces H^+ , $H^- \in \Sigma$ and a constant $\rho > 0$ such that

$$(f_4) \quad \begin{cases} (a) & F \subset H^+, \quad LH^+ = H^+, \\ (b) & f(u) > c_0 \quad \forall u \in H^+, \\ (c) & f(u) < c_\infty \quad \forall u \in H^- \cap S_\rho. \end{cases}$$

Then, if I_1^* is the pseudoindex theory (2-7) and if the integer

$$(4-1) \quad \bar{k} = \frac{1}{d} [\dim(H^+ \cap H^-) - \text{cod}(H^+ + H^-)],$$

is well defined and positive, the numbers

$$c_k = \inf_{i_1^*(A) \geq k} \sup_{u \in A} f(u) \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, \bar{k}$$

are critical values of f and $c_0 \leq c_1 \leq \dots \leq c_{\bar{k}} \leq c_\infty$. Moreover if

$$(4-2) \quad \begin{cases} c = c_k = \dots = c_{k+r} \\ \text{then} \\ i(\mathbf{K}_c) \geq r + 1. \end{cases}$$

PROOF. We apply Theorem 1.4. By (f_1) (f_2) (f_3) and Corollary 3.5, the triplet $\{f, c_0, c_\infty\}$ satisfies the property (P). Now take $A \in \Sigma$ with $A \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c_0}$; then by $(f_4)(b)$, $A \cap H^+ = \emptyset$. Therefore $i_1^*(A) = i(A \cap H^+) = 0$ and (1-10)(b) is satisfied. Setting $\tilde{A} = S_\rho \cap H^-$, by $(f_3)(c)$ we have $\tilde{A} \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c_\infty}$, then by Theorem 2.4 $i_1^*(\tilde{A}) = \bar{k}$. This shows that (1-10)(c) holds and the conclusion follows. \square

We now give a theorem analogous to Theorem 4.1 which makes use of the pseudoindex I_2^* .

THEOREM 4.2. Suppose that all the assumptions of Theorem 4.1, but (f_4) are satisfied. Instead suppose that

$$(f_4^*) \quad \begin{cases} (a) & F \cap H^+ = \{0\}; \quad F \subset H^-, LH^- = H^-, \\ (b) & f(u) > c_0 \quad \forall u \in H^+ \cap S_\rho, \\ (c) & f(u) < c_\infty \quad \forall u \in H^-. \end{cases}$$

Then, if I_2^* is the pseudoindex theory (2-8), and \bar{k} is well defined by (4-1) and positive, the numbers

$$(4-3) \quad c_k = \inf_{i_2^*(A) \geq k} \sup_{u \in A} f(u)$$

are critical values of f and $c_0 \leq c_1 \leq \dots \leq c_{\bar{k}} \leq c_\infty$. Moreover (4-2) holds.

PROOF. We apply again Theorem 1.4. By (f_1) , (f_2) and (f_3) and Corollary 3.5, the triplet $\{f, c_0, c_\infty\}$ satisfies the property (P).

Now take $A \in \Sigma$ such that $A \subset \mathcal{Q}_{c_0}$; then by $(f_4^*)(b)$, $A \cap H^+ \cap S_\rho = \emptyset$. Therefore $\min_{h \in \mathcal{Q}} i(h(A) \cap H^+ \cap S_\rho) = 0$ and (1-10)(b) is satisfied. Moreover, by $(f_4^*)(a)$, the assumptions of Theorem 2.5 are satisfied. Then $i_2^*(H^-) = \bar{k}$.

Therefore setting $\tilde{A} = H^-$, (1-10)(c) follows. \square

REMARK 4.3. If f satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 4.1, thus $-f$ essentially satisfies the assumptions of Theorem 4.2 if we interchange H^+ and H^- , and c_0 and c_∞ .

Those two theorems are related to Theorem 2.19 of [3] and Theorem 12 of [8] for indefinite functionals. Actually in [3] and in [8] only even functionals have been considered, and of course (f_1) is not required since the functionals are semidefinite. Even if those theorems sound different, in a deeper analysis the similarity is evident (also cf. Theorem 2.19 of [3] with Corollary 4.5). While Theorems 2.19 of [3] and 12 of [8] apply to two completely different classes of problems we see that in Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, those two different situations are unified.

REMARK 4.4. Theorems 4.1 and 4.2 are not sufficient to guarantee the existence of at least \bar{k} (orbits of) critical points. In fact it might happen that $\mathbf{K}_c \cap F \neq \emptyset$. Then $i(\mathbf{K}_c) = +\infty$ but it might contain only one fixed point (cf. (2.3) and the following remarks). Thus to have a multiplicity result we must add some assumptions depending on the nature of F and f . For example in Theorem 4.1, we could assume

$$\inf_{u \in F} f(u) = \nu > c_\infty$$

and this, of course, implies $\mathbf{K}_c \cap F = \emptyset$ and the multiplicity result. A similar argument is used in the proof of Theorem 0.1 given below and Theorems 5.1 and 5.3. More subtle arguments for proving $K_c \cap F = \emptyset$ are given in the applications to Hamiltonian systems in §5.

PROOF OF THEOREM 0.1. We shall use Theorem 4.1 (but we could use as well Theorem 4.2).

(\bar{f}_1) is equal to (f_1) and (\bar{f}_2) implies (f_2) .

(\bar{f}_3) implies (f_3) where the group representation is the one described in Example I of §2.

For such representation $F = \{0\}$, thus $(f_4)(a)$ is satisfied.

$(f_4)(b)$ and (c) follow by (\bar{f}_4) .

Thus Theorem 4.1 can be applied.

Then in order to get the conclusion of Theorem 0.1, it is necessary to prove that $K_c \cap F = \emptyset$ but this follows from Remark 4.4. \square

By Theorem 4.2, the following corollary follows.

COROLLARY 4.5. Suppose that f satisfies all the assumptions of Theorem 4.2, except $(f_4^*)(c)$. Moreover suppose that

$$(4-3') \quad \begin{cases} (a) & \dim(H^+)^\perp = +\infty, \\ (b) & f(u) \text{ is upper bounded on } (H^+)^\perp \oplus V^{dk} \\ & \text{for every } V^{dk} \in \Sigma, V^{dk} \subset H^+. \end{cases}$$

Then (4-3) defines a critical value for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $c_k \leq c_{k+1}$, and (4-2) holds.

PROOF. It is enough to choose $\bar{k} \in \mathbb{N}$ arbitrarily and to show that the c_k 's are critical values for $k \leq \bar{k}$. In order to do this, we set $H^- = (H^+)^\perp \oplus V^{dk}$ and apply Theorem 4.2. \square

From Theorem 4.1, we shall deduce another theorem which is less general, but it can be applied more directly to some concrete problems we shall consider later. First of all we make the following assumption on L :

- (f₅) $0 \notin \sigma_e(L)$ where $\sigma_e(L)$ denotes the essential spectrum of L
 (this means that 0 is either an isolated eigenvalue of finite multiplicity or it belongs to the resolvent).

Then we can decompose H in the following way

$$H = V^- \oplus V^0 \oplus V^+$$

where

$$(4-4) \quad \begin{aligned} V^0 &= \ker L; \\ \langle Lu, u \rangle &\leq \alpha \|u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in V^-, \\ \langle Lu, u \rangle &\geq \beta \|u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in V^+, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha < 0 \leq \beta$ are suitable constants.

If Q is a compact operator, by well-known theorems, (see e.g. [17]) $\sigma_e(L) = \sigma_e(L + Q)$. Therefore H has the following decomposition:

$$H = W^- \oplus W^0 \oplus W^+$$

where

$$(4-4') \quad \begin{aligned} W^0 &= \ker(L + Q), \\ \langle (L + Q)u, u \rangle &\leq \alpha' \|u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in W^-, \\ \langle (L + Q)u, u \rangle &\geq \beta' \|u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in W^+, \end{aligned}$$

where $\alpha' < 0 < \beta'$ are suitable constants.

The following theorem holds.

THEOREM 4.6. *Suppose that f satisfies (f₁), (f₃), (f₅) and*

$$(4-5) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{(a)} & \Phi(0) = 0. \\ \text{(b)} & \text{every sequence } \{u_n\} \text{ such that } f(u_n) \rightarrow c < 0 \text{ and} \\ & \|f'(u_n)\| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty \text{ is bounded.} \\ \text{(c)} & \text{there exists a compact operator } Q \text{ such that} \\ & \varphi(u) = Qu + o(\|u\|) \text{ where } \varphi = \Phi'. \\ \text{(d)} & \lim_{\|u\| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\|\varphi(u)\|}{\|u\|} = 0. \\ \text{(e)} & F \subset V^+. \end{array} \right.$$

If we set $H^+ = V^+$ and $H^- = W^-$, then the same conclusion of Theorem 4.1 holds with c_0 and c_∞ suitable negative constants. In particular we have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{k} &= \frac{1}{d} \dim(V^+ \cap W^-) - \frac{1}{d} \text{cod}(V^+ + W^-) \\ &= \frac{1}{d} \dim(V^+ \cap W^-) - \frac{1}{d} \dim[(V^- \oplus V^0) \cap (W^+ \oplus W^0)] \end{aligned}$$

where the above spaces are defined by (4-4) and (4-4').

REMARK 4.7. If L has discrete spectrum and it commutes with Q , then \bar{k} is easy to compute.

In fact, let $\{e_k\}_{k \in \mathbf{N}}$ be a common set of eigenvectors of L and Q corresponding to the eigenvalues $\{\lambda_k\}$ of L and $\{q_k\}$ of Q .

Then

$$\begin{aligned} V^+ \cap W^- &= \text{Sp}\{e_k \mid \lambda_k > 0; \lambda_k + q_k < 0\} \\ &= \text{Sp}\{e_k \mid 0 < \lambda_k < -q_k\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} (V^- \oplus V^0) \cap (W^+ \oplus W^0) &= \text{Sp}\{e_k \mid \lambda_k \leq 0; \lambda_k + q_k \geq 0\} \\ &= \text{Sp}\{e_k \mid 0 \geq \lambda_k \geq -q_k\}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore

$$\bar{k} = \#\{k \in \mathbf{Z} \mid 0 < \lambda_k < -q_k\} - \#\{k \in \mathbf{Z} \mid 0 \geq \lambda_k \geq -q_k\}.$$

Before proving the Theorem 4.6 we need the following lemma.

LEMMA 4.8. *If f satisfies (f_1) , (f_5) and (4-5)(b) then it satisfies (f_2) in $[c_0, c_\infty]$ ($c_0 < c_\infty$).*

PROOF. Let $\{u_n\}$ be a sequence such that $f(u_n) \rightarrow c$ and

$$(4-6) \quad f'(u_n) \rightarrow 0.$$

By (4-5)(b) it is bounded.

By (f_5) there is a compact operator K_0 such that

$$0 \notin \sigma(L + K_0).$$

By (4-6) we have that the sequence

$$(4-7) \quad v_n \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (L + K_0)u_n - K_0u_n + \varphi(u_n)$$

is converging to 0.

Since $\{u_n\}$ is bounded, $-K_0u_n + \varphi(u_n)$ is pre-compact, then the set

$$D = \overline{\{K_0u_n - \varphi(u_n) + v_n \mid n \in \mathbf{N}\}}$$

is compact.

By (4-7), $(L + K_0)u_n \in D$, then $u_n \in (L + K_0)^{-1}D$. Since $(L + K_0)^{-1}D$ is a compact set, $\{u_n\}$ has a converging subsequence. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 4.6. We shall check all the assumptions of Theorem 4.1 with $H^+ = V^+$, $H^- = W^-$, $c_\infty = \gamma_1/2$ and $c_0 = \gamma_2 - 1$ where $\gamma_2 < \gamma_1 < 0$ are constants to be determined later. Because of Lemma 4.8, (f_2) holds. Then (f_1) , (f_2) and (f_3) are satisfied. Let us prove (f_4) . $(f_4)(a)$ follows by (4.5)(e). Before proving $(f_4)(b)$, we shall prove $(f_4)(c)$. We use the Taylor formula for f at 0:

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{2} \langle Lu, u \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle Qu, u \rangle + o(\|u\|^2) \text{ for } \|u\| \rightarrow 0.$$

Then for $u \in W^-$ we have $f(u) \leq \alpha' \|u\|^2 + o(\|u\|^2)$ where α' is the constant appearing in (4-4'). Since $\alpha' < 0$, there exists a constant $\rho > 0$ and $\gamma_1 < 0$ such that

$$f(u) < \gamma_1 \quad \forall u \in W^- \cap S_\rho.$$

Setting $c_\infty = \gamma_1/2$, $(f_4)(c)$ is satisfied.

In order to prove $(f_4)(b)$ we first observe that, by virtue of (4-5)(d), there is $r > 0$ such that

$$\|\varphi(u)\| \leq (\beta/2)\|u\|^2 \quad \text{whenever } \|u\| > r$$

where β is the constant appearing in (4-4).

Moreover, since φ is compact, there is $M > 0$ such that

$$\|\varphi(u)\| \leq M \quad \text{if } \|u\| \leq r$$

thus

$$\|\varphi(u)\| \leq M + \beta/2\|u\| \quad \forall u \in H.$$

Using the above formula we get

$$\begin{aligned} |\Phi(u)| &= \left| \int_0^1 \langle \varphi(tu), u \rangle dt \right| \\ &\leq \left| \int_0^1 \left\{ M \cdot \|u\| + \frac{\beta t}{2} \|u\|^2 \right\} dt \right| \\ &\leq M\|u\| + \frac{1}{4}\beta\|u\|^2 \quad \forall u \in H. \end{aligned}$$

Then by (4-4) and the above inequality, for every $u \in V^+$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} f(u) &= \frac{1}{2} \langle Lu, u \rangle + \Phi(u) \\ &\geq (\beta/2)\|u\|^2 - |\Phi(u)| \geq (\beta/4)\|u\|^2 - M \cdot \|u\|. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that f is bounded from below on V^+ and we can set

$$\gamma_2 = \inf_{u \in V^+} f(u) \text{ and } c_0 = \gamma_2 - w \text{ with } w > 0 \text{ such that } \gamma_2 - w < c_\infty.$$

Then by Theorem 4.1 the conclusion follows. \square

REMARK 4.9. Under the assumptions of Theorem 4.6, we could equally well have used the pseudoindeix theory I_2^* and Theorem 4.2 in order to get similar results.

REMARK 4.10. If we strengthen (f_5) in the following way

$$(f_5^*) \quad 0 \notin \sigma(L)$$

then, by (4-5)(d), we can easily deduce (4-5)(b).

(f_5^*) is a nonresonance condition at ∞ .

Using this remark we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 4.11. *If f satisfies (f_1) , (f_3) , (f_5^*) , (4-5)(a) (c) (d) (e), then the same conclusion of Theorem 4.6 holds.*

REMARK 4.12. If $(f_4)(a)$ (or equivalently $(f_4^*)(a)$ or (4-5)(c)) does not hold, then the pseudoindeix theories studied in §2 cannot be applied directly, and a general way to deal with such problems has not yet been developed. However, in [6], a method has been introduced which permits us to treat semidefinite functionals even when $(f_4)(a)$ does not hold (cf. Remark 6.9).

5. Applications to asymptotic linear Hamiltonian systems. Let $H \in \mathcal{C}^2(\mathbf{R}^{2n}, \mathbf{R})$ and consider the Hamiltonian system of ordinary differential equations

$$(5-1) \quad \dot{p} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial q}(p, q), \quad \dot{q} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}(p, q),$$

where p and q are n -tuples and $\dot{}$ denotes d/dt . Setting $z = (p, q)$ and $J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -\text{Id} \\ \text{Id} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ where Id denotes the identity matrix in \mathbf{R}^n , (6-1) becomes

$$(5-2) \quad \dot{z} = JH_z(z)$$

where $H_z = \partial H / \partial z$. We are concerned in periodic solutions of fixed period of (5-2). We suppose that H satisfies the following properties

$$(H_1) \quad H_z(z) = Az + o(|z|) \quad \text{for } z \rightarrow +\infty,$$

$$(H_2) \quad H_z(z) = Bz + o(|z|) \quad \text{for } z \rightarrow 0,$$

where $A, B: \mathbf{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{2n}$ are two linear symmetric operators. Our aim is to give a lower bound for the number of nontrivial τ -periodic solutions of (5-2) by appropriately comparing the operators A and B and the period τ .

More precisely we are going to define an even integer number $\vartheta(\tau B/2\pi, \tau A/2\pi)$ which will give this lower bound. Given two hermitian operators $A, B: \mathbf{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{2n}$ we set

$$N(A) = \{\text{number of negative eigenvalues of } A\},$$

$$\bar{N}(A) = \{\text{number of nonpositive eigenvalues of } A\},$$

$$\vartheta_j(B, A) = N(ijJ + B) - \bar{N}(ijJ + A),$$

$$\vartheta(B, A) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} \vartheta_j(B, A).$$

We observe that $\vartheta(B, A)$ is a finite number. In fact, for j big enough $N(ijJ + B) = \bar{N}(ijJ + A) = n$ and this implies that $\vartheta_j(B, A) = 0$ except for a finite number of j 's. Now we can state the main theorems of this section.

THEOREM 5.1. *Suppose that H satisfies (H_1) , (H_2) and*

$$(H_3) \quad \langle Az, z \rangle > 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n} \setminus \{0\},$$

$$(H_4) \quad H(z) \geq 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n},$$

$$(H_5) \quad \sigma(\tau JA/2\pi) \cap i\mathbf{Z} = \emptyset.$$

Then equation (5-2) has at least $\frac{1}{2} \vartheta(\tau A/2\pi, \tau B/2\pi)$ nonconstant τ -periodic solutions whenever $\vartheta(\tau A/2\pi, \tau B/2\pi) \geq 0$.

(H_3) is a technical assumption which will be discussed in Remark 5.9.

(H_4) is a condition which assures us that the periodic solutions we shall find are not constant (cf. the proof of Lemma 5.8).

If (H_4) is dropped, then we conclude that there are nonzero periodic solutions but they could be constant; therefore we lose information about their number (cf. Remark 4.4).

(H_5) is a "nonresonance condition at ∞ " and it expresses the fact that the linearized equation at ∞ , i.e. $\dot{z} = JAz$ has no τ -periodic solutions. If (H_5) does not hold, Theorem 5.1 is not any longer true unless we add some other conditions on H . For example we can add a condition which corresponds, roughly speaking, to the Landezman-Lazer condition for elliptic equations as is shown by the following theorem:

THEOREM 5.2. Suppose that H satisfies $(H_1), (H_2), (H_3), (H_4)$ and (H_6) $V_z(z)$ is bounded where $V(z) = H(z) - \frac{1}{2}(Az, z)$.

(H_7) $V(z) \rightarrow +\infty$ as $|z| \rightarrow +\infty$.

Then the conclusion of Theorem 5.1 holds.

Other assumptions can replace (H_5) as the theorem below shows.

THEOREM 5.3. Suppose that H satisfies $(H_1), (H_2), (H_3), (H_4)$ and

(H_8) there is $R > 0$ and $p \in (1, 2)$ such that $pH(z) \geq (z, H_z(z)) > 0$ for $|z| \geq R$.

(H_9) $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow +\infty} |z|^{-1} |H_z(z)| \leq \gamma < \frac{1}{2}$.

(H_{10}) there are constants $a_1 > 0$ and $a_2 > 0$ such that $H(z) \geq a_1 |z|^p - a_2$.

Then the same conclusion of Theorem 5.1 holds.

REMARK 5.4. In order to give a feeling for the meaning of $\vartheta(\cdot, \cdot)$ we shall indicate some of its properties even if they will not be used in the proofs of the theorems. First of all, we observe that ϑ corresponds to the number $\frac{1}{2}\bar{k}$ defined by (4.1) as it will be shown in Lemma 6.6.

Moreover it satisfies the following properties:

(ϑ_1) if $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) \geq 0$, then $\vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B) \leq 0$.

(ϑ_2) $\vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda A) \leq 0$.

(ϑ_3) if B and A satisfy the nonresonance condition i.e.

$$\sigma(\lambda JA) \cap i\mathbf{Z} = \sigma(\lambda JB) \cap i\mathbf{Z} = \emptyset \quad (\text{cf. } (H_5))$$

then

$$\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) = -\vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B).$$

(ϑ_4) if $\sigma(JA) \cap i\mathbf{R} = \sigma(JB) \cap i\mathbf{R} = \emptyset$ then $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) = \vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B) = 0$.

(ϑ_5) $\vartheta(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a symplectic invariant in both its arguments i.e.

$$\vartheta(\lambda S_1^T A S_1, \lambda S_2^T B S_2) = \vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B) \quad \forall S_1, S_2 \in S_p(2n).$$

Amann and Zehnder in [1] have introduced a symplectic invariant $\text{Ind}(A, B, \alpha)$ with α real number. We have

(ϑ_6) if λB and λA satisfy (H_5) then

$$\text{Ind}(B, A, \lambda^{-1}) = \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$$

and in general we have

$$|\text{Ind}(B, A, \lambda^{-1})| \geq \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A).$$

PROOF. (ϑ_1) and (ϑ_2) follow directly from the definition.

Let us prove (ϑ_3) . Since $J^2 = -\text{Id}$ we have that

$$\ker(ijJ + \lambda A) = \{v \in \mathbf{C}^{2n} \mid \lambda JA v = jv\}.$$

Therefore if (H_5) holds,

$$\ker(ijJ + \lambda A) = \{0\} \quad \text{and} \quad N(ijJ + \lambda A) = \bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda A).$$

For the same reason $N(ijJ + \lambda B) = \bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda B)$.

Then (ϑ_3) follows from the definition.

If $\sigma(JA) \cap i\mathbf{R} = \emptyset$, then $\ker(ijJ + \lambda A) = \{0\} \forall \lambda \in \mathbf{R}$. Then, since the operator $ijJ + \lambda A$ is not singular for any $\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$, the function

$$\lambda \mapsto N(iJ + \lambda A) = \bar{N}(iJ + \lambda A)$$

is constant. In particular it equals n since for $\lambda = 0$ we have that $N(iJ) = n$. Arguing in the same manner we get that $N(iJ + \lambda B) = \bar{N}(iJ + \lambda B) = n$. Then (ϑ_4) follows.

Let us prove (ϑ_5) . It is known that if $Q: \mathbf{C}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^{2n}$ is any hermitian operator and S is any nonsingular operator

$$N(Q) = N(S^*QS) \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{N}(Q) = \bar{N}(S^*QS)$$

where S^* is the adjoint of S .

If $S \in \text{Sp}(2n)$, then $S^T = S^*$ (the transpose is equal to the adjoint since S has real coefficients). Then using the above formula with $Q = ijJ + \lambda A$ and $Q = ijJ + \lambda B$, we get

$$\bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda A) = \bar{N}(ijS_1^TJS_1 + \lambda S_1^TAS_1) = \bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda S_1^TAS_1) \quad \forall S_1 \in \text{Sp}(2n)$$

and

$$N(ijJ + \lambda B) = N(ijJ + \lambda S_2^TBS_2) \quad \forall S_2 \in \text{Sp}(2n).$$

By the definition of $\vartheta(\cdot, \cdot)$ the conclusion follows.

(ϑ_6) follows from the characterization (5-16) of the eigenvalues of $ijJ + \lambda A$ and easy computations.

REMARK 5.4'. If A and B commute with J the number $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$ is expressible in a form which is easy to compute. In fact let $\mu_1 \cdots \mu_{2n}$ be the set of eigenvalues of A corresponding to the eigenvectors v_1, \dots, v_{2n} . Then the vectors $v_k + iJv_k$ are eigenvectors of the operator $ijJ + \lambda A$ and they correspond to the eigenvalues $j + \lambda\mu_k$ ($k = 1, \dots, 2n$). Then setting $\mathfrak{B} = \{1, \dots, 2n\}$ we get

$$\bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda A) = \#\{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid j + \lambda\mu_k \leq 0\}.$$

If the ν_k 's are the eigenvalues of B , arguing in the same manner we get

$$N(ijJ + \lambda B) = \#\{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid j + \lambda\nu_k < 0\}.$$

Then, for $\lambda > 0$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \lambda\nu_k < -j\} &= \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k < \mu_k; \lambda\mu_k \leq -j\} \\ &\cup \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k < \mu_k; \lambda\nu_k < -j \leq \lambda\mu_k\} \\ &\cup \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k \geq \mu_k; \lambda\nu_k < -j\} \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \lambda\mu_k \leq -j\} &= \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k \geq \mu_k; \lambda\nu_k < -j\} \\ &\cup \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k \geq \mu_k; \lambda\mu_k \leq -j \leq \lambda\nu_k\} \\ &\cup \{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k < \mu_k; \lambda\mu_k \leq -j\}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \vartheta_j(\lambda B, \lambda A) &= \#\{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k < \mu_k \text{ and } \lambda\nu_k < -j \leq \lambda\mu_k\} \\ &\quad - \#\{k \in \mathfrak{B} \mid \mu_k \leq \nu_k \text{ and } \lambda\mu_k \leq -j \leq \lambda\nu_k\}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore we have that

$$\begin{aligned}\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) = & \# \{ (j, k) \in \mathbf{Z} \times \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k < \mu_k \text{ and } \lambda \nu_k < j \leq \lambda \mu_k \} \\ & - \# \{ (j, k) \in \mathbf{Z} \times \mathfrak{B} \mid \nu_k \geq \mu_k \text{ and } \lambda \mu_k \leq j \leq \lambda \nu_k \}.\end{aligned}$$

We remark that the number $\vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B)$ does not depend on the order of the μ_k 's and the ν_k 's. If it is possible to order them in such a way that $\nu_k < \mu_k$ for each $k \in \mathfrak{B}$, then

$$\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) \geq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} (\lambda B, \lambda A) = +\infty.$$

This fact has an obvious interpretation in terms of the number of periodic solutions of (5-2).

In order to prove Theorems 5.1, 5.2, 5.3 we shall use Theorem 4.6 (or Corollary 4.11). Before doing this some work is necessary.

First of all, making the change of variable

$$(5-3) \quad t \mapsto \frac{2\pi}{\tau} t = \lambda^{-1} t, \quad (5-2) \text{ transforms to } \dot{z} = \lambda J H_z(z)$$

and we seek 2π -periodic solutions of (5-3) which, of course, correspond to the τ -periodic solutions of (5-2). We shall treat (5-3) in the Hilbert space $H = H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$, i.e. the space of $2n$ -ples of 2π -periodic functions which possess square integrable "derivative of order $\frac{1}{2}$ ". Perhaps the simplest way to introduce this space is as follows. Let $\mathcal{C}^\infty(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ be the space of 2π -periodic n -ples of \mathcal{C}^∞ -functions. If $z \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ it has the following Fourier expansion

$$(5-4) \quad z(t) = \frac{\alpha_0}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (\alpha_j \cos jt + \beta_j \sin jt), \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{R}^{2n},$$

which in complex notation becomes

$$(5-5) \quad z(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_j e^{ij t} \quad \text{with } a_j = \bar{a}_{-j} \in \mathbf{C}^{2n}.$$

$H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ is the closure of $\mathcal{C}^\infty(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ with respect to the Hilbert space norm

$$(5-6) \quad \begin{aligned}\|z\| &= \left[|\alpha_0|^2 + \sum_{j=0}^{+\infty} (1 + |j|) (|\alpha_j|^2 + |\beta_j|^2) \right]^{1/2} \\ &= \left[\sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} (1 + |j|) |a_j|^2 \right]^{1/2}.\end{aligned}$$

$H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ can also be obtained by interpolation from the Sobolev spaces $H^1(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ and $L^2(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$. From now on $H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ will be denoted by H . On H a "canonical" representation of the group S^1 acts. If $s \in S^1$ (s is thought of as a real number in $[0, 2\pi)$) we have the representation

$$T_s z(t) = z(t + s)$$

here the "+" is the operation of the group S^1 ; i.e. the sum modulo 2π .

In terms of the Fourier expansion (5-5), the representation T_s has the following form:

$$T_s z(t) = \sum_{j=-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_j e^{ijs}) e^{ijt}$$

i.e. the Fourier expansion is a decomposition of T_s in its irreducible components (see e.g. Weyl [18]).

We shall denote by $I = \{\Sigma, \mathfrak{N}, i\}$ the index theory relative to the representation T_s described in II Example of §2. The 2π -periodic solutions of (5-3) correspond to the critical points in H of the functional of the action:

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= - \int_0^{2\pi} \{ (p, \dot{q})_{\mathbf{R}^n} - \lambda H(z) \} dt \\ (5-7) \quad &= \int_0^{2\pi} \{ \tfrac{1}{2} (J\dot{z}, z)_{\mathbf{R}^{2n}} + \lambda H(z) \} dt. \end{aligned}$$

(We have put the minus sign in front of the functional in order to make the notation consistent with the abstract theorems of §4.) If we set

$$(5-8) \quad V(z) = H(z) - \tfrac{1}{2} (Az, z) \quad \text{and} \quad \Phi(z) = \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z) dt$$

then we can write

$$(5-9) \quad f(z) = \tfrac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (J\dot{z} + \lambda Az, z)_{\mathbf{R}^{2n}} dt + \Phi(z).$$

Let $L, \varphi: H \rightarrow H$ be the operators defined by the following formulas:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle Lz, v \rangle &= \int_0^{2\pi} (J\dot{z} + \lambda Az, v)_{\mathbf{R}^{2n}} dt \quad \forall v \in H, \\ \langle \varphi(z), v \rangle &= \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} (V_z(z), v) dt \quad \forall v \in H, \end{aligned}$$

then we have

$$f(u) = \tfrac{1}{2} \langle Lu, u \rangle + \Phi(u) \quad \text{and} \quad f'(u) = Lu + \varphi(u).$$

The following lemma holds.

LEMMA 5.5. *If the Hamiltonian function H satisfies (H_1) and (H_2) then f (defined by (5-7)) satisfies (f_1) , (f_3) , (f_5) (4-5) (a), (d) and (4-5)(c) where Q is defined by the formula*

$$(5-9') \quad \langle Qz, v \rangle = \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} (Bz - Az, v) dt.$$

PROOF. By the Sobolev inequalities and standard arguments, it follows that $\varphi = \Phi'$ is compact (see e.g. [7]). Then f satisfies (f_1) and since L and φ are equivariant with respect to T_s , f satisfies (f_3) .

In order to prove (f_5) , it is enough to observe that the essential spectrum of the operator defined by the bilinear form

$$(z, v) \mapsto \int_0^{2\pi} \left(J \frac{d}{dt} z, v \right) dt$$

is just $\{+1, -1\}$. Since L is a compact perturbation of such operator, by well-known theorems (see e.g. [17]), it follows that

$$\sigma_0(L) = \{+1, -1\}.$$

(4-5)(a) follows by the definition of Φ .

Let us prove (4-5)(d). By (H_1) , for every $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M > 0$ such that

$$|H_z(z) - Az| \leq \varepsilon |z| + M.$$

Then, by (5-8), using the Hölder inequality we get

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (V_z(z), v) dt \right| &= \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (H_z(z) - Az, v) dt \right| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \left| \int_0^{2\pi} |z| \cdot |v| dt \right| + 2\pi M \|v\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|z\| \cdot \|v\| + 2\pi M \|v\| \end{aligned}$$

thus

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{\lim}_{\|z\| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\|\varphi(z)\|}{\|z\|} &= \lim_{\|z\| \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{\|v\|=1} \frac{|\langle \varphi(z), v \rangle|}{\|z\|} \\ &= \lim_{\|z\| \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{\|v\|=1} \frac{\lambda}{\|z\|} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (V_z(z), v) dt \right| \\ &\leq \lim_{\|z\| \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\lambda \varepsilon + \frac{2\pi \lambda M}{\|z\|} \right) = \lambda \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

By the arbitrariness of ε , (4-5)(d) follows.

It remains to prove (4-5)(c). By (H_1) we have that $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 \in (0, 1)$ such that

$$|H_z(z) - Bz| \leq \varepsilon |z| \quad \text{if } |z| \leq \delta_1.$$

On the other hand, by (H_2) , $\exists \delta_2 > 1$, such that

$$|H(z) - Bz| \leq (|A| + |B| + 1) |z| \quad \text{for } |z| > \delta_2$$

and by the continuity of $H_z(z)$ there is a constant $a_1 > 0$ such that

$$|H_z(z) - Bz| \leq a_1 \quad \text{for } \delta_1 \leq |z| \leq \delta_2.$$

By the above inequality we get

$$|H_z(z) - Bz| \leq \varepsilon |z| + a_2 |z|^2 \quad \text{with } a_2 = \max(a_1 \delta_1^{-2}, |A| + |B| + 1) \quad \text{for all } z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n}.$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (H_z(z) - Bz, v) dt \right| &\leq \int_0^{2\pi} |H_z(z) - Bz| |v| dt \\ &\leq \varepsilon \int_0^{2\pi} |z| \cdot |v| dt + a_2 \int_0^{2\pi} |z|^2 |v| dt \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|z\| \cdot \|v\| + a_2 \left(\int_0^{2\pi} |z|^4 dt \right)^{1/2} \cdot \|v\| \\ &\leq \varepsilon \|z\| \cdot \|v\| + a_2 \|z\|_{L^4}^2 \cdot \|v\| \end{aligned}$$

where $\|\cdot\|_{L^4}$ is the norm in $L^4(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$. By the Sobolev inequalities $\|z\|_{L^4} \leq a_3 \|z\|$. Then we get

$$\left| \int_0^{2\pi} (H_z(z) - Bz, v) dt \right| \leq \varepsilon \|z\| \cdot \|v\| + a_2 a_3^2 \|z\|^2 \cdot \|v\|.$$

Then using the above formula we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle \varphi(u) - Qu, v \rangle| &= \lambda \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (V_z(z) - (B - A)z, v) dt \right| \\ &\leq \lambda \left| \int_0^{2\pi} (H_z(z) - Bz, v) dt \right| \quad \text{by (6-8)} \\ &\leq \lambda \varepsilon \|z\| \cdot \|v\| + \lambda a_2 a_3^2 \|z\|^2 \cdot \|v\|. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\overline{\lim}_{\|z\| \rightarrow 0} \frac{\|\varphi(z) - Qz\|}{\|z\|} = \overline{\lim}_{\|z\| \rightarrow 0} \sup_{\|v\|=1} \frac{\langle \varphi(z) - Qz, v \rangle}{\|z\|} \leq \lambda \varepsilon.$$

By the arbitrariness of ε , (4-5)(c) follows. \square

In order to apply Theorem 4.6 or Corollary 4.11, we need the following lemma.

LEMMA 5.6. *If H satisfies (H_1) and (H_2) , using the notation (5-8), (5-9), (5-9'), (4-4), and (4-4') we have*

$$\dim(V^+ \cap W^-) - \operatorname{cod}(V^+ + W^-) = \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A).$$

In order to prove Lemma 5.6, we shall study the structure of the spaces defined by (4-4) and (4-4').

We start this program by studying the spectrum of the differential operators

$$\mathcal{L}z = \left(J \frac{d}{dt} + \lambda A \right) z$$

and

$$\tilde{\mathcal{L}}z = \left(J \frac{d}{dt} + \lambda B \right) z$$

regarded as (unbounded) selfadjoint operators in $L^2(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$ since we have

$$\begin{aligned} (5-10) \quad (a) \quad & \langle Lz, v \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} (\mathcal{L}z, v) dt \quad \forall z \in D(\mathcal{L}), \forall v \in H, \\ (b) \quad & \langle (L + Q)z, v \rangle = \int_0^{2\pi} (\tilde{\mathcal{L}}z, v) dt \quad \forall z \in D(\tilde{\mathcal{L}}), \forall v \in H. \end{aligned}$$

Let us consider the following eigenvalue problem

$$(5-11) \quad \begin{cases} u \in \mathbf{C}^{2n}, \\ (-ijJ + \lambda A)u = \mu u, \quad i = \sqrt{-1}, j \in \mathbf{Z}. \end{cases}$$

The operator ijJ is a Hermitian operator, so there exists an orthonormal basis $\{u_{jk}\}$ ($k = 1, \dots, 2n; j \in \mathbf{Z}$) of eigenvectors corresponding to real eigenvalues $\{\mu_{jk}\}$. If u_{jk} is an eigenvector, then \bar{u}_{jk} is also an eigenvector corresponding to the same eigenvalue.

We claim that u_{jk} cannot have all real components for $j \neq 0$. In fact we have

$$ij(Ju_{jk}, u_{jk}) + (Au_{jk}, u_{jk}) = \mu_k(u_{jk}, u_{jk}).$$

In the above equality, the second term and the right-hand side term are real; therefore $ij(Ju_{jk}, u_{jk})$ is real. Therefore, for $j \neq 0$, (Ju_{jk}, u_{jk}) must be a purely imaginary number, and this contradicts the fact that all the components of u_{jk} are real. Then it follows that u_{jk} and \bar{u}_{jk} are linearly independent. Therefore every eigenvalue has even multiplicity (for $j \neq 0$). Also we can order the u_{jk} 's in such a way that u_{jk} corresponds to the same eigenvalue u_{jk} as $u_{j,k+n}$ for $k = 1, \dots, n$.

Also we can suppose that

$$(5-12) \quad \bar{u}_{j,k} = -iu_{j,k+n} \quad \text{for } j \neq 0.$$

For $k = 1, \dots, 2n$ and $j \in \mathbf{Z}$ we set

$$(5-13) \quad u_{jk} = v_{jk} + iw_{jk}.$$

Then by (5-12),

$$(5-14) \quad \begin{cases} \text{(a)} & v_{j,n+k} = w_{jk} \\ \text{(b)} & w_{j,n+k} = v_{jk} \end{cases} \quad \text{for } j \neq 0.$$

For $j = 0$, we choose all the $u_{0,k}$ real, then we have

$$(5-15) \quad u_{0,k} = v_{0,k}, \quad w_{0,k} = 0.$$

Using elementary linear algebra we have

LEMMA 5.7. *The $v_{j,k}$'s are an orthonormal basis for \mathbf{R}^{2n} for each $j \in \mathbf{Z}$. Similarly the $w_{j,k}$'s are an orthonormal basis for \mathbf{R}^{2n} for each $j \in \mathbf{Z} \setminus \{0\}$.*

PROOF. For $j \neq 0$ take a vector $\alpha \in \mathbf{R}^{2n}$. In particular $\alpha \in \mathbf{C}^{2n}$, so there are numbers $\alpha_k = \beta_k + i\gamma_k \in \mathbf{C}$ ($\beta_k, \gamma_k \in \mathbf{R}$) such that

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \alpha_k u_{jk} = \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (\beta_k v_{jk} - \gamma_k w_{jk}) + i \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \gamma_k v_{jk} + \beta_k w_{jk}.$$

Since we have assumed α real, the last term vanishes and using (5-14) we have

$$\alpha = \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_k v_{jk} - \gamma_k v_{j,n+k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \beta_{k+n} v_{j,n+k} - \gamma_{n+k} v_{jk}.$$

This proves that the $v_{j,k}$'s are a basis in \mathbf{R}^{2n} .

The same argument shows that also the w_{jk} form a basis in \mathbf{R}^{2n} for $j \neq 0$. For $j = 0$ the conclusion follows by (5-15). \square

Using (5-11) and (5-13) we can write a formula which involves only real components:

$$(5-16) \quad \begin{cases} jJw_{jk} + \lambda Av_{jk} = \mu_{jk}v_{jk}, \\ -jJv_{jk} + \lambda Aw_{jk} = \mu_{jk}w_{jk}. \end{cases}$$

The above formula could give an alternative definition of the $v_{j,k}$'s and the $w_{j,k}$'s. We now set

$$(5-17) \quad e_{j,k} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} (v_{jk} \cos jt + w_{jk} \sin jt), \quad k = 1, \dots, 2n \text{ and } j \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

It is easy to check that the $e_{j,k}$'s are eigenfunctions of \mathcal{L} , i.e.

$$\mathcal{L}e_{j,k} = \mu_{jk}e_{j,k} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, 2n \text{ and } j \in \mathbf{Z}.$$

It is easy to see that the eigenspace

$$H_{j,k} = \text{Sp}\{e_{j,k}, e_{j,k+n}\}, \quad k = 1, \dots, n, j \in \mathbf{Z} \setminus \{0\},$$

is T_s -invariant.

For $j = 0$, we get that

$$\text{Sp}\{e_{0,1}, \dots, e_{0,2n}\} = F.$$

Since the $u_{j,k}$'s have been chosen normalized in \mathbf{C}^{2n} , all the $e_{j,k}$'s are normalized in $L^2(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$. Using the Fourier expansion (5-5) and the fact that the v_k 's and the w_k 's form a basis in \mathbf{R}^{2n} (Lemma 5.7), it is not difficult to show that the $e_{j,k}$'s form an orthonormal basis in $L^2(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$.

Using (5-10) and (5-6') it is easy to see that the functions

$$(1 + |j|)^{-1}e_{j,k}, \quad j \in \mathbf{Z}, k = 1, \dots, 2n,$$

are the normalized eigenvectors of L corresponding to the eigenvalues $(1 + |j|)^{-1}\mu_{jk}$ and that they form an orthonormal basis in $H = H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$.

Next we consider the eigenvalue problem

$$(5-18) \quad \begin{cases} u \in \mathbf{C}^{2n}, \\ (iJ + \lambda B)u = \tilde{\mu}u. \end{cases}$$

Using the same arguments used for the eigenvalue problem (5-11) we can find a basis of normalized eigenfunctions of $\tilde{\mathcal{L}}$

$$\tilde{e}_{j,k} = \tilde{v}_{jk} \cos jt + \tilde{w}_{jk} \sin jt$$

where $\tilde{v}_{jk} + i\tilde{w}_{jk} = \tilde{u}_{jk}$ are the eigenvectors of the problem (5-18). These eigenfunctions correspond to the eigenvalues $\tilde{\mu}_{jk}$ of the problem (5-18).

Then the functions $(1 + |j|)^{-1}\tilde{e}_{j,k}$ are normalized in H . They are the eigenvectors of $L + Q$ and they correspond to the eigenvalues $(1 + |j|)^{-1}\mu_{jk}$.

Finally we are able to characterize the spaces of the formulas (4-4) and (4-4').

In fact we have

$$\begin{aligned} V^\pm &= \overline{\text{Sp}\{e_{j,k}, e_{j,n+k} \mid j \in \mathbf{Z}, k = 1, \dots, n, \text{ and } \mu_{jk} \geq 0\}}, \\ V^0 &= \text{Sp}\{e_{j,k}, e_{j,n+k} \mid j \in \mathbf{Z}, k = 1, \dots, n, \text{ and } \mu_{jk} = 0\}, \\ W^\pm &= \overline{\text{Sp}\{\tilde{e}_{j,k}, \tilde{e}_{j,n+k} \mid j \in \mathbf{Z}, k = 1, \dots, n, \text{ and } \tilde{\mu}_{jk} \geq 0\}}, \\ W^0 &= \text{Sp}\{\tilde{e}_{j,k}, \tilde{e}_{j,n+k} \mid j \in \mathbf{Z}, k = 1, \dots, n, \text{ and } \tilde{\mu}_{jk} \leq 0\} \end{aligned}$$

(the closures are taken in H).

Now we are able to prove Lemma 5.6.

PROOF OF LEMMA 5.6. We set

$$\begin{aligned} H_j &= \text{Sp}\{e_{jk}, e_{j,k+n} \mid k = 1, \dots, n\}, \quad j \in \mathbf{Z}, \\ V_j^\pm &= H_j \cap V^\pm \quad \text{and} \quad W_j^\pm = H_j \cap W^\pm. \end{aligned}$$

By our construction we get

$$(5-19) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) \quad & \dim W_j^- = N(ijJ + \lambda B), \\ (b) \quad & \dim V_j^+ = 2n - \bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda A). \end{aligned}$$

By elementary linear algebra, we have

$$(5-20) \quad \dim(V_j^+ + W_j^-) = \dim V_j^+ + \dim W_j^- - \dim(V_j^+ \cap W_j^-)$$

and, since V_j^+ and $W_j^- \subset H_j$

$$(5-21) \quad \begin{aligned} \dim(V_j^+ + W_j^-) &= \dim H_j - \operatorname{cod}_{H_j}(V_j^+ + W_j^-) \\ &= 2n - \operatorname{cod}_{H_j}(V_j^+ + W_j^-). \end{aligned}$$

Combining (5-20) and (5-21) and using (5-19) we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \dim(V_j^+ \cap W_j^-) - \operatorname{cod}_{H_j}(V_j^+ + W_j^-) &= \dim V_j^+ + \dim W_j^- - 2n \\ &= N(ijJ + \lambda B) - \bar{N}(ijJ + \lambda A) = \vartheta_j(\lambda B; \lambda A). \end{aligned}$$

Since $H = \bigoplus_{j \in \mathbf{Z}} H_j$ we get

$$\dim(V^+ \cap W^-) - \operatorname{cod}_H(V^+ + W^-) = \sum_j \vartheta_j(\lambda B; \lambda A) = \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A).$$

Thus Lemma 5.6 is proved. \square

LEMMA 5.8. *If the Hamiltonian function satisfies $(H_1), (H_2), (H_3), (H_4)$ and the functional (5-7) satisfies (4-5)(b), then the equation (5-3) has at least $\frac{1}{2}\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$ nontrivial 2π -periodic solutions.*

PROOF. By our assumptions and Lemma 5.6, f satisfies all the hypotheses of Theorem 4.6 except (4-5)(e). F in our case is the space of the constants. By (H_3) , $\mu_{0,k} > 0$, so $F \subset V^+$. Now we can apply Theorem 4.6 and we can define \bar{k} critical values with $\bar{k} = \frac{1}{2}\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$ via Lemma 5.6. It remains to prove that they do not correspond to constant functions (cf. Remark 4.4). We argue indirectly and we suppose that $z_k \in F$ is a critical point of f . Then, since all the critical values defined by Theorem 4.6 are negative we have

$$f(z_k) = c_k < 0.$$

By the definition of f (6-7), we get

$$f(z_k) = 2\pi\lambda H(z_k)$$

and

$$H(z_k) = (2\pi\lambda)^{-1}c_k < 0$$

which contradicts (H_4) . Thus the lemma is proved. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.1. We claim that if (H_5) holds, then $0 \notin \sigma(L)$.

We have proved that

$$\sigma(L) = \left\{ (1 + |j|)^{-1} \mu_{j,k} \mid j \in \mathbf{Z} \text{ and } k = 1, \dots, 2n \right\}.$$

Thus it is sufficient to show that

$$0 \notin \sigma(ijJ + \lambda A) \quad \text{with } \lambda = \frac{\tau}{2\pi}.$$

We argue indirectly and we suppose there is a $v \in \mathbb{C}^{2n}$ such that

$$ijJv + \lambda Av = 0.$$

Then, applying J , we get

$$\lambda JA v = ijv.$$

Thus $ij \in \sigma(\lambda JA) = \sigma(\tau JA/2\pi)$ which contradicts (H_5) . Then, from easy computations, (4-5)(b) follows (cf. Remark 4.10). Therefore we get the conclusion from Lemma 5.8. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.2. Because of Lemma 5.8, it is enough to prove that the functional (5-7) satisfies (4-5)(b). We let M_1, M_2, \dots be positive constants. Let z_m be a sequence such that

$$(5-22) \quad f'(z_m) \rightarrow 0.$$

We shall write $z_m = z_m^+ + z_m^0 + z_m^- \in V^+ \oplus V^0 \oplus V^-$.

By (5-22), for m large enough, we get

$$\left| \langle Lz_m, z_m^+ \rangle + \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} (V_z(z), z_m^+) dt \right| \leq \|z_m^+\|.$$

By (H_6) , $|V_z(z)| \leq M_1$. Then by the above inequality and (4-4)

$$\beta \|z_m^+\|^2 \leq |\langle Lz_m, z_m^+ \rangle| \leq 2\pi\lambda M_1 \|z_m^+\| + \|z_m^+\| \quad (\beta > 0).$$

This gives a uniform bound for z_m^+ . In the same manner, we can get a uniform bound for z_m^- . Moreover, since $f(z_m)$ is supposed to converge, it is bounded and

$$\begin{aligned} M_2 &\geq f(z_m) \geq \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m) dt - |\langle Lz_m, z_m \rangle| \\ &\geq \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt + \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} (V(z_m) - V(z_m^0)) dt - M_3 \\ &\geq \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt - \lambda M_1 \int_0^{2\pi} |z_m - z_m^0| dt - M_3 \\ &\geq \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt - 2\pi\lambda M_1 \|z_m^+ + z_m^-\| - M \geq \lambda \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt - M_4. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $\int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt$ is uniformly bounded by a constant M_5 . Because of (H_7) there is a function $\chi: \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that

$$(5-23) \quad \begin{aligned} (a) \quad &\chi(0) = 0; \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow +\infty} \chi(\varepsilon) = +\infty; \quad \chi'(\varepsilon) > 0, \\ (b) \quad &V(z) \geq \chi(|z|) - M_6. \end{aligned}$$

Since V^0 is a finite dimensional space, if $\|z_m^0\| \rightarrow +\infty$, then

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \chi(|z_m^0|) dt \rightarrow +\infty.$$

On the other hand, by (5-23)(b), we have

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \chi(|z_m^0|) dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} V(z_m^0) dt + 2\pi \leq M_5 + 2\pi M_6.$$

Therefore also the z_m^0 are uniformly bounded and the theorem is proved.

PROOF OF THEOREM 5.3. Because of Lemma 5.8, it is enough to show that the functional (5-7) satisfies (4-5)(b). This fact is shown in [7] in the proof of Corollary 4.11. \square

REMARK 5.9. Amann and Zehnder [2] have estimated the number of τ -periodic solutions for uniformly convex Hamiltonians which satisfy H_1, H_2 and other technical assumptions. Under (H_5) (cf. (ϑ_3)), this number is greater or equal to

$$\max\{\text{Ind}(B, A, \lambda^{-1}); \text{Ind}(A, B, \lambda^{-1})\} \quad \left(\lambda = \frac{\tau}{2\pi}\right)$$

which, by (ϑ_6) and (ϑ_3) , equals $|\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)|$.

Their proof reduces the problem to a finite dimensional one with no fixed points. Our proof works directly in infinite dimensional setting. Moreover we have treated more general Hamiltonians, at the expense of the condition

$$(5-24) \quad \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) > 0$$

which we needed to control F and get meaningful results in Theorems 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

Adding the further symmetry property $H(z) = H(-z)$ to the Hamiltonian the space of fixed points F reduces to $\{0\}$ and the previous theorem can be improved as is shown in Theorem 5.10.

In addition to the result of Amann and Zehnder and Theorem 5.10, other results are available when $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) < 0$. If the Hamiltonian function has the form

$$H(p, q) = \frac{1}{2}p^2 + V(q),$$

an estimate of the number of τ -periodic solution given in [6] using the fact that the corresponding variational problem was semidefinite. For example, under (H_1) , (H_2) , (H_4) and $V(q) \leq 0$ for every $q \in \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $\partial V(q)/\partial q = 0$ it was shown (Theorem 4.4) that (5.2) possesses at least $\frac{1}{2} \vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B)$ nonconstant periodic solutions (actually the number of solutions was estimated by comparing the eigenvalues of $\partial^2 V/\partial q^2$ at 0 and at ∞ ; but it is not difficult to show that this number equals $\frac{1}{2} \vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B)$).

We conclude this section with

THEOREM 5.10. Suppose that H satisfies (H_1) , (H_2) , (H_5) and (H_{11})

$$H(z) = H(-z).$$

Then the equation (5-2) has at least \bar{k} nonzero independent τ -periodic solutions where

$$\bar{k} = \frac{1}{2} \max \left\{ \vartheta \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi} B, \frac{\tau}{2\pi} A \right); \vartheta \left(\frac{\tau}{2\pi} A, \frac{\tau}{2\pi} B \right) \right\}.$$

PROOF. We consider the space

$$H^{1/2}(S^1, \mathbf{R}^{2n})$$

with the action of the antipodal mapping described in the examples of §2.

If $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A) \geq \vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B)$ ($\lambda = \tau/2\pi$) then we argue in the same manner we have done for proving Lemma 5.8 and Theorem 5.1. We do not need (H_3) since it was used only to prove that $F \subset V^+$ while here $F = \{0\}$. Also we do not need (H_4) since it has been used only for proving that the critical values do not correspond to constant functions.

Therefore we get the same conclusion as Theorem 4.6 and since in this case $d = 1$, we get $\vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$ critical values. However, if they correspond to nonconstant periodic solutions, they are degenerate, i.e. $i(\mathbf{K}_c) = 2$ (or a multiple of 2). If we want to count the independent periodic solutions (i.e. if we identify the solutions obtained from each other by a time translation) we have to divide this number by 2.

If $\vartheta(\lambda A, \lambda B) > \vartheta(\lambda B, \lambda A)$ we argue in the same way replacing the functional (6-7) with its negative. \square

REMARK 5.11. We have not used (H_4) , which was used in the proof of Lemma 5.8 to show that we did not get constant solutions. In fact the conclusion of Theorem 5.10 is about nonzero periodic solutions, but it might happen that there are some constant solutions.

REMARK 5.12. Theorem 5.10 could have been applied also to the nonautonomous case for a τ -periodic Hamiltonian function since we have exploited only the evenness and not the time translation invariancy. Then, instead of getting \bar{k} independent families of τ -periodic solutions we would just get $2\bar{k}$ pairs of periodic solutions.

6. Remarks on superquadratic Hamiltonian systems. The Hamiltonian system (5-2) is called superquadratic if

$$(6-1) \quad \begin{cases} \text{there is a constant } p \in (2, +\infty) \text{ and } R > 0 \text{ such that } 0 < \\ pH(z) \leq (H_z(z), z) \text{ when } |z| > R. \end{cases}$$

In [16] the existence of at least one periodic solution for any $\tau > 0$ was established for superquadratic Hamiltonian systems.

This fact of course implies that (5-2) possesses infinitely many τ -periodic solutions since a τ/l -periodic solution is also a τ -periodic solution for any $l \in \mathbf{N}^+$. Thus if we apply our abstract theorems, we do not improve such known results for autonomous superquadratic Hamiltonian systems.

However, when H is even and time dependent Theorem 4.6 can be applied to get a new result:

THEOREM 6.1. Suppose $H(t, z) = \frac{1}{2}(Az, z) + \hat{H}(t, z)$ with $A: \mathbf{R}^{2n} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^{2n}$ is a symmetric operator and \hat{H} satisfies

$$(6-2) \quad \begin{cases} (a) & \hat{H}(t, z) \geq 0 \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n}. \\ (b) & \hat{H}(t, z) = o(|z|^2) \text{ as } |z| \rightarrow 0. \\ (c) & \text{there is } p \in (2, +\infty) \text{ and } R > 0 \text{ such that} \\ & 0 < p\hat{H}(t, z) \leq (\hat{H}_z(z), z), \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R} \text{ and } |z| \geq R. \\ (d) & \text{there is } \tau > 0 \text{ such that } \hat{H}(t + \tau, z) \\ & = \hat{H}(t, z) \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, \forall z \in \mathbf{R}^{2n}. \\ (e) & \text{there are constants } \alpha, R_1 > 0 \text{ such that} \\ & |\hat{H}_z(t, z)| \leq \alpha(z, H_z(t, z)), \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}, |z| > R_1. \\ (f) & \hat{H}(t, z) = \hat{H}(t, -z). \end{cases}$$

Moreover suppose that the eigenvalue problem

$$(6-3) \quad A\xi = \lambda J\xi$$

has $2n$ purely imaginary eigenvalues different from 0. Then the Hamiltonian system

$$(6-4) \quad \dot{z} = JH_z(t, z)$$

has infinitely many τ -periodic solutions.

In [14] Rabinowitz proved that the system (6-4) has at least one τ -periodic solution without requiring (6-2)(f). Adding the symmetry property (6-2)(f) to \hat{H} , we can prove that (6-4) has infinitely many periodic solutions. The proof is a straightforward application of Corollary 6.5, Lemma 4.8 and the estimates of [14]; so we shall not carry out the details.

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