

CLASSIFYING RELATIVE EQUILIBRIA. II

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We announce several theorems which suggest a minimal classification of relative equilibria in the planar n -body problem. These theorems also answer several questions on the nature of degenerate relative equilibria classes which were asked recently by S. Smale [3]. A summary of previous results can be found in an earlier paper [1]. It is a pleasure to thank S. Smale for encouragement in this work.

1. Morse theory and relative equilibria. We study the critical set of a real analytic function $\tilde{V}_m < 0$ on a real analytic manifold X_m where $n \geq 3$ and $m = (m_1, \dots, m_n) \in R_+^n$ are fixed. Critical points of \tilde{V}_m correspond in a 1-1 fashion to classes of relative equilibria. \tilde{V}_m always has a compact critical set which we may investigate by Morse theory even when degenerate critical points exist [2].

The integral singular homology of X_m (a manifold which is homeomorphic to a Stein manifold $P_{n-2}(C) - \tilde{\Delta}_{n-2}$) is given by a recurrence relation [1]. This suggests that there is a uniform lower bound on the number of critical points of each index of \tilde{V}_m which is given by recurrence. As a first step toward classifying relative equilibria Theorem 1 gives such a relation.

In Theorem 2 we assert that \tilde{V}_m is a Morse function for any $n \geq 3$ and for almost all $m \in R_+^n$ (in the sense of Lebesgue measure).

Theorem 3 answers the question: Is \tilde{V}_m always a Morse function?

Finally, we examine the case of four masses to show how a degeneracy of \tilde{V}_m arises. An interpretation of Theorem 1 in the degenerate case sheds light on the creation and annihilation of relative equilibria.

2. Main theorems. In this paragraph for any i , $0 \leq i \leq 2n - 4$, let $\mu_i(n)$ denote a uniform lower bound to the number of critical points of \tilde{V}_m

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