

$$\ddot{x} = -\frac{x}{|x|^3} + \nabla_x U(t, x), \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^d \setminus \{0\}, \quad d = 1, 2, 3$$

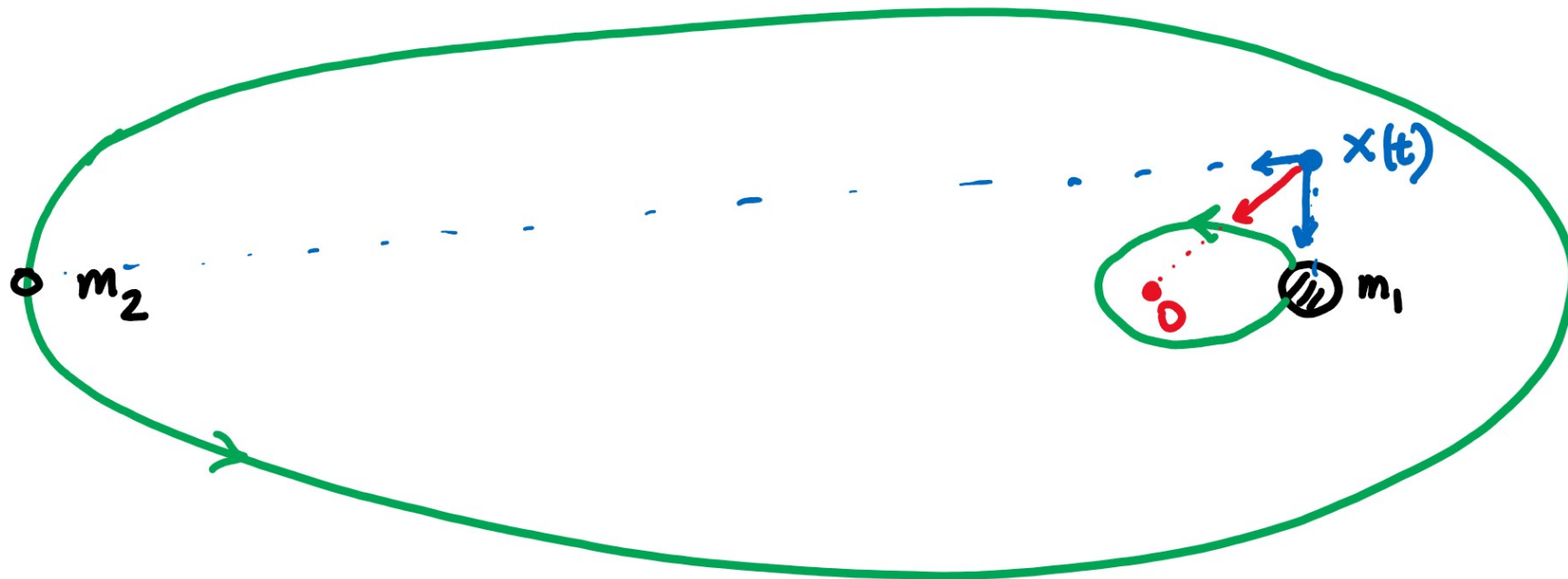
Kepler problem perturbation

$$m = 1, \quad G = 1$$

$$U : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad U(t+T, x) = U(t, x)$$

T-periodic solutions

Restricted elliptic 3 body problem



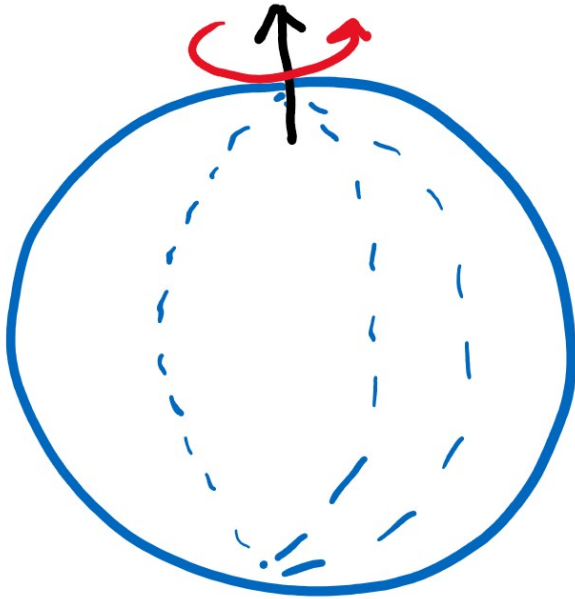
$m_1 \gg m_2$ T period of the primaries

Kepler problem at $x=0$ with $m_1=1$, m_2 small parameter

$U(t,x)$ smooth at $x=0$

$x(t)$ infinitesimal body close to m_1

Satellite around the Earth (Fatou)



• $x(t)$ satellite

The Earth is not a perfect homogeneous sphere

$T = 24$ hours

U has a singularity at $x=0$

Celestial Mechanics

Perturbation theory, averaging, small parameters

Regularization (Levi-Civita, Kustaanheimo-Stiefel...)

Nonlinear Analysis (80's)

Classical solutions: Lazer-Solimini ($d=1$)

Ambrosetti-Coti Zelati-Ekeland, Serra-Terracini
($d \geq 2$) symmetries on $U(t, x)$

Solutions with collisions (ad hoc definitions):

Rabinowitz, Tanaka, ...

Generalized T-periodic solution

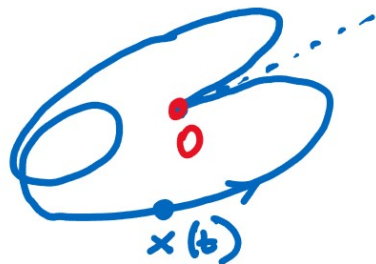
$x: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^d$, $x = x(t)$ continuous, T-periodic

$Z = \{t \in \mathbb{R} : x(t) = 0\}$ is a discrete set

$x \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \setminus Z, \mathbb{R}^d)$, $\ddot{x}(t) = -\frac{x(t)}{|x(t)|^3} + \nabla_x U(t, x(t))$, $t \notin Z$

$\forall t_k \in Z$

$\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} |\dot{x}(t)|^2 - \frac{1}{|x(t)|} \right\}$, $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow t_k} \frac{x(t)}{|x(t)|}$



Recent literature

$d=1$ O. (2011), Zhao (2016), Rebelo-Simoes (2018)

$\exists \infty$ T-periodic generalized solutions

$d=2,3$ Boscaggin - O. - Zhao (2019)

Small perturbation \exists "many" T-p.g.s.

$d=2$ Boscaggin - Dambrosio - Papiri (2020)

\exists T-p.g.s.

$d=2,3$ Barutello - O. - Verzini (2021)

$\exists \infty$ T-p.g.s. + Variational principles

$d \geq 2$ Zhao (2022)

$\exists \infty$ T-p.g.s.

$d=1$ Frauenfelder - Weber

Variational principles

1. Kepler problem Preliminaries. Topology of the set of T -periodic solutions ($d=2$)
2. Levi-Civita regularization Classical and time-dependent cases. Hamiltonian structure
3. Generalized periodic solutions and regularization
Equivalence
4. Regularized variational principles Periodic solutions ($d=2$)
5. Dimension $d=1$. The successor map is a first map