

The flow of Kepler problem is not complete

$$\dot{x} = v, \quad \dot{v} = -\frac{x}{|x|^3}, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^2 - \{0\}$$

$x(t)$ solution, I maximal interval

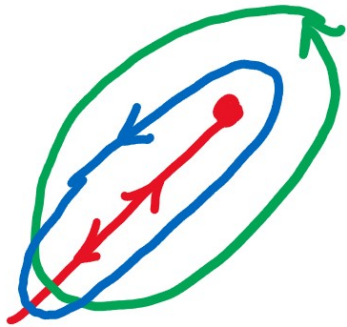
$$\vec{c} \neq 0, \quad I = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\vec{c} = 0, \quad I \neq \mathbb{R}$$

ejection $I =]\alpha, \infty[$, collision $I =]-\infty, \omega[$

ejection / collision $I =]\alpha, \omega[$

Ejection/collisions orbits are a limit case of elliptic orbits



a, ω, τ fixed

$e \nearrow 1$

Example : $a=1, \omega=0, \tau=0, e_n \nearrow 1$

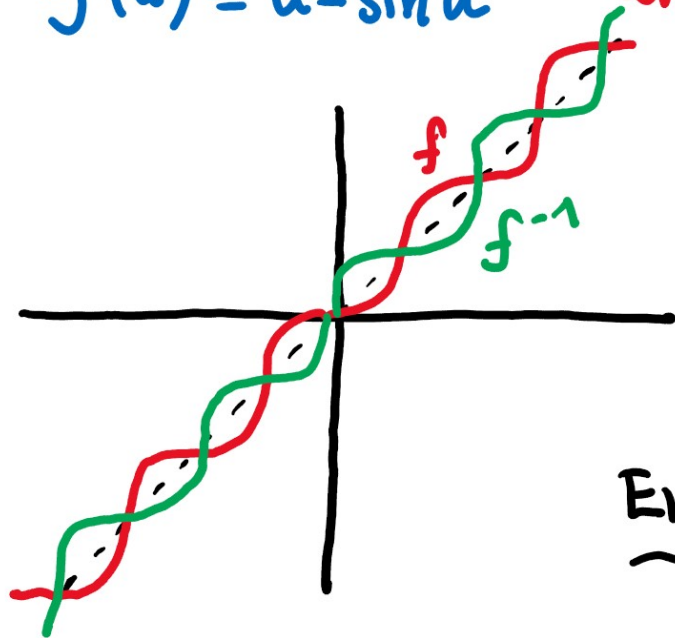
$$x_n(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos u_n(t) - e_n \\ \sqrt{1-e_n^2} \sin u_n(t) \end{pmatrix}, \quad u_n - e_n \sin u_n = t$$

$$x_n(t) \longrightarrow x_*(t), \quad \text{uniformly in } t \in \mathbb{R}$$

The limit $x_*(t) = \begin{pmatrix} \cos u_*(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

$$u_* - \sin u_* = t \iff f(u) = t \iff u(t) = f^{-1}(t)$$

$f(u) = u - \sin u$ homeomorphism of \mathbb{R} , $f'(2n\pi) = 0$



$u_*(t) = f^{-1}(t)$ is not C^1

$x_*(t)$ ejection / collision solution
on $t \in]2\pi n, 2\pi(n+1)[$

Energy + direction preserved at collisions

Topology of \tilde{Q}_T (i)

$$\tilde{Q}_T = Q_T \cup \{T\text{-periodic extension of ejection/collision solutions}\}$$

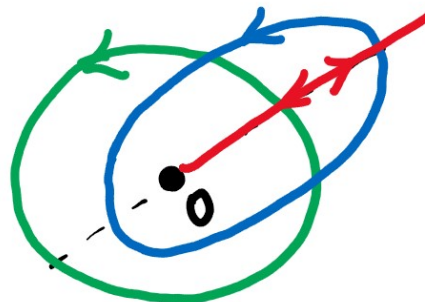
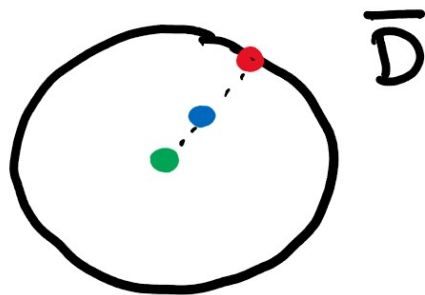
$$Q_{T,n}^+ \approx D \times \mathbb{R} / 2\pi \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(\vec{e}, \bar{\theta}),$$

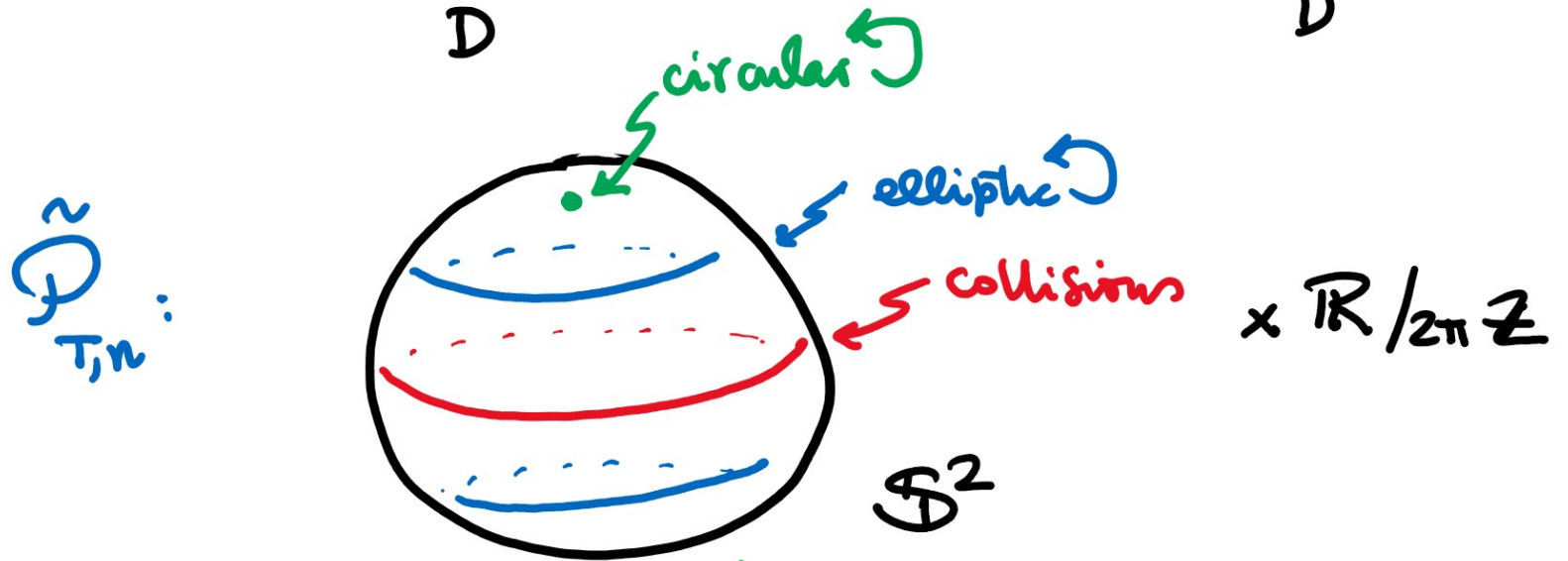
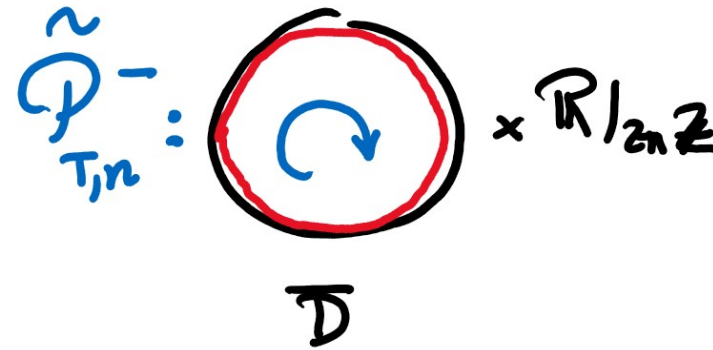
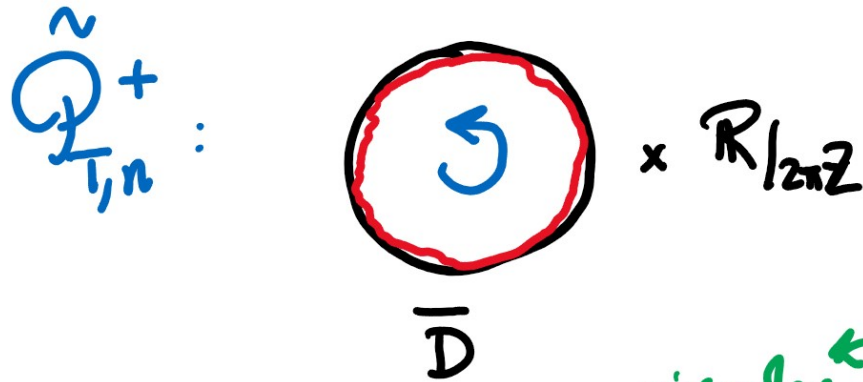
$$|\vec{e}| < 1, \theta = a^{2/3} \tau$$

$$\tilde{Q}_{T,n}^+ \approx \bar{D} \times \mathbb{R} / 2\pi \mathbb{Z}$$

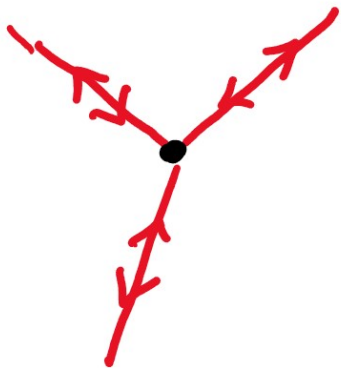
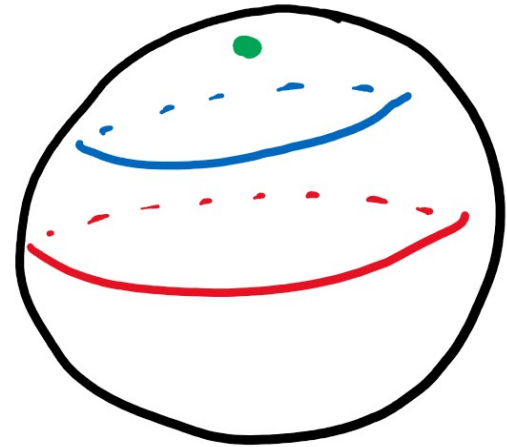
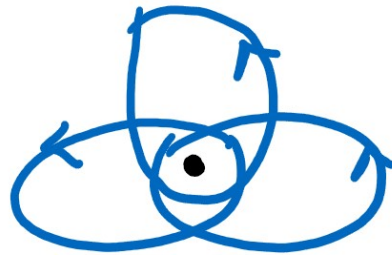
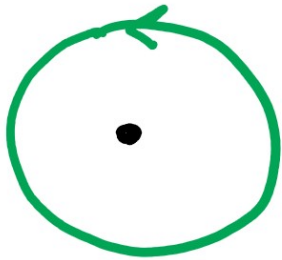
$$|\vec{e}| \leq 1$$



Topology of $\tilde{\mathcal{D}}_T$ (ii)



Topology of \mathcal{P}_T^2 (iii)



$$\mathcal{P}_T^2 = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{P}_{T,n}^2$$

~~$\mathcal{P}_{T,n}^2 \cong \mathbb{S}^2$~~

The connected components are compact manifold