

AN IMPLICIT FUNCTION THEOREM FOR SMALL DIVISOR PROBLEMS

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Communicated by S. S. Chern, June 18, 1973

1. Introduction. Various nonlinear problems, not accessible to standard existence theorems, led to new techniques which allowed the solution of the isometric embedding problem (J. Nash [1]) and stability problems of Hamiltonian systems connected with small divisors (A. N. Kolmogorov, V. I. Arnold, J. Moser [2]–[6]). Subsequently, the underlying ideas were abstracted as implicit function theorems [7]–[10], which however do not cover most small divisor problems. It is the aim of this paper to formulate and prove a simple implicit function theorem also covering many of these problems. The underlying idea is due to H. Rüssmann [11]. Its basic idea is a modification of Newton's method in the framework of linear spaces and not in that of the group of coordinate transformations as it was used in [2]–[6], [14]. The proof of this theorem is elementary; the real difficulty, however, lies in showing that the assumptions can be met in the relevant applications. We mention as a new application the perturbation theory of invariant tori of dimension $m \leq n$ of globally Hamiltonian diffeomorphisms defined on a $2n$ -dimensional symplectic manifold, in which we were able to verify those assumptions. The proof will be published elsewhere. I am indebted to J. Moser for acquainting me with small divisor problems.

2. Implicit function theorem. The following set up is prompted by H. Jacobowitz [9] and L. Nirenberg [10]. We consider three one-parameter families of Banach spaces X_σ , Y_σ , Z_σ in the closed unit interval: for $0 \leq \sigma' \leq \sigma \leq 1$,

$$(1) \quad X_0 \supseteq X_{\sigma'} \supseteq X_\sigma \supseteq X_1$$

(and analogous for Y_σ and Z_σ) and with norms $\|\cdot\|_\sigma$ in X_σ , $\|\cdot\|_\sigma$ in Y_σ and $\|\cdot\|_\sigma$ in Z_σ satisfying

$$(2) \quad \|f\|_{\sigma'} \leq \|f\|_\sigma, \quad \|u\|_{\sigma'} \leq \|u\|_\sigma, \quad \|z\|_{\sigma'} \leq \|z\|_\sigma$$

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 35A35, 58C15, 70F15, 70H20.

¹ Research sponsored under AFOSR Grant 70-1866C.