

ON THE ELLIPTIC RESTRICTED THREE-BODY PROBLEM

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Abstract. The main goal of this paper is to show that the elliptic restricted three-body problem has ejection-collision orbits when the mass parameter μ is small enough. We make use of the 'blow up' techniques. Moreover, we describe the global flow of the elliptic problem when $\mu = 0$ taking into account the singularities due to collision and to infinity.

1. Introduction

Let P_1 , P_2 and P_3 be three bodies moving in the space \mathbf{R}^3 according to Newton's law of gravitation. The masses of the primaries P_1 and P_2 are $m_1 = 1 - \mu$ and $m_2 = \mu$ respectively, with $\mu \in [0, 1)$. The parameter μ is called the mass parameter. The third body has infinitesimal mass. We assume P_2 describes an elliptic orbit around P_1 with eccentricity e , true anomaly f and semimajor axis $a = 1$.

Taking f as independent variable, the equations of motion for the infinitesimal mass in a rotating and pulsating coordinates $(\bar{\rho}, \bar{\eta}, \bar{\varphi})$ (see [17] pp. 590–594 and Section 2) are

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\rho}'' - 2\bar{\eta}' &= \omega_{\bar{\rho}}, \\ \bar{\eta}'' + 2\bar{\rho}' &= \omega_{\bar{\eta}}, \\ \bar{\varphi}'' + \bar{\varphi} &= \omega_{\bar{\varphi}}, \end{aligned} \tag{1.1}$$

where prime indicates d/df , and

$$\begin{aligned} \omega &= (1 + e \cos f)^{-1} \Omega, \\ \Omega &= \frac{1}{2}(\bar{\rho}^2 + \bar{\eta}^2 + \bar{\varphi}^2) + \frac{1 - \mu}{r_1} + \frac{\mu}{r_2} + \frac{1}{2}\mu(1 - \mu), \\ r_1^2 &= (\bar{\rho} - \mu)^2 + \bar{\eta}^2 + \bar{\varphi}^2, \\ r_2^2 &= (\bar{\rho} - \mu + 1)^2 + \bar{\eta}^2 + \bar{\varphi}^2. \end{aligned}$$