

# A NEW SUFFICIENT CONDITION IN ORDER THAT THE REAL JACOBIAN CONJECTURE IN $\mathbb{R}^2$ HOLDS

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ABSTRACT. Let  $F = (f, g) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a polynomial map such that  $\det(DF(x, y))$  is nowhere zero and  $F(0, 0) = (0, 0)$ . In this work we give a new sufficient condition for the injectivity of  $F$ . We also state a conjecture when  $\det(DF(x, y)) = \text{constant} \neq 0$  and  $F(0, 0) = (0, 0)$  equivalent to the Jacobian conjecture.

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF THE MAIN RESULT

Let  $F = (f, g) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a smooth map such that the determinant of the Jacobian matrix  $\det(DF)$  is nowhere zero. By the Inverse Theorem such a map  $F$  is a local diffeomorphism. However this map is not always an injective map. But with some additional conditions it holds that  $F$  is a global diffeomorphism, see for instance [9, 12, 20].

The *real Jacobian conjecture*, stated by Keller [18] in 1939, says that when  $F$  is a polynomial map, then  $F$  is injective. However in 1994 Pinchuk [19] gave a counterexample to this conjecture providing a non injective polynomial map with nonvanishing Jacobian determinant. Nevertheless with additional conditions the conjecture holds, for instance in [3, 5] it was shown that the conjecture is true if the degree of  $f$  is at most 4. In [4] the following result provides two independent sufficient conditions for the validity of the real Jacobian conjecture.

**Theorem 1.** *Let  $F = (f, g) : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  be a polynomial map such that  $\det(DF)$  is nowhere zero and  $F(0, 0) = (0, 0)$ . If the higher homogeneous terms of the polynomials  $ff_x + gg_x$  and  $ff_y + gg_y$  do not have real linear factors in common, then  $F$  is injective.*

Theorem 1 improves a preliminary result in [6] which said: if  $\deg f = \deg g$  and that the homogeneous terms of higher degree of  $f$  and  $g$  do not have real linear factors in common, then  $F$  is injective. A similar

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