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STRONG DIFFERENTIAL OBSERVABILITY FOR SAMPLED SYSTEMS

SABEUR AMMAR*, JEAN-CLAUDE VIVALDA†, AND BASMA ZITOUNI*

Abstract. In this paper we prove that, generically, a sampled data system is strongly differentially observable provided that the number of outputs is greater than the number of inputs plus one.

Key words. observability, sampled systems, genericity, transversality

AMS subject classifications. 93B07, 93C57

1. Introduction. In this paper we consider a controlled continuous time system written as

$$(1.1) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x} = f(x, u) \\ y = h(x). \end{cases}$$

Given a time T , to system (1.1), we relate the following continuous-discrete-time system

$$(1.2) \quad \begin{cases} \dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u_k), t \in [kT, (k+1)T) \\ y_k = h(x(kT)) \end{cases}$$

where the control u is maintained constant on the intervals $[kT, (k+1)T)$ and the measurements of the state are made only at each of the times $0, T, 2T, \dots$. System (1.2) is called the sampled data system related to (1.1).

This paper is the continuation of [2] (see also <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01630461>), in the cited paper, we dealt with the problem of the observability after sampling. To be more precise, we proved that the set of pairs (f, h) which make the sampled system (1.2) strongly observable, is everywhere dense for the Whitney topology; in the present paper, we intend to prove that the strong *differential* observability is also generic.

The reason for this work has been developed in the introduction of our above-mentioned paper; the reader will also find therein some useful references on this subject.

The paper is organized as follows: in the next section, we state the precise formulation of the problem we deal with; then we recall some useful facts from the transversality theory. Finally, our main theorem is proved throughout three propositions.

1.1. Notations and problem formulation . In system (1.1), the state x belongs to a compact manifold X with dimension n , the control u belongs to another compact manifold U whose dimension is denoted by d_u and the mapping h takes its values in \mathbf{R}^{d_y} . As usual we denote by $T_x X$ the tangent space to X at x , by TX the tangent bundle, and by $T^2(X)$ the double tangent bundle. A parametrized vector

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field will be a C^∞ mapping defined from $X \times U$ into TX such that, for every $u \in U$, $f(\cdot, u)$ is a vector field defined on X . The set of parametrized vector fields defined on X will be denoted by $\Gamma_U(X)$. If f belongs to $\Gamma_U(X)$, we denote by φ_t^u the flow generated by the vector field $f(\cdot, u)$ (the parameter u being fixed); so for every $x \in X$, every $u \in U$, and every $t \geq 0$, we have

$$\varphi_0^u(x) = x \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{d\varphi_t^u(x)}{dt} = f(\varphi_t^u(x), u).$$

Let u_0, u_1, \dots be a sequence of controls (*i.e.* a sequence of elements of U), for $k \geq 1$, we denote by \underline{u}_k the finite sequence $\underline{u}_k = (u_0, \dots, u_{k-1})$.

Let $\psi : M \rightarrow N$ be a differentiable mapping between two manifolds M and N , the notation $d\psi(x)$ will stand for the differential of ψ at x ; let $\xi \in T_x M$ be a tangent vector, $d\psi(x) \cdot \xi$ will denote the image of ξ under $d\psi(x)$.

Hereafter, together with the parametrized vector field, and the observation mapping h , given a sampling time $T > 0$, we consider the mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ defined as

$$(1.3) \quad \begin{aligned} \Theta_T^{f,h} : X \times U^{2n} &\longrightarrow (\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{2n+1} \times U^{2n} \\ (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) &\longmapsto (h(x_0), h(x_1), \dots, h(x_{2n}), \underline{u}_{2n}) \end{aligned}$$

where the sequence $(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{2n})$ is defined recursively by $x_0 = x$ and $x_{k+1} = \varphi_T^{u_k}(x_k)$. Also, we denote by y_i the values taken by h at x_i *i.e.* $y_i = h(x_i)$.

DEFINITION 1.1. *We will say that the sampled data system (1.2) is strongly differentially observable if the mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ defined above is a one-to-one embedding.*

The space $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ is endowed with the Whitney topology (which amounts to the C^∞ topology, since the spaces X and U are compact). As mentioned in the introduction, in [2], we showed that, generically, system (1.2) is strongly observable (*i.e.* $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is one-to-one); in this paper, we will show that, in addition, mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is generically an embedding. To be more precise, we will prove that the set of pairs $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that the mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an injective embedding is open and dense provided that $d_y \geq d_u + 2$ (case $d_u > 0$) or $d_y \geq 1$ (case $d_u = 0$).

1.2. Reminders and some facts from transversality theory. The tools used in this paper come from the transversality theory, hereafter, we recall the notion of transversality as well as the Abraham's theorem of density [1] which will be intensively in the proof of our main result.

DEFINITION 1.2 (Transversality). *Let f be a smooth mapping between two smooth manifolds X and Y , W a submanifold of Y and x a point in X . We will say that f is transversal to W at x if either*

- $f(x) \notin W$, or
- $f(x) \in W$ and $T_{f(x)}Y = T_{f(x)}W + df_x(T_xX)$.

We will say that f is transversal to W if it is transversal to W at every $x \in X$. We will use the symbol \pitchfork to denote the transversality.

We recall also the notion of representation: let \mathcal{A}, X and Y be C^r manifolds and ρ a map from \mathcal{A} to $C^r(X, Y)$. For $a \in \mathcal{A}$, $\rho_a : X \rightarrow Y$ is the map defined as $\rho_a(x) = \rho(a)(x)$. We say that ρ is a C^r representation if the evaluation map:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ev}_\rho : \mathcal{A} \times X &\longrightarrow Y \\ (a, x) &\longmapsto \rho_a(x) = \rho(a)(x) \end{aligned}$$

is a C^r map from $\mathcal{A} \times X$ to Y .

THEOREM 1.3 (Transversal density theorem). *Let \mathcal{A}, X, Y be C^r manifolds, $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow C^r(X, Y)$ a C^r representation, $W \subset Y$ a submanifold (not necessarily closed), and $\text{ev}_\rho : \mathcal{A} \times X \rightarrow Y$ the evaluation map. Define $\mathcal{A}_W \subset \mathcal{A}$ by:*

$$\mathcal{A}_W = \{a \in \mathcal{A} \mid \rho_a \pitchfork W\}$$

Assume that:

1. X has a finite dimension n and W has a finite codimension q in Y ;
2. \mathcal{A} and X are second countable;
3. $r > \max(0, n - q)$;
4. $\text{ev}_\rho \pitchfork W$.

Then \mathcal{A}_W is residual in \mathcal{A} .

In this theorem, it is important to notice that manifold \mathcal{A} is not necessarily finite dimensional; it may be a Banach space or an open subset of a Banach space.

1.2.1. Periodic trajectories. Let $f \in \Gamma_U(X)$, $u \in Y$, $x \in X$, we assume that x belongs to a periodic trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u)$. Let us denote by π_0 the prime period of this trajectory, *i.e.*, π_0 is the smallest positive number τ such that $\varphi_{\pi_0}^u(x) = x$. As we have $d\varphi_{\pi_0}^u(x) \cdot f(x, u) = f(\varphi_{\pi_0}^u(x), u) = f(x, u)$, the number 1 is an eigenvalue of $A := d\varphi_{\pi_0}^u(x)$. In the sequel we will have to consider expressions like $\text{Id} + A + \dots + A^k$ and we will need that this sum of linear mappings be invertible; this is certainly true if, apart from 1, the other eigenvalues have modulus different from 1. The theorem of Kupka-Smale [4, 5] asserts that this is generically the case for a vector field. Let $a > 0$, hereafter, we denote by $\mathcal{G}_2(a)$ the subset of $\Gamma(X)$ of these vector fields f such that

- if x is a singular point of f , then for every $t \neq 0$, $d\varphi(x) : T_x X \rightarrow T_x X$ has no complex eigenvalue of modulus 1;
- if x belongs to a periodic trajectory of f with period $0 < \pi_0 \leq a$, then denoting by $1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ the eigenvalues of $d\varphi_{\pi_0}(x)$, we have $|\lambda_i| \neq 1$ for $i = 2, \dots, n$.

Recall that the manifolds X and U are assumed to be compact. We have

THEOREM 1.4 (Kupka-Smale). *Let $a > 0$, the set $\mathcal{G}_2(a)$ is residual; moreover for the C^r topology ($r < +\infty$), $\mathcal{G}_2(a)$ is open and dense.*

This theorem has been generalized for parametrized vector fields when $\dim U = 1$ (see [6]) but actually it is still true whatever the dimension of U ,¹ to be more precise we have:

THEOREM 1.5. *Let $a > 0$, the set $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$ of parametrized vector fields such that $f(\cdot, u) \in \mathcal{G}_2(a)$ for every $u \in U$ is a residual; moreover $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$ is open and dense for the C^r topology ($r < +\infty$).*

2. Main result.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let $T > 0$ be a given sampling time. The set of couples $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^p)$ such that system ((1.2)) is strongly differentially observable is an open and dense subset of $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_u})$ for the Whitney topology.*

The proof of this theorem result from three propositions. In these propositions, we have to deal with the periodic trajectories related to the vector field $f(\cdot, u)$, for $u \in U$.

3. Proof of the main result.

¹For a proof see <https://hal.inria.fr/hal-01630461>

3.1. Strategy of the proof. Given an initial condition x_0 and a sequence of controls u_{2n} , we consider the list

$$L = ((x_0, u_0), (x_1, u_1), \dots, (x_{2n}, u_{2n})) \in (X \times U)^{2n+1}.$$

In this list the elements can be all distinct or there may be some equalities between the pairs (x_i, u_i) or between the points x_i . Our strategy will be the following: we will consider some submanifold W together with some representation ρ , and we will prove the following results:

- By applying the *Transversal density theorem* [1], we will see that the set of couples $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_u})$ which are transversal to W is dense;
- the codimension of the chosen submanifold W being greater than the dimension of the domain of $\rho_{f,h}$, this implies that the range of $\rho_{f,h}$ does not intersect W ;
- the non belonging to the submanifold W gives us that $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ must be an immersion.

The choice of the submanifold W and of the representation ρ depends on the number of equalities occurring in the above list L ; hereafter, we will examine the different possibilities that can occur.

3.2. Different configurations. There may be some equalities between the elements (x_i, u_i) of list L ; in each equality class we retain the element with least index and we denote by L' the new list obtained by this method. This list can be written as

$$L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2, \dots = \underbrace{((x_0, u_0), (x_1, u_1), \dots, (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1}))}_{\mathcal{S}_1}, \underbrace{((x_p, u_p), \dots)}_{\mathcal{S}_2}, \dots$$

where the \mathcal{S}_i 's are sequences of consecutive terms, the consecutive terms between \mathcal{S}_i and \mathcal{S}_{i+1} having been cancelled. Roughly speaking L' is obtained from L by making some ‘‘gaps’’ in L ; moreover, whereas the pairs in L' are all distinct, there can exist some equalities between the points x_i of some pairs.

Besides lists $L, L', \mathcal{S}_1, \dots$ we will also consider the lists $L_x, L'_x, \mathcal{S}_{1,x}$ constituted by the first projections of the elements of $L, L', \mathcal{S}_1, \dots$ respectively; namely, we write

$$L_x = (x_0, \dots, x_{2n}), \quad L'_x = (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_p, \dots), \quad \dots$$

In the sequel, we will say that an equality $x_i = x_j$ ($i < j$) between two elements of L_x is a ‘‘suitable’’ equality if $(x_i, u_i) \in L'$ and $(x_{j-1}, u_{j-1}) \in L'$ (so, the element (x_j, u_j) may belong to $L \setminus L'$). Hereafter, we make a discussion according to the number of gaps in L and the number of equalities between the elements of L_x .

No gap. Assume first that there exist no gap in L , in other words, with our notations, we have $L = L'$.

- If there exists at most one equality between the elements of L_x , this configuration will be denoted by \mathbf{C}_0 .
- If there exists at least two equalities between the elements of L_x , this configuration will be denoted by \mathbf{C}_2 .

Exactly one gap. In this case we have $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2$ with \mathcal{S}_2 possibly empty. Denoting the elements of \mathcal{S}_1 by $(x_0, u_0), \dots, (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$, the element (x_j, u_j) is not in L' and, from the definition of L' , it yields an equality that we write $(x_i, u_i) = (x_j, u_j)$ with $i < j$; notice that the equality $x_i = x_j$ is a suitable equality, notice also that

if $\mathcal{S}_2 \neq \emptyset$, the first element (x_q, u_q) of \mathcal{S}_2 is equal to an element $(x_r, u_r) \in \mathcal{S}_1$ but $x_q = x_r$ is not a suitable equality.

- If there does not exist any suitable equality (other than $x_i = x_j$) between two elements of L_x , this configuration will be denoted by \mathbf{C}_1 .
- If there exists at least one other suitable equality between two elements of L'_x , this configuration will be denoted by \mathbf{C}_2 .

At least two gaps. In the case where there exists at least two gaps (so $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2 \cup \mathcal{S}_3 \cup \dots$) (with \mathcal{S}_3 possibly empty), we can find at least two suitable equalities among the elements of L_x . Let us write

$$\mathcal{S}_1 = \{x_0, \dots, x_{j-1}\}, \quad \mathcal{S}_2 = \{x_q, \dots, x_{p-1}\}$$

then there exists $i < j$ such that $x_i = x_j$ (and also $u_i = u_j$) and $k < p$ such that $x_p = x_k$ (and also $u_k = u_p$), from the definition of L' it follows that the elements (x_i, u_i) and (x_k, u_k) can be chosen in L' (they belong to $\mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2$). Moreover, the equalities $x_i = x_j$ and $x_k = x_p$ are suitable equalities. This configuration will also be denoted by \mathbf{C}_2 .

Hereafter we summarize the discussion made above.

Configuration \mathbf{C}_0 We are in the case where $L = L'$ and there exists at most one equality among the points x_i in L_x .

Configuration \mathbf{C}_1 There exists exactly one gap in L , *i.e.* $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2$ (with \mathcal{S}_2 possibly empty) and there does not exist any suitable equality between two elements of L'_x .

Configuration \mathbf{C}_2 There exists two suitable equalities between the elements of L_x . We will be more specific and describe more completely the situations where these configurations arise.

- First, these two suitable equalities can occur between some terms of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x}$, we will write them $x_i = x_j$ and $x_k = x_p$ with $i < j < p$ and $k < p$; these two equalities could involve only three elements : $x_i = x_j = x_p$ with $i < j < p$. Moreover, we will assume that p is the smallest index with this property: that is to say, we assume that there is no other equalities among the elements of the list (x_0, \dots, x_p) .
- Then, there can exist exactly one suitable equality, written $x_i = x_j$, among the elements of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x}$; in this case, there exists at least one gap, writing $\mathcal{S}_1 = ((x_0, u_0), \dots, (x_{p-1}, u_{p-1}))$, there exists $(x_k, u_k) \in \mathcal{S}_1$ such that $(x_k, u_k) = (x_p, u_p)$, which gives rise to a second suitable equality (notice that k could be equal to i or j).
- In the third sub-configuration, we have $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2 \cup \dots$ with $\mathcal{S}_2 \neq \emptyset$ and there is no equality among the elements of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x}$ but at least one suitable equality among an element x_p of $\mathcal{S}_{2,x}$ and an element of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x} \cup \mathcal{S}_{2,x}$; as before, in this case we get another suitable equality by considering the first element in the gap after \mathcal{S}_1 . Here also, we assume, that p is minimal for this property: there does not exist any other suitable equality among the elements of (x_0, \dots, x_p) .
- Finally the fourth and last sub-configuration occurs when there exist at least two gaps in L' : $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2 \cup \mathcal{S}_3$ (with \mathcal{S}_3 possibly empty), and when there exist no suitable equality among the terms of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x} \cup \mathcal{S}_{2,x}$, in this case the consideration of the first elements in the two first gaps gives rise to two suitable equalities.

3.3. Perturbation lemmas. Before going further, we recall a result which will be used in the subsequent proofs of the propositions, related to the different considered configurations. Take two vector fields f and ϕ defined on X and denote by φ_t and φ_t^λ ($\lambda \in \mathbf{R}$) the flows related to f and $f + \lambda\phi$ respectively (ϕ will be called a perturbation of f). In [1, *Perturbation theorem*, p. 107], the following formula is proved: for every $x \in X$, we have

$$(3.1) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} \varphi_t^\lambda(x) \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^t d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi \circ \varphi_{t-\sigma}(x) d\sigma.$$

Obviously, this formula can be extended to the case of parametrized vector fields. Consider f and ϕ in $\Gamma_U(X)$ and denote by $\varphi_t^{u,\lambda}$ the flow generated by the vector field $f(\cdot, u) + \lambda\phi(\cdot, u)$ (with u fixed). Starting from an initial condition x_0 , consider now the sequence $x_0^\lambda, x_1^\lambda, \dots$ defined recursively as $x_0^\lambda = x_0$ and $x_{i+1}^\lambda = \varphi_T^{u_i, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda)$, then applying formula (3.1), we deduce easily that

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_{i+1}^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} = J_i + \delta_i(J_{i-1}) + \dots + \delta_1(J_0)$$

where

$$J_k = \int_0^T d\varphi_\sigma^{u_k}(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_k}(x_k)) \cdot \phi(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_k}(x_k), u_k) d\sigma;$$

the integral J_k belongs to the tangent space of X at $\varphi_T^{u_k}(x_k) = x_{k+1}$. Moreover the δ_k 's are the mappings defined as

$$\delta_k = d(\varphi_T^{u_i} \circ \dots \circ \varphi_T^{u_k})(x_k).$$

Another lemma that we will use is the *Tangent perturbation lemma*, stated in the same work [1, *Tangent perturbation lemma*, p.110]; it is concerned with the perturbation of the tangent map $d\varphi_T(x)$ of the flow related to a vector field f . Denote by ω the canonical involution defined on $T^2(X)$, given that $\omega \circ df$ is a vector field defined on $T(X)$ whose flow is $d\varphi_t$, we derive the following formula [1, p. 110], which is similar to (3.1):

$$(3.2) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} d\varphi_t^\lambda(x) \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^t d^2\varphi_\sigma \circ \omega \circ d\phi \circ d\varphi_{t-\sigma}(x) d\sigma.$$

Denote by \mathcal{T} the trajectory passing through x and let us restrict ourselves to perturbation ϕ that are zero along \mathcal{T} . We will then have $\varphi_t^\lambda(x) = \varphi_t(x)$ for every $t \in \mathbf{R}$, so $d\varphi_T^\lambda(x)$ is a linear mapping from $T_x X$ to $T_{\varphi_T(x)} X$ and we can compute the derivative of $d\varphi_T^\lambda(x)$ with respect to λ at $\lambda = 0$. Let A be a linear mapping from $T_x X$ to $T_{\varphi_T(x)} X$ such that $A \cdot f(x) = 0$, the tangent perturbation lemma [1, p. 110] asserts that ϕ can be chosen such that this derivative is equal to A . If we look at the proof of this lemma, it is noteworthy that ϕ can be chosen equal to zero outside of an arbitrarily small neighborhood of \mathcal{T} .

In the sequel, we will have to consider two kind of perturbations of vector field f , one of them will serve to set the derivative of $\varphi_T^{u_s, \lambda}$ with respect to λ at $\lambda = 0$ at some predetermined value, the other one will be useful to adjust the value of the derivative of $d\varphi_T^{u_s, \lambda}(x_s^\lambda)$ at $\lambda = 0$. Denote respectively by ϕ_1 and ϕ_2 these two perturbations, as ϕ_2 restricted to the trajectories of the vector fields $f(\cdot, u_s)$ passing through the points

x_s is zero, it does not affect the value of the derivative of $\varphi_T^{u_s, \lambda}$ (cf (3.1)). Moreover, the derivative of $d\varphi_T^{u_s, \lambda}(x_s^\lambda)$ can be written as

$$(3.3) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} d\varphi_T^{u_s, \lambda}(x_s^\lambda) \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^t d^2 \varphi_\sigma^{u_s} \circ \omega \circ d\phi_2 \circ d\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_s}(x_s) d\sigma \\ + \int_0^t d^2 \varphi_\sigma^{u_s} \circ \omega \circ d\phi_1 \circ d\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_s}(x_s) d\sigma + d\varphi_T^{u_s} \circ \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_s^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0}$$

Notice, that in this sum, the first integral depends only on ϕ_2 while the two last terms depend only on ϕ_1 .

Hereafter, the proof of Theorem [Theorem 1.5](#) is achieved thanks to three propositions related to each configuration $\mathbf{C}_0, \mathbf{C}_1, \mathbf{C}_2$; we begin by dealing with the case of \mathbf{C}_0 configuration.

3.4. The pair $(x, \underline{u}_{2n+1})$ is under configuration \mathbf{C}_0 .

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Assume that the number of observations is greater than the number of controls (i.e $d_y > d_u$). Denote by \mathcal{O}_0^r the set of pairs $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that $\Theta_T^{f, h}$ is an immersion at $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ whenever the pair $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ is in configuration \mathbf{C}_0 . Then \mathcal{O}_0^r contains a residual set \mathcal{R}_0^r for the C^r topology.*

Proof. First, we choose a finite atlas \mathcal{A} of X ; given a parametrized vector field f , a point $x \in X$ and a sequence of controls $\underline{u}_{2n} \in U^{2n}$, there exists some charts $(U_0, \theta_0), \dots, (U_{2n}, \theta_{2n})$ in \mathcal{A} such that $x_0 \in U_0, \dots, x_{2n} \in U_{2n}$. The number of $2n+1$ -tuples of charts belonging to \mathcal{A} is finite; for each such $2n+1$ -tuple, we will prove the existence of a residual subset of $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ satisfying some property (explained below); obviously the intersection of all of these residual sets is still a residual set. We consider the following representation defined through the evaluation map ev_ρ whose domain is $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^{2n} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, codomain is $X^{2n} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^{2n} \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{2n} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and which is defined as

$$ev_\rho : (f, h, x, \underline{u}_{2n}, l) \longmapsto \\ ((x_0, \dots, \underline{\tilde{x}}_j, \dots, x_{2n}), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{2n-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, \underline{\underline{d\bar{h}}}_j, \dots, d\bar{h}_{2n}), l)$$

where

- \mathbf{P}^{n-1} denotes the $n-1$ dimensional real projective space;
- $d\bar{\varphi}_r$ (resp. $d\bar{h}_r$) denotes the local expression of $d\varphi_T^{u_r}(x_r)$ in the charts (U_r, θ_r) and (U_{r+1}, θ_{r+1}) (resp. $dh(x_r)$);
- the wavy underline indicates that the underlined terms have been canceled (in order to take into account the possibly equality $x_i = x_j$).

Below, we will denote by \tilde{A}_s the product $\tilde{A}_s := A_{s-1} \circ A_{s-2} \circ \dots \circ A_0$ (with $\tilde{A}_0 := \text{Id}$). Together with representation ρ , we consider the submanifold $W \subset X^{2n} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^{2n} \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{2n} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, \underline{\tilde{a}}_j, \dots, a_{2n}), (A_0, \dots, A_{2n-1}), (C_0, \dots, \underline{\underline{C}}_j, \dots, C_{2n}), \ell)$$

such that

- the elements $a_0, \dots, \underline{\tilde{a}}_j, \dots, a_{2n}$ are all distinct;
- we have the following equalities

$$C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_i \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell = 0, \\ C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \dots, \quad \dots, \quad C_{2n} \tilde{A}_{2n} \cdot \ell = 0.$$

First, we will compute the codimension of W . Clearly the mapping

$$(C_0, \dots, \underbrace{C_j}, \dots, C_{2n}, A_0, \dots, A_{2n-1}, \ell) \mapsto \\ (C_0 \cdot \ell, \dots, C_i \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell, \dots, C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell, C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell, \dots, C_{2n} \tilde{A}_{2n} \cdot \ell)$$

is a submersion, so the codimension of W is equal to $2n d_y$, which is greater than $2n - 1 + 2n d_u$, the dimension of the domain of ev_ρ because $d_y > d_u$.

Now, we will show that the evaluation map ev_ρ is transversal to W at every point

$$\mathcal{X} = (f, h, x, \underline{u_{2n+1}}, l) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^{2n} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}.$$

If $\text{ev}_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \notin W$, there is nothing to prove, so we will assume that $\text{ev}_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \in W$. Take $(\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathcal{L})$ a vector tangent to the codomain of ev_ρ at $\text{ev}_\rho(\mathcal{X})$ with $\mathfrak{X}_s \in \mathbf{T}_{x_s} X$ ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$), $\Phi_s \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})$, ($s = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$), $\mathfrak{H}_s \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$) and $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$. We have to prove that the transversality equation has (at least) one solution, that is to say, we have to prove that there exist $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$, $\eta \in C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$, $\xi \in \mathbf{T}_x X$, $v_s \in T_{u_s} U$ ($s = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$) and $l \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ as well as a vector ζ , which is tangent to W at $\text{ev}_\rho(\mathcal{X})$ such that

$$(3.4) \quad (\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathcal{L}) = \text{dev}_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \cdot (\phi, \eta, \xi, v, l) + \zeta.$$

We will prove this relation with $\phi \equiv 0$, $\xi = 0$, $v_s = 0$ ($s = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$) and $l = 0$. We denote by

$$\alpha_0, \dots, \underbrace{\alpha_j}, \dots, \alpha_{2n}, \mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{2n-1}, \mathcal{C}_0, \dots, \underbrace{\mathcal{C}_j}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{2n}, \mathcal{L}$$

the components of ζ ; the term ζ being tangent to submanifold W , notice that the components of ζ have to satisfy the following relations

$$(3.5a) \quad \mathcal{C}_0 \ell = 0$$

$$(3.5b) \quad \mathcal{C}_s \tilde{A}_s \ell + \mathcal{C}_s \sum_{\sigma=0}^{s-1} \Pi_\sigma(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_\sigma) \ell = 0, \quad s = 1, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$$

where $\Pi_\sigma(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_\sigma)$ is equal to the product \tilde{A}_s with the term A_σ replaced with \mathcal{A}_σ .

Now, in ζ , the components α_s ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$) can be chosen so that the $2n$ first equations in (3.4) be satisfied. We chose next the terms \mathcal{A}_s ($s = 0, \dots, 2n - 1$) in order to satisfy the following $2n$ equations in (3.4). The \mathcal{A}_s being so chosen, it is possible to find $2n$ homomorphisms \mathcal{C}_s ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$) in order to satisfy the relations (3.5). The \mathcal{C}_s being so chosen, as $\text{ev}_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \in W$, the x_s ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$) are all distinct, hence we can find $\eta \in C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that the $2n$ equations bearing on the \mathfrak{H}_s in (3.4) are satisfied. Finally, as \mathcal{L} can be chosen freely, the last equation in (3.4) can also be satisfied.

Thus, we can invoke the Abraham density theorem [Theorem 1.3](#): the set \mathcal{R}_0^r of pairs (f, h) such that $\rho_{f,h}$ is transverse to W is a residual but, here, transversality means non set membership because the codimension of W is greater than the dimension of the domain of $\rho_{f,h}$. Thus, if we take a pair (f, h) in this residual set; if point x , the sequence of controls $\underline{u_{2n}}$ and $l \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ are such that the points x_s ($s = 0, \dots, 2n, s \neq j$) are all distinct, one must have

$$dh(x_s) \circ d\varphi_T^{u_{s-1}}(x_{s-1}) \circ d\varphi_T^{u_0}(x_0) \cdot \ell \neq 0$$

for at least one index s . The point $\ell \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ being arbitrary, this proves that $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) . Now the intersection $\mathcal{R}_0^\infty := \bigcap_{r \geq 1} \mathcal{R}_0^r$ is a subset of $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ that is a residual for the C^∞ topology. Moreover for every pair $(f, h) \in \mathcal{R}_0^\infty$, if (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) is under \mathbf{C}_0 configuration relatively to (f, h) , then $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) . \square

3.5. The pair $(x, \underline{u}_{2n+1})$ is under configuration \mathbf{C}_1 . The proof of the following proposition needs some lemmas which has been postponed in appendix.

PROPOSITION 3.2. *Assume that the number of observations is greater than the number of controls (i.e $d_y > d_u$). Denote by \mathcal{O}_1^r the set of pairs $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ whenever the pair $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ is in configuration \mathbf{C}_1 . Then \mathcal{O}_1^r contains a residual for the C^r topology.*

Proof of the proposition. In this configuration, there exists exactly one gap in list L so $L' = \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_2$ (with \mathcal{S}_2 possibly empty), let (x_j, u_j) be the first term in this gap (so $\mathcal{S}_1 = (x_0, u_0), \dots, (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$) then there exist $(x_i, u_i) \in \mathcal{S}_1$ which is equal to (x_j, u_j) (with $i < j$). Now if \mathcal{S}_2 is empty, the terms $(x_j, u_j), \dots, (x_{2n}, u_{2n})$ are in $L \setminus L'$ and there does not exist any equality between the terms in L'_x . If \mathcal{S}_2 is not empty, we write in this case $\mathcal{S}_2 = (x_p, u_p), \dots, (x_{2n}, u_{2n})$, so there exists $r \leq j - 1$ such that $(x_{p-1}, u_{p-1}) = (x_r, u_r)$, which implies that $x_p = x_{r+1}$; if $r = j - 1$, this equality implies that $x_p = x_i$. Notice that, in both cases, this equality is not suitable.

To prove this proposition, we have to distinguish between the cases $j \geq n$ and $j < n$; as the proofs in these two cases are quite similar we focus on the case $j < n$ and we will only give some indication for the other case.

Hereafter, we will consider n representations ρ^1, \dots, ρ^n together with n submanifolds W_1, \dots, W_n . First, take an index k such that $1 \leq k \leq j$ and consider the representation ρ^k defined through the evaluation map ev_{ρ^k} , whose domain is $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a)(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^j \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ (with $a > T$), codomain is $X^{j+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^j \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^j \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and which is defined as

$$\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(f, h, x, \underline{u}_j, l) = ((x_0, \dots, x_j), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{j-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, d\bar{h}_{j-1}), \bar{f}_{k-1}, l)$$

here the notations are the same as in the proof of the previous proposition and, moreover, \bar{f}_{k-1} represents in \mathbf{P}^{n-1} the local expressions of $f(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1})$.

Together with this representation, we consider the submanifold W_k defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_j), (A_0, \dots, A_{j-1}), (C_0, \dots, C_{j-1}), \mathfrak{f}_{k-1}, \ell)$$

such that

- we have the equality $a_i = a_j$ and this equality is the only one between the a_r 's ($r = 0, \dots, j$);
- the family $(\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell)$ is linearly independent,
- whereas the family $(\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell)$ is linearly dependent
- we have the equalities

$$(3.6) \quad C_0 \ell = 0, \quad C_1 \tilde{A}_1 \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell = 0, \quad C_i \tilde{A}_j \ell = 0.$$

- and the vector $\tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell$ is not proportional to \mathfrak{f}_{k-1} .

Here, as in the proof of Prop. [Proposition 3.1](#), $\tilde{A}_1 := A_0$, $\tilde{A}_2 := A_1 A_0$, \dots , $\tilde{A}_k := A_{k-1} \tilde{A}_{k-1}$.

First we compute the codimension of W_k , from Lemma [Proposition A.1](#), this codimension is equal to $n + n - k + jd_y$, as $d_y > d_u$ and $k \leq j$, this codimension is greater than $2n - 1 + jd_u$, the dimension of the domain of ev_{ρ^k} . So, saying that $\rho_{f,h}^k$ is transversal to W_k at (x, \underline{u}_j) means that $\rho_{f,h}^k(x, \underline{u}_j)$ does not belong to W_k . We will now show that the evaluation map ev_{ρ^k} is transversal to W_k at every point

$$\mathcal{X} = (f, h, x, \underline{u}_j, l) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^j \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}.$$

If $\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(\mathcal{X}) \notin W_k$, there is nothing to prove, so we will assume that $\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(\mathcal{X}) \in W_k$. Take $(\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathfrak{F}_{k-1}, \mathcal{L})$ a vector tangent to the codomain of ev_{ρ^k} at $\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(\mathcal{X})$ with $\mathfrak{X}_s \in T_{x_s}X$ ($s = 0, \dots, j$), $\Phi_s \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})$, ($s = 0, \dots, j-1$), $\mathfrak{H}_s \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ ($s = 0, \dots, j-1$) and $\mathfrak{F}_{k-1}, \mathcal{L} \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$. We have to prove that the transversality equation has (at least) one solution, that is to say, we have to prove that there exist $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$, $\eta \in C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$, $\xi \in T_x X$, $v_s \in T_{u_s}U$ ($s = 0, \dots, j-1$) and $l \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ as well as a vector ζ , which is tangent to W_k at $\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(\mathcal{X})$ such that

$$(3.7) \quad (\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathfrak{F}_{k-1}, \mathcal{L}) = \text{dev}_{\rho}(\mathcal{X}) \cdot (\phi, \eta, \xi, v, l) + \zeta.$$

We will prove this relation with $\xi = 0$ and $v_s = 0$ ($s = 0, \dots, j-1$). We denote by

$$\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_j, \mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{j-1}, \mathcal{C}_0, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{j-1}, \mathcal{F}_{k-1}, \mathcal{L}$$

the components of ζ and we will work with $\mathcal{L} = 0$; the term ζ being tangent to submanifold W_k , notice that we have the equalities $\alpha_i = \alpha_j$ as well as the following relations

$$(3.8a) \quad \mathcal{C}_0 \ell = 0$$

$$(3.8b) \quad \mathcal{C}_s \tilde{A}_s \ell + C_s \sum_{\sigma=0}^{s-1} \Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_{\sigma}) \ell = 0, \quad s = 1, \dots, j-1,$$

$$(3.8c) \quad \sum_{\sigma=0}^{k-1} \sum_{s=1}^n \Pi_{\sigma,s}(|\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell|_{k+1}) = 0.$$

where $\Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_{\sigma})$ is equal to the product \tilde{A}_s with the term A_{σ} replaced with \mathcal{A}_{σ} and

- the expression $|\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell|_{k+1}$ denotes a $(k+1) \times (k+1)$ determinant extracted from the $n \times (k+1)$ matrix whose columns are $\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell$ and $\Pi_{\sigma,s}(|\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell|_{k+1})$ denotes this determinant where the term A_{σ} in column s has been substituted for \mathcal{A}_{σ} (the result being zero if A_{σ} does not appear in this column);
- relation (3.8c) is intended for all the $(k+1) \times (k+1)$ determinants that we can extract from the matrix $(\ell, \tilde{A}_1 \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k \ell)$.

Before addressing the problem of the existence of a solution to the transversality equation (3.7), we will discuss the constraints induced by the relations (3.8). Firstly, the tangent vectors $\mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{k-2}$ having been chosen, it is possible to find $\mathcal{C}_0, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{j-1}$ in order to satisfy the equations (3.8a) and (3.8b). Then, we will rewrite relation (3.8c) in a more convenient form. First there exist scalars $\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{k-1}$ such that $\tilde{A}_k \ell = \sum_{s=0}^{k-1} \lambda_s \tilde{A}_s \ell$, replacing $\tilde{A}_k \ell$ by this sum in the left-hand member of (3.8c), we get

$$|\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell, \mathcal{A}_{k-1} \tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell + A_{k-1} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{k-2} \Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_{k-1}, A_{\sigma}) - \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \sum_{\sigma=1}^{k-2} \lambda_s \Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_s, A_{\sigma})|_{k+1} = 0.$$

The tangent vectors $\mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{k-2}$ being fixed, in order to satisfy this equality for any $(k+1) \times (k+1)$ determinant, it suffices to take

$$(3.9) \quad \mathcal{A}_{k-1}\ell = -\mathcal{A}_{k-1} \sum_{\sigma=0}^{k-2} \Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_{k-1}, A_{\sigma}) + \sum_{s=1}^{k-1} \sum_{\sigma=1}^{k-2} \lambda_s \Pi_{\sigma}(\tilde{A}_s, A_{\sigma}).$$

We turn now to equation (3.7); the $j+1$ first equalities in this system of equations write

$$\frac{d}{d\lambda} x_s^{\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} + \alpha_s = \mathfrak{X}_s, \quad s = 0, \dots, j$$

the first term in the left-hand member of this equality depends on the chosen perturbation ϕ of vector field f . Consider first the equations corresponding to the indices $s = i, j$, as the tangent vector $\alpha_i = \alpha_j$ can be freely chosen, this system of two equations is equivalent to following equation

$$(3.10) \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_j^{\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} - \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_i^{\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_j - \mathfrak{X}_i.$$

From lemma [Lemma B.2](#) (see in the appendices), one can find a perturbation ϕ_1 of vector field f such that this equality is satisfied, concerning the equalities corresponding to the indices $s \neq i, j$, they can be satisfied thanks to a judicious choice of the α_s 's, this is possible because these tangent vectors can be chosen independently from each other.

This perturbation ϕ_1 being chosen we chose $\mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{k-2}$ in order to satisfy the $j-1$ following equations in (3.7) (equations numbered from $j+2$ to $2j$). Concerning the equation number $2j+1$, it writes

$$(3.11) \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} d\bar{\varphi}_{k-1}^{\lambda} \Big|_{\lambda=0} + \mathcal{A}_{k-1} = \Phi_{k-1},$$

where $\bar{\varphi}_{k-1}^{\lambda}$ denotes the local expression of $d\varphi_T^{u_{k-1}, \lambda}(x_{k-1})$, the derivative of the flow related to the perturbed vector field $f + \lambda\phi$ in the charts (U_{k-2}, θ_{k-2}) and (U_{k-1}, θ_{k-1}) . The derivative is the left-hand member of (3.11) is equal to the sum of two contribution P_{ϕ_1} and P_{ϕ_2} (cf. relation (3.3)): P_{ϕ_1} is due to perturbation ϕ_1 and its value is fixed by the choice of ϕ_1 made to satisfy equation (3.10), and P_{ϕ_2} is due to perturbation ϕ_2 . From the *tangent perturbation lemma* [1, p. 110], we know that P_{ϕ_2} may be chosen to be equal to any linear map \mathfrak{P} such that $\mathfrak{P}\bar{f}_{k-1} = 0$; on the other hand, the value taken by \mathcal{A}_{k-1} at $d\bar{\varphi}_{k-2} \circ \dots \circ d\bar{\varphi}_0 \ell$ is set by relation (3.9) (the roles of the A_s being played by the $d\bar{\varphi}_s$) but as the vectors $d\bar{\varphi}_{k-2} \circ \dots \circ d\bar{\varphi}_0 \ell$ and \bar{f}_{k-1} are not proportional, it is possible to choose \mathfrak{P} and \mathcal{A}_{k-1} in such a way that $\mathfrak{P} + \mathcal{A}_{k-1}$ is equal to any linear mapping. To summarize, the left-hand member of (3.11) writes $P_{\phi_1} + \mathfrak{P} + \mathcal{A}_{k-1}$ where $\mathfrak{P} + \mathcal{A}_{k-1}$ can be made equal to an arbitrary endomorphism of \mathbf{R}^n , which means that equation (3.11) may be satisfied thanks to a judicious choice of ϕ_2 and \mathcal{A}_{k-1} .

Concerning the $d\bar{h}$ part of the transversality equation (equations numbered $2j+2$ to $3j+1$ in (3.7)), the \mathcal{C}_s having been chosen, we can choose a mapping η such that

$$\frac{d\eta}{dx}(x_s) + \mathcal{C}_s = \mathfrak{H}_s, \quad s = 0, \dots, j-1$$

this is possible because the points x_0, \dots, x_{j-1} are all distinct.

Finally, the two last equations in (3.7) can be trivially satisfied thanks to a good choice of \mathcal{F}_{k-1} and \mathcal{L} .

In the following part of the proof, we have to consider the case where $d\bar{\varphi}_{k-2} \circ \dots \circ d\bar{\varphi}_0 \ell$ and \bar{f}_{k-1} are proportional. In this case, the representation ρ^k is the same as in the previous case but the submanifold W_k is different; namely we consider the submanifold W'_k defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_j), (A_0, \dots, A_{j-1}), (C_0, \dots, C_{j-1}), \mathfrak{f}_{k-1}, \ell)$$

such that

- we have the equality $a_i = a_j$ and this equality is the only one between the a_r 's ($r = 0, \dots, j$);
- the vectors $\tilde{A}_{k-1}\ell$ and \mathfrak{f}_{k-1} are proportional ;
- and

$$(3.12) \quad C_0\ell = 0, \quad C_1\tilde{A}_1\ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1}\tilde{A}_{j-1}\ell = 0, \quad C_i\tilde{A}_j\ell = 0.$$

Notice first that the codimension of W'_k is equal to $2n - 1 + j d_y$, which is greater than the dimension of the domain of ev_{ρ^k} .

The transversality equation in this case is almost the same than in the previous case. Here, we do not have to take care of equation (3.11) because, the component \mathcal{A}_{k-1} of the vector tangent to W'_k can be chosen arbitrarily. But, due to second condition in the definition of W'_k , we have now some constraint about the component \mathcal{F}_{k-1} of this tangent vector. That is why we consider a perturbation ϕ_0 of vector field f such that $\phi_0(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1})$ solves the penultimate equation in (3.7) that is to say, the equation

$$(3.13) \quad \tilde{\mathfrak{F}}_{k-1} = \phi_0(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) + \phi_1(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) + \mathcal{F}_{k-1}.$$

Recall that perturbation ϕ_1 , is zero outside an arbitrary small neighborhood of the trajectory of $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} and can be made equal to zero at any point of \mathcal{P}_1 (see proof of Lemma Lemma B.2 and the final remark). Therefore, in equation (3.13), we can assume that $\phi_1(x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) = 0$ and we can then choose the value of ϕ_0 at (x_{k-1}, u_{k-1}) in order to satisfy this equality. Perturbation ϕ_0 being so chosen, we can then choose ϕ_1 in order to satisfy equation (3.10). If $j \geq n$, we are finished because a family of more than n vectors in \mathbf{R}^n is linearly dependent.

If $j > n$, we consider the following representation ρ^k and submanifold W_k ; regarding the indices $k \leq j$, they are defined as above. When $k > j$, representation ρ^k defined through ev_{ρ^k} as

$$\text{ev}_{\rho^k}(f, h, x, \underline{u}_j, l) = ((x_0, \dots, x_j), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, \varphi_{j-1}, d\bar{\varphi}_p, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{k-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, d\bar{h}_{j-1}, d\bar{h}_p, \dots, d\bar{h}_k), \bar{f}_{k-1}, l) \quad \blacksquare$$

Here this definition of ev_{ρ^k} is given for the case where $\mathcal{S}_2 \neq \emptyset$, in this case the terms $d\bar{\varphi}_s$ and $d\bar{h}_s$ corresponding to indices $s = j, \dots, p-1$ are omitted. In the case where $\mathcal{S}_2 = \emptyset$, all of these terms are omitted after the index j .

The definition of the submanifold W_k is almost the same: the first three points of the definition are identical, the two last points have to be slightly modified as follows. Let $d = j - i - 1$; first, the equalities bearing on the $C_s \tilde{A}_s \ell$ have to be satisfied for $s = 0, \dots, k$ where the equalities corresponding to the indices s between j and p (case

$\mathcal{S}_2 \neq \emptyset$) or $2n$ (case $\mathcal{S}_2 = \emptyset$) are to be understood as follows: if $j \leq s < p$ then in the expression $C_s \tilde{A}_s \ell$, the term C_s has to be replaced by C_{i+r} where r is the remainder in the euclidean division of $s - i$ by $d + 1$ and, in the same way, each occurrence of A_s has to be replaced by $A_{i+r'}$ where r' is the remainder in the euclidean division of $s - i$ by $s + 1$.

Moreover, writing the euclidean division of $k - 1 - i$ by $d + 1$ as $k - i = q(d + 1) + r_k$, the last condition “the vector $\tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell$ is not proportional to \mathbf{f}_{k-1} ” has to be modified as follows : the vector \mathbf{f}_{k-1} does not belong to the subspace generated by the vectors $\tilde{A}_{i+r_k} \ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1} \ell$.

We can conclude this part by applying the Transversal density theorem (see Th. [Theorem 1.3](#)): there exists a residual subset $\mathcal{R}_1^r \subset \mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ of C^r pairs $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that if $(f, h) \in \mathcal{R}_1^r$ and the element (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) is in \mathbf{C}_1 configuration (relatively to (f, h)), then the related mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) . Every set $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$ is open and dense for the C^r topology, so set \mathcal{R}_1^r is dense in $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ and is even a residual set. Now, applying this result for every positive integer r , we obtain a set $\mathcal{R}_1^\infty \subset \Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ that is residual for the C^∞ topology.

3.6. The pair $(x, \underline{u}_{2n+1})$ is under configuration \mathbf{C}_2 .

PROPOSITION 3.3. *Assume that the number of observations is greater than the number of controls (i.e $d_y > d_u$) and $d_u < 2n$. Denote by \mathcal{O}_2^r the set of pairs $(f, h) \in \Gamma_U(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ such that $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ whenever the pair $(x_0, \underline{u}_{2n})$ is in configuration \mathbf{C}_2 . Then \mathcal{O}_2^r contains a residual for the C^r topology.*

In the \mathbf{C}_2 configuration, there exist two equalities between the elements of L'_x , these two equalities can involve 3 or 4 points of the list; except in the sub-configuration considered in Lemma [Lemma B.4](#), the proofs in these two subcases are very similar but, hereafter, we present only the case where these two equalities occur between 3 elements, because, this case is a little bit more complicated. Furthermore, we assume that, at least the first equality $x_i = x_j$ occurs in \mathcal{S}_1 ; at the end of the proof, we will explain briefly how to handle the other cases. Finally, we will deal with the sub-configuration corresponding to the assumptions of Lemma [Lemma B.4](#).

3.7. Proof of Proposition [Proposition 3.3](#). As in the case of configuration \mathbf{C}_1 , we choose a finite atlas \mathcal{A} of X ; given a parametrized vector field f , a point $x \in X$ and a sequence of controls $\underline{u}_p \in U^p$ (with $p \leq 2n$), there exists some charts $(U_0, \theta_0), \dots, (U_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1})$ in \mathcal{A} such that $x_0 \in U_0, \dots, x_p \in U_p$. The number of p -tuples of charts belonging to \mathcal{A} is finite, for each such p -tuple, we will prove the existence of a residual subset of $\Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$; obviously the intersection of all of these residual sets is still a residual set.

The proof is subdivided into five subcases, we will deal with the more general sub-case first.

General case. The charts $(U_0, \theta_0), \dots, (U_{p-1}, \theta_{p-1})$ in \mathcal{A} being given, we consider the following representation defined through the evaluation map ev_ρ whose domain is $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^p \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, codomain is $X^{p+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^p \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{p-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and which is defined as

$$\text{ev}_\rho : (f, h, x, \underline{u}_p, l) \mapsto ((x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{p-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, \underbrace{d\bar{h}_j, \dots}_{\text{dots}}, d\bar{h}_{p-1}), l) \quad \blacksquare$$

where

- \mathbf{P}^{n-1} denotes the $n - 1$ dimensional real projective space;

- $d\bar{\varphi}_r$ (resp. $d\bar{h}_r$) denotes the local expression of $d\varphi_T^{u_r}(x_r)$ in the charts (U_r, θ_r) and (U_{r+1}, θ_{r+1}) (resp. $dh(x_r)$); moreover, the wavy underline indicates that the underlined term has been canceled.

Below, we will denote by \tilde{A}_s the product $\tilde{A}_s := A_{s-1} \circ A_{s-2} \circ \dots \circ A_0$ (with $\tilde{A}_0 := \text{Id}$). Together with representation ρ , we consider the submanifold $W \subset X^{p+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^p \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{p-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_p), (A_0, \dots, A_{p-1}), (C_0, \dots, \underline{C_j}, \dots, C_{p-1}), \ell)$$

such that

- $a_i = a_j = a_p$ and these two equalities are the only ones in the sequence (a_0, \dots, a_p) ;
- the vectors $\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell$ and $\tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell$ are linearly independent and we have the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_i \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell = 0, \quad C_i \tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell = 0 \\ C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad \dots, \quad \dots, \quad C_{p-1} \tilde{A}_{p-1} \cdot \ell = 0. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

Obviously, due to the assumption on $\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell$ and $\tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell$, the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} (C_0, \dots, \underline{C_j}, \dots, C_p, A_0, \dots, A_{p-1}, \ell) \mapsto \\ (C_0 \cdot \ell, \dots, C_i \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell, \dots, C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell, C_i \tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell, C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell, \dots, C_{p-1} \tilde{A}_{p-1} \cdot \ell) \end{aligned}$$

is a submersion, so the codimension of W is equal to $p d_y + 2n$, which is greater than $2n - 1 + p d_u$, the dimension of the domain of ev_ρ .

We will show now that the evaluation map ev_ρ is transversal to W at every point

$$\mathcal{X} = (f, h, x, \underline{u_p}, l) \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)(X) \times C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^p \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}.$$

If $ev_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \notin W$, there is nothing to prove, so we will assume that $ev_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \in W$. Take $(\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathcal{L})$ a vector tangent to the codomain of ev_ρ at $ev_\rho(\mathcal{X})$ with $\mathfrak{X}_s \in T_{x_s} X$ ($s = 0, \dots, p$), $\Phi_s \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})$, ($s = 0, \dots, p-1$), $\mathfrak{H}_s \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ ($s = 0, \dots, p-1$, $s \neq j$) and $\mathcal{L} \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$. We have to prove that the transversality equation has (at least) one solution, that is to say, we have to prove that there exist $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$, $\eta \in C^r(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$, $\xi \in T_x X$, $v_s \in T_{u_s} U$ ($s = 0, \dots, p-1$) and $l \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ as well as a vector ζ , which is tangent to W at $ev_\rho(\mathcal{X})$ such that

$$(3.14) \quad (\mathfrak{X}, \Phi, \mathfrak{H}, \mathcal{L}) = \text{dev}_\rho(\mathcal{X}) \cdot (\phi, \eta, \xi, v, l) + \zeta.$$

We will prove this relation with $\xi = 0$ and $v_s = 0$ ($s = 0, \dots, p-1$). We denote by

$$\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_p, \mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{p-1}, \mathcal{C}_0, \dots, \underline{\mathcal{C}_j}, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{p-1}, \mathcal{L}$$

the components of ζ and we will work with $\mathcal{L} = 0$; the term ζ being tangent to submanifold W , notice that we have the equalities $\alpha_i = \alpha_j = \alpha_p$ as well as the following relations

$$(3.15a) \quad \mathcal{C}_0 \ell = 0$$

$$(3.15b) \quad \mathcal{C}_s \tilde{A}_s \ell + C_s \sum_{\sigma=0}^{s-1} \Pi_\sigma(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_\sigma) \ell = 0, \quad s = 1, \dots, p-1, s \neq j$$

where $\Pi_\sigma(\tilde{A}_s, \mathcal{A}_\sigma)$ is equal to the product \tilde{A}_s with the term A_σ replaced with \mathcal{A}_σ .
The $p + 1$ first equations in (3.7) write

$$\left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_s^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} + \alpha_s = \mathfrak{x}_s, \quad s = 0, \dots, p$$

the first term in the left-hand member of this equality depends on the chosen perturbation ϕ of vector field f . Consider first the equations corresponding to the indices $s = i, j, p$, as the tangent vector $\alpha_i = \alpha_j = \alpha_p$ can be freely chosen, this system of three equations is equivalent to the two following one

$$(3.16) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_j^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_i^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{x}_j - \mathfrak{x}_i, \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_p^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_i^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{x}_p - \mathfrak{x}_i.$$

From lemma [Lemma B.3](#), one can find a perturbation ϕ of vector field f such that these two equalities are satisfied, concerning the equalities corresponding to the indices $s \neq i, j, p$, they can be satisfied thanks to a judicious choice of the α_s 's, this is possible because these tangent vectors can be chosen independently of each other.

Notice that if we set the \mathcal{A}_s 's to some predetermined values, one can choose the \mathcal{C}_s in order to satisfy equations (3.15). Thus, once the α_s 's and perturbation ϕ have been chosen, we can choose the \mathcal{A}_s 's in order to satisfy the equations numbered from $p + 2$ to $2p + 1$ in (3.14).

At this step, the α_s 's, the \mathcal{A}_s 's, the \mathcal{C}_s 's and the perturbation ϕ have been set. Now, as the points in the set $\{x_s \mid s = 0, \dots, p - 1, s \neq j\}$ are all distinct, we can choose η as well as l in order to satisfy the last p equations in (3.14).

At this step, we can conclude as at the end of the proof of [Prop. Proposition 3.2](#): the set $\mathcal{R}_{1,1}$ of pairs (f, h) such that $\rho_{f,h}$ is transverse to W is a residual but, here, transversality means non set membership because the codimension of W is greater than the dimension of the domain of $\rho_{f,h}$. Thus, if we take a pair (f, h) in this residual set, if x , the sequence of controls u_{2n} and $l \in \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ are such that

- $x_i = x_j = x_p$;
- $d\varphi_T^{u_{i-1}}(x_{i-1}) \circ \dots \circ d\varphi_T^{u_0}(x_0) \cdot l$ and $d\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \circ \dots \circ d\varphi_T^{u_0}(x_0) \cdot l$ are linearly independent;

then one must have $d(h \circ \varphi_T^{u_{s-1}} \circ \dots \circ \varphi_T^{u_0})(x) \cdot l \neq 0$ for at least one index $s = 0, \dots, p - 1$. However, that does not allow us to conclude that $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at (x, u_{2n}) , because of the second assumption above, so we have to take into account the case where $\tilde{A}_i \cdot l$ and $\tilde{A}_j \cdot l$ are proportional, this case, which subdivides into three sub-cases, is handled below.

Case where $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_j \ell) = 1$ and $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_p \ell) = 2$. The method of the proof is similar to the previous one: we will consider the same representation ρ as above but we will work with a slightly different submanifold W , here W is defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_p), (A_0, \dots, A_{p-1}), (C_0, \dots, \underbrace{C_j, \dots, C_{p-1}}_{\sim}, \ell))$$

in $X^{p+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^p \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{p-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ such that

- $a_i = a_j = a_p$ and these two equalities are the only ones in the sequence (a_0, \dots, a_p) ;
- the vectors $\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell$ and $\tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell$ are linearly independent;

- and we have the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad \dots, & C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell = 0 \\ C_{j+2} \tilde{A}_{j+2} \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad \dots, & C_{p-1} \tilde{A}_{p-1} \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad C_i \tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Here, whereas the submanifold W is slightly different from one chosen in the precedent part of the proof, its codimension is the same and the reasoning proving that the transversality equation can be satisfied is very similar to that used in the precedent case, so we will not go into further details.

Finally, we have to deal with the case where the rank of the family $(\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell)$ is equal to one. This sub-case subdivides in turn into three parts: we have to distinguish whether ℓ represents the same direction as $f(x_0, u_0)$ or not.

Case where $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_j \ell, \tilde{A}_p \ell) = 1$ and $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}) = \text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{p-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{p-1}) = 2$. In this case we consider the representation ρ defined through the evaluation map ev_ρ whose domain is $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^p \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, codomain is $X^{p+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^p \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{p-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1} \times (\mathbf{P}^{n-1})^2$, and which is defined as

$$\text{ev}_\rho : (f, h, x, \underline{u}_p, l) \mapsto ((x_0, x_1, \dots, x_p), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{p-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, \underbrace{d\bar{h}_j, \dots, d\bar{h}_{p-1}}), l, \bar{f}_{j-1}, \bar{f}_{p-1}),$$

where \bar{f}_{j-1} (resp. \bar{f}_{p-1}) represents in \mathbf{P}^{n-1} the local expressions of $f(x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$ (resp. $f(x_{p-1}, u_{p-1})$). The submanifold W is defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_p), (A_0, \dots, A_{p-1}), (C_0, \dots, \underbrace{C_j, \dots, C_{p-1}}, \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}, \mathfrak{f}_{p-1})$$

such that

- $a_i = a_j = a_p$ and these two equalities are the only ones in the sequence (x_0, \dots, x_p) ;
- the rank of the family $(\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell)$ is equal to 1;
- we have $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}) = \text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{p-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{p-1}) = 2$
- and we have the equalities

$$\begin{aligned} C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad \dots, & C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad C_{j+1} \tilde{A}_{j+1} \cdot \ell = 0 \\ C_{j+2} \tilde{A}_{j+2} \cdot \ell = 0, & \quad \dots, & \dots, & \quad C_{p-1} \tilde{A}_{p-1} \cdot \ell = 0. \end{aligned}$$

First, we will compute the codimension of W . The mapping Σ from $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^3 \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ to $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^2, \mathbf{R}^n)$ which maps (M_1, M_2, M_3, c) to the three-columns matrix $(M_1 c, M_2 c, M_3 c)$ is a submersion. Denote by \mathcal{R}_1 the set of rank 1 homomorphisms of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^3, \mathbf{R}^n)$; as Σ is a submersion, we have $\text{codim } \Sigma^{-1}(\mathcal{R}_1) = \text{codim } \mathcal{R}_1$ but this last codimension is equal to $2(n-1)$ (cf [3, Prop. 5.3]). Now, the mapping from $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^p \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ to $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^3 \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ which maps $(A_0, \dots, A_{p-1}, \ell)$ to the triplet $(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_j \ell, \tilde{A}_p \ell)$ is also a submersion, it follows that the codimension of the elements of the codomain of ev_ρ such that the rank of the family $(\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell, \tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell)$ is equal to 1 is equal to $2(n-1)$. These considerations together with the computation made in the first part of this proof leads to the equality $\text{codim } W = (p-1)d_y + 4n - 2$. Due to the inequality $d_y > d_u$, clearly we have that the codimension of W is greater than the dimension of the domain of ev_ρ provided that $d_u < 2n$.

The transversality equations are the same as in (3.14) plus two equations related to the last two components of $\text{ev}_\rho(f, h, x, \underline{u}_p, l)$. Here, we will consider a perturbation

ϕ of vector field f that we decompose into two parts: $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$; the first part, ϕ_1 will be chosen in order to satisfy the first p transversality equations, and the second one, ϕ_2 , will be chosen in order to deal with the equations numbered from $p + 2$ to $2p + 1$, that is to say the equations related to $d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{p-1}$ and $d\bar{\varphi}_{p-1}$. Recall that ϕ_2 is chosen to be zero along the trajectories of f passing through the points x_{i-1} , x_{j-1} and x_{p-1} and does not affect the values of the derivatives of $\varphi_T^\lambda(x_s)$ with respect to λ . Thus the first $(p + 1)$ equations can be satisfied thanks to a judicious choice of ϕ_1 and the α_s 's, this assertion has been proved in the first part of this proof.

Concerning the p following equations, we concentrate first on the equations related to the indices $j - 1$ and $p - 1$; as in the first part of this proof, we take $\xi = 0$ and $v = 0$, these two equations then write

$$(3.17) \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} d\bar{\varphi}_{j-1}^\lambda \Big|_{\lambda=0} + \mathcal{A}_{j-1} = \Phi_{j-1}, \quad \frac{d}{d\lambda} d\bar{\varphi}_{p-1}^\lambda \Big|_{\lambda=0} + \mathcal{A}_{p-1} = \Phi_{p-1}.$$

Denote by \mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^s (resp. \mathfrak{P}_{p-1}^s), the term coming from the perturbation ϕ_s ($s = 1, 2$) in the left-hand members of the first equation (resp. the second) in (3.17); these equations can then be more specifically written as

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^1 + \mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^2 + \mathcal{A}_{j-1} &= \Phi_{j-1}, \\ \delta_{j-1, p-1} \circ (\mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^1 + \mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^2) + \mathfrak{P}_{p-1}^1 + \mathfrak{P}_{p-1}^2 + \mathcal{A}_{p-1} &= \Phi_{p-1}. \end{aligned}$$

where $\delta_{j-1, p-1} = d\varphi_T^{u_{p-1}} \circ \dots \circ d\varphi_T^{u_j}$. The points x_{j-1} and x_{p-1} are different, and notice also that one cannot have $u_{j-1} = u_{p-1}$ (because the equalities $x_j = x_k = x_p$ are suitable), so, the perturbation ϕ_1 being fixed, we can choose the perturbation ϕ_2 such that \mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^2 and \mathfrak{P}_{p-1}^2 are arbitrary linear mapping satisfying $\mathfrak{P}_{j-1}^2 \cdot \bar{f}_{j-1} = 0$ and $\mathfrak{P}_{p-1}^2 \cdot \bar{f}_{p-1} = 0$. Thus, if we can choose \mathcal{A}_{j-1} and \mathcal{A}_{p-1} such that $\mathcal{A}_{j-1} \cdot \bar{f}_{j-1}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{p-1} \cdot \bar{f}_{p-1}$ are arbitrary, we are done with these two equations.

At this point, regarding the these choices of values for $\mathcal{A}_{j-1} \cdot \bar{f}_{j-1}$ and $\mathcal{A}_{p-1} \cdot \bar{f}_{p-1}$, we have to be careful because, due to the additional relations between the vectors $\tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell$, $\tilde{A}_j \cdot \ell$ and $\tilde{A}_p \cdot \ell$ in the definition of W , some constraints exist on the part $\mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{p-1}$ of the tangent vector at W , namely the vectors \mathcal{V}_j and \mathcal{V}_p defined below must be zero

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}_j &= \sum_{s=0}^{j-1} \Pi_s(\tilde{A}_j, \mathcal{A}_s) \cdot \ell + \tilde{A}_j \cdot \mathcal{L} - \kappa_j \left(\sum_{s=0}^{i-1} \Pi_s(\tilde{A}_i, \mathcal{A}_s) \cdot \ell + \tilde{A}_i \cdot \mathcal{L} \right) \\ \mathcal{V}_p &= \sum_{s=0}^{p-1} \Pi_s(\tilde{A}_p, \mathcal{A}_s) \cdot \ell + \tilde{A}_p \cdot \mathcal{L} - \kappa_p \left(\sum_{s=0}^{i-1} \Pi_s(\tilde{A}_i, \mathcal{A}_s) \cdot \ell + \tilde{A}_i \cdot \mathcal{L} \right); \end{aligned}$$

here the scalars κ_j and κ_p are such that $\tilde{A}_s \cdot \ell = \kappa_s \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell$ ($s = j, p$). In the expression of \mathcal{V}_j above, the term \mathcal{A}_{j-1} appears only once, so a judicious choice for the value of $\mathcal{A}_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell$ yields $\mathcal{V}_j = 0$. Then, as the vectors $\tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell$ and \bar{f}_{j-1} are linearly independent, one can choose a given value for $\mathcal{A}_{j-1} \cdot \bar{f}_{j-1}$ independently from the one chosen for $\mathcal{A}_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell$; the same is true for vector \mathcal{V}_p and \mathcal{A}_{p-1} . Notice also that the vectors \mathcal{A}_s ($s = 0, \dots, p - 2$, $s \neq j - 1$) can be arbitrarily chosen. Thus, the transversality equations corresponding to the terms $d\varphi_T^{u_0}, \dots, d\varphi_T^{u_{p-1}}$ can be solved, following the same argument as in the preceding case, the next $p - 1$ equations have also a solution. Finally the last three equations can be solved thanks to a judicious choice of the last three components of the tangent vector ζ .

We have to deal now with the case $\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell$ collinear to \bar{f}_{j-1} or $\tilde{A}_{p-1} \ell$ collinear to \bar{f}_{p-1} .

Case where $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_j \ell, \tilde{A}_p \ell) = 1$ and $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}) = 1$. Compared to the preceding case, we have here to modify slightly the representation ρ and the submanifold W . In this case we consider the representation ρ defined through the evaluation map ev_ρ whose domain is $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^j \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, codomain is $X^{j+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^{j-1} \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^j \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and which is defined as

$$\text{ev}_\rho : (f, h, x, \underline{u}_j, l) \mapsto ((x_0, x_1, \dots, x_j), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{j-2}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, d\bar{h}_{j-1}), l, \bar{f}_{j-1})$$

The submanifold W is defined as the the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_j), (A_0, \dots, A_{j-2}), (C_0, \dots, C_{j-1}), \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1},)$$

such that

- $a_i = a_j$ and these two equalities are the only ones in the sequence (x_0, \dots, x_j) ;
- we have $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}) = 1$
- and we have the equalities

$$C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \cdot \ell = 0.$$

In the particular case $j = 1$, the value of ev_ρ applied to $(f, h, x, \underline{u}_1, l)$ is equal to $((x_0, x_1), d\bar{h}(x_0), \bar{f}_0, l)$, the definition of submanifold W remaining the same (recall that $\tilde{A}_0 = \text{Id}$). In both cases, the codimension of W is equal to $2n - 1 + j d_y$ and so is greater than the dimension of the domain of ev_ρ . Regarding the transversality equation, there is an additional difficulty in comparison with the preceding case which is due to the second equality satisfied by the elements of W . Let us denote by

$$(\alpha_0, \dots, \alpha_j), (\mathcal{A}_0, \dots, \mathcal{A}_{j-2}), (\mathcal{C}_0, \dots, \mathcal{C}_{j-1}), \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{F}_{j-1}$$

the components of ζ , the vector tangent to W at $\text{ev}_\rho(X)$. Denote by $\phi = \phi_0 + \phi_1$ a perturbation of the vector field f such that $\phi_1(x_{i-1}, u_{i-1}) = 0$, then, the components of ζ being given, the last transversality equation can be solved by means of a judicious choice of $\phi_0(x_{i-1}, u_{i-1})$. The vector field ϕ_0 being chosen, the first $j+1$ transversality equations are solved, as in the first case, by application of Lemma [Lemma B.2](#) and by means of an appropriate choice of the α_s ; notice that, as the equality $x_i = x_j$ is suitable, $u_{i-1} \neq u_{j-1}$, and so the perturbation ϕ_1 which comes from this lemma can be chosen such as to satisfy the equality $\phi_1(x_{i-1}, u_{i-1}) = 0$. The remaining equations are solved by means of an appropriate choice of the \mathcal{A}_s and \mathcal{L} .

Case where $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_i \ell, \tilde{A}_j \ell, \tilde{A}_p \ell) = 1$, $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{j-1}) = 2$ and $\text{rank}(\tilde{A}_{p-1} \ell, \mathfrak{f}_{p-1}) = 1$. This case being very similar to the preceding one, so we do not describe it anymore. ▀

We conclude this part of the proof by noticing that one could have $(x_i, u_i) = (x_j, u_j)$; in this case, we have to have to modify slightly the definition of representation ρ by removing the term $d\bar{\varphi}_j$ in the definition of ρ and by adapting the definitions of the various manifold W . This inequality can occur only in the presence of gaps in L' and when there is no equality among the points of $\mathcal{S}_{1,x}$. In this case, in the definition of ρ and W , we have to take this gap into account but the proofs are similar than in the case handled above, the arguments and difficulties are the same.

Case corresponding to the assumptions of Lemma [Lemma B.4](#). Recall that, in this case, we are under \mathbf{C}_2 configuration, and that one can find two equalities $x_{i-1} = x_i$, $x_{j-1} = x_j$ with $u_{i-1} = u_{j-1}$ but $x_{i-1} \neq x_{j-1}$ and if there exists an indice r such that $u_r = u_{j-1}$ with x_r on the trajectory of $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} then

$x_r = x_i$ and $r \geq i-1$. As above, we fix an atlas of manifold X with charts denoted by $(U_0, \theta_0), (U_1, \theta_1), \dots$. To deal with this case, we consider the representation ρ defined through the evaluation map ev_ρ whose domain is $\mathcal{G}_2^U(a) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y}) \times X \times U^{j-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1} \times \mathbf{R}_+$, codomain is $X^{j+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^j \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{j-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, and which is defined as

$$\text{ev}_\rho : (f, h, x, \underline{u}_{j-1}, l, t) \mapsto ((x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{j-1}, \varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})), (d\bar{\varphi}_0, \dots, \dots, d\bar{\varphi}_{j-1}), (d\bar{h}_0, \dots, d\bar{h}_{j-1}), l)$$

here the notations are the same as above.

Together with this representation, we consider the submanifold $W \subset X^{j+1} \times \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^j \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{j-1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ defined as the set of those elements

$$((a_0, \dots, a_j), (A_0, \dots, A_{j-1}), (C_0, \dots, \tilde{C}_i, \dots, C_{j-1}), \ell)$$

such that

- $a_{i-1} = a_i$ and $a_{j-1} = a_j$ and these two equalities are the only ones in the sequence (a_0, \dots, a_j) ;
- we have the equalities

$$C_0 \tilde{A}_0 \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{i-1} \tilde{A}_{i-1} \ell = 0, \quad C_{i-1} \tilde{A}_i \cdot \ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j-1} \tilde{A}_{j-1} \ell = 0.$$

From Lemma [Lemma A.2](#), it follows that the codimension of W is equal to $jd_y + 2n$ which is greater than $2n-1+(j-1)d_u+1$, the dimension of the codomain of ev_ρ . Notice that if $\text{ev}_\rho(f, h, x, \underline{u}_j, \ell, t) \in W$, then the trajectory of $f(\cdot, u_{i-1})$ passing through x_{i-1} is periodic and t is a multiple of the prime period π_0 (but t is not necessarily equal to T). As regard the transversality equation, it is very similar to the ones we dealt with (*cf.* the first part of this proof). This equation differs only by the following two relations (*cf.* [\(3.16\)](#)):

$$(3.18) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_i^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_{i-1}^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_i - \mathfrak{X}_{i-1},$$

$$(3.19) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_j^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_{j-1}^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} + \tau f(x_{j-1}, u_{j-1}) = \mathfrak{X}_j - \mathfrak{X}_{j-1}$$

where $\mathfrak{X}_s \in T_{x_s} X$ ($s = i-1, i, j-1, j$) are arbitrary tangent vectors. Here the term $\tau f(x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$ comes from the derivative of $\varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$ with respect to t . Now from Lemma [Lemma B.4](#), we know that, thanks to a good choice of the perturbation ϕ , the left-hand member in [\(3.18\)](#) can be made equal to $\mathfrak{X}_i - \mathfrak{X}_{i-1}$ while the left-hand member of the second equality [\(3.19\)](#) can be made equal to $\gamma \cdot (\mathfrak{X}_i - \mathfrak{X}_{i-1}) + \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$ where $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$ is an arbitrary vector in the range of $\text{Id} - d\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$. As $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$, the range of $\text{Id} - d\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$ and $\mathbf{R}f(x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$ are complementary subspaces, so one can find a real τ , such that the left-hand member of equation [\(3.19\)](#) is equal to $\mathfrak{X}_i - \mathfrak{X}_{i-1}$.

The other relations in the transversality equation are treated exactly in the same way that in the first part of this proof.

Conclusion. Arguing as in the end of the preceding part, we can conclude that there exists a set $\mathcal{R}_2^\infty \subset \Gamma_U(X) \times C^\infty(X, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})$ that is residual for the C^∞ topology and such that if $(f, h) \in \mathcal{R}_2^\infty$ and (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) is under \mathbf{C}_2 configuration relatively to (f, h) then $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion at (x, \underline{u}_{2n}) .

3.8. Proof of Theorem [Theorem 2.1](#). From the propositions [Proposition 3.1–Proposition 3.3](#), if the pair (f, h) belongs to the residual set $\mathcal{R}_0^\infty \cap \mathcal{R}_1^\infty \cap \mathcal{R}_2^\infty$, then $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an immersion; moreover from the result proven in [\[2\]](#), there exists another residual set \mathcal{R}_I such that if $(f, h) \in \mathcal{R}_I$, then $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is one-t-one. Thus we can conclude that, given a sampling time $T > 0$, the set of pairs (f, h) such that the mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}$ is an embedding is a residual set and so is everywhere dense, it remains to prove that this set is also open. To this end, consider the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi : X \times U^{2n+1} &\longrightarrow C^\infty(X \times U^{2n+1}, (\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{2n+1}) \\ (f, \underline{u_{2n+1}}) &\longmapsto \Theta_T^{f,h} \end{aligned}$$

which is obviously continuous for the Whitney topology. Clearly $\Phi(f, \underline{u_{2n+1}})$ is an embedding iff the mapping $\Theta_T^{f,h}(\cdot, \underline{u_{2n+1}})$ is an embedding for every finite sequence $\underline{u_{2n+1}} \in U^{2n+1}$. Now, since X and U are compact manifolds, the set of embeddings from $X \times U^{2n+1}$ to $(\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{2n+1} \times U^{2n+1}$ is open for the Whitney topology, so, due to the continuity of Φ , the set set of mappings $\Theta_T^{f,h}(\cdot, \underline{u_{2n+1}})$ which are embeddings for every $\underline{u_{2n+1}}$ is open.

Appendix A. Some codimension computations. We will prove below two lemmas that give the co-dimensions of some sets of matrices. Let r and k be two integers such that $1 \leq k \leq r$; in $\text{GL}(n\mathbf{R})^{r+1} \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ we consider the subset $Z_{r,k}^1$ defined as follows. Subset $Z_{r,k}^1$ is the set of of $(2r+3)$ -tuples $((A_0, \dots, A_r), (C_0, \dots, C_r), \ell)$ such that

- the rank of the family $(\tilde{A}_0\ell, \tilde{A}_1\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1}\ell)$ is equal to k ;
- the family $(\tilde{A}_0\ell, \tilde{A}_1\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k\ell)$ is linearly dependent;
- we have the equalities

$$C_0\ell = 0, \quad C_1\tilde{A}_1\ell = 0, \quad C_2\tilde{A}_2\ell = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_r\tilde{A}_r\ell = 0.$$

Here the terms \tilde{A}_s are defined as

$$\tilde{A}_0 = \text{Id}, \quad \tilde{A}_1 = A_0, \quad \dots, \quad \tilde{A}_r = A_{r-1}A_{r-2} \cdots A_0.$$

Consider now r, s and k three positive integers and fix a sequence of integers $i_0, \dots, i_{k-2} \in \{0, \dots, r-1\}$ and a sequence $j_0, \dots, j_{k-1} \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$. In $\text{GL}(n\mathbf{R})^r \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^s \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$, we consider the subsets $Z_{r,s,k}^2$ defined as follows. Subset $Z_{r,s,k}^2$ is the set of of $(r+s+1)$ -tuples $((A_0, \dots, A_{r-1}), (C_0, \dots, C_{s-1}), \ell)$ such that

- the rank of the family $(\tilde{A}_0\ell, \tilde{A}_1\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1}\ell)$ is equal to k ;
- the family $(\tilde{A}_0\ell, \tilde{A}_1\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k\ell)$ is linearly dependent;
- we have the equalities

$$C_{j_0}\tilde{A}_0 = 0, \quad C_{j_1}\tilde{A}_1 = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j_{k-1}}\tilde{A}_{k-1} = 0.$$

Here the terms \tilde{A}_i are defined as

$$\tilde{A}_0 = \text{Id}, \quad \tilde{A}_1 = A_{i_0}, \quad \dots, \quad \tilde{A}_{k-1} = A_{i_{k-2}}\tilde{A}_{k-2}.$$

The number of relations bearing on the C_s in the definition of $Z_{r,k}^1$ may be greater than k whereas this number is equal to the rank of the family $(\ell, \tilde{A}_1\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k\ell)$ in the definition of $Z_{r,k,s}^2$ but, in this last case, some terms (among the A_s or the C_s) could be repeated. We then have

PROPOSITION A.1 (Codimension of $Z_{r,k}^1$ and $Z_{r,s,k}^2$). *Subset $Z_{r,k}^1$ is a submanifold of $\mathrm{GL}(n\mathbf{R})^{r+1} \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ whose codimension is equal to $n - k + (r + 1)d_y$.*

Subset $Z_{r,s,k}^2$ is a submanifold of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^r \times \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^s \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ whose codimension is equal to $n - k + kd_y$.

This proposition is a consequence from the three following lemmas.

LEMMA A.2. *Consider the subset L_r of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} \times (\mathbf{P}^{n-1})^{r+1}$ of $2r + 2$ -tuples $(C_0, \dots, C_r, \ell_0, \dots, \ell_r)$ such that*

$$C_0\ell_0 = 0, \quad C_1\ell_1 = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_r\ell_r = 0.$$

Then L_r is a submanifold whose codimension is equal to $(r + 1)d_y$.

Proof. Consider the following mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_r : \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} \times (\mathbf{P}^{n-1})^{r+1} &\longrightarrow (\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} \\ (C_0, \dots, C_r, \ell_0, \dots, \ell_r) &\longmapsto (C_0\ell_0, C_1\ell_1, \dots, C_r\ell_r) \end{aligned}$$

Computing the partial derivatives of this mapping with respect to the components of C_0, \dots, C_r , we find the following $(r + 1)d_y \times rnd_y$ Jacobian matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathrm{Id}_{d_y} \otimes \ell_0^\Gamma & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \mathrm{Id}_{d_y} \otimes \ell_1^\Gamma & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \mathrm{Id}_{d_y} \otimes \ell_r^\Gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

where Id_{d_y} denotes the $d_y \times d_y$ identity matrix and \otimes denotes the Kronecker product. As the ℓ_s are in \mathbf{P}^{n-1} , the rank of this matrix is equal to $(r + 1)d_y$, which prove that Φ_r is a submersion. Thus, L_r being the preimage of $(0, \dots, 0) \in (\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1}$ by Φ_r , it follows that L_r is a submanifold of the same codimension as $(0, \dots, 0)$, that is to say $(r + 1)d_y$. \square

LEMMA A.3. *Let (v_0, \dots, v_{k-1}) be a family of k linearly independent vectors of \mathbf{R}^n . Let j_0, \dots, j_{k-1} be a finite sequence of integers chosen in $\{0, \dots, r\}$ (with r possibly less than k). Consider the subset $L_{k,r}$ of $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1}$ of elements (C_0, \dots, C_r) such that*

$$C_{j_0}v_0 = 0, \quad C_{j_1}v_1 = 0, \quad \dots, \quad C_{j_{k-1}}v_{k-1} = 0.$$

Then $L_{k,r}$ is a submanifold whose codimension is equal to kd_y .

Proof. Consider the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{k,r} : \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{R}^n, \mathbf{R}^{d_y})^{r+1} &\longrightarrow (\mathbf{R}^{d_y})^k \\ (C_0, \dots, C_r) &\longmapsto (C_{j_0}v_0, C_{j_1}v_1, \dots, C_{j_{k-1}}v_{k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

It is linear and, as the family (v_0, \dots, v_{k-1}) is linearly independent, it is onto, so its kernel has a codimension equal to the dimension of its codomain, that is to say kd_y . \square

LEMMA A.4. *Consider the set $G_{r,k}$ of the r -tuples $(A_0, \dots, A_{r-1}, \ell) \subset \mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^r \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ such that*

- *the family $(\tilde{A}_0\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1}\ell)$ is linearly independent;*
- *the family $(\hat{A}_0\ell, \dots, \hat{A}_k\ell)$ is linearly dependent.*

The set $G_{r,k}$ is a submanifold of $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^r \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ whose codimension is equal to $n - k$.

Proof. The result in the case $k = n$ being obvious, we will assume in what follows that $k < n$.

Consider the set V_k of n -tuples (v_0, \dots, v_{n-1}) of vectors in \mathbf{R}^n such that

- the family v_0, \dots, v_{k-1} is linearly independent;
- the family v_0, \dots, v_k is linearly dependent.

The set V_k is a submanifold of $\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ whose codimension is equal to $n - k$, this is an easy consequence of [3, Prop. 5.3].

Denote by U_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ the standard domains of charts in \mathbf{P}^{n-1} . For every domain U_i , we will introduce a mapping φ_i from $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^n \times U_i$ to $\mathbf{R}^{n \times n}$ and we will show that all of these mappings φ_i are transversal to V_k . Hereafter, we will prove the result only for $i = 1$; consider the mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_1 : \quad \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^r \times U_1 &\longrightarrow \mathbf{R}^{n \times n} \\ (A_0, \dots, A_{r-1}, \ell) &\longmapsto (\bar{\ell}, \tilde{A}_1 \bar{\ell}, \dots, \tilde{A}_{n-1} \bar{\ell}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\bar{\ell}$ is the element of \mathbf{R}^n that represents ℓ and whose first component is equal to 1. We will see that φ_1 is transversal to V_k ; to this end, we begin by describing the tangent vectors to V_k .

Let v_0, \dots, v_{n-1} be an element of V_k , consider the matrix M whose columns are the vectors v_i ($i = 0, \dots, n - 1$), from this matrix, we can extract an invertible $k \times k$ submatrix. Without loss of generality, we can assume that this submatrix is obtained by retaining the k first lines and columns of M . Hereafter, we introduce the $n \times (k+1)$ matrix M' obtained by retaining the $k+1$ first columns of M we write this submatrix as follows

$$M' = \begin{pmatrix} A & b \\ C & d \end{pmatrix}$$

where A is a $k \times k$ invertible matrix, C is a $(n-k) \times k$ matrix and the column $(b^T d^T)^T$ is equal to the vector v_k . The sequence v_0, \dots, v_{n-1} belongs to V_k iff $d - CA^{-1}b = 0$ [3, p. 60], so a vector t_0, \dots, t_{n-1} will be tangent to V_k at v_0, \dots, v_{n-1} if

$$(A.1) \quad g' - H'A^{-1}B + CA^{-1}HA^{-1}B - CA^{-1}g = 0$$

where H is a $k \times k$ squared matrix, H' is a $(n-k) \times k$ matrix, g a column matrix with k lines and g' a column matrix with $n-k$ lines. These matrices are such that the columns of the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} H & g \\ H' & g' \end{pmatrix}$$

are the vectors t_0, \dots, t_k ; notice that equality (A.1) can be rewritten as

$$(A.2) \quad (-CA^{-1} \quad I_{n-k}) \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} g \\ g' \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} H \\ H' \end{pmatrix} A^{-1}B \right\} = 0.$$

Take now $e = (A_0, \dots, A_{r-1}, l)$ an element of $\text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^r \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ such that $\varphi_1(e) \in V_k$. We will consider the derivative of φ_1 with respect to $A_{i_{k-1}}$, evaluated at e .

$$\begin{aligned} d\varphi_1(e).(0, \dots, 0, M, 0, \dots, 0) &= (0, \Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_1, M)\bar{\ell}, \dots, \Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_{k-1}, M)\bar{\ell}, \\ &\quad M\tilde{A}_{k-1}\bar{\ell} + A_{i_{k-1}}\Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_{k-1}, M)\bar{\ell}, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $\Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_r, M)$ is the expression obtained by substituting each occurrence of $A_{i_{k-1}}$ in \tilde{A}_r by M ; so if \tilde{A}_r does not contain $A_{i_{k-1}}$, $\Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_r, M)$ is zero, if not it is equal to a sum of expressions involving terms as $M\tilde{A}_s\bar{\ell}$ with $s < r$. Denoting by w_0, \dots, w_{k-1} the vectors $\bar{\ell}, \tilde{A}_0\bar{\ell}, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1}\bar{\ell}$, for every $r \leq k-1$, the expression $\Pi_{i_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_r, M)$ is zero or the sum of terms $B_j M w_j$, the vectors w_0, \dots, w_{k-1} being linearly independent, the matrix M can be chosen such that $M w_j = 0$ for $j = 0, \dots, k-2$, while the term $M\tilde{A}_{k-1}\bar{\ell}$ can be arbitrarily chosen. In matrix notation, we then have

$$d\varphi_1(e).(0, \dots, 0, M, 0, \dots, 0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0_{k \times k} & h & * & \dots \\ 0_{(n-k) \times k} & h' & * & \dots \end{pmatrix}$$

the column vectors h and h' being arbitrary in \mathbf{R}^k and \mathbf{R}^{n-k} respectively. Substituting this expression for $d\varphi_1(e).(0, \dots, 0, M, 0, \dots, 0)$ in (A.2), we obtain

$$(-CA^{-1} \quad I_{n-k}) \begin{pmatrix} h \\ h' \end{pmatrix} = -CA^{-1}h + h'.$$

This last expression reduces to h' if h is chosen equal to zero. Let us choose the vectors $(h^T, (h')^T)^T$ to be equal to the vectors e_{k+1}, \dots, e_n of the canonical basis of \mathbf{R}^n , the above equality shows that none linear combination of these vectors belongs to the tangent space to V_k . We have shown that there exists a $n-k$ dimensional subspace that is transversal to the tangent space to V_k , this proves the transversality of φ_1 . \square

Remark A.5. The same result remains true if one considers the set G_k of the r -tuples $(A_0, \dots, A_{r-1}, \ell) \in \text{GL}(n, \mathbf{R})^n \times \mathbf{P}^{n-1}$ such that

- the family $(\tilde{A}_j\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_{k-1}\ell)$ is linearly independent;
- the family $(\tilde{A}_j\ell, \dots, \tilde{A}_k\ell)$ is linearly dependent.

Namely the codimension of this set of invertible matrices is equal to $n-k+j$.

Appendix B. Technical lemmas . Given $x \in X$ and a sequence of controls $u_j \in U^j$, we consider here the following list issued from $x_0 := x$

$$L_j = (x_0, u_0), (x_1, u_1), \dots, (x_j, u_j)$$

where we recall that the x_r 's are recursively defined as $x_{r+1} = \varphi_T^{u_r}(x_r)$, $r = 0, \dots, j-1$. We will state three lemmas related to the perturbation of vector field f but before that, we will introduce the following assumption. The trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} may be periodic, in this case we denote by π_0 its prime period and we write $T = q\pi_0 + \tau$ with $q \in \mathbf{N}$ and $0 \leq \tau < \pi_0$.

Assumption B.1. In the case where the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic, we assume that

- if $\tau = 0$, there does not exist an index $j_s < j-1$ such that $u_{j_s} = u_{j-1}$ and x_{j_s} on the trajectory of $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} ;
- if $\tau \neq 0$ and if τ is commensurable with π_0 , then one cannot find more than 4 equalities between the terms of the list $(x_0, \dots, x_j) \cap L'_x$.

The notations in the lemma below are defined in section [subsection 3.3](#).

LEMMA B.2. *Take a vector field $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$ ($a > T$) and let $\mathfrak{X}_j \in \text{T}_{x_p} X$ be an arbitrary tangent vector to X at x_j . Assume that list L_j satisfies the following*

assumptions: for every index $j_s < j - 1$, we have $(x_{j_s}, u_{j_s}) \neq (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$. Moreover, if the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic, we assume that there does not exist any index $j_s < j - 1$ such that $u_{j_s} = u_{j-1}$ and x_{j_s} on this trajectory.

Then one can find a perturbation $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$ of vector field f such that

$$\left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_j, \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{dx_r^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = 0, \quad \text{for } r = 0, \dots, j-1.$$

Recall that if L is under \mathbf{C}_2 configuration, we can find two suitable equalities in list (x_0, \dots, x_p) , which we write $x_i = x_j$ and $x_k = x_p$ (or $x_i = x_j = x_p$). We then have.

LEMMA B.3. Take $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$ ($a > T$) and assume that list L is in \mathbf{C}_2 configuration (cf section subsection 3.2) and that Assumption Assumption B.1 is satisfied, and let \mathfrak{X}_j and \mathfrak{X}_p two arbitrary vectors tangent to X at x_j and x_p respectively then one can find a perturbation $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$ of vector field f such that

$$\left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_j, \quad \text{and} \quad \left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_p.$$

In the second equality above, the index k has to be replaced by j in the case where the two equalities resulting from configuration \mathbf{C}_2 involve only 3 elements.

In the case where the above assumptions are not satisfied, the conclusion of Lemma Lemma B.2 is not ensured but we can obtain a slightly weaker result.

LEMMA B.4. Assume that $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$, point x and sequence u_j are such that

- the trajectory \mathcal{T}_{j-1} of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic;
- there exists an index $i < j$ such that $u_{i-1} = u_{j-1}$ and x_{i-1} lies on this trajectory;
- we then have the equalities $x_{i-1} = x_i$ and $x_{j-1} = x_j$, and we assume moreover that if (x_r, u_r) is such that $u_r = u_{j-1}$ and $x_r \in \mathcal{T}_{j-1}$, then $i-1 \leq r < j$ and $x_r = x_i$.

Then one can find a perturbation ϕ_0 of vector field f such that

$$\left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_{i-1}^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_i, \quad \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_{j-1}^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \gamma \cdot \mathfrak{X}_i + \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$$

where γ is an invertible linear mapping from $T_{x_i}X$ to $T_{x_j}X$ and $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$ is any vector in the range of the linear mapping $\text{Id} - d\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$.

Proof. To prove this lemma, we have to use some results obtained through the proof of Lemma Lemma B.2, so the proof of this lemma is postponed after the proof of Lemma Lemma B.2. \square

B.1. Proof of Lemma Lemma B.2. The derivative of x_j^λ with respect to λ can be written as

$$(B.1) \quad \left. \frac{d}{d\lambda} x_j^\lambda \right|_{\lambda=0} = A_j + B_j,$$

where A_j is zero or a sum of terms of the form $\delta_{j_s+1}^j(J_{j_s})$, with J_{j_s} is an integral that can be written as

$$(B.2) \quad J_{j_s} = \int_0^T d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}}(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s})) \cdot \phi(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}), u_{j-1}) d\sigma,$$

where the subscripts j_s in A_j are less or equal to $j-1$ and are such that $u_{j_s} = u_{j-1}$; moreover $\delta_{j_s+1}^j$ is the mapping defined as

$$\delta_{j_s+1}^j = \begin{cases} \text{Id} & \text{if } j_s = j-1, \\ d(\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}} \circ \dots \circ \varphi_T^{u_{j_s+1}})(x_{j_s+1}) & \text{if } j_s < j-1. \end{cases}$$

As for the term B_j , it is zero or the sum of terms $\delta_{j_s+1}^j(J'_{j_s})$, where the J'_{j_s} are integrals that we write

$$J'_{j_s} = \int_0^T d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j_s}}(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j_s}}(x_{j_s})) \cdot \phi(\varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j_s}}(x_{j_s}), u_{j_s}) d\sigma,$$

with $u_{j_s} \neq u_{j-1}$.

The derivatives of the terms x_r^λ , where $r < j-1$, are written in the same way. We will see that ϕ can be chosen such that

- the terms B_s , $s = 1, \dots, j$ are zero;
- all the integrals J_{j_s} are zero but the one corresponding to the subscript $j_s = j-1$, which can be arbitrarily chosen.

To this end, the perturbation ϕ that we will consider will be zero outside some neighborhood of u_{j-1} ; to be more precise, given ϕ_0 a vector field defined on X , it is possible to find $\phi \in \Gamma_U(X)$ such that

- $\phi(\cdot, u_{j-1}) = \phi_0$;
- for $s = 0, \dots, 2n$, $\phi(\cdot, u_s) \equiv 0$ as soon as $u_s \neq u_{s-1}$.

With this choice of ϕ , we have $B_s = 0$, for every $s = 1, \dots, j$.

Now, we split the points x_{j_s} that appear under the integrals J_{j_s} into two classes: the first class, denoted by \mathcal{P}_1 , contains the points x_{j_s} ($j_s \leq j-1$) that belong to the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} (and so \mathcal{P}_1 contains the point x_{j-1} itself); the second class, denoted by \mathcal{P}_2 , contains the points x_{j_s} that do not belong to this trajectory. We denote by \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 the union of these trajectories restricted to the interval $[0, T]$, namely

$$\mathcal{T}_i = \{ \varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(z) \mid t \in [0, T], z \in \mathcal{P}_i \} \quad i = 1, 2.$$

The sets \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 being disjoint and compact, we can find two open sets $\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2 \subset X$ such that $\mathcal{T}_i \subset \mathcal{U}_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) and $\mathcal{U}_1 \cap \mathcal{U}_2 = \emptyset$. In the sequel, we will assume that the vector field ϕ_0 is zero when restricted to \mathcal{U}_2 ; this implies that the integrals J_{j_s} such that x_{j_s} belongs to \mathcal{P}_2 are zero. Denote by j_1, \dots, j_a ($0 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_a = j-1$) the subscripts such that x_{j_s} belongs to \mathcal{P}_1 and let t_1, \dots, t_a be such that $x_{j_s} = \varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{p-1})$ ($s = 1, \dots, a$).

Notice that, excepted when $j_s = j-1$, we cannot have $t_s = 0$ since this would imply that $(x_{j_s}, u_{j_s} = (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1}))$ with $j_s < j-1$, which contradicts the assumptions of the lemma.

The trajectory related to the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{p-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} may be periodic or not, hereafter we will distinguish between these two cases but we first deal with the particular case where x_{j-1} is a singular point of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$.

B.1.1. Case where x_{j-1} is a singular point. In this case, we have $x_{j-1} = x_j$, so the subscript i is equal to $j - 1$; moreover, due to the assumption made in the statement of the lemma, set \mathcal{P}_1 contains the only point x_{j-1} .

Now $d\varphi_s^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = e^{sA}$ where A is the differential of $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ at x_{j-1} ; notice that, as $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$, A does not have any purely imaginary eigenvalue (and so is invertible). Hence we can compute explicitly integral J_{j-1} :

$$J_{j-1} = A^{-1}(e^{TA} - \text{Id}) \cdot \phi_0(x_{j-1});$$

as e^{TA} does not admit 1 as an eigenvalue, $e^{TA} - \text{Id}$ is invertible, which proves that J_{j-1} can be made equal to any tangent vector of $T_{x_{j-1}}$ thanks to an appropriate choice of $\phi_0(x_{j-1})$; the other integrals J_{j_s} being zero.

B.1.2. The trajectory passing through x_{p-1} is aperiodic. Assume that the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{p-1})$ passing through x_{p-1} is not periodic. Taking into account that, with our notations, $\phi(\cdot, u_{p-1}) \equiv \phi_0$, the terms J_{j_s} appearing in A_j and (possibly) in A_r , with $r < j - 1$ can also be written as

$$J_{j_s} = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{T-t_s} d\varphi_{\sigma}^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) d\sigma.$$

We set

$$T_{\min} = \min\{t_s \mid s = 1, \dots, a\}, \quad T_{\max} = \max\{T + t_s \mid s = 1, \dots, a\}$$

and we introduce the set $\mathcal{T} = \{\varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \mid T_{\min} \leq t \leq T_{\max}\}$. For $z = \varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \in \mathcal{T}$, we define $\phi_0(z)$ as

$$\phi_0(z) = \mu(t) d\varphi_{t-T}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \mathfrak{X}_j$$

where μ is a smooth function with compact support in $[T_{\min}, T_{\max}]$ and \mathfrak{X}_j is an arbitrary vector tangent to X at x_j . As the trajectory passing through x_{j-1} is not periodic, ϕ_0 is unambiguously defined on \mathcal{T} , moreover ϕ_0 can be extended to a smooth vector field defined on the whole manifold X (and which is zero on \mathcal{U}_2). With this choice of ϕ_0 , the integrals occurring in A_i , A_j , A_k and A_p write

$$J_{j_s} = \left(\int_{-t_s}^{T-t_s} \mu(T - \sigma) d\sigma \right) d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) \cdot \mathfrak{X}_j = \left(\int_{t_s}^{T+t_s} \mu(\sigma) d\sigma \right) d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) \cdot \mathfrak{X}_j;$$

recall that all the t_s 's are non-zero but t_a . Choose now a smooth function M with support in $[T_{\min}, T_{\max}]$ and such that

- $M(T) = M(2T) = \dots = M(cT) = 1$; here c denotes the integer part of T_{\max}/T ;
- $M(T + t_s) = M(t_s) = 0$, $s = 1, \dots, a - 1$, if $t_s \neq \alpha T$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, c$;
- and $M(0) = M'(0) = 0$;

We take now $\mu(t) = M'(t)$, with this choice of μ , all the integrals J_{j_s} are zero except J_{j-1} which is equal to \mathfrak{X}_j .

Notice that M satisfies the equalities $M(T) = \dots = M(cT) = 1$ because, it could happen that one of the t_s be equal to a multiple of T . Notice also that M can be chosen such that $M'(0) = \mu(0) = 0$.

B.1.3. The trajectory passing through x_{j-1} is periodic . We will show now the same result in the case when the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic; in other words, we assume that the mapping $t \mapsto \varphi_t^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$ is periodic and we denote by π_0 its prime period. In this case, the function μ which appears in the definition of ϕ_0 must be periodic. We write $T = q\pi_0 + \tau$ with $q \in \mathbf{N}$ and $0 \leq \tau < \pi_0$.

We will transform the expressions of the integrals J_{j_s} , taking into account that the points x_{j_s} ($j_s = j_1, \dots, j_a$) are on the periodic trajectory passing through x_{j-1} , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{j_s} &= \int_0^T d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \int_{l\pi_0}^{(l+1)\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma + \int_{q\pi_0}^T d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma \\
&= \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} d\varphi_{l\pi_0}^{u_{j-1}}(\varphi_{T-\pi_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s})) \cdot \int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma \\
\text{(B.3)} \quad &+ d\varphi_{q\pi_0}^{u_{j-1}}(\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s})) \int_0^\tau d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma.
\end{aligned}$$

Now the x_{j_s} 's in the above integrals are such that $x_{j_s} = \varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$; moreover, as the trajectory of $f(\cdot, x_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic, we can assume that $0 \leq t_s < \pi_0$. Writing the x_{j_s} 's in terms of x_{j-1} and taking into account that $\varphi_{T-t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) = x_j$, the above integrals between 0 and π_0 can be re-written as.

$$\int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{\pi_0-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) d\sigma.$$

In the same way, the integral between 0 and τ in (B.3) can be written as

$$\int_0^\tau d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) d\sigma = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \int_{-t_s}^{\tau-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) d\sigma.$$

It follows from these considerations and from the equalities $\varphi_T^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = x_j$ and $\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = \varphi_{T-\pi_0+t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s})$, that we can write J_{j_s} under the form

$$\begin{aligned}
J_{j_s} &= \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} d\varphi_{l\pi_0+t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{\pi_0-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma \\
&\quad + d\varphi_{q\pi_0+t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{\tau-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma \\
&= d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \left(Q \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{\pi_0-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma \right. \\
\text{(B.4)} \quad &\quad \left. + \delta^q \cdot \int_{-t_s}^{\tau-t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma \right);
\end{aligned}$$

where we let

$$\text{(B.5)} \quad \delta = d\varphi_{\pi_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \quad \text{and} \quad Q = \sum_{l=0}^{q-1} \delta^l.$$

Notice that, as $f \in \mathcal{G}_2^U(a)$, mapping Q is invertible; in fact, more generally, any mapping which is the sum of consecutive powers of δ is invertible.

We introduce also the following notation, let $t \in [0, \pi_0]$ and denote by I_t the integral

$$(B.6) \quad I_t = \int_0^t d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma.$$

We now rewrite J_{j_s} in terms of integrals I_t , from (B.4), we get

- if $t_s < \tau$,

$$(B.7) \quad J_{j_s} = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot ((Q \circ \delta^{-1} + \delta^{q-1}) \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 - t_s} + \delta^q \cdot I_{\tau - t_s}).$$

- if $t_s \geq \tau$

$$(B.8) \quad J_{j_s} = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot (Q \circ \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 - t_s} + \delta^{q-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 + \tau - t_s});$$

notice that, in each case, $\pi_0 - t_s$ and $\pi_0 + \tau - t_s$ belong to $[0, \pi_0]$;

Notice also that J_{j-1} corresponds to the case $t_s = 0$ and so

$$J_{j-1} = (Q \circ \delta^{-1} + \delta^{q-1}) \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0} + \delta^q \cdot I_\tau = Q \cdot I_{\pi_0} + \delta^q \cdot I_\tau$$

These formulas can be obtained by noticing that

$$\int_{-t_s}^{\pi_0 - t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma = (\text{Id} - \delta^{-1}) I_{\pi_0 - t_s} + \delta^{-1} I_{\pi_0},$$

and

$$\int_{-t_s}^{\tau - t_s} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) d\sigma = \begin{cases} \delta^{-1}(I_{\pi_0} - I_{\pi_0 - t_s}) + I_{\tau - t_s} & \text{case } t_s < \tau; \\ \delta^{-1}(I_{\pi_0 + \tau - t_s} - I_{\pi_0 - t_s}) & \text{case } t_s \geq \tau. \end{cases}$$

We consider first the simplest case where $\tau = 0$.

Case where $\tau = 0$. In this case, the trajectory of the vector field $f(\cdot, u_{j-1})$ passing through x_{j-1} is periodic. Now, from relation (B.8), we get

$$J_{j_s} = d\varphi_{t_s}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) \circ \delta^{-1} \cdot (Q \cdot I_{\pi_0} + (\delta^q - \text{Id}) I_{\pi_0 - t_s});$$

for $t_s = 0$, this formula becomes

$$J_{p-1} = Q \cdot I_{\pi_0}.$$

From assumptions of the lemma, it follows that set \mathcal{P}_1 reduces to x_{p-1} and so the integral corresponding to $t_s = 0$ is the only one. Hereafter (case when $(\alpha_0 + 1)\tau$ and π_0 are commensurable), we will see that the perturbation ϕ can be chosen such that I_{π_0} can be made equal to an arbitrary tangent vector in $\mathbb{T}_{x_j} X$.

Case where $\tau \neq 0$. We consider first the most general case where $\tau \neq 0$.

We choose ϕ_0 as follows, for $z = \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j)$ with $\sigma \in [0, \pi_0]$, we define $\phi_0(z)$ as

$$(B.9) \quad \phi_0(z) = d\varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot \vartheta(\sigma)$$

where $\vartheta : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{T}_{x_j} X$ is a mapping to be determined. Vector field ϕ_0 being so defined, we get

$$I_t = \int_0^t \vartheta(\sigma) d\sigma.$$

For every positive integer α , let us introduce now the following sets.

$$\mathbf{T}_\alpha = \{t_s, 1 \leq s \leq a-1 \mid t_s \equiv -\alpha\tau \pmod{\pi_0}\}.$$

If $\mathbf{T}_1 = \emptyset$, we set $\alpha_0 = 0$, if not, we denote by α_0 the largest integer α such that $\mathbf{T}_1 \neq \emptyset, \mathbf{T}_2 \neq \emptyset, \dots, \mathbf{T}_\alpha \neq \emptyset$. If $\alpha_0 \neq 0$, we introduce the integers $\gamma_\alpha = [\alpha\tau/\pi_0] + 1$ (where $[x]$ denotes the integer part of x); so if $t_s \in \mathbf{T}_\alpha$, we have $t_s = \gamma_\alpha\pi_0 - \alpha\tau$. Notice also that if $1 \leq \beta \leq \alpha_0$, we cannot have $\beta\tau \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$ because this would imply the existence of an index $s \leq a-1$ such that $t_s = 0$ and so $(x_{j_s}, u_{j_s}) = (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1})$ which contradicts the assumptions of the lemma; thus if $1 \leq \alpha, \alpha' \leq \alpha_0$ and $\alpha \neq \alpha'$, we cannot have $\alpha\tau - \alpha'\tau \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$. Nevertheless, it could happen that τ and π_0 be commensurable and that $(\alpha_0 + 1)\tau \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$; hereafter, we will distinguish between these two cases.

Case where $(\alpha_0 + 1)\tau \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$. In this case, there exists a mapping $V : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_{x_j}X$ such that

- V is π_0 -periodic and $V(0) = 0, V^{(l)}(0) = 0$ for $l = 1, \dots, r+1$;
- $V(\tau) = \delta^{-q} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_p$, and

$$(B.10) \quad \begin{aligned} V(2\tau) &= \begin{cases} \delta^{-q-1} \cdot V(\tau) & \text{if } \pi_0 < 2\tau \\ \delta^{-q} \cdot V(\tau) & \text{if } \pi_0 > 2\tau, \end{cases} \\ &\vdots \\ V((\alpha+1)\tau) &= \begin{cases} \delta^{-q-1} \cdot V(\alpha\tau) & \text{if } \gamma_\alpha\pi_0 < (\alpha+1)\tau \\ \delta^{-q} \cdot V(\tau) & \text{if } \gamma_\alpha\pi_0 > (\alpha+1)\tau, \end{cases} \\ &\vdots \\ V((\alpha_0+1)\tau) &= \begin{cases} \delta^{-q-1} \cdot V(\alpha_0\tau) & \text{if } \gamma_{\alpha_0}\pi_0 < (\alpha_0+1)\tau \\ \delta^{-q} \cdot V(\alpha_0\tau) & \text{if } \gamma_{\alpha_0}\pi_0 > (\alpha_0+1)\tau; \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

- if $t_s \notin \mathbf{T}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0}$ then $\pi_0 - t_s \not\equiv \alpha\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$ and also $\tau - t_s \not\equiv \alpha\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$ for every $\alpha = 1, \dots, \alpha_0 + 1$; in this case, we let $V(\pi_0 - t_s) = 0, V(\tau - t_s) = 0$ (case $t_s < \tau$) or $V(\pi_0 + \tau - t_s) = 0$ (case $\tau \leq t_s$);
- if $t_s \in \mathbf{T}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0}$, then $\pi_0 - t_s \equiv \alpha\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$ for some $\alpha \in \{1, \dots, \alpha_0\}$ and $\tau - t_s \equiv \alpha\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$ for some $\alpha \in \{2, \dots, \alpha_0 + 1\}$, in this case $V(\pi_0 - t_s), V(\tau - t_s)$ (case $t_s < \tau$) or $V(\pi_0 + \tau - t_s)$ (case $t_s \geq \tau$) are defined by the formulas (B.10).

Notice that V is unambiguously defined because $\alpha\tau \not\equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$ for every $\alpha \in \{1, \dots, \alpha_0 + 1\}$.

We take then the mapping ϑ equal to the derivative of V , with this choice, all the integrals J_{j_s} are zero but J_{p-1} which is equal to \mathfrak{X}_j ; this implies that A_j is equal to \mathfrak{X}_j while $A_r = 0$ for $r = 0, \dots, j-1$.

Case where $(\alpha_0 + 1)\tau \equiv 0 \pmod{\pi_0}$. In this case, there exists a subscript j_s such that $u_{j_s} = u_{j-1}$ and $x_{j_s} = \varphi_{-\alpha_0\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_\tau^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = x_j$.

Now, we have $x_{j_s+1} = \varphi_\tau^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_s}) = \varphi_\tau^{u_{j-1}}(x_j)$ and it could happen that $u_{j_s+1} = u_{j-1}$, if this is not the case, then there exists a subscript $j_{s'}$ such that $u_{j_{s'}} = u_{j-1}$ and $x_{j_{s'}} = \varphi_{-(\alpha_0-1)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_\tau^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = x_{j_s+1}$. More generally, assume that ℓ_1 is the greatest positive integer such that

$$u_{j_s} = u_{j_s+1} = \dots = u_{j_s+\ell_1-1} = u_{j-1},$$

then we have

$$(B.11) \quad x_{j_s} = x_j, \quad x_{j_s+1} = \varphi_{\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j), \quad \dots, \quad x_{j_s+\ell_1} = \varphi_{\ell_1\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j)$$

and $u_{j_s+\ell_1} \neq u_{j-1}$ or $u_{j_s+1} = u_j$. Hereafter, we will distinguish the two following cases

1. When $\ell_1 = \alpha_0 + 1$, then, $x_{j_s+\ell_1} = \varphi_{(\alpha_0+1)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = x_j$, in this case, $j_s = i$ and $j = j_s + \ell_1 = i + \alpha_0 + 1$. Moreover, in this case the cardinality of every set \mathbf{T}_s is at least one; actually every such set contains exactly one element. Assume indeed that there exist $j_{s'} < i$ such that $u_{j_{s'}} = u_{j-1}$ and $t_{s'} \equiv -\beta\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$, then we have

$$x_{j_{s'}} = \varphi_{-\beta\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_{(\alpha_0+1-\beta)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_{(\alpha_0-\beta)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = x_{i+\alpha_0-\beta}$$

moreover

$$x_{j_{s'}+1} = \varphi_{\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j_{s'}}) = x_{i+\alpha_0-\beta+1}.$$

These two equalities together with the equality $x_i = x_j$ give us three equalities, which violates the assumptions of the lemma.

2. When $\ell_1 < \alpha_0 + 1$, we have the equalities (B.11) and $x_{j_s+\ell_1} = \varphi_{\ell_1\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \neq x_j$. From the definition of the sets \mathbf{T}_s , there exists $j_{s'} < j-1$ such that $u_{j_{s'}} = u_{j-1}$ and $t_{s'} \equiv (\ell_1 - \alpha_0)\tau \pmod{\pi_0}$, so

$$x_{j_{s'}} = \varphi_{(\ell_1-\alpha_0)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_{(\ell_1-\alpha_0-1)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = \varphi_{\ell_1\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = x_{j_s+\ell_1}.$$

Now let ℓ_2 be the greatest positive integer such that

$$u_{j_{s'}} = u_{j_{s'}+1} = \dots = u_{j_{s'}+\ell_2-1} = u_{j-1}$$

We then have the following equalities

$$x_{j_{s'}} = x_{j_s+\ell_1}, \quad x_{j_{s'}+1} = \varphi_{(\ell_1+1)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j), \quad \dots, \quad x_{j_{s'}+\ell_2-1} = \varphi_{(\ell_1+\ell_2-1)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j),$$

$$x_{j_{s'}+\ell_2} = \varphi_{(\ell_1+\ell_2)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \quad \blacksquare$$

together with $u_{j_{s'}+\ell_2} \neq u_{j-1}$ or $u_{j_{s'}+\ell_2} = u_j$. Now if $x_{j_{s'}+\ell_2} \neq x_j$, then $\ell_1 + \ell_2 < \alpha_0 + 1$ and there exists $j_{s''}$ such that $u_{j_{s''}} = u_{j-1}$ and

$$x_{j_{s''}} = \varphi_{(\ell_1+\ell_2-\alpha_0)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) = \varphi_{(\ell_1+\ell_2)\tau}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) = x_{j_{s'}+\ell_2}$$

Thus we have three equalities

$$x_{j_s} = x_j, \quad x_{j_s+\ell_1} = x_{j_{s'}}, \quad x_{j_{s'}+\ell_2} = x_{j_{s''}}$$

which contradicts the assumptions of the lemma.

For the sake of readability, in the sequel, we will adopt the following notations: $i := j_s$, $k := j_s + \ell_1$, $p := j_{s'}$, so we have $i \in \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0}, \dots, k-1 \in \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0-\ell_1+1}$ as well as $p \in \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0-\ell_1}, \dots, p+\ell_2-2 = j-2 \in \mathbf{T}_1$. Notice, moreover, that $i < k < p < j$.

These two cases are slightly different but can be handled very similarly. In the first case, x_j^λ can be written in the following simpler way:

$$x_j^\lambda = \varphi_{(j-i)T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda) = \varphi_{(\alpha_0+1)T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda).$$

therefore we have

$$(B.12) \quad \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^{(\alpha_0+1)T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{(\alpha_0+1)T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) d\sigma + d\varphi_{(\alpha_0+1)T}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) \cdot \left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0}.$$

Now, due to the assumption made on τ , $(\alpha_0+1)T$ is a multiple of π_0 and so $(\alpha_0+1)T = \tilde{q}\pi_0$ with $\tilde{q} \in \mathbf{N}$. So the integral in the right-hand member of (B.12) writes

$$\int_0^{(\alpha_0+1)T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{(\alpha_0+1)T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) d\sigma = \tilde{Q} \cdot \int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) d\sigma = \tilde{Q} \cdot I_{\pi_0}$$

where $\tilde{Q} = \text{Id} + \delta + \dots + \delta^{\tilde{q}-1}$ (cf. (B.5)).

In the second case, we have

$$x_j^\lambda = \varphi_{\ell_2 T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda} \circ \chi^\lambda \circ \varphi_{\ell_1 T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda), \quad x_p^\lambda = \chi^\lambda \circ \varphi_{\ell_1 T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda), \quad x_k^\lambda = \varphi_{\ell_1 T}^{u_{j-1}, \lambda}(x_i^\lambda).$$

where $\chi^\lambda = \varphi_T^{u_{p-1}, \lambda} \circ \varphi_T^{u_{p-2}, \lambda} \circ \dots \circ \varphi_T^{u_k, \lambda}$, so we have

$$(B.13) \quad \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^{\ell_2 T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{\ell_2 T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) d\sigma + d\varphi_{\ell_2 T}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) \cdot \left(\left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} \right)$$

$$(B.14) \quad \left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \Gamma_{p,k} + d\chi^0(x_k) \cdot \left(\left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} \right)$$

$$(B.15) \quad \left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \int_0^{\ell_1 T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{\ell_1 T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) d\sigma + d\varphi_{\ell_1 T}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) \cdot \left(\left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} \right)$$

where $\Gamma_{p,k}$ denotes a sum of integral like J_{j_s} , this sum is zero if none of the x_r , with $r = k, \dots, p-1$, is in \mathcal{P}_1 . We will show that ϕ_0 can be chosen such that all the terms in the equalities (B.13)-(B.15) are zero but the integral between 0 and $\ell_2 T$ in the right-hand member in the first equality. We begin by rewriting these integrals. Hereafter, we write $\ell_i T = q_i \pi_0 + \tau_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) with $q_i \in \mathbf{N}$ and $0 \leq \tau_i < \pi_0$; notice that as $\ell_1 + \ell_2 = \alpha_0 + 1$, $\tau_1 + \tau_2$ must be a multiple of π_0 . As $0 \leq \tau_1 + \tau_2 < 2\pi_0$, $\tau_1 + \tau_2$ is equal to 0 or π_0 but $\tau_1 = \tau_2 = 0$ implies that $x_j = x_p = x_k = x_i$, these three equalities violate the assumptions of the lemma; thus we have $\tau_1 + \tau_2 = \pi_0$. Performing the same manipulations as those leading to the expression of J_{j_s} , we obtain easily

$$\begin{aligned} J_2 &:= \int_0^{\ell_2 T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{\ell_2 T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_p) d\sigma = Q_2 \cdot I_{\pi_0} + \delta^{q_2} I_{\tau_2} \\ J_1 &:= \int_0^{\ell_1 T} d\varphi_\sigma^{u_{j-1}} \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{\ell_1 T-\sigma}^{u_{j-1}}(x_i) d\sigma = d\varphi_{\tau_1}^{u_{j-1}}(x_j) \cdot ((\delta^{-1} + Q_1)I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1}I_{\tau_2}) \end{aligned}$$

where δ has been defined in (B.5), $Q_i = \text{Id} + \delta + \dots + \delta^{q_i-1}$ ($i = 1, 2$) and I_t is defined by (B.6).

Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$ an arbitrary vector in $\mathbb{T}_{x_j} X$, clearly in order to have $J_2 = \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$ while $J_1 = 0$, it suffices to have

$$I_{\pi_0} = \tilde{Q}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j, \quad \text{and} \quad I_{\tau_2} = (\text{Id} + \delta \circ Q_1) \circ \tilde{Q}^{-1} \cdot \tilde{\mathfrak{X}}_j$$

with \tilde{Q} defined above. We will see that we can find a perturbation ϕ_0 can be chosen such that these two equalities are satisfied as well as the equalities $\Gamma_{p,k} = 0$ and $dx_i^\lambda/d\lambda = 0$ at $\lambda = 0$.

We choose vector field ϕ_0 as in (B.9), the mappings ϑ and V being chosen as follows:

- $\vartheta(t) = V'(t)$ and $V(t) = V_0(t) + tv_0$ where V_0 is π_0 -periodic with $V_0(\pi_0) = V_0(0) = 0$; notice that this choice of ϑ implies $I_t = V_0(t) + tv_0$;
- $V_0'(0) = V_0'(\pi_0) = -v_0$ and $V_0^{(k)} = V_0^{(k)}(\pi_0) = 0$ with $k = 2, \dots, r+1$;
- $v_0 = \frac{1}{\pi_0} Q_{p,j}^{-1} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_p$;
- $V_0(\tau_j) = (\text{Id} + \delta \circ Q_1) \tilde{Q}^{-1} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_j - \frac{\tau_2}{\pi_0} \tilde{Q}^{-1} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_j$.

This choice for the values of V at $t = \pi_0$ and $t = \tau_2$ ensures that $\mathcal{J}_2 = \mathfrak{X}_j$ and $\mathcal{J}_1 = 0$, it remains to show that V_0 can furthermore be chosen such that $dx_i^\lambda/d\lambda = 0$ in both cases and $\Gamma_{p,k} = 0$ in case 2. However, while every set \mathbf{T}_s has a cardinality equal to one, it could happen that there exist some points x_s in \mathcal{P}_1 such that $t_s \notin \mathbf{T}_s$; as the values of $\Gamma_{p,k}$ and of the derivative of x_i^λ depends on these points, we have to carefully choose the value of V at the corresponding times t_s in order to have these two quantities equal to zero.

Hereafter, we call *chain* of length c ($c \geq 2$) a sequence of c pairs $((x_{j_{s_1}}, t_{s_1}), \dots, (x_{j_{s_c}}, t_{s_c}))$ such that

- the points $x_{j_{s_1}}, \dots, x_{j_{s_c}}$ belong to \mathcal{P}_1 and the subscripts j_{s_1}, \dots, j_{s_c} are all distinct;
- the times t_{s_1}, \dots, t_{s_c} are such that

$$t_{s_2} \equiv t_{s_1} + \tau \pmod{\pi_0}, \dots, t_{s_c} \equiv t_{s_1} + (c-1)\tau \pmod{\pi_0}.$$

Hereafter we will be concerned only with chain such that $t_{s_1} \notin \mathbf{T}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathbf{T}_{\alpha_0}$, so the points in the considered chains are all distinct from x_i, \dots, x_j in case 1. and from $x_i, \dots, x_{k-1}, x_p, \dots, x_j$ in case 2.

if $((x_{j_{s_1}}, t_{s_1}), \dots, (x_{j_{s_c}}, t_{s_c}))$ is a chain of maximal length; in order the integrals J_{s_α} appearing in $\Gamma_{p,k}$ and in the derivative of x_i^λ be equal to zero, we must have

$$\begin{cases} (Q \circ \delta^{-1} + \delta^{q-1}) \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha}} + \delta^q \cdot I_{\tau - t_{s_\alpha}} = 0, & \text{if } t_{s_\alpha} < \tau, \\ Q \circ \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha}} + \delta^{q-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0 + \tau - t_{s_\alpha}} = 0, & \text{if } \tau \leq t_{s_\alpha} \end{cases}$$

for every $1 \leq \alpha \leq c$. These equalities can also be written as

$$(B.16) \quad \begin{cases} (Q \circ \delta^{-1} + \delta^{q-1}) \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot (V_0(\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha}) + (\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha})v_0) \\ \quad + \delta^q \cdot (V_0(\tau - t_{s_\alpha}) + (\tau - t_{s_\alpha})v_0) = 0, & \text{if } t_{s_\alpha} < \tau, \\ Q \circ \delta^{-1} \cdot I_{\pi_0} - \delta^{-1} \cdot (V_0(\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha}) + (\pi_0 - t_{s_\alpha})v_0) \\ \quad + \delta^{q-1} \cdot (V_0(\pi_0 + \tau - t_{s_\alpha}) + (\pi_0 + \tau - t_{s_\alpha})v_0) = 0, & \text{if } \tau \leq t_{s_\alpha}. \end{cases}$$

As the times occurring in the different chains are all distinct, it is possible to find a C^{r+1} mapping V_0 satisfying equalities (B.16), which implies that all the integrals J_{j_s} with $j_s \leq k$ are zero. Thus, in particular, we will have $\Gamma_{p,k} = 0$ and $\frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} = 0$ in the relations (B.14) and (B.15).

We end the proof of this lemma by noticing that perturbation ϕ can be chosen to be zero not only at point x_j but also at points of \mathcal{P}_1 , that is to say we can choose ϕ such that $\phi(x_s, u_{j-1}) = \phi_0(x_s) = 0$ for $s = 1, \dots, a$.

B.2. Proof of Lemma Lemma B.3. The second lemma is an easy consequence of the first one. From the considerations following the definition of configuration \mathbf{C}_2 it follows that the lists (x_0, \dots, x_j) and (x_0, \dots, x_p) satisfy the assumptions of

Lemma [Lemma B.2](#), so there exists a perturbation ϕ_1 of f such that,

$$\left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_j.$$

This perturbation has also an effect on the derivatives of x_k^λ and x_p^λ , so we also have

$$\left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}'_k, \quad \left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}'_p$$

with (possibly) $\mathfrak{X}'_k \neq 0$ or $\mathfrak{X}'_p \neq 0$. Now, applying Lemma [Lemma B.2](#) for a second time, we obtain the existence of a perturbation ϕ_2 of f such that

$$\left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = 0, \quad \left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}''_p,$$

the tangent vector \mathfrak{X}''_p being arbitrary. Under the action of the perturbation $\phi = \phi_1 + \phi_2$, we then have

$$\left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}_j, \quad \left. \frac{dx_p^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_k^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = \mathfrak{X}''_p + \mathfrak{X}'_p - \mathfrak{X}'_k.$$

Here \mathfrak{X}'_p and \mathfrak{X}'_k depend on ϕ_1 but, \mathfrak{X}''_p , which depends on ϕ_2 , can be chosen in such a way that $\mathfrak{X}''_p + \mathfrak{X}'_p - \mathfrak{X}'_k = \mathfrak{X}_p$.

B.3. Proof of Lemma [Lemma B.4](#). We consider a perturbation ϕ of vector field f such that $\phi(\cdot, u_{j-1}) = \phi_0 \in \Gamma(X)$ and $\phi(\cdot, u_r) \equiv 0$ if $u_r \neq u_{j-1}$ ($r = 0, \dots, j-1$). Taking into account the assumptions of the lemma and the computations made in the proof of Lemma [Lemma B.2](#), we obtain the following expressions of the derivative of x_i and x_j with respect to this perturbation.

$$\begin{aligned} \left. \frac{dx_{i-1}^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} &= 0, & \left. \frac{dx_i^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} &= Q_0 \cdot \int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}(x_{i-1}) d\sigma, \\ \left. \frac{dx_{j-1}^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} &= \Gamma_{j,i}, & \left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} &= \delta_1 \cdot \Gamma_{j,i} + Q_1 \cdot \int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}(x_{j-1}) d\sigma \end{aligned}$$

Here π_0 denotes the prime period of trajectory \mathcal{T}_{j-1} , $Q_0 = \text{Id} + \delta_0 + \dots + \delta_0^{q-1}$ where $\delta_0 = d\varphi_{\pi_0}(x_i)$ and q is such that $T = q\pi_0$; moreover $\delta_1 = d\varphi_{\pi_0}(x_j)$ and $Q_1 = \text{Id} + \delta_1 + \dots + \delta_1^{q-1}$. The term $\Gamma_{j,i}$ depends only on the integral between 0 and π_0 appearing in the expression of $dx_i^\lambda/d\lambda$, to be more precise, this term is equal to

$$\Gamma_{j,i} = d\varphi_T^{u_j-2}(x_{j-2}) \circ \dots \circ d\varphi_T^{u_i+1}(x_{i+1}) \cdot \int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}(x_{i-1}) d\sigma,$$

when all the terms (x_r, u_r) between (x_i, u_i) and (x_{j-1}, u_{j-1}) are such that $u_r \neq u_{j-1}$ or $u_r = u_{j-1}$ but $x_r \notin \mathcal{T}_{j-1}$; otherwise, $\Gamma_{j,i}$ is a sum of such terms. Let $x_{i-1} = \varphi_{t_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1})$ (where $0 < t_0 < \pi_0$); the integral occurring in the expression of $dx_i^\lambda/d\lambda$ can be rewritten as follows

$$\int_0^{\pi_0} d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}(x_{i-1}) d\sigma = d\varphi_{t_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \cdot (\delta_1^{-1} I_{\pi_0} + (\text{Id} - \delta_1^{-1}) \cdot I_{\pi_0 - t_0}).$$

The reader is referred to the proof of Lemma [Lemma B.2](#) for the details of computation and we recall that I_t denotes the following integral

$$I_t = \int_0^t d\varphi_\sigma \circ \phi_0 \circ \varphi_{-\sigma}(x_{j-1}) d\sigma.$$

As shown in the above-mentioned proof, the integrals I_{π_0} and $I_{\pi_0-t_0}$ can be chosen independently from each other. So, to obtain $dx_i^\lambda/d\lambda - dx_{i-1}^\lambda/d\lambda$ equal to \mathfrak{X}_i , it suffices to choose $I_{\pi_0-t_0}$ equal to $d\varphi_{\pi_0-t_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \circ Q_0^{-1} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_i + (\text{Id} - \delta_1) \cdot I_{\pi_0-t_0}$. With this choice of $I_{\pi_0-t_0}$, we obtain

$$\left. \frac{dx_j^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} - \left. \frac{dx_{j-1}^\lambda}{d\lambda} \right|_{\lambda=0} = Q_1 \circ d\varphi_{\pi_0-t_0}^{u_{j-1}}(x_{j-1}) \circ Q_0^{-1} \cdot \mathfrak{X}_i + (\delta_1 - \text{Id}) \cdot \Gamma_{j,i} + (\text{Id} - \delta_1) \circ Q_1 \cdot I_{\pi_0-t_0}$$

in this equality $\Gamma_{j,i}$ depends only on \mathfrak{X}_i and $I_{\pi_0-t_0}$ can be freely chosen, so we have proved the result.

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