

Splitting of Separatrices for Rapid Degenerate Perturbations of the Classical Pendulum*

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Abstract. In this work we study the splitting distance of a rapidly perturbed pendulum $H(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + (\cos(x) - 1) + \mu(\cos(x) - 1)g(\frac{t}{\varepsilon})$ with $g(\tau) = \sum_{|k|>1} g^{[k]} e^{ik\tau}$ a 2π -periodic function and $\mu, \varepsilon \ll 1$. Systems of this kind undergo exponentially small splitting, and, when $\mu \ll 1$, it is known that the Melnikov function actually gives an asymptotic expression for the splitting function provided $g^{[\pm 1]} \neq 0$. Our study focuses on the case $g^{[\pm 1]} = 0$, and it is motivated by two main reasons. On the one hand, our study is motivated by the general understanding of the splitting, as current results fail for a perturbation as simple as $g(\tau) = \cos(5\tau) + \cos(4\tau) + \cos(3\tau)$. On the other hand, a study of the splitting of invariant manifolds of tori of rational frequency p/q in Arnold's original model for diffusion leads to the consideration of pendulum-like Hamiltonians with $g(\tau) = \sin(p \cdot \frac{t}{\varepsilon}) + \cos(q \cdot \frac{t}{\varepsilon})$, where, for most $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, the perturbation satisfies $g^{[\pm 1]} = 0$. As expected, the Melnikov function is not a correct approximation for the splitting in this case. To tackle the problem we use a splitting formula based on the solutions of the so-called inner equation and make use of the Hamilton–Jacobi formalism. The leading exponentially small term appears at order μ^n , where n is an integer determined exclusively by the harmonics of the perturbation. We also provide an algorithm to compute it.

Key words. splitting of separatrices, Hamiltonian systems, exponentially small phenomena

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1. Introduction. In this paper we revisit the problem of the exponentially small splitting of separatrices for Hamiltonian systems with one and a half degrees of freedom with a non-autonomous fast periodic perturbation. This problem has been a subject of research due to the role of transversal intersections between invariant manifolds in the appearance of chaos and, when the dimension is high enough, in instability phenomena such as Arnold diffusion. Historically, the approach to determining whether transversal intersections occur has been to provide an asymptotic expansion of the splitting distance in terms of the perturbation parameter.

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The general setting is a Hamiltonian system with an analytic Hamiltonian of the form

$$H_0(x, y) + \mu H_1(x, y, t/\varepsilon), \quad x, y \in \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R} \text{ or } x, y \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

where the unperturbed Hamiltonian, $H_0(x, y)$, has a saddle fixed point whose stable and unstable manifolds coincide along a homoclinic orbit, $H_1(x, y, \tau)$ is 2π -periodic in the time τ , and $0 < \varepsilon < 1$, $0 \leq \mu < 1$ are parameters. In these models, the parameter μ controls the size of the perturbation, whereas ε controls its frequency. The question is to establish if the perturbed stable and unstable manifolds intersect transversely for $\varepsilon, \mu > 0$.

For nonfast perturbations, that is, when $\varepsilon = 1$, classical perturbation theory provides an explicit function, called the Melnikov function, which gives the first order in μ of the splitting distance. However, when the perturbation is fast in time, that is, for $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, the Melnikov function becomes exponentially small in ε , and therefore a direct application of Melnikov theory does not lead to any conclusion unless we take the parameter μ exponentially small in ε .

Since the 1980s, using the seminal ideas developed by Lazutkin (see [15] for an English translation) many works (see [8], [12], [4], and references therein) have aimed at giving conditions for either ensuring the validity of the Melnikov prediction or providing alternative methods to obtain the asymptotic formula when Melnikov prediction fails to be true. In both cases, the asymptotic formula only describes the first order of the splitting distance if some nondegeneracy condition is met. In the so-called regular case, when the Melnikov method is valid, the condition can be explicitly given in terms of the perturbation, whereas in the singular case, where Melnikov prediction fails, the nondegeneracy condition can be established by the nonvanishing of the so-called *Stokes constant* $\Theta \neq 0$, which is obtained studying a different equation, independent of the singular parameter ε , known as the *inner equation*.

In this work we focus on the “degenerate regular” case, that is, when the Melnikov function seems to give the asymptotic value of the splitting distance but the nondegeneracy conditions fail. This degenerated context is related to the study of the splitting of separatrices of rational tori in Arnold’s original model of diffusion [2], where this setting naturally appears (see subsection 2.3.2).

The idea is to use the more powerful tools from the singular case, i.e., the approximation of the manifolds by the solutions of the inner equation, to overcome the difficulties added by the degeneracy. The novelty of our argument is the following: on the one hand, by looking at μ and ε as two independent parameters, we use the analyticity of the system with respect to μ to Taylor expand the splitting distance, each of the terms carrying an exponentially small factor in ε ; on the other hand, we find the smallest power in μ where the leading exponentially small term appears, and, since it is absent in the Melnikov approximation when this power is greater than 1, we use the inner equation to prove that it is dominant. Our result is valid for all μ and ε small enough. Furthermore, the asymptotic formula is valid for the case μ independent of ε or $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^n)$ for any $n > 0$.

A similar example with $n = 2$ was exposed in [18]. In that paper the authors study the splitting for the pendulum equation given by $H(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \cos(x) - \varepsilon \frac{1}{2}(x + \sin(x))(\cos(2\omega t) + \cos(3\omega t))$, with ω a negative power of the perturbative parameter ε . They establish the non-dominance of the classical Melnikov function (which is exponentially small in ω) and compute the ε^2 term of the Taylor expansion of the splitting function (note that this is analogous to our result, where the dominant term in the splitting is given by order μ^2). However, as the

authors point out, the question of the dominance of the order $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ of the splitting remains unsolved. In another paper in the same line, [22], the author considers a Duffing equation given by $H(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{4}x^4 + \varepsilon\frac{1}{3}x^3(\cos(2\omega t) + \cos(3\omega t))$, with ω also a negative power of ε . In this particular case he computes the order $\mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^2)$ of the splitting and shows that it gives the correct asymptotic behavior. The proof of this dominance relies on specific computations for this model.

1.1. Measuring the splitting distance. Even if the method we present is quite general, we deal with a classical problem, the rapidly forced pendulum, to illustrate it. The associated Hamiltonian will be

$$(1.1) \quad H\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\varepsilon}; \mu\right) = H_0(x, y) + \mu H_1\left(x, y, \frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + (\cos(x) - 1) + \mu(\cos(x) - 1)g\left(\frac{t}{\varepsilon}\right),$$

where $(x, y) \in \mathbb{T} \times \mathbb{R}$, $g(\tau)$ is a real analytic 2π -periodic function with zero mean, $|\mu| \ll 1$, and $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$. When $\mu = 0$ the unperturbed system has a saddle point at $(0, 0)$ with coinciding unstable and stable manifolds along a homoclinic orbit that can be parameterized as

$$(1.2) \quad x = x_0(t) = 4 \arctan(e^t), \quad y = y_0(t) = \frac{2}{\cosh(t)}, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

When $\mu \neq 0$, $\{(0, 0, \tau)\}_{\tau \in [0, 2\pi]}$ is a hyperbolic periodic orbit that has stable and unstable manifolds which, in general, will not coincide. The phenomenon of the splitting of separatrices deals precisely with the study of the difference between those invariant manifolds, as shown in Figure 1.

This model falls in the setting where we can apply the results of the aforementioned work, [4]. Let us summarize here the main ideas and specify our measure of the splitting distance as well as some standard notation. Even when it is not essential, we profit from the fact that the perturbed manifolds are globally expressible as a graph via a 2π -periodic in τ generating function, $S(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon)$ (see [20]). Indeed, if we denote by $\mathcal{W}^{u,s}(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon)$, where u, s stand for unstable and stable, the graph parameterization of the perturbed manifolds, we have that

$$\mathcal{W}^{u,s}(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = (x, \partial_x S^{u,s}(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon))$$

with the generating functions $S^{u,s}$ satisfying the Hamilton–Jacobi equation

$$(1.3) \quad H(x, \partial_x S, \tau; \mu) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau S = 0,$$

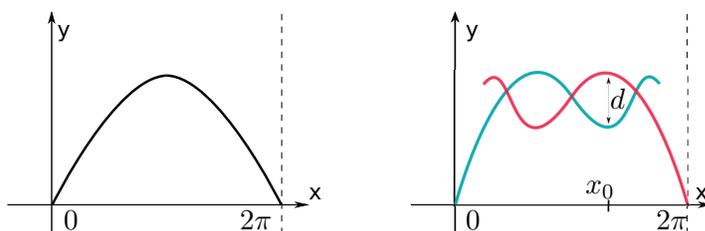


Figure 1. Left: Unperturbed homoclinic. Right: Distance between invariant manifolds, $d(\mathcal{W}^u, \mathcal{W}^s)$, at the point x_0 .

jointly with the boundary conditions

$$(1.4) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \partial_x S^u(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 2\pi^-} \partial_x S^s(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = 0.$$

Therefore, taking $x \in (0, 2\pi)$, a measure of the splitting distance is given by

$$(1.5) \quad d(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \partial_x S^u(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) - \partial_x S^s(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon).$$

Following [4], instead of $S^{u,s}$ we use a different parameterization with u —the time on the unperturbed homoclinic—as the parameter. That is, we define the new parameter u by $x = x_0(u)$, where x_0 is given in (1.2), and we write

$$(1.6) \quad \widehat{T}^{u,s}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = S^{u,s}(x_0(u), \tau; \mu, \varepsilon).$$

Then, applying the chain rule, we have

$$(1.7) \quad y = \partial_x S^{u,s}(x, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \partial_u S^{u,s}(x_0(u), \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \partial_u \widehat{T}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{y_0(u)} \cdot \partial_u \widehat{T}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon).$$

Note that, with this parameterization, the boundary conditions (1.4) read

$$(1.8) \quad \lim_{u \rightarrow \pm\infty} \cosh(u) \cdot \partial_u \widehat{T}^{u,s}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = 0.$$

Finally, as we expect the manifold to be close to the unperturbed homoclinic, we write

$$(1.9) \quad \widehat{T}^{u,s}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = T_0(u) + T^{u,s}(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon),$$

where $T_0(u)$ is the generating function when $\mu = 0$, namely $\partial_u T_0(u) = \frac{4}{\cosh^2(u)}$. Summarizing, we rewrite the splitting distance in (1.5), using the same notation d for it, as

$$(1.10) \quad \begin{aligned} d(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) &= \frac{1}{y_0(u)} \left(\partial_u \widehat{T}^u(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) - \partial_u \widehat{T}^s(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) \right) \\ &= \frac{\cosh(u)}{2} (\partial_u T^u(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) - \partial_u T^s(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon)), \end{aligned}$$

and therefore, analyzing the splitting distance is equivalent to studying the function

$$(1.11) \quad \Delta(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) := T^u(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) - T^s(u, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon)$$

and its derivatives.

In the perturbative regime $\mu \ll 1$ it is known (see [21], [1], [9], [7], [11], and [4]) that the dominant term of the splitting distance for system (1.1) is given by the Melnikov function, \mathcal{M} . More concretely, if we take, for instance, the section $x = \pi$, which corresponds to $u = 0$, the splitting distance d is a periodic function of τ given by

$$(1.12) \quad d(u=0, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \mathcal{M}(\tau; \varepsilon) \cdot \mu + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\mu|^2}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}\right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}\right),$$

where the Melnikov function $\mathcal{M}(\tau; \varepsilon)$ is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{M}(\tau; \varepsilon) &= \partial_u \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\cosh^2(u+r)} g(\tau+r/\varepsilon) dr \Big|_{u=0} = - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sinh(r)}{\cosh^3(r)} g(\tau+r/\varepsilon) dr \\ &= -i \frac{\pi}{\varepsilon^2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} g^{[k]} \cdot e^{ik\tau} \cdot \frac{k^2}{\sinh\left(\frac{k\pi}{2\varepsilon}\right)}, \end{aligned}$$

and we have written the function g as its Fourier series:

$$(1.13) \quad g(\tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[k]} \cdot e^{ik\tau}.$$

Using the real analyticity of $g(\tau)$ the Melnikov function can be expressed as a sum where the successive terms include the harmonics $g^{[k]}$, $k > 0$. The term with $g^{[k]}$ is multiplied by a factor of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} |k|})$:

$$\mathcal{M}(\tau; \varepsilon) = \frac{4\pi}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}} \cdot \Im \left(g^{[1]} \cdot e^{i\tau} \right) + \frac{16\pi}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2} \cdot \Im \left(g^{[2]} \cdot e^{2i\tau} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 3}}{\varepsilon^2} \right).$$

Consequently, when $g^{[1]} \neq 0$, the asymptotic formula for the splitting (1.12) is

$$(1.14) \quad d(u=0, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[4\pi \Im \left(g^{[1]} \cdot e^{i\tau} \right) \cdot \mu + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^2) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right].$$

In this nondegenerate regular case, the first term is greater than the error for $\mu, \varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, and, therefore, (1.14) gives an asymptotic formula for the splitting distance $d(u=0, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon)$. In fact, what is proved in [4] is a more general formula, valid for any μ , including the cases where $\mu = \mathcal{O}(1)$:

$$(1.15) \quad d(u=0, \tau; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i\tau} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right],$$

where the Stokes constant $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ is obtained through the study of some special solutions of the *inner equation*, an equation independent of the parameter ε , which, for the pendulum system associated to Hamiltonian (1.1), reads

$$(1.16) \quad \partial_\tau \psi(z, \tau, \mu) + \partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 (\partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu))^2 - 2\mu \frac{g(\tau)}{z^2}.$$

Moreover, it is proven in [4] that, when $|\mu| \ll 1$, the Stokes constant satisfies

$$\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = 4\pi g^{[1]} \mu + \mathcal{O}(\mu^2),$$

and therefore one recovers the Melnikov dominance for μ small enough and $g^{[\pm 1]} \neq 0$.

Our strategy consists in exploiting the analytic dependence of (1.1) and (1.16) on μ to prove that the error term in (1.15) is $\mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|^n}{|\log(\varepsilon)|}, e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}} \right)$. We also provide a formula for $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ in terms of suitable limits of some solutions of the inner equation. From the computational

point of view, dealing with the inner equation allows us to provide an effective algorithm to compute the splitting distance (see subsection 2.4).

To finish, we remark that the methodology presented in this paper is independent of the particular form of (1.1) and could be applied to any Hamiltonian system with one and a half degrees of freedom with a homoclinic orbit and a nongeneric fast perturbation, performing the necessary technical changes. The paper is organized as follows: in section 2 we present some preliminary results and state the two main theorems, Theorems 2.4 and 2.6; we also give two examples of application and present an algorithm to compute the leading term of $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ numerically. In section 3 we prove Theorem 2.4. Finally, in section 4 we prove Theorem 2.6. We leave some technical proofs for the appendices.

2. Main result.

2.1. Setting and notation. All the functions in this work depend on u, τ , and μ analytically, as well as on ε (not analytically). We shall write the dependence in u, τ, μ explicitly and leave out the dependence on ε unless the context requires otherwise. Notice that, as $g(\tau)$ is real analytic, there exists $\sigma_0 > 0$ such that $g(\tau)$ is analytic in the complex strip $\mathbb{T}_{\sigma_0} := \{\tau \in \mathbb{C}, \Re(\tau) \in \mathbb{T}, |\Im(\tau)| < \sigma_0\}$ and continuous on its boundary. Since proofs typically require a finite number of reductions in the analyticity strip, when stating a result we denote by $0 < \sigma < \sigma_0$ a width of analyticity for which the conclusion holds.

As for the notation, for a given 2π -periodic function g , we denote by G_ℓ the sets defined as

$$(2.1) \quad \begin{cases} G_1 = \{m \in \mathbb{Z}, g^{[m]} \neq 0\}, \\ G_\ell = \{m \in \mathbb{Z}, m = m_1 + m_2 + \cdots + m_\ell, m_j \in G_1\}. \end{cases}$$

These sets will play a crucial role in our approach. The main feature we use is the following result.

Lemma 2.1. *Let g be a 2π -periodic function with minimal period 2π . There exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1 \in G_n$ and $1 \notin G_\ell \forall \ell < n$, namely*

$$(2.2) \quad n = n(g) := \min\{k \in \mathbb{N} : 1 \in G_k\}.$$

Proof. We only need to prove that the set $\{\ell \in \mathbb{N} : 1 \in G_\ell\}$ is not empty. If g only has one harmonic, it has to be $g^{[\pm 1]}$ (otherwise, the period would be smaller), so $n = 1$. If g has more than one harmonic, there exist $k_1, \dots, k_m \in G_1$ such that their greatest common divisor is 1 (otherwise, the period would be smaller). Then, by the generalized Bézout identity there exist ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_m such that

$$k_1 \cdot \ell_1 + \cdots + k_m \cdot \ell_m = 1.$$

Notice that, since g is real analytic, if $k_1, \dots, k_m \in G_1$, also $-k_1, \dots, -k_m \in G_1$. Then, one can assume that $\ell_j > 0$, changing if necessary k_j by $-k_j$. Hence, $\ell_* = \ell_1 + \cdots + \ell_m$ satisfies that $1 \in G_{\ell_*}$. ■

Remark 2.2. We observe that in the space of smooth periodic functions, \mathcal{S} , the set $\mathcal{E}_0 = \{f \in \mathcal{S} : n(f) = 1\}$ is generic, the set $\mathcal{E}_1 = \{f \in \mathcal{S} : n(f) = 2\}$ has codimension one, and, for $s \in \mathbb{N}$, $\mathcal{E}_s = \{f \in \mathcal{S} : n(f) = s + 1\}$ has codimension s . As usual, $\mathcal{E}_s \subset \mathcal{S} \setminus (\mathcal{E}_0 \cup \cdots \cup \mathcal{E}_{s-1})$.

Using this notation, we can reformulate our aim in this paper as finding the splitting distance when the perturbation $g \in \mathcal{E}_s$ for some $s \geq 1$.

2.2. Main theorems. In order to state the main results, we first summarize the relevant information about the inner equation (1.16) associated to the Hamiltonian (1.1), which we recall is independent of the singular parameter ε . The results can be found in [3].

We introduce some notation. For given $\rho, \theta > 0$, let $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, \pm}$ be the complex domains defined as follows:

$$(2.3) \quad \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, -} = \{z \in \mathbb{C}; |\Im(z)| > \theta \cdot \Re(z) + \rho\}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, +} = \{-z \in \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, -}\}$$

(see Figure 2). For $\mu_0 > 0$, we introduce $B_{\mu_0} = \{\mu \in \mathbb{C} : |\mu| < \mu_0\}$ and for $\sigma > 0$ we write $\mathbb{T}_\sigma = \{\tau \in \mathbb{C}, \Re(\tau) \in \mathbb{T}, |\Im(\tau)| < \sigma\} \subset \mathbb{C}$.

Now we consider the domain

$$(2.4) \quad \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}} = \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, +} \cap \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, -} \cap \{\Im(z) < 0\}.$$

In this domain we can state the following result by paraphrasing [3].

Theorem 2.3 ([3]). Fix $\mu_0 > 0$ and $0 < \arctan(\theta) < \frac{\pi}{2}$. For any periodic real analytic function g , there exist $\rho_0, \sigma > 0$, and $M = M(\rho_0, \mu_0, \theta)$ such that $\forall \mu \in B_{\mu_0}, \rho \geq \rho_0$, the inner equation (1.16) has analytic solutions $\psi^\pm(z, \tau, \mu)$ defined in $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, \pm} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$, whose derivatives are uniquely determined by the condition that

$$|\partial_z \psi^\pm(z, \tau, \mu)| < M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{|z|^3}, \quad (z, \tau, \mu) \in \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, \pm} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}.$$

In addition, there exists an analytic function $\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)$ defined in $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$ satisfying $|\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot |z|^{-1}$ and such that the difference $\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) := \psi^-(z, \tau, \mu) - \psi^+(z, \tau, \mu)$ is given in $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$ by

$$(2.5) \quad \Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k < 0} \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(z - \tau + \mu \mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu))},$$

where $\chi^{[k]}(\mu)$ are analytic functions of μ .

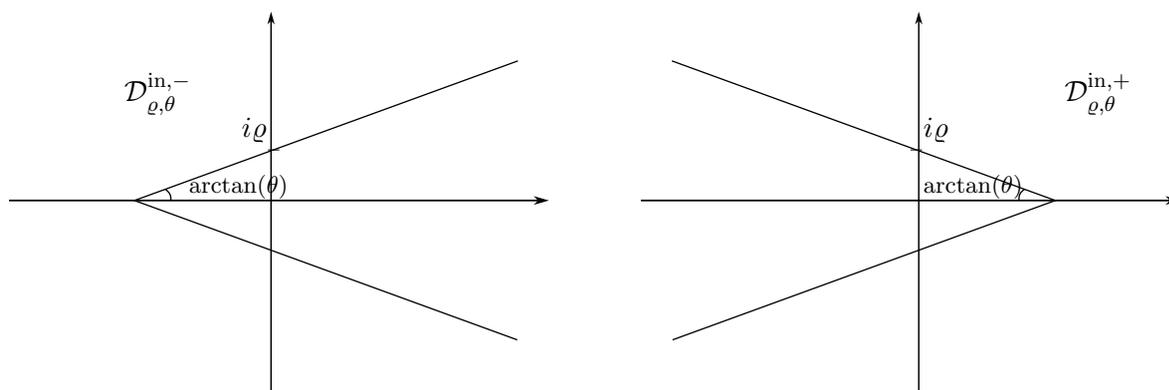


Figure 2. Domains $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, +}$ and $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \theta}^{\text{in}, -}$.

Our first result, Theorem 2.4 below, relates the behavior of $\chi^{[-1]}$ for $|\mu|$ small with the degree of degeneracy ($n = n(g)$) of the periodic perturbation g (see Remark 2.2).

Theorem 2.4. *Let g be a real analytic periodic function and $n = n(g)$ be defined as in (2.2). We consider $\chi^{[k]}(\mu)$ defined by (2.5) and $\Delta_{\text{in}}^{[k]}(z, \mu)$, the k th coefficient in the Fourier series of Δ_{in} , namely*

$$(2.6) \quad \Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[k]}(z, \mu) \cdot e^{ik\tau}.$$

Then, one has the following:

1. $\partial_{\mu}^j \chi^{[-1]}(0) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$ and therefore

$$(2.7) \quad \chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = \chi_n^{[-1]} \mu^n + \mathcal{O}(\mu^{n+1}).$$

2. The coefficient $\chi_n^{[-1]}$, which only depends on the Fourier coefficients $\{g^{[k]}\}_{k \in \mathbb{Z}}$ with the dependence being analytic, can be computed as

$$(2.8) \quad \chi_n^{[-1]} = \frac{1}{n!} \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \partial_{\mu}^n \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z).$$

Furthermore, for the special cases $n = 1, 2$ we have that

$$\chi_1^{[-1]} = 4\pi g^{[1]}, \quad \chi_2^{[-1]} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \sum_{k>1} \frac{g^{[k]} \cdot g^{[1-k]}}{k(1-k)},$$

where we observe that $\chi_2^{[-1]} = \frac{2\pi}{3} (G^2)^{[1]}$, with $G(\tau)$ a primitive of $g(\tau)$.

Remark 2.5. The method for computing an explicit expression for $\chi_1^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ consists in the evaluation of (2.8) by explicitly computing $\psi_1^{\pm, [1]}(z, \tau)$ and $\psi_2^{\pm, [1]}(z, \tau)$. We obtain these functions by integrating explicitly (3.1) and (3.2) with $n = 2$. For $n \geq 3$ the integration of (3.2) involves nested integrals that we cannot solve explicitly. Hence, the restriction to $n = 1$ or $n = 2$ for the explicit formula of $\chi_n^{[-1]}$ is exclusively related to the limitation of our computational method.

We present now the result concerning the splitting distance $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$ defined in (1.11).

Theorem 2.6. *Let g be a real analytic periodic function, let $n = n(g)$ be defined as in (2.2), and take $\rho > 0$. Then, there exist μ_0, ε_0 such that $\forall \mu \in (-\mu_0, \mu_0)$, $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, $u \in (-\rho, \rho)$, and $\tau \in [0, 2\pi]$, the function Δ defined in (1.11) satisfies*

$$(2.9) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right],$$

where $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = \chi_n^{[-1]} \mu^n + \mathcal{O}(\mu^{n+1})$ is the analytic function given in Theorem 2.4.

In particular, the following statements hold:

1. If $n(g) = 1$, then $g^{[1]} \neq 0$ and we have the following asymptotic formula:

$$(2.10) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[4\pi \Im \left(g^{[1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^2) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right].$$

2. If $n(g) = 2$ (and consequently $g^{[1]} = 0$), we have

$$(2.11) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\frac{2\pi}{3} \Im \left((G^2)^{[1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu^2 + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^3) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|^2}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right],$$

which is also an asymptotic formula when $(G^2)^{[1]} \neq 0$.

Remark 2.7. In the set of functions g belonging to \mathcal{E}_{n-1} (see Remark 2.2) we find a generic subset, namely $\{g \in \mathcal{E}_{n-1} : \chi_n^{[-1]} \neq 0\}$, such that Theorem 2.6 provides a first order asymptotic formula for the splitting distance

$$(2.12) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi_n^{[-1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu^n + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^{n+1}) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right]$$

when $|\mu|^n \gg |\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}$, which occurs, for instance, in the natural setting $\varepsilon > 0$ small and $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^m)$ with $m > 0$.

Remark 2.8. Our result improves the formula for $\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$ in [4] for (1.1), which reads

$$(2.13) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[4\pi \Im \left(g^{[1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^2) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right].$$

Indeed, when $g \in \mathcal{E}_0$ (see Remark 2.2), we recover (2.13) from Theorem 2.6 (see (2.10)). When $g \in \{g \in \mathcal{E}_{n-1} : \chi_n^{[-1]} \neq 0\}$, Theorem 2.6 provides the asymptotic formula (2.12), whereas formula (2.13) only gives a nonsharp upper bound.

In addition, if $g \in \mathcal{E}_{n-1}$ but $\chi_n^{[-1]} = 0$ (which is a nongeneric codimension one phenomenon in \mathcal{E}_{n-1}), formula (2.12) gives a sharper upper bound of the distance,

$$(2.14) \quad |\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \left| \frac{|\mu|^{n+1}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}} + \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2} + \frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}} \right|,$$

than the one provided by formula (2.13).

Note that, unlike in the case $n = 1$, it is possible to have a perturbation g with $1 \notin G_1$ and $1 \in G_2$ (that is, $n(g) = 2$), but $\chi_2^{[-1]} = 0$. Take, for example, $g(\tau) = \cos(2\tau) + \cos(3\tau) - 2\cos(4\tau)$. This function has harmonics $\pm 2, \pm 3$, and ± 4 , which means that $n(g) = 2$ (see (2.2)). However, replacing $g^{[\pm 2]} = g^{[\pm 3]} = 1/2, g^{[\pm 4]} = -1$ in the formula in Theorem 2.4, we see that $\chi_2^{[-1]} = 0$. The study of the splitting in this extra degenerate case requires an additional analysis which is out of the scope of this paper.

We end this section with a corollary.

Corollary 2.9. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 2.6, if $\chi_n^{[-1]} \neq 0$, the stable and the unstable manifolds $\mathcal{W}^{u,s}$ of the Hamiltonian system (1.1) intersect transversely. As a consequence, the time $2\pi\varepsilon$ map is conjugated to the Smale horseshoe map of infinite symbols around any transversal homoclinic point.*

This corollary follows by adapting the proof of Theorem 3.6 in [17], where the conjugacy with a shift of infinite symbols is proved for the Sitnikov problem, a system with one and a half degrees of freedom arising from a special configuration of the three-body problem.

We prove Theorem 2.4 in section 3, and we use this result in the proof of Theorem 2.6 in section 4.

2.3. Examples. In this section we provide two examples where the condition $g^{[\pm 1]} \neq 0$ fails: the first one describes a very simple perturbation g where we can check that $\chi_1^{[-1]} = 0$ and $\chi_2^{[-1]} \neq 0$, and therefore Theorem 2.6 gives an asymptotic expression for the splitting. The second one is motivated by the study of the splitting of separatrices of rational tori in Arnold's original model of diffusion [2].

2.3.1. An asymptotic formula of order $\mathcal{O}(\mu^2 \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}})$. Let us take the model (1.1) with $g(\tau) = 20 \cos(3\tau) + 16 \cos(2\tau)$. In this case $g^{[\pm 1]} = 0$, $g^{[\pm 3]} = 10$, and $g^{[\pm 2]} = 8$. By definition (2.1) of G_n we have that

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = \{-3, -2, 2, 3\}, \\ G_2 = \{-6, -5, -4, -1, 0, 1, 4, 5, 6\}. \end{cases}$$

As $1 \notin G_1$ but $1 \in G_2$, $n = 2$. Furthermore, using Theorem 2.4, we have

$$\chi_2^{[-1]} = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{10 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot (-2)} = \frac{160}{9} \pi.$$

We can use (2.11) to obtain an explicit formula for the splitting distance:

$$\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\frac{160}{9} \pi \sin(u/\varepsilon - \tau) \cdot \mu^2 + \mathcal{O}(|\mu|^3) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\mu|^2}{\log(1/\varepsilon)}\right) \right].$$

Note that the result in [4]—formula (2.13)—would fail to provide an asymptotic expression for the splitting of this system, so this example corresponds to Remark 2.7.

2.3.2. The Arnold example. In [2], Arnold presented the following Hamiltonian system with two and a half degrees of freedom:

$$H(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, I_1, I_2, s; \mu, \varepsilon) = \frac{1}{2} I_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2^2 + \varepsilon(\cos(\varphi_1) - 1) + \varepsilon \mu(\cos(\varphi_1) - 1) \cdot (\sin(\varphi_2) + \cos(s)),$$

where $(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, I_1, I_2, s) \in \mathbb{T}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{T}$ and s is the time. This model had an enormous impact on the study of instabilities of quasi-integrable Hamiltonian systems, as it is expected to display arbitrarily large drifts in the action space for arbitrarily small ε . Arnold proved the existence of such instabilities under the restrictive hypothesis of exponential smallness of μ with respect to ε , concretely, assuming $0 < \mu < e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}$. His approach started by showing that the invariant tori given by

$$\mathcal{T}_{I_2^0} = \{(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, I_1, I_2, s), \varphi_1 = I_1 = 0; I_2 = I_2^0, (\varphi_2, s) \in \mathbb{T}^2\}$$

with irrational action I_2^0 (also known as quasi-periodic tori) are connected through heteroclinic orbits. Observe that, for $\mu = 0$, the tori only have homoclinic orbits given by $\Gamma_\omega = \{(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, I_1, I_2, s); I_1^2/2 + \epsilon(\cos(\varphi_1) - 1) = 0, I_2 = \omega, (\varphi, s) \in \mathbb{T}^2\}$. His idea was that if one proved that for $\mu > 0$ the stable and unstable manifolds of these tori intersect transversely along homoclinic orbits, one would also have heteroclinic orbits between nearby tori, which would form a heteroclinic chain of connected tori with increasing actions I_2 .

To establish the existence of transversal homoclinic orbits one needs an asymptotic formula for the distance between the stable and unstable manifolds. Classical perturbation theory in the parameter μ gives an exponentially small in ϵ first order, and hence, in order to make his argument rigorous, Arnold needed the aforementioned condition of exponential smallness on μ with respect to ϵ .

Without this hypothesis on μ , proving the existence of unstable orbits is still an open question, the main difficulty being to establish the existence of transversal homoclinic/heteroclinic connections between quasi-periodic tori due to the exponentially small character of the splitting of separatrices (see [6] or [20]). An alternative way to analyze the instabilities is to study the splitting of invariant manifolds in tori with rational frequency. Let us see the problem we would face in that case.

We focus on the invariant torus associated to a rational frequency $I_2 = p/q$, and we take $(p, q) = 1$:

$$\mathcal{T}_{p/q} = \{(\varphi_1, \varphi_2, I_1, I_2, s) : I_1 = \varphi_1 = 0, I_2 = p/q, (\varphi_2, s) \in \mathbb{T}^2\}.$$

To analyze its invariant manifolds, it is convenient to perform the following change of variables and time:

$$\begin{cases} I_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon} \cdot y, \\ I_2 = \frac{p}{q} + \sqrt{\epsilon} \cdot J, \\ \varphi_1 = x, \\ \varphi_2 = \varphi, \\ s = \frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}, \end{cases}$$

which shifts the invariant torus to $J = 0$. In these variables the Hamiltonian becomes

$$\mathcal{H}(x, \varphi, y, J, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{p}{q\sqrt{\epsilon}}J + \frac{1}{2}J^2 + (\cos(x) - 1) + \mu(\cos(x) - 1) \cdot \left(\sin(\varphi) + \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) \right),$$

with equations of motion (the dot represents the derivative with respect to t)

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y, \\ \dot{y} = -\sin(x) - \mu \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \left(\sin(\varphi) + \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) \right), \\ \dot{\varphi} = \frac{p}{q\sqrt{\epsilon}} + J, \\ \dot{J} = \mu \cdot (\cos(x) - 1) \cdot \left(\cos(\varphi) + \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) \right). \end{cases}$$

The first two variables correspond to a pendulum with a perturbation that is fast and periodic in time but depends on the angle φ as well. Even though these equations are more complex than the ones treated in this paper, they motivate our study of such degenerate systems. Indeed, since $\dot{J} = \mathcal{O}(\mu)$, assuming $J = 0$, which corresponds to the invariant torus of frequency p/q , in $\dot{\varphi}$, we obtain a simplified model which is a “naive first order” in μ where

$$\varphi(t) = \frac{p}{q\sqrt{\epsilon}} \cdot t,$$

and, if we restrict ourselves to the first two equations, we have

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y, \\ \dot{y} = -\sin(x) - \mu \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \left(\sin\left(\frac{p}{q} \frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) + \cos\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{\epsilon}}\right) \right). \end{cases}$$

We will deal with the study of splitting of resonant tori in Arnold’s model in a forthcoming paper. Here we only use this simplified model to explain our methodology. By renaming the parameters $\epsilon = q\sqrt{\epsilon}$, we obtain

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = y, \\ \dot{y} = -\sin(x) - \mu \cdot \sin(x) \cdot \left(\sin\left(p \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) + \cos\left(q \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) \right), \end{cases}$$

which are the equations of motion of the Hamiltonian:

$$K(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + (\cos(x) - 1) + \mu(\cos(x) - 1) \left(\sin\left(p \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) + \cos\left(q \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) \right).$$

We can generalize the model by adding coefficients A and B in the following manner:

$$(2.15) \quad K(x, y, t) = \frac{1}{2}y^2 + (\cos(x) - 1) + \mu(\cos(x) - 1) \left(A \cdot \sin\left(p \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) + B \cdot \cos\left(q \cdot \frac{t}{\epsilon}\right) \right).$$

This model corresponds to (1.1) with the function g in (1.13) given by

$$g(\tau) = A \cdot \sin(p \cdot \tau) + B \cdot \cos(q \cdot \tau).$$

Note that, since p and q are coprime and g is 2π -periodic, we have that $g^{[\pm p]} = -i\frac{A}{2}$ and $g^{[\pm q]} = \frac{B}{2}$ and $g^{[k]} = 0$ otherwise. Therefore, if $p \neq 1$ and $q \neq 1$, we have that $g^{[\pm 1]} = 0$. We state the following result about the splitting of the separatrices in Hamiltonian (2.15), which is a straightforward consequence of Theorem 2.6.

Proposition 2.10. *Consider the family of systems (2.15). Fix $\rho > 0$, $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, and let $k_1^*, k_2^*, k_3^*, k_4^* \in \mathbb{Z}$ be such that $k_1^*p + k_2^*q - k_3^*p - k_4^*q = 1$ and $|k_1^*| + |k_2^*| + |k_3^*| + |k_4^*|$ is minimal among all the integers that fulfill this condition. Let $n = |k_1^*| + |k_2^*| + |k_3^*| + |k_4^*|$. Then, there exist a constant $\Theta = \Theta(A, B, p, q)$, $\mu_0 = \mu_0(A, B, p, q) > 0$, and $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_0(\mu_0) > 0$ such that for all $\mu \in (-\mu_0, \mu_0)$ and $\epsilon \in (0, \epsilon_0)$ the splitting distance between the unstable and stable manifolds (see (1.10) and (1.11)) for system (2.15) is given by the following formula:*

$$(2.16) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\epsilon}}}{\epsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\Theta \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\epsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu^n + \mathcal{O}(\mu^{n+1}) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\epsilon}}) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\epsilon)}\right) \right]$$

for $u \in (-\rho, \rho)$ and $\tau \in [0, 2\pi]$. For given $p, q \in \mathbb{Z}$, either $\Theta(A, B, p, q) \equiv 0$ or there exists an open and dense set $U_{p,q} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ such that if $(A, B) \in U_{p,q}$, $\Theta(A, B, p, q) \neq 0$.

2.4. An algorithm for computing $\chi_n^{[-1]}$. As mentioned before, in order to have an asymptotic formula for the splitting we need $\chi_n^{[-1]} \neq 0$. Even though we are not able to give an explicit expression for this constant analytically—except for $n = 1$ and $n = 2$; see Theorem 2.4 and Remark 2.5—in this section we provide a numerical algorithm to check that $\chi_j^{[-1]} \neq 0$ for a given $j > 0$. We remark that this is an outline of a systematic algorithm rather than a rigorous numerical method, which is out of the scope of this work. In subsection 2.4.1 we describe a computational algorithm to calculate solutions of a model PDE. After that, in subsection 2.4.2 we will explain the method by treating the cases $n = 2$ and $n = 3$, but we could extend it to any n by deriving the corresponding equation. We also present a concrete computation of $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_3^{[-1]}$. In the case of $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ we compare the numerical result with the theoretical result of the example presented in subsection 2.3.1.

We have run the computations on MATLAB with the default precision of 16 digits. For step 3 of subsection 2.4.1 we have used the standard built-in numerical integrator.

2.4.1. A model PDE. Let $h(z, \tau)$ be an analytic function 2π -periodic in τ having a finite number of Fourier coefficients and an asymptotic formal expansion as $z \rightarrow +\infty$.

$$h(z, \tau) = \sum_{\ell \geq 1} \frac{1}{z^\ell} \cdot h_\ell(\tau) = \sum_{k=-M}^M h^{[k]}(z) \cdot e^{ik\tau}.$$

We are interested in solutions of

$$\partial_\tau f(z, \tau) + \partial_z f(z, \tau) = h(z, \tau)$$

that are 2π -periodic in τ with boundary conditions $\lim_{\Re(z) \rightarrow \pm\infty} f(z, \tau) = 0$. We use the following method.

Step 1. Write the ODE for the Fourier coefficients:

$$(2.17) \quad ik f^{[k]}(z) + \frac{d}{dz} f^{[k]}(z) = h^{[k]}(z).$$

Step 2. Truncate the formal expansion of $h^{[k]}(z)$ up to some order N ,

$$h^{[k]}(z) = \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{z^\ell} \cdot h_\ell^{[k]},$$

and solve (2.17) by equating terms of the same order. This provides an approximated solution of the Fourier coefficients of f :

$$f^{[k]}(z) \approx \sum_{\ell=1}^N \frac{1}{z^\ell} \cdot f_\ell^{[k]} := \tilde{f}^{[k]}(z)$$

when $\Re(z) \gg 1$ if the boundary condition $\lim_{\Re(z) \rightarrow +\infty} f(z, \tau) = 0$ is considered or when $\Re(z) \ll -1$ otherwise.

Step 3. For any z_f , select z_0 with $|\Re(z_0)| \gg 1$ and $\Im(z_0) = \Im(z_f)$. Set

$$\varphi(t) = f^{[k]}(z_0 + t),$$

which is a solution of

$$\varphi'(t) = -ik\varphi(t) + h^{[k]}(z_0 + t),$$

and numerically integrate from $t_0 = 0$ to $t_f = \Re(z_f) - \Re(z_0)$ with initial condition $\varphi(0) = \tilde{f}^{[k]}(z_0)$. Then, $f^{[k]}(z_f) \approx \varphi(t_f)$.

2.4.2. The algorithm to compute $\chi_n^{[-1]}$. We first expand the solutions of the inner equation (1.16),

$$\partial_\tau \psi(z, \tau, \mu) + \partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 (\partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu))^2 - 2\mu \frac{g(\tau)}{z^2},$$

in power series in μ and in Fourier series (see subsection 3.1 for more details):

$$\psi^\pm(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) \cdot \mu^j, \quad \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \psi_j^{\pm, [k]}(z) \cdot e^{iz\tau}.$$

Using formula (2.8), since $\frac{1}{n!} \partial_\mu^n \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z) = \psi_n^{-, [1]}(z) - \psi_n^{+, [1]}(z)$, we only need to numerically compute $\psi_n^{\pm, [1]}(-i\rho)$ for $\rho > 0$ large enough and approximate the limit:

$$(2.18) \quad \chi_n^{[-1]} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}, n}^{[1]}(z) \approx e^\rho \cdot (\psi_n^{-, [1]}(-i\rho) - \psi_n^{+, [1]}(-i\rho)).$$

The steps are the following.

Step 1. Let $\sigma_0 > 0$ be such that g is analytic in the complex strip \mathbb{T}_{σ_0} . Fix an accuracy $\delta > 0$ and take M big enough such that

$$\|g\|_{\sigma_0} := \max_{\tau \in \mathbb{T}_{\sigma_0}} |g(\tau)| \leq \frac{\delta}{2} \cdot e^{M\sigma_0/2} \cdot (1 - e^{\sigma_0/2}).$$

Define $\tilde{g}(\tau) = \sum_{|k| < M} g^{[k]} e^{ik\tau}$. Since $|g^{[k]}| \leq \|g\|_{\sigma_0} e^{-|k|\sigma_0}$, we have that $\max_{\tau \in \mathbb{T}_{\sigma_0/2}} |g(\tau) - \tilde{g}(\tau)| \leq \delta$. Consider the approximated inner equation

$$\partial_\tau \psi(z, \tau, \mu) + \partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 (\partial_z \psi(z, \tau, \mu))^2 - 2\mu \frac{\tilde{g}(\tau)}{z^2}.$$

Step 2. The functions $\partial_z \psi_1^\pm$ satisfy $\lim_{|\Re(z)| \rightarrow \infty} \partial_z \psi_1^\pm = 0$ and the equation

$$\partial_\tau (\partial_z \psi_1^\pm) + \partial_z (\partial_z \psi_1^\pm) = 4\mu \frac{\tilde{g}(\tau)}{z^3}.$$

Use the method in subsection 2.4.1 to compute $\partial_z \psi_1^{\pm, [k]}(z)$ for $\Im(z) \leq -\rho$ with $|k| \leq M$ and $k \in G_1$.

Step 3. The functions $\partial_z \psi_j^\pm$ satisfy $\lim_{|\Re(z)| \rightarrow \infty} \partial_z \psi_j^\pm = 0$ and

$$\partial_\tau(\partial_z \psi_j^\pm) + \partial_z(\partial_z \psi_j^\pm) = h_j^\pm,$$

with h_j^\pm depending on $\partial_z \psi_1^\pm, \dots, \partial_z \psi_{j-1}^\pm$ (already computed). Solve it using the method in the previous section only taking into account the Fourier coefficients indexed by $k \in G_j, |k| \leq M$.

Step 4. For ψ_n^\pm we only need to take into account its first Fourier coefficient, $\psi_n^{\pm,[1]}$, which satisfies

$$(2.19) \quad i\psi_n^{\pm,[1]}(z) + \partial_z \psi_n^{\pm,[1]}(z) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} \sum_{k=-M}^M \partial_z \psi_l^{\pm,[1-k]}(z) \cdot \partial_z \psi_{n-l}^{\pm,[k]}(z),$$

and, again, apply the method in subsection 2.4.1, for $z_f = -i\rho$.

Step 5. Finally, compute $\chi_n^{[-1]}$ using the approximation in (2.18). This completes the process.

Note that the main sources of error in this method are the calculation of the initial condition by truncation in step 2 and the numerical integration of step 3 in subsection 2.4.1. We emphasize that, since ψ^- and ψ^+ only differ by quantities that decrease exponentially as $z \rightarrow -i\infty$, calculating $\psi_n^{-,[1]}$ and $\psi_n^{+,[1]}$ independently and subtracting them to obtain $\Delta_{n,\text{in}}^{[1]}$ results in enormous cancellations that reduce the number of significant digits.

2.4.3. Explicit computation for $n = 2$ and $n = 3$. We write here explicitly the equations for $\psi_2^{\pm,[k]}(z)$ and $\psi_3^{\pm,[k]}(z)$:

$$(2.20) \quad ik\psi_2^{\pm,[k]}(z) + \partial_z \psi_2^{\pm,[k]}(z) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[m]}(z) \cdot \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[k-m]}(z)$$

for $j = 2$ and

$$(2.21) \quad ik\psi_3^{\pm,[k]}(z) + \partial_z \psi_3^{\pm,[k]}(z) = \frac{1}{4} z^2 \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[m]}(z) \cdot \partial_z \psi_2^{\pm,[k-m]}(z)$$

for $j = 3$. Since on the right-hand sides of (2.20) and (2.21) the functions $\partial_z \psi_1^{\pm}$ and $\partial_z \psi_2^{\pm}$ appear, we also need their respective equations:

$$(2.22) \quad ik\partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[k]}(z) + \partial_z(\partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[k]})(z) = \frac{4}{z^3} g^{[k]}$$

for $\partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[k]}(z)$ and

$$(2.23) \quad ik\partial_z \psi_2^{\pm,[k]}(z) + \partial_z(\partial_z \psi_2^{\pm,[k]})(z) = \frac{1}{4} z \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[m]}(z) \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[k-m]}(z) \\ + \frac{1}{4} z^2 \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm,[m]}(z) \partial_z^2 \psi_1^{\pm,[k-m]}(z)$$

Table 1

Numerical approximation for $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_3^{[-1]}$ for different values of ρ with $\Re(z_0) = 40$ and $N = 20$.

ρ	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
$\chi_2^{[-1]}$	55.7217	55.8103	55.8006	55.8053	55.7987	56.0248	56.7904	59.1055	64.3010	112.6084
$\chi_3^{[-1]}$	6.7623	7.0372	7.0692	7.0901	7.1007	7.1193	7.2627	7.2962	8.0834	9.5561

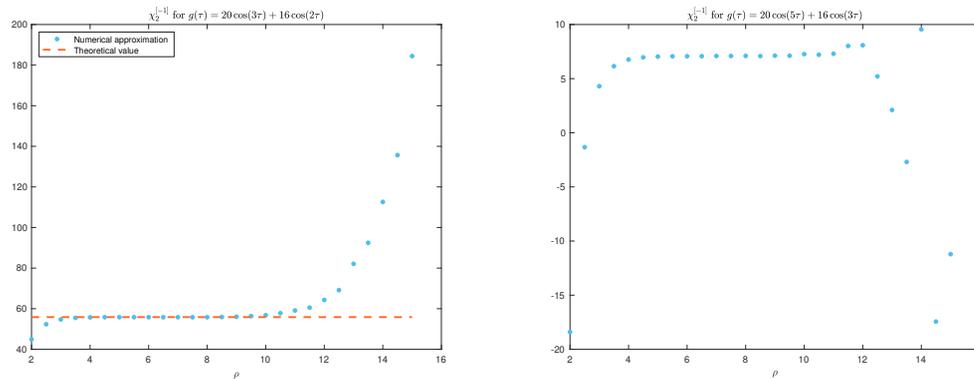


Figure 3. Numerical approximation for $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_3^{[-1]}$ for different values of ρ with $\Re(z_0) = 40$ and $N = 20$.

for $\partial_z \psi_2^{\pm, [k]}$. Finally, as $\partial_z^2 \psi_1^{\pm, [k]}$ appears on the right-hand side of (2.23), we need the corresponding equation, namely

$$(2.24) \quad ik \partial_z^2 \psi_1^{\pm, [k]}(z) + \partial_z \left(\partial_z^2 \psi_1^{\pm, [k]}(z) \right) = -\frac{12}{z^4} g^{[k]}.$$

As an example of computation of $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ we take the perturbation $g(\tau) = 20 \cos(3\tau) + 16 \cos(2\tau)$, already discussed in subsection 2.3.1. In Table 1 and the left panel of Figure 3 we see the values we obtained using different values for ρ with $\Re(z_0) = 40$ and $N = 20$. We see that from $\rho = 4$ to $\rho = 10$ the numerical value coincides precisely with the theoretical value given in the example in subsection 2.3.1 (represented as a dashed orange line).

As a concrete example for $n = 3$ we consider the perturbation $g(\tau) = 20 \cos(5\tau) + 16 \cos(3\tau)$. In this case $g^{[\pm 1]} = 0$, $g^{[\pm 5]} = 10$, and $g^{[\pm 3]} = 8$. By definition (2.1) of G_n we have that

$$\begin{cases} G_1 = \{-5, -3, 3, 5\}, \\ G_2 = \{-10, -8, -6, -2, 0, 2, 6, 8, 10\}, \\ G_3 = \{-15, -13, -11, -9, -7, -5, -3, -1, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15\}. \end{cases}$$

Since $1 \notin G_1$, $1 \notin G_2$, and $1 \in G_3$, $n(g) = 3$. We see in Table 1 and on the right of Figure 3 the numerical approximation of $\chi_3^{[-1]}$ for several values of ρ . As in the case $n = 2$, the value is stable between $\rho = 4$ and $\rho = 10$. Notice that for higher values of ρ the values of $\chi_2^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_3^{[-1]}$ start deviating quickly from the stable value. This occurs as a result of large cancellations involved in the computations. As the range $\rho \in (4, 10)$ yields an accurate result for $\chi_2^{[-1]}$, we

take the stable numerical value in this interval as a valid approximation, and we can conclude that

$$\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi_3^{[-1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu^3 + \mathcal{O}(\mu^4) + \mathcal{O}(|\mu| \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|^3}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right]$$

is a valid asymptotic formula for the splitting with $\chi_3^{[1]} \approx 7$.

We finish this section by pointing out that as n increases the method loses precision, since the right-hand side of (2.19) involves the numerical calculation of $\partial_z \psi_j^{\pm, [\ell]}$ for $j < n$, which causes accumulation of errors.

3. Proof of Theorem 2.4. Take g periodic and let $n = n(g)$ defined in (2.2), namely $1 \in G_n$ and $1 \notin G_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$. Another way to express this condition is that $g \in \mathcal{E}_{n-1}$; see Remark 2.2. We also fix the constants $\mu_0, \theta, \varrho \geq \varrho_0$, and σ such that Theorem 2.3 holds true. We will omit them throughout this section.

We begin by setting the usual convention that we denote by M a constant independent of μ and ε which could change its value during the section.

Now we introduce some notation. Consider $\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu)$, $\chi^{[k]}(\mu)$, and $\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)$ (defined in Theorem 2.3) as analytic functions of μ in a neighborhood of $\mu = 0$. Their expansions around $\mu = 0$ are

$$\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \Delta_{\text{in},j}(z, \tau) \cdot \mu^j, \quad \mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \mathfrak{g}_j(z, \tau) \cdot \mu^j, \quad \chi^{[k]}(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \chi_j^{[k]} \cdot \mu^j.$$

Since $\Delta_{\text{in},j}(z, \tau)$ and $\mathfrak{g}_j(z, \tau)$ are 2π -periodic functions in τ , they admit a Fourier expansion that we write as

$$\Delta_{\text{in},j}(z, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_{\text{in},j}^{[k]}(z) \cdot e^{ik\tau}, \quad \mathfrak{g}_j(z, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}_j^{[k]}(z) \cdot e^{ik\tau}.$$

3.1. Conditions for $\Delta_{\text{in},j}^{[1]} = 0$. Our first goal is to prove that $\Delta_{\text{in},j}^{[1]} = 0$ if $j < n = n(g)$. To this end, we expand in power series of μ the solutions of the inner equation provided by Theorem 2.3: $\psi^\pm(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) \cdot \mu^j$. We plug this expansion into the inner equation (1.16) and we obtain the equations for each coefficient ψ_j^\pm by equating terms of $\mathcal{O}(\mu^j)$. These are, for $j = 1$,

$$(3.1) \quad \partial_\tau \psi_1^\pm(z, \tau) + \partial_z \psi_1^\pm(z, \tau) = -\frac{2}{z^2} g(\tau)$$

and, for $j > 1$,

$$(3.2) \quad \partial_\tau \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) + \partial_z \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \partial_z \psi_l^\pm(z, \tau) \cdot \partial_z \psi_{j-l}^\pm(z, \tau).$$

As was pointed out in Theorem 2.3, the boundary conditions for ψ^\pm (and for ψ_j^\pm) are

$$(3.3) \quad \lim_{\Re(z) \rightarrow \pm\infty} \partial_z \psi_j^\pm(z, \tau) = 0.$$

The next lemma relates the harmonics of the perturbation, $g^{[k]}$, to the harmonics of the solutions, $\psi_j^{\pm, [k]}$.

Lemma 3.1. *If $k \notin G_j$ (see (2.1)), then $\psi_j^{\pm, [k]}(z) \equiv 0$.*

Proof. We prove this result by induction. Consider $j = 1$. Expanding (3.1) in Fourier series, we have that

$$(3.4) \quad ik\psi_1^{\pm, [k]}(z) + \partial_z \psi_1^{\pm, [k]}(z) = -\frac{2}{z^2} g^{[k]}.$$

If $k \notin G_1$ (see (2.1)), then $g^{[k]} = 0$. In this case the only solution of the above-mentioned equation is $\psi_1^{\pm, [k]} = C^\pm \cdot e^{-ikz}$. However, in order to satisfy the boundary conditions (3.3), $C^\pm = 0$.

Now we take $j > 2$ and assume that for $\nu < j$ the result holds true. Expanding (3.2) in Fourier series, we obtain

$$(3.5) \quad ik\psi_j^{\pm, [k]}(z) + \partial_z \psi_j^{\pm, [k]}(z) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_z \psi_l^{\pm, [m]}(z) \cdot \partial_z \psi_{j-l}^{\pm, [k-m]}(z).$$

By the induction hypothesis, the nonzero terms on the right-hand side are those where $m \in G_l$ and $k-m \in G_{j-l}$. Therefore, $k = m + (k-m) = m_1 + \dots + m_l + m'_1 + \dots + m'_{j-l}$ with $m_i, m'_i \in G_1$. This means $k \in G_j$. Hence, if $k \notin G_j$, the right-hand side of the equation has to be 0, and, given the boundary condition, so is $\psi_j^{\pm, [k]}$. ■

Remark 3.2. Under the hypothesis of Lemma 3.1, $\Delta_{\text{in}, j}^{[k]}(z) \equiv 0$. As a consequence, since $1 \notin G_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, we have that $\Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\mu^n)$.

3.2. A formula for $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$. We can now state the following result, which relates the Taylor coefficients $\chi_j^{[-1]}$ of $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ to the corresponding Taylor coefficients of $\Delta_{\text{in}, j}^{[1]}(z, \mu)$.

Lemma 3.3. *The coefficient $\chi^{[-1]}$ is given by*

$$\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z, \mu).$$

As a consequence, by the analyticity with respect to μ we obtain

$$(3.6) \quad \chi_j^{[-1]} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}, j}^{[1]}(z).$$

Proof. Let us recall formula (2.5) for $\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu)$ in Theorem 2.3:

$$\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k < 0} \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(z-\tau+\mu \mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu))}.$$

We can write

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu) &= \sum_{k < 0} \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(z-\tau)} + \sum_{k < 0} \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(z-\tau)} \cdot \left(e^{ik\mu \mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)} - 1 \right) \\ &=: \Delta_{\text{in}, a}(z, \tau, \mu) + \Delta_{\text{in}, b}(z, \tau, \mu), \end{aligned}$$

and we have that

$$(3.7) \quad \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z, \mu) = \Delta_{\text{in},a}^{[1]}(z, \mu) + \Delta_{\text{in},b}^{[1]}(z, \mu) = \chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{-iz} + \Delta_{\text{in},b}^{[1]}(z, \mu).$$

For each $k < 0$ the elements in the term $\Delta_{\text{in},b}$ satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(z-\tau)} \cdot \left(e^{ik\mu\mathfrak{g}(z,\tau,\mu)} - 1 \right) \right| &\leq \left| \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \right| \cdot \left| e^{ik(z-\tau)} \right| \cdot |k\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| \cdot e^{|k\mu\mathfrak{g}(z,\tau,\mu)|} \\ &\leq \left| \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \right| \cdot e^{|k|(\Im(z)+|\mu\mathfrak{g}(z,\tau,\mu)|)} \cdot |k\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)|. \end{aligned}$$

By Theorem 2.3 we know that $|\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| \leq M|z|^{-1}$. In particular, for z with $-\Im(z)$ big enough we have $|\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| < 1$ and $\Im(z) + |\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| < 0$. To bound $|\chi^{[k]}(\mu)|$ we define the change of variables $(w, s) = h(z, \tau, \mu) = (z + \mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu), \tau)$ and define the analytic function

$$(3.8) \quad \tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(w, s, \mu) := \sum_{k < 0} \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(w-s)}.$$

By definition, $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(h(z, \tau, \mu), \mu) = \Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu)$ and, since $|\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| < M$, we can pick $\mu_1 > 0$ small enough such that $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(w, s, \mu)$ is well defined for $(w, s, \mu) \in \mathcal{D}_{2\varrho, \theta}^{\text{in}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_1}$. Let us fix $z = -2i\varrho$. Then, we can consider the supremum norm of $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(-2i\varrho, s, \mu)$ over $s \in \mathbb{T}_\sigma$:

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(-2i\varrho, \cdot, \mu)\|_\sigma &= \sup_{s \in \mathbb{T}_\sigma} |\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(-2i\varrho, s, \mu)| \leq \sup_{(w,s) \in \mathcal{D}_{2\varrho, \theta}^{\text{in}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma} |\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(w, s, \mu)| \\ &\leq \sup_{(z,s,\mu) \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \theta}^{\text{in}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_1}} |\Delta_{\text{in}}(z, \tau, \mu)| \leq M. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, since $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}(-2i\varrho, s, \mu)$ is analytic and 2π -periodic in s , the Fourier coefficients satisfy

$$|\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}^{[k]}(-2i\varrho, \mu)| \leq M \cdot e^{-|k|\sigma}.$$

By definition (3.8) of $\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}$,

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{\text{in}}^{[k]}(-2i\varrho, \mu) = \begin{cases} \chi^{[-k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{-2k\varrho} & \text{if } k > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } k \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

Hence, $\forall k > 0$,

$$|\chi^{[-k]}(\mu)| \leq M \cdot e^{-|k|(\sigma-2\varrho)}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} |\Delta_{\text{in},b}(z, \tau, \mu)| &\leq \sum_{k < 0} \left| \chi^{[k]}(\mu) \right| \cdot e^{|k|(\Im(z)+|\mu\mathfrak{g}(z,\tau,\mu)|)} \cdot |k\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| \\ &\leq \sum_{k < 0} M \cdot e^{|k|(\Im(z)+2\varrho-\sigma+|\mu\mathfrak{g}(z,\tau,\mu)|)} \cdot |k\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot e^{-\Im(z)} \cdot |\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)|, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we have used that $\Im(z) + 2\varrho - \sigma + |\mu\mathfrak{g}(z, \tau, \mu)| < 0$ provided $-\Im(z)$ is large enough and $|\mu|$ is small enough. Hence, $\lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} |e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in},b}| = 0$ and, in particular, $\lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in},b}^{[1]} = 0$. Taking the limit in (3.7) the result follows. ■

Items 1 and 2 of Theorem 2.4 are a straightforward consequence of Lemma 3.3 and Lemma 3.1.

3.3. Analytic dependence of $\chi^{[-1]}$ with respect to $g^{[k]}$. For a given 2π -periodic function g , in [3] it is proven that $\varphi(z, \tau, \mu; g) = \partial_z \psi^\pm(z, \tau; g)$ is a solution of the fixed point equation

$$\varphi = \mathcal{F}[\varphi] := \mathcal{B}^\pm[\mathcal{R}_1] + \partial_z \mathcal{B}[\mathcal{R}_2[\varphi]]$$

belonging to some Banach space $(\mathcal{X}^\pm, \|\cdot\|)$, with

$$\mathcal{B}^\pm[h](z, \tau) = \int_{\pm\infty}^0 h(z+t, \tau+t) dt, \quad \mathcal{R}_1(z, \tau; g) = \frac{4\mu}{z^3} g(\tau), \quad \mathcal{R}_2[\varphi](z, \tau; g) = \frac{1}{8} z^2 \varphi^2(z, \tau; g).$$

To check the dependence with respect to g , we fix g_0 a 2π -periodic function, real analytic on \mathbb{T}_{σ_0} . Taking $0 < \sigma'_0 < \sigma_0$, let $B_1(g_0)$ be the closed set defined by

$$B_1(g_0) = \{g : \mathbb{T}_{\sigma_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \text{ real analytic, } 2\pi\text{-periodic, } \|g - g_0\|_{\sigma'_0} \leq 1\}.$$

The analytic dependence of φ with respect to $g \in B_1(g_0)$ comes from the fact that $\mathcal{R}_2[\varphi]$ is an analytic operator with respect to φ since it is polynomial, \mathcal{B}^\pm is a linear operator, and

$$\mathcal{R}_1(z, \tau; g) := -\frac{2\mu}{z^2} g(\tau)$$

is linear with respect to g and, hence, analytic. In other words, if φ is an analytic function with respect to g , so is $\mathcal{F}[\varphi]$. Considering the Banach space of functions φ such that for any $g \in B_1(g_0)$, $\varphi(\cdot, \cdot; g) \in \mathcal{X}^\pm$ endowed with the norm $\|\varphi\|_* := \sup_{g \in B_1(g_0)} \|\varphi(\cdot, \cdot; g)\|$ one easily checks that the fixed point scheme provided in [3] works, and we conclude that the dependence on g of $\partial_z \psi^\pm(z, \tau; g)$ is analytic.

Then, by item 2 of Theorem 2.4

$$\chi^{[-1]}(\mu; g) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(z, \mu; g) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} e^m \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(-im, \mu; g).$$

Clearly, $e^m \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(-im, \mu; g)$ is analytic for $(\mu, g) \in B_{\mu_0} \times B_1(g_0)$, and $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu; g)$ is the uniform limit of $e^m \cdot \Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(-im, \mu; g)$ in the ball $B_{\mu_0} \times B_1(g_0)$. Therefore, it is an analytic function in $B_{\mu_0} \times B_1(g_0)$. Since this is true for all g_0 , $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu; g)$ is analytic when $\mu \in B_{\mu_0}$ and g is a real analytic, 2π -periodic function. Finally, by definition,

$$\chi_n^{[-1]}(\mu; g) = \frac{1}{n!} \partial_\mu^n \chi^{[-1]}(\mu; g) \Big|_{\mu=0}$$

is analytic with respect to g .

3.4. Computing $\chi_1^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_2^{[-1]}$. To finish the proof of Theorem 2.4, we present the explicit calculations for $\chi_1^{[-1]}$ and $\chi_2^{[-1]}$. For this, we integrate explicitly (3.1) and (3.2) to obtain $\psi_1^{\pm, [1]}$ and $\psi_2^{\pm, [1]}$, respectively. We subtract the stable and unstable solutions to get the first two terms of the Taylor expansion in μ of $\Delta_{\text{in}}^{[1]}(\mu)$, and we apply Lemma 3.3.

3.4.1. Computation of $\chi_1^{[-1]}$. We solve (3.1) to obtain

$$(3.9) \quad \psi_1^\pm(z, \tau) = -2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[k]} \int_{\pm\infty}^0 \frac{1}{(z+t)^2} e^{ik(\tau+t)} dt.$$

Therefore,

$$\Delta_{\text{in},1}(z, \tau) = -2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(\tau-z)} g^{[k]} \int_{-\infty+z}^{+\infty+z} \frac{e^{ikt}}{t^2} dt.$$

We compute the integral by residues. As $\Im(z) < 0$,

$$\int_{-\infty+z}^{+\infty+z} \frac{e^{imt}}{t^2} dt = \begin{cases} -2m\pi & \text{if } m > 0, \\ 0 & \text{if } m \leq 0, \end{cases}$$

so we obtain

$$(3.10) \quad \Delta_{\text{in},1}(z, \tau) = \sum_{k > 0} e^{ik(\tau-z)} g^{[k]} 4k\pi.$$

From here the first Fourier coefficient is $\Delta_{\text{in},1}^{[1]} = 4\pi e^{-iz} g^{[1]}$. Now we can apply Lemma 3.3:

$$(3.11) \quad \chi_1^{[-1]} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in},1}^{[1]} = 4\pi g^{[1]}.$$

3.4.2. Computation of $\chi_2^{[-1]}$. Following the same scheme, we integrate (3.2) for $j = 2$.

We write the derivative of the solution (3.9) as follows:

$$\partial_z \psi_1^\pm(z, \tau) = 4 \cdot \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[k]} \cdot e^{ik(\tau-z)} \int_{\pm\infty+z}^z \frac{e^{ikt}}{t^3} dt.$$

Plugging this expression into (3.2), the equation becomes

$$\partial_\tau \psi_2^\pm(z, \tau) + \partial_z \psi_2^\pm(z, \tau) = 2z^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(\tau-z)} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[l]} \cdot g^{[k-l]} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(k-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right).$$

We solve the equation by integrating, and we reorganize the terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \psi_2^\pm(z, \tau) &= \int_{\pm\infty}^0 2(z+s)^2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(\tau-z)} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[l]} \cdot g^{[k-l]} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^{z+s} \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^{z+s} \frac{e^{i(k-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds \\ &= 2 \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(\tau-z)} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} g^{[l]} \cdot g^{[k-l]} \int_{\pm\infty}^z s^2 \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(k-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds. \end{aligned}$$

From this formula we extract the first harmonic by taking the term $k = 1$. Note that we can multiply by 2 and take the sum over l only for $l > 1$.

$$e^{iz} \cdot \psi_2^{\pm,[1]} = 4 \sum_{l > 1} g^{[l]} \cdot g^{[1-l]} \int_{\pm\infty}^z s^2 \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \cdot \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds.$$

Integration by parts yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\pm\infty}^z s^2 \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{3} s^3 \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \Big|_{\pm\infty}^z \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{i(1-l)s} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) ds - \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{ils} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds \\ &= \frac{1}{3} z^3 \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) - \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{i(1-l)s} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) ds \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{3} \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{ils} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds =: \frac{1}{3}(A - B - C). \end{aligned}$$

Since $l > 1$, further integration by parts leads to

$$\begin{aligned} B &= \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{i(1-l)s} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) ds = \frac{1}{i(1-l)} e^{i(1-l)s} \int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \Big|_{\pm\infty}^z - \frac{1}{i(1-l)} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{i(1-l)} e^{i(1-l)z} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt - \frac{1}{i(1-l)} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} C &= \int_{\pm\infty}^z e^{ils} \left(\int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \right) ds = \frac{1}{il} e^{ils} \int_{\pm\infty}^s \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \Big|_{\pm\infty}^z - \frac{1}{il} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds \\ &= \frac{1}{il} e^{ilz} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt - \frac{1}{il} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds. \end{aligned}$$

Gathering the formulas, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e^{iz} \cdot \psi_2^{\pm, [1]}(z) &= \frac{4}{3} \sum_{l>1} g^{[1-l]} g^{[l]} \left\{ z^3 \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt - \frac{1}{i(1-l)} e^{i(1-l)z} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{i(1-l)} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds - \frac{1}{il} e^{ilz} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt + \frac{1}{il} \int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Now we subtract $\psi_2^{-, [1]}$ and $\psi_2^{+, [1]}$. We first point out that

$$\int_{\pm\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt = \int_{-i\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt.$$

Indeed, the integrand converges exponentially as $z \rightarrow -i\infty$ (since $(1-l) < 0$), and there are no singularities in $\{\Im(z) < 0\}$ (note that the paths that join $-\infty$ and $+\infty$ in the previous integral are in the region $\{\Im(z) < 0\}$). Hence, we can change paths of integration. On the other hand, integrating by residues, we obtain

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{imt}}{t^3} dt = \begin{cases} -i\pi m^2, & m > 0, \\ 0, & m \leq 0. \end{cases}$$

With these claims,

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in},2}^{[1]}(z, \tau) &= e^{iz} \cdot (\psi_2^{-,[1]} - \psi_2^{+,[1]}) = \frac{4}{3} \sum_{l>1} g^{[l]} g^{[1-l]} \left\{ z^3 \int_{-i\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt \cdot \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt \right) \right. \\
 &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{i(1-l)} e^{i(1-l)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ilt}}{t^3} dt + \frac{1}{i(1-l)} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} - \frac{1}{il} e^{ilz} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} \right. \\
 &\quad \left. + \frac{1}{il} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{is}}{s^3} ds \right\} \\
 &= \frac{4}{3} \sum_{l>1} g^{[l]} \cdot g^{[1-l]} \left\{ -i\pi l^2 z^3 \int_{-i\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-l)t}}{t^3} dt + \frac{\pi l^2}{(1-l)} e^{i(1-l)z} - \frac{\pi}{(1-l)} - \frac{\pi}{l} \right\}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We now apply Lemma 3.3. For that, we take $z \rightarrow -i\infty$ and use the following inequality (valid for $k > 1$):

$$\left| z^3 \int_{-i\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-k)t}}{t^3} dt \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{|e^{i(1-k)z}| |z|^3}{|z|^3} = M \cdot |e^{i(1-k)z}|,$$

whence

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} z^3 \int_{-i\infty}^z \frac{e^{i(1-k)t}}{t^3} dt = 0.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$(3.12) \quad \chi_2^{[-1]} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -i\infty} e^{iz} \cdot \Delta_{\text{in},2}^{[1]} = -\frac{4}{3} \sum_{k>1} g^{[k]} \cdot g^{[1-k]} \left(\frac{1}{(1-k)} + \frac{1}{k} \right) \pi = -\frac{4\pi}{3} \sum_{k>1} \frac{g^{[k]} \cdot g^{[1-k]}}{k(1-k)}.$$

4. Splitting formula: Proof of Theorem 2.6. As in the previous section, we fix g , a periodic function with $n = n(g)$; see (2.2). We still use M to refer to constants that are independent of μ and ε .

The following straightforward consequence of Cauchy’s theorem will be used throughout this section without explicit mention.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\eta > 0$, $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, and let $h : B_\eta \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be an analytic function such that $|h(\mu)| \leq M_h$. Let us write $h(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq 0} h_j \cdot \mu^j$ for the power expansion around $\mu = 0$. There exists one constant M_1 depending on ν such that for all $j = 0, \dots, \nu$, we have that $|h_j| \leq M_1 \cdot M_h$.*

4.1. Preliminaries and heuristics of the proof. To proceed with the proof of Theorem 2.6 we first need to state some previous results about the splitting of separatrices of system (1.1) which can be found in [4]. To this end, let us introduce some notation and setting.

Recall that the functions $\hat{T}^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu)$ are defined in (1.6) in terms of the generating functions $S^{u,s}(x, \tau)$, which satisfy the Hamilton–Jacobi equation (1.3). Moreover, using this equation, the relation (1.7), and that $\hat{T}^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) = T_0(u) + T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu)$ (see (1.9)), one easily obtains the equation for $T^{u,s}$:

$$(4.1) \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) (\partial_u T^{u,s})^2(u, \tau, \mu) + 2\mu \frac{g(\tau)}{\cosh^2(u)}.$$

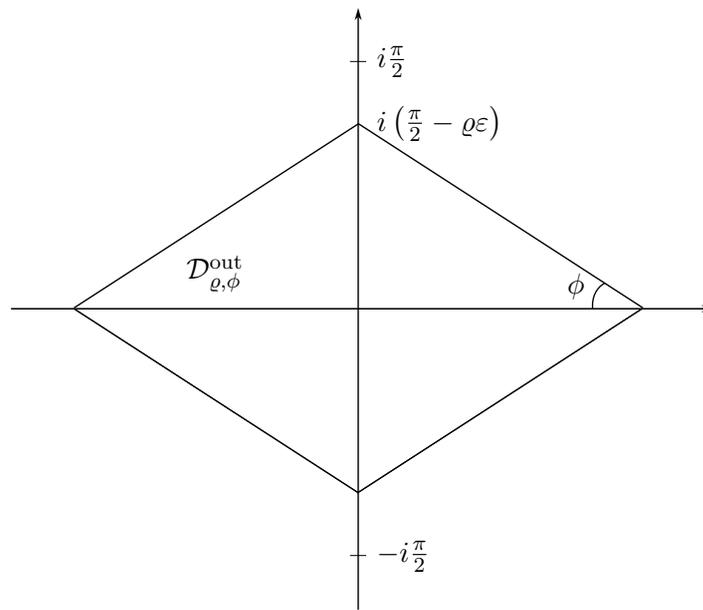


Figure 4. Domain $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$.

The solutions describing the stable and unstable manifolds are characterized by being 2π -periodic in τ and satisfying the boundary conditions (see (1.8))

$$(4.2) \quad \lim_{\Re(u) \rightarrow \mp\infty} \cosh(u) \cdot \partial_u T^{\text{u,s}}(u, \tau, \mu) = 0.$$

These solutions are well understood [4]: they are known to exist in suitable complex domains, to be analytic in all variables, to be 2π -periodic in τ , and to present exponential decay as $\Re(u) \rightarrow \pm\infty$. Furthermore, they can be analytically continued to complex regions reaching ε -neighborhoods of the singularities of the unperturbed homoclinic trajectory (see (1.2)) closest to the real axis, that is, $u = \pm i\frac{\pi}{2}$.

Since we want to study the difference between these solutions, we only need to know how they behave in a common domain. Fix $\phi \in (0, \pi/2)$, and take the following domain (see Figure 4):

$$(4.3) \quad \mathcal{D}_{\rho, \phi}^{\text{out}} = \left\{ u \in \mathbb{C}; |\Im(u)| < -\tan(\phi) \cdot \Re(u) + \frac{\pi}{2} - \rho\varepsilon, |\Im(u)| < \tan(\phi) \cdot \Re(u) + \frac{\pi}{2} - \rho\varepsilon, \right\},$$

with $\rho > 0$. Moreover, as we want to keep track of the analyticity with respect to μ , from now on we will take $\mu \in B_{\mu_0}$, the complex ball centered at 0 of radius μ_0 .

In this domain we can formulate the following theorem by paraphrasing Theorem 4.4 in [4].

Theorem 4.2 ([4]). *Fix $\phi \in (0, \pi/2)$ and $\mu_0 > 0$. There exist $\rho_0 > 0$ and $\varepsilon_0 > 0$ such that $\forall \mu \in B_{\mu_0}$, $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$, and $\forall \rho \geq \rho_0$ satisfying that $\varepsilon\rho < 1$, the Hamilton–Jacobi equation (4.1) has solutions $T^{\text{u,s}}(u, \tau, \mu)$ analytic in u, τ, μ and periodic in τ satisfying the boundary conditions (4.2) such that they are defined in the domain $\mathcal{D}_{\rho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$ and in this domain the following bound holds:*

$$|\partial_u T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot \varepsilon}{|u^2 + (\pi/2)^2|^3}.$$

The next theorem, which is an adaptation of the results from [4 Proposition 4.22, Theorem 4.23, and Corollary 4.24], gives a characterization of the difference $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$.

Theorem 4.3. *Under the same assumptions of Theorem 4.2, there exists a real analytic function $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$ defined in $\mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$ satisfying the following bounds:*

$$(4.4) \quad |\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot \varepsilon}{|u^2 + (\pi/2)^2|}, \quad |\partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho \cdot |u^2 + (\pi/2)^2|},$$

and such that the difference between the parameterizations $T^{u,s}$ of the stable and unstable manifolds is given in $\mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \times B_{\mu_0}$ by the expression

$$(4.5) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_k \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau + \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu))},$$

where $\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu)$ are analytic functions of $\mu \in B_{\mu_0}$.

In addition, for $u \in \mathbb{R} \cap \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{R}$, $\mu \in B_{\mu_0}$, and $\varepsilon \in (0, \varepsilon_0)$ we have that

$$(4.6) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i(\tau - u/\varepsilon)} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right],$$

where $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ is defined as in Theorem 2.3.

Note that, even though the existence and properties of the function \mathcal{C} are proved in [4], in our case we can derive the sharper bound (4.4), whose proof we leave to Appendix A.

From now on we fix $\mu_0, \varepsilon_0, \phi, \varrho \geq \varrho_0$ and σ such that Theorems 4.2 and 4.3 hold true. As usual, we will omit the dependence on these constants. We emphasize that, since $\mathcal{D}_{\varrho_1, \phi}^{\text{out}} \subset \mathcal{D}_{\varrho_2, \phi}^{\text{out}}$ when $\varrho_1 \geq \varrho_2$, we can (and we will) take ϱ_0 as big as we need in our proofs.

To finish this section, we define the analytic expansion of $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$ and $\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu)$ around $\mu = 0$,

$$(4.7) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 0} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j, \quad \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq 0} \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \cdot \mu^j,$$

and the Fourier expansions of $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$ and $\Delta_j(u, \tau)$,

$$(4.8) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta^{[k]}(u, \mu) \cdot e^{ik\tau}, \quad \Delta_j(u, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j^{[k]}(u) \cdot e^{ik\tau}.$$

4.1.1. Heuristics and strategy of the proof. The aforementioned known splitting formula (4.6) has the Fourier coefficient $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$ in its leading term. In section 3 we have already analyzed the solutions of the inner equation in order to build insight into the expansion in powers of μ of $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$, and we have concluded in Theorem 2.4 that $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = \chi_n^{[-1]} \mu^n + \mathcal{O}(\mu^{n+1})$. This analysis suggests that the leading term of the splitting is of order μ^n . However, taking the first nonvanishing term of $\chi^{[1]}$ as a first term in the asymptotic expression does

not make (4.6) a valid asymptotic expression straightforwardly if $n \geq 2$. Indeed, in this case, expression (4.6) becomes

$$(4.9) \quad \partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \left[\Im \left(\chi_n^{[-1]} \cdot e^{i(\tau-u/\varepsilon)} \right) \cdot \mu^n + \mathcal{O} \left(|\mu|^{(n+1)} \right) + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon)} \right) \right].$$

As $n \geq 2$, it is not clear that the main term dominates over the last error term when ε, μ are small, which invalidates it as a useful asymptotic expression (for instance when $|\mu| \ll |\log \varepsilon|^{-\frac{1}{n-1}}$, as happens in the classical case $\mu = \varepsilon$ or, more generally, $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^m)$, $m > 0$).

Our strategy is to prove that the error term in (4.9) is actually smaller. The fact that the leading term of the splitting formula is of order μ^n does not mean that the splitting function itself does not have terms of order μ^j for $j < n$; however, we will see that these terms turn out to be much smaller in ε (in fact, exponentially smaller). This idea is simple, and we can present it via this example: assume we had a function $f(\theta, \mu)$ with minimal period 2π in θ and consider $\tilde{f}(u, \tau, \mu) := f(\tau - u/\varepsilon, \mu)$, which is periodic in u and τ with periods $2\pi\varepsilon$ and 2π , respectively. Assume \tilde{f} has the following expansion:

$$(4.10) \quad \tilde{f}(u, \tau, \mu) = f(\tau - u/\varepsilon, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \mu^j \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} A_{j,k} \cdot e^{ik(\tau - u/\varepsilon)},$$

with $A_{j,k} \in \mathbb{C}$. Assume $|\tilde{f}| \leq M$ for $u \in \{z \in \mathbb{C}, |\Im(z)| < a\}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$. In this heuristic example we assume that ε and μ are small parameters but μ is bigger than $e^{-\frac{a}{\varepsilon}}$ (the “natural” setting is $\mu = \mathcal{O}(\varepsilon^m)$, $m > 0$; when μ is exponentially small in ε , the splitting can be analyzed by classical perturbation theory).

By using the fact the function \tilde{f} is bounded in a complex strip, we can show that $A_{j,k} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-|k|\frac{a}{\varepsilon}})$. Obviously, the first exponentially small term of order $e^{-\frac{a}{\varepsilon}}$ is given by the first ℓ for which $A_{\ell, \pm 1} \neq 0$, and hence $\tilde{f} \sim \mathcal{O}(\mu^\ell \cdot e^{-\frac{a}{\varepsilon}})$ for real values of u . The terms in μ^j with $1 \leq j < \ell$ are present, but they are of size $\mathcal{O}(\mu^j \cdot e^{-k\frac{a}{\varepsilon}})$ with $k > 1$. Thus, they are much smaller, and the term μ^ℓ dominates the splitting.

In order to apply this idea, we split the power expansion of Δ in (4.7) as

$$(4.11) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \Delta^{<n}(u, \tau, \mu) + \Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu) := \sum_{0 < j < n} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j + \sum_{j \geq n} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j.$$

To prove Theorem 2.6 we follow the following strategy:

1. We first prove, in subsection 4.2, $\Delta_j^{[\pm 1]}(u) \equiv 0$ if $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ and therefore $\Delta^{[\pm 1]}(u, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\mu^n)$. If the splitting distance were given by a formula like (4.10), it would be straightforward to conclude that the terms of lower order $\mathcal{O}(\mu^j)$ with $j < n$ are of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot k})$, $k > 1$. Although this is not the case, we have a similar formula, given by Theorem 4.3:

$$(4.12) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau + \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu))},$$

where $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$ is analytic in all arguments and bounded.

2. In subsection 4.3 we analyze $\Delta^{<n}$ to establish that, loosely speaking, $\Delta^{<n}(u, \tau, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2})$ (see Proposition 4.7 for details). We work with identity (4.12), the strategy being to perform a power series expansion in μ of Δ , \mathcal{C} , and $\Upsilon^{[k]} = \sum_{j \geq 1} \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \cdot \mu^j$ and bound the constants $\Upsilon_j^{[k]}$, $j < n$. In Lemma 4.8 we bound $\Upsilon_j^{[k]}$ for all $j \geq 1$ and any value of $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and obtain, roughly speaking, that $\Upsilon_j^{[k]} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot |k|})$. In Lemma 4.10 we improve the estimate in the case $k = 1$: for $j < n$, we actually have $\Upsilon_j^{[\pm 1]} = \mathcal{O}(e^{-2\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}})$. Consequently we obtain, for $j < n$, that $|\Upsilon_j^{[k]}|$ is at least $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2})$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z} \setminus \{0\}$. In Proposition 4.7 we prove that for real values of u and τ the bounds of the coefficients transfer to $\Delta^{<n}$ and the desired bound is proven.
3. In subsection 4.4 we analyze $\Delta^{\geq n}$, more precisely, the error term $\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n} - \partial_u \delta_0$, where δ_0 is defined as

$$(4.13) \quad \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon} \cdot \Re \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i(\tau - u/\varepsilon)} \right).$$

We recall that, by Theorem 2.4, $\delta_0 = \mathcal{O}(\mu^n)$. Then, by Theorem 4.3, we already know that this error term is $\mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\mu}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}\right)$. Using an appropriate version of the Schwarz lemma for analytic functions, we obtain the extra μ^n factor in the exponentially small bound of the error.

4.2. Condition for $\Delta_j^{[\pm 1]} = 0$. We will derive a condition that ensures that certain harmonics of the Taylor coefficients of the solutions to the Hamilton–Jacobi equation $\partial_u T^{u,s}$ given by Theorem 4.2 are zero. We consider their Taylor expansions:

$$(4.14) \quad \partial_u T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \partial_u T_j^{u,s}(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j.$$

Lemma 4.4. *If $k \notin G_j$ (see (2.1)), then the k th harmonic of $T_j^{u,s}(u, \tau)$ satisfies $T_j^{u,s,[k]}(u) \equiv 0$.*

Proof. First notice that, by (4.2), we know that, as $\Re(u) \rightarrow \pm\infty$, the functions $\partial_u T^{u,s}$ satisfy

$$|\partial_u T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot e^{-2|\Re(u)|}.$$

Using Lemma 4.1, we can state

$$(4.15) \quad |\partial_u T_j^{u,s}(u, \tau)| \leq M \cdot e^{-2|\Re(u)|},$$

where M depends on j .

Expanding the Hamilton–Jacobi equation (4.1) in powers of μ , we obtain, for $j = 1$,

$$(4.16) \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau T_1^{u,s}(u, \tau) + \partial_u T_1^{u,s}(u, \tau) = 2 \frac{g(\tau)}{\cosh^2(u)}$$

and, for $j > 1$,

$$(4.17) \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau T_j^{u,s}(u, \tau) + \partial_u T_j^{u,s}(u, \tau) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh(u)^2 \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \partial_u T_l^{u,s}(u, \tau) \cdot \partial_u T_{j-l}^{u,s}(u, \tau),$$

with boundary condition (4.15). We proceed by induction. We only deal with the unstable case as the stable case is analogous.

Consider $j = 1$. Expanding (4.16) in Fourier series, we obtain

$$\frac{ik}{\varepsilon} T_1^{u,[k]}(u) + \partial_u T_1^{u,[k]}(u) = \frac{2}{\cosh^2(u)} g^{[k]}, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

When $g^{[k]} = 0$, the only solution is $T_1^{u,[k]}(u) = C \cdot e^{-iku/\varepsilon}$, but, since we impose (4.15), necessarily $C = 0$. Thus, if $k \notin G_1$, $T_1^{u,[k]}(u) \equiv 0$.

Now consider $j > 1$ and assume that, for $\nu = 1, \dots, j-1$, if $\ell \notin G_\nu$, $\partial_u T_\nu^{u,[\ell]} = 0$. Expanding (4.17) in Fourier series, we obtain

$$\frac{ik}{\varepsilon} T_j^{u,[k]}(u) + \partial_u T_j^{u,[k]}(u) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} \partial_u T_l^{u,[m]}(u) \cdot \partial_u T_{j-l}^{u,[k-m]}(u).$$

The nonzero terms on the right-hand side are those where $m \in G_l$ and $k - m \in G_{j-l}$. This means $k = m + (k - m) = m_1 + \dots + m_l + m'_1 + \dots + m'_{j-l}$ with $m_i, m'_i \in G_1$, which implies $k \in G_j$. Therefore, if $k \notin G_j$ the right-hand side of the equation is 0, and, imposing (4.15), $T_j^{u,[k]}(u) \equiv 0$. ■

Remark 4.5. Under the hypothesis of Lemma 4.4, $\Delta_j^{[k]}(u) = 0$. As a consequence, since $1 \notin G_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n-1$, we deduce that $\Delta^{[\pm 1]}(u, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\mu^n)$.

Remark 4.6. We emphasize that, using Lemma 4.4, we are also able to control the order in μ of the other harmonics of $\Delta^{[k]}(u, \mu)$. Indeed, if we define

$$n_k(g) := \min\{\ell \in \mathbb{N} : k \in G_\ell\},$$

then $\Delta^{[k]}(u, \mu) = \mathcal{O}(\mu^{n_k})$. This fact could be useful for a further analysis in the degenerate case $\chi_n^{[-1]} = 0$, but it is out of the scope of this work.

4.3. Analysis of $\Delta^{<n}$. We consider the function $\Delta^{<n}$ defined by (4.11):

$$\Delta^{<n}(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j < n} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j.$$

We prove the following proposition.

Proposition 4.7. For $j = 1, \dots, n-1$ and $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \cap \mathbb{R}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$ we have that

$$|\partial_u \Delta_j(u, \tau)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho)}.$$

As a consequence,

$$|\partial_u \Delta^{<n}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho)}.$$

In order to prove Proposition 4.7, we first recall that, by Theorem 4.3,

$$(4.18) \quad \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau + \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu))} = \sum_{j \geq 0} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j,$$

with $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$ having the Taylor expansion $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 0} \mathcal{C}_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j$. We split the proof into three parts. First, in Lemma 4.8 we provide an exponentially small bound for $\Upsilon^{[k]}$. Then, in Lemma 4.9 we express $\Delta_j^{[k]}$ (the k -Fourier coefficient of Δ_j) in terms of $\Upsilon_l^{[m]}$ and \mathcal{C}_ℓ . Finally, in Lemma 4.10, using Lemma 4.4 too, we provide an improved bound for $\Upsilon_j^{[\pm 1]}$, $j = 1, \dots, n-1$. This allows us to finish the proof of Proposition 4.7.

Lemma 4.8. *Take $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists a constant M such that for any $j = 1, \dots, \nu$ and $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the Taylor coefficients $\Upsilon_j^{[k]}$ satisfy*

$$(4.19) \quad |\Upsilon_j^{[k]}| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} \cdot e^{-|k|\sigma}.$$

Proof. By Theorem 4.2, if $(u, \tau) \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma$,

$$|\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq |\partial_u T^{\text{out},s}(u, \tau, \mu)| + |\partial_u T^{\text{out},u}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^3}.$$

We consider the change of variables $(w, \tau) = h(u, \tau, \mu) = (u + \varepsilon \cdot \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu), \tau)$. It is clearly well defined and injective, as

$$\partial_u w(u, \tau) = 1 + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\mu}{\varrho}\right).$$

We introduce

$$\tilde{\Delta}(w, \tau, \mu) = \Delta(h^{-1}(w, \tau), \mu) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ik(\frac{w}{\varepsilon} - \tau)},$$

and we have that

$$(4.20) \quad |\partial_w \tilde{\Delta}(w, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^3}.$$

From (4.20) and using that $\partial_w \tilde{\Delta}(w, \tau, \mu)$ is analytic in τ in a strip of width σ we bound each Fourier coefficient:

$$\left| \frac{ik}{\varepsilon} \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) \cdot e^{ikw/\varepsilon} \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|\sigma}.$$

We use this inequality to obtain bounds for $\Upsilon^{[k]}$. We first take $k > 0$, and we consider the point $u^* = -i(\pi/2 - \varepsilon\varrho)$ and $\mathcal{C}^* = \mathcal{C}(u^*, \tau)$. We particularize the previous inequality—valid for all w —for the value $w^* = -i(\pi/2 - \varepsilon\varrho) + \varepsilon \cdot \mathcal{C}^*$:

$$\left| \frac{ik}{\varepsilon} \Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu, \varepsilon) \cdot e^{|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho + i\mathcal{C}^*)} \right| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|\sigma}.$$

As $|\mathcal{C}^*| \leq \frac{M}{\varrho}$,

$$|\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} \cdot e^{-|k|\sigma},$$

and, by Lemma 4.1, we get the result. For $k < 0$ we argue analogously with $u^* = i(\pi/2 - \varepsilon\varrho)$. ■

In the following lemma we find an explicit formula for $\Delta_j^{[k]}(u)$.

Lemma 4.9. *Take $j \geq 0$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then, for all $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$ the k -Fourier coefficient of Δ_j can be expressed as*

$$(4.21) \quad \Delta_j^{[k]}(u) = e^{-ik\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \Upsilon_j^{[-k]} + \sum_{m \neq 0} e^{im\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \left[\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,m}^{[m+k]}(u) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,m}^{[m+k]}(u) \right],$$

with

$$(4.22) \quad \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu,k}(u, \tau) := \sum_{l=1}^{j-\nu} \frac{(ik)^l}{l!} \sum_{\substack{a_1 + \dots + a_l = j-\nu \\ a_m \geq 1}} \mathcal{C}_{a_1}(u, \tau) \dots \mathcal{C}_{a_l}(u, \tau)$$

and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu,k}^{[l]}(u)$ the corresponding Fourier coefficients. Furthermore, the following bounds hold:

$$(4.23) \quad |\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}(u, \tau)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|k|^\ell}{\varrho^\ell}, \quad |\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}^{[l]}(u)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|k|^\ell}{\varrho^\ell} \cdot e^{-|l|\sigma}, \quad \ell = 1, \dots, j-1.$$

Proof. We use that $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$ and $\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu)$ depend analytically on μ and that $\Delta(u, \tau, 0) = \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, 0) = \Upsilon^{[k]}(0) = 0$, so they admit the expansions $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \mathcal{C}_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j$ and $\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq 1} \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \cdot \mu^j$. We fix $j \geq 1$ and we remark that M denotes a generic constant that can (and usually will) depend on j . Using these expansions and equating the terms of order μ^j in the expression (4.18) for $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$, we obtain

$$(4.24) \quad \Delta_j(u, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \left[\Upsilon_j^{[k]} + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} \Upsilon_\nu^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu,k}(u, \tau) \right],$$

with $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu,k}(u, \tau)$ defined in (4.22). We have used the absolute convergence of the series in μ of $\Upsilon^{[k]}(\mu)$ and $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$ to rearrange terms in the formula. We now find bounds for $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,k}, \dots, \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,k}$. We use that, from Theorem 4.3, for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{T}_\sigma$,

$$|\mathcal{C}_{a_m}(u, \tau)| \leq \frac{M}{\varrho},$$

and, hence,

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}(u, \tau)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|k|^\ell}{\varrho^\ell}, \quad \ell = 1, \dots, j-1,$$

which proves the first bound in (4.23). Note that $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,0} = 0$. We consider now the Fourier series of Δ_j and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}$ (in (4.22)): $\Delta_j(u, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \Delta_j^{[k]}(u) \cdot e^{ik\tau}$ and $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}(u, \tau) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}^{[l]}(u) \cdot e^{il\tau}$. Since $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}(u, \tau)$ is analytic in τ in a strip of width σ and satisfies the first bound (4.23), we have that

$$|\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}^{[l]}(u)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|k|^\ell}{\varrho^\ell} \cdot e^{-|l|\sigma}, \quad \ell = 1, \dots, j-1,$$

so (4.23) is proved. Plugging the Fourier series expansion of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\ell,k}(u, \tau)$ into (4.24), we obtain

$$(4.25) \quad \Delta_j(u, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \left[\Upsilon_j^{[k]} + \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{il\tau} \left(\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,k}^{[l]}(u) + \Upsilon_{j-2}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{2,k}^{[l]}(u) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,k}^{[l]}(u) \right) \right].$$

Besides, for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{T}_{\sigma/2}$,

$$\left| e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \right| \leq e^{|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho + \sigma/2)}.$$

With those bounds and Lemma 4.8 we can check whether all the terms in (4.25) are absolutely convergent series. Indeed, for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$, $\tau \in \mathbb{T}_{\sigma/2}$, the first term

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \right| &\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho)} e^{|k|(\sigma/2)} \cdot \frac{M}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} e^{-|k|\sigma} \\ &= M \cdot \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-|k|(\sigma/2 - M/\varrho)} < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where in the last inequality we have used that, for large enough ϱ , the exponent $-(\sigma/2 - M/\varrho)$ is negative. As for the next terms, we take $\nu = 1, \dots, j-1$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \Upsilon_{j-\nu}^{[k]} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{il\tau} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\nu,k}^{[l]}(u) \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho)} e^{|k|(\sigma/2)} \cdot \frac{M}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} e^{-|k|\sigma} \cdot M \cdot \frac{|k|^\nu}{\varrho} \\ &\leq \frac{M}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^4} \cdot \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{-|k|(\sigma/2 - M/\varrho)} \cdot |k|^\nu, \end{aligned}$$

where the last sum is finite provided, again, ϱ is large enough. Since all terms converge absolutely, we can rearrange expression (4.25):

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_j(u, \tau) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \Upsilon_j^{[k]} + \sum_{k \neq 0} \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik u/\varepsilon} e^{i(l-k)\tau} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,k}^{[l]}(u) + \Upsilon_{j-2}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{2,k}^{[l]}(u) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,k}^{[l]}(u) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where we have used that (see (4.22)) $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,0} = \dots = \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,0} = 0$. We set $l - k = m$. Since l runs over all integers, m does too:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta_j(u, \tau) &= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \cdot e^{-ik\tau} + \sum_{k \neq 0} \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} e^{im\tau} \\ &\quad \cdot \left[\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,k}^{[m+k]}(u) + \Upsilon_{j-2}^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{2,k}^{[m+k]}(u) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,k}^{[m+k]}(u) \right], \end{aligned}$$

and the expression (4.21) for $\Delta_j^{[k]}(u)$ is proven for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$. ■

We recall that, by definition, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is such that $1 \in G_n$ and $1 \notin G_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$. Then, Lemma 4.4 implies that $\Delta_j^{[\pm 1]}(u) = 0$ for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$. In the next lemma we will use this fact as a condition for a sharper bound on the coefficients $\Upsilon_j^{[\pm 1]}$.

Lemma 4.10. *For $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$ the following bound for the Taylor coefficient $\Upsilon_j^{[\pm 1]}$ holds:*

$$(4.26) \quad |\Upsilon_j^{[\pm 1]}| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}$$

for ϱ as defined in formula (4.3) large enough.

Proof. Assume $n > 1$ (the case $n = 1$ is void). When $j = 1$, by formula (4.21),

$$\Delta_1^{[\pm 1]}(u) = e^{\mp i\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \Upsilon_1^{[\mp 1]}.$$

Since $1 \notin G_1$, Lemma 4.4 implies $\Delta_1^{[\pm 1]}(u) = 0$ and, hence, $\Upsilon_1^{[\mp 1]} = 0$. In particular, it satisfies the inequality in the statement.

Take $j = 2, \dots, n - 1$. Assume by induction that $\Upsilon_\nu^{[\pm 1]}$ satisfies the bound in (4.26) if $\nu = 1, \dots, j - 1$. Using formula (4.21), we obtain

$$\Delta_j^{[k]}(u) = e^{-ik\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \Upsilon_j^{[-k]} + \sum_{m \neq 0} e^{im\frac{u}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \left[\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,m}^{[k+m]}(u) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,m}^{[k+m]}(u) \right].$$

Since $1 \notin G_j$, by Lemma 4.4, $\Delta_j^{[\pm 1]}(u) = 0$. We take $k = 1$ and equate the previous formula to 0. Redistributing and replacing $u = 0$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Upsilon_j^{[-1]} &= - \sum_{m \neq 0} \Upsilon_{j-1}^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,m}^{[1+m]}(0) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,m}^{[1+m]}(0) \\ &= - \left(\Upsilon_{j-1}^{[1]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,1}^{[2]}(0) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[1]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,1}^{[2]}(0) + \Upsilon_{j-1}^{[-1]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,-1}^{[0]}(0) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[-1]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,-1}^{[0]}(0) \right) \\ &\quad - \left(\sum_{|m| > 1} \Upsilon_{j-1}^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{1,m}^{[1+m]}(0) + \dots + \Upsilon_1^{[m]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-1,m}^{[1+m]}(0) \right) =: A + B. \end{aligned}$$

To bound A we use the induction hypothesis along with the bounds of $\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\nu,m}^{[l]}$ given by Lemma 4.9:

$$|A| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} \cdot \left(\frac{M}{\varrho} \cdot e^{-2\sigma(j-1)} + \frac{M}{\varrho} \cdot (j-1) \right) \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^5}.$$

To bound B we use Lemma 4.8 as well as Lemma 4.9:

$$\begin{aligned} |B| &\leq \sum_{|m|>1} M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|m|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} \cdot e^{-|m|\sigma} \left(M \cdot \frac{|m|}{\varrho} e^{-|1+m|\sigma} + \dots + M \cdot \frac{|m|^{j-1}}{\varrho} e^{-|1+m|\sigma} \right) \\ &\leq \sum_{|m|>1} M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-|m|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)} \cdot e^{-|m|\sigma} M \cdot \frac{(j-1)}{\varrho} |m|^{j-1} e^{-\sigma} e^{-|m|\sigma} \\ &\leq \sum_{|m|>1} M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} \cdot |m|^{j-1} e^{-|m|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho + 2\sigma)} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}. \end{aligned}$$

We complete the proof by combining the bounds for A and B . ■

By Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.10, $\Upsilon_j^{[k]}$ with $j = 1, \dots, n-1$ are, at least, of order $\mathcal{O}(e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2})$. To finish the proof of Proposition 4.7 we only need to prove that the size of the coefficients transfers to the size of the function when u and τ are real.

End of the proof of Proposition 4.7. We consider formula (4.24),

$$\Delta_j(u, \tau) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \left[\Upsilon_j^{[k]} + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} \Upsilon_\nu^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, k}(u, \tau) \right],$$

and evaluate it for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \cap \{|\Im(u)| < \varrho\varepsilon\}$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{T}$. We also use Lemma 4.9 to bound $|\tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{\nu, k}(u, \tau)|$. We split the sum into $k = \pm 1$ (we bound with Lemma 4.10) and $|k| > 1$ (we use Lemma 4.8):

$$\begin{aligned} &|\Delta_j(u, \tau) - \Upsilon_j^{[0]}| \\ &= \left| \sum_{k \neq 0} e^{ik(u/\varepsilon - \tau)} \cdot \left[\Upsilon_j^{[k]} + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} \Upsilon_\nu^{[k]} \cdot \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, k}(u, \tau) \right] \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k \neq 0} e^{|k| \frac{\varrho\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}} \cdot \left[\left| \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \right| + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} \left| \Upsilon_\nu^{[k]} \right| \cdot \left| \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, k}(u, \tau) \right| \right] \\ &\leq e^\varrho \cdot \left| \Upsilon_j^{[1]} \right| + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} e^\varrho \cdot \left| \Upsilon_\nu^{[1]} \right| \cdot \left| \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, 1}(u, \tau) \right| + e^\varrho \cdot \left| \Upsilon_j^{[-1]} \right| + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} e^\varrho \cdot \left| \Upsilon_\nu^{[-1]} \right| \cdot \left| \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, -1}(u, \tau) \right| \\ &\quad + \sum_{|k|>1} e^{|k| \cdot \varrho} \cdot \left| \Upsilon_j^{[k]} \right| + \sum_{\nu=1}^{j-1} e^{|k| \cdot \varrho} \cdot \left| \Upsilon_\nu^{[k]} \right| \cdot \left| \tilde{\mathcal{C}}_{j-\nu, k}(u, \tau) \right| \\ &\leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} \cdot e^\varrho \cdot \left(1 + \frac{j-1}{\varrho} \right) + \sum_{|k|>1} M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-|k|(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \\ &\quad \cdot e^{|k| \cdot \varrho} \cdot \left(1 + \sum_{l=1}^{j-1} \frac{|k|^l}{\varrho} \right) \\ &\leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - \frac{3}{2}\varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^4} + M \cdot \frac{|\mu| \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho - M/\varrho)}}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon \varrho^3} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho)}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the previous bounds hold for $u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \cap \{|\Im(u)| < \varrho\varepsilon\}$, we obtain

$$|\partial_u \Delta_j(u, \tau)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho)}$$

via a Cauchy estimate. Note that $\partial_u \Upsilon_j^{[0]} = 0$. ■

4.4. Analysis of $\Delta^{\geq n}$. Define δ_0 :

$$(4.27) \quad \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu) := \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon} \cdot \Re \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i(\tau - \frac{u}{\varepsilon})} \right).$$

From (4.6) in Theorem 4.3 we know that

$$(4.28) \quad |\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}.$$

In this section we focus on the analysis of $\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n} - \partial_u \delta_0$, with $\Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu) = \sum_{j \geq n} \Delta_j(u, \tau) \cdot \mu^j$, the tail of the Taylor series of Δ around $\mu = 0$, starting at n . To this end, we use (4.28) together with a suitable version of the Schwarz lemma.

Lemma 4.11. *Let $\eta > 0$, $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$, and let h be an analytic function of μ defined in $B_\eta \subset \mathbb{C}$. Assume that $\sup\{|h(\mu)| : \mu \in B_\eta\} \leq M_h$ for some constant M_h . Let $h(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq 0} h_j \cdot \mu^j$ be its power expansion around $\mu = 0$.*

1. *If $h^{(j)}(0) = 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, \nu - 1$, then $|h(\mu)| \leq |\mu|^\nu \cdot \eta^{-\nu} \cdot M_h$.*
2. *There exists a constant M_2 (depending only on ν and η) such that the function $h^{\geq \nu}(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq \nu} h_j \cdot \mu^j$ is bounded by $|h^{\geq \nu}(\mu)| \leq |\mu|^\nu \cdot M_2 \cdot M_h$.*

Remark 4.12. We will be using Lemma 4.11 for functions depending on u, τ, ε , and μ . We will consider the analytic dependence on μ and regard the rest of the variables as parameters. Note that the constants appearing in the bounds of the lemma only depend on the radius of the ball of analyticity with respect to μ and the integer ν . In particular, the dependence on the bounds on the parameter ε remains unaltered.

The following proposition is an almost straightforward consequence of bound (4.28) and Lemma 4.11.

Proposition 4.13. *Let $\Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu)$ be the tail of the Taylor series of $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu)$. Then*

$$(4.29) \quad |\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}.$$

Proof. From (4.28) and taking into account that $|\mu| \leq \mu_0$, we have that

$$|\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2}.$$

Moreover, by Theorem 2.4, $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) = \sum_{j \geq n} \chi_j^{[-1]} \cdot \mu^j$. Since the only dependence on μ of δ_0 is through $\chi^{[-1]}(\mu)$, $\delta_0(u, \tau, \mu) = \delta_0^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu)$. Then, using Lemma 4.11 with $\nu = n$, we obtain the bound

$$|\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu)| = |\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n}(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}. \quad \blacksquare$$

4.5. End of the proof of Theorem 2.6. To obtain the first asymptotic expression we differentiate (4.27):

$$\partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{2e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}}}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot \Im \left(\chi^{[-1]}(\mu) \cdot e^{i(\tau - \frac{u}{\varepsilon})} \right).$$

Let us now perform the error estimates. Taking into account that $\partial_u \delta_0 = \partial_u \delta_0^{\geq n}$, we split the error term:

$$\partial_u \Delta - \partial_u \delta_0 = \Delta^{< n} + \partial_u \Delta^{\geq n} - \partial_u \delta_0.$$

For the first part we use Proposition 4.7:

$$|\partial_u \Delta^{< n}(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2 \varrho^4} \cdot e^{-2(\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} - 2\varrho)} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2}.$$

To bound $|\partial_u \Delta^{\geq n} - \partial_u \delta_0|$ we use Proposition 4.13. Then,

$$|\partial_u \Delta(u, \tau, \mu) - \partial_u \delta_0(u, \tau, \mu)| \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon} \cdot 2} + M \cdot \frac{|\mu|^n}{\log(1/\varepsilon) \cdot \varepsilon^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{\pi}{2\varepsilon}},$$

whence the result follows.

As for item 3, we deduce it by taking the particular cases $n = 1$ and $n = 2$ in Theorem 2.4.

Appendix A. The function \mathcal{C} . Proof of Theorem 4.3. For the proof of this theorem we adapt the methodology in [4]: we split the equation into two parts and use a fixed point argument to find the solution in a specific function space. We work with functions defined in $\mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma$ (see (4.3)), and we define the Fourier norm:

$$\|f\|_{\alpha, \sigma} = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \|f^{[k]}\|_\alpha \cdot e^{|k|\sigma},$$

where

$$\|f\|_\alpha = \sup_{u \in \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}} \{|u^2 + (\pi/2)^2|^\alpha \cdot |f(u)|\}.$$

We consider the following Banach spaces:

$$\mathcal{P}_\alpha = \{f(u, \tau) : \mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}} \times \mathbb{T}_\sigma \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f \text{ analytic and } \|f\|_{\alpha, \sigma} < \infty\}.$$

The function \mathcal{C} is such that $\Delta(u, \tau, \mu) = \Upsilon(u - \varepsilon\tau + \varepsilon \cdot \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu))$. By subtracting the Hamilton–Jacobi equation (4.1) for the stable and unstable manifolds, we obtain

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) (\partial_u T^u(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u T^s(u, \tau, \mu)) \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} + \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) \right).$$

Denoting $A(u, \tau, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) (\partial_u T^u(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u T^s(u, \tau, \mu))$, we rewrite the equation as

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} A(u, \tau, \mu) + A(u, \tau, \mu) \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)$$

or, equivalently,

$$(A.1) \quad \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} A(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u (A(u, \tau, \mu) \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)) - \mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) \partial_u A(u, \tau, \mu).$$

This equation is of the type

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau \mathcal{C}(u, \tau) + \partial_u \mathcal{C}(u, \tau) = h(u, \tau).$$

In order to invert the linear operator on the left-hand side in the domain $\mathcal{D}_{\varrho, \phi}^{\text{out}}$, we expand it in Fourier series and define an inverse for each harmonic:

$$\mathcal{C}^{[k]}(u) = \mathcal{C}^{[k]}(a_k) \cdot e^{\frac{ik}{\varepsilon}(a_k - u)} + \int_{a_k}^u e^{i\frac{k}{\varepsilon}(s-u)} h^{[k]}(s) ds,$$

where $a_k = i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varrho\varepsilon)$ if $k > 0$, $a_k = -i(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varrho\varepsilon)$ if $k < 0$ and $a_0 = -\rho$ (see (277) in [4]). Since we are looking for any solution, we pick $\mathcal{C}^{[k]}(a_k) = 0$, and we have

$$\mathcal{C}^{[k]}(u) = \int_{a_k}^u e^{i\frac{k}{\varepsilon}(s-u)} h^{[k]}(s) ds.$$

Using the notation

$$(A.2) \quad \mathcal{G}^{[k]}(h) = \int_{a_k}^u e^{i\frac{k}{\varepsilon}(s-u)} h^{[k]}(s) ds,$$

we can define the inverse operator as

$$(A.3) \quad \mathcal{G}(h) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \mathcal{G}^{[k]}(h) e^{ik\tau}.$$

We state in the following lemma the relevant properties of \mathcal{G} and refer the reader to Lemma 9.2 in [4] for the details of the proof.

Lemma A.1. *The operator \mathcal{G} defined on \mathcal{P}_α satisfies the following properties for $h \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$ with $\alpha \geq 0$:*

1. $\partial_u(\mathcal{G}(h)) \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$ and $\|\partial_u(\mathcal{G}(h))\|_{\alpha, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \|h\|_{\alpha, \sigma}$.
2. If $h^{[0]} = 0$, $\mathcal{G}(h) \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$ and $\|\mathcal{G}(h)\|_{\alpha, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \varepsilon \|h\|_{\alpha, \sigma}$.
3. $\mathcal{G}(\partial_u h) \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$ and $\|\mathcal{G}(\partial_u h)\|_{\alpha, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \|h\|_{\alpha, \sigma}$.
4. If $\alpha > 1$ $\mathcal{G}(h) \in \mathcal{P}_{\alpha-1}$ and $\|\mathcal{G}(h)\|_{\alpha-1, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \|h\|_{\alpha, \sigma}$.
5. $\mathcal{G}(h) \in \mathcal{P}_\alpha$ and $\|\mathcal{G}(h)\|_{\alpha, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \|h\|_{\alpha, \sigma}$.

In the following lemma we state and prove some properties of the function $A(u, \tau, \mu)$.

Lemma A.2. *The function $A(u, \tau, \mu)$ satisfies $A \in \mathcal{P}_1$, $\partial_u A \in \mathcal{P}_1$, $A^{[0]} \in \mathcal{P}_2$, and $\|A\|_{1, \sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu| \varepsilon$, $\|\partial_u A\|_{1, \sigma} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho}$, $\|A^{[0]}\|_{2, \sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|^2 \varepsilon^2$. As a consequence, $\|\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A)\|_{1, \sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu| \varepsilon$.*

Proof. By Theorem 4.2, $\partial_u T^{s,u} \in \mathcal{P}_3$ and $\|\partial_u T^{u,s}\|_{3,\sigma} \leq M|\mu|\varepsilon$. Besides, from the fact that $\cosh(u)$ has a pole of order 1 close to the singularities $\pm i\frac{\pi}{2}$, it follows that $-\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) \in \mathcal{P}_{-2}$. Thus, $A \in \mathcal{P}_1$ and

$$\|A\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|\varepsilon.$$

Due to the geometry of the domain and using Cauchy’s formula for the derivative, we can find a bound for the derivative in the same space—reducing slightly ϱ and ρ —dividing the norm by $\varrho\varepsilon$. This yields the bound

$$\|A\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho}.$$

As for the average, $A^{[0]}(u, \mu)$, we express it in terms of the average of the invariant manifolds:

$$A^{[0]}(u, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) \left(\partial_u T^{u,[0]}(u, \mu) + \partial_u T^{s,[0]}(u, \mu) \right).$$

As $T^u(u, \tau, \mu)$ and $T^s(u, \tau, \mu)$ satisfy (4.1),

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \partial_\tau T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) + \partial_u T^{u,s}(u, \tau, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) (\partial_u T^{u,s})^2(u, \tau, \mu) + 2\mu \frac{g(\tau)}{\cosh^2(u)},$$

and, since $g^{[0]} = 0$, we have

$$\partial_u T^{u,s,[0]}(u, \mu) = -\frac{1}{8} \cosh^2(u) ((\partial_u T^{u,s})^2)^{[0]}(u, \mu).$$

From Theorem 4.2 we know that $\|\partial_u T^{u,s}\|_{3,\sigma} \leq M|\mu|\varepsilon$. Therefore, by property 5 of Lemma A.1

$$\|T^{u,s,[0]}\|_4 \leq M \cdot |\mu|^2 \varepsilon^2.$$

As a consequence,

$$\|A^{[0]}\|_2 \leq M \cdot |\mu|^2 \varepsilon^2.$$

Finally, we deal with $\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A(u, \tau, \mu))$. We rewrite it as

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A^{[0]}) + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A - A^{[0]}) =: N_1 + N_2.$$

By item 4 of Lemma A.1,

$$\|N_1\|_{1,\sigma} \leq \frac{M}{\varepsilon} \cdot \|A^{[0]}\|_{2,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|^2 \varepsilon,$$

and, using item 2 of Lemma A.1, we obtain

$$\|N_2\|_{1,\sigma} \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} M \cdot \varepsilon \|A - A^{[0]}\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|\varepsilon. \quad \blacksquare$$

We now define the linear operator $\mathcal{L}(h) = \mathcal{G}(\partial_u(A \cdot h)) - \mathcal{G}(\partial_u A \cdot h)$.

Lemma A.3. *The operator $\mathcal{L} : \mathcal{P}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_1$ is well defined, and it satisfies $\|\mathcal{L}(h)\|_{1,\sigma} \leq \frac{M}{\varrho} \cdot \|h\|_{1,\sigma}$.*

Proof. By Lemma A.2, $\|A\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|\varepsilon$, and, by item 3 of Lemma A.1,

$$\|\mathcal{G}(\partial_u(A \cdot h))\|_{2,\sigma} \leq M\|A \cdot h\|_{2,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|\varepsilon\|h\|_{1,\sigma}.$$

Therefore,

$$\|\mathcal{G}(\partial_u(A \cdot h))\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho} \|h\|_{1,\sigma}.$$

Using Lemma A.2, we have $\|\partial_u A\|_1 \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho}$, and, by item 1 of Lemma A.1,

$$\|\mathcal{G}(\partial_u A \cdot h)\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \|\partial_u A \cdot h\|_{2,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho} \|h\|_{1,\sigma}. \quad \blacksquare$$

Finally, we can write (A.1) as

$$(I - \mathcal{L})(\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu)) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A(u, \tau, \mu)).$$

By Lemma A.3, $I - \mathcal{L}$ is invertible in \mathcal{P}_1 , so that $\mathcal{C}(u, \tau, \mu) = (I - \mathcal{L})^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A(u, \tau, \mu)) \right) \in \mathcal{P}_1$ and, using Lemma A.2, we have

$$\|\mathcal{C}\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \left\| \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \mathcal{G}(A) \right\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot |\mu|\varepsilon.$$

We obtain the bound for the derivative by a straightforward application of Cauchy's formula and by slightly reducing ϱ and ρ :

$$\|\partial_u \mathcal{C}\|_{1,\sigma} \leq M \cdot \frac{|\mu|}{\varrho}.$$

Appendix B. Proof of Lemma 4.11. We begin with the first item. The function

$$\tilde{h}(\mu) = \begin{cases} \frac{h(\mu)}{\mu^\nu}, & \mu \neq 0, \\ \frac{h^{(\nu)}}{\nu!}, & \mu = 0, \end{cases}$$

is analytic in $\mathcal{B}_\eta(0)$. The maximum principle forces the maximum of the function to be at a point μ^* such that $|\mu^*| = \eta$. Then

$$|\tilde{h}(\mu)| = \left| \frac{h(\mu)}{\mu^\nu} \right| \leq \max_{|\mu|=\eta} \frac{|h(\mu)|}{|\mu^\nu|} \leq \frac{M_h}{\eta^\nu},$$

and from here we have the result

$$|h(\mu)| \leq \eta^{-\nu} \cdot |\mu|^\nu \cdot M_h.$$

Now we prove the second item. Since

$$h^{\geq \nu}(\mu) = h(\mu) - \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} h_j \cdot \mu^j,$$

we use Lemma 4.1 to bound the second term on the right-hand side. We have a constant M_1 depending only on ν such that $|h_j| \leq M_1 \cdot M_h$. Hence,

$$|h^{\geq n}(\mu)| \leq |h(\mu)| + \left| \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} h_j \cdot \mu^j \right| \leq M_h + M_1 \cdot M_h \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} |\eta|^j \leq \left(1 + M_1 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} |\eta|^j \right) \cdot M_h$$

and the first item of Lemma 4.11 (already proven) implies

$$|h^{\geq n}(\mu)| \leq \eta^{-\nu} \cdot |\mu|^\nu \cdot \left(1 + M_1 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} |\eta|^j \right) \cdot M_h = |\mu|^\nu \cdot M_2 \cdot M_h$$

with $M_2 = \eta^{-\nu} \cdot (1 + M_1 \cdot \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} |\eta|^j)$ only depending on ν and η .

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