## ON SINGULAR HAMILTONIANS: THE EXISTENCE OF QUASI-PERIODIC SOLUTIONS AND NONLINEAR STABILITY

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In this note, we announce results concerning the existence of quasiperiodic solutions for a class of singular Hamiltonians, and the nonlinear stability of singularities (as opposed to equilibria). A third result concerns the existence of bounded, connected and open invariant sets in the neighborhood of singularities. Historically, the existence of quasi-periodic solutions and nonlinear stability of equilibria for Hamiltonian systems are established via the KAM theorems [A1, A2, M1, M2]. When the question of quasi-periodic behavior in the neighborhood of singularities is the issue (as in the restricted 3-body problem near one of the primaries), the singularity is transformed into an equilibrium by an appropriate regularization (cf. the classic papers [C and M3]). To the best of our knowledge, there is no regularization procedure for the class of singular Hamiltonians discussed here. We therefore adopt a different approach.

Existence of quasi-periodic solutions. We consider the Hamiltonian,

(1) 
$$H(q_1, \ldots, q_n; p_1, \ldots, p_n) = \sum_{j=1}^m K_j \log |f_j(z_1, \ldots, z_n)|$$

with the following properties

- (A)  $z_j = q_j + ip_j$  and  $K_j$  are real coefficients,
- (B)  $f_i(z_1, \ldots, z_n)$  are entire functions of *n* complex variables,
- (C) the zero level sets,  $M_j = f_j^{-1}(0)$  are complex hyperplanes which intersect at a unique point,  $\mathbf{z}^*$  (without any loss in generality,  $\mathbf{z}^* = \mathbf{0}$ ).

This class of Hamiltonians arise in several applications notably N-body problems. In these problems m = N(N-1)/2, the number of edges in the complete graph consisting of N vertices; n equals N - 1, the number of independent degrees of freedom after the usual reduction in the presence of translational symmetry.

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