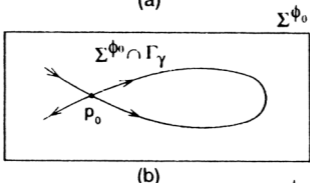
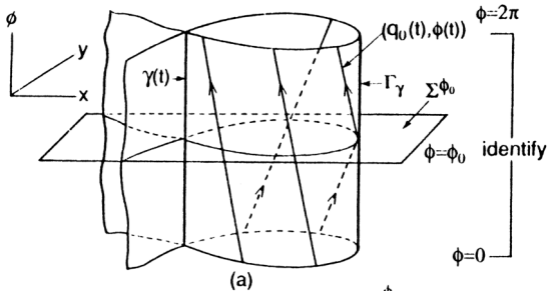
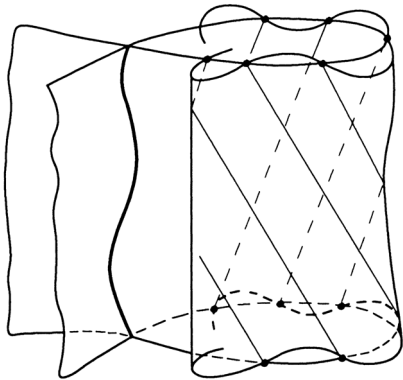
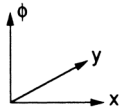


FIGURE 28.1.2. The homoclinic manifold, Γ_γ . The lines on Γ_γ represent a typical trajectory.

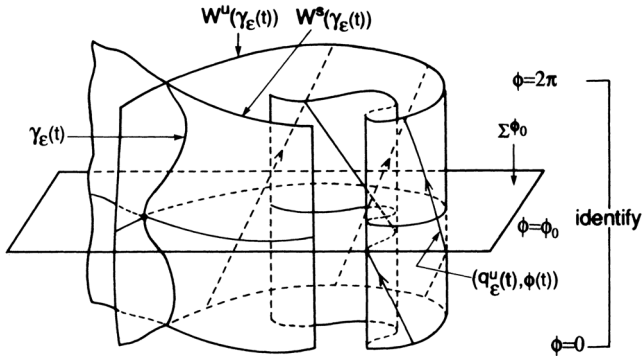


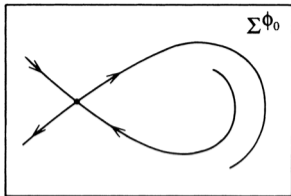


$\phi = 2\pi$

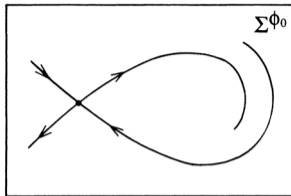
IDENTIFY

$\phi = 0$

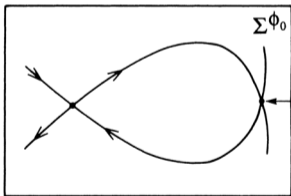




$$d(t_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) > 0$$



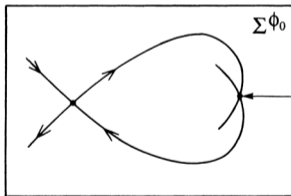
$$d(t_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) < 0$$



$$d(\bar{t}_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial t_0}(\bar{t}_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) < 0$$

$$q_0(-\bar{t}_0) + \sigma(\epsilon)$$



$$d(\bar{t}_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial d}{\partial t_0}(\bar{t}_0, \phi_0, \epsilon) > 0$$

$$q_0(-\bar{t}_0) + \sigma(\epsilon)$$

